

SOURCEBOOK
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OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS - 1978
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service

SOURCEBOOK

OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS - 1978

Edited by

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Criminal Justice Research Center
Albany, New York

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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Preface

This is the sixth annual edition of the SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS. The SOURCEBOOK is a compilation of criminal justice and related statistics that are currently available from the publications of a variety of governmental and private agencies. Data included in this compilation are almost exclusively nationwide in scope, displayed by regions, States, or cities when these subdivisions are available. An effort has been made to focus on State and local data rather than on Federal data, because Federal criminal justice agencies handle only a small portion of all crime-related transactions, and these Federal transactions may not be characteristic of criminal justice transactions generally. Because the nationally coordinated collection of non-Federal criminal justice statistics is relatively rare, however—and because the aim of the SOURCEBOOK is *not* to compile data from individual States and localities, but rather to present data that have already been compiled and published by coordinating agencies—Federal data are often presented in the SOURCEBOOK because they are the only data available on particular topics or the only data adequate for some purposes.

In general, this volume focuses on the most recent data available in each substantive area of relevance to criminal justice; in some cases, data for earlier years have been included in order to provide a basis for determining trends. Unfortunately, many agencies do not maintain reasonably current publishing schedules; consequently their “most recent” reports may pertain to data that are several years old. In addition, data from some special (nonannual) reports have been included in the SOURCEBOOK. A further complication is that many tabulations are for fiscal years, which, of course, bridge 2 calendar years. As a result, it is frequently impossible to find a “common year” for which data from different sources are available, making comparisons of data from different sources difficult and somewhat imprecise. Finally, it should be noted that the fiscal year period for the Federal Government has recently been changed. Prior to and including 1976, the Federal Government operated on a fiscal year that ran from July 1 through June 30. Beginning in October 1976, the Federal fiscal year now encompasses the period Oct. 1 through Sept. 30. The period July 1–Sept. 30, 1976 is referred to as

the “transition quarter.” In some sources, data for the transition quarter are reported separately; in other sources, transition quarter data are included in the preceding or following fiscal year period. In still other sources, data for the transition quarter are not reported. SOURCEBOOK users are advised to consult the explanatory note attached to these tables in order to determine the time periods covered by the data.

In drawing together selections for inclusion in this edition of the SOURCEBOOK, an effort has been made to update the statistical data contained in previous editions. For annual publications such as *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System* and the *Uniform Crime Reports*, updating simply involved replacing older information with newer information. For nonannual and special publications, updating involved exhaustive searches for more recent data. Where it was deemed desirable, data from previous editions have been retained, in addition to more recent data on the same topic, to provide a perspective on trends. Furthermore, numerous tables in this volume have been developed by the SOURCEBOOK staff from previously untabulated data. Thus, many of the tables in this volume (for example, many of the National Crime Survey tables) are new to the criminal justice community. In constructing these tables, an effort has been made to present the data in ways most useful to researchers, planners, operating agency personnel, administrators, and others.

It is obvious that the data in this SOURCEBOOK cannot be any more complete or reliable than the original sources from which the data were taken. Accordingly, responsibility for the quality of the data must be borne by the original sources; responsibility for the selection and presentation of tables rests with the SOURCEBOOK personnel. An attempt has been made to present the best and most comprehensive data available in a given substantive area; in some cases, however, even the best data available have serious shortcomings.

With few exceptions, the bodies of the tables presented in the SOURCEBOOK appear unaltered from the original sources; although this involves some sacrifice in uniformity of tabular presentations, it is consistent with the major function of the

SOURCEBOOK, which is to bring together data from diverse sources for presentation as originally published, rather than to transform or recompute the original data. In this edition, however, an attempt was made to present more tables that were compiled by SOURCEBOOK staff. Such tables reflect an increased desire by the SOURCEBOOK staff to present trend data and State-by-State information about various characteristics or practices of criminal justice agencies or systems determined by statute, regulation, or administrative policy. Often, these kinds of data had to be reworked into appropriate tabular form from original sources. A table is considered to have been constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff when: (a) the table has been generated by the SOURCEBOOK staff from machine readable data provided by an agency, or (b) when the table has been derived from a narrative presentation. A table is considered to have been adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff when non-substantive modifications have been made to the original data for presentation in SOURCEBOOK.

Each table presented in the SOURCEBOOK refers to the source from which the data were extracted. In addition, cautionary and explanatory notes have been included. These notes are of three types, all of which give background information or definitions helpful in using the tables. First, those which begin "NOTE: . . ." are written by the SOURCEBOOK personnel or are adapted by SOURCEBOOK personnel from narrative in the original. Second, there are notes in brackets immediately above the table body, which were attached to the tables, other than as footnotes, as they originally appeared in the primary source. Third, there are the footnotes to the tables as they originally appeared in the primary source. Therefore, the second and third types of notes were attached to the original source, while the first type of note usually contains information that was not attached to a specific table in the original source, but that may be necessary or useful in order to understand the data presented. Similarly, the appendices included in this volume are designed to provide some additional information and clarification regarding some of the data that have been used in the SOURCEBOOK. However, even those sources for which appendices have been provided should be consulted for more complete and detailed information.

Two other aids in using the SOURCEBOOK have evolved in the course of compiling this and previous editions. One that appeared for the first time in the 1974 edition is a list of table and figure equivalents. This list specifies for each table and figure appearing in the present edition, whether there is an equivalent table with data from an earlier year or an identical table with data repeated from the previous edition. This list, which should aid users interested in making comparisons with data contained in earlier editions, appears as part of the list of tables and figures; its use

is explained in more detail at the beginning of that list.

Another aid is the annotation of sources and references used in compiling the SOURCEBOOK. Publications from which tables or figures have been taken for presentation in the SOURCEBOOK have been annotated. These annotations, which appear before the appendices, include standard bibliographic information, plus additional elements such as periodicity of the publication, dates of tabular information appearing in the source (as many sources, even annual reports, contain data for a number of years), a short summary of the contents of the source, and the SOURCEBOOK table numbers of all tables taken or derived from the source. The addresses of the publishers follow the annotations. This list has been provided so that the reader may obtain a copy of the original document.

Because data from so many sources are included in the SOURCEBOOK, similar or identical terms sometimes have different referents when used by different sources. Therefore, care should be exercised in ascertaining the meaning of terms as they are used by various sources. In an attempt to aid the user in this regard, many definitions have been supplied in notes on tables and in the appendices to which table notes refer. Although an attempt has been made to provide definitions for terms that may be unclear or misleading, it is virtually impossible in a compilation of this type to provide, for each table, an exhaustive list of definitions and explanations that will satisfy the needs of all users.

Users with strong interests in particular tables—especially users who are not familiar with the substantive area to which those tables refer—are advised to consult the original sources for a more comprehensive explanation of subtleties with respect to data collection procedures, data exclusions, definitions of terms, and so on.

The data included in the SOURCEBOOK have been divided into six sections. The first, "Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems," includes data on the number and types of criminal justice agencies and employees, criminal justice expenditures, workload of agency personnel, and so on. This section also includes most of the tables that summarize statutory, regulatory, or administrative characteristics or practices of criminal justice agencies on a State-by-State basis. The next section, "Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Criminal Justice-Related Topics," contains the results of nationwide opinion polls on subjects such as fear of victimization, the death penalty, wiretaps, gun control, drug use, and evaluation of law enforcement, judicial, and correctional agency performance. In the third section, "Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses," data on several indicators of the extent of illegal activities can be found. These include proportions of persons reporting that they

have used various drugs; surveys of individuals, households, and businesses that may have been victims of crimes; and law enforcement agency counts of offenses reported to them. The fourth section, "Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested," includes counts of arrestees by age, sex, race, and area; proportions of known crimes cleared by arrests; and counts of illegal goods seized. "Judicial Processing of Defendants," the fifth section, contains information on the number of juveniles and adults processed through the courts, as well as the characteristics, dispositions, and sentences of the defendants. Finally, the sixth section, "Persons Under Correctional Supervision," provides data about persons on probation and parole, population and movement of inmates of Federal institutions, and characteristics of State prison inmates. This section also presents data on offenders executed, as well as offenders currently under sentence of death. Each of these six major sections into which the SOURCEBOOK is divided is introduced by some brief comments giving a more detailed overview of the data contained in that section.

Each year the staff of SOURCEBOOK reviews hundreds of research reports, journals, books, agency annual reports and other sources to select data for SOURCEBOOK. Initially, the material is reviewed to determine whether the subject matter is appropriate and consistent with the purpose of SOURCEBOOK. Methodological characteristics of the source materials, such as representativeness, adequate response rates, and coverage of the data, are examined. In some cases, followup contact between SOURCEBOOK staff and authors and researchers is required to clarify procedures and to determine definitions of terms used in various studies. The result of this search is a wide variety of data sources that represent nearly all stages of the criminal justice system.

The primary sources of data on the nature and extent of criminal activity are the *Uniform Crime Reports* issued annually by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the National Crime Survey conducted for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. These data are supplemented by self-report data on gambling, drug use and other illegal activities, as well as by reports of agencies such as the Securities and Exchange Commission, Postal Inspection Service, Drug Enforcement Administration, Secret Service, and others. Private organizations such as the Association of American Railroads, American Fire Protection Association, and the American Humane Association also publish data on various forms of illegal activity related to their organizational purposes.

Information on personnel and expenditures for the criminal justice system is found in a variety of sources. Government publications, such as the *Budget of the United States Government* and agency annual reports, provide data on expenditures for crimi-

nal justice-related activities. The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration publication *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System* compiles data on criminal justice agency personnel, payroll, and expenditure. Various special surveys such as the *Survey of State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems*, the *Survey of State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*, and the *Census of State Correctional Facilities* contain information on personnel, source of funding, and expenditures for these segments of the criminal justice system. These sources are augmented by surveys conducted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, International City Management Association, National Center for State Courts, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, American Correctional Association and other groups.

Data on clearance and arrest rates are provided primarily by the *Uniform Crime Reports*. In addition, agencies such as the Drug Enforcement Administration, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and others collect data on clearances and arrests in cases under their jurisdiction.

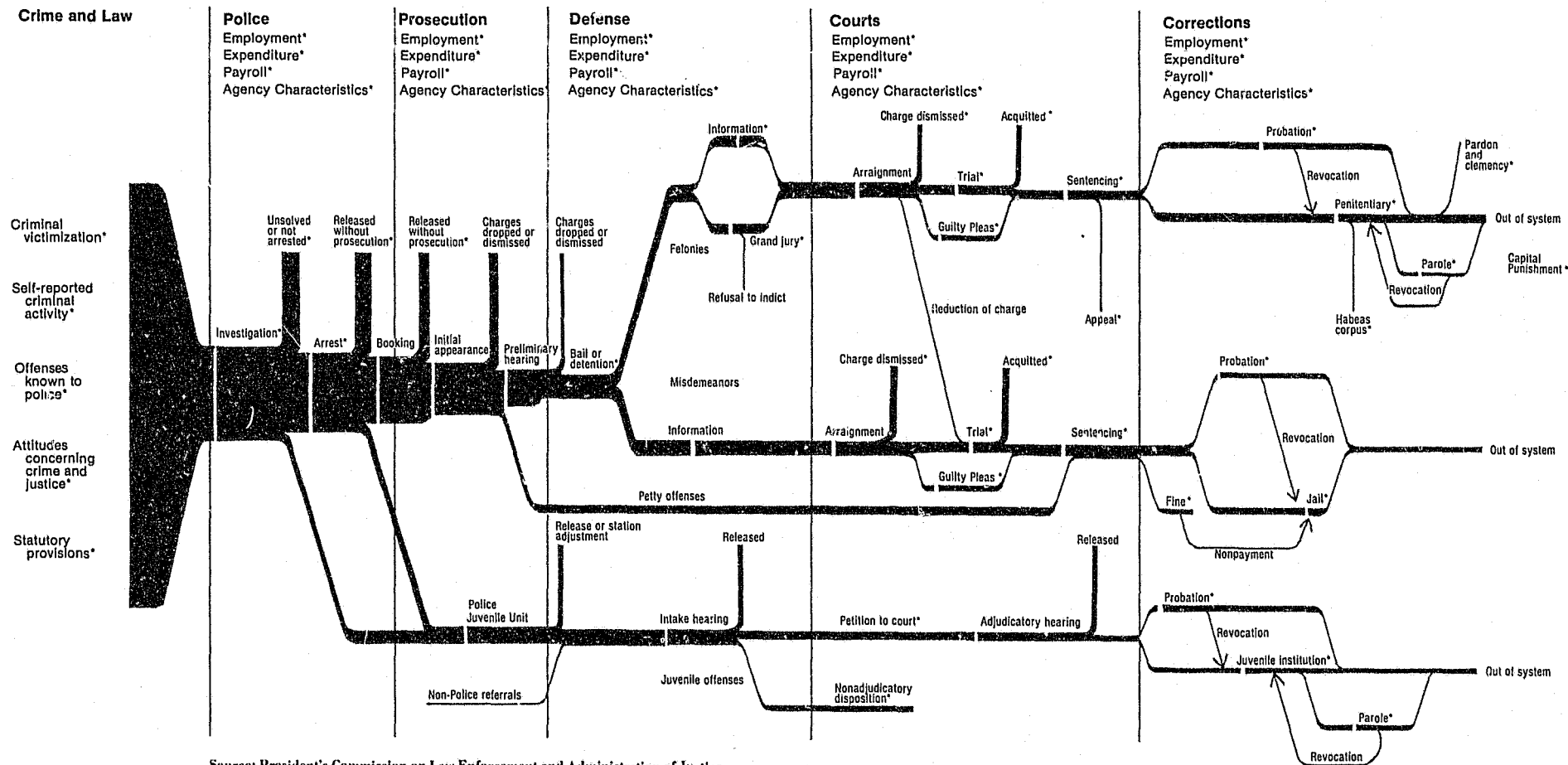
Court-related data for the Federal system come from the Office of the Attorney General, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. While no uniform, standardized court reporting system (comparable to the *Uniform Crime Reports*) currently exists at the State level, the National Center for State Courts' publication, *State Court Caseload Statistics* contains State-by-State information relating to the activities of State courts.

Data on probation systems are provided by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's *Survey of State and Local Probation and Parole Systems* and surveys by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and the American Correctional Association. Information on correctional institutions is found in a number of sources, including the *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions* series published by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, as well as in special purpose reports such as the *Census of State Correctional Facilities* and the *Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities*. Information on Federal prisoners is available in the *Annual Statistical Report* of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. In addition to these sources, data on prison populations, and characteristics of correctional facilities and inmates are provided by surveys conducted by the American Correctional Association, the Council of State Governments, the National Clearinghouse on Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, and numerous private research groups and individual researchers.

Statistics on parole services are collected and reported by the *Uniform Parole Reports* Program of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the American Correctional Association, and the Federal Parole Commission. Discharges from State and Fed-

Figure A An overview of data included in the Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1978

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



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

Figure B An overview of data included in the SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS, using table of contents entries

NOTE: The number in parentheses before each entry indicates the section of the SOURCEBOOK where data on that topic are found.

CRIME AND LAW	POLICE	PROSECUTION	COURTS	CORRECTIONS
(3) Estimated number of personal, household, and business victimizations	(1) Expenditure and salaries for police	(1) Employment for prosecution staff	(1) Characteristics of indigent defense activities	(1) Expenditure, employment, and payroll for correctional activities
(3) Estimated percentage of non-reported personal, household, and business victimizations	(1) Salary range and employees of State police agencies	(1) Characteristics of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies	(1) Judicial planning units	(1) Administration of correctional services
(3) Estimated rate of personal, household, and business victimizations	(1) Employees in police protection activities	(5) Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts	(1) Employment and payrolls for judicial activities	(1) Characteristics of juvenile correctional facilities
(3) Estimated number of personal incidents, by specific incident characteristics	(1) Basic training for police	(5) Interstate Commerce Commission cases filed in U.S. District Courts	(1) Characteristics of State and Federal courts, judges, and other court employees	(1) Staff of juvenile correctional facilities
(3) Estimated number of personal and business victimizations, by specific incident characteristics	(1) Characteristics of police executives	(5) Environmental, Economic Stabilization Act and Energy Allocation Act cases filed in U.S. District Courts	(1) Judicial discipline	(1) Characteristics of State paroling agencies
(3) Estimated rate and number of household victimizations	(2) Ratings of law enforcement officials	(5) Cases referred to the U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution by the Securities and Exchange Commission	(1) Jury lists, size of juries, and verdicts	(1) Characteristics of revocation proceedings
(3) Estimated rate and number of business victimizations	(2) Suggested ways police could improve	(5) Federal prosecutions in Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms cases	(1) Juror usage and expenditures	(1) Parole conditions
(3) Changes in rates of personal, household, and business victimizations between 1975 and 1976	(2) Attitudes regarding use of force by police	(5) Requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors	(1) Pretrial release criteria	(1) Restitution
(3) Family violence and child abuse	(2) Attitudes regarding ethical standards of police		(1) Competency to stand trial and insanity defense	(6) Adults and juveniles under correctional supervision
(3) Alcohol use among adults and youth	(4) Arrests, national estimates		(2) Public confidence in courts	(6) Adults and juveniles under community supervision
(3) Drug use among adults and youth	(4) Number and rate of arrests		(1) Sentencing habitual criminals and sex psychopaths	(6) Adults and juveniles on probation
(3) Marijuana use among adults and youth	(4) Characteristics of persons arrested		(2) Attitudes regarding sentencing policy	(6) Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System
(3) Victimization in schools	(4) Arrests in cities		(2) Attitudes regarding juvenile courts	(6) Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse programs
(3) Participation in gambling activities	(4) Arrests in suburban areas		(5) Delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts	(6) Population of juvenile detention and correctional facilities
(3) Offenses known to the police	(4) Arrests in rural areas		(5) Dependency and neglect cases disposed of by juvenile courts	(6) Prisoners in, rates of incarceration for, admissions to, and movement of prisoners in State correctional facilities
(3) Murders known to police	(4) Arrest rates		(5) Voir dire practices of judges	(6) Characteristics of inmates of State correctional facilities
(3) Robberies known to the police	(4) Clearance rates		(5) Court-authorized interception of wire and oral communications	(1,3) Prison capacity and prison population
(3) Aggravated assaults known to the police	(4) Arrests for alcohol-related offenses		(5) Cases filed in courts of general jurisdiction	(6) Prison characteristics and prison population
(3) Burglaries known to the police	(4) Arrests, self-report data		(5) Cases filed in U.S. District Courts	(1,3) Prison construction
(3) Larcenies known to the police	(4) Juvenile offenders taken into police custody		(5) Proposed and actual time limits for judicial processing	(6) Characteristics of inmates of State correctional facilities for women
(3) Motor vehicle thefts known to the police	(4) Seizures and arrests by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms		(5) Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts	(6) Characteristics of correctional programs in 18 Southern jurisdictions
(3) Property loss due to selected crimes	(4) Arrests for drug law violations		(5) Prisoner petitions filed in U.S. District Courts	(6) Deaths in and escapes from Federal and State correctional institutions
(3) Law enforcement officers killed	(4) Drug seizures		(5) Appeals filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals	(6) Study release
(3) Persons identified as killing law enforcement officers	(4) Aliens apprehended, deported, and excluded from the United States		(5) Petitions for Writ of Certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States	(6) Movement of, admissions to, and releases from Federal correctional facilities
(3) Assaults on law enforcement officers	(4) Activities of the Immigration Border Patrol		(5) Executive clemency applications	(6) Population of U.S. Army correctional facilities
(3) Bombing incidents known to the police	(4) Seizures by the U.S. Customs Service		(5) Dispositions and sentences of defendants charged with drug violations in U.S. District Courts	(6) Prisoners in, admissions to, and releases and transfers from U.S. Navy and Marine Corps correctional centers
(3) Estimated number of incendiary and suspicious building fires	(4) Activities of the U.S. Secret Service		(5) Convictions for offenses against railroads	(6) Releases from correctional institutions
(3) Hijacking and other criminal acts related to air transportation	(4) Arrests for offenses against railroads		(5) Dispositions of criminal tax fraud cases	(6) Adults and juveniles under parole supervision
(3) Selected causes of deaths	(4) Obscenity complaints received by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service		(5) Military:	(6) Federal parole decisions
(3) Crime insurance policies, claims, and losses			Army personnel tried and convicted in U.S. Army General and Special Courts-Martial	(6) Parole outcome by characteristics of parolee
(3) Offenses against railroads			Air Force personnel tried and convicted in U.S. Air Force General and Special Courts-Martial	(6) Capital punishment:
(3) Offenses committed by military personnel, dependents, and civilians subject to foreign jurisdiction			Navy and Marine Corps personnel tried and convicted in U.S. Navy and Marine Corps General and Special Courts-Martial	(2) Attitudes regarding capital punishment
(2) Gun ownership			Coast Guard personnel tried in U.S. Coast Guard Special Courts-Martial	(6) Methods of executing prisoners
(2) Gun control laws				(6) Prisoners under sentence of death
(1,3) Federal crime insurance				(6) State and Federal prisoners executed
(1) Child abuse and neglect legislation				
(1) Legalization of gambling				
(1) Decriminalization of marijuana and public intoxication				
(1) Obscenity laws				
(1) Privacy statutes				
(2) Attitudes regarding extent of crime				
(2) Attitudes regarding personal safety				
(2) Attitudes regarding causes of crime				
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(2) Attitudes regarding bribery and corruption				
(2) Attitudes regarding illegal aliens				
(2) Attitudes regarding terrorism				
(2) Attitudes regarding penalties for drug offenses				
(2) Attitudes regarding drugs and alcohol				
(2) Attitudes regarding gun control				

eral correctional facilities are reported in the *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions* series issued by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

In the juvenile justice system, data on offenses and on juveniles taken into custody are reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's *Uniform Crime Reports*. Disposition data for cases referred to juvenile courts are provided in *Juvenile Court Statistics* by the National Center for Juvenile Justice.

Juvenile correctional data are provided by a number of sources. The *Survey of State and Local Probation and Parole Systems* reports counts of the number of juveniles under probation and parole supervision. The *Children in Custody* series issued by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration reports data on the number of juveniles held in public and private juvenile correctional facilities. In addition, the American Correctional Association collects data on juvenile correctional facilities, probation and parole officers, and juveniles under correctional supervision. There is no nationwide reporting system that collects data on parole ("aftercare") outcome for juveniles.

Figures A and B are included here to help provide the SOURCEBOOK user with an idea of the availability of criminal justice data from a systemic perspective. In Figure A, the flow-chart originally published by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice has been adapted to indicate where data are available and where gaps exist. In this figure, asterisks have been attached to those areas of the criminal justice process for which data are presented in SOURCEBOOK. Entries in this figure without asterisks are entries for which the relevant data are either unavailable or do not meet the SOURCEBOOK inclusion criteria.

From Figure A the user might be tempted to conclude that the SOURCEBOOK now includes a wide range of system-wide data, and that the gaps are becoming quite scarce. Such a conclusion, however, is quite erroneous. For some areas—such as the measurement of crime and characteristics of persons under correctional supervision—rather comprehensive data sources are available. However, for many other areas of the criminal justice system, the available data may be rather meager and of a lesser quality. In addition

to fluctuations in the breadth and quality of data sources in particular areas, it should also be noted that in some instances most of the available data pertain only to the Federal system. For example, in the area of court functions, Federal data sources are more uniform than sources of State data.

A more detailed picture of the availability of data across the system is presented in Figure B. From Figure B, it can be seen that far more data are available in the "Corrections" area than in the "Prosecution" area. Moreover, a much greater variety of information than can be easily charted in Figure A is actually presented in SOURCEBOOK. When consulting these two figures, it should be understood that, as of this edition, criminal justice data are a) lacking in a number of important areas; b) uneven in terms of quality and comprehensiveness; and, c) not uniformly collected at the Federal, State, and local levels. For more detailed information on the contents of the sources discussed above and on criminal justice data sources generally, readers are advised to consult the Annotated List of Sources and References in this volume.

Because the SOURCEBOOK is an annual publication, critical comments and suggested changes will be especially helpful in the preparation of subsequent editions. Of special interest are suggested sources of criminal justice-related data—preferably, but not necessarily, national in scope—that have not been included in this edition. Although some sources were intentionally excluded or were unavailable at the time that this volume went to press, there may be other sources that have been overlooked. In revising the SOURCEBOOK, it will also be helpful to know the purposes for which it was consulted and the extent to which the SOURCEBOOK was useful in achieving those purposes. A special page for comments and suggestions has been included at the end of the book, immediately following the index. When cut out, folded, and taped as indicated, the page forms a pre-addressed self-mailer by which the desired information can be furnished to the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and transmitted to the editors at the Criminal Justice Research Center, Albany, New York.

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 to generate a derived figure that meets statistical standards for reliability.
- ✓ Signifies the presence of the relevant attribute.
- () Figure in parentheses is the base on which percentages or other statistics in the table column or row have been calculated. A lower case italic letter in parentheses in a table cell is a footnote entry.
- No entry in original source; reason not differentiated in original source.

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

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Section 1:

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS

Data in this section provide information on the basic structure, organization, employment patterns, and expenditures of criminal justice systems in the United States. Because some criminal justice functions are primarily administered at the local level (e.g., local law enforcement agencies), and others are primarily administered at the county level (e.g., jails) or the State level (e.g., prisons), there are, indeed, many criminal justice systems to consider.

Broadly, this section presents information on the structure, extent and scope of various criminal justice activities throughout the Nation; accordingly, tables in this section address not only the number of agencies performing various criminal justice functions, but also expenditures, employment, and workloads of these agencies. Also included in this section are tables that present a variety of structural or legal characteristics of criminal justice systems.

The first segment of this section begins with an overview of criminal justice agencies and is followed by segments presenting more specific data in various areas of criminal justice: law enforcement, adjudication (including information on defense and prosecution, pretrial release, the judiciary, jurors, and the role of State attorneys general in judicial processes), and corrections (including data on juvenile facilities, local jails, and State correctional facilities). Following these segments, tables summarizing statutory and administrative provisions conclude the section.

The first segment of the section—the overview of the criminal justice agencies—contains tables taken from updates of *Criminal Justice Agencies in the United States*, originally compiled in 1970 by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). Following these tables are tables taken from the joint Law Enforcement Assistance Administration/Bureau of the Census surveys of criminal justice expenditure and employment. These tables show expenditure and employment data for six general activity categories (police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections, and "other") for various levels of government (Federal, State, and local).

The second segment of the section presents tables about police protection expenditures, employment,

and characteristics of law enforcement agencies. Subsequent tables about characteristics of law enforcement agencies are taken from a variety of sources, including surveys by the International City Management Association, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the National Planning Association.

Data regarding adjudication come from a variety of sources. As data are available, each subsection includes information on employment, expenditures, and characteristics of the group. Information regarding judicial salaries, qualifications, term of office, staff sizes, and methods of selection and removal is available from a variety of sources, such as the National Center for State Courts and the Council of State Governments. In addition, data on prosecutorial activities come from the National Association of Attorneys General and a Survey of Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems conducted for LEAA by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Information about correctional services, organization, and activities also comes from a large number of sources. In addition to expenditure and employment data, data on salaries and/or characteristics of correctional organizations are included. Information is specifically provided on juvenile facilities, jails, and State correctional facilities. Furthermore, a national study of paroling authorities conducted under the auspices of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency provides material on the organization and practices of parole boards.

This section concludes with tables derived from statutory or administrative sources. These tables include information in the following areas: (1) gun control laws, (2) pretrial release criteria, (3) methods of initiating criminal prosecution, (4) intimidation of witnesses, (5) witness compensation, and victim restitution, (6) child abuse and neglect legislation, (7) decriminalization of marijuana and public intoxication, (8) provisions related to the insanity defense, (9) legalization of gambling activities, (10) regulation of private security, (11) sentencing of habitual offenders and sex psychopaths, (12) obscenity and privacy statutes, (13) laws relating to cigarette smuggling, (14) and methods of execution.

Table 1.1 Federal and tribal (native American) criminal justice agencies and facilities, by type of agency or facility and location

NOTE: Between 1976 and 1978, the U.S. Bureau of the Census updated its directory of criminal justice agencies. These preliminary data summarize the results of the various surveys used to update the "Criminal Justice Directory." For a description of the "Directory," surveys used to acquire these data, exact dates of survey data, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

State where agency or facility is located	Total	Type of agency						Type of facility	
		Prosecutor and civil attorney	Defender	Law enforcement*	Courts	Probation/parole	All others	Juvenile correction	Adult correction
Federal and tribal, total	967	167	34	213	172	219	94	5	63
Alabama	15	3	0	3	3	5	0	0	1
Alaska	6	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Arizona	57	5	1	15	12	7	9	0	8
Arkansas	9	2	0	2	2	3	0	0	0
California	49	5	4	10	5	15	4	1	5
Colorado	17	1	1	4	3	2	5	1	0
Connecticut	11	3	2	1	1	3	0	0	1
Delaware	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
District of Columbia	72	18	3	20	8	4	19	0	0
Florida	24	6	1	5	3	6	0	1	2
Georgia	27	4	1	4	3	8	5	0	2
Hawaii	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Idaho	13	1	0	5	3	2	2	0	0
Illinois	26	5	1	7	4	5	1	0	3
Indiana	14	4	0	2	2	5	0	0	1
Iowa	10	3	0	2	2	3	0	0	0
Kansas	11	3	1	1	1	3	1	0	1
Kentucky	18	2	0	2	2	9	0	1	2
Louisiana	17	3	1	5	3	5	0	0	0
Maine	5	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Maryland	7	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	0
Massachusetts	10	1	0	3	2	1	3	0	0
Michigan	15	3	1	3	2	4	0	0	2
Minnesota	12	2	1	2	2	1	2	0	2
Mississippi	12	2	0	3	3	3	1	0	0
Missouri	18	3	2	3	3	4	1	0	2
Montana	29	2	0	9	8	4	4	0	2
Nebraska	10	2	0	2	2	2	1	0	1
Nevada	12	2	1	3	2	2	1	0	1
New Hampshire	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
New Jersey	9	3	1	1	1	3	0	0	0
New Mexico	55	3	1	15	23	3	7	0	3
New York	35	6	1	8	6	9	2	0	3
North Carolina	28	4	0	3	3	18	0	0	0
North Dakota	19	2	0	4	5	2	4	0	2
Ohio	21	6	1	3	3	7	1	0	0
Oklahoma	15	3	0	3	3	5	0	0	1
Oregon	12	1	1	3	2	2	2	0	1
Pennsylvania	30	5	2	6	4	7	4	0	2
Rhode Island	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	9	3	0	1	1	4	0	0	0
South Dakota	28	5	0	7	6	4	4	0	2
Tennessee	17	4	1	4	3	5	0	0	0
Texas	49	10	2	8	4	15	3	0	7
Utah	10	1	0	3	2	2	1	0	1
Vermont	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Virginia	18	5	0	2	3	7	0	0	1
Washington	34	4	1	10	8	4	5	0	2
West Virginia	15	4	1	2	2	4	0	1	1
Wisconsin	9	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	1
Wyoming	8	1	0	2	2	2	1	0	0

*Does not include 64 district offices of the U.S. Secret Service.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 1.2 State and local criminal justice agencies and facilities, by type of agency or facility and State

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.1. For an explanation of data collection, exact dates of survey data, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

State	Total	Type of agency						Type of facility	
		Prosecutor and civil attorney	Defender	Law enforcement	Courts	Probation/parole	All others	Juvenile correction	Adult correction
State and local, total	56,339	8,543	594	19,310	16,855	3,576	1,855	1,057	4,549
Alabama	1,350	139	6	406	522	97	30	19	131
Alaska	202	37	5	40	68	16	17	2	17
Arizona	453	67	1	94	165	34	24	20	48
Arkansas	1,221	187	4	319	496	73	28	12	102
California	1,842	382	49	519	361	109	121	118	183
Colorado	888	106	20	279	325	38	28	12	80
Connecticut	454	30	29	151	173	12	39	9	11
Delaware	144	6	3	47	39	4	29	7	9
District of Columbia	69	1	1	3	2	7	18	14	23
Florida	1,225	264	29	414	145	72	53	55	193
Georgia	2,253	372	13	714	610	210	42	26	266
Hawaii	73	7	4	7	9	16	18	3	9
Idaho	432	81	17	189	47	22	22	2	52
Illinois	1,827	265	64	1,037	108	126	75	25	127
Indiana	1,430	289	24	521	293	137	42	16	108
Iowa	1,042	159	1	523	101	68	60	15	115
Kansas	1,399	247	3	414	489	99	23	15	109
Kentucky	1,530	254	12	403	593	72	33	22	141
Louisiana	1,264	93	4	412	558	44	36	14	103
Maine	296	25	0	159	64	6	22	1	19
Maryland	455	90	23	151	73	16	48	15	39
Massachusetts	979	251	10	405	109	112	46	8	38
Michigan	1,810	369	7	691	302	211	47	49	134
Minnesota	1,503	432	13	550	267	96	28	26	91
Mississippi	971	116	5	324	344	61	16	8	97
Missouri	1,955	223	14	825	534	102	48	59	150
Montana	580	113	10	149	175	43	18	9	63
Nebraska	902	241	8	304	191	29	33	5	91
Nevada	227	31	3	45	76	28	11	6	27
New Hampshire	403	24	2	240	83	27	14	2	11
New Jersey	1,831	360	21	602	631	43	83	47	44
New Mexico	494	60	6	120	200	39	20	5	44
New York	3,110	312	30	727	1,656	82	106	93	104
North Carolina	1,138	148	3	513	202	42	44	12	174
North Dakota	792	147	0	190	356	25	17	11	46
Ohio	2,483	344	16	1,041	594	200	43	56	189
Oklahoma	1,134	142	6	461	251	89	33	24	128
Oregon	811	95	7	207	295	86	46	11	64
Pennsylvania	2,493	186	61	1,293	659	123	41	31	99
Rhode Island	192	35	1	50	57	18	24	2	5
South Carolina	1,157	66	13	301	531	105	28	13	100
South Dakota	608	127	2	205	157	43	16	6	52
Tennessee	1,233	183	5	338	507	31	35	12	122
Texas	3,938	536	3	1,081	1,620	259	66	31	342
Utah	498	98	5	171	119	37	24	9	35
Vermont	213	27	9	91	48	10	16	1	11
Virginia	1,132	221	4	350	245	99	38	42	133
Washington	1,117	151	6	302	452	59	36	31	80
West Virginia	1,054	116	1	243	532	63	23	11	65
Wisconsin	1,429	244	7	591	332	117	35	13	90
Wyoming	303	44	4	88	89	19	12	2	35

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 1.3 State and local law enforcement agencies, by type of agency and facility, and State

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.1. For an explanation of data collection, exact dates of survey data, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

State	Total	Type of agency									
		Special police	Sheriffs			County police		Municipal police		Medical examiner/coroner	State police
			With jail(s)	Without jail(s)	With multiple jail(s)	With jail(s)	Without jail(s)	With jail(s)	Without jail(s)		
State and local, total	19,310	1,139	2,579	438	54	6	68	713	12,562	1,696	55
Alabama	406	24	66	0	2	0	0	43	247	23	1
Alaska	40	6	0	0	0	0	0	7	25	0	2
Arizona	94	14	10	0	4	0	0	21	42	2	1
Arkansas	319	13	70	5	0	0	0	26	138	66	1
California	519	85	33	2	23	0	0	35	313	26	2
Colorado	279	11	54	8	1	0	0	13	131	60	1
Connecticut	131	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	10	1
Delaware	47	5	0	3	0	0	1	0	34	2	2
District of Columbia	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Florida	414	30	63	3	5	0	1	34	266	11	1
Georgia	714	33	147	13	0	0	13	43	302	162	1
Hawaii	7	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0
Idaho	189	5	42	2	0	0	0	8	87	44	1
Illinois	1,037	39	95	7	0	0	1	8	785	101	1
Indiana	521	16	88	3	0	1	0	5	315	91	2
Iowa	523	9	91	7	0	0	1	5	313	96	1
Kansas	414	13	92	12	0	1	1	8	232	54	1
Kentucky	403	14	7	118	0	0	8	18	213	29	1
Louisiana	412	24	62	1	1	0	0	30	235	58	1
Maine	159	11	13	2	0	0	0	0	131	1	1
Maryland	151	24	19	5	0	1	4	0	85	12	1
Massachusetts	405	33	11	0	1	0	0	0	352	7	1
Michigan	691	25	75	6	3	0	0	13	544	24	1
Minnesota	550	6	66	21	0	0	0	4	365	87	1
Mississippi	324	13	73	2	4	0	0	10	172	47	1
Missouri	825	21	107	7	0	0	1	30	550	108	1
Montana	149	4	50	6	0	0	0	11	64	13	1
Nebraska	304	6	77	16	0	0	0	7	180	17	1
Nevada	45	4	12	2	2	0	0	7	9	8	1
New Hampshire	240	3	3	7	0	0	0	0	222	4	1
New Jersey	602	32	13	7	1	0	1	5	510	22	1
New Mexico	120	10	26	6	0	1	0	12	58	6	1
New York	727	58	55	4	1	0	2	1	545	60	1
North Carolina	513	20	90	9	1	1	2	2	335	52	1
North Dakota	190	4	40	12	0	0	0	3	104	26	1
Ohio	1,041	38	87	1	0	0	0	83	780	51	1
Oklahoma	461	19	76	1	0	0	0	35	323	6	1
Oregon	207	8	31	5	0	0	0	19	133	10	1
Pennsylvania	1,293	71	37	30	0	0	3	5	1,106	40	1
Rhode Island	50	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	1	1
South Carolina	301	13	32	14	0	1	0	13	182	45	1
South Dakota	205	1	46	15	0	0	0	7	110	25	1
Tennessee	338	17	91	3	1	0	0	12	186	27	1
Texas	1,081	219	238	14	2	0	0	75	521	10	2
Utah	171	11	23	4	1	0	0	7	121	3	1
Vermont	91	3	3	11	0	0	0	1	72	0	1
Virginia	350	35	88	35	1	0	10	0	159	21	1
Washington	302	17	34	5	0	0	0	32	192	21	1
West Virginia	243	11	54	1	0	0	0	4	180	12	1
Wisconsin	591	20	69	3	0	0	14	1	412	70	2
Wyoming	98	2	23	0	0	0	0	10	39	23	1

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 1.4 Expenditure for criminal justice activities, by type of activity and expenditure, and level of government, United States, fiscal year 1976

NOTE: The survey of expenditure and employment is conducted annually through the joint efforts of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In general, six categories of activity are covered: police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections, and other. Data are also collected for each of three levels of government: Federal, State, and local. Local government coverage includes all county governments, all municipalities having a 1970 population of 10,000 or more, and a sample of the remaining cities and townships under 10,000 population. The survey panel was comprised, therefore, of the Federal Government, the 50 State governments, and 9,045 local governments (3,042 county governments, 4,305 municipalities, and 1,697 townships). Because all State and county governments were surveyed, data relating to them are not subject to sampling error (i.e., variations that might result if a different sample were used). However, data reported for local governments are estimates that are subject to sampling error. Local government estimates are accurate (at the 95 percent level of confidence) to within three-quarters of 1 percent of the totals that would have been expected if all local governments were surveyed (Source, p. 17). Field compilation and mail canvass methods were used to obtain the data reported and were supplemented by reference to a variety of published government documents such as budgets, financial statements, and audit reports. Expenditure data are generally for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976 for the Federal Government and all States except New York (Mar. 31, 1976), Texas (Aug. 31, 1976), and Alabama (Sept. 30, 1976). Employment data are for October 1976, for all levels of government. For details of survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Type of activity and expenditure	Total	Level of government					
		Federal ^a		State		Local ^b	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total criminal justice system ^c	\$19,681,409	\$3,322,073	X	\$5,986,650	X	\$12,068,308	X
Direct expenditure	19,681,409	2,450,229	12.5	5,204,226	26.4	12,026,954	61.1
Intergovernmental expenditure	(^c)	871,844	X	782,424	X	133,855	X
Police protection ^c	11,028,244	1,615,714	X	1,789,471	X	7,723,508	X
Direct expenditure	11,028,244	1,611,640	14.6	1,696,460	15.4	7,720,144	70.0
Intergovernmental expenditure	(^c)	4,074	X	93,011	X	59,390	X
Judicial ^c	2,428,472	219,445	X	663,068	X	1,633,645	X
Direct expenditure	2,428,472	219,445	9.0	585,151	24.1	1,623,876	66.9
Intergovernmental expenditure	(^c)	0	X	77,917	X	18,123	X
Legal services and prosecution ^c	1,047,929	149,402	X	253,591	X	653,502	X
Direct expenditure	1,047,929	149,402	14.3	247,723	23.6	650,804	62.1
Intergovernmental expenditure	(^c)	0	X	5,868	X	3,142	X
Public defense ^c	331,102	103,718	X	78,622	X	157,364	X
Direct expenditure	331,102	103,718	31.3	70,139	21.2	157,245	47.5
Intergovernmental expenditure	(^c)	0	X	8,483	X	1,279	X
Corrections ^c	4,385,512	285,973	X	2,589,609	X	1,678,879	X
Direct expenditure	4,385,512	256,352	5.9	2,474,783	56.4	1,654,377	37.7
Intergovernmental expenditure	(^c)	29,621	X	114,826	X	49,547	X
Other criminal justice ^c	460,150	947,821	X	612,289	X	221,329	X
Direct expenditure	460,150	109,672	23.8	129,970	28.3	220,508	47.9
Intergovernmental expenditure	(^c)	838,149	X	482,319	X	2,374	X

^aFederal Government data is for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 1975 and ending June 30, 1976. Data for the transition quarter from July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976 are displayed separately in Table 4A of the Source.

^bLocal governments data are estimates subject to sampling variation; see Source for data limitations.

^cThe total line for each sector, and for the total criminal justice system, excludes duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation that would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount. The intergovernmental expenditure lines are not totaled for the same reason.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 23, Table 2.

Table 1.6 Criminal justice expenditure of Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity and expenditure, United States, fiscal years 1971-76

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[The local governments portion of all governments data are estimates subject to sampling variation; see Source for data limitations. Dollar amounts in thousands.]

Type of activity and expenditure	Amount						Percent increase or decrease (—)					
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1971 to 1976
Total criminal justice system ^a	\$10,517,083	\$11,731,802	\$13,006,721	\$14,842,053	\$17,248,860	\$19,681,409	11.5	10.9	14.1	16.2	14.1	87.1
Direct expenditure	10,517,083	11,731,802	13,006,721	14,842,053	17,248,860	19,681,409	11.5	10.9	14.1	16.2	14.1	87.1
Intergovernmental expenditure	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)
Police protection ^a	6,164,918	6,903,304	7,624,178	8,511,676	9,786,162	11,028,244	12.0	10.4	11.6	15.0	12.7	78.9
Direct expenditure	6,164,918	6,903,304	7,624,178	8,511,676	9,786,162	11,028,244	12.0	10.4	11.6	15.0	12.7	78.9
Intergovernmental expenditure	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)
Judicial ^a	1,358,282	1,490,649	1,579,457	1,798,153	2,067,664	2,428,472	9.7	6.0	13.8	15.0	17.5	78.8
Direct expenditure	1,358,282	1,490,649	1,579,457	1,798,153	2,067,664	2,428,472	9.7	6.0	13.8	15.0	17.5	78.8
Intergovernmental expenditure	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)
Legal services and prosecution ^a	491,326	580,381	663,810	770,762	933,126	1,047,929	18.1	14.4	16.1	21.1	12.3	113.3
Direct expenditure	491,326	580,381	663,810	770,762	933,126	1,047,929	18.1	14.4	16.1	21.1	12.3	113.3
Intergovernmental expenditure	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^h)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)
Public defense ^a	128,547	167,630	206,705	244,593	280,270	331,102	30.4	23.3	18.3	14.6	18.1	157.6
Direct expenditure	128,547	167,630	206,705	244,593	280,270	331,102	30.4	23.3	18.3	14.6	18.1	157.6
Intergovernmental expenditure	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)
Corrections ^a	2,291,073	2,422,330	2,740,208	3,240,396	3,843,313	4,385,512	5.7	13.1	18.3	18.6	14.1	91.4
Direct expenditure	2,291,073	2,422,330	2,740,208	3,240,396	3,843,313	4,385,512	5.7	13.1	18.3	18.6	14.1	91.4
Intergovernmental expenditure	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)
Other criminal justice ^a	82,937	167,508	192,363	276,473	338,325	460,150	102.0	14.8	43.7	22.4	36.0	454.8
Direct expenditure	82,937	167,508	192,363	276,473	338,325	460,150	102.0	14.8	43.7	22.4	36.0	454.8
Intergovernmental expenditure	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)

^aThe total line for each sector, and for the total criminal justice system, excludes duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation which would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount were tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount. No intergovernmental expenditures are shown for the same reason.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971-1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 27, Table 2.

Table 1.7 Criminal justice expenditure for the Federal Government, by type of activity and expenditure, fiscal years 1971-76

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands. —represents zero or rounds to zero.]

Type of activity and expenditure	Amount						Percent increase or decrease (—)					
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1971 to 1976
Total criminal justice system	\$1,448,335 ^a	\$1,876,345 ^a	\$2,260,099 ^a	\$2,601,959 ^a	\$3,018,566	\$3,322,073	29.6	20.5	15.1	16.0	10.1	129.4
Direct expenditure	1,214,857 ^a	1,502,463 ^a	1,650,881 ^a	1,859,113 ^a	2,187,875	2,450,229	23.7	9.9	12.6	17.7	12.0	101.7
Intergovernmental expenditure	233,478 ^a	373,882 ^a	609,218 ^a	742,846 ^a	830,691	871,844	60.1	62.9	21.9	11.8	5.0	273.4
Police protection	804,514	963,108	1,089,873	1,224,586	1,464,244	1,615,714	19.7	13.2	12.4	19.6	10.3	100.8
Direct expenditure	803,600	962,149	1,088,854	1,221,510	1,460,625	1,611,640	19.7	13.2	12.2	19.6	10.3	100.6
Intergovernmental expenditure	914	959	1,019	3,076	3,619	4,074	4.9	6.3	201.9	17.7	12.6	345.7
Judicial	134,020	179,099	118,359	136,135	165,332	219,445	33.6	-33.9	15.0	21.4	32.7	63.7
Direct expenditure	134,020	179,099	118,359	136,135	165,332	219,445	33.6	-33.9	15.0	21.4	32.7	63.7
Intergovernmental expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal services and prosecution	88,748	107,071	123,494	117,798	177,275	149,402	20.6	15.3	-4.6	50.5	-15.7	68.3
Direct expenditure	88,748	107,071	123,494	117,798	177,275	149,402	20.6	15.3	-4.6	50.5	-15.7	68.3
Intergovernmental expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public defense	61,095	80,237	90,436	91,629	87,017	103,718	31.3	12.7	1.3	-5.0	19.2	69.8
Direct expenditure	61,095	80,237	90,436	91,629	87,017	103,718	31.3	12.7	1.3	-5.0	19.2	69.8
Intergovernmental expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corrections	121,258	146,491	189,096	237,300	243,113	285,973	20.8	29.1	25.5	2.4	17.6	135.8
Direct expenditure	110,801	133,272	170,854	214,529	216,778	256,352	20.3	28.2	25.6	1.0	18.3	131.4
Intergovernmental expenditure	10,457	13,219	18,242	22,771	26,335	29,621	26.3	38.0	24.8	15.7	12.5	183.3
Other criminal justice	238,700 ^a	400,339 ^a	648,841 ^a	794,511 ^a	881,585	947,821	67.7	62.1	22.4	11.0	7.5	297.1
Direct expenditure	16,593 ^a	40,635 ^a	58,884 ^a	77,512 ^a	80,848	109,672	144.9	44.9	31.6	4.3	35.7	561.0
Intergovernmental expenditure	222,107 ^a	359,704 ^a	589,957 ^a	716,999 ^a	800,737	838,149	61.9	64.0	21.5	11.7	4.7	277.4

^aFederal Government data for "total criminal justice system" and "other criminal justice" total expenditure, direct expenditure, and intergovernmental expenditure for fiscal years 1971, 1972, 1973, and 1974 have been revised.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971-1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 28, Table 4.

Table 1.8 Criminal justice expenditure for State governments, by type of activity and expenditure, fiscal years 1971-76

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Type of activity and expenditure	Amount						Percent increase or decrease (—)					
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1971 to 1976
Total criminal justice system	\$2,920,751	\$3,341,507	\$3,855,356	\$4,536,957 ^a	\$5,321,378	\$5,986,650	14.4	15.4	17.7 ^a	17.3 ^a	12.5	105.0
Direct expenditure	2,681,419	2,948,091	3,303,608	3,890,570 ^a	4,612,373	5,204,226	9.9	12.1	17.8 ^a	18.6 ^a	12.8	94.1
Intergovernmental expenditure	239,332	393,416	551,748	646,387	709,005	782,424	64.4	40.2	17.1	9.7	10.4	226.9
Police protection	932,234	1,048,094	1,187,470	1,382,931	1,577,889	1,789,471	12.4	13.3	16.5	14.1	13.4	92.0
Direct expenditure	873,493	992,801	1,132,288	1,308,455	1,512,130	1,696,460	13.7	14.0	15.6	15.6	12.2	94.2
Intergovernmental expenditure	58,741	55,293	55,182	74,476	65,759	93,011	-5.9	-0.2	35.0	-11.7	41.4	58.3
Judicial	326,850	371,014	419,247	475,992	561,291	663,068	13.5	13.0	13.5	17.9	18.1	102.9
Direct expenditure	313,717	346,290	385,619	439,456	497,660	585,151	10.4	11.4	14.0	13.2	17.6	86.5
Intergovernmental expenditure	13,133	24,724	33,628	36,536	63,631	77,917	88.3	36.0	8.6	74.2	22.5	493.3
Legal services and prosecution	109,494	127,879	145,805	181,537	219,247	253,591	16.8	14.0	24.5	20.8	15.7	131.6
Direct expenditure	107,799	124,959	143,417	178,355	215,997	247,723	15.9	14.8	24.4	21.1	14.7	129.8
Intergovernmental expenditure	1,695	2,920	2,388	3,182	3,250	5,868	72.3	-18.2	33.2	2.1	80.6	246.2
Public defense	17,266	25,571	41,830	58,055	73,127	78,622	43.1	63.6	38.8	26.0	7.5	355.4
Direct expenditure	16,491	23,963	37,029	51,683	65,481	70,139	45.3	54.5	39.6	26.7	7.1	325.3
Intergovernmental expenditure	775	1,608	4,801	6,372	7,646	8,483	107.5	198.6	32.7	20.0	10.9	994.6
Corrections	1,387,331	1,467,524	1,613,049	1,895,434	2,291,749	2,589,609	5.8	9.9	17.5	20.9	13.0	86.7
Direct expenditure	1,323,104	1,377,776	1,533,920	1,812,529	2,193,000	2,474,783	4.1	11.3	18.2	21.0	12.8	87.0
Intergovernmental expenditure	64,227	89,748	79,129	82,905	98,749	114,826	39.7	-11.8	4.8	19.1	16.3	78.8
Other criminal justice	147,576	301,425	447,955	543,008 ^a	598,075	612,289	104.3	48.6	21.2 ^a	10.1 ^a	2.4	314.9
Direct expenditure	46,815	82,302	71,335	100,092 ^a	128,105	129,970	75.8	-13.3	40.3 ^a	28.9 ^a	1.5	177.6
Intergovernmental expenditure	100,761	219,123	376,620	442,916	469,970	482,319	117.5	71.9	17.6	6.1	2.6	378.7

^aRevised.

 Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971-1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 30, Table 8.

Table 1.9 Criminal justice expenditure for local governments, by type of activity and expenditure, fiscal years 1971-76

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

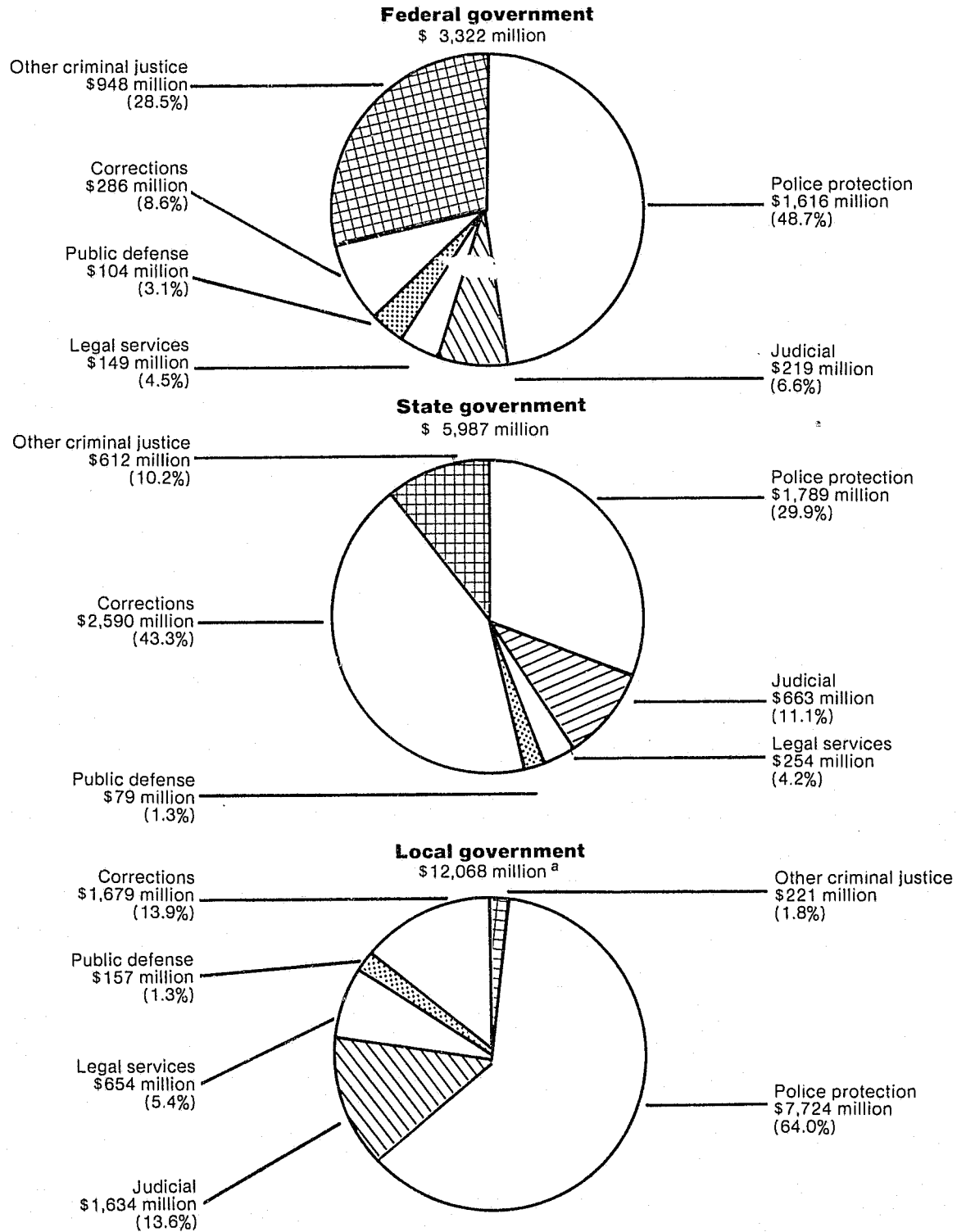
[The local governments data are estimates subject to sampling variation; see Source for data limitations. Dollar amounts in thousands.]

Type of activity and expenditure	Amount						Percent increase or decrease (—)					
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1971 to 1976
Total criminal justice system	\$6,662,697	\$7,372,509	\$8,094,225	\$9,129,864	\$10,501,604	\$12,068,308	10.7	9.8	12.8	15.0	14.9	81.1
Direct expenditure	6,620,807	7,281,248	8,052,232	9,092,370	10,448,612	12,026,954	10.0	10.6	12.9	14.9	15.1	81.7
Intergovernmental expenditure	75,545	91,261	90,249	115,395	144,501	133,855	20.8	-1.1	27.9	25.2	-7.4	77.2
Police protection	4,489,045	4,978,854	5,405,423	5,984,077	6,817,005	7,723,588	10.9	8.6	10.7	13.9	13.3	72.1
Direct expenditure	4,487,825	4,948,354	5,403,036	5,981,711	6,813,407	7,720,144	10.3	9.2	10.7	13.9	13.3	72.0
Intergovernmental expenditure	21,327	30,500	32,697	52,985	64,620	59,390	43.0	7.2	62.0	22.0	-8.1	178.5
Judicial	912,310	973,918	1,082,257	1,227,391	1,412,763	1,633,645	6.8	11.1	13.4	15.1	15.6	79.1
Direct expenditure	910,545	965,260	1,075,479	1,222,562	1,404,672	1,623,876	6.0	11.4	13.7	14.9	15.6	78.3
Intergovernmental expenditure	5,561	8,658	13,824	11,729	17,226	18,123	55.7	59.7	-15.1	46.9	5.2	225.9
Legal services and prosecution	295,415	350,150	398,783	476,793	542,440	653,502	18.5	13.9	19.6	13.8	20.5	121.2
Direct expenditure	294,779	348,351	396,899	474,609	539,854	650,804	18.2	13.9	19.6	13.7	20.6	120.8
Intergovernmental expenditure	787	1,799	2,553	2,627	2,967	3,142	128.6	41.9	2.9	12.9	5.9	299.2
Public defense	50,969	63,573	79,283	101,445	127,938	157,364	24.7	24.7	28.0	26.1	23.0	208.7
Direct expenditure	50,961	63,430	79,240	101,281	127,772	157,245	24.5	24.9	27.8	26.2	23.1	208.6
Intergovernmental expenditure	123	143	257	522	545	1,279	16.3	79.7	103.1	4.4	134.7	939.8
Corrections	895,420	961,338	1,066,000	1,240,815	1,471,470	1,678,879	7.4	10.9	16.4	18.6	14.1	87.5
Direct expenditure	857,168	911,282	1,035,434	1,213,338	1,433,535	1,654,377	6.3	13.6	17.2	18.1	15.4	93.0
Intergovernmental expenditure	47,425	50,056	40,275	46,456	58,170	49,547	5.5	-19.5	15.3	25.2	-14.8	4.5
Other criminal justice	19,538	44,676	62,478	99,343	129,988	221,329	128.7	39.8	59.0	30.8	70.3	1,032.8
Direct expenditure	19,529	44,571	62,144	98,869	129,372	220,508	128.2	39.4	59.1	30.9	70.4	1,029
Intergovernmental expenditure	321	105	643	1,076	1,007	2,374	-67.3	512.4	67.3	-6.4	135.7	639.6

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971-1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 31, Table 10.

Figure 1.1 Expenditure for criminal justice activities, by level of government and type of activity, United States, fiscal year 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.



^aBecause of rounding, detail does not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 7, Figure 4; p. 9, Figure 7; p. 11, Figure 9. Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.10 Total direct expenditure, and direct expenditure for criminal justice activities, by type of activity, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and type of government ^a	Total direct expenditure ^b	Total criminal justice system		Police protection		Judicial		Legal services and prosecution		Public defense		Corrections		Other criminal justice	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
States-local, total	\$189,524,157	\$17,231,180	9.1	\$9,416,604	54.6	\$2,209,027	12.8	\$898,527	5.2	\$227,384	1.3	\$4,129,160	24.0	\$350,478	2.0
States	95,831,611	5,204,226	5.4	1,696,460	32.6	585,151	11.2	247,723	4.8	70,139	1.3	2,474,783	47.6	129,970	2.5
Local, total	93,692,546	12,026,954	12.8	7,720,144	64.2	1,623,876	13.5	650,804	5.4	157,245	1.3	1,654,377	13.8	220,508	1.8
Counties	35,382,803	4,595,067	13.0	1,494,472	32.5	1,191,231	25.9	393,648	8.6	129,213	2.8	1,234,907	26.9	151,596	3.3
Municipalities	58,309,746	7,431,887	12.7	6,225,671	83.8	432,645	5.8	257,156	3.5	28,032	0.4	419,470	5.6	68,912	0.9
Alabama	2,538,393	174,113	6.9	100,459	57.7	25,523	14.7	7,515	4.3	1,122	0.6	38,080	21.9	1,414	0.8
State	1,694,824	64,691	3.8	24,448	37.8	7,303	11.3	3,757	5.8	1,001	1.5	27,241	42.1	941	1.5
Local, total	843,569	109,422	13.0	76,011	69.5	18,220	16.7	3,758	3.4	121	0.1	10,839	9.9	473	0.4
Counties	269,056	42,033	15.6	14,012	33.3	16,514	39.3	2,421	5.8	37	0.1	8,731	20.8	318	0.8
Municipalities	574,514	67,389	11.7	61,998	92.0	1,706	2.5	1,337	2.0	84	0.1	2,108	3.1	156	0.2
Alaska	1,176,001	77,047	6.6	36,028	46.8	15,482	20.1	6,107	7.9	1,324	1.7	15,441	20.0	2,665	3.5
State	750,299	58,916	7.9	20,375	34.6	15,379	26.1	4,580	7.8	1,324	2.2	14,593	24.8	2,665	4.5
Local, total	425,702	18,131	4.3	15,653	86.3	103	0.6	1,527	8.4	—	—	848	4.7	—	(°)
Boroughs	84,873	425	0.5	75	17.7	—	—	350	82.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	340,829	17,706	5.2	15,578	88.0	103	0.6	1,177	6.6	—	—	848	4.8	—	(°)
Arizona	1,716,751	243,612	14.2	135,862	55.8	38,222	15.7	12,322	5.1	4,669	1.9	46,203	19.0	6,334	2.6
State	906,922	62,803	6.9	32,708	52.1	3,601	5.7	2,555	4.1	—	—	22,111	35.2	1,828	2.9
Local, total	809,829	180,809	22.3	103,154	57.1	34,621	19.1	9,767	5.4	4,669	2.6	24,092	13.3	4,506	2.5
Counties	364,996	92,482	25.3	24,206	26.2	30,757	33.3	6,332	6.8	4,561	4.9	23,325	25.2	3,302	3.6
Municipalities	444,833	88,328	19.9	78,948	89.4	3,864	4.4	3,435	3.9	108	0.1	767	0.9	1,205	1.4
Arkansas	1,298,470	82,272	6.3	42,838	52.1	9,113	11.1	3,546	4.3	572	0.7	23,687	28.8	2,516	3.1
State	916,443	36,046	3.9	12,444	34.5	2,818	7.8	984	2.7	15	(°)	17,469	48.5	2,316	6.4
Local, total	382,027	46,226	12.1	30,394	65.8	6,295	13.6	2,562	5.5	557	1.2	6,218	13.5	200	0.4
Counties	146,022	20,537	14.1	7,883	38.4	5,047	24.6	1,782	8.7	527	2.6	5,102	24.8	196	1.0
Municipalities	236,005	25,689	10.9	22,511	87.6	1,248	4.9	780	3.0	30	0.1	1,117	4.3	3	(°)
California	20,817,945	2,521,452	12.1	1,251,478	49.6	315,701	12.5	174,789	6.9	49,317	2.0	698,822	27.7	31,345	1.2
State	8,927,290	599,424	6.7	237,908	39.7	32,891	5.5	23,930	4.0	1,379	0.2	292,636	48.8	10,650	1.8
Local, total	11,890,655	1,922,028	16.2	1,013,570	52.7	282,810	14.7	150,859	7.8	47,938	2.5	406,186	21.1	20,665	1.1
Counties	7,203,493	1,128,586	15.7	294,736	26.1	297,151	23.9	118,891	10.5	46,804	4.1	387,616	34.3	10,388	0.9
Municipalities	4,687,162	793,442	16.9	718,834	90.6	12,659	1.6	31,969	4.0	1,133	0.1	18,570	2.3	10,277	1.3
Colorado	2,162,198	213,224	9.9	117,577	55.1	29,111	13.7	15,360	7.2	3,020	1.4	41,875	19.6	6,281	2.9
State	1,135,199	76,814	6.8	16,688	21.7	19,819	25.8	3,460	4.5	2,980	3.9	32,009	41.7	1,858	2.4
Local, total	1,026,999	136,409	13.3	100,889	74.0	9,292	6.8	11,900	8.7	40	(°)	9,866	7.2	4,423	3.2
Counties	384,993	32,174	8.4	14,381	44.7	2,819	8.8	6,912	21.5	23	0.1	4,871	15.1	3,169	9.8
Municipalities	642,007	104,235	16.2	86,508	83.0	6,473	6.2	4,988	4.8	17	(°)	4,995	4.8	1,254	1.2
Connecticut	3,320,074	209,085	6.3	125,114	59.8	22,681	10.8	8,946	4.3	2,076	1.0	48,097	23.0	2,170	1.0
State	1,478,170	101,639	6.9	22,798	22.4	22,395	22.0	5,607	5.5	2,049	2.0	47,707	46.9	1,083	1.1
Local, total	1,841,904	107,447	5.8	102,316	95.2	286	0.3	3,339	3.1	27	(°)	390	0.4	1,088	1.0
Municipalities	1,841,903	107,447	5.8	102,316	95.2	286	0.3	3,339	3.1	27	(°)	390	0.4	1,088	1.0
Delaware	608,366	52,315	8.6	24,208	46.3	10,423	19.9	2,082	4.0	610	1.2	14,104	27.0	888	1.7
State	440,788	35,635	8.1	10,515	29.5	8,162	22.9	1,361	3.8	605	1.7	14,104	39.6	888	2.5
Local, total	167,578	16,680	10.0	13,693	82.1	2,261	13.6	721	4.3	5	(°)	—	—	—	—
Counties	78,363	6,195	7.9	4,271	68.9	1,622	26.2	297	4.8	5	0.1	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	89,215	10,485	11.8	9,422	89.9	639	6.1	424	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	1,462,205	202,999	13.9	94,818	46.7	25,312	12.5	4,095	2.0	4,807	2.4	73,105	36.0	862	0.4
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	1,462,205	202,999	13.9	94,818	46.7	25,312	12.5	4,095	2.0	4,807	2.4	73,105	36.0	862	0.4
Municipalities	1,462,205	202,999	13.9	94,818	46.7	25,312	12.5	4,095	2.0	4,807	2.4	73,105	36.0	862	0.4

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.10 *Total direct expenditure, and direct expenditure for criminal justice activities, by type of activity, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1976*
 —(Continued)

State and type of government ^a	Total direct expenditure ^b	Total criminal justice system		Police protection		Judicial		Legal services and prosecution		Public defense		Corrections		Other criminal justice	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
Florida	\$5,404,565	\$765,012	14.2	\$381,870	49.9	\$99,968	13.1	\$33,317	4.4	\$11,161	1.5	\$229,479	30.0	\$9,218	1.2
State	2,650,597	296,437	11.2	49,865	16.8	33,154	11.2	22,552	7.6	9,803	3.3	179,235	60.5	1,828	0.6
Local, total	2,753,968	468,576	17.0	332,005	70.9	66,814	14.3	10,765	2.3	1,358	0.3	50,244	10.7	7,390	1.6
Counties	1,323,225	227,934	17.2	119,215	52.3	58,798	25.8	4,292	1.9	1,212	0.5	38,980	17.1	5,437	2.4
Municipalities	1,430,743	240,642	16.8	212,790	88.4	8,016	3.3	6,472	2.7	146	0.1	11,264	4.7	1,953	0.8
Georgia	3,081,969	313,433	10.2	158,576	50.6	41,860	13.4	11,700	3.7	3,300	1.1	95,682	30.5	2,315	0.7
State	2,011,961	107,850	5.4	31,627	29.3	7,520	7.0	3,989	3.7	1,538	1.4	61,424	57.0	1,752	1.6
Local, total	1,070,008	205,583	19.2	126,949	61.8	34,340	16.7	7,711	3.8	1,762	0.9	34,258	16.7	563	0.3
Counties	489,705	110,747	22.6	42,046	38.0	30,864	27.9	5,965	5.4	1,633	1.5	30,077	27.2	162	0.1
Municipalities	580,302	94,836	16.3	84,903	89.5	3,476	3.7	1,746	1.8	129	0.1	4,180	4.4	402	0.4
Hawaii	1,566,876	77,550	4.9	41,290	53.2	12,337	15.9	5,719	7.4	1,648	2.1	11,808	15.2	4,748	6.1
State	1,199,797	33,118	2.8	1,291	3.9	12,337	37.3	2,235	6.7	1,647	5.0	11,167	33.7	4,441	13.4
Local, total	367,079	44,432	12.1	39,999	90.0	—	—	3,484	7.8	1	(°)	641	1.4	307	0.7
Counties	84,960	11,516	13.6	9,618	83.5	—	—	963	8.4	—	—	641	5.6	294	2.6
Municipalities	282,119	32,916	11.7	30,381	92.3	—	—	2,521	7.7	1	(°)	—	—	13	(°)
Idaho	618,933	47,808	7.7	24,604	51.5	6,930	14.5	2,898	6.1	726	1.5	10,783	22.6	1,866	3.9
State	435,136	20,473	4.7	5,850	28.6	3,730	18.2	786	3.8	—	—	9,279	45.3	828	4.0
Local, total	183,797	27,335	14.9	18,754	68.6	3,200	11.7	2,112	7.7	726	2.7	1,504	5.5	1,038	3.8
Counties	95,380	14,897	15.6	7,079	47.5	3,115	20.9	1,485	10.0	726	4.8	1,454	9.8	1,038	7.0
Municipalities	88,417	12,438	14.1	11,676	93.9	86	0.7	627	5.0	—	—	50	0.4	—	—
Illinois	8,400,507	984,017	11.7	633,022	64.3	106,680	10.8	44,954	4.6	9,843	1.0	168,927	17.2	20,591	2.1
State	5,281,757	274,923	5.2	106,854	38.9	43,749	15.9	12,152	4.4	1,780	0.6	106,766	38.8	3,622	1.3
Local, total	3,118,750	709,094	22.7	526,168	74.2	62,931	8.9	32,802	4.6	8,063	1.1	62,161	8.8	16,969	2.4
Counties	823,277	221,026	26.8	49,565	22.4	62,486	28.3	23,037	10.4	7,978	3.6	61,552	27.8	16,407	7.4
Municipalities	2,295,473	488,069	21.3	476,603	97.7	445	0.1	9,764	2.0	85	(°)	609	0.1	562	0.1
Indiana	3,237,016	268,487	8.3	151,594	56.5	31,104	11.6	12,542	4.7	2,454	0.9	66,279	24.7	4,514	1.7
State	1,843,134	95,147	5.2	38,876	40.9	6,844	7.2	4,773	5.0	343	0.4	42,084	44.2	2,227	2.3
Local, total	1,393,882	173,340	12.4	112,718	65.0	24,260	14.0	7,769	4.5	2,111	1.2	24,195	14.0	2,287	1.3
Counties	605,836	61,617	10.2	18,657	30.3	16,662	27.0	4,228	6.9	1,814	2.9	19,088	31.0	1,168	1.9
Municipalities	788,046	111,723	14.2	94,062	84.2	7,599	6.8	3,540	3.2	297	0.3	5,107	4.6	1,119	1.0
Iowa	2,239,956	147,201	6.6	77,706	52.8	20,961	14.2	7,719	5.2	3,028	2.1	36,597	24.9	1,191	0.8
State	1,278,362	55,553	4.3	19,744	35.5	6,750	12.2	1,937	3.5	28	0.1	26,426	47.6	668	1.2
Local, total	961,594	91,648	9.5	57,962	63.2	14,211	15.5	5,782	6.3	3,000	3.3	10,171	11.1	522	0.6
Counties	443,134	44,009	9.9	12,911	29.3	14,210	32.3	4,181	9.5	2,999	6.8	9,519	21.6	189	0.4
Municipalities	518,461	47,639	9.2	45,051	94.6	1	(°)	1,602	3.4	1	(°)	651	1.4	333	0.7
Kansas	1,769,963	143,015	8.1	65,412	45.7	21,696	15.2	9,339	6.5	1,965	1.4	40,961	28.6	3,642	2.5
State	1,036,653	62,444	6.0	13,207	21.2	9,408	15.1	3,532	5.7	1,767	2.8	33,938	54.3	592	0.9
Local, total	733,310	80,572	11.0	52,205	64.8	12,288	15.3	5,807	7.2	198	0.2	7,023	8.7	3,051	3.8
Counties	270,312	34,305	12.7	11,725	34.2	10,761	31.4	4,187	12.2	191	0.6	6,106	17.8	1,334	3.9
Municipalities	462,999	46,267	10.0	40,480	87.5	1,527	3.3	1,620	3.5	6	(°)	918	2.0	1,716	3.7
Kentucky	2,417,534	172,351	7.1	103,910	60.3	21,161	12.3	7,956	4.6	1,281	0.7	35,176	20.4	2,867	1.7
State	1,845,701	67,973	3.7	31,937	47.0	7,173	10.6	2,667	3.9	773	1.1	23,438	34.5	1,985	2.9
Local, total	571,833	104,377	18.3	71,973	69.0	13,988	13.4	5,289	5.1	508	0.5	11,738	11.2	882	0.8
Counties	179,215	44,828	25.0	19,687	43.9	11,574	25.8	2,992	6.7	508	1.1	9,434	21.0	633	1.4
Municipalities	392,618	59,549	15.2	52,286	87.8	2,414	4.1	2,297	3.9	—	—	2,304	3.9	248	0.4

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.10 Total direct expenditure, and direct expenditure for criminal justice activities, by type of activity, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1976
—(Continued)

State and type of government ^a	Total direct expenditure ^b	Total criminal justice system		Police protection		Judicial		Legal services and prosecution		Public defense		Corrections		Other criminal justice	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
Louisiana	\$3,104,048	\$280,134	9.0	\$161,364	57.6	\$37,962	13.6	\$14,547	5.2	\$1,581	0.6	\$63,112	22.5	\$1,568	0.6
State	2,089,452	99,557	4.8	40,073	40.3	10,572	10.6	7,529	7.6	—	—	40,597	40.8	786	0.8
Local, total	1,014,596	180,577	17.8	121,291	67.2	27,390	15.2	7,018	3.9	1,581	0.9	22,515	12.5	782	0.4
Parishes	429,922	79,105	18.4	46,772	59.1	16,234	20.5	3,729	4.7	889	1.1	11,242	14.2	239	0.3
Municipalities	584,674	101,472	17.4	74,519	73.4	11,156	11.0	3,289	3.2	692	0.7	11,273	11.1	542	0.5
Maine	915,442	50,649	5.5	28,702	56.7	6,615	13.1	2,321	4.6	446	0.9	11,373	22.5	1,192	2.4
State	547,208	24,893	4.5	9,039	36.3	4,138	16.6	1,537	6.2	176	0.7	9,234	37.1	769	3.1
Local, total	368,234	25,756	7.0	19,663	76.3	2,477	9.6	784	3.0	270	1.0	2,139	8.3	422	1.6
Counties	14,146	7,908	55.9	2,281	28.8	2,476	31.3	322	4.1	270	3.4	2,137	27.0	422	5.3
Municipalities	354,088	17,848	5.0	17,382	97.4	1	(°)	462	2.6	—	—	2	(°)	—	—
Maryland	5,368,242	392,002	7.3	208,566	53.2	36,133	9.2	15,453	3.9	6,847	1.7	119,608	30.5	5,395	1.4
State	1,987,069	174,962	8.8	45,026	25.7	20,368	11.6	2,207	1.3	6,834	3.9	97,887	55.9	2,640	1.5
Local, total	3,381,173	217,040	6.4	163,540	75.4	15,765	7.3	13,246	6.1	13	(°)	21,721	10.0	2,756	1.3
Counties	2,215,734	112,426	5.1	80,553	71.6	9,394	8.4	7,563	6.7	13	(°)	13,163	11.7	1,741	1.5
Municipalities	1,165,439	104,614	9.0	82,987	79.3	6,371	6.1	5,683	5.4	—	—	8,556	8.2	1,015	1.0
Massachusetts	7,055,608	506,655	7.2	308,472	60.9	66,935	13.2	19,080	3.8	5,149	1.0	101,930	20.1	5,087	1.0
State	3,007,439	124,368	4.1	37,866	30.4	11,796	9.5	5,521	4.4	2,818	2.3	63,765	51.3	2,602	2.1
Local, total	4,048,169	382,287	9.4	270,606	70.8	55,139	14.4	13,559	3.5	2,331	0.6	38,165	10.0	2,486	0.7
Counties	133,082	73,480	53.2	1,435	2.0	38,849	52.9	3,334	4.5	2,307	3.1	27,538	37.5	17	(°)
Municipalities	3,910,087	308,807	7.9	269,171	87.2	16,290	5.3	10,225	3.3	24	(°)	10,627	3.4	2,469	0.8
Michigan	8,093,608	770,070	9.5	433,200	56.3	110,698	14.4	39,209	5.1	13,439	1.7	159,434	20.7	14,091	1.8
State	4,512,875	188,930	4.2	70,320	37.2	18,061	9.6	8,408	4.5	865	0.5	86,561	45.8	4,715	2.5
Local, total	3,580,733	581,140	16.2	362,880	62.4	92,637	15.9	30,801	5.3	12,574	2.2	72,873	12.5	9,376	1.6
Counties	1,387,197	229,506	16.5	53,741	23.4	71,939	31.3	20,609	9.0	11,327	4.9	64,173	28.0	7,716	3.4
Municipalities	2,193,536	351,635	16.0	309,139	87.9	20,697	5.9	10,192	2.9	1,247	0.4	8,700	2.5	1,659	0.5
Minnesota	3,669,580	242,931	6.6	132,268	54.4	31,412	12.9	14,057	5.8	2,784	1.1	56,364	23.2	6,047	2.5
State	1,878,291	64,207	3.4	22,915	35.7	4,455	6.9	2,698	4.2	288	0.4	30,647	47.7	3,204	5.0
Local, total	1,791,289	178,725	10.0	109,353	61.2	26,957	15.1	11,359	6.4	2,496	1.4	25,717	14.4	2,843	1.6
Counties	878,853	89,189	10.1	26,686	29.9	26,884	30.1	6,948	7.8	2,468	2.8	24,198	27.1	2,005	2.2
Municipalities	912,437	89,535	9.8	82,666	92.3	73	0.1	4,410	4.9	29	(°)	1,520	1.7	838	0.9
Mississippi	1,649,179	103,008	6.2	59,926	58.2	13,096	12.7	4,044	3.9	774	0.8	23,166	22.5	2,003	1.9
State	1,060,933	45,916	4.3	22,381	48.7	3,168	6.9	1,884	4.1	—	—	16,514	36.0	1,969	4.3
Local, total	588,246	57,092	9.7	37,545	65.8	9,928	17.4	2,160	3.8	774	1.4	6,652	11.7	34	0.1
Counties	352,179	25,952	7.4	8,785	33.9	9,269	35.7	1,134	4.4	743	2.9	5,988	23.1	34	0.1
Municipalities	236,067	31,139	13.2	28,760	92.4	658	2.1	1,026	3.3	31	0.1	664	2.1	—	—
Missouri	2,848,648	295,645	10.4	181,449	61.4	39,644	13.4	12,127	4.1	2,219	0.8	58,181	19.7	2,026	0.7
State	1,707,107	78,948	4.6	26,792	33.9	13,477	17.1	1,383	1.8	1,888	2.4	34,065	43.1	1,343	1.7
Local, total	1,141,541	216,696	19.0	154,657	71.4	26,167	12.1	10,744	5.0	331	0.2	24,116	11.1	682	0.3
Counties	302,773	62,213	20.5	23,884	38.4	17,402	28.0	5,662	9.1	45	0.1	14,764	23.7	457	0.7
Municipalities	838,768	154,483	18.4	130,773	84.7	8,766	5.7	5,081	3.3	287	0.2	9,352	6.1	225	0.1
Montana	639,536	47,984	7.5	22,622	47.1	5,272	11.0	3,263	6.8	589	1.2	14,373	30.0	1,866	3.9
State	432,253	20,674	4.8	4,977	24.1	1,201	5.8	1,023	4.9	—	—	12,225	59.1	1,248	6.0
Local, total	207,283	27,310	13.2	17,645	64.6	4,071	14.9	2,240	8.2	589	2.2	2,148	7.9	617	2.3
Counties	125,898	15,942	12.7	7,368	46.2	3,661	23.0	1,803	11.3	577	3.6	1,930	12.1	604	3.8
Municipalities	81,385	11,368	14.0	10,278	90.4	410	3.6	436	3.8	12	0.1	218	1.9	14	0.1

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.10 Total direct expenditure, and direct expenditure for criminal justice activities, by type of activity, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1976
 —(Continued)

State and type of government ^a	Total direct expenditure ^b	Total criminal justice system		Police protection		Judicial		Legal services and prosecution		Public defense		Corrections		Other criminal justice	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
Nebraska	\$1,102,858	\$88,280	8.0	\$44,928	50.9	\$13,356	15.1	\$5,540	6.3	\$1,160	1.3	\$21,474	24.3	\$1,822	2.1
State	645,780	33,883	5.2	10,915	32.2	6,260	18.5	553	1.6	—	—	15,553	45.9	602	1.8
Local, total	457,078	54,397	11.9	34,013	62.5	7,096	13.0	4,987	9.2	1,160	2.1	5,921	10.9	1,221	2.2
Counties	215,631	23,552	10.9	7,120	30.2	5,695	24.2	3,595	15.3	1,160	4.9	5,478	23.3	505	2.1
Municipalities	241,447	30,845	12.6	26,893	87.2	1,401	4.5	1,392	4.5	—	—	443	1.4	716	2.3
Nevada	635,344	83,562	13.2	42,945	51.4	8,732	10.4	6,494	7.8	1,526	1.8	22,692	27.2	1,173	1.4
State	326,975	23,475	7.2	6,666	28.4	1,689	7.2	1,416	6.0	199	0.8	12,400	52.8	1,105	4.7
Local, total	308,369	60,087	19.5	36,279	60.4	7,043	11.7	5,078	8.5	1,327	2.2	10,292	17.1	68	0.1
Counties	212,622	44,778	21.1	24,167	54.0	5,747	12.8	3,924	8.8	1,320	2.9	9,580	21.4	40	0.1
Municipalities	95,747	15,308	16.0	12,112	79.1	1,296	8.5	1,154	7.5	7	(*)	712	4.6	28	0.2
New Hampshire	688,629	42,644	6.2	25,194	59.1	5,770	13.5	1,608	3.8	491	1.2	9,084	21.3	498	1.2
State	400,557	15,980	4.0	6,114	38.3	1,740	10.9	789	4.9	491	3.1	6,369	39.9	477	3.0
Local, total	288,072	26,664	9.3	19,080	71.6	4,030	15.1	819	3.1	—	—	2,715	10.2	21	0.1
Counties	37,087	6,794	18.3	1,103	16.2	2,878	42.4	337	5.0	—	—	2,477	36.5	—	—
Municipalities	250,985	19,870	7.9	17,977	90.5	1,152	5.8	483	2.4	—	—	238	1.2	21	0.1
New Jersey	6,497,368	704,754	10.8	415,538	59.0	89,248	12.7	45,581	6.5	10,724	1.5	133,639	19.0	10,023	1.4
State	2,874,898	162,175	5.6	56,091	34.6	21,732	13.4	7,457	4.6	10,385	6.4	63,325	39.0	3,185	2.0
Local, total	3,622,470	542,579	15.0	359,447	66.2	67,516	12.4	38,124	7.0	339	0.1	70,314	13.0	6,837	1.3
Counties	1,468,701	179,482	12.2	24,906	13.9	53,500	25.9	28,983	16.1	243	0.1	70,047	39.0	1,710	1.0
Municipalities	2,153,769	363,097	16.9	334,542	92.1	13,016	3.8	9,142	2.5	96	(*)	267	0.1	5,127	1.4
New Mexico	909,818	76,584	8.4	44,247	57.8	8,476	11.1	4,599	6.0	2,414	3.2	14,395	18.8	2,453	3.2
State	627,283	37,386	6.0	12,035	32.2	6,966	18.6	3,143	8.4	2,386	6.4	10,540	28.2	2,296	6.1
Local, total	282,535	39,198	13.9	32,192	82.1	1,510	3.9	1,456	3.7	28	0.1	3,855	9.8	157	0.4
Counties	85,031	9,752	11.5	7,109	72.9	267	2.7	378	3.9	—	—	1,856	19.0	142	1.5
Municipalities	197,505	29,445	14.9	25,083	85.2	1,243	4.2	1,077	3.7	28	0.1	1,998	6.8	15	0.1
New York	26,172,857	2,271,990	8.7	1,314,610	57.9	281,416	12.4	117,699	5.2	26,657	1.2	494,123	21.7	37,485	1.6
State	7,742,129	455,314	5.9	110,614	24.3	55,830	12.3	27,315	6.0	2,994	0.7	244,990	53.8	13,571	3.0
Local, total	18,430,728	1,816,677	9.9	1,203,996	66.3	225,586	12.4	90,384	5.0	23,663	1.3	249,133	13.7	23,915	1.3
Counties	3,928,002	397,306	10.1	189,831	47.8	71,187	17.9	28,656	7.2	9,919	2.5	93,132	23.4	4,581	1.2
Municipalities	14,502,726	1,419,371	9.8	1,014,166	71.5	154,399	10.9	61,728	4.3	13,744	1.0	156,001	11.0	19,333	1.4
North Carolina	4,949,181	315,251	6.4	154,839	49.1	40,403	12.8	8,469	2.7	4,840	1.5	100,414	31.9	6,287	2.0
State	2,066,228	172,250	8.3	43,758	25.4	27,139	15.8	5,415	3.1	4,825	2.8	89,073	51.7	2,040	1.2
Local, total	2,882,953	143,001	5.0	111,081	77.7	13,264	9.3	3,054	2.1	15	(*)	11,341	7.9	4,246	3.0
Counties	2,282,466	57,480	2.5	27,680	48.2	13,264	23.1	1,299	2.3	15	(*)	11,231	19.5	3,992	6.9
Municipalities	600,487	85,520	14.2	83,402	97.5	—	—	1,755	2.1	—	—	110	0.1	254	0.3
North Dakota	555,420	30,046	5.4	15,931	53.0	4,466	14.9	2,353	7.8	200	0.7	5,993	19.9	1,102	3.7
State	388,802	9,638	2.5	2,831	29.4	1,272	13.2	935	9.7	—	—	4,218	43.8	382	4.0
Local, total	166,618	20,408	12.2	13,100	64.2	3,194	15.7	1,418	6.9	200	1.0	1,775	8.7	721	3.5
Counties	73,638	9,663	13.1	3,043	31.5	2,829	29.3	1,170	12.1	200	2.1	1,772	18.3	649	6.7
Municipalities	92,980	10,746	11.6	10,057	93.6	365	3.4	248	2.3	1	(*)	3	(*)	71	0.7
Ohio	7,477,373	772,145	10.3	378,209	49.0	101,804	13.2	34,484	4.5	5,451	0.7	199,689	25.9	52,508	6.8
State	3,791,060	200,958	5.3	47,518	23.6	12,178	6.1	10,675	5.3	72	(*)	128,293	63.8	2,222	1.1
Local, total	3,686,313	571,187	15.5	330,691	57.9	89,626	15.7	23,809	4.2	5,379	0.9	71,396	12.5	50,286	8.8
Counties	1,464,090	221,279	15.1	39,646	17.9	56,029	25.3	12,291	5.6	4,805	2.2	59,364	26.8	49,145	22.2
Municipalities	2,222,223	349,908	15.7	291,045	83.2	33,598	9.6	11,518	3.3	774	0.2	12,032	3.4	1,141	0.3

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.10 Total direct expenditure, and direct expenditure for criminal justice activities, by type of activity, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1976
—(Continued)

State and type of government ^a	Total direct expenditure ^b	Total criminal justice system		Police protection		Judicial		Legal services and prosecution		Public defense		Corrections		Other criminal justice	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
Oklahoma	\$1,934,617	\$134,870	7.0	\$73,902	54.8	\$15,897	11.8	\$7,508	5.6	\$918	0.7	\$31,294	23.2	\$5,350	4.0
State	1,276,090	60,033	4.7	21,451	35.7	6,898	11.5	4,952	8.2	—	—	25,809	43.0	923	1.5
Local, total	658,527	74,836	11.4	52,451	70.1	8,999	12.0	2,556	3.4	918	1.2	5,485	7.3	4,427	5.9
Counties	193,043	18,752	9.7	5,681	30.3	7,240	38.6	689	3.7	890	4.7	4,253	22.7	—	—
Municipalities	465,484	56,084	12.0	46,771	83.4	1,759	3.1	1,867	3.3	29	0.1	1,232	2.2	4,427	7.9
Oregon	2,024,501	196,154	9.7	92,357	47.1	23,357	11.9	16,916	8.6	3,335	1.7	50,491	25.7	9,698	4.9
State	1,361,420	71,854	5.3	22,453	31.2	6,036	8.4	7,879	11.0	228	0.3	33,746	47.0	1,512	2.1
Local, total	663,081	124,300	18.7	69,904	56.2	17,321	13.9	9,037	7.3	3,107	2.5	16,745	13.5	8,186	6.6
Counties	336,164	74,504	22.2	24,869	33.4	16,108	21.6	7,066	9.5	2,983	4.0	16,287	21.9	7,185	9.6
Municipalities	326,917	49,796	15.2	45,035	90.4	1,213	2.4	1,971	4.0	118	0.2	458	0.9	1,001	2.0
Pennsylvania	8,949,066	833,630	9.3	460,630	55.3	128,845	15.5	36,360	4.4	8,347	1.0	191,712	23.0	7,737	0.9
State	5,934,310	258,826	4.4	118,537	45.8	26,646	10.3	6,813	2.6	—	—	102,443	39.6	4,387	1.7
Local, total	3,014,756	574,804	19.1	342,093	59.5	102,199	17.8	29,547	5.1	8,347	1.5	89,269	15.5	3,350	0.6
Counties	875,359	142,356	16.3	13,562	9.5	58,629	41.2	14,050	9.9	5,154	3.6	50,630	35.6	331	0.2
Municipalities	2,139,397	432,448	20.2	328,532	76.0	43,570	10.1	15,496	3.6	3,192	0.7	38,639	8.9	3,018	0.7
Rhode Island	1,079,201	63,084	5.8	35,064	55.6	9,800	15.5	2,573	4.1	521	0.8	14,117	22.4	1,010	1.6
State	613,657	33,175	5.4	6,525	19.7	9,474	28.6	1,711	5.2	521	1.6	14,115	42.5	829	2.5
Local, total	465,544	29,908	6.4	28,539	95.4	326	1.1	862	2.9	—	—	2	(°)	180	0.6
Municipalities	465,544	29,908	6.4	28,539	95.4	326	1.1	862	2.9	—	—	2	(°)	180	0.6
South Carolina	1,994,695	157,635	7.9	78,488	49.8	16,287	10.3	4,544	2.9	1,158	0.7	52,108	33.1	5,050	3.2
State	1,502,484	74,647	5.0	24,875	33.3	2,067	2.8	2,437	3.3	616	0.8	42,717	57.2	1,935	2.6
Local, total	492,211	82,989	16.9	53,613	64.6	14,220	17.1	2,107	2.5	542	0.7	9,391	11.3	3,116	3.8
Counties	336,347	49,148	14.6	21,938	44.6	13,314	27.1	1,544	3.1	538	1.1	8,740	17.8	3,075	6.3
Municipalities	155,864	33,840	21.7	31,675	93.6	907	2.7	563	1.7	4	(°)	651	1.9	41	0.1
South Dakota	566,505	41,200	7.3	20,864	50.6	6,655	16.2	3,345	8.1	558	1.4	6,735	16.3	3,043	7.4
State	402,053	18,187	4.5	5,334	29.3	4,412	24.3	1,696	9.3	—	—	5,694	31.3	1,051	5.8
Local, total	164,452	23,013	14.0	15,530	67.5	2,243	.97	1,649	7.2	558	2.4	1,041	4.5	1,993	8.7
Counties	70,195	13,001	18.5	7,212	55.5	2,124	16.3	1,335	10.3	558	4.3	1,003	7.7	769	5.9
Municipalities	94,257	10,013	10.6	8,318	83.1	119	1.2	313	3.1	—	—	39	0.4	1,223	12.2
Tennessee	3,842,617	227,803	5.9	117,287	51.5	32,359	14.2	8,551	3.8	2,246	1.0	63,967	28.1	3,393	1.5
State	1,775,829	77,770	4.4	17,352	22.3	8,824	11.3	5,110	6.6	1,353	1.7	43,925	56.5	1,206	1.6
Local, total	2,066,788	150,033	7.3	99,935	66.6	23,535	15.7	3,441	2.3	893	0.6	20,042	13.4	2,187	1.5
Counties	969,192	52,123	5.4	15,992	30.7	17,571	33.7	1,400	2.7	613	1.2	14,627	28.1	1,921	3.7
Municipalities	1,097,596	97,910	8.9	83,943	85.7	5,964	6.1	2,042	2.1	281	0.3	5,416	5.5	265	0.3
Texas	7,575,148	713,351	9.4	403,741	56.6	94,695	13.3	41,727	5.8	5,223	0.7	128,967	18.1	38,998	5.5
State	4,669,790	205,072	4.4	85,429	41.7	12,789	6.2	10,257	5.0	—	—	74,601	36.4	21,996	10.7
Local, total	2,905,358	508,279	17.5	318,312	62.6	81,906	16.1	31,470	6.2	5,223	1.0	54,366	10.7	17,002	3.3
Counties	955,068	210,070	22.0	48,350	23.0	68,363	32.5	23,088	11.0	5,192	2.5	50,075	23.8	15,001	7.1
Municipalities	1,950,290	298,210	15.3	269,962	90.5	13,543	4.5	8,382	2.8	32	(°)	4,291	1.4	2,001	0.7
Utah	912,335	70,344	7.7	39,536	56.2	8,405	11.9	4,107	5.8	530	0.8	16,503	23.5	1,264	1.8
State	661,929	28,351	4.3	11,075	39.1	2,486	8.8	954	3.4	—	—	13,172	46.5	664	2.3
Local, total	250,406	41,993	16.8	28,461	67.8	5,919	14.1	3,153	7.5	530	1.3	3,331	7.9	601	1.4
Counties	126,018	18,696	14.8	8,864	47.4	3,513	18.8	2,420	12.9	514	2.7	3,253	17.4	133	0.7
Municipalities	124,388	23,297	18.7	19,597	84.1	2,406	10.3	733	3.1	16	0.1	77	0.3	468	2.0

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.10 Total direct expenditure, and direct expenditure for criminal justice activities, by type of activity, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1976
—(Continued)

State and type of government ^a	Total direct expenditure ^b	Total criminal justice system		Police protection		Judicial		Legal services and prosecution		Public defense		Corrections		Other criminal justice	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
Vermont	\$439,990	\$27,345	6.2	\$13,522	49.4	\$3,420	12.5	\$1,687	6.2	\$879	3.2	\$7,422	27.1	\$415	1.5
State	363,197	19,401	5.3	6,368	32.8	3,061	15.8	1,292	6.7	879	4.5	7,386	38.1	415	2.1
Local, total	76,793	7,944	10.3	7,154	90.1	359	4.5	395	5.0	—	(^c)	36	0.5	—	—
Counties	1,586	598	37.7	190	31.8	357	59.6	15	2.6	—	—	36	6.0	—	—
Municipalities	75,207	7,345	9.8	6,964	94.8	2	(^c)	380	5.2	—	(^c)	—	—	—	—
Virginia	5,030,854	333,565	6.6	175,463	52.6	36,351	10.9	12,601	3.8	4,822	1.4	100,922	30.3	3,406	1.0
State	2,139,221	151,787	7.1	54,077	35.6	15,547	10.2	3,922	2.6	4,529	3.0	71,764	47.3	1,948	1.3
Local, total	2,891,633	181,777	6.3	121,386	66.8	20,804	11.4	8,679	4.8	293	0.2	29,158	16.0	1,458	0.8
Counties	1,424,542	74,307	5.2	46,536	62.6	11,057	14.9	4,154	5.6	143	0.2	11,924	16.0	493	0.7
Municipalities	1,467,092	107,471	7.3	74,850	69.6	9,747	9.1	4,525	4.2	150	0.1	17,234	16.0	965	0.9
Washington	2,907,689	262,546	9.0	139,009	52.9	27,935	10.6	15,651	6.0	4,411	1.7	70,208	26.7	5,332	2.0
State	1,904,227	85,606	4.5	27,591	32.2	5,010	5.9	4,933	5.8	200	0.2	46,349	54.1	1,523	1.8
Local, total	1,003,462	176,940	17.6	111,418	63.0	22,925	13.0	10,718	6.1	4,211	2.4	23,859	13.5	3,809	2.2
Counties	446,227	88,369	19.8	32,593	36.9	19,119	21.6	7,202	8.1	3,644	4.1	22,369	25.3	3,442	3.9
Municipalities	557,235	88,571	15.9	78,825	89.0	3,806	4.3	3,516	4.0	567	0.6	1,490	1.7	367	0.4
West Virginia	1,356,674	74,895	5.5	38,142	50.9	12,966	17.3	3,535	4.7	27	(^c)	19,381	25.9	844	1.1
State	1,092,727	34,979	3.2	14,710	42.1	6,892	19.7	978	2.8	—	—	11,726	33.5	673	1.9
Local, total	263,947	39,916	15.1	23,432	58.7	6,074	15.2	2,557	6.4	27	0.1	7,655	19.2	171	0.4
Counties	97,748	20,624	21.1	4,915	23.8	5,780	28.0	2,100	10.2	27	0.1	7,631	37.0	170	0.8
Municipalities	166,198	19,292	11.6	18,517	96.0	294	1.5	457	2.4	—	—	24	0.1	1	(^c)
Wisconsin	4,306,742	300,033	7.0	175,372	58.5	33,185	11.1	15,862	5.3	3,901	1.3	65,854	21.9	5,859	2.0
State	1,908,497	89,940	4.7	22,632	25.2	8,807	9.8	3,507	3.9	560	0.6	49,101	54.6	5,333	5.9
Local, total	2,398,245	210,093	8.8	152,740	72.7	24,378	11.6	12,355	5.9	3,341	1.6	16,753	8.0	527	0.3
Counties	1,022,685	85,942	8.4	34,473	40.1	23,278	27.1	7,591	8.8	3,341	3.9	16,752	19.5	507	0.6
Municipalities	1,375,560	124,151	9.0	118,267	95.3	1,100	0.9	4,764	3.8	—	—	1	(^c)	19	(^c)
Wyoming	433,062	25,399	5.9	13,849	54.5	3,170	12.5	1,729	6.8	294	1.2	5,331	21.0	1,026	4.0
State	306,808	11,200	3.7	4,965	44.3	1,127	10.1	537	4.8	—	—	4,352	38.9	219	2.0
Local, total	126,254	14,200	11.2	8,884	62.6	2,043	14.4	1,192	8.4	294	2.1	979	6.9	807	5.7
Counties	69,737	7,459	10.7	3,121	41.8	1,804	24.2	945	12.7	294	3.9	764	10.2	531	7.1
Municipalities	56,516	6,741	11.9	5,763	85.5	239	3.5	247	3.7	—	(^c)	215	3.2	277	4.1

^aData for municipalities, and the local governments totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see Source for data limitations.

^bThe relation of criminal justice direct expenditure to total direct expenditure is based on data for general purpose governments only and does not include data for independent school districts or special districts.

^cLess than half the unit of measurement shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 38-45.

Table 1.11 Federal criminal justice expenditures, by type of program, fiscal years 1977, 1978-80 (estimated)

NOTE: There is no direct relationship between the recommended budget authority and the estimated budget outlays for 1979. The recommended budget authority includes appropriations for fiscal year 1979, as well as for future years. The estimated outlays for fiscal year 1979 are funded partially by the recommended budget authority, and partially through unspent funds allocated in previous years. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

(In millions of dollars)

Type of program	Recommended budget authority for 1979	Outlays			
		1977 actual	1978 estimate	1979 estimate	1980 estimate
Federal law enforcement activities:					
General investigation	\$557	\$520	\$550	\$555	\$555
Narcotics violation investigation	193	167	190	194	194
Alcohol, tobacco, and firearms investigation	136	117	127	135	136
Border enforcement activities	729	592	680	727	726
Protection activities	144	123	140	143	148
Other enforcement	256	154	228	258	253
Subtotal, federal law enforcement activities	\$2,015	\$1,673	\$1,915	\$2,011	\$2,011
Federal litigative and judicial activities:					
Civil and criminal prosecution and representation	\$384	\$317	\$354	\$378	\$381
Federal judicial activities	495	400	468	497	522
Representation of indigents in civil cases	255	125	154	243	255
Subtotal, Federal litigative and judicial activities	\$1,133	\$842	\$976	\$1,118	\$1,158
Federal correctional activities	\$353	\$240	\$319	\$373	\$377
Criminal justice assistance	651	847	817	717	755
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-8	-2	-8	-8	-8
Total	\$4,144	\$3,600	\$4,019	\$4,211	\$4,294

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *The Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 215.

Table 1.12 U.S. Department of Justice expenditures, by activity and agency, fiscal years 1977, 1978 and 1979 (estimated)

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.11. This table contains information on budget authority and outlays for the general and special Federal fund accounts within the Department of Justice. Information on intergovernmental funds; trust funds; public enterprise funds; and supplementals requested, proposed, and pending; as well as totals for these subcategories, has been deleted from this table by SOURCEBOOK staff. This table was excerpted from a larger table that details the budget authority and outlays for all Federal programs by agency and account.

[In thousands of dollars]

	1977 actual		1978 estimate		1979 estimate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
General administration:						
Salaries and expenses	\$22,882	\$20,225	\$26,229	\$26,424	\$28,996	\$27,884
Legal activities:						
General legal activities, salaries and expenses	71,909	67,169	76,075	80,798	89,884	89,564
Antitrust division, salaries and expenses	27,706	25,638	39,785	35,235	46,377	44,886
Attorneys and marshals, salaries and expenses	167,870	163,758	179,075	184,251	196,736	194,066
Support of United States prisoners	41,875	40,421	21,000	24,493	25,100	24,400
Fees and expenses of witnesses	19,177	15,747	20,050	19,849	20,144	19,942
Community relations service, salaries and expenses	4,528	4,213	5,192	5,252	5,353	5,323
Federal Bureau of Investigation:						
Salaries and expenses	513,377	520,218	529,454	550,050	556,750	555,239
Immigration and Naturalization Service:						
Salaries and expenses	244,515	242,714	266,450	276,320	298,019	295,550
Drug Enforcement Administration:						
Salaries and expenses	168,244	166,839	181,895	190,069	192,953	193,500
Federal Prison System:						
Bureau of Prisons, salaries and expenses	218,200	216,837	259,576	264,351	315,479	310,340
National Institute of Corrections	5,043	1,503	9,900	8,000	9,943	9,913
Buildings and facilities	78,980	23,588	58,850	54,582	37,080	62,184
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration:						
Salaries and expenses	753,000	845,742	644,582	809,037	641,488	706,934

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *The Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 364-366.

Table 1.13 Federal expenditures for drug and alcohol abuse treatment activities, fiscal years 1977, 1978 and 1979 (estimated)

NOTE: Federal funding of activities related to treatment of drug and alcohol abuse is provided by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; the Veterans' Administration; the Department of Defense; and other agencies. Information on expenditure for mental health and mental retardation treatment has been excluded from this table by SOURCEBOOK staff. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

[In millions of dollars]

	1977 actual	1978 estimate	1979 estimate
Alcohol abuse, total	\$288	\$298	\$313
Services	262	270	282
Training	10	10	10
Research	16	18	21
Drug abuse, total	\$357	\$368	\$370
Services	299	311	309
Training	14	15	15
Research	44	42	46
Alcohol and drug abuse, total	\$645	\$666	\$683

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 250.

Table 1.14 Allocation of Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funds, by budget activity, fiscal years 1969-77, 1978 (estimated), 1979 (requested)

NOTE: Fiscal years 1969-76 encompass the period July 1 to June 30. Fiscal years 1977-79 encompass the period Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. The data for the transition quarter, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1976, are not presented.

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget authority	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 estimate	1979 request
Direct assistance (formula grants):											
Planning formula grants	\$19,000	\$21,000	\$26,000	\$35,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$55,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$50,000	\$30,000
Corrections formula grants	X	X	25,000	48,750	56,500	56,500	56,500	47,739	36,838	29,849	33,659
Juvenile justice formula grants	X	X	X	X	X	X	10,600	23,300	47,625	63,750	63,750
Criminal justice formula grants	24,650	182,750	340,000	413,695	480,250	480,250	480,000	405,412	313,123	253,717	268,957
Collateral assistance (discretionary grants and contracts):											
Criminal justice programs (Part C discretionary)	4,350	32,000	70,000	73,005	88,750	88,750	84,000	71,544	55,256	44,773	44,773
Correctional programs (Part E discretionary)	X	X	22,500	48,750	56,500	56,500	56,500	47,739	36,838	29,849	29,849
Juvenile justice programs	X	X	X	X	X	X	13,900	16,000	27,375	36,250	36,250 ^a
Community anti-crime program	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	15,000	15,000	7,000
Technical assistance	—	1,200	4,000	6,000	10,000	12,000	14,000	13,000	13,000	11,000	12,000
Educational assistance and special training programs	6,500	18,000	22,500	31,000	45,000	45,000	44,500	43,250	44,300	34,218	29,168 ^b
National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice	3,000	7,500	7,500	21,000	31,598	40,098	42,500	32,400	27,029	21,000	25,000
Data systems and statistical assistance	—	1,000	4,000	9,700	21,200	24,000	26,000	25,622	21,522	16,290	21,290
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	29,600	15,000	15,000
Management and operations	2,500	4,487	7,454	11,823	15,568	17,428	21,500	23,632	26,936	28,079	24,792
Total	60,000	267,937	528,954	698,723	841,166	870,526	887,171	809,638	754,442	646,107	641,488
Transfer to other agencies	3,000	182	46	196	14,431	149	7,829	—	—	—	—
Total appropriated	63,000	268,119	529,000	698,919	855,597	870,675	895,000	809,638	754,442	646,107	641,488
Positions	225	343	448	546	600	691	901	822	890	900	697

^aIncludes: juvenile justice special emphasis \$21,250,000; National Institute of Juvenile Justice \$11,000,000; technical assistance \$3,000,000; concentration of Federal effort \$1,000,000.^bIncludes: Law Enforcement Education Program \$25,000,000; educational development \$500,000; internship \$250,000; Section 402 training \$3,168,000; Section 407 training \$250,000.Source: "Carter '79 Budget Seeks Modest Change; LEAA Funding Stable," *NCCD Criminal Justice Newsletter*, Jan. 30, 1978, p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.15 *Manpower and budget requests for U.S. Department of Justice, by agency, fiscal years 1978 (estimated) and 1979 (requested)*

(In thousands of dollars)

Agency	Manpower				Budget			
	1978 estimate	1979 request	Change	Percent change	1978 estimate	1979 request	Change	Percent change
U.S. Department of Justice, total	54,530	55,690	1,160	+2.1	\$2,371,492	\$2,464,302	\$92,810	+3.9
Federal Bureau of Investigation	20,192	19,695	-497	-2.4	553,954	556,750	2,796	+0.5
Federal Prison System	8,706	9,355	649	+7.4	318,326	362,502	44,176	+13.9
National Institute of Corrections	32	32	0	0.0	9,900	9,943	43	+0.4
Buildings and facilities	37	37	0	0.0	38,850	37,080	-1,770	-4.6
U.S. Parole Commission	166	178	12	+7.1	4,768	5,111	343	+7.2
Drug Enforcement Administration	4,365	4,213	-152	-3.4	188,495	192,953	4,458	+2.4
Immigration and Naturalization Service	10,071	10,974	903	+8.9	279,337	298,019	18,682	+6.7
U.S. Attorneys and Marshals	5,932	6,085	153	+2.5	186,075	196,736	10,661	+5.7
Criminal Division	704	752	48	+6.8	22,525	24,181	1,656	+7.4
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	900	697	-203	-22.5	646,107	641,488	-4,619	-0.7

 Source: "Carter '79 Budget Seeks Modest Change; LEAA Funding Stable," *NCCD Criminal Justice Newsletter*, Jan. 30, 1978, p. 3. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.16 Criminal justice employment and payroll for Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity, United States, October 1971–October 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[The local governments portion of all governments data are estimates subject to sampling variation; see Source for data limitations. Dollar amounts in thousands.]

Type of activity	October 1971	October 1972	October 1973	October 1974	October 1975	October 1976	Percent increase or decrease (—)					
							October 1971 to October 1972	October 1972 to October 1973	October 1973 to October 1974	October 1974 to October 1975	October 1975 to October 1976	October 1971 to October 1976
Total criminal justice system:												
Total employees	929,473	975,531	1,024,116	1,093,609	1,128,569	1,148,262	5.0	5.0	6.8	3.2	1.7	23.5
Full-time employees	836,007	873,613	916,183	980,230	1,024,505	1,049,750	4.5	4.9	7.0	4.5	2.5	25.6
Full-time equivalent employees	861,776	898,305	945,309	1,011,205	1,050,503	1,079,892	4.2	5.2	7.0	3.9	2.8	25.3
October payroll	\$714,873	\$804,741	\$912,176	\$1,043,104	\$1,158,872	\$1,277,120	12.6	13.4	14.4	11.1	10.2	78.6
Police protection:												
Total employees	575,514	596,663	623,603	653,580	669,518	670,724	3.7	4.5	4.8	2.4	0.2	16.5
Full-time employees	515,691	535,688	561,646	594,209	612,321	617,132	3.9	4.8	5.8	3.0	0.8	19.7
Full-time equivalent employees	528,594	547,555	575,142	607,913	625,045	628,347	3.6	5.0	5.7	2.8	0.5	18.9
October payroll	\$445,289	\$501,277	\$570,871	\$645,612	\$708,888	\$772,867	12.6	13.9	13.1	9.8	9.0	73.6
Judicial:												
Total employees	117,554	125,970	130,526	141,094	151,534	151,074	7.2	3.6	8.1	7.4	-0.3	28.5
Full-time employees	100,491	105,140	107,712	116,597	127,940	127,736	4.6	2.4	8.2	9.7	-0.2	27.1
Full-time equivalent employees	107,129	111,686	115,490	125,129	131,988	137,451	4.3	3.4	8.3	5.5	4.1	28.3
October payroll	\$88,698	\$97,634	\$107,916	\$124,817	\$141,122	\$154,466	10.1	10.5	15.7	13.1	9.5	74.1
Legal services and prosecution:												
Total employees	44,620	50,570	54,781	58,532	61,403	64,860	13.3	8.3	6.9	4.0	5.6	45.4
Full-time employees	36,888	40,433	43,067	47,374	50,323	54,473	9.6	6.5	10.0	6.2	8.2	47.7
Full-time equivalent employees	39,725	43,789	47,304	52,219	55,364	59,306	10.2	8.0	10.4	6.0	7.1	49.3
October payroll	\$37,922	\$43,929	\$50,978	\$59,585	\$67,695	\$77,140	15.8	16.0	16.9	13.6	14.0	103.4
Public defense:												
Total employees	4,018	4,951	5,987	6,687	6,647	7,623	23.2	20.9	11.7	-0.6	14.7	89.7
Full-time employees	3,154	3,804	4,765	5,655	6,021	6,735	20.6	25.3	18.7	6.5	11.9	113.5
Full-time equivalent employees	3,510	4,156	5,178	6,119	6,357	7,255	18.4	24.6	18.2	3.9	14.1	106.7
October payroll	\$3,439	\$4,367	\$5,728	\$7,201	\$8,213	\$9,821	27.0	31.2	25.7	14.1	19.6	185.6
Corrections:												
Total employees	184,819	191,760	203,101	226,794	232,009	246,376	3.8	6.0	11.7	2.3	6.2	33.3
Full-time employees	176,958	183,290	193,172	209,906	220,952	235,695	3.6	5.4	8.7	5.3	6.6	33.2
Full-time equivalent employees	179,961	185,793	196,279	213,197	224,520	239,293	3.2	5.6	8.6	5.3	6.6	33.0
October payroll	\$136,810	\$152,299	\$170,405	\$198,462	\$224,635	\$252,890	11.3	11.9	16.5	13.2	12.6	84.8
Other criminal justice:												
Total employees	2,948	5,617	6,118	6,872	7,458	8,451	90.5	9.0	12.3	8.3	13.3	186.7
Full-time employees	2,825	5,258	5,821	6,489	6,948	8,049	86.1	10.7	11.5	7.1	15.8	184.9
Full-time equivalent employees	2,857	5,326	5,916	6,628	7,229	8,240	86.4	11.1	12.0	9.1	14.0	188.4
October payroll	\$2,715	\$5,235	\$6,278	\$7,427	\$8,319	\$9,935	92.8	19.9	18.3	12.0	19.4	265.9

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971–1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 27, Table 3.

Table 1.17 Criminal justice employment and payroll for the Federal Government, by type of activity, October 1971–October 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Type of activity	October 1971	October 1972	October 1973	October 1974	October 1975	October 1976	Percent increase or decrease (—)					
							October 1971 to October 1972	October 1972 to October 1973	October 1973 to October 1974	October 1974 to October 1975	October 1975 to October 1976	October 1971 to October 1976
Total criminal justice system:												
Total employees	78,133	86,733	88,560	95,252	97,623	100,771	11.0	2.1	7.6	2.5	3.2	29.0
Full-time employees	77,118	84,702	86,739	93,234	95,465	99,016	9.8	2.4	7.5	2.4	3.1	28.4
Full-time equivalent employees	77,523	85,222	87,139	93,755	96,136	99,553	9.9	2.2	7.6	2.5	3.6	28.4
October payroll	\$83,457	\$160,367	\$113,552	\$130,802	\$145,110	\$159,726	20.3	13.1	15.2	10.9	10.1	91.4
Police protection:												
Total employees	56,972	62,126	64,880	69,420	70,087	72,301	9.0	4.4	7.0	1.0	3.2	26.9
Full-time employees	56,199	61,117	63,786	68,257	68,924	71,207	8.8	4.4	7.0	1.0	3.3	26.7
Full-time equivalent employees	56,528	61,393	63,996	68,504	69,196	71,421	8.6	4.2	7.0	1.0	3.2	26.3
October payroll	\$59,231	\$70,777	\$82,367	\$94,705	\$102,289	\$113,497	19.5	16.4	15.0	8.0	11.0	91.6
Judicial:												
Total employees	7,487	8,837	6,360	6,804	7,351	7,578	18.0	-28.0	7.0	8.0	3.1	1.2
Full-time employees	7,389	8,404	6,254	6,700	7,238	7,473	13.7	-25.6	7.1	8.0	3.2	1.1
Full-time equivalent employees	7,421	8,517	6,277	6,734	7,278	7,531	14.8	-26.3	7.3	8.1	3.5	1.5
October payroll	\$8,748	\$10,935	\$9,319	\$10,517	\$13,118	\$13,733	25.0	-14.8	12.9	24.7	4.7	57.0
Legal services and prosecution:												
Total employees	5,644	6,249	6,649	7,091	7,323	7,008	10.7	6.4	6.6	3.3	-4.3	24.2
Full-time employees	5,635	5,944	6,333	6,749	6,992	6,821	5.5	6.5	6.6	3.6	-2.4	21.0
Full-time equivalent employees	5,638	6,015	6,395	6,845	7,099	6,928	6.7	6.3	7.0	3.7	-2.4	22.9
October payroll	\$6,842	\$7,619	\$9,022	\$10,422	\$11,270	\$12,427	11.4	18.4	15.5	8.1	10.3	81.6
Public defense:												
Total employees	52	88	109	154	185	219	69.2	23.9	41.3	20.1	18.4	321.2
Full-time employees	52	88	109	154	185	219	69.2	23.9	41.3	20.1	18.4	321.2
Full-time equivalent employees	52	88	109	154	185	219	69.2	23.9	41.3	20.1	18.4	321.2
October payroll	\$87	\$100	\$153	\$222	\$315	\$407	14.9	53.0	45.1	41.9	29.2	367.8
Corrections:												
Total employees	7,223	8,019	9,076	10,126	10,894	11,869	11.0	13.2	11.6	7.6	8.9	64.3
Full-time employees	7,103	7,895	8,897	9,893	10,647	11,634	11.2	12.7	11.2	7.6	9.3	63.8
Full-time equivalent employees	7,140	7,929	8,969	9,967	10,707	11,717	11.1	13.1	11.1	7.4	9.4	64.1
October payroll	\$7,692	\$9,396	\$10,887	\$12,885	\$15,693	\$16,938	22.2	15.9	18.4	21.8	7.9	120.2
Other criminal justice:												
Total employees	755	1,414	1,486	1,657	1,783	1,796	87.3	5.1	11.5	7.6	0.7	137.9
Full-time employees	740	1,254	1,360	1,481	1,479	1,662	69.5	8.5	8.9	-0.1	12.4	124.6
Full-time equivalent employees	744	1,280	1,393	1,551	1,671	1,737	72.0	8.8	11.3	7.7	3.9	133.5
October payroll	\$857	\$1,540	\$1,804	\$2,051	\$2,425	\$2,724	79.7	17.1	13.7	18.2	12.3	217.9

 Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971–1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972), p. 28, Table 5.

Table 1.18 Criminal justice employment and payroll for State governments, by type of activity, October 1971-October 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Type of activity	October 1971	October 1972	October 1973	October 1974	October 1975	October 1976	Percent increase or decrease (-)					
							October 1971 to October 1972	October 1972 to October 1973	October 1973 to October 1974	October 1974 to October 1975	October 1975 to October 1976	October 1971 to October 1976
Total criminal justice system:												
Total employees	211,785	222,273	241,765	262,735	274,319	283,049	5.0	8.8	8.7	4.4	3.2	33.6
Full-time employees	202,508	213,869	227,610	247,356	257,633	267,685	5.6	6.4	8.7	4.2	3.9	32.2
Full-time equivalent employees	205,859	216,603	232,299	252,588	263,208	272,488	5.2	7.2	8.7	4.2	3.5	32.4
October payroll	\$164,719	\$189,390	\$218,554	\$252,214	\$280,593	\$311,636	15.0	15.4	15.4	11.3	11.1	89.2
Police protection:												
Total employees	72,609	78,482	88,465	97,224	100,272	97,887	8.1	12.7	9.9	3.1	-2.4	34.8
Full-time employees	67,986	73,963	79,475	87,026	89,428	89,175	8.8	7.5	9.5	2.8	-0.3	31.2
Full-time equivalent employees	69,375	75,397	81,634	89,822	92,445	90,884	8.7	8.3	10.0	2.9	-1.7	31.0
October payroll	\$52,800	\$65,622	\$77,140	\$88,426	\$97,737	\$105,620	24.3	17.6	14.6	10.5	6.1	100.0
Judicial:												
Total employees	20,562	21,026	23,602	24,560	26,402	28,535	2.3	12.3	4.1	7.5	8.1	38.8
Full-time employees	19,466	19,987	21,726	22,582	24,183	25,629	2.7	8.7	4.0	7.1	6.0	31.7
Full-time equivalent employees	19,856	20,372	22,977	23,939	25,578	27,516	2.6	12.8	4.2	6.8	7.6	38.6
October payroll	\$23,175	\$23,878	\$29,201	\$33,220	\$37,372	\$42,786	3.0	22.3	13.8	12.5	14.5	94.6
Legal services and prosecution:												
Total employees	8,765	9,714	11,082	12,381	13,122	13,665	10.8	14.1	11.7	6.0	4.1	55.9
Full-time employees	7,766	8,695	9,905	11,408	11,950	12,984	12.0	13.9	15.2	4.8	8.7	67.2
Full-time equivalent employees	8,133	9,035	10,490	11,776	12,334	13,227	11.1	16.1	12.3	4.7	7.2	62.6
October payroll	\$8,037	\$9,461	\$11,648	\$13,579	\$15,615	\$17,623	17.7	23.1	16.6	15.0	12.9	119.3
Public defense:												
Total employees	1,030	1,432	2,161	2,710	2,602	2,912	39.0	50.9	25.4	-4.0	11.9	182.7
Full-time employees	961	1,382	2,071	2,575	2,518	2,809	43.8	49.9	24.3	-2.2	11.6	192.3
Full-time equivalent employees	985	1,406	2,102	2,625	2,547	2,843	42.7	49.5	24.9	-3.0	11.6	188.6
October payroll	\$878	\$1,410	\$2,244	\$2,950	\$3,057	\$3,624	60.6	59.1	31.5	3.6	18.5	312.8
Corrections:												
Total employees	107,317	108,968	113,503	122,560	128,523	136,400	1.5	4.2	8.0	4.9	6.1	27.1
Full-time employees	104,882	107,250	111,536	120,519	126,196	133,520	2.3	4.0	8.0	4.7	5.8	27.3
Full-time equivalent employees	106,045	107,785	112,176	121,160	126,933	134,420	1.6	4.1	8.0	4.8	5.9	26.8
October payroll	\$78,648	\$86,710	\$95,565	\$110,710	\$123,252	\$137,928	10.3	10.2	15.8	11.3	11.9	75.4
Other criminal justice:												
Total employees	1,502	2,651	2,952	3,300	3,398	3,650	76.5	11.4	11.8	3.0	7.4	143.0
Full-time employees	1,447	2,592	2,897	3,246	3,358	3,568	79.1	11.8	12.0	3.4	6.3	146.6
Full-time equivalent employees	1,465	2,608	2,920	3,266	3,371	3,598	78.0	12.0	11.8	3.2	6.7	145.6
October payroll	\$1,181	\$2,309	\$2,756	\$3,329	\$3,561	\$4,054	95.5	19.4	20.8	7.0	13.8	243.3

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971-1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 30, Table 9.

Table 1.19 Criminal justice employment and payroll for local governments, by type of activity, October 1971-October 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[The local governments data are estimates subject to sampling variation; see Source for data limitations. Dollar amounts in thousands.]

Type of activity	October 1971	October 1972	October 1973	October 1974	October 1975	October 1976	Percent increase or decrease (-)					
							October 1971 to October 1972	October 1972 to October 1973	October 1973 to October 1974	October 1974 to October 1975	October 1975 to October 1976	October 1971 to October 1976
Total criminal justice system:												
Total employees	639,555	666,525	693,791	735,622	756,627	764,442	4.2	4.1	6.0	2.9	1.0	19.5
Full-time employees	556,381	575,042	601,834	639,640	671,407	683,049	3.4	4.7	6.3	5.0	1.7	22.8
Full-time equivalent employees	578,394	596,480	625,871	664,862	691,159	707,891	3.1	4.9	6.2	4.0	2.4	22.4
October payroll	\$466,697	\$514,984	\$580,070	\$660,088	\$733,169	\$805,719	10.3	12.6	13.8	11.1	9.9	71.6
Police protection:												
Total employees	445,933	456,055	470,258	486,936	499,159	500,536	2.3	3.1	3.5	2.5	0.3	12.2
Full-time employees	391,506	400,608	418,385	438,926	453,969	456,750	2.3	4.4	4.9	3.4	0.6	16.7
Full-time equivalent employees	402,691	410,765	429,512	449,587	463,404	466,042	2.0	4.6	4.7	3.1	0.6	15.7
October payroll	\$333,258	\$364,678	\$411,364	\$462,481	\$508,862	\$553,750	9.5	12.7	12.4	10.0	8.8	66.2
Judicial:												
Total employees	89,505	96,107	100,564	109,730	117,781	114,998	7.4	4.6	9.1	7.3	-2.4	28.5
Full-time employees	73,636	76,749	79,732	87,315	96,519	94,667	4.2	3.9	9.5	10.5	-1.9	28.6
Full-time equivalent employees	79,852	82,797	86,236	94,456	99,132	102,442	3.7	4.2	9.5	4.9	3.3	28.3
October payroll	\$56,775	\$62,821	\$69,396	\$81,080	\$90,632	\$97,948	10.6	10.5	16.8	11.8	8.1	72.5
Legal services and prosecution:												
Total employees	30,211	34,607	37,050	39,110	40,958	43,304	14.6	7.1	5.6	4.7	5.7	43.3
Full-time employees	23,487	25,794	26,829	29,217	31,381	34,668	9.8	4.0	8.9	7.4	10.5	47.6
Full-time equivalent employees	25,954	28,739	30,419	33,598	35,931	39,153	10.7	5.8	10.4	6.9	9.0	50.9
October payroll	\$23,043	\$26,849	\$30,308	\$35,584	\$40,810	\$47,050	16.5	12.9	17.4	14.7	15.3	104.2
Public defense:												
Total employees	2,936	3,431	3,717	3,823	3,860	4,492	16.9	8.3	2.9	1.0	16.4	53.0
Full-time employees	2,141	2,334	2,585	2,926	3,318	3,707	9.0	10.8	13.2	13.4	11.7	73.1
Full-time equivalent employees	2,473	2,662	2,967	3,340	3,625	4,193	7.6	11.5	12.6	8.5	15.7	69.6
October payroll	\$2,474	\$2,857	\$3,331	\$4,029	\$4,841	\$5,790	15.5	16.6	21.0	20.2	19.6	134.0
Corrections:												
Total employees	70,279	74,773	80,522	94,108	92,592	98,107	6.4	7.7	16.9	-1.6	6.0	39.6
Full-time employees	64,973	68,145	72,739	79,494	84,109	90,471	4.9	6.7	9.3	5.8	7.6	39.2
Full-time equivalent employees	66,776	70,079	75,134	82,070	86,880	93,156	4.9	7.2	9.2	5.9	7.2	39.5
October payroll	\$50,470	\$56,193	\$63,953	\$74,867	\$85,690	\$98,024	11.3	13.8	17.1	14.5	14.4	94.2
Other criminal justice:												
Total employees	691	1,552	1,680	1,915	2,277	3,005	124.6	8.2	14.0	18.9	32.0	334.9
Full-time employees	638	1,412	1,564	1,762	2,111	2,819	121.3	10.8	12.7	19.8	33.5	341.8
Full-time equivalent employees	648	1,438	1,603	1,811	2,187	2,905	121.9	11.5	13.0	20.8	32.8	348.3
October payroll	\$677	\$1,386	\$1,718	\$2,047	\$2,333	\$3,157	104.7	24.0	19.1	14.0	35.3	366.3

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971-1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 31, Table 11.

Table 1.20 Salaries of selected county officials, by geographic region, county type, and form of government, United States, 1976

NOTE: The data in this table were obtained from public officials through questionnaires developed and administered by the Joint Data Center of the National Association of Counties (NACo) and the International City Management Association (ICMA). Of the 3,104 governmental units surveyed, 2,009 (64.7 percent) responded. "Metro" means that a county is located within a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area; "nonmetro" indicates that it is located outside the boundaries of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. "Form of government" relates to the three basic structural organizations of the legislative and executive branches of counties: commission, council-administrator, or council-elected executive. The commission form of county government is characterized by a governing board that shares the administrative and, to an extent, legislative responsibilities with several independently-elected functional officials. Counties with this form of government are designated as being without an administrator. Counties with the council-administrator form, in which an administrator is appointed by, and responsible to, the elected council to carry out directives, are designated under the form of government "with administrator." The council-elected executive form features two branches of government: the executive and the legislative. The independently-elected executive is considered the formal head of the county. This form of government is also included in the designation "with administrator" (see Source).
This table was part of a larger table that gives the salaries of other county officials. See NOTE, Table 1.25 for definitions of mean, median, first and third quartiles.

Title of official	Number of counties reporting	Salaries (in dollars)			
		Mean	First quartile	Median	Third quartile
CORONER/MEDICAL EXAMINER					
Total	243	\$17,042	\$7,000	\$12,000	\$22,165
Geographic region:					
Northeast	45	19,924	9,247	13,500	26,625
North Central	103	13,213	6,225	9,300	16,063
South	56	16,158	6,000	10,448	16,769
West	39	25,095	13,423	22,100	33,062
County type:					
Metro	150	21,846	11,000	17,450	31,126
Nonmetro	93	9,293	5,667	7,500	10,375
Form of government:					
Without administrator	124	11,487	5,775	8,000	13,452
With administrator	119	22,829	11,000	19,000	32,864
SHERIFF					
Total	1,939	14,517	10,800	13,200	16,500
Geographic region:					
Northeast	137	16,199	11,000	15,500	19,625
North Central	730	13,280	10,500	12,615	14,980
South	746	14,888	11,688	14,042	16,769
West	326	15,729	10,750	13,200	18,305
County type:					
Metro	449	19,788	15,000	18,400	23,000
Nonmetro	1,490	12,928	10,274	12,500	15,000
Form of government:					
Without administrator	1,437	12,966	10,119	12,500	15,000
With administrator	502	18,954	13,806	17,000	22,500
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY					
Total	737	20,363	11,800	18,000	26,553
Geographic region:					
Northeast	98	23,975	13,377	18,000	37,900
North Central	294	18,631	11,000	17,771	23,966
South	199	18,429	11,593	16,000	24,000
West	146	24,065	14,250	24,000	31,186
County type:					
Metro	252	28,045	20,000	28,252	36,290
Nonmetro	485	16,373	10,443	14,300	21,000
Form of government:					
Without administrator	477	17,212	10,409	15,300	22,276
With administrator	260	26,145	16,184	25,000	35,298
COUNTY ATTORNEY					
Total	948	16,221	9,140	12,250	21,750
Geographic region:					
Northeast	82	18,007	10,000	15,000	22,763
North Central	398	14,012	8,985	11,160	17,488
South	296	15,468	8,400	12,000	19,608
West	172	21,776	11,295	18,000	31,308
County type:					
Metro	268	24,694	16,000	23,383	33,060
Nonmetro	680	12,882	8,500	10,864	15,000
Form of government:					
Without administrator	693	12,821	8,658	11,004	15,000
With administrator	255	25,461	16,658	25,776	33,858

Source: National Association of Counties and International City Management Association, "Salaries of County Officials," in *The County Yearbook 1977* (Washington, D.C.: National Association of Counties and International City Management Association, 1977), p. 99. Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.21 *Employment and payroll for criminal justice activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. Information on percent change has been excluded in this table by SOURCEBOOK staff. For additional data on police protection activities, public defense activities, legal services and prosecution activities, judicial activities and correctional activities, see Tables 1.28, 1.38, 1.45, 1.59, and 1.75, respectively. For data on "other criminal justice" activities, see Source. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
States-local, total	784,250	\$634,283	813,083	\$704,377	858,158	\$798,624	917,450	\$912,303	954,379	\$1,013,762	980,379	\$1,117,355
States	205,856	167,587	216,603	189,390	232,299	218,554	252,588	252,214	263,208	280,593	272,488	311,636
Local, total	578,394	466,697	596,480	514,984	625,859	580,070	664,862	660,088	691,159	733,169	707,891	805,719
Counties	193,011	142,942	204,966	161,108	219,894	185,103	239,171	216,430	257,592	251,535	272,541	281,773
Municipalities	385,383	323,753	391,514	353,874	405,965	394,967	425,691	443,659	433,567	481,634	435,350	523,946
Alabama	9,206	5,604	9,592	6,205	10,240	6,929	11,328	8,433	12,117	9,858	12,396	10,809
State	2,501	1,697	2,470	1,784	2,664	2,115	3,073	2,456	3,343	3,065	3,582	3,386
Local, total	6,705	3,933	7,122	4,421	7,576	4,814	8,255	5,977	8,693	6,793	8,814	7,423
Counties	2,501	1,419	2,545	1,560	2,849	1,755	3,068	2,074	3,424	2,511	3,598	2,948
Municipalities	4,204	2,514	4,577	2,861	4,727	3,059	5,187	3,903	5,269	4,283	5,216	4,475
Alaska	1,667	1,895	1,945	2,473	1,953	2,213	2,108	3,033	2,304	3,865	2,541	4,727
State	1,178	1,435	1,390	1,878	1,418	1,639	1,460	2,091	1,649	2,854	1,911	3,604
Local, total	489	460	555	595	535	574	648	942	655	1,011	630	1,123
Boroughs	22	19	17	21	18	27	21	35	8	14	12	25
Municipalities	467	441	538	574	517	547	627	907	647	996	618	1,098
Arizona	7,628	5,715	8,274	6,715	9,519	8,241	10,315	9,882	11,077	11,148	11,905	13,828
State	2,109	1,682	1,947	1,708	2,490	2,256	2,697	2,675	2,865	3,066	3,026	3,380
Local, total	5,519	4,084	6,327	5,006	7,029	5,985	7,618	7,207	8,212	8,082	8,879	10,448
Counties	2,559	1,694	2,927	2,074	3,256	2,516	3,718	3,280	4,003	3,751	4,410	4,631
Municipalities	2,960	2,390	3,400	2,932	3,773	3,470	3,900	3,927	4,209	4,331	4,469	5,817
Arkansas	4,454	2,397	5,037	2,806	5,271	3,175	4,935	3,225	5,687	4,068	6,172	4,597
State	1,175	696	1,276	858	1,328	978	1,520	1,171	1,709	1,439	1,852	1,618
Local, total	3,279	1,701	3,761	1,948	3,943	2,197	3,415	2,054	3,978	2,629	4,320	2,979
Counties	947	430	1,249	554	1,210	608	1,227	680	1,632	1,018	1,758	1,181
Municipalities	2,332	1,271	2,512	1,394	2,733	1,589	2,188	1,374	2,346	1,611	2,562	1,798
California	95,948	95,848	102,083	107,996	105,947	120,183	113,180	136,606	116,214	152,789	119,910	170,924
State	21,210	20,775	24,551	24,673	24,945	27,477	26,976	31,494	26,003	33,240	26,251	36,821
Local, total	74,738	75,385	77,532	83,323	81,002	92,705	86,204	105,113	90,211	119,549	93,659	134,103
Counties	40,404	39,408	42,555	43,977	44,958	49,501	48,809	57,484	51,353	66,751	54,776	75,410
Municipalities	34,334	35,977	34,977	39,346	36,044	43,205	37,395	47,629	38,858	52,798	38,883	58,693
Colorado	8,018	6,028	8,896	7,063	9,892	8,342	11,287	10,570	12,160	12,821	12,558	14,144
State	3,157	2,465	3,433	2,796	3,650	3,268	3,912	3,900	4,063	4,713	4,235	5,205
Local, total	4,861	3,563	5,463	4,267	6,242	5,074	7,375	6,670	8,097	8,108	8,323	8,939
Counties	1,217	747	1,219	746	1,415	910	1,652	1,197	1,938	1,574	2,159	1,971
Municipalities	3,644	2,816	4,244	3,520	4,827	4,164	5,723	5,473	6,159	6,534	6,164	6,968
Connecticut	11,033	9,195	10,676	9,604	11,430	10,433	11,736	11,861	11,879	12,487	11,886	13,036
State	4,834	4,048	4,535	3,998	5,075	4,445	5,491	5,389	5,491	5,574	5,480	5,510
Local, total	6,199	5,148	6,141	5,606	6,355	5,989	6,245	6,472	6,388	6,913	6,406	7,527
Municipalities	6,199	5,148	6,141	5,606	6,355	5,989	6,245	6,472	6,388	6,913	6,406	7,527
Delaware	2,575	1,903	2,860	2,361	2,838	2,330	2,741	2,621	3,128	3,104	3,245	3,511
State	1,607	1,237	1,847	1,566	1,872	1,544	1,906	1,778	2,116	2,074	2,187	2,352
Local, total	968	666	1,013	794	966	787	835	844	1,012	1,030	1,058	1,160
Counties	318	190	326	252	277	228	287	304	340	366	388	460
Municipalities	650	476	687	542	689	559	548	540	672	664	670	699

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.21 *Employment and payroll for criminal justice activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
District of Columbia:												
Local, total	9,707	\$8,988	10,184	\$10,481	9,872	\$10,110	10,681	\$12,513	9,353	\$12,324	8,885	\$12,869
Florida	30,477	21,344	32,703	24,732	36,766	31,204	41,007	38,050	43,370	41,604	46,204	46,700
State	7,951	5,688	9,602	7,628	12,423	11,033	14,357	13,901	15,497	14,097	16,359	16,133
Local, total	22,526	15,664	23,101	17,104	24,343	20,172	26,650	24,149	27,873	27,507	29,845	30,568
Counties	10,975	7,349	11,381	7,875	12,401	9,779	12,713	10,608	13,536	12,623	14,286	13,612
Municipalities	11,551	8,315	11,720	9,229	11,942	10,392	13,937	13,541	14,337	14,884	15,559	16,955
Georgia	14,796	9,188	15,480	10,544	17,756	12,777	19,488	15,108	21,067	16,910	22,052	19,257
State	3,873	2,509	4,527	3,460	5,300	4,075	5,792	4,807	6,443	5,367	6,816	6,590
Local, total	10,923	6,715	10,953	7,085	12,456	8,702	13,696	10,302	14,624	11,543	15,236	12,667
Counties	5,159	3,026	5,264	3,272	6,034	4,131	6,601	4,847	7,255	5,647	7,766	6,376
Municipalities	5,764	3,688	5,689	3,813	6,422	4,571	7,095	5,454	7,369	5,896	7,470	6,291
Hawaii	3,570	3,000	3,489	3,055	3,537	3,516	3,465	3,867	3,624	4,190	4,059	5,242
State	1,665	908	944	874	988	1,022	1,030	1,141	1,050	1,260	1,457	1,885
Local, total	2,505	2,093	2,545	2,181	2,549	2,494	2,435	2,725	2,574	2,929	2,602	3,357
Counties	542	471	651	516	672	603	601	713	593	695	621	818
Municipalities	1,963	1,622	1,894	1,665	1,877	1,892	1,834	2,013	1,981	2,234	1,981	2,540
Idaho	2,276	1,401	2,463	1,573	2,678	1,772	2,837	2,120	3,024	2,455	3,337	2,953
State	733	522	805	655	955	755	879	839	919	940	1,041	1,171
Local, total	1,543	879	1,658	918	1,723	1,017	1,958	1,281	2,105	1,515	2,296	1,782
Counties	778	353	813	395	869	459	1,005	578	1,126	718	1,213	838
Municipalities	765	526	845	523	854	558	953	703	979	797	1,083	944
Illinois	45,726	41,207	46,416	43,816	47,388	48,146	49,311	52,038	50,592	58,425	53,536	63,708
State	9,889	8,892	9,941	9,709	9,807	11,047	10,470	11,596	10,664	12,946	11,159	13,989
Local, total	35,837	32,455	36,475	34,106	37,581	37,099	38,841	40,443	39,928	45,479	42,377	49,719
Counties	10,179	7,276	11,146	8,280	10,995	8,914	11,941	10,169	12,776	11,629	13,925	13,317
Municipalities	25,658	25,179	25,329	25,826	26,586	28,185	26,900	30,273	27,152	33,851	28,452	36,403
Indiana	14,143	9,320	14,786	10,200	15,848	11,460	16,908	13,030	17,605	14,863	18,426	16,616
State	3,993	2,866	3,913	3,094	4,194	3,498	4,582	4,101	4,800	4,734	4,926	5,336
Local, total	10,150	6,512	10,873	7,106	11,654	7,962	12,326	8,930	12,805	10,129	13,500	11,280
Counties	2,898	1,520	3,254	1,856	3,566	2,144	3,782	2,412	4,179	2,919	4,751	3,589
Municipalities	7,252	4,992	7,619	5,250	8,088	5,818	8,544	6,517	8,626	7,210	8,749	7,691
Iowa	7,548	4,997	7,292	5,158	7,679	5,977	8,228	6,873	8,768	8,156	9,139	9,243
State	2,472	1,785	2,393	1,897	2,434	2,237	2,461	2,475	2,664	2,936	2,888	3,399
Local, total	5,076	3,213	4,899	3,261	5,245	3,740	5,767	4,399	6,104	5,220	6,251	5,844
Counties	1,838	1,058	1,763	1,035	2,111	1,384	2,426	1,716	2,716	2,216	2,922	2,606
Municipalities	3,238	2,155	3,136	2,225	3,134	2,357	3,341	2,683	3,388	3,004	3,329	3,238
Kansas	7,726	4,778	8,046	5,098	8,530	5,668	9,032	6,445	9,700	7,598	9,963	8,395
State	2,918	2,042	2,920	2,038	2,950	2,158	3,230	2,472	3,335	2,902	3,322	3,069
Local, total	4,808	2,736	5,126	3,060	5,580	3,510	5,802	3,973	6,365	4,696	6,641	5,327
Counties	1,800	912	1,859	945	2,130	1,152	2,359	1,404	2,782	1,838	2,959	2,099
Municipalities	3,008	1,824	3,267	2,115	3,450	2,359	3,443	2,569	3,583	2,858	3,682	3,227
Kentucky	7,788	4,830	7,879	5,403	9,112	6,883	9,808	7,632	11,335	9,747	11,560	10,868
State	2,909	1,880	2,903	2,179	3,322	2,652	3,266	2,649	3,872	3,660	4,079	4,505
Local, total	4,879	2,949	4,976	3,224	5,790	4,231	6,542	4,983	7,463	6,087	7,481	6,363
Counties	1,902	1,105	2,054	1,230	2,428	1,630	2,877	2,004	3,267	2,466	3,352	2,701
Municipalities	2,977	1,844	2,922	1,994	3,362	2,601	3,665	2,980	4,196	3,621	4,129	3,662

See footnote at end of table.

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1 OF 11

Table 1.21 *Employment and payroll for criminal justice activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Nebraska	4,338	\$2,953	4,771	\$3,344	4,972	\$3,819	5,244	\$4,281	5,659	\$5,987	5,689	\$5,483
State	1,282	923	1,442	1,036	1,695	1,353	1,862	1,600	1,950	1,849	2,001	2,090
Local, total	3,056	2,053	3,329	2,308	3,277	2,466	3,382	2,681	3,709	3,238	3,688	3,394
Counties	1,135	610	1,197	734	1,128	766	1,197	851	1,411	1,135	1,538	1,268
Municipalities	1,921	1,443	2,132	1,574	2,149	1,700	2,185	1,830	2,298	2,103	2,150	2,126
Nevada	3,145	2,574	3,469	3,143	3,491	3,417	3,809	4,081	4,221	4,767	4,386	5,357
State	647	579	722	690	761	777	824	895	960	1,112	1,066	1,400
Local, total	2,498	1,995	2,747	2,454	2,730	2,641	2,985	3,186	3,261	3,655	3,320	3,957
Counties	1,335	1,031	1,492	1,205	1,957	1,866	2,126	2,272	2,363	2,618	2,422	2,895
Municipalities	1,163	964	1,255	1,249	773	774	859	914	898	1,037	898	1,063
New Hampshire	2,011	1,405	2,319	1,731	2,488	1,894	2,528	2,119	2,779	2,461	2,923	2,741
State	560	411	660	547	702	594	752	731	875	873	887	887
Local, total	1,451	994	1,659	1,184	1,786	1,300	1,776	1,388	1,904	1,587	2,036	1,854
Counties	245	149	334	205	298	187	338	236	413	309	478	383
Municipalities	1,206	845	1,325	980	1,488	1,113	1,438	1,152	1,491	1,278	1,558	1,471
New Jersey	32,989	27,798	35,649	31,881	36,778	34,970	39,649	40,474	41,098	44,251	42,084	47,938
State	6,637	6,266	7,460	7,005	7,801	7,978	8,557	9,380	8,528	9,319	9,151	10,939
Local, total	26,352	21,532	28,189	24,875	28,977	26,991	31,092	31,094	32,570	34,932	32,933	36,999
Counties	8,072	6,260	9,101	7,565	9,847	8,278	10,391	9,719	11,138	11,252	11,804	12,327
Municipalities	18,280	15,272	19,088	17,310	19,130	18,712	20,701	21,376	21,432	23,680	21,129	24,672
New Mexico	3,565	2,224	3,985	2,676	4,266	3,023	4,575	3,601	4,919	4,140	5,235	4,905
State	1,589	1,000	1,876	1,225	1,850	1,305	2,035	1,551	2,306	1,960	2,458	2,513
Local, total	1,974	1,224	2,109	1,451	2,416	1,718	2,540	2,049	2,613	2,180	2,777	2,391
Counties	429	235	463	250	533	329	606	422	640	451	708	554
Municipalities	1,545	990	1,646	1,201	1,878	1,389	1,934	1,627	1,973	1,729	2,069	1,838
New York	110,256	106,845	106,261	113,675	111,741	131,331	115,438	145,393	113,259	146,326	110,622	155,092
State	23,860	22,228	19,410	21,778	20,251	23,933	22,432	27,623	23,119	29,431	23,384	30,057
Local, total	86,396	84,618	86,851	91,896	91,490	107,399	93,006	117,770	90,140	116,895	87,238	125,035
Counties	17,710	15,256	18,374	17,485	19,887	19,788	20,447	22,253	21,097	24,648	20,929	25,387
Municipalities	68,686	69,361	68,477	74,411	71,603	87,611	72,559	95,517	69,043	92,247	66,309	99,648
North Carolina	16,464	10,579	16,818	11,441	17,644	13,029	19,595	15,925	21,133	17,462	21,696	19,918
State	8,579	5,688	8,898	6,321	9,158	7,041	10,203	8,726	10,869	9,312	11,159	10,971
Local, total	7,885	4,891	7,920	5,120	8,486	5,988	9,392	7,199	10,264	8,150	10,537	8,947
Counties	2,452	1,322	2,520	1,485	2,838	1,828	3,168	2,240	3,600	2,598	3,770	2,927
Municipalities	5,433	3,569	5,400	3,635	5,648	4,160	6,224	4,959	6,664	5,552	6,767	6,020
North Dakota	1,629	1,040	1,663	1,101	1,748	1,229	1,819	1,387	1,898	1,635	1,972	1,832
State	441	327	431	318	463	356	508	428	545	522	551	589
Local, total	1,188	713	1,232	782	1,285	853	1,311	959	1,353	1,113	1,421	1,243
Counties	530	268	548	295	583	342	629	401	673	485	714	541
Municipalities	658	445	684	487	702	511	682	558	680	628	707	702
Ohio	34,283	24,855	36,241	28,926	38,595	33,147	41,847	38,331	43,790	44,800	43,481	43,803
State	8,441	6,486	9,619	8,093	10,070	9,031	10,404	10,149	10,399	11,478	10,218	10,883
Local, total	25,842	18,595	26,622	20,833	28,525	24,116	31,443	28,181	33,391	33,322	33,263	32,920
Counties	9,216	5,632	9,437	6,135	10,230	7,236	10,974	8,194	11,363	9,224	12,331	10,336
Municipalities	16,626	12,964	17,185	14,699	18,295	16,879	20,469	19,987	22,028	24,098	20,932	22,584

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.21 *Employment and payroll for criminal justice activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Oklahoma	8,248	\$4,805	8,454	\$4,971	9,046	\$5,979	9,669	\$6,898	10,491	\$8,216	10,905	\$9,198
State	2,793	1,828	3,440	2,194	3,608	2,492	3,883	2,881	4,479	3,716	4,600	4,089
Local, total	5,455	2,978	5,014	2,777	5,438	3,487	5,786	4,017	6,012	4,500	6,305	5,109
Counties	1,769	923	1,285	658	1,443	808	1,536	892	1,580	1,029	1,669	1,105
Municipalities	3,686	2,055	3,729	2,119	3,995	2,679	4,250	3,125	4,432	3,471	4,636	4,004
Oregon	7,906	6,332	8,278	6,996	8,647	7,789	9,304	9,084	9,973	10,786	10,315	11,798
State	2,580	2,239	2,828	2,550	2,858	2,780	3,194	3,223	3,445	3,901	3,642	4,540
Local, total	5,326	4,093	5,450	4,446	5,789	5,009	6,110	5,861	6,528	6,885	6,673	7,258
Counties	2,529	1,856	2,826	2,185	3,027	2,548	3,172	2,921	3,569	3,684	3,687	3,871
Municipalities	2,797	2,238	2,624	2,261	2,762	2,461	2,938	2,940	2,959	3,201	2,986	3,387
Pennsylvania	40,260	32,807	42,960	37,506	44,624	41,241	47,728	46,227	48,580	51,456	50,016	56,797
State	9,473	8,256	10,699	10,051	10,855	11,774	11,066	13,122	11,268	13,980	11,351	15,290
Local, total	30,787	24,551	32,261	27,455	33,769	29,466	36,662	33,106	37,312	37,576	38,665	41,508
Counties	6,843	3,959	7,812	4,797	8,528	5,508	9,120	6,465	10,305	7,739	10,831	8,807
Municipalities	23,939	20,591	24,449	22,658	25,241	23,958	27,542	26,641	27,007	29,836	27,834	32,701
Rhode Island	3,137	2,389	3,310	2,714	3,404	3,125	3,624	3,426	3,624	3,704	3,919	4,292
State	1,196	934	1,278	1,127	1,369	1,379	1,585	1,663	1,554	1,761	1,726	1,959
Local, total	1,941	1,455	2,032	1,587	2,035	1,745	2,039	1,763	2,070	1,943	2,193	2,333
Municipalities	1,941	1,455	2,032	1,587	2,035	1,745	2,039	1,763	2,070	1,943	2,193	2,333
South Carolina	7,189	4,244	7,980	4,848	8,398	5,523	9,227	6,728	10,525	8,219	11,223	9,337
State	2,529	1,641	2,795	1,888	3,109	2,220	3,566	2,765	4,311	3,718	4,640	4,180
Local, total	4,660	2,604	5,185	2,960	5,289	3,303	5,661	3,963	6,214	4,501	6,583	5,156
Counties	2,462	1,322	2,775	1,595	2,736	1,695	2,932	2,032	3,209	2,238	3,562	2,763
Municipalities	2,198	1,281	2,410	1,365	2,553	1,608	2,729	1,931	2,945	2,163	3,021	2,393
South Dakota	1,680	998	1,789	1,143	1,797	1,250	1,918	1,447	2,183	1,876	2,414	2,040
State	533	377	551	407	516	427	508	487	980	885	1,189	1,041
Local, total	1,137	621	1,238	736	1,281	823	1,410	960	1,203	991	1,225	999
Counties	470	244	507	292	541	334	601	391	442	380	506	375
Municipalities	667	377	731	445	740	489	809	570	761	611	719	624
Tennessee	11,571	7,097	11,878	7,612	12,989	8,993	14,707	11,402	15,422	13,062	16,048	14,045
State	3,385	2,118	3,581	2,361	3,996	2,824	4,205	3,368	4,288	3,872	4,687	4,278
Local, total	8,186	4,980	8,297	5,251	8,993	6,169	10,502	8,034	11,134	9,189	11,361	9,767
Counties	2,496	1,427	2,574	1,560	2,916	1,863	3,434	2,385	3,787	2,826	3,928	3,166
Municipalities	5,690	3,553	5,723	3,691	6,077	4,307	7,068	5,649	7,347	6,363	7,433	6,601
Texas	34,693	22,358	34,971	24,208	39,172	29,128	42,966	34,173	45,400	40,503	46,971	46,043
State	7,263	4,623	7,067	5,151	8,905	6,933	10,392	8,245	10,708	10,282	14,626	12,043
Local, total	27,430	17,790	27,904	19,057	30,267	22,194	32,574	25,928	34,692	30,221	36,345	33,999
Counties	10,137	6,073	10,506	6,504	11,873	7,885	13,116	9,377	14,137	10,859	15,235	12,487
Municipalities	17,293	11,717	17,398	12,552	18,394	14,309	19,458	16,552	20,555	19,362	21,110	21,512
Utah	3,000	2,067	3,276	2,336	3,602	2,763	3,907	3,263	4,228	3,992	4,690	4,734
State	1,141	844	1,163	899	1,311	1,088	1,419	1,306	1,496	1,555	1,671	1,933
Local, total	1,859	1,223	2,113	1,438	2,291	1,675	2,488	1,957	2,732	2,437	3,019	2,802
Counties	643	426	793	531	936	650	1,071	789	1,117	1,007	1,295	1,239
Municipalities	1,216	797	1,320	906	1,355	1,025	1,417	1,168	1,615	1,430	1,724	1,563

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.21 *Employment and payroll for criminal justice activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Vermont	1,456	\$1,070	1,594	\$1,262	1,638	\$1,383	1,645	\$1,434	1,683	\$1,533	1,799	\$1,685
State	990	775	1,044	915	1,052	984	1,095	1,018	1,112	1,062	1,176	1,167
Local total	466	294	550	348	546	398	550	416	571	471	623	518
Counties	2	1	12	6	11	6	24	13	24	14	52	35
Municipalities	464	293	538	342	535	392	526	403	547	457	571	483
Virginia	14,768	10,148	15,648	11,385	16,119	13,249	18,780	16,054	20,232	18,995	21,761	21,000
State	5,731	3,964	6,272	4,541	7,021	5,903	8,859	7,436	9,272	8,960	9,597	9,183
Local, total	9,037	6,233	9,376	6,843	9,098	7,346	9,921	8,618	10,960	10,035	12,164	11,816
Counties	2,917	2,187	3,046	2,373	2,993	2,632	3,456	3,225	4,170	3,958	4,851	5,060
Municipalities	6,120	4,047	6,330	4,470	6,105	4,714	6,465	5,383	6,790	6,077	7,313	6,757
Washington	12,352	10,096	12,699	10,664	13,226	11,776	13,949	13,424	13,866	15,073	14,744	17,195
State	4,318	3,585	4,352	3,640	4,255	3,804	4,378	4,189	4,546	4,995	4,572	5,423
Local, total	8,034	6,554	8,347	7,024	8,971	7,971	9,571	9,235	9,320	10,079	10,172	11,772
Counties	3,480	2,518	4,070	3,084	4,417	3,576	4,805	4,235	5,036	4,917	5,300	5,667
Municipalities	4,554	4,036	4,277	3,940	4,554	4,396	4,766	5,000	4,284	5,161	4,872	6,104
West Virginia	3,885	2,137	3,993	2,404	4,310	2,746	4,845	3,315	4,842	3,633	5,243	4,295
State	1,503	877	1,500	940	1,627	1,072	1,850	1,324	1,893	1,444	2,070	1,848
Local, total	2,382	1,268	2,493	1,465	2,683	1,673	2,995	1,992	2,949	2,189	3,173	2,447
Counties	1,116	560	1,203	636	1,273	721	1,549	940	1,441	922	1,560	1,045
Municipalities	1,266	708	1,290	829	1,410	953	1,446	1,052	1,508	1,267	1,613	1,402
Wisconsin	15,477	12,640	16,573	14,371	16,114	14,940	16,908	16,669	17,543	18,261	17,973	20,521
State	3,922	3,579	4,827	4,191	4,468	4,488	4,570	4,682	4,681	5,049	4,702	5,621
Local, total	11,555	9,132	11,746	10,180	11,646	10,452	12,338	11,987	12,862	13,212	13,271	14,900
Counties	4,160	3,154	4,323	3,539	4,275	3,664	4,612	4,167	5,000	4,769	5,179	5,447
Municipalities	7,395	5,978	7,423	6,641	7,371	6,789	7,726	7,821	7,862	8,443	8,092	9,454
Wyoming	1,170	703	1,262	786	1,403	936	1,535	1,088	1,719	1,408	1,862	1,688
State	454	298	464	322	507	384	561	458	601	563	612	670
Local, total	716	405	798	464	896	553	974	630	1,118	844	1,250	1,018
Counties	302	165	346	186	406	228	432	245	527	354	601	448
Municipalities	414	240	452	278	490	324	542	385	591	491	649	570

^aData for municipalities, and the local governments totals which include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see Source for data limitations.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971–1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), pp. 38, 40, 42, 44.

Table 1.22 Employment and payroll for Federal criminal justice activities, by type of activity and agency, October 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Type of activity and agency ^a	Number of employees			Total October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
Federal government civilian employment, all functions	2,843,303	2,609,148	2,713,815	\$3,564,602
Total criminal justice system	100,771	99,016	99,553	159,726
Police protection, total	72,301	71,207	71,421	113,497
The Congress:				
U.S. Capitol Police	1,123	1,123	1,123	1,377
Library Of Congress Police Force	104	104	104	116
Federal Judiciary:				
Supreme Court of the United States Police Force	62	62	62	74
Department of Agriculture:				
U.S. Forest Service:				
Cooperative Law Enforcement Program	74	74	74	107
Department of the Interior:				
National Park Service:				
U.S. Park Police	655	639	649	924
U.S. Park Rangers ^b	1,652	1,596	1,627	1,210
Department of Justice:				
Drug Enforcement Administration	4,059	4,052	4,057	8,414
Federal Bureau of Investigation	20,124	20,122	20,123	31,648
Immigration and Naturalization Service:				
U.S. Border Patrol	2,544	2,493	2,491	4,243
Investigations Division	1,265	1,242	1,245	2,248
U.S. Marshals Service ^c	523	476	506	685
Department of Transportation:				
Federal Aviation Administration:				
Airport Police	182	181	181	265
U.S. Coast Guard ^b	2,561	2,561	2,561	2,959
Department of the Treasury:				
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	4,148	4,115	4,120	7,217
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	251	250	250	373
Internal Revenue Service:				
Intelligence Division	3,837	3,780	3,796	6,418
Internal Security Division	582	573	577	925
Office of Law Enforcement	11	11	11	21
U.S. Customs Service	13,888	13,153	13,237	23,457
U.S. Secret Service	3,637	3,637	3,637	6,713
General Services Administration:				
Office of Federal Protective Service Management	3,510	3,503	3,508	3,438
Smithsonian Institution:				
National Zoological Park Police	31	31	31	44
Smithsonian Institution Police Force	37	37	37	33
U.S. Postal Service:				
Postal Inspection Service	5,686	5,647	5,659	9,168
Veterans Administration:				
Security Division	1,755	1,755	1,755	1,420
Judicial, total	7,578	7,473	7,531	13,733
Appellate Courts, Total	1,169	1,144	1,154	2,109
Courts of Last Resort, Total	264	239	249	399
Supreme Court of the United States	264	239	249	399
Intermediate Appellate Courts, Total	905	905	905	1,710
U.S. Courts of Appeals	905	905	905	1,710
Courts of General Jurisdiction, Total	4,765	4,765	4,765	9,050
U.S. District Courts	4,765	4,765	4,765	9,050
Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, Total	433	421	425	799
U.S. Court of Claims	93	93	93	189
U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	36	36	36	77
U.S. Customs Court	109	109	109	213
U.S. Tax Court	195	183	187	320
Miscellaneous, Total	1,211	1,143	1,187	1,775
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	380	380	380	628

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.22 Employment and payroll for Federal criminal justice activities, by type of activity and agency, October 1976
—(Continued)

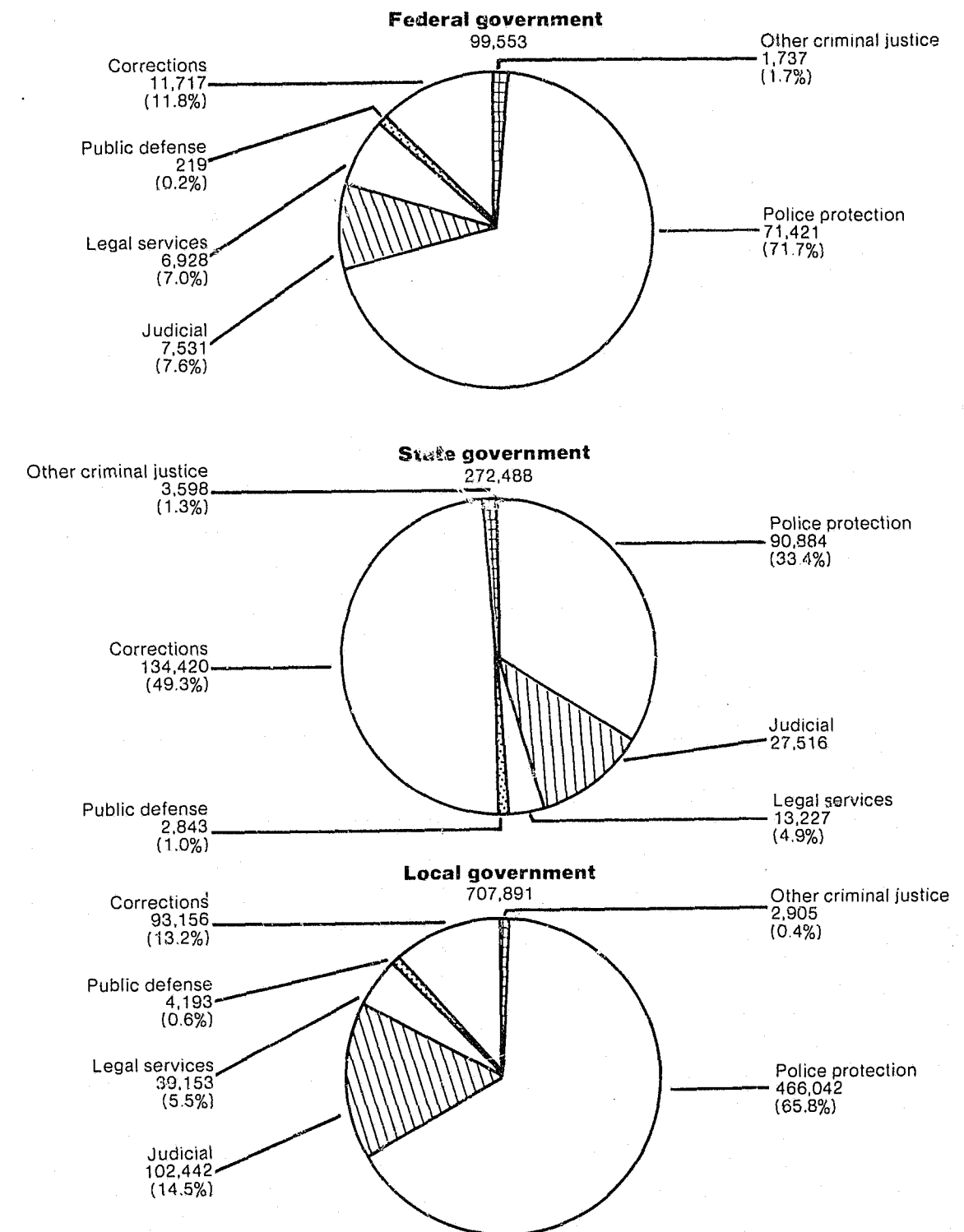
Type of activity and agency ^a	Number of employees			Total October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
Department of Justice:				
U.S. Marshals Service ^b	762	694	738	\$998
Federal Judicial Center	69	69	69	149
Legal Services and Prosecution, total	7,008	6,821	6,928	12,427
Department of Justice:				
Antitrust Division	845	810	830	1,612
Board of Immigration Appeals	38	37	37	74
Civil Division	517	501	508	965
Civil Rights Division	367	350	363	671
Criminal Division	635	625	630	1,176
Land and Natural Resources Division	235	229	233	473
Office of Legal Counsel	31	31	31	64
Office of Legislative Affairs	20	19	20	37
Office of Management and Finance	467	435	448	745
Office of the Attorney General	41	41	41	85
Office of the Deputy Attorney General	33	33	33	58
Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys	3,260	3,214	3,245	5,426
Office of Criminal Justice	28	24	26	57
Office of the Solicitor General	44	42	42	98
Office of Watergate Special Prosecution Force	16	14	15	22
Tax Division	431	416	426	864
Public Defense, total	219	219	219	407
Federal Judiciary:				
Community Defender Organizations	X	X	X	X
Federal Public Defender Organizations	219	219	219	407
Representations by Court-Appointed Counsel	X	X	X	X
Legal Services Corporation	X	X	X	X
Corrections, total	11,869	11,634	11,717	16,938
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:				
National Institute on Drug Abuse:				
Addiction Research Center (Lexington, Ky.)	109	103	106	158
Department of Justice:				
Bureau of Prisons	8,208	8,042	8,082	11,645
Institutions	7,501	7,412	7,435	10,580
For men	5,036	4,982	4,995	7,150
For women	221	221	221	312
For juveniles	832	821	824	1,161
Other and Combined	1,412	1,388	1,395	1,957
Administration	707	630	647	1,065
Office of the Pardon Attorney	9	8	8	17
U.S. Marshals Service ^b	696	634	674	913
U.S. Parole Commission	132	132	132	251
Federal Judiciary:				
Federal Probation Service	2,715	2,715	2,715	3,954
Other Criminal Justice, total	1,796	1,662	1,737	2,724
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:				
National Institute of Mental Health:				
Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency	11	11	11	26
Department of the Interior:				
Bureau of Indian Affairs:				
Division of Law Enforcement Services	562	562	562	598
Department of Justice:				
Community Relations Service	117	106	110	241
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	891	785	845	1,569
U.S. Marshals Service ^b	195	178	189	257
Temporary Study Commissions	20	20	20	33

^aData are based on a canvass of all Federal criminal justice agencies; see Source for data limitations.
^bEstimated criminal justice activities only.
^cTotal employment and payroll allocated to police protection, judicial, corrections, and other criminal justice based on information supplied by the U.S. Marshals Service.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 28, 29.

Figure 1.2 Full-time equivalent employment in criminal justice activities, by level of government and type of activity, United States, October 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 7, Figure 6; p. 9, Figure 8; p. 11, Figure 10. Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.23 Per capita police department expenditures in cities over 10,000 persons, by population size group, region, city type, form of government, and type of expenditure, United States

NOTE: These data were collected in a mail survey conducted in January 1977 by the International City Management Association. Of the 2,316 cities surveyed, 1,401 (60.5 percent) provided the information requested concerning their police departments. "Metro status" is defined in the Source (p. 146) as follows: "Central—the city(ies) actually appearing in the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) title; Suburban—the city(ies) located within an SMSA; Independent—the city(ies) not located within an SMSA." Information on fire and refuse department expenditures has been excluded from this table by SOURCEBOOK staff. Data on expenditures reflect each police department's last fiscal year completed prior to January 1977.

Classification	Total expenditures			Personnel expenditures ^a			Capital outlay ^b			All other expenditures		
	Number of cities reporting	Total (thousands)	Per capita	Number of cities reporting	Total (thousands)	Per capita	Number of cities reporting	Total (thousands)	Per capita	Number of cities reporting	Total (thousands)	Per capita
Total, all cities	1,401	\$3,666,369	\$50.90	1,401	\$3,202,240	\$44.46	1,194	\$113,399	\$1.80	1,171	\$350,730	\$5.43
Population group:												
1,000,000 and over	4	908,705	94.23	4	843,678	87.49	3	21,728	2.67	4	43,299	4.49
500,000 to 999,999	13	412,568	52.60	13	352,010	44.88	11	8,600	1.32	12	51,958	7.17
250,000 to 499,999	23	428,583	53.38	23	370,461	46.14	21	10,889	1.51	23	47,233	5.88
100,000 to 249,999	73	498,624	47.61	73	431,174	41.17	66	15,742	1.65	63	51,708	5.80
50,000 to 99,999	177	516,320	42.81	177	442,291	36.67	158	17,514	1.61	157	56,515	5.27
25,000 to 49,999	345	464,006	38.92	345	392,873	32.96	307	18,848	1.78	295	52,285	5.12
10,000 to 24,999	766	437,563	36.29	766	369,753	30.66	628	20,078	2.01	617	47,732	4.86
Geographic Region:												
Northeast	338	637,700	49.67	338	574,958	44.79	241	19,598	1.92	253	43,144	4.08
North Central	436	1,260,400	53.11	436	1,120,544	47.21	377	31,732	1.60	375	108,124	4.91
South	349	674,901	39.96	349	562,733	33.32	315	26,526	1.80	287	85,642	6.03
West	278	1,093,368	58.89	278	944,005	50.84	261	35,543	1.96	256	113,820	6.40
Metro status:												
Central	259	2,514,283	58.58	259	2,217,966	51.68	235	68,136	1.80	231	228,181	5.71
Suburban	760	898,299	41.73	760	773,533	35.93	629	30,925	1.70	634	93,841	5.09
Independent	382	253,787	33.48	382	210,741	27.80	330	14,338	2.12	306	28,708	4.62
Form of government:												
Mayor-council	462	1,934,101	58.95	462	1,728,656	52.69	348	50,402	1.91	353	155,043	5.31
Council-manager	840	1,571,845	44.37	840	1,333,432	37.64	760	57,544	1.74	743	180,869	5.57
Commission	50	118,270	42.43	50	103,598	37.16	43	2,573	1.00	40	12,099	5.58
Town meeting	33	23,074	40.36	33	20,303	35.51	31	1,280	2.37	24	1,491	3.43
Representative town meeting	16	19,079	44.02	16	16,251	37.49	12	1,600	4.81	11	1,228	4.01

^aIncludes salaries and wages for all civilian and uniformed department personnel and contributions for employee benefits.

^bIncluding purchase and replacement of equipment, purchase of land and existing structures, and construction.

Source: International City Management Association, "Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection and Disposal Departments: Manpower, Compensation, and Expenditures," in *The Municipal Yearbook 1978* (Washington, D.C.: International City Management Association, 1978), pp. 156-159. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.24 Mean entrance and maximum salaries for police officers on Jan. 1 in cities over 10,000 persons, United States, 1972-77^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.23 and 1.25. Information on fire and refuse department salaries has been excluded from this table by SOURCEBOOK staff.

	Entrance salaries (mean)	Maximum salaries (mean)
Number of cities included ^b	647	637
Jan. 1, 1972	\$8,029	\$9,477
Jan. 1, 1973	8,353	10,019
Percent increase from 1972	4.0	5.7
Jan. 1, 1974	8,909	10,756
Percent increase from 1973	6.7	7.4
Jan. 1, 1975	9,679	11,714
Percent increase from 1974	8.6	8.9
Jan. 1, 1976	10,407	12,653
Percent increase from 1975	7.5	8.0
Jan. 1, 1977	11,072	13,484
Percent increase from 1976	6.4	6.6
Percent increase from January 1972 to January 1977	37.9	42.3

^aThe means shown in this table were calculated from 653 cities reporting data on police officers' salaries for each of the 6 years, 1972-77.
^bNumber of cities included are those of the original base of 653 cities that reported data for the salary category for each of the 6 years, 1972-77.

Source: International City Management Association, "Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection and Disposal Departments: Manpower, Compensation, and Expenditures," in *The Municipal Yearbook 1978* (Washington, D.C.: International City Management Association, 1978), p. 153. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.25 Entrance and maximum salaries, and mean number of years to reach maximum salary, for police officers in cities over 10,000 persons, by population size group, United States, Jan. 1, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.23. The "entrance salary" refers to salary paid during the first 12 months of employment with the department (excluding uniform allowance, holiday pay, hazard pay, and other additional compensation). The "maximum salary" refers to salary paid to personnel who do not hold any promotional rank (excluding uniform allowance, holiday pay, hazard pay, or any other additional compensation). The mean is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries into the total amount paid in salaries. The median is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all the salaries fall. The first quartile salary is the salary above which 75 percent of all salaries fall, whereas the third quartile salary is the salary below which 75 percent of all the salaries fall.

Classification	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	1,389	\$10,843	\$9,221	\$10,774	\$12,345	1,378	\$13,167	\$11,244	\$13,061	\$15,144	1,235	4
Population group:												
1,000,000 and over	4	14,105	13,200	14,181	14,259	4	17,485	14,876	18,042	18,647	3	4
500,000 to 999,999	13	11,630	10,403	11,877	12,585	13	14,580	12,708	14,928	15,536	12	5
250,000 to 499,999	23	12,182	9,966	12,474	13,538	23	14,837	12,479	14,851	16,935	23	5
100,000 to 249,999	73	11,618	9,411	11,448	13,358	73	14,123	12,085	14,013	16,133	67	5
50,000 to 99,999	177	11,642	10,164	11,532	13,091	177	14,072	12,116	14,172	16,113	167	4
25,000 to 49,999	339	11,067	9,528	11,053	12,443	339	13,513	11,665	13,470	15,597	311	4
10,000 to 24,999	760	10,410	8,860	10,404	11,894	749	12,605	10,658	12,615	14,550	652	4

Source: International City Management Association, "Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection and Disposal Departments: Manpower, Compensation, and Expenditures," in *The Municipal Yearbook 1978* (Washington, D.C.: International City Management Association, 1978), p. 149. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.26. Salary ranges and employment characteristics for selected State police and highway patrol agencies, by agency, 1977

NOTE: Information is not available as to why data are missing for those States not included in this table, e.g., whether they did not respond to the survey, or whether they were never included in the sample.

Agency	Salary (in dollars)												Years from minimum to maximum	Longevity pay: (Y)Yes, (N)No	Number of uniformed police and detectives	Hours per week	Annual vacation period (days) minimum to maximum	Overtime compensation: (Y)Yes, (N)No	Number of paid holidays	Annual clothing allowance	Paid hospitalization (percent)	Annual sick leave (days)	Amount (in dollars) life insurance contributed by employer	Civil service status: (Y)Yes, (N)No	Monthly pension (percentage of salary)				Minimum age required/regular pension	Minimum years service required for pension	Compulsory retirement age	Shift differential pay: (Y)Yes, (N)No	Residency requirement: (Y)Yes, (N)No		
	Chief		Captain		Lieutenant		Sergeant		Detective		Patrolman														After 20 years of service	After 25 years of service	After 30 years of service	After 35 years of service							
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum																							
Alaska State Police	—	—	\$30,408	\$42,372	\$26,244	\$36,576	\$22,668	\$31,560	\$21,048	\$29,340	\$16,884	\$27,752	11	Y	383	37 1/2	15	to 30	Y	11	\$200	100	15	—	Y	—	—	—	—	—	55	20	0	Y	Y
Arizona State Police	—	\$39,991	21,795	27,821	18,165	23,221	14,770	17,886	—	—	11,199	15,211	5 1/2	N	800	40	12	to 18	Y	11	\$300	20	15	0	Y	50	55	60	60	41	20	65	N	N	
Arkansas State Police	\$18,070	25,415	12,194	17,147	11,349	15,964	9,750	13,689	—	—	8,476	11,791	5 1/2	N	464	50	12	to 22 1/2	N	11	\$680	100	12	0	Y	50	60	65	65	50	20	65	N	N	
California State Police	—	37,920	23,076	27,732	19,224	23,076	16,900	20,124	—	—	15,384	17,808	3	N	5,239	40	10	to 20	Y	12	\$150	80	12	5,000	Y	40	67	75	50	5	60	N	N		
Colorado State Police	26,220	33,456	19,560	24,972	16,896	21,576	14,592	18,624	—	—	11,424	14,592	5	Y	544	40	12	to 21	N	12	\$600	—	15	3,500	Y	50	55	60	65	55	20	65	N	Y	
Connecticut State Police	30,195	36,183	17,058	20,874	15,420	18,966	13,569	16,323	12,219	14,835	11,003	13,481	6	Y	890	40	15	to 20	Y	12	100%	100	15	—	Y	50	60	70	80	47	20	70	Y	Y	
Delaware State Police	25,888	28,189	18,380	20,624	17,258	19,876	14,899	17,523	13,916	15,555	10,930	14,572	20	Y	428	40	15	to 25	Y	12	\$400	100	15	0	N	50	—	—	—	41	20	55	N	Y	
Georgia State Police	32,500	32,500	16,026	23,190	14,610	21,174	13,326	19,302	—	—	10,182	16,026	11 1/2	N	729	40	15	to 21	Y	12	0	50	15	12,500	Y	—	—	—	—	0	30	55	N	N	
Idaho State Police	—	—	15,636	21,504	14,220	19,536	11,772	16,020	—	—	9,756	14,556	18	Y	186	40	12	to 21	Y	9	100%	100	12	—	N	40	50	60	70	55	25	60	N	N	
Illinois State Police	—	30,000	20,328	23,544	18,984	22,200	15,576	19,644	—	—	12,900	18,168	20	Y	1650	40	10	to 20	N	12	—	100	60	—	—	47 1/2	61 1/4	75	—	50	25	60	N	Y	
Iowa State Police	21,294	29,952	16,692	23,478	15,886	22,360	14,066	19,292	—	—	9,724	16,692	10 1/2	Y	430	43	5	to 20	N	10	0	50	30	5,000	N	—	—	—	—	55	22	0	N	Y	
Louisiana State Police	29,400	—	12,348	17,916	11,556	17,124	10,776	15,468	—	—	9,504	14,832	10	N	841	40	12	to 24	Y	7	\$600	50	24	—	Y	60	75	75	75	—	20	65	N	N	
Maine State Police	23,000	25,500	12,360	16,556	11,216	15,022	10,181	13,624	9,245	12,360	8,824	11,767	15	Y	319	50	12	to 24	N	11	0	100	12	0	N	50	50	50	50	41	20	55	N	Y	
Maryland State Police	33,100	33,100	16,360	21,489	15,189	19,995	12,152	15,910	—	—	10,091	13,755	6	N	1,500	40	10	to 25	Y	14	—	80	15	25,000	Y	—	55	—	—	0	25	60	N	Y	
Massachusetts State Police	22,339	25,022	17,238	18,532	16,545	16,545	14,650	14,650	13,814	17,575	10,227	12,745	6	N	1,030	40	10	to 20	Y	11	0	50	15	0	N	50	55	60	—	—	20	50	N	Y	
Michigan State Police	—	—	26,192	28,918	20,692	24,262	15,618	19,376	—	—	13,070	16,871	4	Y	1,700	40	5	to 15	Y	8	\$150	75	13	—	Y	—	50	—	—	46	—	56	Y	Y	
Mississippi State Police	21,000	21,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,332	16,836	12	N	543	58	6	to 45	N	10	\$400	50	15	—	N	—	—	—	—	55	20	60	N	Y	
Missouri State Police	18,900	30,240	15,000	24,000	14,100	22,560	13,200	21,120	—	—	11,100	18,700	30	Y	800	45	15	to 21	N	11	\$300	—	15	0	N	33 1/3	41 2/3	50	58	1/3	55	20	60	N	Y
Nebraska State Police	—	—	14,244	19,836	13,404	18,636	11,916	16,500	—	—	10,596	15,072	—	N	394	50	12	to 25	Y	11	0	100	12	5,000	N	50	62 1/2	75	75	55	20	60	N	N	
New Hampshire State Police	—	21,300	14,557	17,837	13,306	16,043	12,328	15,035	—	—	9,467	12,978	6	Y	217	45	15	to 30	N	10	100%	100	15	0	Y	50	60	70	75	0	20	65	N	N	
New Mexico State Police	—	—	18,492	19,512	16,500	17,400	14,628	15,540	11,100	14,856	9,900	13,656	10	Y	336	45	12	to 24	N	11	\$30	100	30	25,000	N	50	62 1/2	75	87 1/2	55	25	61	N	N	
New York State Police	47,800	47,800	23,699	23,699	22,154	22,154	16,234	17,083	17,049	17,957	11,940	14,864	5	Y	3,437	40	20	to 25	Y	11	100%	80	13	0	N	50	58	66 2/3	66 2/3	41	20	55	Y	Y	
North Carolina State Police	20,784	26,376	15,624	19,836	14,256	18,036	13,032	16,392	—	—	9,948	13,632	6	Y	1,137	40	10	to 24	N	9	—	100	12	5,000	N	—	—	—	—	50	20	65	Y	Y	
North Dakota State Police	—	20,496	15,720	21,180	14,180	19,140	13,620	18,240	—	—	11,220	15,000	12	Y	95	40	12	to 24	Y	9	\$30	50	12	—	N	30	35	40	45	55	15	60	N	Y	
Oklahoma Highway Patrol	13,860	18,480	10,560	15,180	9,900	14,520	—	—	—	—	9,540	12,540	4	Y	567	40	15	to 18	N	10	100%	100	15	12,000	—	50	62 1/2	75	87 1/2	50	20	—	N	Y	
Oregon State Police	21,468	32,388	20,448	26,124	16,800	23,700	16,020	20,448	—	—	11,400	18,564	10	N	1,064	40	12	to 24	N	10	100%	100	12	10,000	N	27	33 3/4	40 1/2	47 1/4	55	—	60	N	Y	
Pennsylvania State Police	37,500	37,500	20,436	26,833	17,599	22,888	15,899	20,682	—	—	11,852	17,807	21	Y	3,900	40	10	to 25	Y	14	\$75	100	15	12,000	Y	40	50	60	70	31	10	60	Y	Y	
Tennessee Highway Patrol	20,772	27,588	15,684	21,756	10,812	13,812	9,408	12,744	11,280	14,340	8,616	11,748	8	N	710	45	12	to 24	N	9	0	50	12	—	Y	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	N	N
Utah Highway Patrol	24,228	28,788	21,816	23,364	19,008	21,060	16,860	18,696	—	—	10,344	16,704	12	N	410	40	12	to 18	N	12	\$480	—	12	0	Y	40	50	55	60	55	20	62	N	Y	
Vermont State Police	17,394	25,622	15,548	22,750	13,078	19,058	11,180	15,704	8,788	13,988	7,800	12,376	7	N	237	45	12	to 21	Y	12	\$100	—	12	—	Y	50	50	50	—	50	20	55	N	N	
West Virginia State Police	22,500	—	13,524	—	12,912	—	11,940	—	—	—	10,241	12,888	20	Y	496	—	15	to 24	N	12	\$100	100	18	14,000	N	—	—	—	—	50	25	55	N	Y	
Wisconsin State Police	23,100	32,328	16,404	22,968	13,812	19,332	13,764	17,664	—	—	10,746	14,423	10	Y	375	40	—	Y	10 1/2	\$100	90	13	—	Y	36	45	54	63	55	25	55	Y	Y		
Wyoming Highway Patrol	23,364	31,295	16,608	22,248	14,664	19,644	12,672	16,968	—	—	10,692	14,340	7	Y	142	40	12	to 24	N	9	0	50	12	0	N	—	50	—	—	55	25	55	—	Y	

Source: Fraternal Order of Police, A Survey of 1977 Salaries and Working Conditions of the Police Departments in the United States (Flint, Mich.: Fraternal Order of Police, 1977), pp. 26, 27.

Table 1.27 Salary range and rank of agency heads, first-line supervisors, and basic grade officers in State police agencies, fiscal year 1976

NOTE: Hawaii does not have a State police agency.

	Agency head			First-line supervisor			Basic grade officer ^a		
	Rank	Beginning salary	Highest salary	Rank	Beginning salary	Highest salary	Rank	Beginning salary	Highest salary
Alabama.....	Director.....	\$23,229	\$23,229	Corporal.....	\$ 9,477	\$11,648	Trooper.....	\$ 8,749	\$10,907
Alaska.....	Commissioner.....	48,576	—	1st Sergeant.....	24,408	33,972	Trooper.....	19,560	27,252
Arizona.....	Director.....	39,990	39,990	Sergeant.....	13,676	16,561	Officer.....	10,369	14,084
Arkansas.....	Colonel.....	18,070	25,415	Sergeant.....	9,750	13,689	Trooper.....	8,476	11,791
California.....	Commissioner.....	37,212	37,212	Sergeant.....	15,360	18,084	Officer.....	13,944	16,128
Colorado ^b	Chief.....	26,220	35,124	Sergeant.....	14,592	19,560	Patrolman.....	11,424	15,324
Connecticut.....	Commissioner.....	30,195	36,183	Sergeant.....	12,219	14,835	Trooper.....	10,304	12,254
Delaware.....	Superintendent/Colonel.....	23,188	25,249	Sergeant.....	13,346	15,696	Trooper.....	9,790	13,052
Florida ^c	Colonel.....	25,000	25,000	Sergeant.....	10,481	13,788	Trooper I.....	9,107	11,901
Florida ^d	Commissioner.....	31,000	31,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia.....	Colonel.....	32,500	32,500	Sergeant.....	12,816	19,308	Trooper.....	10,180	14,616
Idaho.....	Colonel.....	21,360	21,360	Sergeant.....	11,772	17,620	Trooper.....	9,756	15,920
Illinois.....	Superintendent.....	30,000	30,000	Corporal.....	14,112	17,772	Trooper.....	11,496	17,208
Indiana.....	Superintendent.....	28,912	38,584	Sergeant.....	12,142	15,626	Trooper.....	10,608	13,832
Iowa.....	Colonel.....	20,280	28,522	Sergeant.....	12,792	17,524	Trooper.....	9,256	15,886
Kansas.....	Superintendent.....	25,500	25,500	Sergeant.....	11,136	17,736	Trooper ^e	10,128	12,852
Kentucky.....	Commissioner.....	30,000	30,000	Sergeant.....	11,412	17,900	Trooper.....	9,384	14,556
Louisiana.....	Superintendent.....	38,400	38,400	Sergeant.....	10,776	15,468	Trooper.....	9,504	13,344
Maine.....	Chief.....	25,500	25,500	Sergeant.....	10,181	12,360	Trooper.....	8,824	10,686
Maryland.....	Superintendent.....	33,300	33,300	Corporal.....	11,285	14,817	Trooper.....	10,091	13,245
Massachusetts.....	Commissioner Superintendent.....	—	—	Staff Sergeant.....	12,373	15,604	Trooper.....	10,227	12,746
Michigan.....	Director.....	33,000	—	Sergeant.....	15,618	19,376	Trooper I.....	13,843	16,704
Minnesota.....	Colonel.....	26,700	26,700	Staff/Exempt Sergeant.....	15,060	17,304	Trooper.....	11,232	15,348
Mississippi.....	Commissioner.....	24,000	24,000	Assistant Bureau Director or Assistant Inspector.....	14,532	14,532	Patrolman.....	10,332	10,332
Missouri.....	Colonel.....	17,700	28,320	Sergeant.....	12,000	19,200	Patrolman.....	10,200	10,200
Montana.....	Chief.....	Over 19,000	—	Sergeant.....	14,332	17,938	Patrolman II.....	11,919	15,211
Nebraska.....	Colonel.....	22,548	22,548	Sergeant.....	11,916	16,500	Trooper.....	10,596	14,628
Nevada.....	Colonel.....	18,097	25,127	Sergeant.....	12,539	17,274	Trooper.....	11,464	15,944
New Hampshire.....	Director.....	21,300	—	Sergeant.....	11,856	14,421	Trooper.....	10,252	12,412
New Jersey.....	Colonel.....	31,073	41,951	Serveant.....	11,152	15,058	Trooper.....	9,088	12,273
New Mexico.....	Chief.....	34,880	34,880	Sergeant.....	13,260	14,100	Patrolman.....	9,000	12,420
New York.....	Superintendent.....	47,800	47,800	Sergeant.....	16,234	18,415	Trooper.....	11,940	16,195
North Carolina.....	Colonel.....	19,692	25,068	Line Sergeant.....	11,148	14,052	Trooper.....	9,276	11,676
North Dakota.....	Colonel.....	20,496	20,496	Sergeant.....	13,320	15,072	Patrolman.....	10,260	13,656
Ohio.....	Colonel.....	22,838	30,638	Sergeant.....	12,729	16,748	Patrolman.....	11,544	15,194
Oklahoma.....	Chief.....	14,040	16,800	Supervisor.....	9,600	12,000	Trooper.....	8,700	11,400
Oregon.....	Superintendent.....	23,076	29,448	2nd Lieutenant.....	15,131	19,344	Trooper.....	12,468	15,912
Pennsylvania.....	Commissioner.....	37,500	37,500	Corporal.....	14,814	19,163	Trooper.....	11,852	17,807
Rhode Island.....	Colonel.....	(^f)	(^f)	Sergeant.....	—	21,654	Trooper.....	—	15,354
South Carolina.....	Director.....	25,000	29,400	1st Sergeant.....	12,480	16,000	Patrolman.....	8,294	11,450
South Dakota.....	Superintendent.....	18,040	22,600	Sergeant.....	12,253	16,169	Trooper I.....	9,883	11,800
Tennessee.....	Commissioner.....	34,944	34,944	Staff Sergeant.....	8,688	12,552	Trooper.....	7,896	11,028
Texas.....	Director.....	40,500	41,700	Sergeant.....	13,602	14,892	Trooper I.....	11,616	11,856
Utah.....	Colonel.....	19,728	28,788	Sergeant.....	12,792	18,696	Trooper.....	10,344	16,704
Vermont.....	Commissioner.....	(^g)	(^g)	Corporal.....	10,556	13,468	Trooper 2nd class.....	7,462	7,462
Virginia.....	Colonel.....	30,500	30,500	1st Sergeant.....	12,528	17,900	Trooper.....	9,168	13,128
Washington.....	Chief.....	33,500	33,500	Sergeant.....	15,840	17,808	Trooper.....	11,700	15,900
West Virginia.....	Colonel.....	22,500	22,500	Trooper 1st Class.....	11,240	13,040	Trooper.....	10,241	12,895
Wisconsin.....	Director.....	20,196	28,217	Sergeant.....	11,232	14,616	Trooper I.....	10,070	12,653
Wyoming.....	Colonel.....	15,720	24,324	Sergeant.....	10,704	16,176	Patrolman I.....	9,852	14,148

^a Excludes recruits, trainees, and probationary officers at lower salary grades.

^b Salaries effective July 1, 1976.

^c Florida Highway Patrol.

^d Florida Division of Criminal Law Enforcement.

^e Troopers employed after Oct. 31, 1970 receive no 5 year longevity increases. Top salary for troopers employed prior to Oct. 31, 1970 is \$15,576.

^f Confidential.

^g Not less than any tenured subordinate.

Source: International Association of Chiefs of Police, Division of State and Provincial Police, 1976 Salary Survey (Gaithersburg, Md.: International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1976), pp. 1, 4, 5, 10, 13, 14, 19, 23, 24, 30, 34, 35. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.28 *Employment and payroll for police protection activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. Information on percent change has been excluded in this table by SOURCEBOOK staff. For data required to compute percentages based on total criminal justice full-time equivalent employees and total criminal justice payroll, see Table 1.21. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
States-local, total	472,063	\$388,926	486,162	\$430,500	511,146	\$488,504	539,409	\$550,907	555,849	\$606,599	556,926	\$659,370
States	69,372	55,668	75,397	65,622	81,634	77,140	89,822	88,426	92,445	97,737	90,884	105,620
Local, total	402,691	333,258	410,765	364,878	429,512	411,364	449,587	462,481	463,404	508,862	466,042	553,750
Counties	68,847	52,588	72,547	58,667	78,949	69,177	83,068	78,380	89,273	90,874	91,817	99,632
Municipalities	333,844	280,670	338,218	306,211	350,563	342,187	366,519	384,101	374,131	417,988	374,225	454,118
Alabama	5,845	3,553	6,238	3,990	6,437	4,343	7,132	5,366	7,520	6,094	7,488	6,488
State	1,116	732	1,114	777	1,153	908	1,328	1,041	1,505	1,295	1,503	1,323
Local, total	4,729	2,821	5,124	3,214	5,284	3,435	5,804	4,325	6,015	4,799	5,985	5,165
Counties	842	506	888	576	944	623	1,056	760	1,131	842	1,199	1,033
Municipalities	3,887	2,315	4,236	2,637	4,340	2,812	4,748	3,565	4,884	3,957	4,786	4,132
Alaska	744	828	945	1,128	997	1,074	1,032	1,546	1,156	1,982	1,206	2,394
State	380	476	527	692	589	635	495	750	589	1,091	658	1,405
Local, total	364	352	418	435	408	430	537	796	567	891	548	989
Boroughs	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	3	4	5
Municipalities	364	352	418	435	408	439	535	793	564	888	544	984
Arizona	4,552	3,605	5,086	4,346	5,729	5,162	6,080	6,042	6,552	6,720	6,730	8,361
State	1,023	835	1,018	977	1,309	1,222	1,374	1,399	1,498	1,601	1,501	1,711
Local, total	3,529	2,771	4,068	3,369	4,420	3,940	4,706	4,643	5,054	5,119	5,229	6,649
Counties	896	637	1,038	756	1,031	824	1,162	1,077	1,234	1,194	1,192	1,339
Municipalities	2,633	2,134	3,030	2,613	3,389	3,117	3,544	3,566	3,820	3,925	4,037	5,310
Arkansas	3,143	1,634	3,389	1,836	3,599	2,083	3,232	2,050	3,493	2,457	3,796	2,756
State	580	319	581	366	608	418	709	524	712	597	812	687
Local, total	2,563	1,315	2,808	1,470	2,991	1,664	2,523	1,526	2,781	1,860	2,984	2,069
Counties	454	190	547	232	544	261	561	296	695	427	707	471
Municipalities	2,109	1,125	2,261	1,238	2,447	1,403	1,962	1,229	2,086	1,433	2,277	1,598
California	53,525	53,779	55,913	60,275	57,983	67,194	60,003	74,002	61,389	81,876	61,520	91,093
State	9,570	8,438	11,063	10,620	11,571	12,128	12,183	13,218	11,685	13,726	11,861	15,877
Local, total	43,955	45,341	44,850	49,655	46,412	55,066	47,820	60,784	49,704	68,150	49,659	75,216
Counties	12,103	12,087	12,493	13,243	12,979	14,986	13,250	16,671	13,766	19,335	13,884	21,091
Municipalities	31,852	33,254	32,357	36,412	33,433	40,080	34,570	44,113	35,938	48,815	35,775	54,125
Colorado	4,393	3,223	5,010	3,951	5,718	4,712	6,821	6,153	7,084	7,342	7,114	7,824
State	801	593	825	657	902	786	1,086	965	949	1,067	960	1,112
Local, total	3,592	2,630	4,185	3,294	4,816	3,926	5,735	5,188	6,135	6,275	6,154	6,712
Counties	702	399	711	407	829	504	915	825	972	777	1,031	905
Municipalities	2,890	2,230	3,474	2,887	3,987	3,421	4,820	4,563	5,163	5,498	5,123	5,807
Connecticut	7,124	5,942	7,111	6,453	7,373	6,889	7,424	7,577	7,556	8,137	7,554	8,615
State	1,089	920	1,134	986	1,217	1,080	1,346	1,270	1,346	1,403	1,360	1,310
Local, total	6,035	5,021	5,977	5,468	6,156	5,808	6,078	6,307	6,210	6,733	6,194	7,305
Municipalities	6,035	5,021	5,977	5,468	6,156	5,808	6,078	6,307	6,210	6,733	6,194	7,305
Delaware	1,329	946	1,430	1,214	1,426	1,191	1,312	1,307	1,505	1,526	1,493	1,688
State	539	383	607	543	621	515	647	613	687	668	648	721
Local, total	790	563	823	671	805	676	665	693	818	858	845	967
Counties	187	125	197	181	178	169	182	229	221	273	253	343
Municipalities	603	438	626	490	627	507	483	464	597	585	592	624

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.28 *Employment and payroll for police protection activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
District of Columbia:												
Local, total	5,935	\$5,417	6,349	\$6,505	5,744	\$5,874	6,132	\$7,547	5,492	\$7,053	4,968	\$7,331
Florida	16,828	12,065	17,998	13,968	18,903	16,725	21,795	20,852	23,285	23,990	24,323	26,191
State	2,129	1,456	2,467	2,026	2,278	2,093	2,580	2,529	3,046	2,789	2,988	2,991
Local, total	14,699	10,609	15,531	11,942	16,625	14,632	19,215	18,323	20,239	21,201	21,335	23,200
Counties	4,966	3,503	5,403	3,857	6,055	5,240	6,696	5,951	7,351	7,555	7,563	7,847
Municipalities	9,733	7,106	10,128	8,085	10,570	9,392	12,519	12,371	12,888	13,646	13,772	15,353
Georgia	8,153	5,154	8,645	5,866	9,875	7,066	10,993	8,454	12,123	9,640	12,359	10,768
State	961	667	1,417	1,150	1,554	1,226	1,746	1,456	2,240	1,808	2,265	2,326
Local, total	7,192	4,486	7,228	4,716	8,321	5,840	9,247	6,998	9,883	7,832	10,094	8,442
Counties	1,890	1,120	2,032	1,241	2,474	1,695	2,727	1,997	3,191	2,516	3,330	2,763
Municipalities	5,302	3,366	5,196	3,475	5,847	4,145	6,520	5,001	6,692	5,315	6,764	5,679
Hawaii	2,351	1,922	2,380	1,999	2,373	2,267	2,233	2,467	2,434	2,722	2,503	3,186
State	34	24	30	23	33	27	10	9	6	5	94	108
Local, total	2,317	1,898	2,350	1,977	2,350	2,240	2,223	2,458	2,428	2,723	2,409	3,079
Counties	436	420	605	469	615	531	542	637	551	635	531	697
Municipalities	1,821	1,478	1,745	1,507	1,725	1,709	1,681	1,821	1,877	2,088	1,878	2,381
Idaho	1,371	845	1,453	865	1,551	980	1,709	1,235	1,779	1,401	1,983	1,653
State	254	173	253	179	304	220	286	273	280	278	322	323
Local, total	1,117	672	1,200	685	1,247	760	1,423	961	1,499	1,123	1,661	1,330
Counties	391	177	413	200	436	236	518	296	559	359	640	440
Municipalities	726	496	787	485	811	524	905	665	940	764	1,021	890
Illinois	30,211	29,179	30,392	30,445	32,077	33,695	32,602	36,069	33,301	40,355	34,816	43,427
State	3,094	2,893	3,164	3,166	3,337	3,821	3,513	3,878	3,532	4,125	3,571	4,357
Local, total	27,117	26,286	27,228	27,278	28,740	29,875	29,089	32,190	29,769	36,230	31,245	39,069
Counties	1,950	1,533	2,419	1,914	2,635	2,158	2,699	2,396	3,113	2,913	3,264	3,224
Municipalities	25,167	24,753	24,809	25,364	26,105	27,717	26,390	29,795	26,656	33,317	27,981	35,845
Indiana	8,424	5,835	9,000	6,424	9,666	7,143	10,182	8,116	10,547	9,196	10,799	9,880
State	1,501	1,074	1,467	1,224	1,693	1,404	1,928	1,747	2,020	1,985	2,077	2,161
Local, total	6,923	4,761	7,533	5,200	7,973	5,739	8,254	6,369	8,527	7,210	8,722	7,719
Counties	988	570	1,090	659	1,192	761	1,228	829	1,370	1,038	1,459	1,186
Municipalities	5,935	4,190	6,443	4,541	6,781	4,978	7,026	5,541	7,157	6,173	7,263	6,533
Iowa	4,598	3,054	4,477	3,149	4,759	3,624	4,862	4,011	5,074	4,580	5,235	5,191
State	1,141	785	1,060	780	1,067	912	850	871	931	991	1,098	1,224
Local, total	3,457	2,268	3,417	2,370	3,692	2,712	4,012	3,140	4,143	3,589	4,137	3,907
Counties	559	343	600	376	699	473	779	555	864	692	930	806
Municipalities	2,898	1,926	2,817	1,993	2,993	2,238	3,233	2,586	3,279	2,897	3,207	3,102
Kansas	4,045	2,496	4,374	2,784	4,565	3,057	4,603	3,382	4,928	3,935	5,132	4,423
State	662	529	688	512	665	533	751	629	764	735	734	755
Local, total	3,383	1,967	3,686	2,272	3,900	2,524	3,852	2,753	4,164	3,201	4,398	3,669
Counties	600	294	680	339	802	418	756	445	910	600	1,034	719
Municipalities	2,783	1,674	3,006	1,933	3,098	2,106	3,096	2,307	3,254	2,600	3,364	2,950
Kentucky	4,811	3,079	4,936	3,491	5,499	4,325	5,951	4,805	6,781	6,051	6,864	6,616
State	1,142	809	1,303	1,024	1,441	1,174	1,513	1,221	1,840	1,782	1,941	2,157
Local, total	3,669	2,270	3,633	2,467	4,058	3,151	4,438	3,584	4,941	4,269	4,923	4,460
Counties	897	566	932	634	949	750	1,105	862	1,274	1,050	1,319	1,212
Municipalities	2,772	1,704	2,701	1,832	3,109	2,401	3,333	2,722	3,667	3,219	3,604	3,247

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.28 *Employment and payroll for police protection activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Louisiana	8,651	\$5,108	8,580	\$5,465	9,975	\$6,469	10,740	\$7,630	11,570	\$9,522	11,941	\$10,566
State	1,197	772	1,252	825	2,071	1,453	2,391	1,728	2,919	2,346	2,808	2,403
Local, total	7,454	4,336	7,328	4,640	7,904	5,016	8,349	5,902	8,651	7,176	9,133	8,163
Parishes	2,559	1,607	2,583	1,580	2,650	1,902	3,011	2,071	3,015	2,191	3,235	2,418
Municipalities	4,895	2,729	4,745	3,060	5,254	3,114	5,338	3,831	5,636	4,985	5,898	5,745
Maine	1,665	1,032	1,855	1,239	1,930	1,373	1,987	1,539	2,251	1,806	2,158	1,888
State	406	254	520	376	513	405	576	469	709	507	564	492
Local, total	1,259	778	1,335	863	1,417	968	1,411	1,070	1,542	1,299	1,594	1,395
Counties	117	62	123	67	147	89	158	101	191	132	173	121
Municipalities	1,142	716	1,212	796	1,270	879	1,253	969	1,351	1,167	1,421	1,275
Maryland	10,888	7,449	10,945	9,513	11,175	10,331	11,713	12,070	12,360	13,380	12,111	15,549
State	1,832	1,439	2,127	1,951	2,201	2,150	2,409	2,608	2,502	2,924	2,553	3,015
Local, total	9,056	6,010	8,818	7,561	8,974	8,181	9,304	9,461	9,858	10,456	9,558	12,535
Counties	3,588	3,026	3,530	3,328	3,721	3,788	4,120	4,714	4,295	4,995	4,512	5,721
Municipalities	5,468	2,984	5,288	4,234	5,253	4,392	5,184	4,748	5,563	5,462	5,046	6,813
Massachusetts	14,733	12,339	14,935	13,531	15,873	15,620	15,938	16,944	17,089	19,019	16,982	20,793
State	1,262	1,131	1,361	1,209	2,257	2,208	2,435	2,480	2,434	2,551	2,330	2,786
Local, total	13,471	11,207	13,574	12,322	13,616	13,412	13,503	14,463	14,655	16,469	14,652	18,007
Counties	23	16	24	17	24	19	36	32	38	33	40	36
Municipalities	13,448	11,191	13,550	12,305	13,592	13,394	13,467	14,432	14,617	16,436	14,612	17,971
Michigan	19,173	18,378	20,174	20,408	20,828	23,962	21,571	25,345	22,630	28,563	22,100	32,483
State	2,681	2,765	2,849	3,178	3,144	3,676	3,325	3,894	3,442	4,135	3,448	4,737
Local, total	16,492	15,613	17,325	17,230	17,684	20,285	18,246	21,451	19,188	24,428	18,652	27,746
Counties	1,984	1,602	2,217	1,944	2,359	2,180	2,616	2,601	2,975	3,157	2,905	3,449
Municipalities	14,508	14,011	15,108	15,287	15,325	18,105	15,630	18,850	16,213	21,271	15,747	24,296
Minnesota	6,290	5,258	6,630	5,861	6,879	6,418	7,286	7,413	7,537	8,115	7,431	8,989
State	1,006	759	884	818	800	831	1,102	1,254	1,120	1,328	1,090	1,377
Local, total	5,284	4,499	5,746	5,043	6,079	5,587	6,184	6,159	6,417	6,788	6,341	7,612
Counties	1,103	848	1,179	931	1,296	1,072	1,385	1,234	1,466	1,448	1,491	1,614
Municipalities	4,181	3,651	4,567	4,112	4,783	4,514	4,799	4,925	4,951	5,340	4,850	5,998
Mississippi	3,713	2,028	3,891	2,244	3,979	2,483	4,243	2,905	4,299	3,229	4,428	3,430
State	901	565	961	657	1,027	757	1,131	960	1,097	1,014	1,090	1,005
Local, total	2,812	1,463	2,930	1,587	2,952	1,726	3,112	1,944	3,202	2,215	3,338	2,425
Counties	465	244	589	347	591	381	653	419	705	474	745	541
Municipalities	2,347	1,219	2,341	1,240	2,361	1,345	2,459	1,526	2,497	1,740	2,593	1,884
Missouri	11,646	7,505	11,070	8,369	11,463	9,466	12,182	10,670	12,519	10,977	12,526	11,968
State	1,544	1,084	1,617	1,235	1,647	1,314	1,744	1,581	1,413	1,341	1,403	1,645
Local, total	10,102	6,421	9,453	7,133	9,816	8,152	10,438	9,089	11,100	9,637	11,123	10,323
Counties	1,320	833	1,376	928	1,502	1,052	1,633	1,268	1,854	1,466	1,815	1,532
Municipalities	8,782	5,588	8,077	6,206	8,314	7,100	8,805	7,822	9,252	8,171	9,308	8,791
Montana	1,349	776	1,421	881	1,485	1,046	1,546	1,175	1,545	1,328	1,718	1,551
State	314	200	339	222	352	258	350	289	259	263	286	305
Local, total	1,035	576	1,082	659	1,133	788	1,196	886	1,286	1,065	1,432	1,246
Counties	434	201	456	249	493	329	488	334	564	436	660	536
Municipalities	601	375	626	410	640	460	708	551	722	629	772	710

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.28 *Employment and payroll for police protection activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Nebraska	2,589	\$1,827	2,908	\$2,037	2,882	\$2,200	2,940	\$2,391	3,106	\$2,810	3,131	\$3,016
State	457	321	558	397	548	447	560	502	587	592	645	686
Local, total	2,132	1,506	2,350	1,640	2,334	1,754	2,380	1,889	2,519	2,218	2,486	2,331
Counties	387	205	417	235	432	264	455	297	455	353	562	446
Municipalities	1,745	1,301	1,933	1,405	1,902	1,490	1,925	1,592	2,064	1,865	1,924	1,884
Nevada	1,856	1,505	1,980	1,824	1,979	1,997	2,105	2,311	2,237	2,566	2,314	2,845
State	163	139	169	151	197	222	209	229	221	247	315	377
Local, total	1,693	1,366	1,811	1,674	1,782	1,776	1,896	2,081	2,016	2,319	1,999	2,468
Counties	651	514	732	588	1,168	1,153	1,222	1,355	1,310	1,488	1,309	1,637
Municipalities	1,042	852	1,079	1,086	614	622	674	726	706	831	690	830
New Hampshire	1,372	957	1,523	1,159	1,732	1,279	1,724	1,415	1,780	\$1,589	1,843	\$1,752
State	200	142	262	227	304	237	311	293	354	357	343	338
Local, total	1,172	815	1,261	932	1,428	1,041	1,413	1,122	1,426	1,232	1,500	1,414
Counties	60	33	61	41	79	53	111	79	84	71	112	86
Municipalities	1,112	781	1,200	891	1,349	988	1,302	1,043	1,342	1,161	1,388	1,328
New Jersey	20,217	17,554	21,605	19,877	21,830	21,810	23,353	24,706	24,146	27,241	24,051	28,846
State	2,228	2,295	2,845	2,790	2,874	3,026	3,218	3,445	3,234	3,517	3,292	3,983
Local, total	17,989	15,260	18,760	17,087	18,956	18,784	20,135	21,262	20,912	23,724	20,759	24,863
Counties	1,092	828	1,150	928	1,378	1,058	1,251	1,131	1,494	1,499	1,545	1,716
Municipalities	16,897	14,431	17,610	16,159	17,680	17,725	18,884	20,130	19,418	22,225	19,214	23,147
New Mexico	2,208	1,393	2,464	1,690	2,692	1,921	2,871	2,302	3,038	2,545	3,154	2,779
State	515	347	677	436	682	474	729	537	818	683	848	773
Local, total	1,693	1,047	1,787	1,255	2,010	1,447	2,142	1,765	2,220	1,862	2,306	2,006
Counties	295	165	331	185	391	243	468	331	543	391	552	453
Municipalities	1,398	881	1,456	1,070	1,619	1,204	1,674	1,434	1,677	1,471	1,754	1,553
New York	68,640	68,062	67,817	73,351	71,307	86,812	72,024	93,947	69,432	92,076	65,870	97,460
State	6,047	5,231	5,417	5,651	5,766	7,098	6,135	7,754	6,563	8,157	6,444	7,905
Local, total	62,593	62,831	62,400	67,699	65,541	79,714	65,889	86,194	62,869	83,919	59,426	89,555
Counties	9,016	8,301	9,348	9,492	10,406	11,074	9,981	11,765	10,047	12,765	9,822	12,871
Municipalities	53,577	54,529	53,052	58,208	55,135	68,641	55,378	74,429	52,822	71,154	49,604	76,684
North Carolina	8,995	5,859	8,865	6,046	9,585	7,079	10,657	8,690	11,297	9,412	11,232	10,135
State	1,905	1,367	1,753	1,367	1,963	1,617	2,444	2,304	2,485	2,305	2,383	2,469
Local, total	7,090	4,492	7,112	4,679	7,622	5,462	8,213	6,386	8,812	7,107	8,849	7,667
Counties	1,717	968	1,793	1,104	2,035	1,365	2,049	1,494	2,224	1,647	2,183	1,757
Municipalities	5,373	3,524	5,319	3,575	5,587	4,097	6,164	4,892	6,588	5,460	6,666	5,910
North Dakota	945	598	978	651	1,029	711	1,032	796	1,043	920	1,079	1,042
State	141	89	144	91	151	104	157	124	153	149	163	192
Local, total	804	509	834	560	878	607	875	672	890	772	916	850
Counties	178	92	183	103	208	125	232	148	250	183	253	189
Municipalities	626	417	651	457	670	482	643	524	640	589	663	662
Ohio	18,801	14,450	19,275	16,372	20,592	18,860	22,854	22,098	24,277	26,458	23,038	24,914
State	2,488	1,908	2,579	2,179	2,774	2,517	2,971	2,825	2,877	3,184	2,724	3,038
Local, total	16,313	12,542	16,696	14,193	17,818	16,343	19,883	19,273	21,400	23,274	20,314	21,875
Counties	2,495	1,586	2,420	1,665	2,607	1,975	2,715	2,164	2,802	2,364	2,923	2,701
Municipalities	13,818	10,956	14,276	12,528	15,211	14,368	17,168	17,109	18,598	20,910	17,385	19,174
Oklahoma	4,889	2,730	5,150	2,946	5,528	3,689	5,849	4,186	6,019	4,645	6,253	5,386
State	969	606	1,216	786	1,283	955	1,440	1,075	1,505	1,242	1,582	1,467
Local, total	3,920	2,124	3,934	2,161	4,245	2,734	4,409	3,111	4,514	3,403	4,671	3,919
Counties	521	272	547	282	591	321	596	344	531	319	515	335
Municipalities	3,399	1,853	3,387	1,879	3,654	2,413	3,813	2,767	3,983	3,084	4,156	3,584

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.28 *Employment and payroll for police protection activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Oregon	4,289	\$3,464	4,310	\$3,680	4,807	\$4,368	5,153	\$5,152	5,277	\$5,975	5,390	\$6,367
State	947	786	984	828	1,137	1,042	1,262	1,218	1,231	1,406	1,323	1,650
Local, total	3,342	2,678	3,326	2,851	3,670	3,325	3,891	3,934	4,046	4,569	4,067	4,717
Counties	850	684	960	804	1,118	1,024	1,164	1,165	1,235	1,578	1,350	1,568
Municipalities	2,492	1,994	2,366	2,048	2,552	2,302	2,727	2,768	2,711	2,991	2,717	3,150
Pennsylvania	24,976	21,502	25,448	23,694	26,243	25,288	28,041	28,238	27,380	31,466	28,372	34,028
State	4,954	4,478	5,333	5,187	5,452	5,841	5,538	6,597	5,628	7,024	5,571	7,496
Local, total	20,022	17,024	20,115	18,507	20,791	19,447	22,503	21,640	21,752	24,442	22,801	26,532
Counties	608	406	667	473	780	576	841	683	954	807	998	902
Municipalities	19,414	16,618	19,448	18,034	20,011	18,871	21,662	20,957	20,798	23,635	21,803	25,630
Rhode Island	2,149	1,619	2,248	1,802	2,238	2,040	2,231	2,013	2,262	2,230	2,382	2,595
State	298	219	297	265	292	357	289	323	283	354	295	344
Local, total	1,851	1,400	1,951	1,537	1,946	1,683	1,942	1,690	1,979	1,875	2,087	2,251
Municipalities	1,851	1,400	1,951	1,537	1,946	1,683	1,942	1,690	1,979	1,875	2,087	2,251
South Carolina	4,103	2,435	4,555	2,726	4,835	3,151	3,154	3,793	5,778	4,519	6,156	5,093
State	929	629	1,055	728	1,178	838	1,228	1,079	1,532	1,383	1,571	1,482
Local, total	3,174	1,806	3,500	1,998	3,657	2,313	3,865	2,754	4,246	3,137	4,585	3,611
Counties	1,063	583	1,190	705	1,222	791	1,316	936	1,493	1,118	1,730	1,364
Municipalities	2,111	1,223	2,310	1,293	2,435	1,522	2,576	1,819	2,753	2,019	2,855	2,247
South Dakota	1,026	595	1,108	688	1,070	724	1,151	845	1,222	988	1,222	1,064
State	228	155	244	177	190	160	184	179	238	234	237	250
Local, total	798	440	864	512	880	564	967	666	984	754	985	815
Counties	168	88	171	96	193	113	216	133	246	162	286	209
Municipalities	630	352	693	416	687	451	751	532	738	592	699	605
Tennessee	7,058	4,340	6,910	4,474	7,317	5,105	8,438	6,601	8,880	7,600	8,943	7,889
State	978	668	1,066	748	1,164	841	1,217	963	1,189	1,088	1,194	1,149
Local, total	6,080	3,672	5,844	3,726	6,153	4,263	7,221	5,638	7,691	6,512	7,749	6,740
Counties	961	526	801	486	1,005	641	1,215	825	1,389	1,015	1,410	1,113
Municipalities	5,119	3,146	5,043	3,240	5,148	3,623	6,006	4,813	6,302	5,497	6,339	5,627
Texas	21,312	14,008	21,510	15,164	24,191	18,291	26,687	21,737	28,077	25,600	27,787	28,842
State	2,485	1,546	2,618	1,832	3,987	2,982	5,329	4,072	5,604	5,051	4,825	6,049
Local, total	18,827	12,462	18,892	13,332	20,204	15,309	21,358	17,665	22,473	20,549	22,956	22,793
Counties	3,059	1,731	3,107	1,867	3,486	2,225	3,671	2,504	3,926	2,910	3,778	3,007
Municipalities	15,768	10,731	15,785	11,465	16,718	13,084	17,687	15,161	18,547	17,639	19,178	19,786
Utah	1,934	1,317	2,072	1,456	2,208	1,685	2,341	1,945	2,533	2,390	2,869	2,871
State	11	321	382	297	514	421	540	498	580	609	670	803
Local, total	1,493	996	1,690	1,160	1,694	1,264	1,801	1,447	1,953	1,781	2,197	2,068
Counties	427	294	540	369	529	383	590	433	581	544	726	714
Municipalities	1,066	702	1,150	791	1,165	882	1,211	1,014	1,372	1,237	1,471	1,354
Vermont	787	532	895	617	917	746	922	778	951	856	993	924
State	332	246	355	275	388	361	397	378	405	403	410	434
Local, total	455	286	540	342	529	385	525	400	546	453	583	491
Counties	—	—	2	1	2	1	5	3	3	2	15	11
Municipalities	455	286	538	341	527	384	520	397	543	452	568	479
Virginia	8,892	6,354	9,448	7,057	9,520	7,918	10,696	9,556	11,281	10,893	10,655	10,691
State	2,519	1,749	2,765	2,040	2,754	2,266	3,396	2,991	3,383	3,415	2,232	2,183
Local, total	6,373	4,606	6,683	5,018	6,766	5,652	7,300	6,565	7,898	7,477	8,423	8,508
Counties	2,082	1,649	2,081	1,710	2,003	1,889	2,245	2,290	2,692	2,732	3,030	3,423
Municipalities	4,291	2,956	4,602	3,307	4,763	3,763	5,055	4,275	5,206	4,745	5,393	5,085

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.28 *Employment and payroll for police protection activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Washington	6,701	\$5,746	6,693	\$5,967	7,090	\$6,662	7,483	\$7,636	7,242	\$8,323	7,645	\$9,478
State	1,284	1,060	1,470	1,269	1,434	1,333	1,502	1,472	1,587	1,780	1,398	1,735
Local, total	5,417	4,686	5,223	4,698	5,656	5,330	5,981	6,164	5,655	6,543	6,247	7,743
Counties	1,369	1,045	1,481	1,199	1,694	1,441	1,747	1,647	1,821	1,900	1,882	2,207
Municipalities	4,048	3,642	3,742	3,499	3,962	3,889	4,234	4,517	3,834	4,644	4,365	5,535
West Virginia	2,212	1,241	2,352	1,431	2,562	1,648	2,809	1,954	2,848	2,264	2,954	2,471
State	598	364	703	429	761	481	918	646	941	739	917	791
Local, total	1,614	876	1,649	1,002	1,801	1,166	1,891	1,308	1,907	1,524	2,037	1,681
Counties	383	193	400	201	454	252	495	296	458	302	479	327
Municipalities	1,231	684	1,249	801	1,347	914	1,396	1,012	1,449	1,222	1,558	1,353
Wisconsin	9,954	7,997	10,721	9,144	10,330	9,410	10,737	10,532	10,951	11,400	11,250	12,797
State	948	806	1,726	1,187	1,320	1,235	1,303	1,160	1,297	1,249	1,312	1,406
Local, total	9,006	7,191	8,995	7,957	9,010	8,175	9,434	9,372	9,654	10,151	9,938	11,391
Counties	1,847	1,442	1,903	1,579	1,933	1,652	2,016	1,838	2,085	2,013	2,164	2,332
Municipalities	7,159	5,749	7,092	6,377	7,077	6,523	7,418	7,534	7,569	8,138	7,774	9,059
Wyoming	668	412	700	449	801	538	853	614	993	829	1,071	980
State	159	120	151	115	167	129	167	143	225	213	223	248
Local, total	509	292	549	334	634	409	686	471	768	616	848	732
Counties	124	73	137	79	192	114	195	114	242	173	271	214
Municipalities	385	219	412	255	442	295	491	356	526	443	577	518

^aData for municipalities, and the local governments totals which include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see Source for data limitations.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971–1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 52, 54, 56, 58.

Table 1.29 Mean size of police department and police personnel per 1,000 population in cities over 10,000 persons, by population size group, region, city type, and form of government, United States, Jan. 1, 1977.

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.23. Information on fire and refuse department personnel has been excluded from this table by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Classification	Number of full-time paid personnel ^a			Number of civilian or nonuniformed personnel	
	Number of cities reporting ^b	Mean	Per 1,000 population	Number of cities reporting ^b	Mean
Total, all cities	1,394	152	2.67	1,225	28
Population group:					
1,000,000 and over	5	14,442	4.12	5	2,019
500,000 to 999,999	13	1,585	2.63	13	312
250,000 to 499,999	23	837	2.40	23	160
100,000 to 249,999	73	351	2.44	73	68
50,000 to 99,999	176	146	2.14	173	27
25,000 to 49,999	341	71	2.06	328	12
10,000 to 24,999	763	33	2.08	610	6
Geographic region:					
Northeast	339	203	3.31	277	28
North central	433	132	2.42	384	21
South	348	122	2.51	307	27
West	274	163	2.41	257	43
Metro status:					
Central	260	591	3.02	255	131
Suburban	752	57	2.02	647	11
Independent	382	42	2.14	323	7
Form of government:					
Mayor-council	462	270	3.07	380	49
Council-manager	833	95	2.25	763	20
Commission	50	130	2.33	43	28
Town meeting	33	35	2.01	25	4
Representative town meeting	16	58	2.13	14	5

^aIncludes uniformed and nonuniformed personnel.
^bNew York City did not respond to the 1976 and 1977 surveys. Data for New York City as of 1975 were added to more accurately portray the average size of the force.

Source: International City Management Association, "Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection and Disposal Departments: Manpower, Compensation, and Expenditures," in *The Municipal Yearbook 1978* (Washington, D.C.: International City Management Association, 1978), pp. 147, 148. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.30 Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police employees,^a by geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1976

NOTE: These data are collected annually by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting program. 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 maids, stenographers, mechanics, etc." 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, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 81. These data were supplied for employees who were on the payroll on Oct. 31, 1976.
 The "interquartile range" is defined as the range that includes the middle 50 percent of the cases in a distribution.
 For list of States included in geographic divisions, see Appendix 14.

Geographic division	Population group					
	Total (7,754 cities, population 140,273,000)	Group I (58 cities over 250,000; population 41,961,000)	Group II (108 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population 15,406,000)	Group III (268 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population 18,481,000)	Group IV (608 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population 20,932,000)	Group V (1,474 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population 22,943,000)	Group VI (5,238 cities, under 10,000; population 20,550,000)
Total: 7,754 cities; population 140,273,000:						
Number of police employees	344,089	143,440	35,786	36,551	39,776	44,098
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	3.4	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9
Interquartile range	1.6-2.7	2.2-3.5	2.0-2.7	1.7-2.3	1.5-2.2	1.6-2.3
New England: 515 cities; population 10,483,000:						
Number of police employees	24,064	2,782	4,449	4,847	4,466	5,072
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	4.5	3.0	2.2	2.0	1.9
Interquartile range	1.6-2.3	(c)	2.8-3.3	1.8-2.3	1.7-2.3	1.7-2.2
Middle Atlantic: 1,784 cities; population 30,181,000:						
Number of police employees	81,792	44,724	3,914	6,165	8,229	9,981
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	4.0	2.7	2.1	2.1	1.8
Interquartile range	1.0-2.2	3.4-4.5	1.9-3.9	1.7-2.7	1.4-2.5	1.3-2.2
East North Central: 1,462 cities; population 28,364,000:						
Number of police employees	68,094	30,166	5,701	7,546	8,166	8,673
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	3.8	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.8
Interquartile range	1.4-2.3	2.2-4.2	1.9-2.4	1.4-2.2	1.3-2.0	1.5-2.1
West North Central: 650 cities; population 10,104,000:						
Number of police employees	20,775	7,104	1,999	1,772	2,692	3,323
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	3.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.8
Interquartile range	1.5-2.2	2.1-3.5	1.7-2.1	1.5-1.8	1.3-1.8	1.5-2.1
South Atlantic: 1,160 cities; population 15,446,000:						
Number of police employees	46,116	15,304	7,469	4,175	5,295	5,606
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.0	4.1	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.5
Interquartile range	2.0-3.6	2.8-4.7	2.2-2.9	2.4-3.1	2.0-2.7	2.0-2.9
East South Central: 604 cities; population 6,290,000:						
Number of police employees	14,344	3,382	2,369	665	1,970	2,359
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.4
Interquartile range	1.7-2.9	2.6-3.2	2.1-2.5	1.9-2.2	1.7-2.4	1.6-2.3
West South Central: 673 cities; population 14,051,000:						
Number of police employees	29,304	12,998	3,435	2,974	2,227	3,602
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8
Interquartile range	1.5-2.5	2.0-2.9	1.6-2.2	1.5-2.0	1.4-1.9	1.5-2.0
Mountain: 314 cities; population 6,351,000:						
Number of police employees	14,764	5,931	1,924	1,467	1,742	1,508
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0
Interquartile range	1.7-3.1	2.3-3.7	1.8-2.3	1.5-1.9	1.5-2.2	1.7-2.3
Pacific: 592 cities; population 19,003,000:						
Number of police employees	44,836	21,049	4,526	6,940	4,989	3,974
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	2.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.1
Interquartile range	1.8-2.8	2.3-2.9	1.8-2.5	1.6-2.1	1.5-2.0	1.8-2.3

^aIncludes civilians.
^bPopulation figures rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated on the population before rounding.
^cOnly one city this size in geographic division.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 224.

Table 1.31 Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police officers, by geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.30. For list of States included in geographic divisions, see Appendix 14.
The "rate range" is defined as the lowest and highest rate per 1,000 inhabitants.

76 estimated population^a

Geographic division	Total (7,754 cities; population 140,273,000)	Population group					
		Group I (58 cities over 250,000; population 41,961,000)	Group II (108 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population 15,406,000)	Group III (268 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population 18,481,000)	Group IV (608 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population 20,932,000)	Group V (1,474 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population 22,943,000)	Group VI (5,238 cities, under 10,000; population 20,550,000)
Total: 7,754 cities; population 140,273,000:							
Number of police officers	287,448	120,380	29,030	30,107	33,426	37,319	37,186
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.0	2.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8
Rate range	0.1-7.7	1.4-6.2	1.0-3.8	0.2-3.5	0.1-3.5	0.1-5.1	0.1-7.7
New England: 515 cities; population 10,483,000:							
Number of police officers	21,358	2,301	3,867	4,413	4,037	4,605	2,135
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.0	3.7	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6
Rate range	0.3-4.6	(^b)	2.2-3.0	1.6-2.9	1.2-3.2	0.5-3.0	0.3-4.6
Middle Atlantic: 1,784 cities; population 30,161,000:							
Number of police officers	72,403	39,654	3,445	5,365	7,241	8,832	7,866
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	3.5	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.5
Rate range	0.1-7.6	2.1-4.3	1.0-3.8	0.7-3.5	0.3-2.7	0.1-5.1	0.1-7.6
East North Central: 1,462 cities; population 28,364,000:							
Number of police officers	58,123	26,614	4,805	6,184	6,841	7,197	6,482
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.0	3.4	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7
Rate range	0.1-7.1	1.8-4.2	1.2-2.5	0.2-2.5	0.1-3.5	0.1-3.7	0.1-7.1
West North Central: 650 cities; population 10,104,000:							
Number of police officers	16,773	5,576	1,539	1,493	2,267	2,732	3,166
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6
Rate range	0.2-5.6	1.4-3.9	1.1-1.9	1.0-1.9	0.8-2.0	0.8-3.5	0.2-5.6
South Atlantic: 1,160 cities; population 15,446,000:							
Number of police officers	37,834	12,654	5,913	3,282	4,399	4,685	6,901
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	3.4	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.5
Rate range	0.2-7.7	1.8-6.2	1.4-3.4	0.5-3.3	1.4-2.9	0.8-3.9	0.2-7.7
East South Central: 604 cities; population 6,290,000:							
Number of police officers	11,695	2,652	1,848	581	1,604	2,052	2,958
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.0
Rate range	0.2-6.6	2.0-2.2	1.5-2.2	1.5-2.0	0.5-2.3	0.5-3.8	0.2-6.6
West South Central: 673 cities; population 14,051,000:							
Number of police officers	23,711	10,442	2,763	2,457	1,840	2,922	3,287
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.8
Rate range	0.4-4.2	1.5-2.7	1.0-2.4	1.0-2.1	0.9-2.1	0.5-3.4	0.4-4.2
Mountain: 314 cities; population 6,351,000:							
Number of police officers	11,480	4,646	1,454	1,122	1,351	1,192	1,715
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.0
Rate range	0.5-5.8	1.5-2.7	1.3-2.6	0.8-2.8	0.6-2.6	0.8-2.6	0.5-5.8
Pacific: 592 cities; population 19,003,000:							
Number of police officers	34,071	15,841	3,396	5,210	3,846	3,102	2,676
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.2
Rate range	0.3-7.3	1.4-2.7	1.0-1.9	0.8-2.6	0.9-3.3	0.9-3.9	0.3-7.3

^aPopulation figures rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated on the population before rounding.

^bOnly one city this size in geographic division.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 225.

Table 1.32 *Full-time police employees, by sex and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1976*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.30.

[10,410 agencies; 1976 estimated population 198,351,000]

Population group	Total police employees			Police officers (sworn)			Other police employees		
	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female
Total cities	344,089	88.1	11.9	287,448	97.6	2.4	56,641	39.5	60.5
Group I:									
Total (over 250,000 inhabitants)	143,440	89.0	11.0	120,380	97.4	2.6	23,060	45.2	54.8
Over 1,000,000 inhabitants	72,272	91.2	8.8	62,031	97.9	2.1	10,241	50.8	49.2
500,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants	40,447	87.3	12.7	33,293	96.9	3.1	7,154	42.7	57.3
250,000 to 500,000 inhabitants	30,721	86.2	13.8	25,056	97.0	3.0	5,665	38.3	61.7
Group II:									
100,000 to 250,000 inhabitants	35,786	85.7	14.3	29,030	97.4	2.6	6,756	35.7	64.3
Group III:									
50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants	36,551	86.7	13.3	30,107	98.1	1.9	6,444	33.3	66.7
Group IV:									
25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants	39,776	88.0	12.0	33,426	98.3	1.7	6,350	33.8	66.2
Group V:									
10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants	44,098	88.1	11.9	37,319	97.8	2.2	6,779	34.7	65.3
Group VI:									
Under 10,000 inhabitants	44,438	80.1	11.9	37,186	97.4	2.6	7,252	40.3	59.7
Suburban agencies	150,624	85.3	14.7	123,148	95.8	4.2	27,476	38.5	61.5
Sheriffs	107,882	81.9	18.1	86,157	92.3	7.7	21,725	40.6	59.4

 Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 226, Table 60.

Table 1.33 Full-time State police and highway patrol employees, highway miles per officer, and motor vehicle registrations per officer, by State, on Oct. 31, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.30. Hawaii does not have a State police agency.

State	Total employees	Police officers	Civilian employees	Miles of primary highway per police officer ^a	State motor vehicle registration per police officer ^b
Total	63,601	44,690	18,911	10.7	2,975
Alabama	1,085	650	435	16.3	3,835
Alaska	631	376	255	11.3	600
Arizona	1,214	789	425	7.6	1,850
Arkansas	608	480	128	33.0	2,674
California	7,579	4,907	2,672	3.1	2,831
Colorado	771	544	227	16.7	3,539
Connecticut	1,225	890	335	1.4	2,190
Delaware	549	428	121	1.5	820
Florida	1,659	1,127	532	10.7	4,787
Georgia	1,298	730	568	25.0	4,399
Idaho	193	184	9	27.1	3,519
Illinois	2,245	1,660	585	10.2	3,822
Indiana	1,496	1,003	493	11.0	3,365
Iowa	451	423	28	24.0	4,963
Kansas	501	400	101	26.2	4,514
Kentucky	1,419	963	456	4.7	2,331
Louisiana	1,177	838	339	5.8	2,610
Maine	373	293	80	13.4	2,212
Maryland	1,995	1,403	592	.8	1,727
Massachusetts	1,233	1,030	203	2.8	3,017
Michigan	2,746	1,957	789	4.8	2,834
Minnesota	621	493	128	24.7	5,121
Mississippi	775	546	229	19.9	2,521
Missouri	1,596	785	811	9.9	3,651
Montana	305	220	85	28.9	2,736
Nebraska	474	367	107	26.9	3,209
Nevada	257	204	53	10.9	2,274
New Hampshire	260	210	50	9.6	2,311
New Jersey	2,475	1,687	788	1.3	2,463
New Mexico	543	338	205	37.7	2,445
New York	3,696	3,219	477	5.0	2,358
North Carolina	1,434	1,117	317	12.2	3,303
North Dakota	114	93	21	75.2	5,923
Ohio	1,950	1,215	735	15.8	5,909
Oklahoma	1,039	566	473	21.8	3,733
Oregon	1,107	939	168	5.2	1,733
Pennsylvania	4,656	3,864	792	4.3	1,982
Rhode Island	205	173	32	6.1	3,252
South Carolina	900	750	150	13.1	2,363
South Dakota	185	169	16	53.1	3,082
Tennessee	1,059	712	347	13.7	3,828
Texas	4,344	2,337	2,007	29.9	3,593
Utah	424	410	14	13.4	2,061
Vermont	337	229	108	11.6	1,254
Virginia	1,587	1,130	457	8.6	2,877
Washington	1,327	783	544	8.8	3,244
West Virginia	694	468	226	11.8	2,064
Wisconsin	623	451	172	26.5	5,744
Wyoming	166	140	26	43.8	2,406

^aMiles of primary highway taken from U.S. Department of Transportation publication, *Highway Statistics 1975*.
^bState motor vehicle registration data, which includes automobile, bus, and truck registration, taken from U.S. Department of Transportation publication, *Highway Statistics 1975*.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 227.

Table 1.34 Estimated percent of police chief executives, by method of selection and region, United States, 1975

NOTE: These data were based on a survey conducted by the Police Chief Executive Committee of the International Association of the Chiefs of Police. The survey included (1) the heads of the 49 State police and highway patrol agencies (Hawaii does not have a State police or highway patrol agency), (2) all chiefs of police and sheriffs who head police agencies with 100 or more sworn personnel, and (3) a 20 percent random sample of heads of police agencies with fewer than 100 sworn personnel that report crime statistics to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting section. Questionnaires were mailed to 2,546 police chiefs, who represent 14.6 percent of the police agencies listed in the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's 1975 Report on Criminal Justice Agencies in the United States (Source, p. 141). A total of 1,701 (66.8 percent) agencies responded.
 Police chief executives are those who have administrative and leadership responsibilities for the policies and performance of municipal, county, or State police or public safety agencies. The title may vary—chief of police, sheriff, superintendent, colonel, director, or commissioner (Source, p. 3).

Region	Method of selection		
	Political appointment	Civil service	Other
New England	22	41	37
Middle Atlantic	20	42	38
East North Central	30	18	52
West North Central	19	11	70
South Atlantic	25	8	67
East South Central	35	12	53
West South Central	24	10	66
Mountain	32	5	63
Pacific	19	22	59
Total	24	20	56

Source: International Association of Chiefs of Police, Police Chief Executive Committee, *The Police Chief Executive Report* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), pp. 47, 49. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.35 Estimated percent of police chief executives, by method of selection and type of agency, 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.34.

[Percent^a]

Method of selection	Type of agency			Total
	State	Sheriff	City/county	
Civil service	10.0	0.0	25.7	19.9
Election	0.0	98.9	2.2	22.2
Political appointment	64.3	2.8	29.0	24.4
Examination	0.0	0.0	5.0	3.7
Seniority	0.0	(^b)	8.3	6.2
Appointment by a group	4.8	(^c)	10.9	10.5
Appointment by an individual	19.0	0.0	7.1	7.6
Other	2.4	0.0	7.1	5.5

^a Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
^b Too few agencies to report findings.
^c Inadequate number of responses.

Source: International Association of Chiefs of Police, Police Chief Executive Committee, *The Police Chief Executive Report* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 168.

Table 1.36 Characteristics of law enforcement training standards, by State, 1976

NOTE: In some States, minimum training standards for law enforcement personnel are promulgated by a council on law enforcement standards and training.

State	Training required by		Hours of basic training required	Average hours of basic training received	Time allowed to get training (months)	Number of recruits trained in 1975	Percent of agencies complying with standards
	Statute	Commission					
Alabama	✓		240	240	9	704	90
Alaska		✓	270	270	12	200	100
Arizona		✓	280	560	6	500	95
Arkansas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
California		✓	200	545	—	3,460	99
Colorado		✓	264	264	12	320	95
Connecticut		✓	400	400	12	241	100
Delaware	✓		350	420	12	89	96
Florida		✓	320	378	4	2,957	100
Georgia		✓	240	216	12	1,437	NA
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho		✓	260	260	5 weeks	171	90
Illinois	✓		240	240	6	1,326	80
Indiana		✓	400	400	12	492	100
Iowa	✓		240	250	—	212	100
Kansas	—	—	160	200	12	674	90
Kentucky		✓	400	450	12	380	95
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine		✓	393	370	12	200	100
Maryland		✓	350	NA	12	1,170	100
Massachusetts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Michigan	✓		256	300	0	1,865	75
Minnesota		✓	280	NA	2	450	98
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana		✓	280	440	12	180	100
Nebraska		✓	302	300	12	155	85
Nevada		✓	120	120	12	155	95
New Hampshire		✓	295	295	6 weeks	168	100
New Jersey	✓		280	424	12	1,420	100
New Mexico	✓		120	240	6 weeks	300	90
New York		✓	285	351	6	970	100
North Carolina		✓	160	224	12	1,350	100
North Dakota		✓	200	200	12	120	NA
Ohio		✓	280	NA	12	2,363	100
Oklahoma	—	—	160	240	12	521	100
Oregon		✓	330	338	12	300	100
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rhode Island		✓	500	500	12	8	100
South Carolina		✓	320	320	12	NA	95
South Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	✓		240	240	24	600	98
Texas		✓	240	NA	12	NA	NA
Utah	✓		320	320	18	270	95
Vermont		✓	250	250	12	60	95
Virginia		✓	204	357	12	1,288	100
Washington		✓	440	440	12	229	NA
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin		✓	240	400	24	800	100
Wyoming		✓	150	150	24	180	100

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Association of State Directors of Law Enforcement Training.

Table 1.37 Hours of basic training required by law enforcement training standards, by subject area and State, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.36.

State	Basic curriculum												
	Introduc- tion to criminal justice system	Agency policies and pro- cedures	Legal subjects	Juvenile	Patrol pro- cedures	Criminal evidence investi- gative pro- cedures	Com- munity and human values/ problems	Traffic	Physical training	Emer- gency medical training (first aid)	Weapons	Detention	Other
Alabama	6	22	28	6	19	46	14	48	4	8	24	3	12
Alaska	29	17	35	—	16	54	—	13	17	10	8	—	71
Arizona	10	8	74	4	39	39	14	39	—	14	25	—	14
Arkansas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
California	10	0	28	8	40	34	20	20	14	10	12	0	4
Colorado	5	2	47	8	15	34	12	15	18	24	20	4	60
Connecticut	21	—	86	8	85	43	26	62	10	28	32	—	—
Delaware	9	4	57	4	18	103	16	50	27	21	35	—	—
Florida	13	12	51	6	18	79	22	32	28	20	39	—	—
Georgia	10	3	45	2	45	33	14	28	18	14	20	0	10
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	7	—	30	4	62	36	19	20	35	18	22	—	27
Illinois	20	21	58	8	2	19	49	20	15	8	10	18	0
Indiana	13	18	85	8	5	98	16	20	30	16	49	2	40
Iowa	23	24	31	4	6	36	25	31	18	20	16	0	16
Kansas	6	5	19	3	43	39	6	14	25	10	30	0	0
Kentucky	15	27	80	7	32	55	32	35	44	24	35	6	8
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	17	20	59	—	35	71	19	24	34	40	24	43	7
Maryland	12	18	58	9	32	55	18	55	27	40	28	—	7
Massachusetts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Michigan	7	11	52	6	40	30	12	28	28	14	24	3	—
Minnesota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	3	8	37	8	58	56	16	8	22	16	45	3	—
Nebraska	15	20	55	5	27	69	17	31	20	10	22	2	9
Nevada	1	4	38	4	8	32	6	8	0	0	14	0	5
New Hampshire	4	37	44	4	6	68	16	36	40	12	22	—	6
New Jersey	7	—	50	6	30	19	30	22	32	10	25	3	41
New Mexico	6	—	13	—	12	6	10	13	10	8	20	3	—
New York	8	8	50	4	27	36	16	25	14	10	23	—	64
North Carolina	12	—	66	6	12	21	8	8	9	10	3	—	5
North Dakota	6	10	51	2	20	28	7	60	0	10	4	2	4
Ohio	9	3	5	6	67	97	16	21	16	14	26	—	—
Oklahoma	18	6	24	6	16	8	16	24	0	14	24	4	—
Oregon	11	18	47	6	24	50	31	39	28	8	26	0	50
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rhode Island	9	35	125	5	90	52	10	65	60	20	25	4	—
South Carolina	10	12	52	5	70	30	28	40	50	8	30	—	—
South Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	5	8	32	8	25	32	7	22	41	20	40	—	—
Texas	11	12	42	4	38	38	12	34	10	10	19	2	8
Utah	3	12	26	40	25	38	23	44	32	20	24	—	33
Vermont	5	12	25	8	15	40	—	40	35	40	30	—	—
Virginia	2	9	29	4	5	43	5	15	9	14	24	—	40
Washington	31	11	73	6	43	85	51	54	28	30	24	4	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	6	19	16	8	35	36	22	34	8	14	22	0	20
Wyoming	4	4	20	4	28	36	6	18	8	10	12	0	—

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Association of State Directors of Law Enforcement Training.

Table 1.38 Employment and payroll for public defense activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. Information on percent change has been excluded from this table by SOURCEBOOK staff. For data required to compute percentages based on total criminal justice full-time equivalent employees and total criminal justice payroll, see Table 1.21. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
States-local, total	3,458	\$3,351	4,068	\$4,267	5,069	\$5,575	5,965	\$6,979	6,172	\$7,898	7,036	\$9,414
States	985	878	1,406	1,410	2,102	2,244	2,625	2,950	2,547	3,057	2,843	3,624
Local, total	2,473	2,474	2,662	2,857	2,967	3,331	3,340	4,029	3,625	4,841	4,193	5,790
Counties	2,259	2,281	2,503	2,700	2,822	3,180	3,161	3,849	3,423	4,629	3,974	5,539
Municipalities	214	193	159	155	145	151	179	180	202	212	219	251
Alabama	1	1	1	1	6	5	7	5	3	2	3	4
State	—	—	—	—	4	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
Local, total	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	3	2	3	4
Counties	1	1	—	(b)	2	1	3	2	3	2	2	2
Municipalities	—	—	1	1	—	(b)	1	1	—	—	1	2
Alaska	20	30	29	51	23	40	39	62	40	78	47	99
State	20	30	29	51	23	40	39	62	40	78	47	99
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boroughs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	65	67	64	69	92	106	118	147	146	185	159	233
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	65	67	64	69	92	106	118	147	146	185	159	233
Counties	65	67	64	69	91	106	117	147	145	184	155	227
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6
Arkansas	—	—	13	10	34	26	24	22	19	22	36	37
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Local, total	—	—	13	10	34	26	23	21	19	22	36	37
Counties	—	—	13	10	34	26	23	21	19	22	33	33
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	3	4
California	1,138	1,507	1,231	1,726	1,337	1,975	1,438	2,279	1,564	2,676	1,677	3,052
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	72
Local, total	1,138	1,507	1,231	1,726	1,337	1,975	1,438	2,279	1,564	2,676	1,627	2,980
Counties	1,099	1,447	1,186	1,661	1,287	1,894	1,385	2,193	1,500	2,575	1,561	2,864
Municipalities	39	61	45	65	50	81	53	86	64	101	66	115
Colorado	100	95	107	117	118	145	152	159	125	179	138	204
State	99	94	107	117	118	145	152	159	125	179	137	204
Local, total	1	1	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	1	1
Counties	1	1	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Connecticut	114	97	65	73	59	76	93	116	89	127	108	140
State	114	97	62	70	57	74	91	114	89	127	108	140
Local, total	—	—	3	3	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	3	3	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Delaware	23	17	17	17	25	25	29	27	33	34	32	37
State	23	17	17	17	25	25	29	27	32	34	32	37
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.38 *Employment and payroll for public defense activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
District of Columbia:												
Local, total	65	\$50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	350	237	361	\$347	559	\$577	677	\$705	675	\$721	727	\$813
State	210	151	305	311	538	559	649	690	650	695	687	771
Local, total	140	86	56	35	21	18	28	25	25	26	40	42
Counties	102	64	50	30	19	17	21	19	20	22	32	34
Municipalities	38	22	6	5	2	2	7	6	5	4	8	8
Georgia	20	16	38	32	47	50	63	60	52	61	72	75
State	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	6	6	7	7
Local, total	20	16	38	32	44	46	60	57	46	55	65	67
Counties	19	15	38	32	37	40	56	52	39	49	61	62
Municipalities	1	2	—	—	7	6	4	5	7	6	4	5
Hawaii	22	23	26	28	30	33	40	45	46	67	51	74
State	22	23	26	28	30	33	40	45	46	67	51	74
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	20	10	20	10	27	14	23	14	25	21	29	25
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	20	10	20	10	27	14	23	14	25	21	29	25
Counties	20	10	20	10	27	14	23	14	25	21	29	25
Municipalities	—	—	—	(^b)	—	(^b)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	220	194	232	208	387	405	474	510	506	613	626	809
State	—	—	—	—	77	91	93	106	97	116	85	104
Local, total	220	194	232	208	310	313	381	404	409	497	541	705
Counties	220	194	231	208	309	312	381	404	407	496	540	705
Municipalities	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	—
Indiana	52	38	83	56	114	78	135	97	116	102	180	150
State	8	7	12	9	15	13	19	18	22	22	28	29
Local, total	44	29	71	47	99	65	116	79	94	80	152	122
Counties	40	24	50	35	83	56	84	63	75	62	120	99
Municipalities	4	6	21	11	16	9	32	16	19	18	32	23
Iowa	5	3	16	15	17	12	20	16	18	21	46	46
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	5	3	16	15	17	12	20	16	18	21	46	46
Counties	5	3	16	15	17	12	20	16	18	21	46	46
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	21	11	21	14	20	14	18	14	15	15	22	21
State	10	6	10	7	14	10	15	11	14	14	16	17
Local, total	11	5	11	6	6	4	3	2	1	—	6	4
Counties	11	5	11	6	6	4	3	2	—	—	3	2
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	(^b)	—	—	1	—	3	2
Kentucky	—	—	5	4	41	37	61	47	58	56	70	73
State	—	—	—	—	25	25	35	30	42	44	47	56
Local, total	—	—	5	4	16	11	26	17	16	12	23	17
Counties	—	—	5	4	16	11	26	17	16	12	23	17
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.38 Employment and payroll for public defense activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Louisiana	24	\$18	39	\$26	43	\$28	46	\$31	62	\$46	74	\$65
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	24	18	39	26	43	28	46	31	62	46	74	65
Parishes	—	—	9	5	9	5	15	9	12	7	22	20
Municipalities	24	18	30	22	34	23	31	22	50	39	52	45
Maine	—	—	5	3	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	—	—	5	3	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	5	3	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	12	11	198	196	234	244	249	313	271	368	268	357
State	—	—	193	193	233	244	249	313	270	367	265	355
Local, total	12	11	5	3	1	(b)	—	—	1	1	3	2
Counties	12	11	5	3	1	(b)	—	—	1	1	3	2
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	74	60	85	74	124	117	158	165	175	184	198	209
State	74	59	85	74	124	117	148	156	132	142	150	162
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	43	43	48	47
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	43	43	48	47
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	8	4	73	47	65	62	139	148	161	219	93	127
State	—	—	40	24	30	35	83	109	104	150	37	61
Local, total	8	4	33	23	35	27	46	39	57	68	56	66
Counties	8	4	33	23	35	27	45	38	53	64	55	65
Municipalities	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	1	1	4	4	1	1
Minnesota	42	29	45	33	63	48	104	96	108	140	142	209
State	5	5	9	8	10	9	10	10	10	11	10	13
Local, total	37	24	36	24	53	38	94	86	98	129	132	197
Counties	33	22	35	24	53	38	94	86	98	129	132	197
Municipalities	4	2	1	1	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	32	56	10	5	20	16	9	5	18	15
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	—	—	32	56	10	5	20	16	9	5	18	15
Counties	—	—	30	55	8	4	12	13	4	3	15	13
Municipalities	—	—	2	1	2	1	8	3	5	2	3	2
Missouri	39	35	38	36	102	98	102	97	98	98	105	106
State	—	—	—	—	102	98	100	96	98	97	104	104
Local, total	39	35	38	36	—	(b)	2	1	—	—	1	2
Counties	10	9	8	8	—	(b)	1	1	—	—	1	2
Municipalities	29	25	30	28	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Montana	11	7	10	6	22	17	22	15	15	15	11	10
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	11	7	10	6	22	17	22	15	15	15	11	10
Counties	11	7	10	6	22	17	21	15	15	15	11	10
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	(b)	1	1	—	—	—	—

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.38 *Employment and payroll for public defense activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Nebraska	21	\$19	35	\$31	45	\$44	49	\$58	44	\$68	55	\$63
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	21	19	35	31	45	44	49	58	44	68	55	63
Counties	21	19	35	30	45	44	49	58	44	68	55	63
Municipalities	—	—	—	(^b)	—	(^b)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	36	35	45	47	51	59	62	79	64	95	69	107
State	—	—	4	4	4	5	5	7	6	10	8	12
Local, total	36	35	41	42	47	54	57	73	58	85	61	95
Counties	36	35	41	42	47	54	57	73	58	85	61	95
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	2	1	—	(^b)	—	(^b)	—	—	—	—	—	—
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	2	1	—	(^b)	—	(^b)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	2	1	—	(^b)	—	(^b)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	(^b)	—	(^b)	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	366	355	466	454	512	547	641	762	536	643	697	938
State	366	355	460	448	506	539	637	760	517	629	686	931
Local, total	—	—	6	6	6	7	4	2	19	14	11	7
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	5	3
Municipalities	—	—	6	6	6	7	4	2	9	6	6	4
New Mexico	2	1	1	1	—	—	42	38	59	62	60	120
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	37	58	61	59	119
Local, total	2	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	1
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	2	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	1
New York	126	92	132	109	152	127	175	159	170	176	195	202
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	126	92	132	109	152	127	175	159	170	176	195	202
Counties	126	92	132	109	152	127	174	159	170	176	195	202
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	13	13	16	16	90	108	103	120	54	60	60	71
State	13	13	16	16	90	108	103	120	54	60	59	71
Local, total	—	—	—	(^b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Counties	—	—	—	(^b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	19	10	7	5	15	11	4	4	3	3	3	1
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	19	10	7	5	15	11	4	4	3	3	3	1
Counties	19	10	7	5	15	10	4	4	3	3	3	1
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	(^b)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	26	14	20	12	15	10	38	33	44	35	91	82
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	4	7	8
Local, total	26	14	20	12	15	10	33	28	39	31	84	74
Counties	26	13	20	12	13	7	22	16	31	24	78	70
Municipalities	—	1	—	(^b)	2	2	11	12	8	7	6	4

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.38 *Employment and payroll for public defense activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Oklahoma	36	\$17	6	\$3	27	\$23	36	\$32	34	\$37	30	\$39
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	36	17	6	3	27	23	36	32	34	37	30	39
Counties	36	17	6	3	25	21	34	30	32	35	28	37
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Oregon	12	11	36	25	19	15	16	18	26	29	28	29
State	8	7	11	10	12	10	10	11	17	17	12	16
Local, total	4	4	25	16	7	5	6	7	9	12	16	13
Counties	3	3	25	15	7	4	6	7	9	12	15	12
Municipalities	1	1	—	(^b)	1	(^b)	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pennsylvania	222	135	265	174	326	225	355	270	410	323	459	394
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	222	135	265	174	326	225	355	270	410	323	459	394
Counties	222	135	265	174	326	225	355	270	410	323	459	394
Municipalities	—	—	—	(^b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	11	10	16	16	20	19	27	30	31	35	34	39
State	11	10	16	16	20	19	27	30	31	35	34	39
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	11	6	19	13	20	13	11	9	33	29	22	20
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	11	6	19	13	20	13	11	9	33	29	22	20
Counties	11	6	19	13	20	13	11	9	33	29	22	20
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	(^b)	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	7	3	8	5	11	8	9	6	7	6	15	11
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	7	3	8	5	11	8	9	6	7	6	15	11
Counties	7	3	8	5	11	8	9	6	7	6	15	11
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	34	24	40	32	55	40	58	58	79	91	100	105
State	—	—	—	—	9	5	10	8	21	25	30	27
Local, total	34	24	40	32	46	35	48	50	58	66	70	78
Counties	37	21	28	23	27	24	31	31	41	46	47	54
Municipalities	7	4	12	9	19	11	17	19	17	19	23	24
Texas	33	19	49	28	29	22	17	15	9	10	11	14
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	33	19	49	28	29	22	17	15	9	10	11	14
Counties	33	19	49	28	29	22	17	15	9	10	11	14
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	2	1	3	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	4	4
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	2	1	3	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	4	4
Counties	2	1	3	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	4	3
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	(^b)	—	—	1	—	—	—

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.38 *Employment and payroll for public defense activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Vermont	—	—	—	—	9	\$9	4	\$4	36	\$38	46	\$46
State	—	—	—	—	9	9	4	4	36	38	46	46
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	(^b)	11	10	11	9	17	11	20	21
State	—	—	—	—	11	10	11	9	11	11	19	21
Local, total	—	—	—	(^b)	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—
Counties	—	—	—	(^b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	(^b)	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—
Washington	23	\$16	28	\$23	32	26	39	41	51	53	58	68
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	23	16	28	23	32	26	39	41	51	53	58	68
Counties	23	16	28	21	31	26	39	41	51	53	58	68
Municipalities	—	—	—	2	1	(^b)	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
Counties	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Municipalities	—	—	—	(^b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	8	9	17	11	21	19	19	20	20	26	28	35
State	2	3	4	4	13	15	14	16	13	17	22	30
Local, total	6	6	13	7	8	4	5	4	7	9	6	6
Counties	6	6	13	7	8	4	5	4	7	9	6	6
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	3	14	10	17	15
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	3	14	10	17	15
Counties	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	3	14	10	17	15
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

^aData for municipalities, and the local governments totals which include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see Source for data limitations.

^bLess than half the unit of measurement shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971–1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 94, 96, 98, 100.

Table 1.39 Average payment per case to private attorneys representing indigent defendants in Federal courts, by type of court, fiscal years 1973-77, 1978-79 (estimated)

NOTE: The Federal courts are organized into district courts, which are the trial courts, and courts of appeals, which hear appeals taken from other courts. There are 11 courts of appeals, one for each of the Federal judicial circuits and one for the District of Columbia. In some tables the data pertain to "circuits" as the level of court—the court of appeals—but in other tables "circuits" denote only a geographic division. For a list of district courts within each of the circuits, see Table 1.61.
 This report reflects information received by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts as of Sept. 30, 1977, and estimated final averages for fiscal years 1977 through 1979. These figures include compensation for in and out-of-court time expended by, and expenses of, panel attorneys but do not include moneys paid for transcripts, services of experts and other services (Source, p. 3). Average payments for all years reported may be subject to slight revision as outstanding claims become included in the future. In the table below, fiscal years 1973-75 encompass the period July 1 to June 30. The data presented for 1976 covers the former Federal fiscal year, plus the transition quarter period, July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The data for 1977-79 refer to the new Federal fiscal year, Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

Fiscal year	Average payment to counsel	
	Courts of appeals	District courts
1973	\$750	\$294
1974	762	312
1975	756	338
1976 (as of 12/31/77)	767	364
1977 (as of 12/31/77)	740	316
1977 projected	770	380
1978 estimate	780	390
1979 estimate	790	400

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Report of the Judicial Conference Committee to Implement the Criminal Justice Act* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), p. 3.

Table 1.40 Payment for representation by private attorneys^a and for other services for indigent defendants in Federal courts, by type of client, fiscal years 1976^b and 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.39. The category "2255 petitioners" refers to those persons filing motions for relief from court-imposed sentences when it is believed that the sentence was "imposed in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States, or that the court was without jurisdiction to impose such sentence, or that the sentence was in excess of the maximum authorized by law, or is otherwise subject to collateral attack" (28 U.S.C. 2255). These data are for both U.S. District Courts and Courts of Appeals as of Dec. 31, 1977.

Type of client	Number of persons represented by counsel		Number of cases in which counsel paid		Payments		Average payment	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Adult defendants	26,900	19,354	23,454	14,273	\$12,062,773.92	\$7,334,685.41	\$514.31	\$513.88
Juvenile defendants	448	273	398	236	124,021.28	56,960.30	311.61	241.35
Appellants	2,568	1,750	1,854	535	1,701,879.82	536,063.98	917.95	1,001.98
Probation violators	1,698	1,313	1,510	1,069	194,221.11	135,421.67	128.62	126.68
Parole violators	519	472	458	368	76,436.43	59,084.69	166.89	160.55
Habeas corpus petitioners	1,083	777	743	301	316,321.89	122,875.33	425.73	408.22
2255 petitioners	446	239	382	136	96,151.90	44,397.63	251.70	326.45
Material witnesses	1,569	2,128	1,429	1,707	67,550.16	61,340.01	47.27	35.93
All others	131	154	98	104	9,153.99	8,291.11	93.40	79.72
Total	35,362	26,460	30,326	18,729	\$14,648,510.50	\$8,359,120.13	\$483.03	\$446.31

^aIncludes the Community Defender Organization in the Southern District of California (San Diego) which, until July 1, 1976, was paid on a case-by-case basis.
^bIncludes payments during the transition quarter (July 1 through Sept. 30, 1976).

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Report of the Judicial Conference Committee to Implement the Criminal Justice Act* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), Exhibits A-1, A-2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.41 Payment for services, other than counsel, for indigent defendants in Federal courts, by type of service, fiscal years 1973-76, 1977-79 (estimated)

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.39. The data presented for years 1973-76 coincide with the 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 Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

Type of service	1973	1974	1975	1976 ^a	Transition quarter ^b	1977 (estimate)	1978 (estimate)	1979 (estimate)
Transcripts	\$1,043,543	\$1,250,371	\$1,359,249	\$1,718,819	\$429,705	\$1,900,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,100,000
Investigators	108,530	122,648	128,199	136,466	34,117	125,000	135,000	150,000
Interpreters	31,573	50,337	51,158	78,393	19,598	75,000	80,000	90,000
Psychiatrists	103,475	105,622	142,581	147,300	36,825	185,000	200,000	220,000
Other services	55,000	76,381	90,665	89,182	22,296	115,000	130,000	140,000
Total	\$1,342,121	\$1,605,358	\$1,771,852	\$2,170,160	\$542,541	\$2,400,000	\$2,545,000	\$2,700,000

^aEstimated obligations for the 12-month period ending June 30, 1976.
^bTransition quarter estimate (July 1 through Sept. 30, 1976).

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Report of the Judicial Conference Committee to Implement the Criminal Justice Act* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), p. 6.

Table 1.42 Defendants in Federal courts represented by court-appointed attorneys and public defender offices, by type of court, fiscal years 1973-76, 1977-79 (estimated)

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.39 and 1.41. Representation of indigent defendants in the Federal courts is generally accomplished in two ways. Some districts have Federal public defender offices that are staffed and funded as offices for the full-time representation of indigent defendants. Other districts utilize attorneys appointed by the court from a "panel" of available attorneys.

Fiscal year	U.S. Courts of Appeals			U.S. District Courts			Grand total
	Panel attorneys ^a	Defender offices	Total	Panel attorneys	Defender offices	Total	
Actual:							
1973	2,799	354	3,153	30,764	10,183	40,947	44,100
1974	2,510	427	2,937	28,455	11,393	39,848	42,785
1975	2,421	524	2,945	29,479	14,776	44,255	47,200
1976 ^b	2,474	655	3,129	25,814	15,984	41,798	44,927
Transition quarter ^c	619	150	769	6,453	4,418	10,871	11,640
Estimate:							
1977	2,270	670	2,940	24,685	18,875	43,560	46,500
1978	2,100	1,005	3,105	22,632	22,263	44,895	48,000
1979	2,200	1,053	3,253	23,303	23,444	46,747	50,000

^aIncludes the Community Defender Organization in the Southern District of California through June 30, 1976.
^bEstimated appointments for the 12-month period ending June 30, 1976.
^cTransition quarter estimate (July 1 through Sept. 30, 1976).

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Report of the Judicial Conference Committee to Implement the Criminal Justice Act* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), p. 2.

Table 1.43 Caseload and average hours in court per case for Federal public defenders, by district, fiscal year 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.39. Federal public defenders are salaried employees of the Federal Government, appointed by the Circuit Council of the U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal. There are 26 Federal public defender offices; only 25 are included in the table below because the office in the Southern District of Georgia was established very late in 1977.

District	Pending Oct 1, 1976 ^b	Cases opened ^c	Cases closed ^a			Pending Sept. 30, 1977
			Number	Hours in court	Average hours in court	
Total	3,392 ^d	13,880	14,198	23,983.89	1.69	3,074
Criminal cases	2,500 ^d	9,504	9,898	21,704.44	2.19	2,106
Other representations	892 ^d	4,376	4,300	2,279.45	0.53	968
Arizona	337	1,215	1,364	1,687.95	1.24	188
Criminal cases	293	1,031	1,205	1,587.25	1.32	119
Other representations	44	184	159	100.70	0.63	69
California, Northern	266	1,111	1,197	1,970.25	1.65	180
Criminal cases	206 ^d	911	1,005	1,812.50	1.80	112
Other representations	60 ^d	200	192	157.75	0.82	68
California, Eastern	91	812	767	811.09	1.06	136
Criminal cases	65	626	590	738.89	1.25	101
Other representations	26	186	177	72.20	0.41	35
California, Central	644 ^d	2,024	2,242	4,506.40	2.01	426
Criminal cases	509 ^d	1,429	1,594	4,002.15	2.51	344
Other representations	135	595	648	504.25	0.78	82
Colorado	73	341	336	598.70	1.78	78
Criminal cases	49	232	244	560.35	2.30	37
Other representations	24	109	92	38.35	0.42	41
Connecticut	62	241	247	489.75	1.98	56
Criminal cases	50	150	166	441.05	2.66	34
Other representations	12	91	81	48.70	0.60	22
Florida, Southern	231	711	626	1,747.75	2.79	316
Criminal cases	191	564	525	1,624.00	3.09	230
Other representations	40	147	101	123.75	1.23	86
Kansas	98	310	344	538.20	1.56	64
Criminal cases	65	259	276	505.85	1.83	48
Other representations	33	51	68	32.35	0.48	16
Kentucky, Eastern	47	214	208	603.55	2.90	53
Criminal cases	33	168	172	573.20	3.33	29
Other representations	14	46	36	30.35	0.84	24
Louisiana, Eastern	104	327	344	624.25	1.81	87
Criminal cases	68	272	272	566.45	2.08	68
Other representations	36	55	72	57.80	0.80	19
Maryland	131	618	589	680.35	1.16	160
Criminal cases	100	479	457	602.35	1.32	122
Other representations	31	139	132	78.00	0.59	38
Missouri, Western	156	1,689	1,693	1,318.75	0.78	152
Criminal cases	41	204	209	1,073.25	5.14	36
Other representations	115	1,485 ^e	1,484 ^e	245.50	0.17	116
Nevada	46	279	276	289.30	1.05	49
Criminal cases	33	189	186	237.65	1.39	36
Other representations	13	90	90	31.65	0.35	13
New Jersey	358	647	643	1,977.00	3.07	362
Criminal cases	280	432	446	1,696.25	3.80	266
Other representations	78	215	197	280.75	1.43	96
New Mexico	112	319	340	308.50	0.91	91
Criminal cases	41	154	175	269.90	1.54	20
Other representations	71	165	165	38.60	0.23	71
Ohio, Northern	84	360	379	916.95	2.42	66
Criminal cases	64	255	272	833.20	3.06	47
Other representations	20	105	107	83.75	0.78	18
Pennsylvania, Western	94	210	240	449.35	1.87	64
Criminal cases	72	158	189	407.90	2.16	41
Other representations	22	52	51	41.45	0.81	23
Puerto Rico ^f	0	13	2	0.50	0.25	11
Criminal cases	0	13	2	0.50	0.25	11
Other representations	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.43 Caseload and average hours in court per case for Federal public defenders, by district, fiscal year 1977--(Continued)

District	Pending Oct 1, 1976 ^b	Cases opened ^c	Cases closed ^a			Pending Sept. 30, 1977
			Number	Hours in court	Average hours in court	
South Carolina ^f	0	116	72	111.75	1.55	44
Criminal cases	0	103	62	107.50	1.73	41
Other representations	0	13	10	4.25	0.43	3
Tennessee, Western	35	185	148	382.75	2.59	72
Criminal cases	29	146	115	355.75	3.09	60
Other representations	6	39	33	27.00	0.82	12
Texas, Southern	127	626	658	908.30	1.38	95
Criminal cases	85	514	536	818.85	1.53	63
Other representations	42	112	122	89.45	0.73	32
Texas, Western	94	712	685	1,246.95	1.82	121
Criminal cases	68	604	583	1,144.20	1.96	89
Other representations	26	108	102	102.75	1.01	32
Virgin Islands	78	198	233	940.00	4.03	43
Criminal cases	72	185	220	922.00	4.19	37
Other representations	6	13	13	18.00	1.38	6
Washington, Western	124	538	514	709.30	1.38	148
Criminal cases	86	369	351	644.20	1.84	104
Other representations	38	169	163	65.10	0.40	44
West Virginia, Southern ^f	0	64	51	166.25	3.26	13
Criminal cases	0	57	46	159.25	3.46	11
Other representations	0	7	5	7.00	1.40	2

^aA case is counted as a case closed when: (1) the appointment is terminated in any type of case for any reason, and (2) services are completed.
^bCases pending at the beginning of the reporting period include both active and inactive cases. On July 1, 1977, with the elimination of the inactive case category in the revised defender reporting program, a total of 134 inactive cases were closed as follows: Arizona—120; Colorado—1; Kansas—5; and Texas, Western—8.

^cA new case is counted as a case opened when: (1) there is an initial appointment in any type of case, and (2) the appointment is continued in a new type of case (for example, case continued for appeal). Cases opened include cases reopened whenever: (1) counsel is reappointed after previously relieved as counsel, and (2) counsel is reappointed in same case after charges were previously dismissed.

^dRevised to more accurately reflect pending cases as of Oct. 1, 1976.
^eIncludes 921 miscellaneous inmate requests by Federal prisoners of the U.S. Medical Center for Federal prisoners at Springfield, Missouri served under the Inmate Assistance Program through the end of fiscal year 1977.

^fSouth Carolina and West Virginia reporting period, March 1977 to September 1977. Puerto Rico reporting period, September 1977.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Report of the Judicial Conference Committee to Implement the Criminal Justice Act (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), Exhibit I.

Table 1.44 Caseload and average hours in court per case for community defenders, by district, fiscal year 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.39. Community defenders provide services for Federal defendants similar to those provided by Federal public defenders. However, community defenders are supported through Federal grants to private non-profit corporations. Community defender offices operate in 10 jurisdictions. The cases included under "New York, Second Circuit" represent only those cases handled by the Legal Aid Society in New York. Most of these are cases on appeal from the New York Southern and New York Eastern District Courts, although some are from the New York Western and New York Northern District Courts.

District	Pending Oct. 1, 1976 ^b	Cases opened ^c	Cases closed ^a			Pending Sept. 30, 1977
			Number	Hours in court	Average hours in court	
Total	2,522	6,586	6,976	16,285.24	2.33	2,132
Criminal cases	1,871	4,734	5,140	14,328.39	2.79	1,465
Other representations	651	1,852	1,836	1,956.85	1.07	667
California, Southern	453	1,368	1,350	3,117.33	2.31	471
Criminal cases	277	941	944	2,598.58	2.75	274
Other representations	176	427	406	518.75	1.28	197
Georgia, Northern	136	446	180	1,267.46	2.64	102
Criminal cases	104	271	317	1,162.91	3.67	53
Other representations	32	175	163	104.55	0.64	14
Illinois, Northern	213	668	626	1,159.25	1.85	255
Criminal cases	166	531	498	1,021.50	2.05	199
Other representations	47	137	128	137.75	1.08	56
Michigan, Eastern	562	801	978	2,131.75	2.18	385
Criminal cases	397	582	724	1,880.00	2.60	255
Other representations	165	219	254	251.75	0.99	130
Minnesota	39	97	91	132.00	1.43	45
Criminal cases	26	80	73	121.50	1.66	33
Other representations	13	17	18	10.50	0.58	12
New York, total	760	1,839	2,075	5,172.75	2.49	524
Criminal cases	647	1,287	1,530	4,723.25	3.09	404
Other representations	113	552	545	449.50	0.82	120
New York, Eastern	273	659	751	2,089.50	2.78	181
Criminal cases	260	520	621	1,956.00	3.15	159
Other representations	13	139	130	133.50	1.03	22
Second Circuit	53	111	118	121.50	1.03	46
Criminal cases	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other representations	53	111	118	121.50	1.03	46
New York, Southern	434	1,069	1,206	2,961.75	2.46	297
Criminal cases	387	767	909	2,767.25	3.04	245
Other representations	47	302	297	194.50	0.65	52
Oregon	97	302	320	715.70	2.24	79
Criminal cases	70	219	241	634.65	2.63	48
Other representations	27	83	79	81.05	1.03	31
Pennsylvania, Eastern	262	1,065	1,056	2,589.00	2.45	271
Criminal cases	184	823	813	2,186.00	2.69	194
Other representations	78	242	243	403.00	1.66	77

^aA case is counted as a case closed when: (1) the appointment is terminated in any type of case for any reason, and (2) services are completed.

^bCases pending at the beginning of reporting period include both active and inactive cases. On July 1, 1977, with the elimination of the inactive case category in the revised defender reporting program, a total of 30 inactive cases were closed as follows: Illinois, Northern—29; Pennsylvania, Eastern—1.

^cA new case is counted as a case opened when: (1) there is an initial appointment in any type of case, and (2) the appointment is continued in a new type of case (for example, case continued for appeal). Cases opened include cases reopened whenever: (1) counsel is reappointed after previously relieved as counsel, and (2) counsel is reappointed in same case after charges were previously dismissed.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Report of the Judicial Conference Committee to Implement the Criminal Justice Act (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), Exhibit J.

Table 1.45 Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. Information on percent change has been excluded from this table by SOURCEBOOK staff. For data required to compute percentages based on total criminal justice full-time equivalent employees and total criminal justice payroll, see Table 1.21. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
States-local, total	34,037	\$31,079	37,774	\$36,311	40,909	\$41,956	45,374	\$49,163	48,265	\$56,425	52,380	\$64,673
States	8,133	8,037	9,035	9,461	10,490	11,648	11,776	13,579	12,334	15,615	13,227	17,623
Local, total	25,954	23,043	28,739	26,849	30,419	30,308	33,598	35,584	35,931	40,810	39,153	47,050
Counties	15,102	13,993	17,656	16,062	18,907	19,441	21,112	22,198	23,261	26,172	25,680	30,433
Municipalities	9,852	9,050	11,083	10,787	11,512	11,866	12,486	13,386	12,670	14,638	13,473	16,617
Alabama	252	228	335	282	401	326	424	382	491	507	557	552
State	97	112	117	131	146	164	166	188	189	255	197	269
Local, total	155	116	218	151	255	162	258	194	302	252	360	283
Counties	108	66	153	93	156	90	157	110	210	164	242	200
Municipalities	47	50	65	58	99	73	101	84	92	83	118	83
Alaska	146	208	172	256	160	231	187	333	179	372	199	432
State	102	163	123	192	101	158	133	245	128	291	161	350
Local, total	44	45	49	64	59	73	54	88	51	81	38	82
Boroughs	22	19	17	21	18	27	19	32	5	11	8	20
Municipalities	22	26	32	44	41	46	35	56	46	70	30	62
Arizona	378	359	424	413	502	522	586	683	622	770	737	977
State	46	45	50	55	70	76	88	106	87	121	129	164
Local, total	332	315	374	358	432	445	498	577	535	649	608	812
Counties	218	201	239	222	289	289	347	393	381	452	441	571
Municipalities	114	114	135	137	143	156	151	184	154	197	167	241
Arkansas	153	124	174	136	208	171	190	168	263	233	274	229
State	46	47	45	48	48	53	53	61	62	77	41	42
Local, total	107	77	129	85	160	118	137	107	201	155	233	186
Counties	60	41	69	43	96	68	82	65	144	113	170	139
Municipalities	47	36	60	45	64	50	55	42	57	42	63	48
California	5,372	6,207	5,929	7,076	6,356	8,003	7,224	9,746	7,491	11,179	8,705	13,279
State	648	686	736	819	747	861	942	1,188	668	1,097	774	1,320
Local, total	4,724	5,521	5,193	6,256	5,609	7,142	6,282	8,558	6,823	10,082	7,931	11,959
Counties	3,614	4,227	4,015	4,830	4,406	5,584	5,021	6,752	5,487	7,959	6,478	9,485
Municipalities	1,110	1,294	1,178	1,426	1,203	1,558	1,261	1,806	1,336	2,122	1,453	2,474
Colorado	479	410	522	448	599	541	643	641	869	956	979	1,164
State	34	32	40	43	63	82	40	47	152	241	140	232
Local, total	445	378	482	404	536	459	603	594	717	715	839	933
Counties	246	200	255	197	281	216	360	322	427	379	535	557
Municipalities	199	178	227	208	255	243	243	272	290	336	304	375
Connecticut	464	449	363	377	387	402	431	523	450	543	466	591
State	358	359	235	265	238	263	282	373	304	392	330	439
Local, total	106	90	128	111	149	139	149	150	146	151	136	152
Municipalities	106	90	128	111	149	139	149	150	146	151	136	152
Delaware	85	70	84	32	98	95	112	128	125	139	136	158
State	54	47	53	54	67	68	75	85	84	91	98	116
Local, total	31	23	31	28	31	27	37	43	41	47	38	42
Counties	12	8	9	7	11	8	12	10	13	14	12	13
Municipalities	19	16	22	21	20	19	25	33	28	34	26	29

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.45 *Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
District of Columbia:												
Local, total	161	\$182	173	\$217	181	\$251	179	\$261	162	\$271	172	\$296
Florida	1,299	1,039	1,368	1,269	1,707	1,771	1,911	2,101	1,910	2,057	2,040	2,403
State	527	439	594	615	1,283	1,329	1,480	1,604	1,539	1,586	1,616	1,817
Local, total	772	599	774	654	424	442	431	497	371	470	424	586
Counties	504	370	496	402	167	182	155	177	128	178	162	242
Municipalities	268	230	278	252	257	260	276	319	243	292	262	344
Georgia	508	454	500	482	568	590	622	675	667	749	709	816
State	149	180	137	193	154	218	173	264	178	286	184	302
Local, total	359	274	363	289	414	372	449	411	489	463	525	514
Counties	304	223	305	236	328	287	354	312	390	361	439	420
Municipalities	55	51	58	53	86	86	95	99	99	102	86	94
Hawaii	189	209	190	218	197	276	220	312	215	313	252	412
State	77	76	76	78	73	101	93	129	80	117	101	183
Local, total	112	133	114	140	124	175	127	183	135	196	151	229
Counties	29	39	29	36	36	53	38	60	31	50	48	71
Municipalities	83	94	85	105	88	122	89	123	104	146	103	158
Idaho	141	94	168	114	164	115	191	145	207	172	261	232
State	32	29	36	34	27	24	32	32	37	43	60	72
Local, total	109	65	132	80	137	91	159	112	170	129	201	160
Counties	88	47	94	53	105	64	121	80	136	99	163	124
Municipalities	21	18	38	27	32	28	38	32	34	30	38	36
Illinois	1,979	1,683	2,101	1,863	1,981	1,997	2,339	2,322	2,249	2,497	2,510	3,025
State	576	443	563	456	504	486	657	522	555	548	642	723
Local, total	1,403	1,240	1,538	1,407	1,477	1,511	1,682	1,800	1,694	1,949	1,868	2,302
Counties	965	853	1,060	978	1,049	1,084	1,205	1,344	1,256	1,460	1,458	1,797
Municipalities	438	387	478	429	428	427	477	456	438	489	410	506
Indiana	726	471	862	593	925	710	989	742	1,007	839	1,061	974
State	203	166	276	239	297	293	303	310	325	353	299	363
Local, total	523	305	586	354	628	416	686	433	682	485	762	611
Counties	330	167	333	179	367	218	396	232	378	253	478	351
Municipalities	193	138	253	174	261	198	290	201	304	233	284	260
Iowa	359	256	376	281	429	376	446	417	488	500	510	556
State	48	47	61	57	76	91	87	110	102	137	111	148
Local, total	311	210	315	224	353	286	359	308	386	364	399	408
Counties	242	154	243	160	262	203	278	231	303	280	323	323
Municipalities	69	56	72	65	91	82	81	77	83	83	76	84
Kansas	359	229	474	349	513	387	577	445	622	526	632	579
State	27	25	127	137	128	137	146	134	151	153	159	168
Local, total	332	204	347	213	385	250	431	310	471	372	473	411
Counties	236	135	245	133	274	161	303	201	335	254	358	295
Municipalities	96	68	102	79	111	88	128	110	136	118	115	116
Kentucky	297	174	302	225	357	272	443	362	606	537	567	505
State	82	33	54	56	59	54	71	78	181	186	98	129
Local, total	215	141	248	169	298	217	372	284	425	352	469	376
Counties	129	82	158	102	203	140	230	171	275	234	297	242
Municipalities	86	58	90	67	95	77	142	113	150	118	172	134

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.45 *Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Louisiana	613	\$394	727	\$520	834	\$624	919	\$731	1,014	\$896	1,077	\$990
State	237	184	247	230	322	289	361	358	403	446	431	487
Local, total	376	210	480	290	512	335	558	373	611	449	646	503
Parishes	192	99	257	144	272	156	296	177	332	220	344	238
Municipalities	184	110	223	147	240	179	262	196	279	230	302	265
Maine	61	49	98	76	121	98	141	120	135	137	139	145
State	37	36	75	61	91	90	103	94	97	109	98	113
Local, total	24	13	23	14	30	19	38	26	38	28	41	32
Counties	11	4	10	5	14	6	20	10	20	11	26	16
Municipalities	13	9	13	10	16	12	18	16	18	17	15	16
Maryland	549	522	620	630	702	749	749	877	836	1,069	861	1,141
State	62	75	69	90	73	95	87	116	101	140	106	147
Local, total	487	447	551	540	629	654	662	761	735	930	755	994
Counties	255	223	291	279	348	354	369	417	424	530	459	593
Municipalities	232	224	260	262	281	300	293	344	311	400	296	401
Massachusetts	629	492	697	573	784	681	899	811	929	950	979	1,125
State	257	216	279	244	326	293	352	321	321	354	362	496
Local, total	372	275	418	329	458	387	547	490	608	596	617	629
Counties	70	47	94	70	114	87	163	138	187	173	199	194
Municipalities	302	228	324	258	344	300	384	352	421	422	418	435
Michigan	1,114	1,241	1,236	1,369	1,290	1,593	1,589	2,011	1,687	2,303	1,704	2,503
State	186	253	206	298	225	326	260	377	304	448	312	520
Local, total	928	988	1,030	1,071	1,065	1,267	1,329	1,635	1,383	1,855	1,392	1,983
Counties	663	706	751	770	790	923	918	1,137	1,083	1,421	1,084	1,508
Municipalities	265	282	279	301	275	344	411	498	300	434	308	475
Minnesota	507	461	565	555	667	697	670	738	746	880	805	1,073
State	59	52	88	96	105	123	96	122	81	112	138	210
Local, total	448	409	477	458	562	574	574	616	665	768	667	863
Counties	293	257	296	273	352	327	383	396	473	526	491	619
Municipalities	155	152	181	186	210	247	191	220	192	241	176	245
Mississippi	164	126	183	151	195	160	250	212	259	236	256	246
State	82	73	78	79	93	96	101	117	102	124	102	133
Local, total	82	53	105	72	102	64	149	95	157	112	154	113
Counties	56	33	77	41	62	36	95	53	103	65	110	69
Municipalities	26	20	28	31	40	28	54	43	54	46	44	44
Missouri	620	492	700	537	773	645	851	745	889	827	911	867
State	66	56	73	56	76	74	74	73	85	102	94	91
Local, total	554	436	627	482	697	571	777	672	804	725	817	776
Counties	319	218	369	244	406	286	466	354	485	394	473	424
Municipalities	235	218	258	238	291	285	311	318	319	331	344	352
Montana	186	107	207	117	203	133	251	184	236	191	234	214
State	47	36	49	40	52	41	82	75	51	63	29	37
Local, total	139	72	158	78	151	91	169	109	185	128	205	178
Counties	115	55	135	60	129	72	144	88	151	104	180	155
Municipalities	24	17	23	17	22	19	25	20	34	24	25	22

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.45 *Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Nebraska	260	\$203	304	\$257	320	\$286	359	\$304	384	\$368	399	\$423
State	16	19	30	33	30	38	33	41	45	56	49	66
Local, total	244	184	274	223	290	247	326	263	339	312	350	357
Counties	176	116	197	139	213	161	229	161	252	208	273	253
Municipalities	68	68	77	84	77	86	97	102	87	104	77	104
Nevada	212	210	262	261	272	300	296	352	348	418	363	489
State	37	46	42	54	47	64	52	70	57	63	60	103
Local, total	175	163	220	207	225	237	244	281	291	355	303	386
Counties	143	127	167	152	168	174	180	206	228	273	238	306
Municipalities	32	37	53	55	57	62	64	76	63	81	65	80
New Hampshire	53	46	66	66	75	72	72	79	85	95	99	116
State	30	30	34	36	41	43	40	48	44	54	51	61
Local, total	23	17	32	30	34	29	32	31	41	41	48	54
Counties	12	7	20	15	15	12	18	15	25	24	29	32
Municipalities	11	10	12	15	19	17	14	16	16	17	19	23
New Jersey	1,632	1,427	2,099	2,151	2,298	2,268	2,546	2,781	2,760	3,204	2,905	3,539
State	208	232	376	368	377	457	393	559	489	633	534	803
Local, total	1,424	1,195	1,723	1,783	1,921	1,810	2,153	2,222	2,271	2,571	2,371	2,736
Counties	1,094	949	1,399	1,322	1,550	1,511	1,660	1,835	1,797	2,155	1,958	2,347
Municipalities	330	246	324	461	371	300	493	387	474	416	413	390
New Mexico	162	142	200	153	224	184	246	206	291	307	323	373
State	130	112	158	113	169	133	196	157	234	232	261	290
Local, total	32	30	42	40	55	51	50	49	57	75	62	84
Counties	2	3	3	4	8	6	6	7	8	8	5	6
Municipalities	30	27	39	36	47	45	44	42	49	67	57	77
New York	4,518	4,540	4,673	5,061	5,065	5,837	5,492	6,654	5,822	7,455	6,627	8,735
State	1,007	1,237	1,031	1,313	1,090	1,483	1,190	1,668	1,430	2,080	1,528	2,200
Local, total	3,511	3,303	3,642	3,748	3,975	4,354	4,302	4,986	4,392	5,376	5,099	6,534
Counties	1,240	1,156	1,283	1,353	1,422	1,516	1,554	1,838	1,598	2,034	1,654	2,191
Municipalities	2,271	2,146	2,359	2,395	2,553	2,838	2,748	3,148	2,794	3,341	3,445	4,343
North Carolina	298	327	358	385	340	439	383	488	409	544	453	607
State	237	273	266	311	248	312	287	388	304	418	316	457
Local, total	61	54	92	75	92	96	96	100	105	126	137	150
Counties	21	17	28	22	37	36	43	38	41	42	63	59
Municipalities	40	38	64	53	55	60	53	63	64	84	74	91
North Dakota	137	89	134	94	143	108	152	118	153	136	167	153
State	25	21	29	28	40	40	35	34	37	42	40	48
Local, total	112	67	105	66	103	69	117	84	116	94	127	105
Counties	102	58	95	54	93	59	101	71	104	83	110	92
Municipalities	10	11	10	12	10	10	16	12	12	11	17	13
Ohio	1,511	1,181	1,738	1,402	1,915	1,725	2,145	2,034	2,258	2,294	2,442	2,475
State	291	236	408	355	466	456	554	562	581	662	608	659
Local, total	1,220	944	1,330	1,047	1,447	1,268	1,591	1,472	1,677	1,632	1,834	1,816
Counties	623	461	687	522	756	645	836	755	909	845	1,008	962
Municipalities	597	483	643	525	691	624	755	717	768	787	826	854

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.45 *Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Oklahoma	613	\$472	523	\$425	501	\$430	524	\$443	575	\$583	604	\$599
State	333	264	373	315	381	325	403	335	400	396	414	424
Local, total	280	209	150	110	120	104	121	108	175	187	190	175
Counties	191	134	49	26	19	10	3	1	37	52	50	37
Municipalities	89	74	101	85	101	94	118	106	138	135	140	138
Oregon	542	481	636	573	677	665	719	734	849	922	862	1,025
State	189	205	247	252	247	277	267	306	318	380	361	475
Local, total	353	276	389	321	430	387	452	428	531	542	501	559
Counties	270	207	310	251	341	304	371	350	444	453	409	453
Municipalities	83	69	79	70	89	84	81	78	87	88	92	106
Pennsylvania	1,532	1,154	2,001	1,662	1,967	1,725	2,081	1,886	2,308	2,148	2,216	2,351
State	228	188	214	180	279	284	277	303	320	384	312	416
Local, total	1,304	966	1,787	1,482	1,688	1,441	1,804	1,583	1,988	1,764	1,904	1,934
Counties	762	500	877	612	951	696	1,064	842	1,164	950	1,150	1,078
Municipalities	542	465	910	869	737	745	740	741	824	814	754	856
Rhode Island	76	53	93	73	111	91	123	106	129	134	189	185
State	35	26	47	43	62	55	69	63	78	91	137	140
Local, total	41	27	46	31	49	36	54	43	51	43	52	44
Municipalities	41	27	46	31	49	36	54	43	51	43	52	44
South Carolina	107	88	146	127	175	149	208	177	235	253	273	305
State	40	40	64	68	82	83	89	83	102	136	121	158
Local, total	67	48	82	59	93	66	119	94	133	117	152	147
Counties	48	31	63	42	67	47	92	71	102	90	121	111
Municipalities	19	17	19	17	26	20	27	23	31	27	31	36
South Dakota	118	68	125	81	172	113	184	138	200	167	276	210
State	13	11	13	12	52	36	56	51	69	69	144	103
Local, total	105	57	112	69	120	77	128	87	131	98	132	107
Counties	92	46	98	57	96	60	103	68	109	80	115	91
Municipalities	13	11	14	12	24	17	25	19	22	18	17	16
Tennessee	330	292	368	322	394	425	437	507	451	547	512	706
State	199	187	211	204	234	279	257	338	257	363	304	475
Local, total	131	105	157	118	160	145	180	169	194	185	208	231
Counties	58	41	65	48	56	48	64	57	74	71	77	89
Municipalities	73	64	92	70	104	97	116	112	120	113	131	141
Texas	1,842	1,469	1,893	1,604	2,108	1,904	2,323	2,163	2,540	2,616	2,670	2,979
State	285	278	285	323	330	375	414	408	371	562	435	613
Local, total	1,557	1,191	1,608	1,282	1,778	1,529	1,909	1,756	2,169	2,053	2,235	2,366
Counties	1,153	845	1,150	889	1,278	1,087	1,397	1,251	1,647	1,488	1,709	1,779
Municipalities	404	346	458	393	500	442	512	504	522	565	526	587
Utah	169	138	206	171	217	207	255	333	253	303	239	295
State	73	63	88	77	59	65	78	94	70	97	71	109
Local, total	96	75	118	95	158	141	177	169	183	206	168	187
Counties	62	50	79	65	110	100	123	121	135	154	122	132
Municipalities	34	25	39	30	48	41	54	49	48	52	46	54

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.45 Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Vermont	65	\$65	65	\$61	75	\$83	80	\$86	79	\$89	82	\$95
State	59	61	65	61	67	75	74	81	76	85	77	90
Local, total	6	5	—	(^b)	8	8	6	6	3	4	5	5
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Municipalities	6	5	—	(^b)	8	8	6	6	3	4	3	4
Virginia	486	421	542	503	683	679	647	696	675	809	663	798
State	127	144	149	174	313	342	201	258	192	278	89	122
Local, total	359	277	393	329	370	338	446	438	483	531	574	676
Counties	140	100	146	120	200	151	235	196	275	257	309	331
Municipalities	219	178	247	209	170	187	211	242	208	274	265	344
Washington	683	649	740	739	779	819	830	922	844	1,061	916	1,220
State	217	241	223	255	214	266	220	298	244	343	255	389
Local, total	466	408	517	484	565	553	610	625	600	718	661	831
Counties	321	270	359	329	388	373	421	429	432	497	466	575
Municipalities	145	138	158	155	177	180	189	196	168	221	195	256
West Virginia	208	139	228	162	254	192	283	232	274	226	294	250
State	51	45	53	51	55	55	60	62	57	57	64	68
Local, total	157	94	175	111	199	137	223	170	217	169	230	182
Counties	137	79	157	96	167	115	198	148	189	144	208	159
Municipalities	20	15	18	15	32	22	25	22	28	25	22	24
Wisconsin	671	642	736	717	730	763	815	874	855	987	920	1,117
State	156	157	133	162	139	174	148	197	163	224	152	241
Local, total	515	485	603	555	591	589	667	677	692	763	768	875
Counties	322	292	361	334	366	366	413	432	454	500	530	607
Municipalities	193	193	242	221	225	222	254	245	238	263	238	268
Wyoming	72	50	88	52	112	80	141	103	134	112	153	135
State	8	8	9	9	22	26	46	47	29	39	32	41
Local, total	64	42	79	43	90	54	95	56	105	73	121	93
Counties	52	33	63	33	71	43	69	42	80	55	96	74
Municipalities	12	9	16	9	19	11	26	14	25	19	25	19

^aData for municipalities, and the local governments totals which include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see Source for data limitations.

^bLess than half the unit of measurement shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971–1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 80, 82, 84, 86.

Table 1.46 State attorneys general and deputy attorneys general, by salary range, United States, fiscal years 1971-77

NOTE: The data presented in this table are based on a questionnaire administered by the Committee on the Office of Attorney General to 54 jurisdictions, including 50 States and Guam, Puerto Rico, Samoa, and the Virgin Islands. Adequate data on attorneys general salary ranges for fiscal year 1976 were not available to the Source. Data for each jurisdiction for fiscal year 1978 are presented in Table 1.47.

Salary range	[Percent]						
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Attorneys general:							
Under \$20,000	20	17	9	2	2	NA	0
\$20,000 to \$24,999	36	29	21	14	7	NA	0
\$25,000 to \$29,999	20	26	28	21	21	NA	17
\$30,000 and over	24	28	42	62	71	NA	83
Number of reporting jurisdictions							
	45	54	43	43	44	NA	46
Deputy attorneys general:							
Under \$16,000	12	4	0	0	0	0	0
\$16,000 to \$18,999	19	15	10	5	0	0	0
\$19,000 to \$21,999	31	19	14	14	2	2	4
\$22,000 to \$24,999	14	23	21	17	16	19	4
\$25,000 to \$27,999	10	10	14	14	19	11	22
\$28,000 to \$30,999	10	13	17	26	19	14	11
\$31,000 and over	5	15	24	24	44	53	60
Number of reporting jurisdictions							
	42	52	42	42	43	36	46

Source: The National Association of Attorneys General, *Selected Statistics on the Office of Attorney General* (Raleigh, N.C.: The National Association of Attorneys General, 1977), pp. 21, 22. Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.47 Salaries of State attorney general, deputy attorney general, and other staff attorneys, by jurisdiction, fiscal year 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.46. Midpoints in the salary ranges are reported for deputy or first assistant attorneys general of Guam, Maine, Rhode Island, and West Virginia.

Jurisdiction	Attorney general	Deputy or first assistant	Other attorneys
Alabama	\$33,500	\$32,500	\$15,000 to 32,000
Alaska	47,304	47,904	20,544 to 47,904
Arizona	35,000 ^a	—	12,982 to 36,093 ^a
Arkansas	26,500	21,095	13,000 to 21,095
California	42,500	46,560	17,400 to 41,844
Colorado	32,500 ^b	30,000 ^b	12,000 to 24,000 ^b
Connecticut	30,000	23,456	12,402 to 26,969
Delaware	30,000	27,000	13,500 to 25,000
Florida	40,000	29,571	13,405 to 25,119
Georgia	40,000	39,480	15,000 to 33,814
Guam	29,000	25,710	15,860 to 26,260
Hawaii	42,500	38,250	15,000 to 34,000
Idaho	25,000	25,834	12,000 to 24,250
Illinois	42,500 ^b	34,500 ^b	12,000 to 32,400 ^b
Indiana	27,000	26,832	12,636 or more
Iowa	40,000	35,500	12,500 to 34,600
Kansas	32,500	32,028	14,724 to 29,124
Kentucky	32,956	30,216	11,412 to 22,584
Louisiana	35,000	38,500	12,600 to 35,000
Maine	25,500	27,500	12,500 to 25,400
Maryland	44,856	38,100	17,000 to 28,600
Massachusetts	37,500	39,375	14,767 to 33,600
Michigan	45,000	38,250	19,168 to 41,092
Minnesota	49,500	42,000	16,000 to 36,500
Mississippi	30,000	27,000	12,000 to 24,000
Missouri	25,000	28,000	12,000 to 25,000
Montana	32,500	23,000	14,500 to 19,300
Nebraska	32,500	32,376	12,000 to 31,140
Nevada	30,000	31,270	16,000 to 29,500
New Hampshire	29,106 ^a	23,722 ^a	13,497 to 22,100 ^a
New Jersey	43,000	42,500	16,793 to 36,190
New Mexico	35,000	30,200	14,800 to 26,600
New York	60,000	50,300	15,500 to 30,000 or more
North Carolina	40,862	28,092	13,884 to 24,324
North Dakota	33,500	31,500	15,000 to 28,500
Ohio	38,000	37,003	14,040 to 28,725
Oklahoma	27,500 ^a	26,125 ^a	12,500 to 24,750 ^a
Oregon	37,968	31,224	15,000 to 34,440
Pennsylvania	40,000	39,863	15,609 to 31,824
Puerto Rico	28,000	27,060	11,160 to 18,060
Rhode Island	31,875	31,154	15,271 to 21,765
Samoa	32,000 ^a	25,500 ^a	12,500 to 21,500 ^a
South Carolina	34,000	33,500	13,288 to 31,000
South Dakota	30,000	20,500	12,750 to 20,000
Tennessee	50,000	39,000	16,000 to 34,000
Texas	43,700	37,800	15,500 to 33,100
Utah	30,000	33,000	14,868 to 37,230
Vermont	27,300	26,312	14,500 to 24,000
Virgin Islands	27,000 ^a	25,000 ^a	14,825 to 24,628 ^a
Virginia	37,500 ^a	30,000 ^a	13,000 to 27,000 ^a
Washington	41,200	41,100	13,800 to 33,000
West Virginia	35,000	27,000	14,000 to 30,000
Wisconsin	36,450	45,672	16,038 to 38,932
Wyoming	34,176	26,784	13,303 to 20,998 or more

^aBased on data for fiscal year 1975.

^bBased on data for fiscal year 1974.

Source: The National Association of Attorneys General, *Selected Statistics on the Office of Attorney General* (Raleigh, N.C.: The National Association of Attorneys General, 1977), p. 27. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.46 State attorneys general and deputy attorneys general, by salary range, United States, fiscal years 1971-77

NOTE: The data presented in this table are based on a questionnaire administered by the Committee on the Office of Attorney General to 54 jurisdictions, including 50 States and Guam, Puerto Rico, Samoa, and the Virgin Islands. Adequate data on attorneys general salary ranges for fiscal year 1976 were not available to the Source. Data for each jurisdiction for fiscal year 1978 are presented in Table 1.47.

Salary range	[Percent]						
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Attorneys general:							
Under \$20,000	20	17	9	2	2	NA	0
\$20,000 to \$24,999	36	29	21	14	7	NA	0
\$25,000 to \$29,999	20	26	28	21	21	NA	17
\$30,000 and over	24	28	42	62	71	NA	83
Number of reporting jurisdictions							
	45	54	43	43	44	NA	46
Deputy attorneys general:							
Under \$16,000	12	4	0	0	0	0	0
\$16,000 to \$18,999	19	15	10	5	0	0	0
\$19,000 to \$21,999	31	19	14	14	2	2	4
\$22,000 to \$24,999	14	23	21	17	16	19	4
\$25,000 to \$27,999	10	10	14	14	19	11	22
\$28,000 to \$30,999	10	13	17	26	19	14	11
\$31,000 and over	5	15	24	24	44	53	60
Number of reporting jurisdictions							
	42	52	42	42	43	36	46

Source: The National Association of Attorneys General, *Selected Statistics on the Office of Attorney General* (Raleigh, N.C.: The National Association of Attorneys General, 1977), pp. 21, 22. Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.47 Salaries of State attorney general, deputy attorney general, and other staff attorneys, by jurisdiction, fiscal year 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.46. Midpoints in the salary ranges are reported for deputy or first assistant attorneys general of Guam, Maine, Rhode Island, and West Virginia.

Jurisdiction	Attorney general	Deputy or first assistant	Other attorneys
Alabama	\$33,500	\$32,500	\$15,000 to 32,000
Alaska	47,304	47,904	20,544 to 47,904
Arizona	35,000 ^a	—	12,982 to 36,093 ^a
Arkansas	26,500	21,095	13,000 to 21,095
California	42,500	46,560	17,400 to 41,844
Colorado	32,500 ^b	30,000 ^b	12,000 to 24,000 ^b
Connecticut	30,000	23,456	12,402 to 26,969
Delaware	30,000	27,000	13,500 to 25,000
Florida	40,000	29,571	13,405 to 25,119
Georgia	40,000	39,480	15,000 to 33,814
Guam	29,000	25,710	15,860 to 26,260
Hawaii	42,500	38,250	15,000 to 34,000
Idaho	25,000	25,834	12,000 to 24,250
Illinois	42,500 ^b	34,500 ^b	12,000 to 32,400 ^b
Indiana	27,000	26,832	12,636 or more
Iowa	40,000	35,500	12,500 to 34,600
Kansas	32,500	32,028	14,724 to 29,124
Kentucky	32,956	30,216	11,412 to 22,584
Louisiana	35,000	38,500	12,600 to 35,000
Maine	25,500	27,500	12,500 to 25,400
Maryland	44,856	38,100	17,000 to 28,600
Massachusetts	37,500	39,375	14,767 to 33,600
Michigan	45,000	38,250	19,168 to 41,092
Minnesota	49,500	42,000	16,000 to 36,500
Mississippi	30,000	27,000	12,000 to 24,000
Missouri	25,000	28,000	12,000 to 25,000
Montana	32,500	23,000	14,500 to 19,300
Nebraska	32,500	32,376	12,000 to 31,140
Nevada	30,000	31,270	16,000 to 29,500
New Hampshire	29,106 ^a	23,722 ^a	13,497 to 22,100 ^a
New Jersey	43,000	42,500	16,793 to 36,190
New Mexico	35,000	30,200	14,800 to 26,600
New York	60,000	50,300	15,500 to 30,000 or more
North Carolina	40,862	28,092	13,884 to 24,324
North Dakota	33,500	31,500	15,000 to 28,500
Ohio	38,000	37,003	14,040 to 28,725
Oklahoma	27,500 ^a	26,125 ^a	12,500 to 24,750 ^a
Oregon	37,968	31,224	15,000 to 34,440
Pennsylvania	40,000	39,863	15,609 to 31,824
Puerto Rico	28,000	27,060	11,160 to 18,060
Rhode Island	31,875	31,154	15,271 to 21,765
Samoa	32,000 ^a	25,500 ^a	12,500 to 21,500 ^a
South Carolina	34,000	33,500	13,288 to 31,000
South Dakota	30,000	20,500	12,750 to 20,000
Tennessee	50,000	39,000	16,000 to 34,000
Texas	43,700	37,800	15,500 to 33,100
Utah	30,000	33,000	14,868 to 37,230
Vermont	27,300	26,312	14,500 to 24,000
Virgin Islands	27,000 ^a	25,000 ^a	14,825 to 24,628 ^a
Virginia	37,500 ^a	30,000 ^a	13,000 to 27,000 ^a
Washington	41,200	41,100	13,800 to 33,000
West Virginia	35,000	27,000	14,000 to 30,000
Wisconsin	36,450	45,672	16,038 to 38,932
Wyoming	34,176	26,784	13,303 to 20,998 or more

^aBased on data for fiscal year 1975.
^bBased on data for fiscal year 1974.

Source: The National Association of Attorneys General, *Selected Statistics on the Office of Attorney General* (Raleigh, N.C.: The National Association of Attorneys General, 1977), p. 27. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.48 State prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of agency and State, Sept. 1, 1976

NOTE: These data are from a national survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The data in this table reflect the number of agencies. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 3.

[— represents zero]

State	Total	Attorney general	Prosecution agencies		
			Total	Criminal jurisdiction only	Civil and criminal jurisdiction
Total, state	654	50	604	456	148
Alabama	39	1	38	32	6
Alaska	7	1	6	3	3
Arizona	1	1	—	—	—
Arkansas	20	1	19	13	6
California	1	1	—	—	—
Colorado	23	1	22	15	7
Connecticut	31	1	30	28	2
Delaware	1	1	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	21	1	20	8	12
Georgia	43	1	42	37	5
Hawaii	1	1	—	—	—
Idaho	1	1	—	—	—
Illinois	1	1	—	—	—
Indiana	89	1	88	77	11
Iowa	1	1	—	—	—
Kansas	1	1	—	—	—
Kentucky	56	1	55	45	10
Louisiana	35	1	34	14	20
Maine	9	1	8	4	4
Maryland	1	1	—	—	—
Massachusetts	11	1	10	10	—
Michigan	1	1	—	—	—
Minnesota	1	1	—	—	—
Mississippi	21	1	20	17	3
Missouri	1	1	—	—	—
Montana	1	1	—	—	—
Nebraska	1	1	—	—	—
Nevada	1	1	—	—	—
New Hampshire	1	1	—	—	—
New Jersey	1	1	—	—	—
New Mexico	14	1	13	7	6
New York	1	1	—	—	—
North Carolina	32	1	31	31	—
North Dakota	1	1	—	—	—
Ohio	1	1	—	—	—
Oklahoma	28	1	27	9	18
Oregon	1	1	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	1	1	—	—	—
Rhode Island	1	1	—	—	—
South Carolina	17	1	16	16	—
South Dakota	1	1	—	—	—
Tennessee	28	1	27	21	6
Texas	99	1	98	69	29
Utah	1	1	—	—	—
Vermont	1	1	—	—	—
Virginia	1	1	—	—	—
Washington	1	1	—	—	—
West Virginia	1	1	—	—	—
Wisconsin	1	1	—	—	—
Wyoming	1	1	—	—	—

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems, No. SD-P-2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 14.

Table 1.49 County prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of agency and State, Sept. 1, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.48. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 3.

[— represents zero]

State	Total	Prosecution agencies			Legal service agencies		
		Total	Criminal jurisdiction only	Criminal and civil jurisdiction	Total	Providing courtroom representation	Providing other legal services only ^a
Total, county	2,799	2,255	668	1,587	544	512	32
Alabama	45	40	10	30	5	5	—
Alaska	6	5	1	4	1	1	—
Arizona	14	14	4	10	—	—	—
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	94	57	32	25	37	36	1
Colorado	24	—	—	—	24	22	2
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	15	—	—	—	15	13	2
Georgia	203	62	58	4	141	135	6
Hawaii	5	3	2	1	2	2	—
Idaho	44	44	4	40	—	—	—
Illinois	102	102	38	64	—	—	—
Indiana	88	—	—	—	88	86	2
Iowa	99	99	17	82	—	—	—
Kansas	107	105	16	89	2	2	—
Kentucky	119	119	14	105	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	40	25	25	—	15	14	1
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	83	83	14	69	—	—	—
Minnesota	87	87	5	82	—	—	—
Mississippi	63	63	59	4	—	—	—
Missouri	116	116	22	94	—	—	—
Montana	56	56	2	54	—	—	—
Nebraska	93	93	11	82	—	—	—
Nevada	16	16	—	16	—	—	—
New Hampshire	10	10	4	6	—	—	—
New Jersey	31	21	21	—	10	10	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	114	101	58	43	13	13	—
North Carolina	96	—	—	—	96	89	7
North Dakota	53	53	9	44	—	—	—
Ohio	88	88	7	81	—	—	—
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	36	36	13	23	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	103	69	66	3	34	32	2
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	18	7	2	5	11	9	2
South Dakota	64	64	9	55	—	—	—
Tennessee	62	39	2	37	23	21	2
Texas	213	209	64	145	4	1	3
Utah	29	29	3	26	—	—	—
Vermont	14	14	9	5	—	—	—
Virginia	97	96	23	73	1	1	—
Washington	39	39	1	38	—	—	—
West Virginia	55	55	6	49	—	—	—
Wisconsin	132	110	28	82	22	20	2
Wyoming	23	23	9	14	—	—	—

^a“Other legal services” include: research and investigation, giving legal opinions and advice to the executive or legislative bodies, courtroom assistance, preparing contracts, etc., short of actual courtroom representation.

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems, No. SD-P-2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 15.

Table 1.50 *Municipal and township prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of agency and State, Sept. 1, 1976*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.48. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 3.

[—represents zero]

State	Total	Prosecution agencies		Legal service agencies			
		Total	Criminal jurisdiction only	Criminal and civil jurisdiction	Total	Providing courtroom representation	Providing other legal services only ^a
Total, municipal and township	5,702	4,645	1,576	3,069	1,057	911	146
Alabama	34	33	21	12	1	1	—
Alaska	26	23	14	9	3	2	1
Arizona	47	46	11	35	1	—	1
Arkansas	210	190	41	149	20	10	10
California	240	168	15	153	72	64	8
Colorado	41	41	25	16	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
District of Columbia	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Florida	249	12	6	6	237	220	17
Georgia	179	30	18	12	149	147	2
Hawaii	2	1	1	—	1	1	—
Idaho	40	38	24	14	2	2	—
Illinois	182	173	100	73	9	7	2
Indiana	110	80	4	76	30	21	9
Iowa	59	56	24	32	3	1	2
Kansas	145	136	83	53	9	6	3
Kentucky	87	83	62	21	4	3	1
Louisiana	33	31	19	12	2	2	—
Maine	9	4	—	4	5	5	—
Maryland	76	46	5	41	30	28	2
Massachusetts	271	176	4	172	95	88	7
Michigan	351	333	38	295	18	15	3
Minnesota	447	415	261	154	32	14	18
Mississippi	43	41	38	3	2	2	—
Missouri	106	104	71	33	2	2	—
Montana	69	67	44	23	2	2	—
Nebraska	199	163	21	142	36	19	17
Nevada	11	11	1	10	—	—	—
New Hampshire	9	9	—	9	—	—	—
New Jersey	409	365	221	144	44	37	7
New Mexico	47	47	12	35	—	—	—
New York	168	130	24	106	38	33	5
North Carolina	26	—	—	—	26	23	3
North Dakota	114	110	30	80	4	2	2
Ohio	276	265	40	225	11	9	2
Oklahoma	74	67	15	52	7	7	—
Oregon	48	46	7	39	2	2	—
Pennsylvania	103	36	3	33	67	64	3
Rhode Island	33	33	2	31	—	—	—
South Carolina	34	30	23	7	4	3	1
South Dakota	73	66	16	50	7	4	3
Tennessee	139	116	21	95	23	19	4
Texas	277	265	53	212	12	8	4
Utah	91	91	14	77	—	—	—
Vermont	12	5	3	2	7	6	1
Virginia	148	118	25	93	30	26	4
Washington	116	115	23	92	1	1	—
West Virginia	96	87	73	14	9	5	4
Wisconsin	121	121	17	104	—	—	—
Wyoming	18	18	2	16	—	—	—

^a"Other legal services" include: research and investigation, giving legal opinions and advice to the executive or legislative bodies, courtroom assistance, preparing contracts, etc., short of actual courtroom representation.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems*, No. SD-P-2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 16.

Table 1.51 State and local prosecution agencies, by type of case prosecuted, State, and level of government, Sept. 1, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.48. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 3.

[—represents zero]

State and level of government	Total	Type of case prosecuted				
		Felony cases only	Felony cases and other criminal ^a	Other criminal ^a	Traffic only ^b	Juvenile only ^b
Total state and local	7,547	82	2,435	4,863	109	58
State	647 ^c	81	566	—	—	—
County	2,255	—	1,817	384	—	54
Municipality	4,645	1	52	4,479	109	4
Alabama	112	1	62	49	—	—
State	39	1	38	—	—	—
County	40	—	24	16	—	—
Municipality	33	—	—	33	—	—
Alaska	35	—	7	28	—	—
State	7	—	7	—	—	—
Borough	5	—	—	5	—	—
Municipality	23	—	—	23	—	—
Arizona	61	—	15	46	—	—
State	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	14	—	14	—	—	—
Municipality	46	—	—	46	—	—
Arkansas	210	2	18	188	2	—
State	20	2	18	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	190	—	—	188	2	—
California	226	1	58	167	—	—
State	1	1	—	—	—	—
County	57	—	57	—	—	—
Municipality	168	—	1	167	—	—
Colorado	64	1	22	41	—	—
State	23	1	22	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	41	—	—	41	—	—
Connecticut	30	4	26	—	—	—
State	30	4	26	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	7	—	1	6	—	—
State	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	3	—	—	3	—	—
Municipality	3	—	—	3	—	—
District of Columbia	1	—	1	—	—	—
Florida	33	—	21	12	—	—
State	21	—	21	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	12	—	—	12	—	—
Georgia	135	—	43	89	2	1
State	43	—	43	—	—	—
County	62	—	—	61	—	1
Municipality	30	—	—	28	2	—
Hawaii	5	—	5	—	—	—
State	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	3	—	3	—	—	—
Municipality	1	—	1	—	—	—
Idaho	83	—	45	38	—	—
State	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	44	—	44	—	—	—
Municipality	38	—	—	38	—	—
Illinois	276	—	103	163	10	—
State	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	102	—	102	—	—	—
Municipality	173	—	—	163	10	—

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.51 State and local prosecution agencies, by type of case prosecuted, State, and level of government, Sept. 1, 1976
—(Continued)

State and level of government	Total	Type of case prosecuted				
		Felony cases only	Felony cases and other criminal ^a	Other criminal ^a	Traffic only ^b	Juvenile only ^b
Indiana	169	1	88	78	2	—
State	89	1	88	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	80	—	—	78	2	—
Iowa	156	1	99	55	1	—
State	1	1	—	—	—	—
County	99	—	99	—	—	—
Municipality	56	—	—	55	1	—
Kansas	242	1	105	130	6	—
State	1	1	—	—	—	—
County	105	—	105	—	—	—
Municipality	136	—	—	130	6	—
Kentucky	258	18	114	126	—	—
State	56	18	38	—	—	—
County	119	—	76	43	—	—
Municipality	83	—	—	83	—	—
Louisiana	66	1	34	31	—	—
State	35	1	34	—	—	—
Parish	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	31	—	—	31	—	—
Maine	13	—	9	4	—	—
State	9	—	9	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	4	—	—	4	—	—
Maryland	72	1	26	44	—	1
State	1	1	—	—	—	—
County	25	—	25	—	—	—
Municipality	46	—	1	44	—	1
Massachusetts	186	—	14	172	—	—
State	10	—	10	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	176	—	4	172	—	—
Michigan	417	1	83	326	7	—
State	1	1	—	—	—	—
County	83	—	83	—	—	—
Municipality	333	—	—	326	7	—
Minnesota	503	—	88	405	10	—
State	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	87	—	87	—	—	—
Municipality	415	—	—	405	10	—
Mississippi	125	1	79	45	—	—
State	21	1	20	—	—	—
County	63	—	59	4	—	—
Municipality	41	—	—	41	—	—
Missouri	221	2	114	105	—	—
State	1	1	—	—	—	—
County	116	—	114	2	—	—
Municipality	104	1	—	103	—	—
Montana	124	1	56	67	—	—
State	1	1	—	—	—	—
County	56	—	56	—	—	—
Municipality	67	—	—	67	—	—
Nebraska	257	1	93	157	6	—
State	1	1	—	—	—	—
County	93	—	93	—	—	—
Municipality	163	—	—	157	6	—
Nevada	28	—	18	10	—	—
State	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	16	—	16	—	—	—
Municipality	11	—	1	10	—	—

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.51 State and local prosecution agencies, by type of case prosecuted, State, and level of government, Sept. 1, 1976
—(Continued)

State and level of government	Total	Type of case prosecuted				
		Felony cases only	Felony cases and other criminal ^a	Other criminal ^a	Traffic only ^b	Juvenile only ^b
New Hampshire	20	—	11	9	—	—
State	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	10	—	10	—	—	—
Municipality	9	—	—	9	—	—
New Jersey	387	1	21	361	4	—
State	1	1	—	—	—	—
County	21	—	21	—	—	—
Municipality	365	—	—	361	4	—
New Mexico	61	—	14	47	—	—
State	14	—	14	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	47	—	—	47	—	—
New York	232	—	64	116	5	47
State	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	101	—	57	—	—	44
Municipality	130	—	6	116	5	3
North Carolina	32	1	31	—	—	—
State	32	1	31	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	164	—	54	110	—	—
State	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	53	—	53	—	—	—
Municipality	110	—	—	110	—	—
Ohio	353	—	97	254	2	—
State	—	—	—	—	—	—
County	88	—	88	—	—	—
Municipality	265	—	9	254	2	—
Oklahoma	94	—	27	67	—	—
State	27	—	27	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	67	—	—	67	—	—
Oregon	83	1	36	46	—	—
State	1	1	—	—	—	—
County	36	—	36	—	—	—
Municipality	46	—	—	46	—	—
Pennsylvania	105	—	67	38	—	—
State	—	—	—	—	—	—
County	69	—	66	3	—	—
Municipality	36	—	1	35	—	—
Rhode Island	34	1	—	33	—	—
State	1	1	—	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	33	—	—	33	—	—
South Carolina	54	1	23	30	—	—
State	17	1	16	—	—	—
County	7	—	7	—	—	—
Municipality	30	—	—	30	—	—
South Dakota	131	—	65	59	7	—
State	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	64	—	64	—	—	—
Municipality	66	—	—	59	7	—
Tennessee	182	—	30	146	2	4
State	27	—	27	—	—	—
County	39	—	—	35	—	4
Municipality	116	—	3	111	2	—
Texas	573	36	89	433	15	—
State	99	36	63	—	—	—
County	209	—	26	183	—	—
Municipality	265	—	—	250	15	—

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.51 State and local prosecution agencies, by type of case prosecuted, State, and level of government, Sept. 1, 1976
(Continued)

State and level of government	Total	Type of case prosecuted				
		Felony cases only	Felony cases and other criminal ^a	Other criminal ^a	Traffic only ^b	Juvenile only ^b
Utah	121	1	29	91	—	—
State	1	1	—	—	—	—
County	29	—	29	—	—	—
Municipality	91	—	—	91	—	—
Vermont	20	1	14	5	—	—
State	1	1	—	—	—	—
County	14	—	14	—	—	—
Municipality	5	—	—	5	—	—
Virginia	215	—	121	94	—	—
State	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	96	—	96	—	—	—
Municipality	118	—	24	94	—	—
Washington	154	—	39	109	6	—
State	—	—	—	—	—	—
County	39	—	39	—	—	—
Municipality	115	—	—	109	6	—
West Virginia	143	1	55	84	3	—
State	1	1	—	—	—	—
County	55	—	55	—	—	—
Municipality	87	—	—	84	3	—
Wisconsin	232	—	77	131	19	5
State	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	110	—	76	29	—	5
Municipality	121	—	—	102	19	—
Wyoming	42	—	24	18	—	—
State	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	23	—	23	—	—	—
Municipality	18	—	—	18	—	—

^a"Other criminal" may include any of the following: felony preliminaries, misdemeanors, infractions, and municipal ordinance violations.

^bTraffic and juvenile are included in "Other criminal" unless practiced exclusively.

^cThe total includes Attorney General agencies that prosecute criminal cases; Attorney General agencies that perform civil functions exclusively are excluded.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems*, No. SD-P-2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 17-20.

Table 1.52 *Estimated number of full- and part-time employees of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of position, State, and level of government, Sept. 1, 1976*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.48. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 3.

[—represents zero]

State and level of government	Total full-time and part-time employees	Total full-time	Total part-time	Type of position													
				Attorneys		Investigators		Legal support ^a		Support staff		Secretarial and clerical		Other			
				Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Total, state and local	59,388 ^c	48,098	11,290	20,826	8,331	4,692	123	1,303	998	1,980	62	18,754	1,744	543	32		
State	19,942	18,449	1,493	7,441	796	1,646	29	539	392	894	11	7,693	255	236	10		
County	23,050	19,781	3,269	8,200	2,027	2,474	55	439	401	719	15	7,717	762	232	9		
Municipality	16,396	9,868	6,528	5,185	5,508	572	39	325	205	367	36	3,344	727	75	13		
Alabama	600	484	116	221	95	41	1	23	13	15	—	184	7	—	—		
State	385	330	55	144	47	40	1	22	3	12	—	112	4	—	—		
County	108	85	23	39	14	—	—	—	7	3	—	43	2	—	—		
Municipality	107	69	38	38	34	1	—	1	3	—	—	29	1	—	—		
Alaska	293	265	28	142	22	6	—	5	—	8	1	104	5	—	—		
State	223	220	3	119	—	6	—	3	—	8	—	84	3	—	—		
Borough	14	13	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—		
Municipality	56	32	24	16	21	—	—	2	—	—	1	14	2	—	—		
Arizona	789	709	80	350	55	43	1	8	5	20	—	286	19	2	—		
State	185	185	—	87	—	6	—	6	—	12	—	74	—	—	—		
County	385	359	26	171	16	33	—	1	2	6	—	148	8	—	—		
Municipality	219	165	54	92	39	4	1	1	3	2	—	64	11	2	—		
Arkansas	493	229	264	132	232	12	3	7	2	3	—	75	26	—	—		
State	189	137	52	80	51	11	—	6	—	2	—	38	1	—	—		
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Municipality	304	92	212	52	181	1	3	1	2	1	1	37	25	—	—		
California	10,286	9,949	337	3,107	174	945	2	165	65	463	2	5,128	93	141	1		
State	2,659	2,649	10	431	—	—	—	21	10	3	—	2,194	—	—	—		
County	6,100	5,999	101	2,061	4	855	2	98	39	435	—	2,411	55	139	1		
Municipality	1,527	1,301	226	615	170	90	—	46	16	25	2	523	38	2	—		
Colorado	1,060	939	121	439	69	111	2	48	22	24	2	312	25	5	1		
State	771	711	60	309	27	101	1	44	18	19	1	233	13	5	—		
County	57	46	11	24	7	1	—	—	1	—	—	21	3	—	—		
Municipality	232	182	50	106	35	9	1	4	3	5	1	58	9	—	1		
Connecticut	340	304	36	164	29	37	1	—	3	9	—	93	2	1	1		
State	340	304	36	164	29	37	1	—	3	9	—	93	2	1	1		
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Delaware	150	141	9	56	7	22	—	15	2	3	—	45	—	—	—		
State	102	101	1	44	1	7	—	11	—	3	—	36	—	—	—		
County	5	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—		
Municipality	43	36	7	10	5	15	—	4	2	—	—	7	—	—	—		
District of Columbia	172	172	—	98	—	21	—	6	—	9	—	38	—	—	—		

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.52 *Estimated number of full- and part-time employees of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of position, State, and level of government, Sept. 1, 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Total full-time and part-time employees	Total full-time	Total part-time	Type of position											
				Attorneys				Support staff							
						Investigators		Legal support ^a		Administrative and supervisory ^b		Secretarial and clerical		Other	
				Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Florida	2,172	1,777	395	666	307	171	1	14	21	154	3	767	62	5	1
State	1,704	1,574	130	554	68	168	—	13	17	152	1	682	44	5	—
County	30	23	7	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Municipality	438	180	258	100	232	3	1	1	4	2	2	74	18	—	1
Georgia	1,188	888	300	419	250	78	1	7	12	18	2	365	34	1	1
State	472	451	21	209	5	59	—	3	5	14	—	166	11	—	—
County	442	343	99	166	78	14	1	3	4	3	1	157	15	—	—
Municipality	274	94	180	44	167	5	—	1	3	1	1	42	8	1	1
Hawaii	249	244	5	132	—	17	—	4	—	10	—	80	5	1	—
State	94	94	—	60	—	4	—	3	—	3	—	24	—	—	—
County	44	44	—	20	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	17	—	1	—
Municipality	111	106	5	52	—	10	—	1	—	4	—	39	5	—	—
Idaho	261	182	79	94	53	9	3	3	4	5	—	71	19	—	—
State	37	34	3	18	—	6	—	—	—	3	—	7	3	—	—
County	164	126	38	61	21	2	2	3	3	2	—	58	12	—	—
Municipality	60	22	38	15	32	1	1	—	1	—	—	6	4	—	—
Illinois	2,547	2,202	345	1,143	229	129	6	64	55	55	—	801	55	10	—
State	414	414	—	177	—	25	—	25	—	10	—	177	—	—	—
County	1,521	1,394	127	752	53	95	5	20	47	41	—	476	22	10	—
Municipality	612	394	218	214	176	9	1	19	8	4	—	148	23	—	—
Indiana	1,303	716	587	317	444	72	11	18	60	17	1	290	70	2	1
State	872	508	364	214	266	67	10	11	43	13	1	201	43	2	1
County	185	138	47	69	37	2	1	—	6	3	—	64	3	—	—
Municipality	246	70	176	34	141	3	—	7	11	1	—	25	24	—	—
Iowa	644	338	306	188	206	18	1	3	25	11	3	115	71	3	—
State	119	104	15	71	—	10	—	—	15	3	—	17	—	3	—
County	383	175	208	83	139	5	—	3	6	6	2	78	61	—	—
Municipality	142	59	83	34	67	3	1	—	4	2	1	20	10	—	—
Kansas	806	538	268	214	180	92	1	18	30	9	3	198	53	7	1
State	160	147	13	19	—	68	1	—	8	5	—	55	4	—	—
County	412	319	93	149	43	24	—	17	18	2	2	124	30	3	—
Municipality	234	72	162	46	137	—	—	1	4	2	1	19	19	4	1
Kentucky	840	546	294	241	234	38	3	14	17	14	2	238	38	1	—
State	305	239	66	110	51	32	3	8	1	7	—	82	11	—	—
County	342	240	102	93	77	5	—	5	7	4	1	132	17	1	—
Municipality	193	67	126	38	106	1	—	1	9	3	1	24	10	—	—
Louisiana	1,087	959	128	351	73	144	3	21	33	65	—	375	15	3	4
State	952	860	92	310	41	139	3	18	32	62	—	347	12	3	4
Parish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	135	99	36	41	32	5	—	3	1	3	—	47	3	—	—
Maine	162	127	35	78	27	8	—	1	4	6	—	34	4	—	—
State	140	113	27	68	20	8	—	1	4	5	—	31	3	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	22	14	8	10	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.52 *Estimated number of full- and part-time employees of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of position, State, and level of government, Sept. 1, 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Total full-time and part-time employees	Total full-time	Total part-time	Type of position											
				Attorneys		Support staff									
				Full-time	Part-time	Investigators		Legal support ^a		Administrative and supervisory ^b		Secretarial and clerical		Other	
						Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Maryland	1,123	926	197	500	139	76	1	47	38	30	1	267	18	6	—
State	238	211	27	153	—	14	—	—	25	12	—	32	2	—	—
County	482	402	80	176	62	26	1	36	8	9	1	145	8	—	—
Municipality	403	313	90	171	77	26	—	11	5	9	—	90	8	6	—
Massachusetts	1,334	980	354	442	308	82	6	86	13	69	1	288	26	13	—
State	818	763	55	336	37	72	—	83	12	63	1	206	5	3	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	516	217	299	106	271	10	6	3	1	6	—	82	21	10	—
Michigan	2,153	1,652	501	824	374	112	2	35	41	51	8	618	76	12	—
State	314	295	19	168	—	16	—	6	13	5	2	100	4	—	—
County	1,033	948	85	443	44	86	1	23	18	36	1	348	21	12	—
Municipality	806	409	397	213	330	10	1	6	10	10	5	170	51	—	—
Minnesota	1,530	874	656	469	523	47	1	20	12	19	1	299	119	20	—
State	204	204	—	118	—	6	—	1	—	3	—	76	—	—	—
County	569	417	152	202	95	31	—	12	6	12	—	140	51	20	—
Municipality	757	253	504	149	428	10	1	7	6	4	1	83	68	—	—
Mississippi	331	227	104	105	80	18	1	11	6	5	1	85	16	3	—
State	142	121	21	52	18	12	—	10	2	4	—	43	1	—	—
County	112	72	46	37	28	—	1	1	3	—	—	34	14	—	—
Municipality	71	34	37	16	34	6	—	—	1	1	1	8	1	3	—
Missouri	990	723	267	357	182	58	7	5	25	14	2	286	50	3	1
State	88	73	15	39	4	3	—	—	10	4	—	25	—	2	1
County	534	399	135	183	80	32	6	4	14	10	1	169	34	1	—
Municipality	368	251	117	135	98	23	1	1	1	—	1	92	16	—	—
Montana	311	182	129	98	93	6	1	10	10	2	—	65	25	1	—
State	19	19	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—
County	199	149	50	74	27	6	1	9	4	1	—	58	18	1	—
Municipality	93	14	79	12	66	—	—	1	6	—	—	1	7	—	—
Nebraska	657	345	312	188	236	9	—	8	18	5	2	135	55	—	1
State	50	42	8	27	—	1	—	—	6	1	—	13	2	—	—
County	339	233	106	117	59	8	—	7	12	4	—	97	35	—	—
Municipality	268	70	198	44	177	—	—	1	—	—	2	25	18	—	1
Nevada	317	296	21	132	13	21	1	12	2	7	—	124	5	—	—
State	64	64	—	43	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	12	—	—	—
County	209	200	9	77	4	17	—	7	1	3	—	96	4	—	—
Municipality	44	32	12	12	9	1	1	2	1	1	—	16	1	—	—
New Hampshire	91	63	28	33	20	5	—	1	—	1	—	23	8	—	—
State	45	44	1	23	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	16	—	—	—
County	33	15	18	8	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	—	—
Municipality	13	4	9	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
New Jersey	3,226	2,653	573	784	485	819	2	104	25	61	8	866	49	19	4
State	704	704	—	256	—	98	—	87	—	39	—	224	—	—	—
County	1,843	1,761	82	440	57	713	2	12	18	18	—	559	5	19	—
Municipality	679	188	491	88	428	8	—	5	7	4	8	83	44	—	—

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.52 *Estimated number of full- and part-time employees of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of position, State, and level of government, Sept. 1, 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Total full-time and part-time employees	Total full-time	Total part-time	Type of position											
				Attorneys				Support staff							
				Attorneys		Investigators		Legal support ^a		Administrative and supervisory ^b		Secretarial and clerical		Other	
				Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
New Mexico	337	275	62	105	45	23	—	11	3	20	2	99	10	17	2
State	239	218	21	77	11	22	—	10	1	18	—	78	7	13	2
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	98	57	41	28	34	1	—	1	2	2	2	21	3	4	—
New York	5,618	5,052	566	2,580	423	404	7	126	39	194	2	1,738	95	10	—
State	1,234	1,231	3	658	2	68	—	2	—	91	—	412	1	—	—
County	1,715	1,411	304	680	214	144	3	29	24	20	—	533	63	5	—
Municipality	2,669	2,410	259	1,242	207	192	4	95	15	83	2	793	31	5	—
North Carolina	694	596	98	337	79	13	3	10	—	25	2	210	14	1	—
State	450	446	4	262	—	13	—	2	—	23	—	146	4	—	—
County	195	121	74	62	59	—	3	2	—	2	2	54	10	1	—
Municipality	49	29	20	13	20	—	—	6	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
North Dakota	299	137	162	68	141	16	—	—	4	2	—	51	17	—	—
State	40	40	—	12	—	14	—	—	—	2	—	12	—	—	—
County	123	83	40	44	27	2	—	—	3	—	—	37	10	—	—
Municipality	136	14	122	12	114	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	7	—	—
Ohio	2,498	1,795	703	796	511	149	12	53	83	26	2	589	93	182	2
State	567	534	33	146	16	63	3	21	12	—	—	149	2	155	—
County	1,035	791	244	391	156	73	6	18	37	16	1	290	44	3	—
Municipality	896	470	426	259	339	13	3	14	34	10	1	150	47	24	2
Oklahoma	564	454	110	221	95	23	1	32	4	8	1	170	8	—	1
State	418	380	38	180	31	23	1	23	4	6	—	148	2	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	146	74	72	41	64	—	—	9	—	2	1	22	6	—	1
Oregon	869	771	98	328	46	41	3	31	24	68	4	274	21	29	—
State	289	274	15	98	—	22	—	—	11	55	4	76	—	23	—
County	460	438	22	199	3	14	1	27	7	12	—	180	11	6	—
Municipality	120	59	61	31	43	5	2	4	6	1	—	18	10	—	—
Pennsylvania	2,223	1,844	379	640	311	203	15	117	10	205	—	586	41	3	2
State	487	473	14	108	—	—	—	19	—	137	—	209	14	—	—
County	1,056	811	245	265	207	169	13	66	9	19	—	292	14	—	2
Municipality	680	560	120	267	104	34	2	32	1	139	—	85	13	3	—
Rhode Island	196	147	49	50	46	18	—	14	—	11	—	54	3	—	—
State	131	131	—	43	—	17	—	13	—	11	—	47	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	65	16	49	7	46	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	3	—	—
South Carolina	334	244	90	102	72	35	1	19	3	13	1	74	12	1	1
State	226	190	36	78	27	27	—	19	1	12	1	53	7	—	—
County	47	34	13	16	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	—	1
Municipality	61	20	41	8	34	3	1	—	2	1	—	8	4	—	—
South Dakota	304	148	156	70	114	21	2	4	1	2	—	51	39	—	—
State	55	54	1	17	—	19	—	3	—	1	—	14	1	—	—
County	161	84	77	45	45	2	1	—	1	1	—	36	30	—	—
Municipality	88	10	78	8	69	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	8	—	—

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.52 *Estimated number of full- and part-time employees of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of position, State, and level of government, Sept. 1, 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Total full-time and part-time employees	Total full-time	Total part-time	Type of position											
				Attorneys		Support staff								Other	
				Full-time	Part-time	Investigators		Legal support ^a		Administrative and supervisory ^b		Secretarial and clerical		Full-time	Part-time
						Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		
Tennessee	682	452	230	249	202	45	1	3	6	4	1	151	20	—	—
State	341	309	32	174	20	41	—	1	5	2	—	91	7	—	—
County	126	75	51	37	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	8	—	—
Municipality	215	68	147	38	139	4	1	2	1	2	1	22	5	—	—
Texas	3,004	2,561	443	1,264	281	219	6	41	60	36	—	979	94	22	2
State	1,690	1,586	104	747	10	191	4	29	54	25	—	574	35	20	1
County	625	561	64	277	34	21	—	5	1	4	—	254	29	—	—
Municipality	689	414	275	240	237	7	2	7	5	7	—	151	30	2	1
Utah	396	216	180	113	134	12	1	4	23	7	—	78	22	2	—
State	89	62	27	39	8	3	—	—	15	1	—	19	4	—	—
County	177	128	49	60	36	9	1	4	5	4	—	49	7	2	—
Municipality	130	26	104	14	90	—	—	—	3	2	—	10	11	—	—
Vermont	96	82	14	45	3	5	—	5	3	2	1	25	7	—	—
State	32	30	2	15	—	3	—	2	2	1	—	9	—	—	—
County	46	39	7	20	1	2	—	3	1	1	1	13	4	—	—
Municipality	18	13	5	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
Virginia	1,001	721	280	351	201	21	1	17	20	19	2	304	56	9	—
State	236	236	—	85	—	—	—	6	—	5	—	140	—	—	—
County	314	186	128	98	78	6	—	2	9	2	2	78	39	—	—
Municipality	451	299	152	168	123	15	1	9	11	12	—	86	17	9	—
Washington	1,125	852	273	504	134	36	4	24	79	28	—	257	56	3	—
State	250	233	17	160	2	9	—	3	15	5	—	56	—	—	—
County	523	429	94	224	19	12	1	15	56	17	—	158	18	3	—
Municipality	352	190	162	120	113	15	3	6	8	6	—	43	38	—	—
West Virginia	378	246	132	116	117	15	1	—	2	5	—	110	12	—	—
State	68	68	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	32	—	—	—
County	197	156	41	72	29	10	1	—	2	1	—	73	9	—	—
Municipality	113	22	91	12	88	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—
Wisconsin	1,073	761	312	355	186	103	2	9	60	24	—	265	59	5	5
State	213	174	39	72	1	67	—	—	35	5	—	30	3	—	—
County	613	485	128	222	69	34	2	7	21	19	—	198	31	5	5
Municipality	247	102	145	61	116	2	—	2	4	—	—	37	25	—	—
Wyoming	192	114	78	48	51	23	1	—	11	9	—	34	15	—	—
State	78	65	13	23	2	22	1	—	10	9	—	11	—	—	—
County	86	45	41	22	31	1	—	—	1	—	—	22	9	—	—
Municipality	28	4	24	3	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—

^aLegal support employees include law clerks, legal interns, paralegal aides, and others engaged in research, preparing legal memos or briefs, etc.

^bAdministrative and supervisory employees include business managers, office or case managers, administrative assistants, accountants, etc.

^cThe employment figures shown here differ from the estimates presented in U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978). See Source, p. 6 for explanation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems*, No. SD-P-2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 26-33.

Table 1.53 State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by method of attorney compensation, restriction on private practice, State, and level of government, Sept. 1, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.48. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 3.

[— represents zero]

State and level of government	Total agencies	Total responding agencies	Number of prosecution and legal service agencies									Total agencies not responding
			Compensation of attorneys				Restriction on private practice					
			Salary	Salary and fees	Fees only	Other ^a	By titled official		By staff attorneys			
Yes	No	Yes	No	No attorney ^b								
Total, state and local	9,155	6,250	4,218	545	1,146	341	1,129	5,121	715	2,426	3,109	2,905
State	654	637	571	42	4	20	361	276	237	311	89	16
County	2,799	2,299	1,894	148	74	183	431	1,868	269	881	1,149	502
Municipality	5,702	3,314	1,753	355	1,068	138	337	2,977	209	1,234	1,871	2,387
Alabama	118	105	80	5	4	16	42	63	24	29	52	13
State	39	39	38	—	—	1	35	4	19	15	5	—
County	45	45	29	2	1	13	4	41	2	4	39	—
Municipality	34	21	13	3	3	2	3	18	3	10	8	13
Alaska	39	27	20	1	6	—	12	15	6	10	11	12
State	7	7	6	1	—	—	7	—	4	—	3	—
Borough	6	6	5	—	1	—	2	4	2	1	3	—
Municipality	26	14	9	—	5	—	3	11	—	9	5	12
Arizona	62	48	39	5	4	—	13	35	14	15	19	14
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	14	14	12	2	—	—	6	8	7	3	4	—
Municipality	47	33	26	3	4	—	6	27	6	12	15	14
Arkansas	230	124	66	12	41	5	15	109	5	44	75	106
State	20	20	16	2	1	1	7	13	3	17	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	210	104	50	10	40	4	8	96	2	27	75	106
California	335	279	215	24	30	10	143	136	106	62	111	56
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	94	93	89	—	1	3	77	16	65	11	17	1
Municipality	240	185	125	24	29	7	65	120	40	51	94	55
Colorado	88	71	54	7	5	5	27	44	21	19	31	17
State	23	23	23	—	—	—	23	—	16	7	—	—
County	24	24	16	1	3	4	1	23	1	2	21	—
Municipality	41	24	15	6	2	1	3	21	4	10	10	17
Connecticut	31	28	27	—	—	1	25	3	12	10	6	3
State	31	28	27	—	—	1	25	3	12	10	6	3
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	7	3	2	—	1	—	2	1	1	2	—	4
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Municipality	3	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	—
District of Columbia	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Florida	285	175	80	19	56	20	36	139	13	54	108	110
State	21	21	21	—	—	—	20	1	6	14	1	—
County	15	15	2	7	4	2	2	13	—	3	12	—
Municipality	249	139	57	12	52	18	14	125	7	37	95	110
Georgia	425	313	125	11	63	114	56	257	42	54	217	112
State	43	43	41	—	1	1	43	—	37	4	2	—
County	203	203	67	6	23	107	7	196	1	22	180	—
Municipality	179	67	17	5	39	6	6	61	4	28	35	112
Hawaii	8	7	7	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	1	1
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	5	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	1	1
Municipality	2	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Idaho	85	67	59	2	5	1	4	63	2	23	42	18
State	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	44	44	43	—	1	—	3	41	—	18	26	—
Municipality	40	22	16	1	4	1	—	22	1	5	16	18
Illinois	285	219	167	17	31	4	39	180	19	94	106	66
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	102	102	99	2	—	1	31	71	14	39	49	—
Municipality	182	116	67	15	31	3	7	109	4	55	57	66

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.53 State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by method of attorney compensation, restriction on private practice, State, and level of government, Sept. 1, 1976—(Continued)

State and level of government	Total agencies	Number of prosecution and legal service agencies										Total agencies not responding
		Total responding agencies	Compensation of attorneys				Restriction on private practice					
			Salary	Salary and fees	Fees only	Other ^a	By titled official		By staff attorneys			
							Yes	No	Yes	No	No attorney ^b	
Indiana	287	245	210	17	4	14	28	217	4	119	122	42
State	89	89	83	2	—	4	23	66	2	84	3	—
County	88	82	65	7	3	7	2	80	—	15	67	6
Municipality	110	74	62	8	1	3	3	71	2	20	52	36
Iowa	159	141	120	9	11	1	9	132	7	66	68	18
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	99	99	98	—	—	1	4	95	3	49	47	—
Municipality	59	41	21	9	11	—	4	37	3	17	21	18
Kansas	253	202	140	31	27	4	11	191	8	47	147	51
State	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	107	101	90	9	—	2	6	95	3	30	68	6
Municipality	145	100	50	21	27	2	4	96	4	17	79	45
Kentucky	262	184	91	81	11	1	12	172	6	77	101	78
State	56	56	23	31	2	—	8	48	5	31	20	—
County	119	77	26	47	3	1	1	76	—	32	45	42
Municipality	87	51	42	3	6	—	3	48	1	14	36	36
Louisiana	68	59	46	4	2	7	7	52	5	38	16	9
State	35	35	29	—	—	6	5	30	3	31	1	—
Parish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	33	24	17	4	2	1	2	22	2	7	15	9
Maine	18	17	14	1	2	—	10	7	5	8	4	1
State	9	9	9	—	—	—	9	—	3	6	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	9	8	5	1	2	—	1	7	2	2	4	1
Maryland	117	80	46	4	27	3	17	63	9	38	33	37
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
County	40	36	33	2	1	—	16	20	7	21	8	4
Municipality	76	43	12	2	26	3	1	42	2	16	25	33
Massachusetts	282	148	73	16	53	6	16	132	8	65	75	134
State	11	11	9	1	—	1	8	3	4	6	1	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	271	137	64	15	53	5	8	129	4	59	74	134
Michigan	435	253	115	12	116	10	38	215	33	113	107	182
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	83	64	62	1	—	1	20	44	19	30	15	19
Municipality	351	188	52	11	116	9	17	171	13	83	92	163
Minnesota	535	327	120	17	175	15	34	293	26	163	138	208
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	87	69	64	4	—	1	15	54	13	45	11	18
Municipality	447	257	55	13	175	14	18	239	12	118	127	190
Mississippi	127	81	74	2	2	3	13	68	8	17	56	46
State	21	20	19	1	—	—	10	10	6	7	—	1
County	63	41	38	1	—	2	1	40	1	7	33	22
Municipality	43	20	17	—	2	1	2	18	1	3	16	23
Missouri	223	156	127	14	11	4	17	139	5	67	84	67
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
County	116	88	86	1	—	1	10	78	4	38	46	28
Municipality	106	67	40	13	11	3	6	61	1	28	38	39
Montana	126	81	65	6	7	3	7	74	3	36	42	45
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	56	41	38	1	—	2	6	35	2	25	14	15
Municipality	69	39	26	5	7	1	—	39	—	11	28	30
Nebraska	293	182	112	11	55	4	11	171	5	76	101	111
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
County	93	72	68	2	1	1	2	70	2	41	29	21
Municipality	199	109	43	9	54	3	9	100	2	35	72	90
Nevada	28	20	18	2	—	—	5	15	4	8	8	8
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	16	12	10	2	—	—	3	9	2	4	6	4
Municipality	11	7	7	—	—	—	1	6	1	4	2	4

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.53 State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by method of attorney compensation, restriction on private practice, State, and level of government, Sept. 1, 1976—(Continued)

State and level of government	Total agencies	Number of prosecution and legal service agencies										Total agencies not responding
		Compensation of attorneys				Restriction on private practice						
		Total responding agencies	Salary	Salary and fees	Fees only	Other ^a	By titled official		By staff attorneys			
					Yes	No	Yes	No	No attorney ^b			
New Hampshire	20	14	14	—	—	—	4	10	2	5	7	6
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	10	1	4	5	—
Municipality	9	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	2	6
New Jersey	441	250	129	38	76	7	25	225	18	107	125	191
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	31	31	27	2	1	1	19	12	14	15	2	—
Municipality	409	218	101	36	75	6	5	213	3	92	123	191
New Mexico	61	41	23	2	15	1	17	24	9	16	16	20
State	14	14	13	1	—	—	10	4	7	7	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	47	27	10	1	15	1	7	20	2	9	16	20
New York	283	225	201	10	10	4	46	179	27	132	66	58
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	114	104	102	1	—	1	30	74	13	79	12	10
Municipality	168	120	98	9	10	3	15	105	13	53	54	48
North Carolina	154	119	51	33	19	16	38	81	35	30	54	35
State	32	32	32	—	—	—	32	—	31	—	1	—
County	96	69	11	30	13	15	1	68	—	26	43	27
Municipality	26	18	8	3	6	1	5	13	4	4	10	8
North Dakota	168	113	73	9	27	4	27	86	2	33	78	55
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	53	53	52	—	—	1	22	31	1	14	38	—
Municipality	114	59	20	9	27	3	4	55	—	19	40	55
Ohio	365	254	202	30	18	4	9	245	3	172	79	111
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
County	88	70	69	—	—	1	3	67	—	65	5	18
Municipality	276	183	132	30	18	3	5	178	3	106	74	93
Oklahoma	102	65	50	6	5	4	22	43	11	22	32	37
State	28	19	19	—	—	—	17	2	8	11	—	9
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	74	46	31	6	5	4	5	41	3	11	32	28
Oregon	85	65	50	5	7	3	33	32	22	23	20	20
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	36	30	29	—	—	1	24	6	17	9	4	6
Municipality	48	34	20	5	7	2	8	26	4	14	16	14
Pennsylvania	207	140	109	7	14	10	13	127	6	77	57	67
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
County	103	85	75	3	1	6	6	79	3	56	26	18
Municipality	103	54	33	4	13	4	6	48	3	20	31	49
Rhode Island	34	20	15	1	3	1	1	19	1	9	10	14
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	33	19	14	1	3	1	—	19	—	9	10	14
South Carolina	69	48	32	4	12	—	8	40	4	19	25	21
State	17	14	14	—	—	—	7	7	3	10	1	3
County	18	13	7	2	4	—	—	13	—	4	9	5
Municipality	34	21	11	2	8	—	1	20	1	5	15	13
South Dakota	138	85	66	10	9	—	3	82	2	30	53	53
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	64	41	39	2	—	—	1	40	1	17	23	23
Municipality	73	43	26	8	9	—	1	42	—	13	30	30
Tennessee	229	121	57	12	44	8	33	88	24	28	69	108
State	28	28	27	—	—	1	28	—	22	5	1	—
County	62	30	10	7	9	4	1	29	—	7	23	31
Municipality	139	63	20	5	35	3	4	59	2	16	45	77
Texas	589	389	317	10	50	12	50	339	44	122	223	200
State	99	98	94	—	—	4	15	83	19	42	37	1
County	213	144	138	2	1	3	11	133	9	32	103	69
Municipality	277	147	85	8	49	5	24	123	16	48	83	130

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.53 State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by method of attorney compensation, restriction on private practice, State, and level of government, Sept. 1, 1976—(Continued)

State and level of government	Total agencies	Number of prosecution and legal service agencies										Total agencies not responding
		Compensation of attorneys				Restriction on private practice						
		Total responding agencies	Salary	Salary and fees	Fees only	Other ^a	By titled official		By staff attorneys			
					Yes	No	Yes	No	No attorney ^b			
Utah	121	61	42	2	14	3	3	58	3	23	35	60
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
County	29	21	19	—	2	—	1	20	2	11	8	8
Municipality	91	39	22	2	12	3	2	37	—	12	27	52
Vermont	27	23	18	—	5	—	11	12	8	2	13	4
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	14	11	11	—	—	—	10	1	7	1	3	3
Municipality	12	11	6	—	5	—	—	11	—	1	10	1
Virginia	246	164	127	3	27	7	28	136	23	62	79	82
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	97	76	74	1	1	—	4	72	2	35	39	21
Municipality	148	87	52	2	26	7	23	64	20	27	40	61
Washington	156	118	92	13	12	1	35	83	21	57	40	38
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	39	32	32	—	—	—	24	8	14	16	2	7
Municipality	116	85	59	13	12	1	10	75	6	41	38	31
West Virginia	152	74	57	7	7	3	2	72	1	32	41	78
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	55	34	32	1	—	1	1	33	—	23	11	21
Municipality	96	39	24	6	7	2	—	39	—	9	30	57
Wisconsin	254	191	158	10	21	2	63	128	40	54	97	63
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	132	98	98	—	—	—	50	48	34	14	50	34
Municipality	121	92	59	10	21	2	12	80	5	40	47	29
Wyoming	42	27	22	3	2	—	1	26	1	17	9	15
State	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	23	15	15	—	—	—	—	15	—	13	2	8
Municipality	18	11	7	2	2	—	—	11	—	4	7	7

^aOther compensation includes hourly payments or other special arrangements.

^bNot applicable because there are no staff attorneys within the agency.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems*, No. SD-P-2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 34-37.

Table 1.54 *Local prosecutors with criminal jurisdiction, by selected characteristics and jurisdiction, 1976*

NOTE: Information in this table is derived primarily from questionnaires sent to the 50 State Attorney General offices, and correspondence with selected States. According to the Source, six jurisdictions (Alaska, Delaware, Guam, Rhode Island, Samoa, and the Virgin Islands) have no local prosecutors; in these jurisdictions, the Attorney General handles all prosecutions.

Jurisdiction	Title	Area of jurisdiction	Number of prosecutorial districts	Method of selection	Term (years)
Alabama	District attorney	Judicial district	37	Elected	4
Alaska	X	X	X	X	X
Arizona	County attorney	County	14	Elected	4
Arkansas	Prosecuting attorney	Judicial district	19	Elected	2
California	District attorney	County	58	Elected	4
Colorado	District attorney	Judicial district	22	Elected	4
Connecticut	States attorney	County or judicial district	9	Appointed by superior court	4
	Chief state's attorney	Statewide	1	Appointed by chief justice	4
Delaware	X	X	X	X	X
Florida	State attorney	Judicial district	20	Elected	4
Georgia	District attorney	Judicial district	43	Elected	4
Guam	X	X	X	Elected	4
Hawaii	County or city attorney	County	4	Elected or appointed	4
Idaho	Prosecuting attorney	County	44	Elected	2
Illinois	State's attorney	County	102	Elected	4
Indiana	Prosecuting attorney	Judicial district	87	Elected	4
Iowa	County attorney	County	99	Elected	2
Kansas	County attorney	County	105	Elected	2
Kentucky	County attorney	County	120	Elected	4
	Commonwealth attorney	Judicial district	56	Elected	6
Louisiana	District attorney	Judicial district	34	Elected	6
Maine	District attorney	Judicial district	8	Elected	4
Maryland	State's attorney	County and State	24	Elected	4
Massachusetts	District attorney	Judicial district	9	Elected	4
Michigan	Prosecuting attorney	County	81	Elected	4
Minnesota	County attorney	County	87	Elected	4
Mississippi	District attorney	Judicial district	20	Elected	4
	County prosecuting attorney	County	60	Elected	4
Missouri	Prosecuting attorney	County	115	Elected	2
Montana	County attorney	County	54	Elected	4
Nebraska	County attorney	County	93	Elected	4
Nevada	District attorney	County	17	Elected	4
New Hampshire	County attorney	County	10	Elected	2
New Jersey	County prosecutor	County	21	Governor with consent of Senate	5
New Mexico	District attorney	Judicial district	13	Elected	4
New York	District attorney	County	62	Elected	3
North Carolina	District attorney	Judicial district	31	Elected	4
North Dakota	State's attorney	County	53	Elected	4
Ohio	Prosecuting attorney	County	88	Elected	4
Oklahoma	District attorney	Judicial district	27	Elected	4
Oregon	District attorney	County	36	Elected	4
Pennsylvania	District attorney	County	67	Elected	4
Puerto Rico	District attorney	Judicial district	NA	Governor	NA
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X
Samoa	X	X	X	X	X
South Carolina	Solicitor	Judicial district	16	Elected	4
South Dakota	State's attorney	County	67	Elected	2
Tennessee	District attorney general	Judicial district	26	Elected	8
Texas	State's attorney	County	222	Elected	4
	District attorney	District	91	Elected	4
Utah	County attorney	County	29	Elected	4
Vermont	State's attorney	County	14	Elected	2
Virgin Islands	Assistant attorney general	Virgin Islands	X	Attorney general	Indefinite
Virginia	Commonwealth attorney	County or city	122	Elected	4
Washington	Prosecuting attorney	County	39	Elected	4
West Virginia	Prosecuting attorney	County	55	Elected	4
Wisconsin	District attorney	County	72	Elected	2
Wyoming	County and prosecuting attorney	County	23	Elected	4

Source: National Association of Attorneys General, Committee on the Office of Attorney General, *The Attorney General's Role in Prosecution* (Raleigh, N.C.: National Association of Attorneys General, 1977), pp. 2-5. Reprinted by permission.

CONTINUED

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Table 1.55 Availability of court caseload data in courts of last resort, by type and category of data, and State, 1975

NOTE: Data on statewide statistics were obtained from central sources in 44 States. Most frequently relied upon as the prime source of 1975 statistics were the annual reports published by court administrators in 42 States; included in the published annual reports were 6 from judicial councils or judicial departments whose executive secretaries are also the State court administrators in their States. These statistical reports were supplemented with other published and unpublished materials. It should be noted that there are some variations among States in case definitions, counting, and classification. In 1975, there were 53 courts of last resort in 51 jurisdictions; there are more courts than States because Oklahoma and Texas have separate courts of last resort for civil and criminal appeals. The key to the letter code indicating which information is available is as follows: B—pending at beginning of year; F—filings; D—dispositions; E—pending at end of year; BFDE—pending at beginning of year, filings, dispositions, and pending at end of year; FD—filings and dispositions; DE—dispositions and pending at end of year; and so on for the various combinations.

State	Gross volume data				Appeals			Category of data			
	Pending at beginning of year	Filings	Dispositions	Pending at end of year	Civil	Criminal	Total	Original proceedings	Requests to appeal	Rehearing requests	Other matters
Total number of courts	34	50	48	36	38	38	51	35	26	19	35
Alabama	✓	✓	✓	✓			BFDE		BFDE		BFDE
Alaska	✓	✓	✓	✓	FE	FE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE		BFDE
Arizona	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE			FD
Arkansas	✓	✓	✓	✓	BDE	BDE	BDE	D	D	D	D
California	✓	✓	✓	✓	D	FDE	FDE	FD	FD	D	D
Colorado	✓	✓	✓	✓	F	F	F	F	F		F
Connecticut	✓	✓	✓	✓	D	D	D				D
Delaware	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE				
District of Columbia	✓	✓	✓	✓	F	F	FD	FD			FD
Florida	✓	✓	✓	✓			FD	FD	FD	FDE	FD
Georgia	✓	✓	✓	✓	F	F	F		F		
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE		BFDE	BFDE
Idaho	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE		FD	FD
Illinois	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE		BFDE
Indiana	✓	✓	✓	✓							
Iowa	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE				FD
Kansas	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE			BFDE
Kentucky	✓	✓	✓	✓	F	F	F		F	FD	F
Louisiana	✓	✓	✓	✓	F	F	FD	FD		FD	FD
Maine	✓	✓	✓	✓	FDE	FDE	FDE				D
Maryland	✓	✓	✓	✓	BE	BE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE		FD
Massachusetts	✓	✓	✓	✓	FD	FD	FD	FD			FD
Michigan	✓	✓	✓	✓					BFDE		
Minnesota	✓	✓	✓	✓	D	D	D	FD	FD		D
Mississippi	✓	✓	✓	✓	BD	BD	BFDE			DE	DE
Missouri	✓	✓	✓	✓	D	D	BFDE	BFDE		BFDE	BFDE
Montana	✓	✓	✓	✓	F	F	F	F			
Nebraska	✓	✓	✓	✓			FD				
Nevada	✓	✓	✓	✓	F	F	F	F		FDE	F
New Hampshire	✓	✓	✓	✓			F	F			F
New Jersey	✓	✓	✓	✓			BFDE	BFDE	BFDE		BFDE
New Mexico	✓	✓	✓	✓	F	F	FD	FD	FD		F
New York	✓	✓	✓	✓	D	D	BFDE		FD		FD
North Carolina	✓	✓	✓	✓			FDE		FDE		FDE
North Dakota	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE		BFDE	
Ohio	✓	✓	✓	✓			FD	FD	FD		FD
Oklahoma	✓	✓	✓	✓							
Supreme Court	✓	✓	✓	✓	FD		FD	FD	FD		
Court of Criminal Appeals	✓	✓	✓	✓		FD	FD	FD			
Oregon	✓	✓	✓	✓			BFDE		BFDE	BFDE	
Pennsylvania	✓	✓	✓	✓			F		F		F
Rhode Island	✓	✓	✓	✓	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD		FD

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.55 Availability of court caseload data in courts of last resort, by type and category of data, and State, 1975—(Continued)

State	Gross volume data				Appeals			Category of data			
	Pending at beginning of year	Filings	Dispositions	Pending at end of year	Civil	Criminal	Total	Original proceedings	Requests to appeal	Rehearing requests	Other matters
South Carolina		✓			F	F	F	F			
South Dakota	✓	✓	✓	✓			FDE	FD	FD	FD	FD
Tennessee		✓	✓		F	F	FD		FD		
Texas:											
Supreme Court	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE		BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE
Court of Criminal Appeals	✓	✓	✓	✓		BFDE	BFDE	BFDE		BFDE	
Utah		✓	✓		F	F	FD				FD
Vermont	✓	✓	✓	✓	FD	FD	BFDE	BFDE		BFDE	
Virginia	✓	✓	✓	✓	F	F	BFDE	DE	BFDE	FD	
Washington	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE		
West Virginia	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE		BFDE	
Wisconsin	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	FD		FD	
Wyoming	✓	✓	✓	✓			BFDE				

Source: National Center for State Courts, National Court Statistics Project, *State Court Caseload Statistics: The State of the Art*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), Figure 27.

Table 1.56 Availability of court caseload data for criminal cases in courts of general jurisdiction, by type and category of data, and State, 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.55. The key to the letter code indicating which information is available is as follows: B—pending at beginning of year; F—filings; D—dispositions; E—pending at end of year; BFDE—pending at beginning of year, filings, dispositions and pending at end of year; FD—filings and dispositions; DE—dispositions and pending at end of year; and so on for the various combinations.

State	Gross volume data				Category of data						
	Pending at beginning of year	Filings	Dispositions	Pending at end of year	Felony	Misdemeanor	Traffic	Other criminal	Appeals	Extraordinary writs	Preliminary hearing cases
Total number of States	31	44	44	33	29	19	7	20	23	6	3
Alabama	✓	✓	✓	✓				F	F		
Alaska	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE			BFDE		
Arizona	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE					
Arkansas	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE			FD		
California	✓	✓	✓	✓							
Colorado	✓	✓	✓	✓	F			F	F		
Connecticut	✓	✓	✓	✓				BFDE			
Delaware	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE			BFDE
District of Columbia	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE				BFDE		
Florida	✓	✓	✓	✓							
Georgia	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE		BFDE			
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓	✓	FDE	FDE	FDE		FDE		FDE
Idaho	✓	✓	✓	✓	FD	FD	FD	FD			
Illinois	✓	✓	✓	✓							
Indiana	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE		BFDE			BFDE
Iowa	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE		BFDE		
Kansas	✓	✓	✓	✓				F	F		
Kentucky	✓	✓	✓	✓							
Louisiana	✓	✓	✓	✓				BFD			
Maine	✓	✓	✓	✓							
Maryland	✓	✓	✓	✓				FD	FD	FD	
Massachusetts	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE				BFDE		
Michigan	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE		F	BFDE		
Minnesota	✓	✓	✓	✓							
Mississippi	✓	✓	✓	✓				FD	FD		
Missouri	✓	✓	✓	✓		D	D			D	
Montana	✓	✓	✓	✓							
Nebraska	✓	✓	✓	✓	FD				FD		
Nevada	✓	✓	✓	✓							
New Hampshire	✓	✓	✓	✓				BFE	BFE		
New Jersey	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE				BFDE	BFDE	
New Mexico	✓	✓	✓	✓							
New York	✓	✓	✓	✓				FD			
North Carolina	✓	✓	✓	✓	F				F	F	
North Dakota	✓	✓	✓	✓							
Ohio	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE						
Oklahoma	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE		BFDE	FD	
Oregon	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE						
Pennsylvania	✓	✓	✓	✓				BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	
Rhode Island	✓	✓	✓	✓	F	F			F		

Table 1.56 Availability of court caseload data for criminal cases in courts of general jurisdiction, by type and category of data, and State, 1975—(Continued)

State	Gross volume data			Category of data							
	Pending at beginning of year	Filings	Dispositions	Pending at end of year	Felony	Misdemeanor	Traffic	Other criminal	Appeals	Extraordinary writs	Preliminary hearing cases
South Carolina											
South Dakota					D	D					
Tennessee		✓	✓	✓	FDE	FDE					
Texas	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE		BFDE		BFDE	
Utah	✓	✓	✓	✓				FD	FD		
Vermont	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE				BFDE
Virginia		✓	✓	✓	FDE	FDE					
Washington		✓	✓								
West Virginia								F	F		
Wisconsin	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE			
Wyoming		✓	✓		FD						

Source: National Center for State Courts, National Court Statistics Project, *State Court Caseload Statistics: The State of the Art*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), Figure 21.

Table 1.57 Availability of court disposition data for civil and criminal cases in courts of general jurisdiction, by type of disposition and State, 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.55. "Total conviction" refers to those States reporting the total number of convictions, as distinguished from States with data on convictions after a trial. "ARD" is the term used by Pennsylvania to refer to the diversionary disposition of criminal cases to a rehabilitation program. "No paper" is the term used by the District of Columbia to indicate that formal criminal charges were not filed in a case.

State	Type of civil disposition						Type of criminal disposition																			
	States reporting type of civil disposition data		Directed verdict	Trial	Trial or contest	States reporting type of criminal disposition data	Jury	Non-jury	Directed verdict	Trial	Trial or contest	Acquittal	Trial conviction	Total conviction	ARD (Rehabilitation program)	Dismissed	Dismissed/quashed	Dismissed/nolle prosequi	Nolle prosequi	Nolled, withdrawn, transfer	No information	No paper	Plea	Transfer	Conditional discharges	
	Jury	Non-jury																								
Total number of states	34	29	26	1	4	1	39	32	30	1	5	1	12	11	4	1	18	1	1	9	1	1	1	25	2	1
Alabama	✓					✓	✓	✓															✓			
Alaska						✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓									✓			
Arizona	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓															✓			
Arkansas	✓					✓	✓	✓															✓			
California	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓								✓							✓		✓	
Colorado																										
Connecticut	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓									✓			
Delaware						✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓									✓			
District of Columbia						✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Florida	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓					✓				✓			
Georgia																										
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓																		
Idaho ^a	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓		✓																
Illinois	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓									✓			
Indiana						✓	✓	✓																		
Iowa	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓																		
Kansas	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓									✓			
Kentucky						✓	✓	✓																		
Louisiana	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓															✓			
Maine	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓																
Maryland	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓																		
Massachusetts						✓	✓	✓		✓																
Michigan	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓																		
Minnesota	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓																		
Mississippi						✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓					✓				✓			
Missouri	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓																		
Montana																										
Nebraska																										
Nevada																										
New Hampshire	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓											✓				✓			
New Jersey	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓									✓			
New Mexico						✓	✓	✓																		
New York	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓									✓			
North Carolina	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓															✓			
North Dakota	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓															✓			
Ohio	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓																		
Oklahoma ^a	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓			✓															
Oregon	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓																		
Pennsylvania	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓							✓				✓				✓			
Rhode Island																										
South Carolina																										
South Dakota	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓									✓			
Tennessee	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓																		
Texas ^a	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓									✓			
Utah	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓															✓			
Vermont	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓																		
Virginia	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓											✓				✓			
Washington	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓																		
West Virginia																										
Wisconsin	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓				✓											✓			
Wyoming	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓															✓			

^aCourts of general jurisdiction in 3 States report separately types of disposition for juvenile cases: Texas reports jury, non-jury and directed verdicts for juvenile cases; Oklahoma and Idaho report trials.

Source: National Center for State Courts, National Court Statistics Project, *State Court Caseload Statistics: The State of the Art*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), Figure 23.

Table 1.58 *Direct current expenditure for State judicial activities, by type of court and State, fiscal year 1976*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State ^a	Total direct current expenditure	Appellate courts			Courts of general jurisdiction	Courts of limited jurisdiction	Miscellaneous
		Total	Courts of last resort	Intermediate appellate courts			
Total	\$568,409	\$112,645	\$54,635	\$58,010	\$268,362	\$100,485	\$86,917
Alabama	7,254	1,651	993	658	2,988	—	2,615
Alaska	14,660	981	981	—	8,200	2,022	3,457
Arizona	3,481	2,105	930	1,175	1,136	—	240
Arkansas	2,797	490	490	X	2,072	—	235
California	32,541	10,679	2,393	8,286	17,565	—	4,297
Colorado	19,424	1,435	732	703	15,203	1,454	1,332
Connecticut	21,314	642	642	X	8,075	9,895	2,702
Delaware	8,072	257	257	X	1,650	4,750	1,415
Florida	31,491	4,002	1,912	2,090	19,150	—	8,339
Georgia	7,441	1,971	923	1,048	4,428	—	1,042
Hawaii	10,992	666	666	X	5,002	3,651	1,673
Idaho	3,657	1,127	1,127	X	2,372	X	158
Illinois	43,557	8,183	2,987	5,196	25,921	X	9,453
Indiana	6,763	1,611	665	946	4,717	—	435
Iowa	6,732	1,264	1,264	X	4,743	X	725
Kansas	4,902	1,078	1,078	X	3,304	—	520
Kentucky	6,929	958	958	—	2,378	—	3,593
Louisiana	10,572	3,660	1,092	2,568	5,700	820	392
Maine	3,677	418	418	X	943	1,885	431
Maryland	19,899	1,782	774	1,008	3,309	13,877	931
Massachusetts	11,796	2,185	1,465	720	2,630	5,424	1,557
Michigan	17,883	5,910	1,935	3,975	3,693	4,400	3,880
Minnesota	4,435	1,541	1,541	X	2,572	—	322
Mississippi	3,136	730	730	X	2,130	—	276
Missouri	13,159	4,075	2,321	1,754	3,230	3,976	1,878
Montana	1,172	332	332	X	761	—	79
Nebraska	6,212	295	295	X	1,623	3,004	1,290
Nevada	1,663	672	672	X	856	—	135
New Hampshire	1,735	470	470	X	908	280	77
New Jersey	21,602	2,970	950	2,020	6,060	—	12,572
New Mexico	6,691	830	476	354	3,642	1,607	612
New York	54,552	16,245	2,988	13,257	18,855	6,701	12,715
North Carolina	27,104	1,402	730	672	16,958	7,199	1,545
North Dakota	1,264	668	668	X	593	—	3
Ohio	11,906	4,205	1,746	2,459	7,524	—	177
Oklahoma	6,828	1,687	1,428	259	5,107	—	34
Oregon	6,027	1,947	1,382	565	3,915	135	30
Pennsylvania	26,646	5,844	3,269	2,575	12,053	8,530	219
Rhode Island	9,432	1,390	1,390	X	3,011	3,286	1,745
South Carolina	2,038	470	470	X	1,361	—	207
South Dakota	4,265	542	542	X	3,723	X	—
Tennessee	7,367	1,745	775	970	4,689	—	933
Texas	12,776	5,337	1,780	3,557	6,928	—	511
Utah	2,478	320	320	X	1,337	819	2
Vermont	3,034	308	308	X	927	1,494	305
Virginia	15,410	1,278	1,278	X	3,207	10,868	57
Washington	4,972	2,263	1,068	1,195	1,710	—	999
West Virginia	6,755	631	631	X	1,568	4,408	148
Wisconsin	8,789	1,042	1,042	X	7,201	—	546
Wyoming	1,127	351	351	X	734	—	42

^aData are based on a field compilation from records of each State government shown; see Source for data limitations.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 211.

Table 1.59 Employment and payroll for judicial activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. Information on percent change has been excluded from this table by SOURCEBOOK staff. For data required to compute percentages based on total criminal justice full-time equivalent employees and total criminal justice payroll, see Table 1.21. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
States-local, total	99,708	\$79,950	103,169	\$86,700	109,213	\$98,597	118,395	\$114,300	124,712	\$128,004	129,958	\$140,734
States	19,856	23,175	20,372	23,878	22,977	29,201	23,939	33,220	25,578	37,372	27,516	42,786
Local, total	79,852	56,775	82,797	62,821	86,236	69,396	94,456	81,080	99,132	90,632	102,442	97,948
Counties	56,421	37,947	58,880	42,438	61,814	47,182	68,727	56,425	72,761	64,488	75,941	70,654
Municipalities	23,431	18,828	23,917	20,383	24,422	22,214	25,729	24,655	26,371	26,144	26,501	27,294
Alabama	1,666	1,080	1,386	1,002	1,594	1,115	1,690	1,251	1,803	1,528	1,932	1,737
State	332	354	209	290	258	309	296	341	326	428	363	476
Local, total	1,334	752	1,177	712	1,336	806	1,394	910	1,476	1,100	1,569	1,261
Counties	1,217	683	1,075	643	1,209	721	1,232	791	1,344	994	1,412	1,135
Municipalities	117	69	102	69	127	84	162	110	132	106	157	126
Alaska	368	415	352	470	377	451	394	502	462	709	538	906
State	336	394	336	458	353	432	371	483	456	703	534	903
Local, total	32	21	16	12	24	19	23	20	6	5	4	2
Boroughs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	32	21	16	12	24	19	23	20	6	5	4	2
Arizona	1,239	786	1,218	838	1,313	1,011	1,399	1,160	1,483	1,315	1,596	1,561
State	281	279	118	122	129	165	132	189	145	227	164	255
Local, total	958	559	1,100	716	1,184	846	1,267	971	1,338	1,089	1,432	1,306
Counties	804	457	933	588	994	693	1,079	807	1,127	901	1,232	1,106
Municipalities	154	102	167	128	190	153	188	163	211	187	200	200
Arkansas	477	316	680	405	580	392	568	398	709	540	718	628
State	81	105	90	125	83	135	85	139	88	155	131	238
Local, total	396	212	590	280	497	257	483	259	621	385	587	391
Counties	276	134	452	201	360	172	364	190	491	298	454	301
Municipalities	120	77	138	79	137	85	119	68	130	87	133	90
California	9,030	8,973	9,755	10,394	10,455	11,750	12,170	14,429	12,932	16,840	13,462	18,790
State	763	1,664	767	1,452	798	1,679	835	1,940	906	2,347	938	2,667
Local, total	8,267	7,620	8,988	8,942	9,657	10,071	11,335	12,488	12,026	14,493	12,524	16,123
Counties	7,732	7,054	8,446	8,349	9,095	9,422	10,741	11,804	11,452	13,788	11,977	15,390
Municipalities	535	565	542	593	562	649	594	684	574	705	547	733
Colorado	1,318	1,019	1,459	1,168	1,524	1,320	1,572	1,686	1,692	1,812	1,751	2,031
State	878	717	1,042	858	1,077	967	1,067	1,240	1,082	1,258	1,146	1,429
Local, total	440	302	417	310	447	353	505	437	610	554	605	602
Counties	120	71	92	56	85	56	94	63	180	147	166	148
Municipalities	320	231	325	254	362	297	411	374	430	407	439	454
Connecticut	1,201	999	970	831	1,194	1,073	1,036	1,057	1,125	1,174	1,115	1,142
State	1,200	997	967	829	1,189	1,069	1,031	1,054	1,121	1,169	1,112	1,137
Local, total	1	1	3	2	5	4	5	4	4	5	3	4
Municipalities	1	1	3	2	5	4	5	4	4	5	3	4
Delaware	545	368	621	467	616	480	587	502	645	610	711	738
State	398	288	462	372	486	395	454	395	492	485	536	587
Local, total	147	80	159	95	130	84	133	107	153	125	175	151
Counties	119	57	120	64	88	51	93	64	106	80	123	104
Municipalities	28	23	39	31	42	33	40	43	47	45	52	46

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.59 *Employment and payroll for judicial activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
District of Columbia:												
Local, total	894	\$922	793	\$823	994	\$1,065	1,004	\$1,178	917	\$1,184	773	\$1,184
Florida	4,592	3,395	4,426	3,405	5,674	4,924	5,640	5,170	5,389	5,224	5,803	5,707
State	350	590	349	587	1,192	1,831	1,301	1,978	1,160	1,961	1,185	2,049
Local, total	4,242	2,812	4,077	2,819	4,482	3,093	4,339	3,192	4,229	3,263	4,618	3,658
Counties	3,362	2,219	3,400	2,328	3,926	2,721	3,762	2,772	3,630	2,786	3,998	3,144
Municipalities	880	593	677	491	556	371	577	420	599	477	620	514
Georgia	2,207	1,394	2,222	1,582	2,267	1,749	2,461	2,016	2,478	2,235	2,673	2,509
State	248	244	357	359	378	430	410	482	342	509	368	573
Local, total	1,959	1,186	1,865	1,223	1,889	1,319	2,051	1,535	2,136	1,726	2,305	1,936
Counties	1,732	1,019	1,619	1,046	1,646	1,131	1,801	1,335	1,881	1,498	2,035	1,696
Municipalities	227	167	246	177	243	188	250	200	255	228	270	240
Hawaii	563	433	450	411	479	474	503	528	534	604	594	752
State	563	433	450	411	479	474	503	528	534	604	594	752
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	306	188	348	276	366	291	414	359	454	410	438	440
State	74	86	131	181	155	193	166	227	180	254	165	262
Local, total	232	102	217	95	211	98	248	132	274	156	273	178
Counties	216	91	201	85	204	93	241	128	271	154	255	164
Municipalities	16	11	16	10	7	4	7	4	3	2	18	14
Illinois	6,088	4,859	6,206	5,334	5,946	5,556	6,336	6,127	6,458	7,143	6,623	7,279
State	1,208	1,856	1,232	1,970	1,283	2,128	1,328	2,276	1,373	2,893	1,562	3,109
Local, total	4,880	3,143	4,974	3,364	4,663	3,428	5,008	3,851	5,085	4,250	5,061	4,170
Counties	4,870	3,138	4,968	3,360	4,657	3,422	4,995	3,843	5,051	4,223	5,031	4,145
Municipalities	10	5	6	4	6	6	13	8	34	27	30	25
Indiana	1,857	1,133	1,942	1,261	2,034	1,377	2,223	1,530	2,308	1,769	2,649	2,164
State	240	352	268	337	278	354	305	377	294	459	387	598
Local, total	1,617	839	1,674	924	1,756	1,024	1,918	1,153	2,014	1,310	2,262	1,566
Counties	998	489	1,120	615	1,087	622	1,180	710	1,326	862	1,541	1,060
Municipalities	619	350	554	308	669	401	738	443	688	449	721	506
Iowa	994	680	886	627	866	705	1,047	967	1,142	1,191	1,160	1,285
State	123	178	132	194	136	247	225	403	229	468	241	517
Local, total	871	503	754	433	730	458	822	564	913	723	919	769
Counties	605	333	511	272	708	446	812	559	913	723	919	769
Municipalities	266	170	243	161	22	12	10	5	—	—	—	—
Kansas	895	576	946	608	1,047	706	1,217	871	1,334	1,040	1,398	1,144
State	158	188	165	197	178	219	180	254	191	296	217	318
Local, total	737	388	781	411	869	487	1,037	617	1,143	744	1,181	826
Counties	651	333	670	339	758	409	893	521	1,000	643	1,035	711
Municipalities	86	55	111	72	111	78	144	97	143	101	146	115
Kentucky	933	644	833	602	1,199	850	1,263	978	1,604	1,348	1,584	1,468
State	162	226	174	245	294	317	141	257	284	423	380	597
Local, total	771	418	659	356	905	533	1,122	721	1,320	925	1,204	871
Counties	675	351	556	280	798	449	999	621	1,082	743	983	700
Municipalities	96	67	103	76	107	83	123	100	238	182	221	171

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.59 *Employment and payroll for judicial activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Louisiana	2,339	\$1,306	2,245	\$1,457	2,352	\$1,693	2,572	\$1,943	2,664	\$2,108	2,959	\$2,697
State	371	403	359	422	368	429	323	462	345	494	374	820
Local, total	1,968	952	1,886	1,035	1,984	1,195	2,249	1,482	2,319	1,614	2,585	1,877
Parishes	883	399	1,025	526	930	577	1,231	806	1,222	852	1,318	958
Municipalities	1,085	553	861	510	1,054	618	1,018	676	1,097	762	1,267	919
Maine	296	189	304	196	337	247	366	276	357	293	352	312
State	151	125	179	141	183	174	200	191	208	211	274	265
Local, total	145	63	125	55	154	74	166	85	149	82	78	47
Counties	145	63	125	55	153	73	164	83	147	80	78	47
Municipalities	—	—	(^b)	(^b)	1	1	2	1	2	1	—	—
Maryland	1,703	1,421	1,703	1,485	1,947	1,879	2,116	2,174	2,134	2,416	2,061	2,634
State	827	797	893	860	989	1,085	1,059	1,232	1,098	1,390	1,140	1,669
Local, total	876	624	810	626	958	794	1,057	942	1,036	1,026	921	965
Counties	413	298	448	361	563	493	665	614	633	641	520	564
Municipalities	463	326	362	265	395	301	392	329	403	385	401	401
Massachusetts	2,533	2,159	2,898	2,552	2,921	2,791	3,253	3,308	3,488	3,578	3,459	3,694
State	459	505	504	523	533	614	574	720	600	736	632	817
Local, total	2,074	1,654	2,394	2,030	2,388	2,177	2,679	2,587	2,888	2,842	2,827	2,877
Counties	1,318	1,001	1,535	1,239	1,618	1,389	1,846	1,702	1,907	1,817	1,862	1,822
Municipalities	756	653	859	790	770	788	833	885	981	1,025	965	1,055
Michigan	5,056	4,126	5,139	4,561	5,235	5,133	5,608	5,799	5,925	6,490	6,118	7,199
State	466	907	461	805	515	927	525	958	590	1,086	658	1,322
Local, total	4,590	3,362	4,678	3,755	4,720	4,206	5,083	4,841	5,335	5,404	5,460	5,877
Counties	3,525	2,574	3,447	2,781	3,541	3,162	3,824	3,636	4,111	4,137	4,222	4,491
Municipalities	1,065	788	1,231	974	1,179	1,043	1,259	1,205	1,224	1,267	1,238	1,386
Minnesota	1,210	1,066	1,339	1,264	1,440	1,429	1,547	1,569	1,685	1,937	1,717	2,087
State	122	207	124	241	135	281	127	261	139	305	144	304
Local, total	1,088	884	1,215	1,023	1,305	1,149	1,420	1,308	1,546	1,631	1,573	1,783
Counties	937	759	1,101	918	1,204	1,040	1,348	1,229	1,542	1,628	1,573	1,783
Municipalities	151	125	114	105	101	108	72	80	4	3	—	—
Mississippi	488	350	562	391	547	409	627	522	754	625	829	715
State	94	138	102	149	100	148	107	197	116	221	117	225
Local, total	394	212	460	242	447	260	520	325	638	404	712	490
Counties	334	177	436	226	384	224	469	294	575	362	652	441
Municipalities	60	35	24	16	63	36	51	31	63	42	60	49
Missouri	2,344	1,413	2,498	1,682	2,544	1,936	2,877	2,257	3,025	2,541	3,114	2,724
State	491	430	720	616	725	781	845	900	883	1,032	935	1,087
Local, total	1,853	998	1,778	1,065	1,819	1,154	2,032	1,357	2,142	1,510	2,179	1,636
Counties	1,247	651	1,133	645	1,128	676	1,357	863	1,468	989	1,494	1,085
Municipalities	606	348	645	421	691	478	675	495	674	521	685	551
Montana	262	179	307	197	331	242	362	286	402	324	386	351
State	46	68	46	68	49	70	47	82	49	87	53	89
Local, total	216	111	261	129	282	172	315	204	353	237	333	262
Counties	190	91	236	111	260	153	287	183	321	210	301	231
Municipalities	26	20	25	18	22	19	28	21	32	27	32	31

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.59 *Employment and payroll for judicial activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Nebraska	634	\$412	628	\$467	753	\$595	804	\$691	867	\$832	848	\$868
State	109	160	128	162	425	384	459	439	431	488	437	515
Local, total	525	276	500	305	328	212	345	251	436	344	411	353
Counties	434	215	402	239	235	154	248	175	339	259	297	251
Municipalities	91	61	98	66	93	57	97	76	97	85	114	102
Nevada	266	212	298	252	293	265	361	349	418	428	474	518
State	41	64	47	75	48	78	56	90	62	114	70	133
Local, total	225	148	251	177	245	187	305	260	356	314	404	385
Counties	182	111	191	128	177	130	225	190	272	239	304	289
Municipalities	43	37	60	48	68	57	80	70	84	74	100	97
New Hampshire	205	166	264	214	244	234	258	246	333	311	346	330
State	62	73	75	86	72	97	73	104	85	124	85	121
Local, total	143	93	189	128	172	138	185	143	248	187	261	210
Counties	71	48	95	68	73	48	83	63	137	104	135	113
Municipalities	72	46	94	60	99	90	102	80	111	83	126	97
New Jersey	4,366	3,412	4,813	3,901	4,869	4,233	5,198	4,931	5,443	5,303	5,446	5,549
State	570	703	629	775	699	985	799	1,145	810	1,130	799	1,167
Local, total	3,796	2,709	4,184	3,125	4,170	3,248	4,399	3,786	4,633	4,173	4,647	4,382
Counties	2,753	2,122	3,050	2,452	3,116	2,582	3,121	2,961	3,183	3,198	3,274	3,348
Municipalities	1,043	587	1,134	673	1,054	666	1,278	825	1,450	974	1,373	1,035
New Mexico	396	273	499	346	483	352	537	424	618	529	622	733
State	307	214	394	282	386	292	415	340	487	424	479	621
Local, total	89	59	105	64	97	60	122	84	131	105	143	112
Counties	28	20	16	10	14	9	29	24	23	18	23	18
Municipalities	61	39	89	54	83	50	93	59	108	86	120	94
New York	10,829	11,847	11,715	13,562	12,011	14,549	12,678	16,795	12,889	17,410	12,969	17,480
State	1,673	2,571	1,587	2,730	1,644	2,898	1,815	3,766	1,951	3,887	2,039	4,090
Local, total	9,156	9,277	10,128	10,832	10,367	11,651	10,863	13,029	10,938	13,523	10,930	13,390
Counties	2,957	2,648	3,015	2,997	3,044	3,114	3,496	3,833	3,712	4,265	3,747	4,454
Municipalities	6,199	6,629	7,113	7,835	7,323	8,538	7,367	9,196	7,226	9,258	7,183	8,936
North Carolina	2,150	1,361	2,216	1,480	2,272	1,679	2,486	1,951	2,670	2,143	2,903	3,006
State	2,028	1,299	2,093	1,410	2,126	1,593	2,122	1,686	2,210	1,804	2,307	2,525
Local, total	122	62	123	70	146	86	364	265	460	339	596	481
Counties	102	54	111	65	146	86	364	265	460	339	596	481
Municipalities	20	8	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	249	161	297	188	287	211	320	249	345	301	335	309
State	48	57	52	59	52	74	54	80	64	100	52	93
Local, total	201	104	245	129	235	136	266	170	281	201	283	216
Counties	182	90	225	114	216	120	246	151	256	175	256	189
Municipalities	19	15	20	16	19	16	20	19	25	26	27	27
Ohio	6,340	4,012	6,257	4,240	6,833	4,905	7,256	5,733	7,220	6,224	7,583	6,607
State	407	655	334	444	332	459	400	712	373	744	397	741
Local, total	5,933	3,582	5,923	3,796	6,501	4,447	6,856	5,020	6,847	5,479	7,186	5,865
Counties	4,304	2,462	4,184	2,588	4,719	3,102	4,920	3,439	4,801	3,723	5,106	3,988
Municipalities	1,629	1,121	1,739	1,208	1,782	1,344	1,936	1,580	2,046	1,756	2,080	1,877

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.59 *Employment and payroll for judicial activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Oklahoma	1,208	\$830	979	\$721	1,028	\$800	1,161	\$938	1,238	\$1,052	1,331	\$1,159
State	373	406	381	401	386	429	405	501	425	530	450	570
Local, total	835	425	598	320	642	371	756	437	813	522	881	589
Counties	720	352	461	232	497	272	605	331	634	391	677	434
Municipalities	115	73	137	88	145	99	151	106	179	131	204	156
Oregon	1,060	856	1,099	917	1,046	920	1,119	1,089	1,286	1,288	1,339	1,465
State	162	248	170	264	198	330	196	369	217	425	233	492
Local, total	898	608	929	653	848	590	923	720	1,069	863	1,106	973
Counties	762	510	845	604	753	533	818	654	949	785	984	889
Municipalities	136	98	84	50	95	57	105	66	120	78	122	83
Pennsylvania	6,842	5,125	7,211	5,646	7,796	6,855	8,339	7,663	8,981	8,398	9,131	9,619
State	934	1,156	1,063	1,373	1,629	1,781	1,070	1,887	1,085	1,921	1,132	2,339
Local, total	5,908	3,969	6,148	4,273	6,767	5,074	7,269	5,775	7,896	6,477	7,999	7,280
Counties	3,250	1,790	3,671	2,115	3,926	2,382	4,063	2,690	4,545	3,194	4,710	3,587
Municipalities	2,658	2,178	2,477	2,158	2,841	2,692	3,206	3,086	3,351	3,283	3,289	3,693
Rhode Island	435	301	415	352	454	392	481	463	478	489	524	555
State	404	285	390	337	421	372	447	442	438	464	487	530
Local, total	31	16	25	14	33	19	34	21	40	25	37	25
Municipalities	31	16	25	14	33	19	34	21	40	25	37	25
South Carolina	796	529	943	630	946	667	1,159	889	1,253	968	1,283	1,117
State	58	92	59	89	63	101	88	127	87	132	116	191
Local, total	738	438	884	541	883	566	1,071	763	1,166	836	1,167	926
Counties	700	412	843	505	830	524	988	702	1,072	768	1,071	848
Municipalities	38	26	41	36	53	42	83	60	94	68	96	78
South Dakota	181	130	202	158	200	170	251	219	392	432	450	378
State	30	45	35	49	39	60	43	77	376	338	426	359
Local, total	151	86	167	109	161	110	208	143	16	94	24	19
Counties	131	74	146	94	136	92	177	125	16	93	23	18
Municipalities	20	12	21	15	25	18	31	18	—	1	1	—
Tennessee	1,464	1,004	1,692	1,158	1,899	1,352	2,153	1,827	2,199	1,967	2,282	2,231
State	222	229	268	256	310	285	312	471	322	495	350	604
Local, total	1,242	776	1,424	902	1,589	1,067	1,841	1,356	1,877	1,473	1,932	1,627
Counties	894	523	1,004	620	1,134	734	1,291	928	1,359	1,046	1,418	1,172
Municipalities	348	253	420	282	455	333	550	428	518	427	514	455
Texas	4,772	3,164	4,963	3,397	5,416	4,035	6,200	4,790	6,567	5,569	7,227	6,396
State	436	€20	420	645	430	772	447	786	458	962	467	1,027
Local, total	4,336	2,599	4,543	2,752	4,986	3,263	5,753	4,004	6,109	4,607	6,760	5,369
Counties	3,583	2,164	3,735	2,267	4,137	2,717	4,822	3,380	5,082	3,869	5,691	4,531
Municipalities	753	434	808	485	849	546	931	624	1,027	738	1,069	838
Utah	267	202	276	224	360	288	372	321	505	451	575	547
State	116	110	109	116	110	128	113	135	116	161	120	182
Local, total	151	92	167	109	250	160	259	186	389	290	455	365
Counties	39	24	40	25	115	64	109	82	199	152	251	211
Municipalities	112	68	127	83	135	96	150	104	190	138	204	153

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.59 Employment and payroll for judicial activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Vermont	165	\$140	180	\$154	179	\$173	197	\$195	174	\$181	197	\$201
State	164	138	170	148	172	170	180	186	156	170	166	181
Local, total	1	1	10	5	7	4	17	9	18	11	31	21
Counties	1	1	10	5	7	4	17	9	18	11	31	21
Municipalities	—	1	—	(^b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	2,049	1,372	1,891	1,378	1,760	1,614	1,920	1,860	2,438	2,376	2,797	2,794
State	529	504	601	482	936	1,020	1,031	1,189	1,397	1,505	1,624	1,761
Local, total	1,520	916	1,290	895	824	594	889	672	1,041	871	1,173	1,032
Counties	378	259	444	312	388	289	473	362	568	495	689	637
Municipalities	1,142	657	846	584	436	305	416	310	473	376	484	396
Washington	1,417	984	1,486	1,134	1,583	1,304	1,703	1,491	1,719	1,713	1,805	1,899
State	204	241	207	221	214	257	224	281	227	343	251	368
Local, total	1,213	786	1,279	914	1,369	1,047	1,479	1,210	1,492	1,370	1,554	1,530
Counties	990	645	1,034	743	1,090	850	1,217	1,004	1,263	1,142	1,321	1,304
Municipalities	223	141	245	171	279	197	262	205	229	228	233	227
West Virginia	459	296	519	337	499	354	678	484	673	478	818	692
State	95	107	90	106	91	124	93	128	96	128	216	307
Local, total	364	197	429	232	408	229	585	356	577	350	602	385
Counties	351	189	408	220	379	214	561	339	547	329	572	362
Municipalities	13	8	21	11	29	15	24	17	30	20	30	23
Wisconsin	1,627	1,344	1,693	1,452	1,652	1,540	1,729	1,717	1,886	1,991	1,915	2,191
State	423	622	394	506	405	588	413	632	424	700	412	718
Local, total	1,204	791	1,299	945	1,247	952	1,316	1,086	1,462	1,291	1,503	1,473
Counties	1,161	756	1,210	903	1,178	908	1,262	1,044	1,407	1,249	1,424	1,410
Municipalities	43	35	89	42	69	43	54	42	55	42	79	64
Wyoming	127	86	145	104	165	131	183	139	216	182	245	210
State	39	44	39	50	46	70	47	71	50	81	51	85
Local, total	88	42	106	54	119	61	136	68	166	101	194	125
Counties	79	35	91	46	102	51	115	57	139	84	160	105
Municipalities	9	7	15	8	17	10	21	11	27	16	34	20

^aData for municipalities, and the local governments totals which include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see Source for data limitations.

^bLess than half the unit of measurement shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971–1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 66, 68, 70, 72.

Table 1.60 Salaries of judges of appellate and general trial courts and date of last salary change, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1978

NOTE: The salaries reported for the highest appellate courts refer to salaries paid to associate justices, as opposed to chief justices for the highest court and intermediate appellate courts. National averages for the highest and general trial courts are based on figures for the 50 States. For intermediate appellate courts, the average is based on the 27 States that have such courts. Salaries including supplements are shown in parentheses immediately beneath the figures for State-paid salaries.

Jurisdiction	Type of court			Date of last salary change
	Highest court	Intermediate appellate court	General trial court	
Alabama	\$33,500	\$33,000	\$25,000 (36,700)	1/20/75
Alaska	52,992	X	48,576	7/1/75
Arizona	37,000	35,000	33,000	1/6/75
Arkansas	34,308	X	31,914	7/1/77
California	62,935	59,002	49,166	9/1/76
Colorado	40,000	37,000	33,000	7/1/76
Connecticut	36,000	X	34,500	1/3/73
Delaware	42,000	X	39,000	7/1/75
Florida	43,200	41,000	38,900	9/1/77
Georgia	40,000	39,500	32,500 (45,200)	7/1/74
Hawaii	45,000	X	42,500	1/1/76
Idaho	31,500	X	28,500	7/1/76
Illinois	50,000	45,000	42,500	7/1/75
Indiana	38,100	38,100	26,500 to 31,500	6/1/75
Iowa	45,000	42,500	40,000	7/1/77
Kansas	34,000	33,000	30,500	1/10/77
Kentucky	39,000	37,000	35,000	6/30/76
Louisiana	50,000	47,500	42,500	8/1/75
Maine	29,000	X	28,500	7/1/77
Maryland	46,400	43,500	41,200	7/1/77
Massachusetts	43,078	39,986	38,379	1/1/78
Michigan	53,000	48,500	29,100 (47,880)	1/1/78
Minnesota	49,000	X	42,000	7/1/77
Mississippi	34,000	X	30,000	7/1/74
Missouri	50,000	47,500	45,000	1/1/78
Montana	36,000	X	35,000	7/1/77
Nebraska	39,750	X	36,500 (38,000)	1/1/77
Nevada	35,000	X	30,000	1/1/75
New Hampshire	38,500	X	37,500	6/17/77
New Jersey	56,000	53,000	48,000	1/1/78
New Mexico	36,348	34,720	33,635	7/1/77
New York	60,575	51,627	48,998	7/1/74
North Carolina	43,408	40,862	35,758	7/1/77
North Dakota	36,800	X	34,500	7/1/77
Ohio	40,000	37,000	23,500 to 34,000	11/16/73
Oklahoma	38,000	35,000	21,000 to 32,000	7/1/76
Oregon	41,856	40,860	37,968	7/1/77
Pennsylvania	55,000	53,000	45,000	7/1/76
Rhode Island	36,300	X	34,100	6/20/76
South Carolina	45,000	X	45,000	7/1/77
South Dakota	32,000	X	30,000	7/1/77
Tennessee	50,391	46,192	41,993	7/1/77
Texas	49,800	43,900 (48,800)	34,500 (47,800)	9/1/77

Table 1.60 *Salaries of judges of appellate and general trial courts and date of last salary change, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1978—(Continued)*

Jurisdiction	Type of court			Date of last salary change
	Highest court	Intermediate appellate court	General trial court	
Utah	\$35,500	X	\$33,500	5/10/77
Vermont	31,750	X	30,000	7/3/77
Virginia	45,000	X	42,000	7/1/77
Washington	45,000	42,000	39,000	7/1/77
West Virginia	35,000	X	31,500	7/1/76
Wisconsin	46,368	X	31,440	1/1/78
Wyoming	32,500	X	(42,957) 30,000	7/1/75
National average	42,017	42,416	36,593	X
District of Columbia	51,750	X	49,050	2/20/77
Federal System	72,000	57,500	54,500	3/1/77
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	32,000	X	26,000	7/31/74

Source: National Center for State Courts, *Survey of Judicial Salaries* (Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1978), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.61 Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts, by district, years ending June 30, 1969-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.39. For the years ending June 30, 1976 and 1977, U.S. District Courts have included 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 (P.L. 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 and 1977 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 and 1977 data more comparable to previous years' data that did not include most minor offense cases.

District	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
FIRST CIRCUIT									
Maine	57	93	143	126	91	89	103	80	74
Massachusetts	53	69	90	108	62	63	100	78	62
New Hampshire	57	90	80	74	65	48	56	41	30
Rhode Island	41	39	41	59	57	63	77	49	46
Puerto Rico	128	80	59	136	87	62	92	71	68
SECOND CIRCUIT									
Connecticut	66	66	72	85	90	91	85	76	52
New York:									
North	72	74	72	154	122	84	64	65	67
East	58	72	144	158	126	99	99	95	83
South	42	34	30	55	46	42	49	47	43
West	84	67	65	81	196	109	95	76	62
Vermont	16	29	32	51	49	69	53	40	41
THIRD CIRCUIT									
Delaware	23	24	26	43	37	32	64	47	45
New Jersey	70	54	78	79	75	57	70	53	66
Pennsylvania:									
East	33	35	42	38	37	37	41	39	29
Middle	50	41	39	48	58	68	49	46	54
West	39	32	29	33	31	38	38	33	30
Virgin Islands	227	134	111	163	120	133	102	245	199
FOURTH CIRCUIT									
Maryland	109	71	71	90	91	101	124	99	82
North Carolina:									
East	149	118	100	117	107	121	104	125	134
Middle	138	131	155	175	192	174	206	164	154
West	155	149	152	178	120	141	158	133	101
South Carolina	65	62	66	97	78	92	116	81	69
Virginia:									
East	129	131	161	163	151	159	180	141	102
West	77	86	120	120	110	127	162	110	96
West Virginia:									
North	109	112	89	76	73	57	46	46	70
South	122	77	85	70	70	74	96	101	84
FIFTH CIRCUIT									
Alabama:									
North	136	88	95	107	96	109	128	145	144
Middle	126	125	116	155	161	121	147	117	88
South	113	48	48	67	70	62	78	80	83
Florida:									
North	102	125	127	124	132	124	105	102	70
Middle	109	95	113	112	111	112	106	87	81
South	318	238	279	275	310	290	120	119	115
Georgia:									
North	167	102	103	126	123	121	106	84	85
Middle	107	157	158	148	127	125	106	86	116
South	233	188	138	179	152	143	285	340	109
Louisiana:									
East	60	56	59	63	69	66	83	47	77
Middle	X	X	X	102	97	96	86	77	104
West	111	167	96	65	66	71	104	123	53
Mississippi:									
North	78	66	69	43	62	50	73	40	57
South	43	56	52	47	56	32	40	35	51
Texas:									
North	111	103	99	119	109	112	113	100	64
East	96	55	46	69	55	68	58	57	64
South	273	291	374	411	202	140	135	159	141
West	448	417	384	674	227	250	220	153	161
Canal Zone	103	128	187	296	295	384	409	322	275
SIXTH CIRCUIT									
Kentucky:									
East	200	145	159	187	212	184	178	93	90
West	99	78	66	108	117	116	116	117	122
Michigan:									
East	79	88	102	144	166	162	172	140	118
West	55	81	79	176	162	105	141	131	120

Table 1.61 Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts, by district, years ending June 30, 1976-77—(Continued)

District	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Ohio:									
North	67	104	113	125	113	98	100	94	79
South	96	81	69	94	72	57	77	75	67
Tennessee:									
East	95	122	90	89	98	92	70	55	71
Middle	123	135	126	149	144	163	157	132	84
West	119	103	86	102	91	74	65	57	61
SEVENTH CIRCUIT									
Illinois:									
North	69	48	73	73	74	65	62	68	59
East	48	93	100	88	131	81	104	74	68
South	81	94	90	89	89	104	74	46	47
Indiana:									
North	59	84	83	95	120	124	150	107	80
South	82	101	120	110	90	86	74	62	54
Wisconsin:									
East	52	66	59	73	99	66	90	53	70
West	70	141	141	140	94	112	90	98	90
EIGHTH CIRCUIT									
Arkansas:									
East	99	145	107	137	138	133	171	128	125
West	70	58	40	44	45	42	59	42	34
Iowa:									
North	52	37	54	68	44	59	80	53	90
South	56	67	86	76	85	95	107	101	61
Minnesota	57	83	106	187	102	96	97	61	74
Missouri:									
East	97	75	103	77	97	78	96	67	82
West	78	89	109	142	139	177	307	73	58
Nebraska	92	75	67	70	74	70	72	46	48
North Dakota	57	37	42	58	39	78	50	59	70
South Dakota	67	81	96	70	128	159	211	200	173
NINTH CIRCUIT									
Alaska	76	74	77	125	122	153	117	85	78
Arizona	210	214	286	290	305	246	274	252	221
California:									
North	98	82	111	131	75	63	75	59	66
East	206	221	321	303	323	309	400	288	178
Central	152	134	137	141	136	109	124	109	98
South	1,460	565	470	374	409	502	479	286	197
Hawaii	57	97	81	92	98	83	80	72	304 ^a
Idaho	80	63	55	47	49	51	67	57	70
Montana	104	105	103	108	99	77	87	96	107
Nevada	146	122	95	102	97	119	130	130	98
Oregon	107	133	96	106	86	86	104	84	90
Washington:									
East	62	104	101	64	98	84	141	84	107
West	96	104	122	127	132	132	161	117	112
Guam	32	51	60	52	63	104	34	32	24
TENTH CIRCUIT									
Colorado	148	91	81	103	100	129	101	73	87
Kansas	88	112	113	110	114	112	106	112	99
New Mexico	157	111	99	101	166	129	128	101	85
Oklahoma:									
North	69	100	72	128	94	106	120	116	96
East	67	43	45	37	50	47	39	40	55
West	82	128	95	118	94	84	95	81	103
Utah	83	68	51	79	54	57	72	75	74
Wyoming	69	158	173	140	113	115	133	107	143
District of Columbia	147	144	154	174	89	56	59	56	53

^aIncluded 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.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Management Statistics for United States Courts, 1974 and 1977* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.62 *Judicial and administrative personnel of the Federal courts, by type of activity and level of court, on June 30, 1972-77*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.39.

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Judges:						
Circuit	91	93	95	96	94	87
District	388	384	378	383	375	373
Special courts	21	20	21	21	21	19
Territorial courts	4	4	4	4	4	3
Retired/resigned	154	159	169	163	166	181
Total	658	660	667	667	660	663
Circuit executives:						
Circuit executives	4	8	9	9	9	10
Staff to circuit executives	1	8	8	10	15	11
Secretaries to judges	506	532	547	568	533	510
Secretary-law clerks to judges	1	1	1	1	1	1
Secretaries to retired judges	112	129	120	128	155	153
Court (staff) secretaries	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	41	56
Law clerks to judges	554	541	586	638	607	598
Law clerks to retired judges	84	109	113	105	124	148
Senior law clerks	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	32	11
Court (staff) law clerks	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	20	80
Total personnel for clerks' offices	1,864	1,952	2,140	2,246	2,557	2,788
Members of probation staffs:						
Probation officers	618	784	1,124	1,423	1,522	1,632
Probation officers' assistants	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	19	30
Pretrial services officers	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	79	86
Clerks	460	558	744	952	1,010	1,105
Total	1,078	1,342	1,868	2,375	2,630	2,853
Members of bankruptcy staffs:						
Referees	203	201	212	210	224	228
Clerks	883	901	1,844	796	1,070	1,077
Total	1,086	1,102	1,056	1,006	1,294	1,305
U.S. magistrates:						
U.S. magistrates	518	514	517	452	450	454
Staff to U.S. magistrates	137	162	163	211	285	298
Federal public defenders and assistants	43	56	72	94	111	124
Staff to Federal public defenders	41	45	69	90	118	121
Court criers (including court crier-law clerks)	401	410	430	442	435	411
Court reporters	410	403	399	394	390	403
Court reporter/secretaries	1	1	1	1	1	1
Supporting personnel of the special courts	222	227	212	216	220	222
Miscellaneous personnel in the District of Columbia	83	57	26	30	23	24
Messengers	15	14	10	10	9	8
Librarians	34	34	36	39	40	48
Nurses	3	3	3	3	3	3
Interpreters	9	10	9	10	12	12
Temporary emergency Court of Appeals	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	5	3
Members of the staff of the Administrative Office	258	272	279	337	437	408
Members of the staff of the Federal Judicial Center	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	98
Total ^d	8,123	8,592	9,371	10,082	11,217	11,825

^aPosition was not counted separately in previous years.

^bPosition was created by Speedy Trial Act.

^cIn 1976, this total was included in the members of the staff of the Administrative Office total.

^dPermanent and temporary personnel are included in the above totals.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1973*, pp. VII-3, VII-4; *1974*, pp. III-1, III-2; *1975*, pp. V-2, V-3; *1977 (Preliminary Report)*, p. 27 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.63 Number and term of judges of appellate and major trial courts, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1977

NOTE: These data were derived from a mail survey conducted by the Council of State Governments.

State or other jurisdiction	Appellate courts						Major trial courts	Number of judges	Term (in years)
	Court of last resort	Number of judges	Term (in years)	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	108	6
Alaska	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	Superior courts	20	6
Arizona	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	12	6	Superior courts	73	4
Arkansas	Supreme Court	7	8	X	X	X	Chancery and probate courts	27	6
California	Supreme Court	7	12	Courts of Appeal	56	12	Circuit courts Superior courts	29 542	4 6
Colorado	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	10	8	District Court	99	6
Connecticut	Supreme Court	6 ^a	8	X	X	X	Superior Court	112 ^a	8
Delaware	Supreme Court	3	12	X	X	X	Court of Chancery	3	12
Florida	Supreme Court	7	6	District courts of appeal	28	6	Superior Court	11	12
Georgia	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	9	6	Circuit courts Superior courts	287 86	6 4 to 8
Hawaii	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	Circuit courts	18	10
Idaho	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	District courts	27	4
Illinois	Supreme Court	7	10	Appellate Court	34 ^b	10	Circuit courts	650 ^c	6 ^c
Indiana	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	9	10	Circuit courts Superior courts Criminal courts	88 80 4	6 6 4
Iowa	Supreme Court	9	8	Court of Appeals	5	6	District Court	299 ^d	6 ^d
Kansas	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	7	4	District courts	209 ^e	4
Kentucky	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	14	8	Circuit courts	87	8
Louisiana	Supreme Court	7	10	Courts of appeals	32	10	District courts	143	6
Maine	Supreme Judicial Court	7	7	X	X	X	Superior Court	14	7
Maryland	Court of Appeals	7	10	Court of Special Appeals	13	10	Circuit courts of counties Courts of Supreme Bench of Baltimore City	68 22	15 15
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	7	To age 70	Appeals Court	6	To age 70	Superior Court	46	To age 70
Michigan	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	18	6 ^f	Circuit Courts Recorder's Court (Detroit)	147 23	6 ^f 6 ^f
Minnesota	Supreme Court	9	6	X	X	X	District courts	72	6
Mississippi	Supreme Court	9	8	X	X	X	Chancery courts Circuit courts	36 30	4 4
Missouri	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	24	12	Circuit courts	116	6
Montana	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	District courts	29	6
Nebraska	Supreme Court	7	6	X	X	X	District courts	45	6
Nevada	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	District courts	26	6 ^g
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	5	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	13	To age 70
New Jersey	Supreme Court	7	7 ^h	Appellate division of Superior Court	22	7 ^h	Superior Court County Courts	120 108	7 ^h 5
New Mexico	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	5	8	District courts	40	6
New York	Court of Appeals	7	14 ⁱ	Appellate divisions of Supreme Court ^j	24 ^k	5 ^l	Supreme Court	257	14
North Carolina	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Superior Court	66	8
North Dakota	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	District courts	19	6
Ohio	Supreme Court	7	6	Courts of appeals	44	6	Courts of common pleas	313	6 ^m
Oklahoma	Supreme Court Court of Criminal Appeals	9 3	6 6	Court of Appeals	6	6	District courts	189	4 ⁿ
Oregon	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	6	Circuit courts	75	6
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	7	10	Superior Court	7	10	Courts of common pleas	285	10
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	5	Life	Commonwealth Court	7	10	Superior Court	17	Life
South Carolina	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	Circuit Court	25	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	9 9	8 8	Chancery courts Circuit courts Criminal courts Law-equity courts	27 58 25 4	8 8 8 8

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.63 Number and term of judges of appellate and major trial courts, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1977—(Continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Appellate courts						Major trial courts	Number of judges	Term (in years)
	Court of last resort	Number of judges	Term (in years)	Intermediate appellate court	Number of judges	Term (in years)			
Texas	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Civil Appeals	42	6	District courts	305	4
	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6						
Utah	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	District courts	24	6
Vermont	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	Superior courts	8	6 ^a
							District courts	11	6
Virginia	Supreme Court	7	12	X	X	X	Circuit courts	107	8
Washington	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	16	6	Superior courts	111	4
West Virginia	Supreme Court of Appeals	5	12	X	X	X	Circuit courts	58	8
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	7	10	X	X	X	Circuit courts	53	6
							County courts	128	6
Wyoming	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	District courts	15	6
District of Columbia	Court of Appeals	9	15	X	X	X	Superior Court	44	15
American Samoa	High Court: Appellate	8 ^b	(^c)	X	X	X	High Court: Trial	8 ^b	(^c)
Guam	Supreme Court	3	5	X	X	X	Superior Court	5	5
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	8	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	89	12

^aDoes not include senior judges, i.e., judges between the ages of 65 and 70 who are eligible for assignment to judicial duties but who have retired from full-time service as a judge.

^bElective judgeships. Retired and sitting circuit judges are assigned full time to appellate court as needed.

^cComposed of circuit and associate judges who have full jurisdiction of circuit court. Associate judges serve 4 years.

^dA unified system with 92 district court judges who possess full jurisdiction of the court. An additional 16 district associate judges, 23 full-time judicial magistrates, and 299 part-time judicial magistrates have limited jurisdiction. District associate judges and full-time judicial magistrates serve 4 years; part-time magistrates, 2 years.

^eSixty-nine district judges, 62 associate district judges, and 78 district magistrate judges.

^fTerms for new judgeships are for 10, 8, or 6 years; elected thereafter for 6-year terms.

^gEffective January 1979.

^hWith reappointment to age 70.

ⁱTo age 70; judges may be certificated thereafter as supreme court judges (intermediate appellate court) for 2-year terms up to age 76.

^jThe appellate divisions may establish appellate terms to hear appeals from local courts. County courts, although basically trial courts, may hear appeals from certain local courts.

^kTwenty-four justices permanently authorized; in addition, as of Dec. 31, 1976, 20 justices and certificated retired justices had been temporarily assigned.

^lTo age 70; judges may be certificated thereafter for 2-year terms up to age 76.

^mPresided over by county judge (court of limited jurisdiction) who serves term of 4 years.

ⁿSpecial district judges serve at pleasure of district judges by whom they are appointed.

^oSix years for superior judges; 4 years for assistant judges.

^pChief justice and associate justice sit in all divisions as well as court of last resort except in matai cases; trial court judges sit in all divisions of the High Court by designation of the chief justice.

^qAppointed. See Source, p. 9, for details.

^rReflects 1976 survey.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 1978-79* (Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1978), pp. 86, 87. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.64 Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.63. "Appellate" refers to judges of courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts. "Trial" refers to judges of trial courts of general jurisdiction. In some instances, information on length of time for requirements was not supplied.

State or other jurisdiction	U.S. citizenship		Years of minimum residence				Minimum age		Learned in the law		Years of legal experience		Other	
	Appellate	Trial	In state		In district		Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial
			Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial								
Alabama	✓	✓	5	5	—	1	25	25	✓ ^a	✓ ^a	—	—	—	—
Alaska	✓	✓	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	—	—
Arizona	✓	✓	10 ^b	5	✓	—	30 ^c	30	✓ ^a	✓ ^a	10 ^b	5	—	—
Arkansas	✓	✓	2	2	—	—	30	28	✓ ^a	✓ ^a	98	6	—	—
California	✓	✓	—	—	—	—	28	28	✓ ^a	✓ ^a	10	10	—	—
Colorado	✓	✓	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	✓	✓	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	✓	✓	3	3	—	—	30	30	✓ ^a	✓ ^a	7	7	—	—
Hawaii	✓	✓	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—
Idaho	✓	✓	1	1	—	1	—	30	—	—	—	5	—	—
Illinois	✓	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	✓	✓	5	—	—	—	21	21	—	—	10 ^d	—	—	—
Iowa	✓	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	✓	✓	—	✓	—	—	30	30	—	—	10	5	—	—
Kentucky	✓	✓	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—
Louisiana	✓	✓	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—
Maine	✓	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	✓	✓	5	5	✓	✓	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	5	5	—	—	30	26	—	—	—	5	—	—
Missouri	✓	✓	9 ^e	3 ^e	✓	✓	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	✓	✓	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—
Nebraska	✓	✓	3	3	—	—	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	✓	✓	2	—	—	—	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
New Jersey	3	3	3	3	3	3	28	28	—	—	10	10	—	—
New Mexico	✓	✓	3	3	—	—	30	30	—	—	3	3	—	—
New York	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—	18	18	—	—	10	10	—	—
North Carolina	✓	✓	1 month	1 month	—	—	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	✓	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	✓	✓	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—
Oklahoma	✓	✓	—	1	1	6 months	30	18 ^f	—	—	5	4 ^h	—	—
Oregon	✓	✓	—	—	—	—	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	✓	✓	1 ^g	1 ^g	—	1	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	✓	✓	2	2	—	—	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	✓	✓	5	5	—	—	26	26	—	—	5	5	—	—
South Dakota	✓	✓	1	1	✓	✓	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	✓	✓	5	5	—	—	35 ^u	30	—	—	10	4	—	—
Texas	✓	✓	3	3	—	—	35	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	✓	✓	5	3	—	—	30	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 ^v	5 ^v	—	—

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.64 Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1977—(Continued)

State or other jurisdiction	U.S. citizenship		Years of minimum residence				Minimum age		Learned in the law		Years of legal experience		Other	
	Appellate	Trial	In state		In district		Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial
			Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial								
Virginia	✓	✓	—	—	—	—	21	21	✓ ^a	✓ ^a	5	5	(*)	(*)
Washington	✓	✓	1	1	—	—	21	21	✓ ^a	✓ ^a	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	✓	✓	5	5	—	—	30	30	—	—	10	5	(*)	(*)
Wisconsin	✓	✓	6 months	6 months	—	✓	25	25	✓ ^a	✓ ^a	5	5	(*)	(*)
Wyoming	✓	✓	3	2	—	—	30	28	✓	✓	9	5	(*)	(*)
District of Columbia	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—
American Samoa	✓	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓ ^a	✓ ^a	—	—	—	—
Guam [†]	✓	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	✓	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	✓	✓	5	—	—	—	—	25	✓ ^a	✓ ^a	10	—	—	—

^aMember of or admitted to bar. Alabama—licensed to practice law in the State. Connecticut, Illinois, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Virginia, Washington—shall not engage in private practice. Montana, Virginia, Washington (for appellate courts). Wisconsin—member of bar at least 5 years.

^bFor court of appeals, 5 years.

^cFor court of appeals.

^dGood character. Maryland—integrity and wisdom. New York—persons who by their character, temperament, professional aptitude and experience are well qualified to hold such judicial office.

^eState citizenship.

^fThere must be one judge residing in each of State's three counties.

^gNo more than two justices can be of same major political party; at least one justice must be of other major political party.

^hNo more than bare majority of judges can be of same major political party; remainder of judges must be of other major political party.

ⁱQualified voter. Nevada—qualified elector in State for supreme court justices; in State and district for trial court judges. Oregon—qualified elector in county of residence for court of appeals judges.

^jJudges must be under 70 at time of election or appointment.

^kMember of State bar 10 years, or 5 years a trial judge.

^lPart-time judicial magistrates not required to be learned in law, but like full-time magistrates, must be an elector of the county of appointment, less than 72 years of age, and retire upon attaining that age.

^mJustices of supreme court, judges of court of appeals, and district court judges, at time of appointment must be of an age that will permit them to serve an initial and one regular term before reaching age 72. Magistrates must be of an age which will permit them to serve a full term of office before reaching age 72.

ⁿDistrict and associate district judges must be regularly admitted to the bar; district magistrate judges need not be admitted to the bar, but if not, they must be certified by the supreme court as qualified to serve.

^oSobriety of manner.

^pNo legal qualifications in State constitution.

^qRequired number of years as qualified voter.

^rNo legal qualifications.

^sResidence or principal law office in State.

^tAssociate district judges required to be licensed to practice in the State; 2 years of practice required; age not specified.

^uShall continue to be licensed attorney while holding office.

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

^wFive out of 10 years preceding appointment or election.

^xShall not seek or accept nonjudicial elective office, or hold any other office of public trust, or engage in any other incompatible activity.

^yShall have practiced law in State at least 1 year immediately preceding election or appointment.

^zReflects 1976 survey.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 1978-79* (Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1978), pp. 88, 89. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.65 Method of selection of justices and term of chief justice of courts of last resort, by jurisdiction, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.63. For details on method of selection of judges, see Source, pp. 90, 91.

State or other jurisdiction	Name of court ^a	Justices chosen		Method of selection	Chief justice ^b	Term
		At large	By district			
Alabama	S.C.	✓		Popular election		6 years
Alaska	S.C.	✓ ^c		By court		3 years ^d
Arizona	S.C.	✓		By court		5 years
Arkansas	S.C.	✓		Popular election		8 years
California	S.C.	✓ ^c		First appointed by governor, then subject to approval by popular election		12 years
Colorado	S.C.	✓ ^c		By court		Pleasure of court
Connecticut	S.C.	✓ ^c		Nominated by governor; appointed by legislature		3 years
Delaware	S.C.	✓ ^f		Appointed by governor, confirmed by senate		12 years
Florida	S.C.	✓		By court		2 years
Georgia	S.C.	✓		Appointed by court		Remainder of term as justice
Hawaii	S.C.	✓ ^f		Appointed by governor with consent of senate		10 years
Idaho	S.C.	✓		Justice with shortest time to serve		Remainder of term as justice
Illinois	S.C.		✓	By court		3 years
Indiana	S.C.	✓		Judicial Nominating Commission		5 years
Iowa	S.C.	✓ ^c		By court		Remainder of term as justice
Kansas	S.C.	✓ ^c		Seniority of service		Remainder of term as justice
Kentucky	S.C.		✓	By court		4 years
Louisiana	S.C.		✓	Seniority of service		Remainder of term as justice
Maine	S.J.C.	✓ ^f		Appointed by governor, with consent of senate		7 years
Maryland	C.A.		✓ ^c	By governor		Remainder of term as judge
Massachusetts	S.J.C.	✓ ^f		Appointed by governor, with consent of council		To age 70
Michigan	S.C.	✓		By court		2 years
Minnesota	S.C.	✓		Popular election		6 years
Mississippi	S.C.		✓	Seniority of service		Remainder of term as justice
Missouri	S.C.	✓ ^c		By court rotation		2 years
Montana	S.C.	✓		Popular election		8 years
Nebraska	S.C.		✓ ^c	By governor		6 years
Nevada	S.C.	✓		Justice whose commission is oldest—rotation		2 years
New Hampshire	S.C.	✓ ^f		Appointed by governor and council		To age 70
New Jersey	S.C.	✓ ^f		Appointed by governor, with consent of senate		7 years, reappointed to age 70
New Mexico	S.C.	✓		Justice with shortest time to serve		Remainder of term as justice
New York	C.A.	✓ ^f		Appointed by governor with consent of senate		14 years
North Carolina	S.C.	✓		Popular election		8 years
North Dakota	S.C.	✓		By supreme and district court judges sitting together		5 years or until expiration of term as justice, whichever is first
Ohio	S.C.	✓		Popular election		6 years
Oklahoma	S.C.		✓ ^c	By court		2 years
	C.C.A.		✓ ^c	By court		2 years
Oregon	S.C.	✓		By court		6 years
Pennsylvania	S.C.	✓		Seniority of service		Remainder of term as justice
Rhode Island	S.C.	✓ ^g		By legislature		Life
South Carolina	S.C.	✓ ^g		By legislature		10 years
South Dakota	S.C.		✓	By court		4 years
Tennessee	S.C.	✓ ^h		By court		Pleasure of court
Texas	S.C.	✓		Popular election		6 years
	C.C.A.	✓		Popular election		6 years
Utah	S.C.	✓ ^c		Justice with shortest time to serve on a regularly elected term		Remainder of term as justice
Vermont	S.C.	✓		By governor		6 years
Virginia	S.C.	✓ ^g		Seniority of service		Remainder of term as justice
Washington	S.C.	✓		Judge with shortest time to serve ⁱ		2 years
West Virginia	S.C.A.	✓		By court		Pleasure of court
Wisconsin	S.C.	✓		Seniority of service		Remainder of term as justice
Wyoming	S.C.	✓ ^j		By court		Pleasure of court
District of Columbia	C.A.	✓		By Judicial Nomination Commission		4 years
American Samoa	H.C.	✓ ^k		By U.S. Secretary of Interior		Life
Guam ^l	S.C.	✓		By governor		5 years
Puerto Rico	S.C.	✓ ^f		Appointed by governor, with consent of senate		To age 70

^aS.C.—Supreme Court; S.J.C.—Supreme Judicial Court; C.A.—Court of Appeals; C.C.A.—Court of Criminal Appeals; S.C.A.—Supreme Court of Appeals; H.C.—High Court.^bTitle is Chief Justice, except Chief Judge in Maryland and New York and Presiding Judge in Oklahoma and Texas (Court of Criminal Appeals), and South Dakota.^cJustices originally appointed by governor, subsequently stand for retention on their records.^dA justice may serve more than one term as chief justice but may not serve consecutive terms in that office.^eJustices nominated by governor, appointed by legislature.^fJustices appointed by governor, with consent of senate. In Massachusetts and New Hampshire, with consent of council.^gJustices elected by legislature.^hJustices chosen at large (each voter may vote for five), but not more than two may reside in any one of the three geographical regions of the State.ⁱSenior judge next up for election who has not yet served as chief justice. Must have served a full term to be eligible for chief justice.^jJustices appointed by governor from a list of three submitted by nominating committee.^kAppointed by U.S. Secretary of the Interior.^lReflects 1976 survey.Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 1978-79* (Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1978), p. 94. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.86 Characteristics of constitutional and legislative provisions for judicial discipline and removal, by State, as of 1976

NOTE: This table accompanied the testimony of Robert W. Meserve, representing the American Judicature Society, at hearings before the Subcommittee on Improvements in Judicial Machinery of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, Mar. 10, 1976. Data for Arkansas, Connecticut, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Washington, and West Virginia were not presented in the Source.

State	Name of board, commission or court	Date of establishment		Constitutional revisions		Other methods of removing judges
		Constitution	Legislation	Date	Topics	
Alabama	Judicial Inquiry Commission	Dec. 27, 1973	None	None	None	None
	Court of the Judiciary ^a	Dec. 27, 1973	None	None	None	None
Alaska	Commission on Judicial Qualifications	Aug. 27, 1968	Sept. 13, 1971	None	None	None
Arizona	Commission on Judicial Qualifications	Nov. 3, 1970	None	None	None	Recall, impeachment
California	Commission on Judicial Qualifications	Nov. 8, 1960	May 27, 1961	1966	Censure and conduct prejudicial ^b	Impeachment, recall, election
Colorado	Commission on Judicial Qualifications	Jan. 17, 1967	None	None	None	Election, impeachment
Delaware	Delaware Court on the Judiciary	Apr. 24, 1969	None	None	None	Impeachment
District of Columbia	Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure	No response	July 29, 1970	None	None	Impeachment by Congress
Florida	Judicial Qualifications Commission ^c	1966	None	Twice	No response	Impeachment, Suspension by Governor
Georgia	Georgia Judicial Qualification Commission	Mar. 30, 1972	None	None	None	None ^d
Hawaii	Commission on Judicial Qualification	None	July 14, 1969	None	None	None
Idaho	Judicial Council	Nov. 5, 1968	Apr. 8, 1967	None	None	Magistrates (lower courts) hearing-judge together
Illinois	Judicial Inquiry Board	July 1, 1971	None	None	None	Impeachment
	Illinois Courts Commission	July 1, 1971	None	None	None	No response
Indiana	Commission on Judicial Qualification	Jan. 1, 1972	Jan. 1, 1972	None	None	Impeachment
Iowa	Commission on Judicial Qualification	Nov. 7, 1972	Jan. 1, 1974	None	None	Impeachment
Kansas	Commission on Judicial Qualification	Jan. 1, 1974	None	None	None	Impeachment, nominating commission on showing of disability
Louisiana	Judiciary Commission of Louisiana	Nov. 5, 1968	Nov. 5, 1968	1974	Membership enlarged; censure/suspension added	Impeachment, taxpayers' suit
Maryland	Commission on Judicial Disabilities	Nov. 8, 1966	July 1, 1965	1966, 1970, 1974	Each amendment strengthened the commission	Conviction of incompetency; willful neglect of duty; misbehavior, removal by Governor
Michigan	Judicial Tenure Commission	Aug. 6, 1968	None	None	None	Impeachment, removal ^e
Minnesota	State Board on Judicial Standards	None	July 1, 1971	1973, 1974	Expand classes of judges; alter membership composition	Compulsory retirement; removal
Missouri	Commission on Retirement, Removal, and Discipline of Judges ^f	Jan. 1, 1972	Jan. 1, 1972 ^f	None	None	Impeachment
Montana	Judicial Standards Commission	June 6, 1972	July 1, 1973	None	None	No response
Nebraska	Nebraska Commission on Judicial Qualifications	1966	May 17, 1967	None	None	Impeachment
New Jersey	Advisory Commission on Judicial Conduct ^g	None	July 23, 1974 ^g	None	None	Removal initiated by either house of representatives or Governor
New Mexico	Judicial Standards Commission	Nov. 7, 1967	March 1968	None	None	Impeachment
New York	Temporary State Commission on Judicial Conduct	Sept. 1, 1976 (effective)	June 6, 1974 (temporary commission)	No response	No response	By legislature
North Carolina	Judicial Standards Commission	Jan. 1, 1973	Jan. 1, 1973	None	None	Impeachment
North Dakota	Commission on Judicial Qualifications	Nov. 5, 1974	Mar. 27, 1975	None	None	Impeachment
Ohio	Board of Commissioners on Grievances and Discipline	Not established by the constitution		No response	No response	By government of bar
Oklahoma	Court on the Judiciary, Trial Division	May 3, 1966	No response	None	None	Impeachment by senate
Oregon	Judicial Fitness Commission	None	1967	Simultaneously	Minor changes re removal	Supreme court has sole removal power
Pennsylvania	Judicial Inquiry and Review Board	Apr. 23, 1968	None	None	None	Impeachment
Rhode Island	Commission on Judicial Tenure and Discipline	None	May 8, 1974	None	None	Impeachment
South Dakota	Commission on Judicial Qualifications	Nov. 7, 1972	July 1, 1973	None	None	No response
Tennessee	Judicial Standards Commission	None	Apr. 27, 1971	None	None	Only legislature has power to remove; Commission can only recommend
Texas	Judicial Qualifications Commission	Nov. 19, 1965	June 14, 1967, amended June 8, 1971 and Sept. 1, 1975	November 1970	Put all courts under Commission; granted power of censure	Impeachment by legislature, address to Governor, petition to supreme court

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.66 *Characteristics of constitutional and legislative provisions for judicial discipline and removal, by State, as of 1976--*
(Continued)

State	Name of board, commission or court	Date of establishment		Constitutional revisions		Other methods of removing judges
		Constitution	Legislation	Date	Topics	
Utah.....	Commission on Judicial Qualifications	Nov. 5, 1968	May 13, 1969	None	None	Impeachment
Vermont.....	Vermont Supreme Court	None	None	Apr. 9, 1974	No response	Impeachment, suspension
Virginia.....	Judicial Inquiry and Review Commission	July 1, 1971	Mar. 16, 1971	None	None	None
Wisconsin.....	Judicial Commission	Jan. 1, 1972	No response	No response	No response	Impeachment, recall
Wyoming.....	Judicial Supervisory Commission	Mar. 31, 1973	Mar. 31, 1973	None	None	None

^a Appeal may be taken to Alabama Supreme Court.

^b Six-year statute of limitations.

^c Suspension is applicable to county judges only; must be confirmed by Senate.

^d No decision; impeachment by the general assembly is probably still available.

^e For reasonable cause not sufficient for impeachment.

^f Supreme Court rule procedure.

^g Supreme Court rule.

Source: U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on the Judiciary, *Judicial Tenure Act, Hearings before the Subcommittee on Improvements in Judicial Machinery on S. 1110*, 94th Cong., 2d sess., 1976, pp. 172, 173.

Table 1.67 Selected characteristics of court administrative offices, by jurisdiction, 1976

Jurisdiction	Official title	Appointed by ^a	Salary	Office budget (fiscal year 1975-76)	Professional staff	Funding source (in percent)	
						Federal	State
Alabama.....	Administrative Director of the Courts	CJ	\$ 26,650	\$ 35,000	1	X	100
Alaska.....	Administrative Director	CJ ^b	50,715	1,848,300	13	1	99
Arizona.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas.....	Executive Secretary, Judicial Department	CJ	25,064	242,766	7	70	30
California.....	Administrative Director of the Courts	JC	45,504	4,785,078	43	31	69
Colorado.....	State Court Administrator	SC	32,000	320,731	40	30	70
Connecticut.....	Chief Court Administrator ^c	(^d)	38,000	713,095	21	4	96
Delaware.....	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	CJ	28,500	130,000	3	X	100
Florida.....	State Courts Administrator	SC	32,000	1,234,903	20	35	65
Georgia.....	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	JC	24,500	972,000	19	80	20
Hawaii.....	Administrative Director	CJ	40,000	662,082	15	X	100
Idaho.....	Administrative Director of the Courts	SC	29,000	150,000	4	X	100
Illinois.....	Administrative Director	SC	45,000	694,475	8	X	100
Indiana.....	Executive Director, Division of State Court Administration	CJ	23,000	NA	1	X	100
Iowa.....	Court Administrator	SC	23,540	337,230	6	43.5	66.7
Kansas.....	Judicial Administrator of the Courts	SC	27,500	(^e)	3	10	90
Kentucky.....	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	CJ	26,000	105,000	2	X	100
Louisiana.....	Judicial Administrator	SC	39,500	229,000	5	40	60
Maine.....	State Court Administrator	CJ	24,500	NA	(^f)	90	10
Maryland.....	State Court Administrator	CJ	39,200	NA	13	X	100
Massachusetts.....	Executive Secretary	SC	30,591	464,000	3	65	35
Michigan.....	State Court Administrator	SC	40,799	1,685,100	52	32	68
Minnesota.....	State Court Administrator	SC	32,000	112,000 ^g	3	29	71
Mississippi.....	Executive Assistant to Supreme Court ^h	SC	NA	(estimated) (^e)	1	X	100
Missouri.....	State Courts Administrator	SC	27,025	98,878	11	82	18
Montana.....	Court Administrator	CJ	14,000	30,000	1	90	10
Nebraska.....	State Court Administrator	CJ	30,000	150,000	5	30	70
Nevada.....	Court Planning and Coordinating Officer ⁱ	SC	22,500	32,000	NA	90	10
New Hampshire.....	Clerk of the Supreme Court ^j	SC	21,875	NA	1	17	83
New Jersey.....	Administrative Director of the Courts	CJ	37,770 ^k	1,400,060	122	X	100
New Mexico.....	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	SC	26,292	2,551,700	10	1	99
New York.....	State Administrator (or State Administrative Judge)	CJ ^k	57,000	5,358,547	102	X	100
North Carolina.....	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	CJ	32,500	965,000	30	8	92
North Dakota.....	Secretary, Judicial Council	SC	28,800	350,000	5	1	99
Ohio.....	Administrative Director of the Courts	SC	34,000	(^e)	4	X	100
Oklahoma.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon.....	State Court Administrator	SC	35,600	2,388,124 ^l	7	10	90
Pennsylvania.....	Court Administrator	SC	40,000	868,000	11	59	70
Rhode Island.....	Court Administrator	CJ	20,584 ^m	250,000	5	6	95
South Carolina.....	Director, South Carolina Court Administration	CJ	29,930	114,314	3	X	100
South Dakota.....	State Court Administrator	SC	22,500	5,800,000	6	1	99
Tennessee.....	Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court	SC	30,502	550,000	2	20	80
Texas.....	Executive Director of the Texas Judicial Council	JC	30,000	261,000	5	34	10
Utah.....	State Court Administrator	SC	27,500	180,000	3	X	100
Vermont.....	Court Administrator	SC	25,800	100,000	2	2	98
Virginia.....	Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Appeals	SC	30,524	339,965	11	25	75
Washington.....	Office of Administrator for the Courts	SC ⁿ	30,825	799,484 ^o	12	20	80
West Virginia.....	Director, Administrative Office of the Supreme Court of Appeals	SC	30,000	185,000	2	X	100
Wisconsin.....	Administrator of Courts	SC	38,000	1,080,000 ^o	6	33	67
Wyoming.....	Court Administrator	CJ	21,721	75,000	1	X	100
District of Columbia.....	Executive Officer	(^p)	37,800	(^e)	5	NA	NA
Puerto Rico.....	Administrative Officer of the Courts	CJ	30,600	2,419,990	63	2	98

^a Symbols: SC—State's court of last resort; CJ—Chief Justice or Chief Judge of the State's court of last resort; JC—Judicial Council.
^b With approval of the Supreme Court.
^c Also is Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.
^d Appointed by General Assembly.
^e The Administrator's budget is not separated from the budget of the Supreme Court; or the State judicial budget.
^f No breakdown of professional and clerical presented; 7 total staff.
^g Mississippi does not have a unified court system, and therefore does not have a State court administrator. The Executive Assistant performs some of the functions traditionally performed by State court administrators.
^h The Court Planning and Coordinating Officer performs functions commonly undertaken by a court administrator.
ⁱ New Hampshire does not have a State court administrator position.
^j Salary range is \$37,770 to \$50,993.
^k With advice and consent of Administrative Board.
^l Biennial figure, includes budget for court, administration and library.
^m Salary range is \$20,584 to \$23,478.
ⁿ Selected from a list supplied by the Governor.
^o Budget for two year period, 1975-77.
^p The Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts nominates at least three persons; the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration, with the concurrence of the Chief Judges of the District of Columbia courts makes the final selection.
^q Executive officer's budget is not listed separately.

Source: Rachel N. Doan and Robert A. Shapiro, *State Court Administrators: Qualifications and Responsibilities* (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1976), pp. 18-125, 136, 137. Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.68 Clerks of courts of appellate and general trial jurisdiction, by method of selection, term of office, salary, and State, 1976

NOTE: These data were compiled by the Research and Information Service of the National Center for State Courts from the following sources: State constitutions and statutes; specific inquiry; Administrative Office of the Kentucky Courts, Issues and Recommendations on Implementation of the Judicial Article (Frankfort, Ky.: Administrative Office of the Kentucky Courts, 1976); Administrative Office of the Pennsylvania Courts, Report (Philadelphia, Pa.: Administrative Office of the Pennsylvania Courts, 1976); Institute of Judicial Administration, Appellate Courts of Pennsylvania (New York: Institute of Judicial Administration, 1972); W. Kramer, Outline of Basic Appellate Court Structure in the United States, 1975 (St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Co., 1976), Courts of general jurisdiction have various titles, such as Circuit Court, District Court, Common Pleas Court.

State and court	Selection method ^a	Term of office ^b	Salary	State and court	Selection method ^a	Term of office ^b	Salary
Alabama:				Kansas:			
Supreme Court.....	A	I	\$27,170	Supreme Court.....	A	2 years	\$28,128
Court of Criminal Appeals.....	A	I	27,170	District Court.....	E	2 years	(^b)
Court of Civil Appeals.....	A	I	27,170	Kentucky:			
Circuit Court.....	E	6 years	(^c)	Supreme Court.....	A	CP	27,900
Alaska:				Court of Appeals.....	A	CP	22,000
Supreme Court.....	A	CP	42,000	Circuit Court.....	E	6 years	(^b)
Superior Court.....	A	CP	(^d)	Louisiana:			
Arizona:				Supreme Court.....	A	CP	33,000
Supreme Court.....	A	CP	21,825	Court of Appeals.....	A	CP	22,500
Court of Appeals.....	A	CP	20,284	District Court.....	E	4 years	20,880 to 31,200 ^h
Superior Court.....	E	4 years	16,100 or 19,600	Maine:			
Arkansas:				Supreme Judicial Court.....	A	CP	21,000
Supreme Court.....	A	6 years	16,880	Superior Court.....	A	CP	6,000 to 11,000
Circuit Court.....	E	2 years	(^d)	Maryland:			
Chancery Courts.....	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	Court of Appeals.....	A	CP	27,761
California:				Court of Special Appeals.....	A	CP	24,277
Supreme Court.....	A	CP	36,270	Circuit Court.....	E	4 years	20,000 to 25,000
Court of Appeals.....	A	CP	27,414 to 29,829	Massachusetts:			
Superior Courts.....	E ^f	4 years	(^d)	Supreme Judicial Court.....	A	5 years	28,000
Colorado:				Appeals Court ^g	E	6 years	2,500
Supreme Court.....	A	CP	21,576 to 28,908	Superior Court.....	E	6 years	(^d)
Court of Appeals.....	A	CP	13,896 to 18,624	Michigan:			
District Court.....	A	CP	(^e)	Supreme Court.....	A	CP	34,431 to 42,616
Connecticut:				Court of Appeals.....	A	CP	34,431 to 42,616
Supreme Court.....	A	2 years	22,500 to 27,500	Circuit Court.....	E ^d	4 years	(^f)
Appellate Session				Minnesota:			
Superior Court.....	A	2 years	(^d)	Supreme Court.....	A	CP	25,445
Superior Court.....	A	2 years	(^d)	District Court.....	A	CP	(^e)
Delaware:				Mississippi:			
Supreme Court.....	A	CP	14,450	Supreme Court.....	E	4 years	22,500
Court of Chancery.....	E	4 years	(^d)	Circuit Court.....	E	4 years	(^e)
Superior Court.....	E	4 years	(^d)	Chancery Court.....	E	4 years	(^e)
Florida:				Missouri:			
Supreme Court.....	A	CP	31,000	Supreme Court.....	A	CP	23,675
District Court of Appeals.....	A	CP	25,200	Court of Appeals.....	A	CP	21,600
Circuit Court.....	E	4 years	14,000 to 31,500 ^h	Circuit Court.....	E	4 years	(^b)
Georgia:				Montana:			
Supreme Court.....	A	6 years	28,000	Supreme Court.....	E	6 years	14,000
Court of Appeals.....	A	6 years	25,000	District Court.....	E	4 years	(ⁱ)
Superior Court.....	E	4 years	7,000 to 16,000	Nebraska:			
Hawaii:				Supreme Court.....	A	6 years	22,500
Supreme Court.....	A	CP	21,500	District Court.....	E	4 years	(^b)
Circuit Court.....	A	CP	(ⁱ)	Nevada:			
Idaho:				Supreme Court.....	A	CP	24,504
Supreme Court.....	A	CP	23,172	District Court.....	E ^d	4 years	(^e)
District Court.....	E	4 years	(^j)	New Hampshire:			
Illinois:				Supreme Court.....	A	CP	19,713 to 21,875
Supreme Court.....	A	CP	27,500	Superior Court.....	A	CP	(^e)
Appellate Court.....	A	CP	25,000 to 27,000	New Jersey:			
Circuit Court.....	E	4 years	(^h)	Supreme Court.....	A	5 years	27,338 to 36,927
Indiana:				Superior Court Appellate			
Supreme Court.....	E	4 years	16,000	Division.....	A	CP	23,615 to 31,882
Court of Appeals.....	(^k)	(^k)	(^k)	Superior Court.....	A	5 years	27,338 to 36,907
Circuit Court.....	E	4 years	(^l)	County Court ^g			
Superior Court.....	(^m)	(^m)	(^m)	New Mexico:			
Iowa:				Supreme Court.....	A	CP	17,136
Supreme Court.....	A	4 years	21,003	Court of Appeals.....	A	CP	16,320
District Court.....	E	4 years	(^j)	District Court.....	A	CP	9,540 to 17,136

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.68 Clerks of courts of appellate and general trial jurisdiction, by method of selection, term of office, salary, and State, 1976—(Continued)

State and court	Selection method ^a	Term of office ^b	Salary	State and court	Selection method ^a	Term of office ^b	Salary
New York:				South Dakota:			
Court of Appeals.....	A	CP	\$48,370	Supreme Court.....	A	CP	\$17,971
Appellate Division Supreme Court.....	A	CP	42,600 to 43,583	Circuit Court.....	A	CP	(ⁱ)
Supreme Court.....	E ^r	3 years	(^j)	Tennessee:			
North Carolina:				Supreme Court.....	A	6 years	33,517
Supreme Court.....	A	CP	(^s)	Court of Criminal Appeals.....	A	6 years	33,517
Court of Appeals.....	A	CP	(^s)	Court of Civil Appeals.....	A	6 years	33,517
Superior Court.....	E	4 years	9,000 to 24,000	Circuit Courts.....	E	4 years	(^h)
North Dakota:				Chancery Courts.....	A	6 years	(^h)
Supreme Court.....	A	CP	21,600	Texas:			
District Court.....	E	4 years	(^h)	Supreme Court.....	A	4 years	20,100
Ohio:				Court of Criminal Appeals.....	A	4 years	20,100
Supreme Court.....	A	CP	29,182	Court of Civil Appeals.....	A	2 years	18,900
Court of Appeals.....	(^t)	(^t)	(^t)	District Court.....	E	4 years	(^h)
Common Pleas Court.....	E	6 years	(^h)	Utah:			
Oklahoma:				Supreme Court.....	A	CP	23,100 to 27,500
Supreme Court.....	A	CP	18,000	District Court.....	E ^d	4 years	(^j)
Court of Criminal Appeals.....	(^k)	(^k)	(^k)	Vermont:			
Court of Appeals.....	(^k)	(^k)	(^k)	Supreme Court.....	A	CP	25,800
District Court.....	E	4 years	(^h)	Superior Court.....	A ^d	CP	(^d)
Oregon:				Virginia:			
Supreme Court.....	A ^u	CP	36,000	Supreme Court.....	A	CP	34,987
Court of Appeals.....	A ^v	(^u)	(^u)	Circuit Court.....	E ^d	8 years	10,000 ^g
Circuit Court.....	E ^w	4 years	(^u)	Washington:			
Pennsylvania:				Supreme Court.....	A	CP	30,240
Supreme Court.....	A	CP	(^v)	Court of Appeals.....	A	CP	13,200 to 24,876
Superior Court.....	A	CP	(^v)	Superior Court.....	E ^d	4 years	(^{u,h})
Commonwealth Court.....	A	CP	(^v)	West Virginia:			
Court of Common Pleas.....	E ^w	4 years	8,000 to 24,000 ^g	Supreme Court of Appeals.....	A	CP	31,600
Rhode Island:				Circuit Court.....	E	6 years	(^{aa})
Supreme Court.....	A	5 years	22,000	Wisconsin:			
Superior Court.....	A	5 years	(^x)	Supreme Court.....	A	CP	24,780
South Carolina:				Circuit Court.....	E	2 years	(^{aa})
Supreme Court.....	A	4 years	22,000	County Court.....	(^{ab})	(^{ab})	(^{ab})
Circuit Court.....	E	4 years	(^y)	Wyoming:			
				Supreme Court.....	A	CP	15,000
				District Court.....	E ^{ac}	4 years	(^{aa})

^a A, appointed; E, elected.
^b I, serves for indefinite period; CP, serves at court's pleasure.
^c Beginning January 16, 1977, each circuit clerk will be compensated by the State in the amount of \$18,750, plus a supplemental in some counties.
^d The salary provisions are listed in the statute according to county by name only, not a formula based on population or valuation.
^e The clerk of the Circuit Clerk serves as the clerk of the Chancery Court in all counties except Pulaski County.
^f The county clerk is the ex officio clerk of the court.
^g Based on county or district classification.
^h Based on county population.
ⁱ Based on judicial department salary schedule.
^j Set by board of county commissioners or county board of supervisors.
^k The clerk of the Supreme Court serves as the clerk of the court(s) of appeals.
^l Based on county population and valuation.
^m The clerk of the Circuit Court serves as the clerk of the Superior Court.
ⁿ The clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for Suffolk County acts as the clerk of the Appeals Court. He receives \$2,500 for performing this additional function.
^o Based on fees.

^p Set by court.
^q The county clerk serves as the clerk of the County Court Law Division and the county surrogate serves as the clerk of the Probate Division.
^r The county clerk is the ex officio clerk of the Supreme Court except in New York City, where the clerks are appointed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.
^s Fixed by Administrative Office of the Courts.
^t The clerk of the Court of Common Pleas acts as the clerk of the Court of Appeals for that county.
^u The State Court Administrator serves as the clerk of the court.
^v The clerks of the appellate courts in Pennsylvania are compensated by fees only.
^w The prothonotary in Philadelphia is appointed by the court to serve at its pleasure.
^x Set by governor.
^y In some counties the clerks receive a salary; in others, they are compensated by fees alone.
^z Maximum; exceptions for cities.
^{aa} Based on county valuation.
^{ab} The clerk of the Circuit Court serves as the clerk of the County Court.
^{ac} In other than counties of the first and second class, the county clerk serves as the clerk of the District Court.

Source: "Selection and Salaries of Clerks of Courts of Appellate and General Jurisdiction." *State Court Journal* 1 (Winter 1977), pp. 30-32. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.69 Selected characteristics of law clerks and

Jurisdiction	Law clerks							
	Number		Selected by		Qualifications		Replacement	
	Serving	Authorized	Court	Individual judge	Law degree	Years of experience	Annual	Discretionary
Alabama	9	9	—	√	√	—	Usually	—
Alaska	10	10 ^c	—	√	√	—	Usually	—
Arizona	10	10 ^a	—	√	√ ^b	—	Usually	—
Arkansas	7	7 ^a	—	√	√ ^b	—	√	—
California	32	32	—	√	√ ^d	—	—	√ ^o
Colorado	8	8	—	√	√	—	Usually	—
Connecticut	6	6	—	√	√	—	Usually	—
Delaware	3	3	√	—	√	—	√	—
Florida	10	10	(^o)	√ ^o	√ ^h	—	—	√
Georgia	14 ⁱ	14 ⁱ	√	√	√ ^k	—	—	√
Hawaii	6	6	—	√	√	—	—	√
Idaho	10	10	—	√	√	—	√	—
Illinois	14	14	—	√	√ ^b	—	—	√
Indiana	6	No limit	—	√	2 years law school	—	—	√
Iowa	9	9	—	√	√	—	—	√
Kansas	9	9	√	—	√ ^k	—	Usually	—
Kentucky ^m	11	11	(^o)	√ ^o	√ ^k	—	—	√
Louisiana	15	15	—	√	√	—	—	√
Maine	6	6	—	√	√	—	√	—
Maryland	8	8	—	√	√ ^o	—	√	—
Massachusetts	8	No limit	—	√ ^p	(^p)	—	√	—
Michigan	13	No limit	—	√	√	—	2 years	—
Minnesota	10	10	—	√	√ ^q	—	Usually	—
Mississippi	9	9	√ ^r	—	√ ^{b, s}	—	√	—
Missouri	25	25	—	√	√	—	—	√
Montana	5	5	(^t)	(^t)	√ ^u	—	√	—
Nebraska	7	7	—	√	√	—	—	√
Nevada	6 ^v	6 ^v	—	√ ^w	√	—	√	—
New Hampshire	5	5	√	√	√	—	√	—
New Jersey	15	15	—	√	√ ^b	—	√	—
New Mexico	5	5	—	√	√	—	√	—
New York	10	10	4 ^x	15	√	—	2 years	√
North Carolina	7	7	—	√	√ ^k	—	√	—
North Dakota	5	5	√	—	√ ^k	—	√	—
Ohio	7 ^{aa}	7	—	√	√ ^{ab}	—	—	√
Oklahoma ^{ad}	9 ⁱ	9 ⁱ	—	√	√	4	—	√ ^{aa}
Oregon	9	9	—	√ ^a	√	—	Usually	—
Pennsylvania	22	22	—	√	√	—	(^{ao})	(^{ao})
Rhode Island	5 ^{ah}	5	—	√	√ ^{ai}	—	√	—
South Carolina	5	5	—	√	√	—	—	√
South Dakota	4	5	—	√	√	—	—	√
Tennessee	17	21	—	√	√	—	√	—
Texas Supreme Court	10	10	√	—	√	—	√	—
Texas Court of Criminal Appeals	9	9	—	√	√ ^k	—	Usually	—
Utah	5	5	—	√	(^{aj})	(^{aj})	(^{aj})	(^{aj})
Vermont	5	5	(^{ak})	—	√	—	—	√
Virginia	8	8	—	√	√ ^a	—	—	√
Washington	10	10	—	√	√	—	—	√
West Virginia	7	7	(^{am})	√	√	—	—	√
Wisconsin	7	7	—	√	√ ^{an}	—	—	√
Wyoming	(^{ao})	(^{ao})	(^{ao})	(^{ao})	(^{ao})	(^{ao})	(^{ao})	(^{ao})
District of Columbia ^{ap}	11	11	—	√	√	—	—	√
Guam	1	2	√	—	√	—	√	—
Puerto Rico	8	10 ^{ar}	—	√	√ ^k	—	—	√

^a In addition, in Arizona court may select staff attorney who should have 5 years' experience (chief staff attorney, \$22,908; 3 staff attorneys, up to \$22,908) and works for the court in screening, drafting, analyzing petitions for review, etc.; in Arkansas, criminal justice coordinator, \$18,500; in Oregon, court may select two research assistants (legal assistant to Supreme Court, \$18,000; legal counsel, \$20,988); in Virginia, court selects Special Assistant (\$25,000) and four deputy assistants have been hired in this office which analyzes petitions and reviews records.

^b From approved or accredited school.
^c As directed.
^d Good law school record; law review experience preferred.
^e About two-thirds of court's research attorneys are career employees.
^f Legal research and prepare legal memo, as judge directs.
^g Subject to confirmation by court.
^h Minimum requirements.
ⁱ General research.
^j Law or legal assistants.
^k Admission to State bar: Kentucky, admission to practice, by examination; Texas, by November 1; Puerto Rico, admission to practice by Supreme Court.
^l As individual judge directs.
^m Kentucky adopted a new judicial article at the November 1975 general election. Some implementing legislation will be before the General Assembly for its consideration.
This table reflects information prior to implementation of the new judicial article.
ⁿ Duties vary with individual judge.
^o Graduating class prior to commencement of September term with law degree and upper 10 percent standing.
^p One judge initially screens applicants. Selection is made by individual judges when applicants are third-year law students who have not yet received their degrees.
^q But some night law school students are employed.
^r Entire group selected by court, assignment by lot.
^s In upper 25 percent of class.
^t Selection by a committee of the court, appointed by the chief justice. Committee interviews students of Montana's only law school who are about to graduate. Any member of the court is free to join the committee at interviews; court accepts recommendation of committee and assigns to individual judges, as agreed and consented to.
^u Ordinarily, recent law school graduate.
^v Includes senior law clerk selected by the court who has at least 1 year's experience as a law clerk.

their duties in courts of last resort, by jurisdiction, 1976

Clerical and mechanical	Law clerk duties					Salary
	Prepare memoranda on		Preliminary drafts	Polished drafts	Other	
	Entire cases	Special problems				
Clerical	√	√	√	—	—	\$ 11,800
√	√	√	√	—	—	17,592-18,900
√	√	√	(c)	—	—	13,377
(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	8,986
—	√	√	√	—	—	15,360-30,996
√	√	√	√	√	—	14,220
—	√	√	√	—	—	13,000
—	√	√	√	—	—	12,200
√	√	√	√	√	(j)	10,315-21,360
—	√	√	√	—	(j)	9,923-21,389
—	√	√	√	—	—	13,812
√	√	√	√	—	—	11,500
√	√	√	√	√	—	15,200-17,000
—	√	√	—	—	(j)	9,000-15,000
√	√	√	—	—	—	12,500
√	√	√	—	—	—	16,464
(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	11,000
(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	14,905
√	√	√	—	—	—	12,000
—	(c)	(c)	—	—	—	12,800
—	√	√	—	—	—	14,875
—	√	√	√	√	—	15,576-19,293
—	√	√	—	—	—	15,000
(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	√	—	9,000
(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	10,000
(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	√	—	12,000
(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	12,000
—	√	√	(c)	(c)	(c)	15,000
—	√	√	(c)	(c)	(c)	12,530
—	√	√	(c)	(c)	(c)	14,849
—	√	√	√	—	—	10,800-12,000
—	√	√	√	√	√	17,429-26,516
(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	12,816
√	√	√ ^{ac}	√	√	—	12,500
—	(c)	(c)	√ ^{af}	√	—	16,750
(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(j)	13,800
—	√	√	—	—	(n)	14,500
—	√	√	√	√	—	10,500
—	√	√	√	√	—	12,000-20,000
(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	—	—	12,000
√	√	√	(n)	(n)	(n)	10,824-12,000
√	√	√	√	—	—	12,816
(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	—	(j)	12,816
√	√	√	√	√	—	6,072-7,800
(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	√	—	10,400-14,000
—	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(aj)	13,223-13,723
—	√	√	√	√	(n)	14,016-17,880
—	√	√	√	√	—	24,156
(ag)	(ag)	(ag)	(ag)	(ag)	(ag)	13,872
—	√	√	√	√	—	(ag)
(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	14,671
(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	16,000
(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	10,290-12,600

^u Recommendation of law school placement clerk.
^v Each judge has two law clerks; the chief judge has three; four law clerks perform legal research services for the entire court. In addition, there are nine other court clerk positions which require law degree and admission to bar; those clerks involved in court administration and court processes.
^w Usually writing preliminary drafts of memoranda on cases and motions or specific problems; varies with individual judges.
^x Research law and assist judge as directed.
^{aa} Size of legal staff is fixed by the court. It may be increased or reduced as deemed necessary.
^{ab} High scholastic standing.
^{ac} Also prepare digest of points involved in discretionary appeals.
^{ad} Report does not include eight court referees, who, in addition to referee work, handle procedural matters and write opinions. Each of these receives a salary of \$21,700.
^{ae} At pleasure of judge, until judge's next term; then court reappraisal.
^{af} Writes opinions for judge's approval and submission to court.
^{ag} Term of service discretionary with each judge, but must change law clerks annually.
^{ah} Also four additional clerks, part of clerk pool who are available to judges of inferior courts upon request.
^{ai} Must also take and pass next ensuing bar examination.
^{aj} Law clerks usually are fourth-year or graduate students; two judges have two part-time clerks each serving a kind of internship; three have full-time clerks.
^{ak} Court Administrator.
^{al} Examination of authorities.
^{am} Two of the seven clerks are selected by the entire court and are assigned to the entire court. Salary varies.
^{an} Normally from top 10 percent of class; also must be admitted to Wisconsin bar and must be Wisconsin resident.
^{ao} None.
^{ap} Reflects 1974 data. Later information not available.
^{aq} General research and assistance.
^{ar} Chief Justice appoints two law clerks.

Table 1.70 Sources of the master jury list, by State, as of 1976

State	Voter registration list	Tax assessment lists	City directories	Telephone directories	State income tax list	Hunting and fishing license lists	Motor vehicle registration list	Utility customers	Any other necessary lists
Alabama.....	✓								
Alaska.....	✓			✓					✓
Arizona.....	✓				✓	✓			
Arkansas.....	✓								
California ^a	✓								
Colorado.....	✓						✓		
Connecticut.....	✓								✓
Delaware ^a	✓								✓
Florida.....	✓								✓
Georgia.....	✓ ^b								
Hawaii ^a	✓	✓					✓		
Idaho.....	✓	✓					✓	✓	
Illinois.....	✓								
Indiana.....	✓								
Iowa ^c	✓								✓
Kansas.....	✓								
Kentucky.....	✓	✓							✓ ^d
Louisiana ^e	✓								
Maine.....	✓								
Maryland.....	✓								✓
Massachusetts.....	✓								✓
Michigan.....	✓								✓
Minnesota.....	✓								
Mississippi.....	✓								
Missouri.....	✓	✓							✓
Montana.....	✓								
Nebraska.....	✓								
Nevada ^f	✓								
New Hampshire ^g	✓								
New Jersey.....	✓								
New Mexico ^h	✓								
New York.....	✓		✓						✓
North Carolina.....	✓	✓							✓
North Dakota.....	✓	✓							✓
Ohio.....	✓						✓	✓	✓ ^h
Oklahoma.....	✓								
Oregon.....	✓								
Pennsylvania.....	✓								✓
Rhode Island.....	✓								
South Carolina ⁱ	✓								
South Dakota.....	✓								
Tennessee.....	✓	✓							
Texas.....	✓	✓							✓
Utah.....	✓								
Vermont.....	✓			✓					✓
Virginia.....	✓								✓
Washington.....	✓								✓
West Virginia ^k	✓								
Wisconsin ^k	✓								
Wyoming.....	✓								

^a In California, Delaware, and Hawaii, voter registration lists may be supplemented by other lists, however, the voter registration list is the primary source.
^b If necessary, the commissioners shall seek out personally those who appear qualified, especially if they appear to be under-represented.
^c Election registers of the previous general election.
^d Census records.
^e No list specified, but use of voter registration list is constitutional.
^f Qualified electors, whether registered or not.
^g A list is to be made up by the selectmen in each town.
^h Pollbook.
ⁱ List of actual voters.
^j List of qualified electors.
^k No list specified.

Source: National Center for State Courts, *Facets of the Jury System: A Survey* (Denver, Colo.: National Center for State Courts, 1976), pp. 45-50. Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.71 Authorization for use of juries with fewer than 12 members and non-unanimous jury verdicts, by type of authorization, type of proceeding, and State, as of 1976

NOTE: The U.S. Supreme Court in *Williams v. Florida*, 399 U.S. 78 (1970) upheld the constitutionality of a State statute that provided for a 6-member jury in all cases except capital criminal cases. Since that ruling, 38 states have specifically authorized juries of less than 12 members in some courts in civil actions and 34 in some courts in criminal actions. In *Johnson v. Louisiana*, 406 U.S. 366 (1972) and *Apodaca v. Oregon*, 406 U.S. 404 (1974), the Supreme Court ruled that a unanimous verdict in State criminal proceedings is not constitutionally required. Non-unanimous verdicts in State civil cases have been recognized for years. In the table below, the column heading "Permitted by agreement" refers to situations in which both parties in the legal action stipulate to either a jury of less than 12 members or a non-unanimous verdict.

State	Juries of fewer than 12 members				Less than unanimous verdicts			
	Specifically authorized		Permitted by agreement		Specifically authorized		Permitted by agreement	
	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal
Alabama.....	No	No	No ^a	No ^a	No	No		
Alaska.....	Yes	Yes			Yes	No		
Arizona.....	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	
Arkansas.....	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
California.....	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
Colorado.....	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No		
Connecticut.....	Yes	Yes			No	No		
Delaware.....	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Florida.....	Yes	Yes			No	No		
Georgia.....	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No		
Hawaii.....	No	No	Yes		Yes	No		
Idaho.....	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes ^b		
Illinois.....	Yes	No			No	No		
Indiana.....	Yes	Yes			No	No		
Iowa.....	Yes	Yes			Yes ^c	No	Yes	
Kansas.....	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	Yes	
Kentucky.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
Louisiana.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maine.....	Yes	No	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	
Maryland.....	No	No	Yes		No	No	Yes	
Massachusetts.....	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	
Michigan.....	Yes	Yes			Yes	No		
Minnesota.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Mississippi.....	Yes	Yes			Yes	No		
Missouri.....	Yes	Yes			Yes	No		
Montana.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Nebraska.....	Yes	Yes			Yes	No		
Nevada.....	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
New Hampshire.....	No	Yes			No	No		
New Jersey.....	Yes	No			Yes	No		
New Mexico.....	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	
New York.....	Yes	Yes			Yes	No		
North Carolina.....	No	No	Yes		No	No	Yes	
North Dakota.....	Yes	Yes ^d	Yes	Yes	No	No		
Ohio.....	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No		
Oklahoma.....	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes		
Oregon.....	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes		
Pennsylvania.....	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Rhode Island.....	No	No	Yes		No	No	Yes	
South Carolina.....	Yes	Yes			No	No		
South Dakota.....	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	
Tennessee.....	No	Yes	Yes		No	No	Yes	
Texas.....	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes		
Utah.....	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	
Vermont.....	No	No			No	No		
Virginia.....	Yes	Yes			Yes	No		
Washington.....	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No		
West Virginia.....	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Wisconsin.....	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Wyoming.....	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	Yes	

^a Except in capital cases, if the parties so stipulate, any member of the jury may be excused and the rest of the jury can render the verdict. (Only applies to the circuit court in counties with a population greater than 300,000.) *Alabama Code* title 30, sec. 99(1) (1958).

^b The legislature may provide for a 5/6 verdict in misdemeanors. There is no legislation to date; however, Rule 31 of the *Idaho Rules of Criminal Practice and Procedure* (1975) states that the verdict shall be unanimous. *Idaho Constitution*, Article I, sec. 7. *Idaho Rules of Criminal Practice and Procedure*, Rule 31 (Supp. 1975).

^c Five-sixths of the jury can render the verdict in civil cases, but only after they have deliberated a minimum of six hours. *Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure*, Rule 203, as amended (Supp. 1976).

^d Any person accused of a crime for which he may be confined for more than 1 year has the right to a jury of 12; for all others, the legislature may provide less, but not less than 6. However, there is no legislation to date. *North Dakota Constitution*, Article I, sec. 7.

Source: National Center for State Courts, *Facets of the Jury System: A Survey* (Denver, Colo.: National Center for State Courts, 1976), pp. 41-44. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.72 *Petit juror usage in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1972-77*

NOTE: "Petit jurors" refer to persons engaged by the court to hear civil or criminal trials. Federal jurors are selected from a group of those available to serve—the jury venire—for a given day. Of those selected from this initial group, however, some will be excluded after the voir dire procedure—questioning under oath by the judge. Based upon responses to this questioning, which provides an opportunity to assess any prejudice, bias, or beliefs that might impair the juror's impartiality, each party to the trial may offer "challenge for cause." The judge then decides whether the "cause" constitutes sufficient grounds to uphold the challenge and excuse the prospective juror. Both parties are also allowed a number of "peremptory challenges," by which objection may be raised, and a prospective juror excluded without the necessity of giving a reason. The number of peremptory challenges varies under certain circumstances (e.g., for capital offenses the number is higher than for noncapital offenses), and is set out in Rule 24 (b,c) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. An individual who is excused after the voir dire has therefore attended court and is considered to have been "used" by the court although he/she has not actually "served" on a jury.

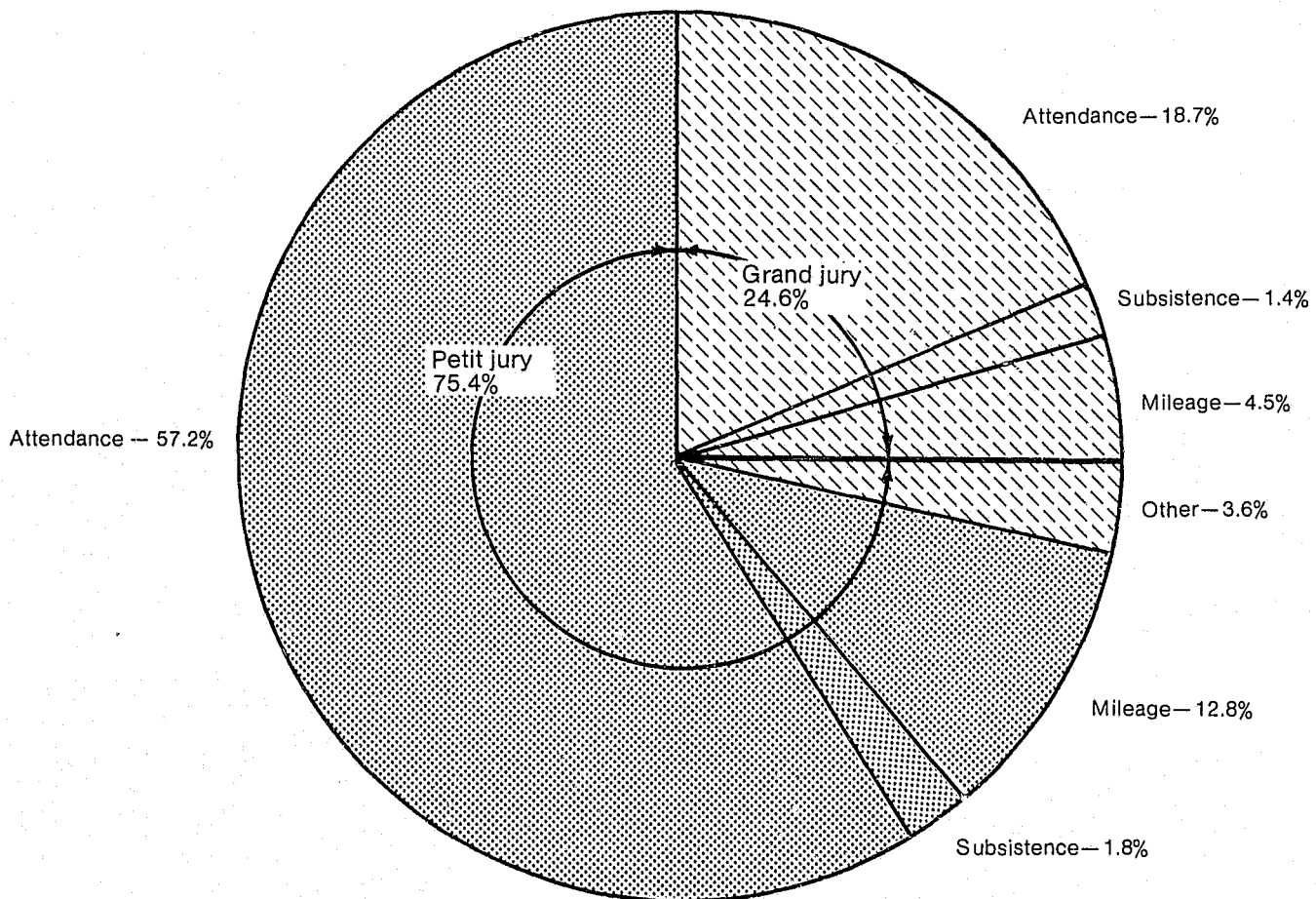
Petit jurors	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1977 over 1976	
							Change	Percent change
Total available	547,821	573,150	540,628	546,627	592,594	584,094	-8,500	-1.4
Selected or serving	304,178	324,038	315,419	328,445	356,951	352,912	-4,039	-1.1
Percent	55.5	56.5	58.3	60.1	60.2	60.4	X	X
Challenged	79,501	86,520	82,152	88,228	92,727	90,693	-2,034	-2.2
Percent	14.5	15.1	15.2	16.1	15.6	15.5	X	X
Not selected, serving or challenged	164,142	162,592	143,057	129,954	142,916	140,489	-2,427	-1.7
Percent	30.0	28.4	26.5	23.8	24.1	24.1	X	X
Jury trial days	26,176	28,425	28,274	28,293	30,032	29,873	-159	-0.5
Criminal	14,615	16,791	16,426	15,818	17,818	16,945	-873	-4.9
Percent	58.8	59.1	58.1	55.9	59.3	56.7	X	X
Civil	11,561	11,634	11,848	12,475	12,214	12,928	+714	+5.8
Percent	44.8	40.9	41.9	44.1	40.7	43.3	X	X

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1976* (Preliminary Report), p. 145; *1977* (Preliminary Report), p. 168 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 1.3 *Grand and petit juror expenditures in U.S. District Courts, by type of expenditure, year ending June 30, 1977*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.72. A Federal grand jury is a body of 23 citizens (16 constitutes a quorum) that reviews whether the Government's evidence is sufficient to justify a trial. If the grand jury determines that the evidence is sufficient, an indictment or "true bill"—the charging document—is returned. If the evidence is deemed insufficient, a "no true bill" is returned.

Total juror expenditures: \$20,275,200
 Grand jury expenditures: \$4,992,400
 Petit jury expenditures: \$15,282,800



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1977 Juror Utilization in United States District Courts* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), p. 21.

Table 1.73 Payments to grand jury and petit jury members in U.S. District Courts, by type of jury and payment, years ending June 30, 1974-77

NOTE: See NOTES, Table 1.72 and Figure 1.3. Grand and petit jurors (excluding Federal employees) in U.S. District Courts are paid an attendance fee of \$20 per day of service. "Other" payments to petit jurors include meals and lodging for sequestered jurors, transportation of jurors during the hours of actual service on a trial, and expenses for the comfort and convenience of jurors (Source, p. 22). Information on percent change has been deleted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Type of jury and payment	1974	1975	1976	1977
Grand jury:				
Total payments	\$3,649,900	\$3,971,400	\$4,662,200	\$4,992,400
Attendance	2,830,600	3,054,100	3,578,200	3,799,400
Mileage	636,400	702,900	846,600	912,700
Subsistence	182,900	214,400	237,500	280,300
Petit jury:				
Total payments	\$13,704,000	\$13,853,200	\$15,594,800	\$15,282,800
Attendance	10,658,000	10,716,000	12,057,700	11,600,800
Mileage	2,243,300	2,294,900	2,623,100	2,597,500
Subsistence	311,900	330,000	398,200	355,100
Other	490,800	512,300	515,700	729,400

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977 Juror Utilization in United States District Courts, 1977 Juror Utilization in United States District Courts (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 22, 23. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.74 *Direct current expenditure for State correctional activities, by type of activity and State, fiscal year 1976*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amount in thousands. —represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State ^a	Total direct current expenditure	Institutions					Corrections administration	Probation, parole, and pardon	Miscellaneous
		Total	For men	For women	For juveniles	Other and combined			
Total	\$2,276,335	\$1,730,262	\$1,115,973	\$52,088	\$459,426	\$102,775	\$189,708	\$309,359	\$47,006
Alabama	24,447	17,055	12,750	711	3,594	—	2,658	4,727	7
Alaska	14,389	11,584	3,633	—	4,344	3,607	409	1,893	503
Arizona	20,682	12,837	1,895	—	3,971	6,971	3,363	4,265	217
Arkansas	11,297	10,153	6,693	31	3,429	—	431	603	110
California	286,798	206,756	143,466	6,565	56,725	—	27,252	38,868	13,922
Colorado	31,312	22,602	14,859	NA	7,743	—	1,024	7,546	140
Connecticut	40,908	28,216	20,394	1,971	3,928	1,923	4,591	7,447	654
Delaware	12,865	10,288	5,867	241	3,576	604	1,786	736	55
Florida	134,924	94,853	64,596	353	25,410	4,494	6,088	33,983	—
Georgia	53,784	37,392	25,994	945	10,453	—	4,576	11,144	672
Hawaii	11,008	7,576	3,004	—	1,156	3,416	646	2,438	348
Idaho	8,360	6,005	4,199	19	1,787	—	473	1,882	—
Illinois	102,586	67,287	43,567	2,969	20,751	—	18,629	15,215	1,455
Indiana	38,044	31,689	24,501	1,258	5,930	—	2,084	1,978	2,293
Iowa	25,739	22,248	16,426	697	5,125	—	327	1,836	1,328
Kansas	32,229	30,300	15,534	736	4,817	9,213	954	854	121
Kentucky	20,653	15,537	10,981	585	3,701	270	739	3,642	735
Louisiana	39,854	23,607	16,233	764	6,603	—	5,894	10,360	—
Maine	8,818	7,351	4,120	—	3,231	—	73	898	496
Maryland	91,877	66,983	41,025	1,842	19,473	4,643	10,848	17,686	208
Massachusetts	60,795	50,041	31,398	2,127	15,053	1,463	5,423	5,321	10
Michigan	74,667	64,124	48,362	1,950	13,812	—	3,559	5,827	1,157
Minnesota	29,717	23,454	14,649	657	6,652	1,496	2,746	3,321	196
Mississippi	11,976	10,165	—	—	2,052	8,113	132	1,679	—
Missouri	31,948	24,424	16,118	600	7,706	—	2,441	4,846	237
Montana	8,260	6,391	3,806	22	2,563	—	476	1,393	—
Nebraska	14,799	9,582	6,794	473	2,315	—	430	2,015	2,772
Nevada	10,755	8,893	5,568	—	2,916	409	NA	1,862	—
New Hampshire	5,815	4,610	2,585	—	2,025	—	NA	1,205	—
New Jersey	60,797	52,600	25,986	3,697	11,808	11,109	1,699	4,992	1,506
New Mexico	10,310	7,292	4,500	60	2,732	—	214	2,796	8
New York	227,235	188,134	136,994	3,910	22,937	24,293	14,966	22,445	1,690
North Carolina	80,875	61,262	44,391	2,068	13,814	989	5,219	11,455	2,939
North Dakota	3,946	3,611	1,901	65	1,645	—	NA	335	—
Ohio	124,675	94,709	51,975	2,830	30,864	9,040	22,666	7,300	—
Oklahoma	22,986	15,748	11,034	647	4,067	—	6,212	1,026	—
Oregon	33,237	22,375	12,831	586	8,958	—	1,047	5,882	3,933
Pennsylvania	101,581	85,038	46,068	2,874	36,096	—	2,791	12,227	1,525
Rhode Island	13,947	9,325	7,200	NA	2,125	—	1,707	2,555	360
South Carolina	35,855	25,648	18,023	790	6,835	—	3,527	3,099	3,581
South Dakota	5,620	5,082	—	—	2,123	2,959	17	315	206
Tennessee	34,008	29,036	19,610	959	8,467	—	955	4,017	—
Texas	67,629	56,172	41,964	1,886	12,322	—	4,542	6,915	—
Utah	12,082	8,112	—	157	3,146	4,809	175	3,715	80
Vermont	6,603	4,702	1,955	—	2,447	300	292	999	610
Virginia	68,034	46,843	34,830	1,942	10,071	—	9,439	10,529	1,223
Washington	45,283	35,055	20,936	2,110	12,009	—	1,679	6,896	1,653
West Virginia	11,020	9,725	6,772	272	2,681	—	NA	1,239	56
Wisconsin	46,954	33,952	18,192	1,669	11,437	2,654	4,339	8,663	—
Wyoming	4,352	3,845	1,794	50	2,001	—	170	337	—

^aData are based on a field compilation from records of each State government; see Source for data limitations.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 295.

Table 1.75 Employment and payroll for correctional activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. Information on percent change has been excluded from this table by SOURCEBOOK staff. For data required to compute percentages on total criminal justice full-time equivalent employees and total criminal justice payroll, see Table 1.21. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands. —represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
States-local, total	172,821	\$129,119	177,864	\$142,905	187,298	\$159,518	203,230	\$185,577	213,813	\$208,942	227,576	\$235,952
States	106,045	78,648	107,785	86,710	112,176	95,565	121,160	110,710	126,933	123,252	134,420	137,928
Local, total	66,776	50,470	70,079	56,193	75,122	63,953	82,070	74,867	86,880	85,690	93,156	98,024
Counties	49,261	36,028	53,014	40,958	56,905	46,742	62,482	55,027	67,942	64,478	73,796	74,270
Municipalities	17,515	14,442	17,065	15,235	18,217	17,211	19,588	19,840	18,938	21,213	19,360	23,753
Alabama	1,425	730	1,590	892	1,763	1,103	2,036	1,393	2,171	1,676	2,371	1,973
State	939	486	1,003	563	1,066	695	1,243	850	1,281	1,042	1,482	1,271
Local, total	486	244	587	330	697	409	793	544	890	634	889	703
Counties	333	163	414	234	536	319	620	411	736	508	743	578
Municipalities	153	81	173	95	161	90	173	132	154	125	146	124
Alaska	380	401	442	559	385	403	445	571	455	701	533	862
State	335	364	370	476	341	360	412	534	424	667	493	814
Local, total	45	37	72	83	44	43	33	37	31	33	40	49
Boroughs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	45	37	72	83	44	43	33	37	31	33	40	49
Arizona	1,374	881	1,450	1,020	1,845	1,403	2,099	1,811	2,237	2,110	2,629	2,624
State	745	512	744	539	950	761	1,070	943	1,103	1,075	1,200	1,203
Local, total	629	369	706	481	895	642	1,029	868	1,134	1,035	1,429	1,421
Counties	576	334	649	437	847	601	1,013	856	1,115	1,018	1,381	1,377
Municipalities	53	35	57	44	48	41	16	13	19	17	48	44
Arkansas	665	313	761	405	821	479	892	561	1,148	766	1,279	883
State	452	215	543	306	560	348	643	420	792	560	813	597
Local, total	213	98	218	99	261	132	249	141	356	206	466	286
Counties	157	65	165	67	176	80	197	107	283	157	380	227
Municipalities	56	33	53	32	85	51	52	34	73	49	86	59
California	26,754	25,266	29,039	28,329	29,589	31,039	31,996	35,768	32,572	39,914	34,240	44,356
State	10,159	9,925	11,891	11,687	11,714	12,691	12,807	14,913	12,704	16,017	12,590	16,832
Local, total	16,595	15,342	17,148	16,643	17,875	18,348	19,189	20,855	19,868	23,896	21,650	27,524
Counties	15,802	14,543	16,310	15,806	17,094	17,528	18,321	19,963	19,014	22,938	20,712	26,387
Municipalities	793	799	838	836	781	820	868	892	854	959	938	1,137
Colorado	1,710	1,265	1,778	1,360	1,910	1,601	2,053	1,884	2,331	2,453	2,474	2,802
State	1,327	1,012	1,399	1,101	1,470	1,268	1,535	1,443	1,702	1,896	1,802	2,156
Local, total	383	253	379	259	440	333	518	441	629	556	672	646
Counties	148	76	161	87	217	131	280	184	353	264	410	347
Municipalities	235	177	218	172	223	202	238	258	276	292	262	299
Connecticut	2,058	1,660	2,087	1,806	2,312	1,907	2,703	2,542	2,593	2,446	2,538	2,451
State	2,048	1,654	2,087	1,806	2,312	1,907	2,701	2,539	2,593	2,446	2,533	2,446
Local, total	10	6	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	5	5
Municipalities	10	6	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	5	5
Delaware	583	493	690	565	654	522	683	637	791	760	831	844
State	583	493	690	565	654	522	683	637	791	760	831	844
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.75 *Employment and payroll for correctional activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
District of Columbia:												
Local, total	2,625	\$2,390	2,850	\$2,917	2,922	\$2,883	3,333	\$3,486	2,741	\$3,766	2,932	\$4,000
Florida	7,367	4,572	8,472	5,674	9,827	7,116	10,816	9,058	11,861	9,362	13,023	11,274
State	4,698	3,019	5,831	4,037	7,065	5,157	8,274	7,035	9,022	6,985	9,812	8,423
Local, total	2,669	1,553	2,641	1,637	2,762	1,959	2,542	2,024	2,839	2,377	3,211	2,851
Counties	2,037	1,188	2,031	1,256	2,219	1,603	1,999	1,615	2,268	1,937	2,372	2,166
Municipalities	632	365	610	381	543	357	543	409	571	440	839	685
Georgia	3,896	2,164	4,050	2,561	4,970	3,294	5,315	3,867	5,695	4,158	6,164	4,999
State	2,503	1,412	2,593	1,736	3,183	2,170	3,427	2,566	3,637	2,713	3,949	3,324
Local, total	1,393	752	1,457	824	1,787	1,124	1,888	1,301	2,058	1,445	2,215	1,675
Counties	1,214	649	1,269	717	1,548	978	1,662	1,151	1,753	1,222	1,889	1,424
Municipalities	179	103	188	108	239	145	226	150	305	223	326	252
Hawaii	434	400	432	384	444	450	453	494	380	454	637	788
State	358	337	351	320	360	371	372	412	371	446	597	740
Local, total	76	62	81	64	84	79	81	82	9	8	40	47
Counties	17	13	17	11	20	18	17	12	9	8	40	47
Municipalities	59	49	64	53	64	61	64	69	—	—	—	—
Idaho	425	253	458	293	542	346	469	337	531	420	602	574
State	360	223	369	245	441	292	364	276	394	334	471	486
Local, total	65	30	89	48	101	54	105	61	137	86	131	88
Counties	63	29	85	46	97	52	102	59	135	85	125	85
Municipalities	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	2	2	1	6	4
Illinois	7,161	5,213	7,391	5,865	6,877	6,340	7,437	6,855	7,914	7,624	8,804	8,959
State	4,959	3,634	4,910	4,031	4,502	4,380	4,767	4,668	4,981	5,102	5,180	5,525
Local, total	2,202	1,579	2,481	1,834	2,375	1,960	2,670	2,186	2,933	2,522	3,624	3,434
Counties	2,165	1,549	2,459	1,815	2,337	1,931	2,654	2,175	2,923	2,516	3,618	3,429
Municipalities	37	29	22	20	38	29	16	12	10	6	6	5
Indiana	3,042	1,812	2,828	1,818	3,024	2,085	3,284	2,461	3,480	2,827	3,621	3,322
State	1,999	1,234	1,856	1,257	1,869	1,397	1,969	1,598	2,072	1,847	2,065	2,105
Local, total	1,043	578	972	560	1,155	688	1,315	863	1,408	980	1,556	1,217
Counties	542	271	644	356	836	485	880	566	977	661	1,115	856
Municipalities	501	307	328	204	319	202	435	298	431	319	441	362
Iowa	1,563	979	1,508	1,059	1,549	1,209	1,806	1,417	2,005	1,814	2,145	2,118
State	1,134	752	1,115	843	1,131	964	1,271	1,061	1,377	1,307	1,409	1,416
Local, total	429	227	393	216	418	245	535	356	628	507	736	702
Counties	424	223	389	211	412	240	527	349	617	499	698	658
Municipalities	5	4	4	4	6	5	8	7	11	8	38	44
Kansas	2,379	1,445	2,208	1,326	2,300	1,445	2,570	1,694	2,713	2,011	2,698	2,155
State	2,045	1,280	1,911	1,171	1,945	1,241	2,114	1,422	2,194	1,682	2,176	1,791
Local, total	334	165	297	155	355	204	456	272	519	322	522	364
Counties	297	143	252	127	290	159	400	233	484	302	482	333
Municipalities	37	23	45	28	65	45	56	39	35	26	40	31
Kentucky	1,710	903	1,763	1,048	1,971	1,358	2,032	1,389	2,286	1,754	2,351	2,076
State	1,487	784	1,332	819	1,458	1,040	1,448	1,011	1,525	1,224	1,513	1,457
Local, total	223	120	431	229	513	318	584	377	761	530	838	620
Counties	201	106	403	210	462	279	517	332	620	427	714	519
Municipalities	22	14	28	19	51	39	67	45	141	103	124	101

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.75 *Employment and payroll for correctional activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Louisiana	2,395	\$1,292	2,556	\$1,499	3,043	\$1,838	3,146	\$2,155	3,639	\$2,023	4,224	\$3,430
State	1,582	867	1,742	1,070	2,095	1,289	2,139	1,486	2,466	1,959	3,021	2,514
Local, total	813	425	814	429	948	549	1,007	669	1,173	864	1,203	916
Parishes	308	159	417	214	422	248	490	303	578	386	636	428
Municipalities	505	266	397	215	526	301	517	366	595	478	567	488
Maine	737	439	751	529	785	583	806	631	780	621	760	517
State	629	388	641	474	672	519	668	548	639	529	610	514
Local, total	108	51	110	55	113	64	138	83	141	92	150	102
Counties	108	51	106	53	109	61	138	83	141	92	150	102
Municipalities	—	—	4	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	5,095	3,896	5,323	4,902	5,356	5,041	5,522	5,559	5,800	6,113	6,028	6,597
State	4,336	3,385	4,508	4,136	4,652	4,454	4,683	4,773	4,822	5,176	4,960	5,419
Local, total	759	512	815	767	704	586	839	786	978	937	1,068	1,178
Counties	320	236	406	333	333	284	400	367	485	487	564	624
Municipalities	439	276	409	433	371	303	439	419	493	450	504	554
Massachusetts	4,670	3,772	4,709	3,883	4,966	4,312	5,273	4,937	5,381	5,278	5,714	6,274
State	3,016	2,587	2,895	2,315	3,100	2,578	3,187	2,885	3,085	2,950	3,282	3,850
Local, total	1,654	1,185	1,814	1,568	1,866	1,734	2,086	2,052	2,296	2,327	2,352	2,424
Counties	1,235	825	1,363	1,166	1,441	1,301	1,640	1,583	1,760	1,765	1,807	1,851
Municipalities	419	360	451	402	425	433	446	469	536	562	545	572
Michigan	5,575	4,924	5,782	5,228	5,903	5,850	6,613	6,754	7,420	8,063	8,883	9,180
State	3,178	2,963	3,132	3,013	3,143	3,310	3,312	3,538	3,659	4,146	4,049	4,848
Local, total	2,397	1,961	2,650	2,215	2,760	2,540	3,301	3,217	3,761	3,917	3,834	4,332
Counties	2,063	1,675	2,354	1,945	2,464	2,229	2,970	2,853	3,361	3,458	3,464	3,876
Municipalities	334	287	296	270	296	311	331	363	400	459	370	457
Minnesota	2,670	2,084	2,671	2,283	2,544	2,314	2,635	2,500	2,848	2,779	2,882	3,415
State	1,534	1,132	1,811	1,536	1,494	1,361	1,442	1,329	1,524	1,387	1,524	1,877
Local, total	1,136	952	860	747	1,050	953	1,193	1,171	1,324	1,393	1,358	1,538
Counties	944	776	779	671	975	877	1,118	1,089	1,249	1,313	1,334	1,506
Municipalities	192	176	81	75	75	76	75	82	75	80	24	32
Mississippi	595	297	760	397	927	558	1,122	688	1,213	836	1,277	865
State	485	242	578	311	754	473	924	581	933	669	976	684
Local, total	110	55	182	86	173	84	198	107	280	167	301	181
Counties	72	34	102	45	123	57	142	74	232	136	248	145
Municipalities	38	21	80	40	50	27	56	33	48	32	53	36
Missouri	2,833	1,650	3,229	1,896	3,467	2,237	3,669	2,572	4,030	2,974	4,138	3,229
State	1,630	916	1,744	946	1,847	1,115	1,972	1,312	2,217	1,631	2,402	1,837
Local, total	1,203	735	1,485	950	1,620	1,122	1,697	1,259	1,813	1,343	1,736	1,392
Counties	742	424	768	448	848	536	944	645	1,059	733	1,024	777
Municipalities	461	311	717	502	772	586	753	615	754	609	712	615
Montana	538	329	556	349	587	408	609	463	665	615	700	683
State	437	279	455	294	485	344	490	382	507	500	536	557
Local, total	101	50	101	54	102	65	119	81	158	115	164	126
Counties	95	46	93	49	94	59	115	77	143	105	158	121
Municipalities	6	4	8	5	8	6	4	4	15	10	6	5

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.75 *Employment and payroll for correctional activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Nebraska	823	\$483	870	\$533	909	\$639	1,022	\$773	1,210	\$964	1,233	\$1,088
State	689	416	707	427	669	465	780	590	859	684	852	805
Local, total	134	67	163	106	240	174	242	182	351	281	381	284
Counties	117	55	146	91	203	143	216	160	307	238	351	254
Municipalities	17	13	17	15	37	31	26	23	44	42	30	30
Nevada	767	607	842	721	876	776	958	963	1,110	1,217	1,145	1,374
State	398	325	418	367	445	389	477	475	572	637	595	755
Local, total	369	282	424	354	431	388	481	488	538	580	550	620
Counties	323	244	361	294	397	355	440	446	493	530	507	564
Municipalities	46	38	63	60	34	33	41	42	45	50	43	55
New Hampshire	367	226	454	283	425	296	457	363	561	447	596	505
State	256	158	277	189	274	206	311	271	374	321	371	331
Local, total	111	68	177	94	151	91	146	93	187	126	225	174
Counties	100	60	158	81	130	73	126	79	167	109	202	152
Municipalities	11	8	19	13	21	18	20	13	20	17	23	22
New Jersey	6,383	5,025	6,573	5,406	7,119	5,962	7,700	7,078	7,995	7,640	8,734	8,799
State	3,243	2,660	3,082	2,553	3,252	2,863	3,398	3,340	3,362	3,274	3,727	3,912
Local, total	3,140	2,364	3,491	2,853	3,867	3,099	4,302	3,737	4,633	4,366	5,007	4,888
Counties	3,133	2,360	3,485	2,849	3,863	3,096	4,287	3,731	4,605	4,347	4,979	4,870
Municipalities	7	4	6	4	4	3	15	7	28	19	28	18
New Mexico	780	404	802	469	823	534	835	593	860	647	1,011	831
State	624	317	633	382	590	388	617	445	658	511	746	642
Local, total	156	86	169	87	233	146	218	147	202	136	265	189
Counties	102	45	108	46	104	53	97	56	66	33	128	76
Municipalities	54	41	61	41	129	93	121	92	136	103	137	113
New York	25,797	21,874	20,512	20,214	21,733	22,336	23,550	26,026	23,284	27,348	23,102	29,017
State	15,124	13,181	10,632	11,490	10,999	11,799	11,959	13,664	12,299	14,468	12,470	14,991
Local, total	10,673	8,693	9,880	8,724	10,734	10,537	11,591	12,363	10,985	12,880	10,632	14,026
Counties	4,367	3,053	4,559	3,501	4,830	3,927	5,213	4,627	5,471	5,287	5,381	5,521
Municipalities	6,306	5,640	5,321	5,223	5,904	6,610	6,378	7,735	5,514	7,593	5,251	8,505
North Carolina	4,989	3,005	5,332	3,491	5,300	3,682	5,905	4,620	6,563	5,187	6,872	5,943
State	4,377	2,722	4,744	3,197	4,682	3,341	5,196	4,180	5,722	4,644	6,000	5,356
Local, total	612	283	588	294	618	341	709	440	841	543	872	587
Counties	612	283	583	291	612	337	702	436	836	540	867	584
Municipalities	—	—	5	3	6	2	7	4	5	3	5	3
North Dakota	267	174	233	151	259	156	296	208	336	258	368	305
State	215	152	192	129	205	125	247	178	274	215	276	235
Local, total	52	23	41	22	54	31	49	30	62	43	92	70
Counties	49	20	38	19	51	28	46	27	59	40	92	70
Municipalities	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	—	—
Ohio	7,563	5,163	8,881	6,839	9,155	7,562	9,447	8,319	9,903	9,695	10,166	9,524
State	5,220	3,656	6,246	5,064	6,427	5,526	6,389	5,952	6,476	6,790	6,402	6,321
Local, total	2,343	1,507	2,635	1,775	2,728	2,035	3,058	2,368	3,427	2,905	3,764	3,203
Counties	1,766	1,108	2,120	1,346	2,126	1,500	2,476	1,816	2,820	2,267	3,140	2,540
Municipalities	577	399	515	429	602	536	582	552	607	638	624	663

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.75 *Employment and payroll for correctional activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Oklahoma	1,465	\$726	1,759	\$846	1,927	\$1,004	2,004	\$1,212	2,533	\$1,809	2,607	\$1,928
State	1,081	523	1,435	666	1,539	753	1,603	942	2,108	1,511	2,113	1,586
Local, total	384	203	324	180	401	250	401	271	425	297	494	341
Counties	301	148	222	115	311	183	298	186	346	232	399	263
Municipalities	83	55	102	65	90	68	103	84	79	66	95	79
Oregon	1,990	1,507	2,094	1,702	2,060	1,780	2,248	2,036	2,472	2,500	2,638	2,820
State	1,262	981	1,394	1,172	1,236	1,090	1,427	1,283	1,631	1,633	1,677	1,852
Local, total	728	526	700	530	824	690	821	752	841	867	961	968
Counties	643	451	643	478	802	678	812	745	832	857	925	941
Municipalities	85	75	57	52	22	13	9	7	9	10	36	27
Pennsylvania	6,592	4,809	7,855	6,198	8,139	6,996	8,739	7,980	9,299	8,892	9,638	10,172
State	3,269	2,354	3,946	3,199	3,944	3,717	4,008	4,143	4,054	4,342	4,172	4,828
Local, total	3,323	2,456	3,909	2,999	4,195	3,279	4,731	3,838	5,235	4,550	5,466	5,344
Counties	1,998	1,126	2,318	1,414	2,543	1,628	2,797	1,980	3,211	2,446	3,481	2,825
Municipalities	1,325	1,329	1,591	1,585	1,652	1,651	1,934	1,858	2,034	2,104	1,985	2,519
Rhode Island	440	390	519	458	563	565	739	790	694	787	719	848
State	440	390	519	458	563	565	739	790	694	787	719	848
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	2,024	1,077	2,267	1,310	2,345	1,491	2,616	1,784	3,144	2,363	3,401	2,705
State	1,354	772	1,576	965	1,715	1,150	2,048	1,445	2,514	1,987	2,751	2,257
Local, total	670	206	631	345	630	340	568	338	630	376	650	448
Counties	640	290	660	330	597	320	531	314	567	332	611	417
Municipalities	30	16	31	16	33	21	37	24	63	45	39	32
South Dakota	341	188	329	198	332	222	312	229	331	258	403	336
State	265	154	242	157	224	160	214	170	266	219	334	288
Local, total	76	35	87	41	108	61	98	59	65	39	69	48
Counties	72	33	84	40	104	59	96	58	64	38	67	46
Municipalities	4	2	3	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	2	2
Tennessee	2,665	1,422	2,844	1,608	3,278	2,035	3,570	2,366	3,754	2,804	4,136	3,043
State	1,966	1,019	2,015	1,137	2,247	1,388	2,379	1,562	2,464	1,872	2,755	1,974
Local, total	699	403	829	471	1,031	647	1,191	803	1,290	932	1,381	1,069
Counties	556	317	673	381	684	408	823	536	913	637	960	721
Municipalities	143	86	156	90	347	240	368	267	377	295	421	348
Texas	6,565	3,601	6,451	3,921	7,181	4,696	7,460	5,230	7,927	6,458	8,865	7,483
State	3,208	2,094	3,679	2,285	4,080	2,721	4,124	2,890	4,203	3,604	4,826	4,242
Local, total	2,667	2,772	1,636	1,636	3,101	1,975	3,336	2,340	3,724	2,854	4,039	3,241
Counties	2,300	1,304	2,432	1,435	2,777	1,741	3,019	2,090	3,288	2,442	3,710	2,946
Municipalities	567	204	340	202	324	233	317	250	436	412	329	295
Utah	612	397	683	457	767	544	901	701	904	820	975	989
State	499	341	552	386	587	441	653	549	699	661	780	810
Local, total	113	56	131	71	180	103	248	152	205	159	195	179
Counties	113	56	131	71	179	102	246	151	201	157	192	177
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	1	(b)	2	1	4	2	3	2
Vermont	439	333	438	418	437	352	420	350	422	349	449	388
State	435	330	438	418	435	351	418	349	418	347	445	386
Local, total	4	2	—	(b)	2	1	2	1	4	2	4	2
Counties	1	—	—	(b)	2	1	2	1	3	1	4	2
Municipalities	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.75 *Employment and payroll for correctional activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1976—(Continued)*

State and level of government	Employment and payroll ^a											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Virginia	3,320	\$1,981	3,732	\$2,431	4,092	\$2,976	5,430	\$3,862	5,735	\$4,818	7,479	\$6,548
State	2,535	1,548	2,722	1,830	2,958	2,218	4,159	2,932	4,229	3,688	5,539	5,000
Local, total	785	434	1,010	601	1,134	758	1,271	930	1,506	1,131	1,940	1,548
Counties	317	178	375	231	399	299	488	374	611	451	784	628
Municipalities	468	256	635	371	735	459	783	557	895	680	1,156	920
Washington	3,510	2,686	3,718	2,773	3,697	2,928	3,851	3,288	3,955	3,859	4,258	4,458
State	2,597	2,031	2,427	1,875	2,369	1,932	2,408	2,112	2,457	2,487	2,632	2,885
Local, total	913	655	1,291	898	1,328	996	1,443	1,176	1,498	1,372	1,626	1,572
Counties	775	540	1,159	785	1,193	866	1,362	1,095	1,445	1,303	1,547	1,486
Municipalities	138	115	132	113	135	130	81	81	53	69	79	86
West Virginia	983	443	867	454	949	519	1,040	617	1,004	631	1,134	842
State	736	343	628	335	676	379	744	459	759	486	836	647
Local, total	247	100	239	119	273	140	296	158	245	145	298	195
Counties	245	99	237	118	271	139	295	157	244	144	295	193
Municipalities	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2
Wisconsin	3,188	2,625	3,362	3,009	3,340	3,169	3,571	3,486	3,787	3,809	3,805	4,318
State	2,365	1,968	2,526	2,292	2,550	2,436	2,657	2,640	2,740	2,812	2,752	3,165
Local, total	823	657	836	717	790	732	914	847	1,047	998	1,053	1,153
Counties	823	657	836	717	790	732	914	847	1,047	998	1,053	1,091
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62
Wyoming	292	148	313	167	309	176	342	219	350	264	364	335
State	239	120	254	140	260	150	288	187	286	221	294	282
Local, total	53	28	59	30	49	27	54	32	64	44	70	53
Counties	45	23	50	24	37	19	50	29	51	31	57	41
Municipalities	8	5	9	6	12	7	4	4	13	12	13	12

^aData for municipalities, and the local governments totals which include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see Source for data limitations.

^bLess than half the unit of measurement shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971–1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 108, 110, 112, 114.

Table 1.76 *Probation and parole officers, by type of agency, United States, selected years 1957-76*

Type of agency	Officers				
	1957	1962	1967	1970	1976
Federal.....	469	520	547	608	1,516
State.....	2,233	3,348	4,511	6,126	11,188
Local.....	6,618	9,204	12,366	18,024	23,884
Total.....	9,320	13,072	17,424	24,758	36,588

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, *Probation and Parole Directory*, 17th ed. (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1976), p. v. Reprinted by permission.

 Table 1.77 *Federal, State, and local probation and parole officers, by type of supervision and jurisdiction, 1976*

Jurisdiction	Federal officers	State officers			Local officers			Total
		Probation only	Parole only	Probation and parole	Juvenile only	Adult only	Juvenile and adult	
Alabama.....	39	—	—	121	180	—	13	353
Alaska.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	65	69
Arizona.....	31	—	69	—	279	100	30	509
Arkansas.....	13	—	31 ^a	39	90	—	—	173
California.....	207	—	541	—	214	202	7,896	9,060
Colorado.....	17	—	69	—	155	116	70	427
Connecticut.....	12	225	43	—	—	—	—	280
Delaware.....	4	48	20	53	—	—	—	125
District of Columbia.....	53	134	64	—	—	—	—	251
Florida.....	66	—	—	1,524	—	—	—	1,590
Georgia.....	39	—	—	636	215	125	1	1,016
Hawaii.....	7	—	—	—	—	32	91	120
Idaho.....	3	—	—	90	24	15	9	141
Illinois.....	75	—	264	—	322	124	346	1,131
Indiana.....	29	—	76	—	135	92	197	529
Iowa.....	8	—	61	116	161	—	10	356
Kansas.....	15	—	—	53	85	16	57	226
Kentucky.....	28	—	—	128	23	—	—	179
Louisiana.....	29	—	—	366	105	—	—	500
Maine.....	2	—	—	48	—	—	—	50
Maryland.....	35	—	—	922	—	22	—	979
Massachusetts.....	23	—	200 ^b	—	116	377	277	993
Michigan.....	61	—	—	175	522	525	—	1,283
Minnesota.....	14	—	—	106	27	2	496	645
Mississippi.....	13	—	—	162	56	—	—	231
Missouri.....	36	—	44 ^a	248	594	—	—	922
Montana.....	6	—	17	28	46	—	—	97
Nebraska.....	5	—	28	—	23	21	52	129
Nevada.....	10	—	—	85	40	—	—	135
New Hampshire.....	2	15	4	—	—	—	14	35
New Jersey.....	38	—	211	—	—	—	1,279	1,528
New Mexico.....	11	—	—	62	77	20	—	170
New York.....	117	121	543	—	19	16	2,270	3,086
North Carolina.....	44	211	—	464	—	—	—	719
North Dakota.....	3	—	—	12	24	—	—	39
Ohio.....	49	121	234	—	503	426	155	1,488
Oklahoma.....	21	—	—	153	83	—	—	267
Oregon.....	14	—	—	139	263	26	—	442
Pennsylvania.....	68	—	—	281	224	215	565	1,353
Rhode Island.....	3	—	—	64	—	—	—	37
South Carolina.....	22	—	24 ^a	125	82	—	3	256
South Dakota.....	6	—	—	33	5	—	48	92
Tennessee.....	30	—	—	266 ^c	121	—	—	417
Texas.....	113	—	159 ^d	—	422	421	231	1,346
Utah.....	5	78 ^a	—	69	—	—	—	152
Vermont.....	3	—	—	55	—	—	—	58
Virginia.....	37	—	—	198	634	204	—	1,073
Washington.....	26	—	93 ^a	213	389	2	10	733
West Virginia.....	9	71 ^a	—	31	9	10	—	130
Wisconsin.....	8	—	—	281	292	—	31	612
Wyoming.....	3	—	—	23	—	—	—	26
Total.....	1,516	1,024	2,795	7,369	6,559	3,109	14,216	36,588

^a Juvenile only.

^b Includes 120 juvenile.

^c Includes 118 juvenile.

^d Includes 69 juvenile.

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, *Probation and Parole Directory*, 17th ed. (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1976), p. xii. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.78 Workload of Federal probation officers, years ending June 30, 1972-77

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" amounts to fewer than 180 days, then release occurs without supervision. For information on dates of data presented, see NOTE, Table 1.72.

The number of officers required for presentence investigations was derived by dividing the number of probation officer positions by 128, which is the number shown by a time study to be the number of presentence investigations one officer could produce in one year. The number of officers available for supervision was derived by subtracting the number of officers required for presentence investigations from the number of probation officer positions. This explanation was provided by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Division of Probation.

Years ending June 30	Probation officer positions	Presentence investigations	Officers required for presentence investigation	Officers available for supervision	Supervision cases	Average supervision cases per officer
1972	549	27,558	215	334	49,023	147
1973	717	29,736	232	485	54,346	112
1974	1,057	29,492	230	827	59,615	72
1975	1,377	31,740	248	1,129	64,261	57
1976	1,452	32,193	252	1,200	64,246	54
1977	1,578	32,738	232	1,346	64,427	48

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. 19. (Preliminary Report)

Table 1.79 Investigative reports by Federal probation officers, by type of investigation, years ending June 30, 1973-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.78.

Type of investigation	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Total	71,260	77,146	91,863	102,334	101,725
Presentence investigation	29,736	29,492	31,740	32,193	29,678
Limited or selective presentence investigation	1,915	1,943	2,202	2,255	3,060
Collateral investigation for another district	8,470	9,203	11,932	14,526	16,483
Preliminary investigation to assist U.S. attorney	632	862	953	1,645	2,022
Postsentence investigation for institution	553	658	650	746	1,043
Pretransfer investigation (probation and parole)	7,650	8,603	9,870	10,583	10,568
Alleged violation investigation (probation and parole)	5,895	6,630	8,581	10,351	10,810
Prerelease investigation for a Federal or military institution	6,780	6,965	8,805	7,112	7,089
Special investigation regarding a prisoner in confinement	2,921	4,628	6,010	5,085	5,478
Furlough and work-release reports for Bureau of Prisons institutions	556	1,140	2,770	3,175	5,460
Parole supervision reports	5,187	5,895	7,030	12,931	8,846
Parole revocation hearing reports	965	1,127	1,320	1,732	1,188

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1974, p. VIII-3; 1976 (Preliminary Report), p. 16; 1977 (Preliminary Report), p. 16 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.80 State and local probation and parole agencies, by branch and level of government, agency function, and State, 1976

NOTE: Data presented are from a survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Information was obtained from parole-granting authorities and probation and parole agencies administered by State and local levels of government only. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

State and name of agency	Branch of government		Agency function				Authority granting probation/parole	
	Executive	Judicial	Adult probation	Juvenile probation	Adult parole	Juvenile parole/aftercare	To	
							juveniles	adults
Alabama:								
State agencies:								
Board of Pardons and Paroles	✓		✓		✓			✓
Local agencies:								
Juvenile probation offices		✓		✓ ^a		✓ ^a		
Jefferson County Parole Board		✓			✓			✓
Birmingham Municipal Court Probation Office		✓	✓		✓			
Alaska:								
State agencies:								
Board of Parole	✓							✓
Department of Health and Social Services and Institutions:								
Division of Corrections:								
Probation and Parole Field and Juvenile Institutional Services	✓		✓	✓	✓	(^b)		
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arizona:								
State agencies:								
Board of Pardons and Parole	✓							✓
Department of Corrections:								
Youth Hearing Board	✓						✓	
Division of Community Services	✓		✓ ^c	✓ ^c	✓	✓		
Local agencies:								
County probation departments		✓	✓	✓				
Arkansas:								
State agencies:								
Board of Pardons	✓							✓
Juvenile Training School Board	✓						✓	
Department of Corrections:								
Division of Probation and Parole	✓		✓		✓			
Youth Services Section	✓					✓		
Local agencies:								
Circuit court probation offices		✓	✓					
Juvenile probation offices		✓		✓				
Municipal court probation offices		✓	✓	✓				
California:								
State agencies:								
Health and Welfare Agency:								
Department of Corrections:								
Adult Authority	✓							✓
Women Board of Terms and Parole	✓							✓
Parole and Community Services Division	✓				✓			
Department of Youth Authority:								
Youth Authority Board	✓					✓		✓
Local agencies:								
County probation departments		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Colorado:								
State agencies:								
Board of Parole	✓							✓
Juvenile Parole Board	✓						✓	
Department of Institutions:								
Division of Parole	✓		✓ ^d	✓ ^d	✓			
Division of Youth Services	✓				✓			
District probation departments		✓	✓	✓				
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.80 State and local probation and parole agencies, by branch and level of government, agency function, and State, 1976
 —(Continued)

State and name of agency	Branch of government		Agency function				Authority granting probation/parole	
	Executive	Judicial	Adult probation	Juvenile probation	Adult parole	Juvenile parole/aftercare	To juveniles	To adults
Connecticut:								
State agencies:								
Board of Parole	✓							✓
Department of Corrections:								
Adult Parole Division	✓				✓			
Department of Adult Probation	✓		✓					
Department of Children and Youth Services	✓					✓	✓	
Juvenile court probation offices		✓		✓				
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Delaware:								
State agencies:								
Board of Parole	✓							✓
Department of Corrections:								
Bureau of Adult Corrections:								
Office of Community Services	✓		✓		✓			
Bureau of Juvenile Corrections:								
Juvenile Aftercare Unit	✓					✓		
Family Court Probation Office		✓		✓				
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
District of Columbia:								
State agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Local agencies:								
Board of Parole	✓							✓
Department of Corrections:								
Youth and Adult Parole Division	✓				✓			
Department of Human Resources:								
Bureau of Youth Services:								
Aftercare Services Division	✓					✓		
Social Services Division of the Superior Court		✓	✓	✓				
Florida:								
State agencies:								
Parole and Probation Commission	✓							✓
Department of Offender Rehabilitation	✓		✓		✓			
Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services:								
Division of Youth Services	✓			✓		✓		✓
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Georgia:								
State agencies:								
Board of Pardons and Paroles	✓							✓
Department of Offender Rehabilitation:								
Division of Offender Rehabilitation	✓		✓		✓			
Department of Human Resources:								
Division of Youth Services	✓			✓		✓	✓	
Local agencies:								
Juvenile probation departments		✓		✓				
Hawaii:								
State agencies:								
Department of Social Services and Housing:								
Board of Pardons and Paroles	✓							✓
Field parole service offices	✓				✓			

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.80 State and local probation and parole agencies, by branch and level of government, agency function, and State, 1976
 —(Continued)

State and name of agency	Branch of government		Agency function				Authority granting probation/parole	
	Executive	Judicial	Adult probation	Juvenile probation	Adult parole	Juvenile parole/aftercare	To juveniles	To adults
Hawaii—continued								
Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and Services for the Blind	✓					✓		
Circuit court probation divisions		✓	✓	✓				
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Idaho:								
State agencies:								
Commission for Pardons and Paroles	✓							✓
Department of Corrections:								
Bureau of Probation and Parole	✓		✓		✓			
Department of Health and Welfare:								
Youth Services Division	✓			✓		✓	✓	
Local agencies:								
County probation departments		✓		✓				
Illinois:								
State agencies:								
Parole and Pardon Board	✓						✓	✓
Department of Corrections:								
Adult Division	✓				✓			
Juvenile Division	✓					✓		
Local agencies:								
Circuit court probation departments		✓	✓ ^a	✓ ^a				
Indiana:								
State agencies:								
Parole Board	✓							✓
Department of Corrections:								
Youth Authority Parole Committee	✓						✓	
Adult Authority	✓				✓			
Youth Authority	✓					✓		
Division of Probation	✓		✓ ^a	✓ ^a				
Local agencies:								
County probation departments		✓	✓ ^a	✓ ^a				
City court probation departments		✓	✓	✓				
Marion County Criminal Court Probation Department		✓	✓	✓				
Marion County Municipal Court Probation Department		✓	✓	✓				
Marion County Juvenile Court Probation Department		✓		✓				
Iowa:								
State agencies:								
Board of Parole	✓							✓
Department of Social Services:								
Division of Correctional Institutions:								
Bureau of Community Correctional Services	✓		✓		✓			
Division of Community Services:								
Bureau of Child Advocacy	✓					✓	✓	
Probation services offices		✓	✓	✓		✓		
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas:								
State agencies:								
Kansas Adult Authority	✓							✓
Department of Corrections:								
Division of Probation and Parole	✓		✓		✓			
Local agencies:								
County probation and parole offices		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.80 State and local probation and parole agencies, by branch and level of government, agency function, and State, 1976
(Continued)

State and name of agency	Branch of government		Agency function				Authority granting probation/parole	
	Executive	Judicial	Adult probation	Juvenile probation	Adult parole	Juvenile parole/aftercare	To	
							juveniles	adults
Kentucky:								
State agencies:								
Parole Board	✓							✓
Bureau of Corrections:								
Division of Community Services:								
Division of Probation and Parole	✓		✓		✓			
Department of Human Resources:								
Bureau of Social Services:								
Division of Field Services	✓			✓		✓	✓	
Local agencies:								
County juvenile probation offices		✓		✓		✓		
Louisiana:								
State agencies:								
Department of Corrections:								
Board of Parole	✓							✓
Division of Probation and Parole	✓		✓		✓			
Health and Human Resources Administration:								
Division of Youth Services	✓			✓		✓		
Local agencies:								
City court probation offices		✓	✓					
Family and juvenile court probation offices		✓		✓		✓		
Maine:								
State agencies:								
Parole Board	✓							✓
Department of Mental Health and Corrections:								
Bureau of Corrections:								
Division of Probation and Parole	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maryland:								
State agencies:								
Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services:								
Parole Commission	✓							✓
Division of Parole and Probation	✓		✓		✓			
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene:								
Juvenile Services Administration	✓			✓		✓		
Local agencies:								
Probation Department of Baltimore County		✓	✓					
Massachusetts:								
State agencies:								
Department of Corrections:								
Parole Board	✓				✓			✓
Department of Youth Services:								
Commission of Probation	✓		✓ ^h	✓ ^h		✓	✓	
Local agencies:								
Superior court probation offices		✓	✓					
District court probation offices		✓	✓	✓				
Juvenile court probation offices		✓	✓	✓				
Boston Municipal Court Probation Office		✓	✓					
Michigan:								
State agencies:								
Parole Board	✓							✓
Department of Corrections:								
Bureau of Field Services	✓		✓		✓			
Department of Social Services:								

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.80 State and local probation and parole agencies, by branch and level of government, agency function, and State, 1976
 —(Continued)

State and name of agency	Branch of government		Agency function				Authority granting probation/parole	
	Executive	Judicial	Adult probation	Juvenile probation	Adult parole	Juvenile parole/aftercare	To juveniles	To adults
Michigan—continued								
Youth Parole and Review Board	✓						✓	
Office of Children and Youth Services	✓					✓		
District court probation departments		✓	✓					
Local agencies:								
Wayne county Circuit Court Probation Department		✓	✓					
Detroit Recorders Court Probation Department		✓	✓					
Juvenile probation departments		✓		✓		✓		
Municipal court probation departments		✓	✓					
Minnesota:								
State agencies:								
Minnesota Corrections Board	✓							✓
Department of Corrections:								
Community Services Division	✓		✓ ¹	✓ ¹	✓ ¹	✓ ¹		
Local agencies:								
Community corrections offices		✓	✓ ^a	✓ ^a	✓ ^a	✓ ^a		
Court services offices		✓	✓ ^a	✓ ^a		✓ ^a		
Hennepin County Municipal Court Probation Office		✓	✓			✓		
Mississippi:								
State agencies:								
Probation and Parole Board	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓
Department of Youth Services:								
Division of Community Services	✓			✓		✓		
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Missouri:								
State agencies:								
Department of Social Services:								
Board of Probation and Parole	✓							✓
Division of Probation and Parole	✓		✓		✓			
Division of Youth Services	✓					✓		
Circuit court juvenile probation offices		✓		✓				
Local agencies:								
City court probation and parole offices		✓	✓		✓			
Montana:								
State agencies:								
Board of Pardons	✓							✓
Department of Institutions:								
Division of Corrections:								
Bureau of Probation and Parole	✓		✓		✓			
Bureau of Aftercare	✓					✓		
Juvenile probation offices		✓		✓				
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nebraska:								
State agencies:								
Board of Parole	✓							✓
Department of Correctional Services:								
Division of Community Centered Services:								
Office of Parole Administration	✓				✓	✓		
Office of Probation Administration		✓	✓	✓				
Local agencies:								
Juvenile probation offices		✓		✓				
County probation offices		✓	✓	✓				
Nevada:								
State agencies:								
Board of Parole Commissioners	✓							✓
Department of Parole and Probation	✓		✓		✓			

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.80 State and local probation and parole agencies, by branch and level of government, agency function, and State, 1976
 —(Continued)

State and name of agency	Branch of government		Agency function				Authority granting probation/parole	
	Executive	Judicial	Adult probation	Juvenile probation	Adult parole	Juvenile parole/aftercare	To juveniles	To adults
Nevada—continued								
Department of Human Resources:								
Juvenile parole services offices	✓					✓		
Local agencies:								
Juvenile probation departments		✓		✓				
New Hampshire:								
State agencies:								
Board of Parole	✓				✓			✓
Youth Development Center	✓					✓	✓	
Board of Probation	✓		✓	✓				
Department of Probation	✓		✓	✓				
Local agencies:								
District court probation offices		✓	✓	✓				
New Jersey:								
State agencies:								
Department of Institutions and Agencies:								
Parole Board	✓							✓
Division of Correction and Parole:								
Bureau of Parole	✓				✓	✓		
Division of Youth and Family Services	✓					✓		
Boards of Trustees	✓						✓	✓
Local agencies:								
County probation departments		✓	✓	✓				
New Mexico:								
State agencies:								
Parole Board	✓							✓
Department of Corrections:								
Field Services Division	✓		✓		✓	✓		
Juvenile probation departments		✓		✓				
Local agencies:								
Albuquerque Municipal Court Probation Division		✓	✓					
New York:								
State agencies:								
Department of Correctional Services:								
Board of Parole	✓							✓
Parole and Community Services Division	✓				✓			
Executive Department:								
Division for Youth	✓					✓	✓	
Division of Probation	✓		✓	✓				
Local agencies:								
Local probation departments	✓		✓	✓				
New York City Probation Department	✓		✓	✓				
North Carolina:								
State agencies:								
Department of Corrections:								
Parole Commission	✓							✓
Division of Adult Probation and Parole	✓		✓		✓			
Division of Juvenile Services	✓			✓		✓		
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Dakota:								
State agencies:								
Parole Board	✓							✓
Board of Pardons:								
Parole and Probation Department	✓		✓		✓			
Social Services Board:								
Division of Community Services:								
Youth Authority	✓			✓		✓		

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.80 State and local probation and parole agencies, by branch and level of government, agency function, and State, 1976
—(Continued)

State and name of agency	Branch of government		Agency function				Authority granting probation/parole	
	Executive	Judicial	Adult probation	Juvenile probation	Adult parole	Juvenile parole/aftercare	To	
							juveniles	adults
North Dakota—continued								
Juvenile probation departments		✓		✓				
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ohio:								
State agencies:								
Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections:								
Division of Parole and Community Services:								
Adult Parole Authority	✓		✓		✓			✓ ^m
Youth Commission	✓					✓	✓	
Local agencies:								
County probation departments		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Municipal court probation departments		✓	✓		✓			
Oklahoma:								
State agencies:								
Pardon and Parole Board	✓							✓ ⁿ
Department of Corrections:								
Division of Community Services	✓		✓		✓			
Department of Institutions Social and Rehabilitative Services:								
Division of Court Related and Community Services	✓			✓		✓	✓	
Local agencies:								
Juvenile Bureaus		✓		✓				
Oregon:								
State agencies:								
Board of Parole	✓							✓
Department of Human Resources:								
Corrections Division:								
Parole and Probation Field Services Section	✓		✓		✓			
Childrens Service Division:								
Juvenile Parole and Community Services Office	✓					✓		
Local agencies:								
County court probation offices		✓	✓ ^a					
County juvenile probation departments		✓		✓				
Pennsylvania:								
State agencies:								
Board of Probation and Parole	✓		✓ ^o		✓ ^o	(^b)		✓
Local agencies:								
County probation and parole departments		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Rhode Island:								
State agencies:								
Parole Board	✓							✓
Department of Corrections:								
Division of Probation and Parole	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Carolina:								
State agencies:								
Probation, Parole, and Pardon Board	✓		✓		✓			✓
Board of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare	✓						✓	
Department of Corrections:								
Youth Offender Division	✓				✓			
Department of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare	✓					✓		

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.80 State and local probation and parole agencies, by branch and level of government, agency function, and State, 1976
 —(Continued)

State and name of agency	Branch of government		Agency function				Authority granting probation/parole	
	Executive	Judicial	Adult probation	Juvenile probation	Adult parole	Juvenile parole/aftercare	To juveniles	To adults
South Carolina—continued								
Local agencies:								
Juvenile probation departments		✓		✓ ^a				
South Dakota:								
State agencies:								
Board of Pardons and Paroles	✓						✓	✓
Department of Social Services:								
Division of Corrections:								
Office of Adult Correction	✓		✓		✓			
Office of Youth Services	✓					✓		
Circuit court probation offices		✓	✓	✓		✓		
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tennessee:								
State agencies:								
Board of Pardons and Paroles	✓							✓
Department of Corrections:								
Division of Probation and Parole	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Local agencies:								
Juvenile probation offices		✓		✓				
Texas:								
State agencies:								
Board of Pardons and Paroles	✓							✓
Division of Parole Supervision	✓				✓			
Texas Youth Council	✓					✓		
Local agencies:								
Adult and juvenile probation offices		✓	✓ ^a	✓ ^a				
Utah:								
State agencies:								
Board of Pardons	✓							✓
Department of Social Services:								
Division of Corrections:								
Adult Probation and Parole Section	✓		✓		✓			
Division of Family Services	✓					✓		
Juvenile probation offices		✓		✓				
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vermont:								
State agencies:								
Board of Parole	✓							✓
Department of Corrections:								
Division of Probation and Parole	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Virginia:								
State agencies:								
Parole Board	✓							✓
Department of Corrections:								
Division of Probation and Parole Services	✓		✓		✓			
Division of Youth Services	✓			✓		✓		
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.80 State and local probation and parole agencies, by branch and level of government, agency function, and State, 1976
 —(Continued)

State and name of agency	Branch of government		Agency function				Authority granting probation/parole	
	Executive	Judicial	Adult probation	Juvenile probation	Adult parole	Juvenile parole/aftercare	To juveniles	To adults
Washington:								
State agencies:								
Board of Prison Terms and Paroles	✓							✓
Department of Social and Health Services:								
Community Services Division:								
Bureau of Juvenile Rehabilitation	✓					✓		
Juvenile Review Board	✓						✓	
Division of Adult Corrections:								
Office of Adult Probation and Parole	✓		✓		✓			
Local agencies:								
Juvenile probation offices		✓		✓ ^a				
County probation departments		✓	✓ ^a					
Municipal court probation departments		✓	✓					
West Virginia:								
State agencies:								
Board of Probation and Parole	✓							✓
Department of Public Institutions:								
Division of Corrections	✓		✓		✓	✓		
Department of Welfare:								
Youth Services Division	✓			✓				
Local agencies:								
Adult probation offices		✓	✓					
Juvenile probation offices		✓		✓				
Wisconsin:								
State agencies:								
Department of Health and Social Services:								
Parole Board	✓						✓ ^p	✓ ^p
Division of Corrections:								
Bureau of Probation and Parole	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Local agencies:								
Juvenile probation offices		✓		✓				
Wyoming:								
State agencies:								
Board of Parole	✓							✓
Board of Charities and Reform	✓						✓	
Department of Probation and Parole	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Local agencies:								
Natrona County Probation Department		✓		✓		✓		
Municipal court probation offices		✓		✓				

^aAlabama, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, and Washington—For the purpose of this survey, probation and/or parole agencies serving more than one county are assigned to State level of government.
^bAlaska and Pennsylvania—Upon release from institutions, juveniles are placed on probation, not parole or aftercare.
^cArizona—The Division of Community Services supervises all adult and juvenile interstate compact probation clients; all other probation clients are supervised by county probation departments.
^dColorado—The Division of Parole supervises all adult and juvenile interstate compact probation clients; all other probation clients are supervised by district probation departments.
^eIndiana—The Division of Probation exercises general supervision over the administration of adult and juvenile probation services in the State.
^fMaine—Adults sentenced under the new criminal code, effective in March 1976, have straight sentences and no parole; adults sentenced under the State's old criminal code will still be eligible for parole consideration.
^gMaryland—The Probation Department of Baltimore County became part of the State Division of Parole and Probation on July 1, 1977, after the September 1, 1976, reference date of this report.
^hMassachusetts—The Commission of Probation establishes standards and supervises the work of all probation offices in the State.
ⁱMinnesota—The Community Services Division exercises general supervision over the administration of probation and parole services and provides financial assistance to community corrections offices and court services offices.
^jNew Hampshire—The Board of Probation supervises the operation of the Department of Probation.
^kNew Jersey—There are three boards of trustees—one for the Youth Correctional Institution Complex, one for the Correctional Institution for Women, and one for the Training School Complex; they grant parole to youths, women, and juveniles respectively.
^lNew York—The Division of Probation exercises general supervision over the administration of adult and juvenile probation services provided by the New York City Probation Department and other local probation departments. In addition, the division provides direct probation supervision of clients in three counties, which do not have their own local probation departments.
^mOhio—The Adult Parole Authority exercises general supervision over the work of all county and municipal court probation officers. The authority also provides direct supervision for adults placed on probation in counties that have not established their own adult probation departments or have requested State assistance in supervising adult probation caseload.
ⁿOklahoma—The Pardon and Parole Board makes recommendations to the Governor on applications for parole for adults committed to State correctional institutions; the Governor has ultimate authority to grant parole.
^oPennsylvania—The Board of Probation and Parole supervises all adults placed on parole in the State. In addition, the board supervises adult probation clients in seven counties, which do not have their own probation and parole departments.
^pWisconsin—The Parole Board recommends to the secretary of the Department of Health and Social Services those adults, youthful offenders, and juveniles who should be granted parole. After review of the board's recommendations, the secretary decides who will be paroled.

Table 1.81 *Probation and parole agencies, by level of government and agency function, United States, Sept. 1, 1976*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.80. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

[—represents zero]

Level of government	Agency function ^a								Parole authorities	
	Probation:				Parole				Number	Per-cent
	Adult probation		Juvenile probation		Adult parole		Juvenile parole			
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
State and local, total	1,929	100	2,126	100	1,154	100	1,221	100	65	100
State	1,087	56	916	43	984	85	992	81	64	98
County	788	41	1,167	55	165	15	227	19	—	—
Municipal	54	3	43	2	5	(^b)	2	(^b)	1	2

^aAgencies having multiple functions are counted in more than one column.^bPercent rounds to zero.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*, No. SD-P-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 2, Table C.Table 1.82 *Probation and parole agencies, by source of payroll and nonpayroll funding, and level of government, United States, 1976*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.80. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

[—represents zero]

Level of government	Total agencies ^a	Source of funding				
		Federal	State	County	Municipal	Other ^b
Payroll:						
State and local, total	3,868	1,252	2,465	1,637	123	119
State	2,364	723	1,806	283	33	106
County	1,430	504	652	1,328	38	13
Municipal	74	25	7	26	52	—
Nonpayroll:						
State and local, total	3,868	1,040	2,435	1,676	123	133
State	2,364	625	1,932	338	33	118
County	1,430	394	498	1,312	38	15
Municipal	74	21	5	26	52	—

^aDetail will not add to total as agencies financed by more than one government were counted only once in the total column. Also, detail does not include 302 State agencies for which data were not available.^bOther sources may include a combination of governments of the same type that provide funding (e.g., two or more counties or municipalities) or private organizations.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*, No. SD-P-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 7, Tables L and N. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.83 *Employees of probation and parole agencies, by type of position, State, and level of government, Sept. 1, 1978*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.80. These data include full-time, part-time, and shared employees. Information on type of position for each employment status and for volunteers has been excluded from this table by SOURCEBOOK staff. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

[—represents zero]

State and level of government	Total ^a	Administrative		Direct counseling and supervision		Clerical		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
State and local, total	55,807	5,307	10	33,248	60	15,459	28	1,793	3
State	24,164	3,007	12	14,237	59	6,480	27	440	2
County	28,104	2,078	7	16,736	60	7,988	28	1,302	5
Municipality	3,539	222	6	2,275	64	991	28	51	1
Alabama	552	55	10	293	53	176	32	28	5
State	276	31	11	123	45	98	36	24	9
County	267	23	9	164	61	76	28	4	1
Municipality	9	1	11	6	67	2	22	—	—
Alaska	78	11	14	57	73	9	12	1	1
State	78	11	14	57	73	9	12	1	1
Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	878	51	6	531	60	254	29	42	5
State	106	8	8	67	63	25	24	6	6
County	772	43	6	464	60	229	30	36	5
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	297	51	17	175	59	61	21	10	3
State	103	23	22	58	56	22	21	—	—
County	186	28	15	111	60	37	20	10	5
Municipality	8	—	—	6	75	2	25	—	—
California	11,903	703	6	7,313	61	3,136	26	751	6
State	1,189	173	15	719	60	279	23	18	2
County	10,264	518	5	6,286	61	2,758	27	702	7
Municipality	450	12	3	308	68	99	22	31	7
Colorado	502	33	7	343	68	123	25	3	1
State	502	33	7	343	68	123	25	3	1
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	523	40	8	329	63	138	26	16	3
State	523	40	8	329	63	138	26	16	3
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	311	29	9	128	41	141	45	13	4
State	311	29	9	128	41	141	45	13	4
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	400	49	12	251	63	90	23	10	3
Florida	2,028	259	13	1,099	54	652	32	18	1
State	2,028	259	13	1,099	54	652	32	18	1
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	1,135	103	9	651	57	321	28	60	5
State	834	69	8	425	51	284	34	56	7
County	301	34	11	226	75	37	12	4	1
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	231	26	11	131	57	74	32	—	—
State	231	26	11	131	57	74	32	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	211	18	9	140	66	50	24	3	1
State	186	17	9	123	66	44	24	2	1
County	25	1	4	17	68	6	24	1	4
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	1,441	158	11	924	64	326	23	33	2
State	542	83	15	306	57	133	25	18	3
County	899	75	8	616	69	193	21	15	2
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	251	106	12	512	60	206	24	27	3
State	169	35	21	65	38	61	36	8	5
County	499	51	10	320	64	109	22	19	4
Municipality	183	20	11	127	69	36	20	—	—

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.83 *Employees of probation and parole agencies, by type of position, State, and level of government, Sept. 1, 1976*
—(Continued)

State and level of government	Total ^a	Administrative		Direct counseling and supervision		Clerical		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Iowa	538	37	7	375	70	106	20	20	4
State	538	37	7	375	70	106	20	20	4
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	560	86	15	328	59	136	24	10	2
State	182	43	24	107	59	32	18	—	—
County	378	43	11	221	58	104	28	10	3
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	977	52	5	823	84	101	10	1	—
State	864	35	4	749	87	80	9	—	—
County	113	17	15	74	65	21	19	1	1
Municipality	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	592	47	8	323	55	178	30	44	7
State	376	36	10	198	53	131	35	11	3
Parish	170	9	5	92	54	36	21	33	19
Municipality	46	2	4	33	72	11	24	—	—
Maine	56	5	9	35	63	16	29	—	—
State	56	5	9	35	63	16	29	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	1,335	130	10	831	62	354	27	20	1
State	1,307	128	10	813	62	348	27	18	1
County	28	2	7	18	64	6	21	2	7
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	1,844	229	12	901	49	703	38	11	1
State	515	130	24	192	36	185	35	8	1
County	1,005	69	7	539	54	394	40	3	—
Municipality	324	30	9	170	52	124	38	—	—
Michigan	2,489	271	11	1,519	61	673	27	26	1
State	1,278	123	10	820	64	331	26	4	(^b)
County	1,202	147	12	693	58	340	28	22	2
Municipality	9	1	11	6	67	2	22	—	—
Minnesota	1,222	146	12	734	60	247	20	95	8
State	202	27	13	115	57	53	26	7	3
County	1,020	119	12	619	61	194	19	88	9
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	188	12	6	120	64	55	29	1	1
State	188	12	6	120	64	55	29	1	1
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	1,386	135	10	853	62	347	25	51	4
State	1,344	128	10	829	62	336	25	51	4
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	42	7	17	24	57	11	26	—	—
Montana	152	12	8	102	67	35	23	3	2
State	152	12	8	102	67	35	23	3	2
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	217	18	8	133	61	64	29	2	1
State	179	13	7	107	60	57	32	2	1
County	38	5	13	26	68	7	18	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	275	40	15	170	62	62	23	3	1
State	275	40	15	170	62	62	23	3	1
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	139	19	14	68	49	52	37	—	—
State	113	18	16	51	45	44	39	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	26	1	4	17	55	8	31	—	—

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.83 *Employees of probation and parole agencies, by type of position, State, and level of government, Sept. 1, 1976*
 —(Continued)

State and level of government	Total ^a	Administrative		Direct counseling and supervision		Clerical		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New Jersey	2,264	156	7	1,287	57	781	35	40	2
State	344	79	23	172	50	85	25	8	2
County	1,920	77	4	1,115	58	696	36	32	2
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	254	29	11	147	58	77	30	1	(^b)
State	233	27	12	133	57	72	31	1	(^b)
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	21	2	10	14	67	5	24	—	—
New York	4,461	368	8	2,489	56	1,565	35	39	1
State	991	112	11	588	59	291	29	—	—
County	2,352	208	9	1,223	52	889	38	32	1
Municipality	1,118	48	4	678	61	385	34	7	1
North Carolina	921	67	7	709	77	132	14	13	1
State	921	67	7	709	77	132	14	13	1
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	100	25	25	52	52	23	23	—	—
State	100	25	25	52	52	23	23	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	2,782	371	13	1,484	53	862	31	65	2
State	797	212	27	397	49	180	23	8	1
County	1,915	153	8	1,041	54	664	35	57	3
Municipality	70	6	9	46	66	18	26	—	—
Oklahoma	592	55	9	392	66	124	21	21	4
State	511	47	9	343	67	104	20	17	3
County	81	8	10	49	60	20	25	4	5
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	836	127	15	494	59	191	23	24	3
State	283	60	21	152	54	71	25	—	—
County	553	67	12	342	62	120	22	24	4
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	2,467	253	10	1,523	62	657	27	34	1
State	534	107	20	280	52	146	27	1	(^b)
County	1,222	108	9	748	61	333	27	33	3
Municipality	711	38	5	495	70	178	25	—	—
Rhode Island	114	13	11	62	54	39	34	—	—
State	114	13	11	62	54	39	34	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	642	80	12	313	49	231	36	18	3
State	351	51	15	174	50	121	34	5	1
County	291	29	10	139	48	110	38	13	4
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	138	14	10	78	57	46	33	—	—
State	138	14	10	78	57	46	33	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	616	65	11	395	64	119	19	37	6
State	434	51	12	288	66	92	21	3	1
County	113	13	12	47	42	19	17	34	30
Municipality	69	1	1	60	87	8	12	—	—
Texas	2,181	212	10	1,334	61	607	28	28	1
State	707	84	12	379	54	240	34	4	1
County	1,474	128	9	955	65	367	25	24	2
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	388	70	18	175	45	141	36	2	1
State	388	70	18	175	45	141	36	2	1
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	85	13	15	50	59	22	26	—	—
State	85	13	15	50	59	22	26	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.83 *Employees of probation and parole agencies, by type of position, State, and level of government, Sept. 1, 1976*
—(Continued)

State and level of government	Total ^a	Administrative		Direct counseling and supervision		Clerical		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Virginia	1,323	147	11	788	60	367	28	21	2
State	1,323	147	11	788	60	367	28	21	2
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	1,181	181	15	593	50	287	24	120	10
State	576	111	19	270	47	155	27	40	7
County	566	67	12	293	52	126	22	80	14
Municipality	39	3	8	30	77	6	15	—	—
West Virginia	211	33	16	118	56	56	27	4	2
State	169	28	17	89	53	48	28	4	2
County	42	5	12	29	69	8	19	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	879	82	9	546	62	230	26	21	2
State	474	51	11	279	59	142	30	2	(^b)
County	405	31	8	267	66	88	22	19	5
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	61	15	25	27	44	16	26	3	5
State	44	14	32	21	48	9	20	—	—
County	3	—	—	2	67	1	33	—	—
Municipality	14	1	7	4	29	6	43	3	21

^aThe employment figures shown here differ from the estimates presented in U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978). See Source, pp. 8, 9 for explanation.

^bPercent rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*, No. SD-P-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 50-53.

Table 1.84 *Employees of probation and parole agencies, by employment status, level of government, and type of position, United States, Sept. 1, 1976*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.80. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

[—represents zero]

Level of government and type of position	Total		Employment status					
	Number	Percent ^a	Full-time		Part-time		Shared	
			Number	Percent ^a	Number	Percent ^a	Number	Percent
State and local, total	55,807	100	51,633	100	2,779	100	1,395	100
Administrative	5,307	10	4,992	10	254	9	61	4
Counseling	33,248	60	30,761	60	1,484	53	1,003	72
Clerical	15,459	28	14,366	28	811	29	282	20
Other	1,793	3	1,514	3	230	8	49	4
State, total	24,164	100	22,132	100	1,033	100	999	100
Administrative	3,007	12	2,779	13	200	19	28	3
Counseling	14,237	59	13,051	59	397	38	789	79
Clerical	6,480	27	5,942	27	366	35	172	17
Other	440	2	360	2	70	7	10	1
County, total	28,104	100	26,086	100	1,659	100	359	100
Administrative	2,078	7	1,995	8	52	3	31	9
Counseling	16,736	60	15,528	60	1,019	61	189	53
Clerical	7,988	28	7,457	29	431	26	100	28
Other	1,302	5	1,106	4	157	9	39	11
Municipal, total	3,539	100	3,415	100	87	100	37	100
Administrative	222	6	218	6	2	2	2	5
Counseling	2,275	64	2,182	64	68	78	25	68
Clerical	991	28	967	28	14	16	10	27
Other	51	1	48	1	3	3	—	—

^aBecause of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*, No. SD-P-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 4, Table F; p. 5; p. 6, Table I. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.85 Agency responsible for administering correctional institution services, by jurisdiction, 1975

NOTE: Information on probation and parole services has been excluded from this table by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Jurisdiction	Juvenile detention	Juvenile institutions	Local adult institutions and jails	Adult institutions
Alabama	Local	Dept. of Youth Services	Local	Board of Corrections
Alaska	Dept. of Health and Social Services	Dept. of Health and Social Services	Dept. of Health and Social Services	Dept. of Health and Social Services
Arizona	Local	Dept. of Corrections	Local	Dept. of Corrections
Arkansas	Local	Dept. of Social and Rehabilitation Services	Local	Dept. of Correction
California	Local	Health and Welfare Agency	Local	Health and Welfare Agency
Colorado	Local	Dept. of Institutions	Local	Dept. of Institutions
Connecticut	Juvenile Court Districts	Dept. of Children Youth Services	Dept. of Correction	Dept. of Correction
Delaware	Local	Dept. of Correction	Dept. of Correction	Dept. of Correction
District of Columbia	Dept. of Human Resources	Dept. of Human Resources	Dept. of Corrections	Dept. of Corrections
Florida	Local	Dept. of Offender Rehabilitation	Local	Dept. of Offender Rehabilitation
Georgia	Dept. of Human Resources and Local	Dept. of Human Resources	Local	Dept. of Corrections Offender Rehabilitation
Hawaii	Local	Dept. of Social Services	Local	Dept. of Social Services
Idaho	Dept. of Health and Welfare and Local	Dept. of Health and Welfare	Local	Board of Correction
Illinois	Local	Dept. of Corrections	Local	Dept. of Corrections
Indiana	Local	Dept. of Correction	Local	Dept. of Correction
Iowa	Local	Dept. of Social Services	Local	Dept. of Social Services
Kansas	Local	Dept. of Social and Rehabilitation Services	Local	Dept. of Corrections
Kentucky	Local	Dept. for Human Resources	Local	Dept. of Justice
Louisiana	Local	Health and Human Resources Administration	Local	Dept. of Corrections
Maine	Local	Dept. of Mental Health and Corrections	Local	Dept. of Mental Health and Corrections
Maryland	Dept. of Health and Mental Hygiene	Dept. of Health and Mental Hygiene	Local	Dept. of Public Safety and Correctional Services
Massachusetts	Human Services Administration	Human Services Administration	Local	Human Services Administration
Michigan	Local	Dept. of Social Services	Local	Dept. of Corrections
Minnesota	Local	Dept. of Corrections	Local	Dept. of Corrections
Mississippi	Local	Dept. of Youth Services	Local	Dept. of Correction
Missouri	Local	Dept. of Social Services	Local	Dept. of Social Services
Montana	Local	Dept. of Institutions	Local	Dept. of Institutions

Table 1.85 Agency responsible for administering correctional institution services, by jurisdiction, 1975—(Continued)

Jurisdiction	Juvenile detention	Juvenile institutions	Local adult institutions and jails	Adult institutions
Nebraska	Local	Dept. of Correctional Services	Local	Dept. of Correctional Services
Nevada	Local	Dept. of Human Resources	Local	Board Prison Commissioners
New Hampshire	Youth Development Center	Youth Development Center	Local	Board of Trustees
New Jersey	Local	Dept. of Institutions and Agencies	Local	Dept. of Institutions and Agencies
New Mexico	Local	Dept. of Corrections	Local	Dept. of Corrections
New York	Local	Dept. of Correctional Services	Local	Dept. of Correctional Services
North Carolina	Local	Dept. of Human Resources	Dept. of Correction	Dept. of Correction
North Dakota	Local	Dept. of Institutions	Local	Dept. of Institutions
Ohio	Local	Youth Commission	Local	Dept. of Rehabilitation and Correction
Oklahoma	Local	Dept. of Institutions	Local	Dept. of Corrections
Oregon	Local	Dept. of Human Resources	Local	Dept. of Human Resources
Pennsylvania	Local	Dept. of Public Welfare	Dept. of Justice and Local	Dept. of Justice
Rhode Island	Dept. of Corrections	Dept. of Corrections	Dept. of Corrections	Dept. of Corrections
South Carolina	Local	Dept. of Youth Services	Local	Dept. of Corrections
South Dakota	Local	Board of Charities and Corrections	Local	Board of Charities and Corrections
Tennessee	Local	Dept. of Correction	Local	Dept. of Correction
Texas	Local	Youth Council	Local	Dept. of Corrections
Utah	Local	Dept. of Social Services	Local	Dept. of Social Services
Vermont	Agency of Human Services	Agency of Human Services	Agency of Human Services	Agency of Human Services
Virginia	Local	Dept. of Corrections	Local	Dept. of Corrections
Washington	Local	Dept. of Social and Health Services	Local	Dept. of Social and Health Services
West Virginia	Local	Dept. of Public Institutions	Local	Dept. of Public Institutions
Wisconsin	Local	Dept. of Health and Social Services	Local	Dept. of Health and Social Services
Wyoming	Local	Board of Charities and Reform	Local	Board of Charities and Reform
Canal Zone	Chief of Police	Chief of Police	Chief of Police	Chief of Police
Puerto Rico	Local	Dept. of Social Services	Administration of Correction	Administration of Correction
Local	43	0	43	0
State (District of Columbia, Territories)	8	50	9	53
State/local	2	0	1	0

Source: American Correctional Association, *Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1976), pp. 250-287.

Table 1.86 Public juvenile detention and correctional facilities, by type of facility, United States, June 30, 1971, 1973, 1974, and 1975

NOTE: These data are from censuses of State and local juvenile detention and correctional facilities. These four censuses were conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Type of facility	Number of facilities				Percent change			
	1971	1973	1974	1975	Cumulative 1971-75	Between censuses		
						1971-73	1973-74	1974-75
All facilities	722	794	829	874	+21	+10	+4	+5
Detention center	305	319	331	347	+14	+5	+4	+5
Shelter	17	19	21	23	+35	+12	+11	+10
Reception or diagnostic center	16	17	19	17	+6	+6	+12	-11
Training school	191	187	185	189	-1	-2	-1	+2
Ranch, forestry camp, and farm	115	103	107	103	-10	-10	+4	-4
Halfway house and group home	78	149	166	195	+150	+91	+11	+17

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 17, Table 1.

Table 1.87 Public juvenile detention and correctional facilities, by type of facility and State, June 30, 1974 and June 30, 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.86. For a description of data collections procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

State	All facilities			Detention center			Shelter			Reception or diagnostic center			Training school			Ranch, forestry camp, and farm			Halfway house and group home		
	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change
United States	829	874	+5	331	347	+5	21	23	+10	19	17	-11	185	189	+2	107	103	-4	166	195	+17
Alabama	11	16	+45	7	8	+14	0	1	(*)	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	+300
Alaska	2	3	+50	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	(*)	0	0	0
Arizona	15	15	0	8	9	+13	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	4	3	-25
Arkansas	9	7	-22	2	1	-50	2	2	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	-100
California	111	113	+2	44	45	+2	0	0	0	4	4	0	17	18	+6	43	43	0	3	3	0
Colorado	11	10	-9	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	1	0	-100
Connecticut	5	5	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	6	6	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
District of Columbia	11	12	+9	1	1	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	+100
Florida	49	51	+4	21	22	+5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	4	4	0	18	19	+6
Georgia	22	24	+9	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	+20	0	0	0	4	5	+25
Hawaii	3	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	1	2	+100	0	1	(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	25	23	-8	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	-13	6	5	-17	1	1	0
Indiana	13	14	+8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	+33	1	1	0	1	1	0
Iowa	10	9	-10	3	2	-33	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	4	4	0
Kansas	15	15	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Kentucky	16	16	0	5	5	0	0	1	(*)	2	1	-50	1	3	+200	6	5	-17	2	1	-50
Louisiana	14	13	-7	7	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	-100
Maine	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	13	13	0	1	2	+100	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	-33	4	4	0	4	4	0
Massachusetts	7	6	-14	4	2	-50	0	1	(*)	0	0	0	0	2	(*)	1	1	0	2	0	-100
Michigan	48	46	-4	17	16	-6	4	5	+25	1	1	0	5	5	0	3	3	0	18	16	-11
Minnesota	12	12	0	3	4	+33	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	-20	1	1	0	3	3	0
Mississippi	8	8	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Missouri	39	44	+13	9	8	-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	6	6	0	19	25	+32
Montana	3	5	+67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	(*)
Nebraska	4	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	6	6	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	28	30	+7	16	18	+13	1	0	-100	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	1	-50	6	8	+33
New Mexico ^b	4	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	58	74	+28	7	9	+29	1	0	-100	0	0	0	10	10	0	5	5	0	35	50	+43
North Carolina	14	15	+7	7	8	+14	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota ^c	6	7	+17	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	-100	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	5	+67
Ohio	39	46	+18	19	25	+32	0	0	0	1	1	0	12	12	0	2	2	0	5	6	+20
Oklahoma	10	10	0	2	2	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	10	11	+10	5	6	+20	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	29	31	+7	19	21	+11	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	3	2	-33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	-50	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	6	8	+33	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	+200
South Dakota	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	11	11	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Texas	22	21	-5	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	-14	0	0	0	2	2	0
Utah	11	9	-18	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	-67

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.87 Public juvenile detention and correctional facilities, by type of facility and State, June 30, 1974 and June 30, 1975—(Continued)

State	All facilities			Detention center			Shelter			Reception or diagnostic center			Training school			Ranch, forestry camp, and farm			Halfway house and group home		
	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change
Vermont	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	34	37	+9	14	15	+7	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	7	+40	2	0	-100	12	14	+17
Washington	26	27	+4	14	14	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	5	6	+20
West Virginia	9	9	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	11	12	+9	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	1	2	+100
Wyoming	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

^aIncrease not definable.

^bData for two State forestry camps in New Mexico were reported with those for a State training school in both 1974 and 1975.

^cData for three State group homes in North Dakota were reported with those for a State training school in 1974.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 20, 21.

Table 1.88 *Type of expenditure, average population, and per capita operating expenditures of public juvenile detention and correctional facilities, by State, 1974 and 1975*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.86. Most public facilities report expenditures on the basis of a fiscal year (Source, p. 5). "Per capita operating expenditures" refer to the cost to confine one juvenile for a year. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

[Data generally refer to fiscal year. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Percent change based on unrounded estimates.]

State	All expenditures (in thousands)			Capital expenditures (in thousands)			Operating expenditures (in thousands)			Average population			Per capita operating expenditures		
	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change
United States	\$508,630	\$594,206	+17	\$24,536	\$34,510	+41	\$484,094	\$559,696	+16	46,753	48,794	+4	\$10,354	\$11,471	+11
Alabama	4,118	5,988	+45	227	900	+296	3,891	5,088	+31	548	513	-6	7,100	9,917	+40
Alaska	1,951	2,985	+53	18	26	+41	1,933	2,959	+53	92	120	+30	21,006	24,656	+17
Arizona	5,613	8,060	+44	1,252	1,315	+5	4,360	6,745	+55	499	624	+25	8,737	10,808	+24
Arkansas	3,635	4,031	+11	1,020	800	-22	2,615	3,231	+24	455	383	-16	5,747	8,435	+47
California	115,025	139,274	+21	1,696	4,104	+142	113,329	135,170	+19	11,074	10,987	-1	10,233	12,302	+20
Colorado ^a	446	8,508	+1,809	15	40	+167	431	8,468	+1,867	492	512	+4	875	16,539	+1,790
Connecticut	3,391	4,391	+29	23	30	+28	3,368	4,361	+30	145	181	+25	23,224	24,095	+4
Delaware	2,375	3,122	+31	285	187	-34	2,090	2,934	+40	230	228	-1	9,088	12,870	+42
District of Columbia	7,468	8,580	+15	28	0	-100	7,439	8,580	+15	536	664	+24	13,879	12,921	-7
Florida	19,859	22,596	+14	445	482	+8	19,414	22,115	+14	2,150	2,563	+19	9,029	8,628	-4
Georgia	11,668	11,685	(^b)	552	227	-59	11,116	11,458	+3	1,446	1,425	-1	7,687	8,040	+5
Hawaii	1,355	1,557	+15	1	1	0	1,354	1,556	+15	112	132	+18	12,091	11,790	-2
Idaho	1,504	2,461	+64	64	772	+1,101	1,440	1,690	+17	135	183	+36	10,667	9,234	-13
Illinois	23,382	24,151	+3	762	1,096	+44	22,620	23,055	+2	1,353	1,131	-16	16,718	20,384	+22
Indiana	6,691	8,585	+43	785	1,744	+122	5,906	7,842	+33	918	1,037	+13	6,433	7,561	+18
Iowa	5,474	5,910	+8	245	107	-56	5,230	5,803	+11	395	448	+13	13,239	12,952	-2
Kansas	6,749	6,939	+3	1,619	674	-58	5,131	6,265	+22	490	573	+17	10,470	10,933	+4
Kentucky	4,218	5,386	+28	47	500	+958	4,171	4,886	+17	483	520	+8	8,635	9,395	+9
Louisiana	7,927	9,649	+22	250	154	-39	7,676	9,495	+24	1,193	1,122	-6	6,434	8,462	+32
Maine	3,712	3,795	+2	186	147	-21	3,527	3,648	+3	220	236	+7	16,030	15,457	-4
Maryland	11,121	14,599	+31	633	3,501	+453	10,488	11,098	+6	1,182	1,235	+4	8,873	8,986	+1
Massachusetts	2,743	2,334	-15	18	34	+88	2,726	2,300	-16	179	141	-21	15,226	16,311	+7
Michigan	21,283	23,497	+10	528	201	-62	20,755	23,296	+12	1,610	1,624	+1	12,891	14,344	+11
Minnesota	10,204	8,834	-13	256	554	+116	9,948	8,280	-17	730	608	-17	13,626	13,618	(^c)
Mississippi	2,333	2,523	+8	223	54	-76	2,110	2,469	+17	589	633	+7	3,582	3,900	+9
Missouri	9,252	10,038	+8	725	416	-43	8,528	9,623	+13	1,088	1,226	+13	7,837	7,848	(^b)
Montana	2,197	2,746	+25	53	32	-41	2,144	2,715	+27	242	246	+2	8,860	11,035	+25
Nebraska	2,180	2,694	+24	31	37	+19	2,149	2,657	+24	194	241	+24	11,077	11,024	(^c)
Nevada	3,710	5,054	+36	243	507	+109	3,467	4,547	+31	328	399	+22	10,568	11,396	+8
New Hampshire	1,888	2,373	+26	0	88	(^d)	1,888	2,285	+21	206	192	-7	9,164	11,900	+30
New Jersey	15,175	16,594	+9	465	1,465	+215	14,710	15,129	+3	972	990	+2	15,133	15,281	+1
New Mexico	2,813	3,135	+11	98	80	-18	2,715	3,055	+13	329	316	-4	8,252	9,668	+17
New York	30,404	36,367	+20	366	2,939	+704	30,038	33,428	+11	1,852	2,083	+13	16,219	16,009	-1
North Carolina	10,229	9,736	-5	2,121	260	-88	8,108	9,476	+17	1,072	1,078	+1	7,563	8,790	+16
North Dakota	1,157	1,121	-3	29	138	+375	1,128	983	-13	119	118	-1	9,478	8,330	-12
Ohio	29,908	36,864	+23	206	743	+260	29,702	36,121	+22	3,014	3,390	+12	9,854	10,655	+8
Oklahoma	4,582	5,159	+13	852	922	+8	3,730	4,236	+14	460	473	+3	8,109	8,962	+11
Oregon	7,057	6,805	-4	236	240	+2	6,821	6,566	-4	504	465	-8	13,534	14,119	+4
Pennsylvania	26,478	28,566	+8	5,184	5,414	+4	21,294	23,153	+9	1,300	1,444	+11	16,380	16,033	-2
Rhode Island	2,048	2,588	+26	10	6	-46	2,038	2,582	+27	131	128	-2	15,555	20,173	+30

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.88 Type of expenditure, average population, and per capita operating expenditures of public juvenile detention and correctional facilities, by State, 1974 and 1975—(Continued)

State	All expenditures (in thousands)			Capital expenditures (in thousands)			Operating expenditures (in thousands)			Average population			Per capita operating expenditures		
	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change
South Carolina	4,271	4,731	+11	254	185	-27	4,017	4,546	+13	618	733	+19	6,499	6,201	-5
South Dakota	921	1,106	+20	52	205	+291	863	901	+4	108	121	+12	8,046	7,446	-7
Tennessee	9,377	10,707	+15	569	770	+35	8,808	9,997	+13	1,247	1,224	-2	7,063	8,167	+16
Texas	15,471	16,260	+5	382	295	-23	15,089	15,965	+6	1,462	1,516	+4	10,321	10,531	+2
Utah	2,728	2,821	+3	51	81	+57	2,677	2,741	+2	301	286	-5	8,892	9,582	+8
Vermont	1,527	1,494	-2	83	62	-25	1,444	1,433	-1	89	93	+4	16,227	15,403	-5
Virginia	11,513	13,260	+15	853	842	-1	10,660	12,417	+16	1,350	1,513	+12	7,896	8,206	+4
Washington	15,506	17,564	+13	49	245	+397	15,457	17,319	+12	1,144	1,259	+10	13,511	13,756	+2
West Virginia	2,547	3,219	+26	101	653	+549	2,446	2,565	+5	403	417	+3	6,069	6,151	+1
Wisconsin	10,244	11,437	+12	216	79	-63	10,028	11,357	+13	846	897	+6	11,853	12,661	+7
Wyoming	1,200	1,268	+6	129	157	+22	1,072	1,112	+4	118	118	0	9,080	9,420	+4

^aExcludes data for expenditures from nine Colorado facilities in 1974.

^bLess than +0.5 percent.

^cLess than -0.5 percent.

^dIncrease not definable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 36, 37.

Table 1.89 Private juvenile detention and correctional facilities, by State, June 30, 1974 and June 30, 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.86. In 1974 and 1975, the censuses were expanded to include private, as well as public juvenile facilities. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

State	1974	1975	Percent change
United States	1,337	1,277	-4
Alabama	9	8	-11
Alaska	8	13	+63
Arizona	46	45	-2
Arkansas	11	20	+82
California	243	249	+2
Colorado	33	32	-3
Connecticut	28	24	-14
Delaware	0	0	0
District of Columbia	3	3	0
Florida	20	16	-20
Georgia	16	13	-19
Hawaii	4	5	+25
Idaho	9	9	0
Illinois	29	26	-10
Indiana	28	22	-21
Iowa	23	25	+9
Kansas	29	36	+24
Kentucky	11	8	-27
Louisiana	16	18	+13
Maine	14	18	+29
Maryland	40	31	-23
Massachusetts	61	45	-26
Michigan	45	42	-7
Minnesota	50	46	-8
Mississippi	6	6	0
Missouri	30	26	-13
Montana	5	8	+60
Nebraska	10	11	+10
Nevada	4	4	0
New Hampshire	13	13	0
New Jersey	8	11	+38
New Mexico	9	7	-22
New York	96	84	-13
North Carolina	10	8	-20
North Dakota	4	5	+25
Ohio	35	31	-11
Oklahoma	24	17	-29
Oregon	41	46	+12
Pennsylvania	50	42	-16
Rhode Island	7	7	0
South Carolina	6	7	+17
South Dakota	13	13	0
Tennessee	15	9	-40
Texas	50	54	+8
Utah	13	11	-15
Vermont	6	9	+50
Virginia	11	6	-45
Washington	64	57	-11
West Virginia	4	6	+50
Wisconsin	25	24	-4
Wyoming	2	1	-50

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 23.

Table 1.90 Type of expenditure, average population, and per capita operating expenditures of private juvenile detention and correctional facilities, by State, 1974 and 1975

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.86 and 1.89. Most private facilities report expenditures on the basis of a calendar year (Source, p. 5). "Per capita operating expenditures" refer to the cost to confine one juvenile for a year. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

[Data generally refer to calendar year. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Percent change based on unrounded estimates.]

State	All expenditures (in thousands)			Capital expenditures (in thousands)			Operating expenditures (in thousands)			Average population			Per capita operating expenditures		
	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change
United States	\$294,036	\$273,644	-7	\$25,905	\$19,173	-26	\$268,131	\$254,471	-5	31,384	26,735	-15	\$8,543	\$9,518	+11
Alabama	259	488	+88	33	(*)	(*)	226	(*)	(*)	76	60	-21	2,971	6,685	+125
Alaska	905	1,374	+52	11	(*)	(*)	894	(*)	(*)	109	105	-4	8,200	12,704	+55
Arizona	5,515	6,548	+19	529	432	-18	4,986	6,116	+23	813	901	+11	6,133	6,787	+11
Arkansas	1,682	2,428	+44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	370	486	+31	3,642	3,815	+5
California	44,709	40,708	-9	3,073	2,733	-11	41,635	37,975	-9	4,584	3,840	-16	9,082	9,889	+9
Colorado	3,844	5,125	+33	163	114	-30	3,682	5,011	+36	620	639	+3	5,938	7,841	+32
Connecticut	5,570	4,197	-25	483	106	-78	5,087	4,091	-20	519	388	-25	9,801	10,544	+8
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	60	60	0	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	3,350	(*)	(*)
Florida	6,301	6,131	-3	780	95	-88	5,521	6,035	+9	871	766	-12	6,338	7,879	+24
Georgia	3,906	1,662	-57	516	101	-80	3,390	1,562	-54	572	255	-55	5,926	6,123	+3
Hawaii	877	801	-9	59	(*)	(*)	818	788	-4	50	59	+18	16,367	13,349	-18
Idaho	1,262	1,032	-18	70	(*)	(*)	1,191	(*)	(*)	107	102	-5	11,134	8,775	-21
Illinois	9,141	9,972	+9	912	754	-17	8,230	9,218	+12	1,006	946	-6	8,180	9,743	+19
Indiana	6,748	5,824	-14	1,108	476	-57	5,641	5,348	-5	932	716	-23	6,052	7,469	+23
Iowa	2,420	3,023	+25	224	88	-61	2,196	2,935	+34	268	251	-6	8,193	11,691	+43
Kansas	2,405	3,123	+30	153	210	+37	2,252	2,913	+29	346	425	+23	6,508	6,853	+5
Kentucky	1,106	902	-18	34	(*)	(*)	1,072	827	-23	256	171	-33	4,186	4,838	+16
Louisiana	2,272	2,751	+21	503	300	-40	1,769	2,450	+39	448	431	-4	3,948	5,685	+44
Maine	2,215	1,808	-18	393	171	-56	1,822	1,636	-10	314	315	(*)	5,803	5,194	-10
Maryland	5,677	4,523	-20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	651	433	-33	8,079	10,128	+25
Massachusetts	11,959	8,872	-26	668	567	-15	11,291	8,305	-26	1,043	777	-26	10,825	10,785	(*)
Michigan	17,078	16,833	-1	1,659	1,407	-15	15,420	15,425	(*)	1,360	1,271	-7	11,338	12,136	+7
Minnesota	7,687	7,831	+2	1,670	819	-51	6,018	7,012	+17	741	686	-7	8,120	10,221	+26
Mississippi	1,336	598	-55	175	154	-12	1,160	444	-62	183	117	-36	6,340	3,792	-40

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.90 Type of expenditure, average population, and per capita operating expenditures of private juvenile detention and correctional facilities, by State, 1974 and 1975—(Continued)

State	All expenditures (in thousands)			Capital expenditures (in thousands)			Operating expenditures (in thousands)			Average population			Per capita operating expenditures		
	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change
Missouri	\$5,827	\$4,582	-21	\$251	\$314	+25	\$5,576	\$4,268	-23	764	543	-29	\$7,298	\$7,859	+8
Montana	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Nebraska	3,515	4,049	+15	171	278	+63	3,344	3,771	+13	646	573	-11	5,176	6,581	+27
Nevada	246	262	+7	18	135	+631	228	128	-44	109	60	-45	2,091	2,136	+2
New Hampshire	2,054	2,388	+16	136	138	+1	1,918	2,251	+17	273	301	+10	7,024	7,477	+6
New Jersey	1,955	2,249	+15	206	235	+14	1,750	2,013	+15	182	177	-3	9,613	11,375	+18
New Mexico	909	1,096	+21	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	192	167	-13	4,388	5,581	+27
New York	58,927	51,593	-12	3,301	2,011	-39	55,626	49,582	-11	3,949	3,357	-15	14,086	14,769	+5
North Carolina	1,403	1,641	+17	13	86	+540	1,390	1,555	+12	224	207	-8	6,203	7,514	+21
North Dakota	1,147	1,065	-7	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	119	108	-9	8,909	8,541	-4
Ohio	6,860	6,857	(^d)	396	375	-5	6,464	6,482	(^c)	801	712	-11	8,069	9,103	+13
Oklahoma	3,073	2,583	-16	434	293	-33	2,639	2,290	-13	631	403	-36	4,182	5,682	+36
Oregon	6,314	4,864	-23	919	146	-84	5,395	4,718	-13	551	466	-15	9,791	10,124	+3
Pennsylvania	18,639	18,401	-1	1,286	1,561	+21	17,353	16,840	-3	1,816	1,555	-14	9,555	10,829	+13
Rhode Island	1,777	531	-70	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	1,664	509	-69	120	56	-53	13,866	9,094	-34
South Carolina	854	932	+9	107	(^a)	(^a)	746	699	-6	74	99	+34	10,086	7,063	-30
South Dakota	1,247	1,470	+18	91	40	-56	1,156	1,430	+24	232	239	+3	4,983	5,984	+20
Tennessee	1,601	679	-58	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	1,441	660	-54	232	141	-39	6,211	4,679	-25
Texas	10,393	11,794	+13	1,750	2,340	+34	8,643	9,453	+9	1,769	1,421	-20	4,886	6,652	+36
Utah	1,866	998	-47	239	84	-65	1,627	914	-44	215	125	-42	7,566	7,311	-3
Vermont	217	563	+160	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	210	532	+153	47	83	+77	4,476	6,410	+43
Virginia	2,704	1,693	-37	575	(^a)	(^a)	2,129	1,594	-25	335	159	-53	6,354	10,027	+58
Washington	7,337	6,642	-9	664	351	-47	6,673	6,292	-6	1,018	875	-14	6,554	7,190	+10
West Virginia	340	184	-46	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	193	164	-15	53	30	-43	3,632	5,469	+51
Wisconsin	8,661	9,142	+6	350	393	+12	8,310	8,749	+5	624	576	-8	13,317	15,189	+14
Wyoming	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)

^aData not shown to preserve confidentiality guarantees.

^bIncrease not definable.

^cLess than +0.5 percent.

^dLess than -0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 38, 39.

Table 1.91 Staff of public and private juvenile detention and correctional facilities, by employment status of public facility staff and State, June 30, 1974 and June 30, 1975

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.86 and 1.89. This table includes payroll and nonpayroll staff. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

State	Public facilities									Private facilities		
	Total staff			Full-time staff			Part-time staff			Total staff		
	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change
United States	46,276	52,534	+14	39,391	41,156	+4	6,885	11,378	+65	28,612	27,651	-3
Alabama	592	665	+12	518	549	+6	74	116	+57	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Alaska	144	165	+15	132	159	+20	12	6	-50	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Arizona	441	666	+51	409	524	+28	32	142	+344	(^a)	744	(^a)
Arkansas	319	368	+15	309	338	+9	10	30	+200	(^a)	355	(^a)
California	9,109	10,338	+13	7,259	7,719	+6	1,850	2,619	+42	4,032	4,037	(^b)
Colorado	348	444	+28	329	407	+24	19	37	+95	480	568	+18
Connecticut	368	420	+14	275	325	+18	93	95	+2	(^a)	404	(^a)
Delaware	255	327	+28	252	229	-9	3	98	+3,167	0	0	0
District of Columbia	488	479	-2	484	460	-5	4	19	+375	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Florida	1,970	1,948	-1	1,852	1,903	+3	118	45	-62	553	576	+4
Georgia	1,154	1,170	+1	1,096	1,088	-1	58	82	+41	368	(^a)	(^a)
Hawaii	123	124	+1	117	110	-6	6	14	+133	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Idaho	110	148	+35	109	134	+23	1	14	+1,300	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Illinois	1,782	2,018	+13	1,649	1,558	-6	133	460	+246	(^a)	867	(^a)
Indiana	740	1,179	+59	672	808	+20	68	371	+446	650	558	-14
Iowa	518	545	+5	469	474	+1	49	71	+45	238	247	+4
Kansas	646	728	+13	577	624	+8	69	104	+51	303	394	+30
Kentucky	544	551	+1	516	509	-1	28	42	+50	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Louisiana	1,037	1,027	-1	846	897	+6	191	130	-32	297	494	+66
Maine	316	357	+13	282	289	+2	34	68	+100	(^a)	193	(^a)
Maryland	909	925	+2	866	814	-6	43	111	+158	(^a)	514	(^a)
Massachusetts	278	213	-23	250	199	-20	28	14	-50	1,247	821	-34
Michigan	1,704	2,014	+18	1,417	1,477	+4	287	537	+87	(^a)	1,429	(^a)
Minnesota	826	804	-3	681	526	-23	145	278	+92	742	885	+19
Mississippi	321	344	+7	285	304	+7	36	40	+11	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Missouri	1,121	1,216	+8	902	936	+4	219	280	+28	(^a)	532	(^a)
Montana	206	281	+36	180	231	+28	26	50	+92	(^a)	110	(^a)
Nebraska	238	238	0	205	213	+4	33	25	-24	(^a)	391	(^a)
Nevada	286	349	+22	274	334	+22	12	15	+25	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
New Hampshire	165	159	-4	153	145	-5	12	14	+17	189	239	+26
New Jersey	1,555	2,046	+32	1,245	1,271	+2	310	775	+150	(^a)	199	(^a)
New Mexico	258	251	-2	246	241	-2	12	10	-17	(^a)	126	(^a)
New York	2,482	2,632	+6	2,076	2,181	+5	406	451	+11	(^a)	4,370	(^a)
North Carolina	803	895	+11	742	759	+2	61	136	+123	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
North Dakota	110	104	-5	96	87	-9	14	17	+21	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Ohio	2,976	4,073	+37	2,469	2,756	+12	507	1,317	+160	901	1,092	+21
Oklahoma	537	523	-3	424	482	+14	113	41	-64	548	460	-16
Oregon	502	765	+27	506	542	+7	96	223	+132	663	667	+1
Pennsylvania	1,959	2,183	+11	1,436	1,576	+10	523	607	+16	1,872	1,683	-10
Rhode Island	381	188	+4	167	145	-13	14	43	+207	(^a)	68	(^a)
South Carolina	411	446	+9	387	423	+9	24	23	-4	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
South Dakota	100	100	0	70	79	+13	30	21	-30	(^a)	168	(^a)
Tennessee	901	1,123	+25	855	870	+2	46	253	+450	222	178	-20
Texas	1,687	1,951	+16	1,577	1,618	+3	110	333	+203	(^a)	1,143	(^a)
Utah	353	390	+10	224	222	-1	129	168	+30	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Vermont	167	187	+12	102	109	+7	65	78	+20	(^a)	87	(^a)
Virginia	1,236	1,510	+14	1,144	1,223	+7	182	287	+58	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Washington	1,570	1,570	0	1,171	1,143	-2	399	427	+7	902	810	-10
West Virginia	297	305	+3	260	262	+1	37	43	+16	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Wisconsin	838	932	+11	734	787	+7	104	195	+88	(^a)	789	(^a)
Wyoming	105	100	-5	95	97	+2	10	3	-70	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)

^aData not shown to preserve confidentiality guarantees.
^bLess than +0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 34, 35. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 1.92 Jails, by size of jail population and State, 1972

NOTE: The tables taken from this Source were derived from the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, conducted for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The survey consisted of two primary efforts: (1) solicitation of information from jail officials about characteristics, personnel, facilities, and programs of the nation's jails on the basis of a 100 percent census of local jails (defined as "locally administered adult institutions with authority to hold persons suspected or convicted of a crime for longer than 48 hours," thereby excluding Federal and State correctional institutions, juvenile detention centers, drunk tanks, and lockups, and State-operated jails such as those in Connecticut, Delaware, Rhode Island, and Vermont); and (2) a systematic stratified random sample of inmates in these jails designed to obtain interview data from inmates. Almost all of the data reported in these tables were taken from the first survey effort, the institutional survey. Subsequent reports are planned to provide detailed information about the characteristics of the inmates of these jails. The Source should be consulted for a more complete description of the elements of the survey and other definitions.

State	All jails	Jails with fewer than 21 inmates	Jails with 21 to 249 inmates	Jails with 250 or more inmates
Total.....	3,921	2,901	907	113
Alabama.....	107	70	38	1
Alaska.....	7	6	1	0
Arizona.....	38	21	14	3
Arkansas.....	104	92	12	0
California.....	152	59	63	30
Colorado.....	76	65	10	1
Connecticut.....	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Delaware.....	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
District of Columbia.....	6	0	2	4
Florida.....	164	97	59	8
Georgia.....	239	164	72	3
Hawaii.....	4	3	1	0
Idaho.....	59	51	8	0
Illinois.....	103	83	18	2
Indiana.....	90	72	17	1
Iowa.....	90	82	8	0
Kansas.....	123	110	13	0
Kentucky.....	137	117	19	1
Louisiana.....	98	53	33	2
Maine.....	14	9	5	0
Maryland.....	22	11	10	1
Massachusetts.....	16	1	13	2
Michigan.....	89	59	27	3
Minnesota.....	76	67	9	0
Mississippi.....	98	81	17	0
Missouri.....	141	126	12	3
Montana.....	66	63	3	0
Nebraska.....	100	95	5	0
Nevada.....	24	20	4	0
New Hampshire.....	11	7	4	0
New Jersey.....	33	6	24	3
New Mexico.....	39	27	12	0
New York.....	76	23	40	13
North Carolina.....	98	63	34	1
North Dakota.....	47	46	1	0
Ohio.....	161	114	42	5
Oklahoma.....	107	89	17	1
Oregon.....	65	52	12	1
Pennsylvania.....	77	41	31	5
Rhode Island.....	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
South Carolina.....	97	59	38	0
South Dakota.....	57	55	2	0
Tennessee.....	115	82	30	3
Texas.....	318	259	52	7
Utah.....	33	30	2	1
Vermont.....	4	4	0	0
Virginia.....	96	64	30	2
Washington.....	76	56	16	4
West Virginia.....	59	45	14	0
Wisconsin.....	76	61	13	2
Wyoming.....	33	31	2	0

^a No locally operated jails.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *The Nation's Jails: A Report on the Census of Jails from the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975), p. 22.

Table 1.93 *Jails, by size of jail population and type of detention arrangements, United States, 1972*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.92.

Type of arrangement (by selected types of inmates)	All jails ^a	Jails with fewer than 21 inmates ^a	Jails with 21 to 249 inmates ^a	Jails with 250 or more inmates ^a
Total	3,921	2,901	907	113
Pre-arrest inmates from sentenced inmates				
Detained separately	1,400	940	396	65
Not detained separately	2,008	1,598	376	34
Not available or not applicable	513	363	135	14
Drunk traffic offenders from all other inmates				
Detained separately	1,801	1,315	442	43
Not detained separately	1,812	1,392	371	49
Not available or not applicable	308	194	94	21
Mental patients from all other inmates				
Detained separately	2,872	2,122	665	85
Not detained separately	240	191	43	6
Not available or not applicable	809	588	199	22
Work-release inmates from all other inmates				
Detained separately	715	436	249	29
Not detained separately	596	483	104	9
Not available or not applicable	2,610	1,982	554	75
First offenders from repeater offenders				
Detained separately	919	689	202	27
Not detained separately	2,614	1,918	620	77
Not available or not applicable	388	294	85	9
Juveniles from all other inmates				
Detained separately	3,229	2,492	672	66
Not detained separately	79	64	12	3
Not available or not applicable	613	345	223	44

^a Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *The Nation's Jails: A Report on the Census of Jails from the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975), p. 28.

Table 1.94 Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of inmates in jails, number of full- and part-time jail employees, and ratio of inmates to employees, by State, 1972

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.92.

State	Number of inmates ^a	Inmates per 100,000 population ^b	Number of employees ^c			Ratio of inmates to employees	
			Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total employees	Full-time employees
Total.....	141,588	68.0	44,298	39,627	4,671	3.2	3.6
Alabama.....	2,972	84.4	770	676	93	3.9	4.4
Alaska.....	87	26.8	53	42	11	1.6	2.1
Arizona.....	1,754	89.4	351	300	51	5.0	5.9
Arkansas.....	941	46.9	407	326	81	2.3	2.9
California.....	25,348	124.2	4,815	4,505	310	5.3	5.6
Colorado.....	1,427	60.4	532	479	52	2.7	3.0
Connecticut.....	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)
Delaware.....	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)
District of Columbia.....	4,215	560.5	1,131	1,122	9	3.7	3.8
Florida.....	8,104	110.3	2,202	2,028	174	3.7	4.0
Georgia.....	6,243	131.9	1,643	1,446	198	3.8	4.3
Hawaii.....	124	15.2	88	73	15	1.4	1.7
Idaho.....	411	54.4	271	202	69	1.5	2.0
Illinois.....	4,894	43.5	1,772	1,598	174	2.8	3.1
Indiana.....	2,017	38.2	647	599	48	3.1	3.4
Iowa.....	537	18.6	416	334	82	1.3	1.6
Kansas.....	870	38.4	587	454	133	1.5	1.9
Kentucky.....	1,896	57.4	539	488	101	3.2	3.9
Louisiana.....	3,340	89.4	839	778	61	4.0	4.3
Maine.....	247	24.1	110	92	18	2.2	2.7
Maryland.....	2,218	54.8	714	667	17	3.1	3.3
Massachusetts.....	1,847	31.9	977	926	50	1.9	2.0
Michigan.....	4,148	46.0	1,296	1,159	137	3.2	3.6
Minnesota.....	1,071	27.6	586	489	96	1.8	2.2
Mississippi.....	1,498	66.4	504	448	56	3.0	3.3
Missouri.....	2,246	47.3	1,092	1,010	82	2.1	2.2
Montana.....	281	39.2	231	191	40	1.2	1.5
Nebraska.....	742	48.6	443	351	92	1.7	2.1
Nevada.....	656	123.1	272	223	49	2.4	2.9
New Hampshire.....	283	36.6	160	126	34	1.8	2.3
New Jersey.....	3,517	47.9	2,043	1,914	129	1.7	1.8
New Mexico.....	899	83.6	279	255	24	3.2	3.5
New York.....	15,190	82.7	5,468	5,092	376	2.8	3.0
North Carolina.....	2,155	47.0	667	603	63	3.7	4.1
North Dakota.....	125	19.7	213	189	24	0.6	0.7
Ohio.....	4,804	44.8	1,898	1,592	306	2.5	3.0
Oklahoma.....	1,808	68.7	625	547	78	2.9	3.3
Oregon.....	1,185	51.2	486	398	88	2.4	3.0
Pennsylvania.....	6,274	52.7	2,169	1,932	236	2.9	3.2
Rhode Island.....	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)
South Carolina.....	2,424	90.2	706	608	97	3.4	4.0
South Dakota.....	295	43.4	206	168	38	1.4	1.8
Tennessee.....	3,372	82.8	787	720	67	4.3	4.7
Texas.....	9,802	84.5	2,112	1,807	305	4.6	5.4
Utah.....	475	42.1	178	134	44	2.7	3.5
Vermont.....	4	0.9	21	5	16	0.2	0.8
Virginia.....	3,119	65.5	949	872	77	3.3	3.6
Washington.....	2,410	70.5	834	736	98	2.9	3.3
West Virginia.....	1,054	58.7	271	239	32	3.9	4.4
Wisconsin.....	1,767	39.0	697	532	165	2.5	3.3
Wyoming.....	192	55.5	193	150	43	1.0	1.3

^a Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.^b Rate of inmates per 100,000 population based on Bureau of the Census population estimates as of July 1, 1972.^c No locally operated jails.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *The Nation's Jails: A Report on the Census of Jails from the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975), p. 23, 24.

Table 1.95 Number of State correctional institutions and number of inmates, by type of institution and State, 1974

NOTE: The Census of State Correctional Facilities was conducted in January 1974, to obtain basic administrative, environmental, and program characteristics for all of the adult or youthful offender correctional facilities operated or funded by State governments. To have been considered for inclusion in the census, a facility must have been (1) operational on Jan. 31, 1974; (2) administratively capable of providing a unique inmate count, staffing pattern, payroll figure, and budgetary information; and (3) defined as a State correctional facility for adults or youthful offenders, or a non-State-operated facility where the clear majority of residents were State inmates. Federal, military, county, local, and municipal correctional institutions, except as noted above, were not included in the census. However, certain of the surveyed facilities housed some non-State inmates, such as Federal prisoners or presentenced offenders, but these inmates comprised only a small percentage of the total inmate population.

Following these criteria, State representatives initially submitted 700 institutions for inclusion in the census. Of this total, 608 eligible facilities remained after it was determined that some functionally distinct units were not able to separate themselves administratively from parent institutions.

Data were obtained through a mail canvass in which the warden or designated representative was requested to complete a questionnaire. Telephone calls were made to obtain missing data items or to clarify inconsistent entries. Responses were received from all facilities except for two in Georgia and a majority of institutions in Massachusetts. The two Georgia facilities were small, and the missing data could not have materially altered State totals for Georgia. Because more than half of Massachusetts' institutions failed to respond, it was decided not to publish any data for the State, as the incomplete information could be misleading.

"Special function" facilities include correctional institutions self-classified as youthful offender institutions, drug treatment centers, vocational training centers, honor camps, reformatories, and in Alaska and Connecticut, State-operated jails. For more information on the census, see U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Census of State Correctional Facilities 1974—Advance Report, National Prisoners Statistics Report No. SD-NPS-SR-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975).

State	All institutions		Prison		Prison farm		Classification or medical center		Road camp		Forestry camp		Special-function facility		Community center	
	Institutions	Inmates	Institutions	Inmates	Institutions	Inmates	Institutions	Inmates	Institutions	Inmates	Institutions	Inmates	Institutions	Inmates	Institutions	Inmates
Total	592	187,982	172	118,708	41	25,402	33	9,766	80	6,369	41	2,483	67	16,279	158	8,975
Alabama	20	3,995	3	1,670	3	1,187	1	503	10	469	0	0	1	102	2	64
Alaska	8	466	1	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	394	1	16
Arizona	6	1,756	1	1,417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	131	4	208
Arkansas	3	1,755	2	468	1	1,287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	35	22,923	11	19,224	0	0	2	604	11	67	15	933	2	1,939	4	160
Colorado	7	2,070	2	1,852	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	89	1	46	3	83
Connecticut	12	2,731	4	1,674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1,037	1	20
Delaware	4	683	3	657	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	26
District of Columbia	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Florida	46	10,334	8	6,466	0	0	1	1,025	13	812	0	0	5	1,136	19	895
Georgia ^b	30	7,593	8	3,950	0	0	2	1,027	13	957	0	0	4	1,522	3	137
Hawaii	5	303	1	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	57	3	46
Idaho	1	489	1	489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	15	5,843	7	5,240	0	0	2	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	133
Indiana	10	4,071	4	3,174	1	628	1	133	0	0	2	58	0	0	2	78
Iowa	9	1,462	3	1,203	0	0	1	93	0	0	1	26	0	0	4	140
Kansas	7	1,446	3	1,251	0	0	1	114	0	0	0	0	3	81	0	0
Kentucky	8	2,886	4	2,626	1	82	0	0	0	0	2	66	1	112	0	0
Louisiana	7	4,063	2	607	1	3,138	0	0	0	1	19	0	0	0	3	299
Maine	6	465	3	368	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	97

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.95 Number of State correctional institutions and number of inmates, by type of institution and State, 1974—(Continued)

State	All institutions		Prison		Prison farm		Classification or medical center		Road camp		Forestry camp		Special-function facility		Community center	
	Institutions	Inmates	Institutions	Inmates	Institutions	Inmates	Institutions	Inmates	Institutions	Inmates	Institutions	Inmates	Institutions	Inmates	Institutions	Inmates
Maryland	12	6,489	4	3,879	0	0	1	462	1	135	0	0	2	1,264	4	749
Massachusetts	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)
Michigan	21	8,104	6	5,861	0	0	1	987	0	0	10	756	1	186	3	314
Minnesota	6	1,401	3	1,238	1	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	36	1	14
Mississippi	1	1,736	0	0	1	1,736	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	9	3,449	2	1,579	2	322	1	174	0	0	0	0	3	1,342	1	32
Montana	1	336	1	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	4	1,010	1	647	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	329	1	34
Nevada	1	790	1	790	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	2	279	1	271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
New Jersey	13	5,655	4	3,587	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	91	5	1,903	2	74
New Mexico	2	775	1	703	1	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	23	14,311	10	11,259	0	0	4	1,595	0	0	3	260	5	1,165	1	32
North Carolina	76	11,809	20	4,646	3	855	5	1,041	15	1,939	0	0	4	342	29	2,986
North Dakota	2	176	1	154	1	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	11	7,873	6	7,237	1	257	2	201	0	0	0	0	2	178	0	0
Oklahoma	11	3,175	3	1,893	1	234	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	857	4	191
Oregon	12	1,686	3	1,443	1	71	0	0	0	0	1	33	0	0	7	139
Pennsylvania	22	6,065	7	4,845	0	0	1	122	0	0	0	0	1	664	13	434
Rhode Island	1	569	1	569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	17	3,615	4	2,412	1	68	2	237	0	0	0	0	4	487	6	411
South Dakota	1	233	1	233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	10	3,504	3	2,282	2	666	1	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	354
Texas	14	17,136	2	2,611	10	13,187	1	493	0	0	0	0	1	845	0	0
Utah	3	599	1	559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	40
Vermont	7	368	1	85	0	0	1	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	240
Virginia	38	5,394	3	2,033	3	965	1	48	27	1,990	0	0	1	124	3	234
Washington	14	2,592	4	2,138	0	0	1	192	0	0	1	80	0	0	8	182
West Virginia	4	1,051	2	646	1	338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17
Wisconsin	12	2,183	4	1,875	4	1,100	0	0	0	0	2	72	0	0	2	73
Wyoming	3	281	1	255	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15

^aDistrict of Columbia correctional facilities are considered to be local institutions.

^bExcludes two institutions that did not submit data.

^cNo data are given for the 14 institutions in Massachusetts because of a lack of response from a majority of these institutions.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration from the 1974 Census of State Correctional Facilities.

Table 1.96 State correctional institutions, by size of inmate population and type of institution, United States, 1974

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.95.

Size of inmate population	All institutions	Prison	Prison farm	Classification or medical center	Road camp	Forestry camp	Special-function facility	Community center
Total	592	172	41	33	80	41	67	158
1 to 19	46	3	1	1	1	2	4	34
20 to 39	65	2	5	1	6	5	6	40
40 to 59	81	5	2	2	26	11	6	29
60 to 79	57	3	4	0	20	14	7	9
80 to 99	50	7	3	1	5	7	6	21
100 to 299	136	41	5	19	22	2	23	24
300 to 599	52	33	6	5	0	0	7	1
600 to 899	42	33	4	1	0	0	4	0
900 to 1,249	21	12	3	3	0	0	3	0
1,250 to 1,499	17	16	1	0	0	0	0	0
1,500 to 1,999	16	10	5	0	0	0	1	0
2,000 or more	9	7	2	0	0	0	0	0
Median size of inmate population	99	560	325	165	66	63	139	44

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration from the 1974 Census of State Correctional Facilities.

Table 1.97 State correctional institutions, by ratio of inmates to full-time employees and type of institution, United States, 1974

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.95.

Ratio of inmates to full-time employees	All institutions	Prison	Prison farm	Classification or medical center	Road camp	Forestry camp	Special-function facility	Community center
Total	592	172	41	33	80	41	67	158
No full-time employees	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Less than 1:1	20	12	0	2	0	0	2	4
1:1 to less than 2:1	70	31	1	5	2	2	12	17
2:1 to less than 3:1	131	55	8	7	14	4	19	24
3:1 to less than 4:1	119	36	5	5	30	6	16	21
4:1 to less than 5:1	84	21	7	1	19	2	6	28
5:1 to less than 6:1	51	6	4	3	7	2	6	23
6:1 to less than 7:1	38	7	3	1	3	5	2	17
7:1 to less than 8:1	27	3	7	2	4	3	2	6
8:1 to less than 9:1	13	0	0	1	0	6	0	6
9:1 to less than 10:1	15	1	3	2	0	2	2	5
10:1 or more	23	0	3	4	1	9	0	6
Median ratio	3.6:1	2.8:1	4.9:1	3.5:1	3.8:1	6.9:1	3.0:1	4.4:1

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration from the 1974 Census of State Correctional Facilities.

Table 1.98 Full-time wardens, assistant wardens, and custodial employees of State correctional institutions, by age of employee and type of institution, United States, 1974

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.95.

Position and age of employee	All institutions	Prison	Prison farm	Classification or medical center	Road camp	Forestry camp	Special-function facility	Community center
Warden	526	178	38	27	77	20	56	130
Under 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 24	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
25 to 34	98	20	7	6	13	3	10	39
35 to 44	158	61	7	9	23	5	18	35
45 to 64	216	86	19	11	25	8	26	41
65 and older	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Not reported	47	8	3	1	16	3	2	14
Assistant warden	614	310	40	27	72	13	70	82
Under 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 24	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	1
25 to 34	123	47	12	4	13	1	20	26
35 to 44	191	96	8	8	24	5	23	27
45 to 64	240	143	14	14	20	7	26	16
65 and older	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Not reported	51	20	4	1	13	0	1	12
Custodial employees	37,929	26,357	3,247	2,253	1,277	329	3,335	1,131
Under 20	106	34	61	3	8	0	0	0
20 to 24	2,078	1,194	375	108	57	10	215	119
25 to 34	5,793	3,672	502	334	192	44	768	321
35 to 44	5,009	3,001	446	263	277	59	704	259
45 to 64	6,191	3,533	817	433	386	58	693	271
65 and older	188	149	22	8	1	1	2	5
Not reported	18,564	14,774	1,024	1,104	356	157	1,013	136

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration from the 1974 Census of State Correctional Facilities.

Table 1.99 Full- and part-time employees of State correctional facilities, by type of position and institution, United States, 1974

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.95.

Type of position	All institutions	Prison	Prison farm	Classification or medical center	Road camp	Forestry camp	Special-function facility	Community center
All employees	60,604	42,520	4,367	3,716	1,719	503	5,700	2,079
Full-time	59,286	41,806	4,294	3,652	1,593	434	5,552	1,955
Part-time	1,318	714	73	64	126	69	148	124
Warden	527	179	38	27	77	20	56	130
Full-time	526	178	38	27	77	20	56	130
Part-time	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assistant warden	614	310	40	27	72	13	70	82
Full-time	614	310	40	27	72	13	70	82
Part-time	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Custodial employees	38,157	26,447	3,288	2,257	1,313	329	3,346	1,177
Full-time	37,929	26,357	3,247	2,253	1,277	329	3,335	1,131
Part-time	228	90	41	4	36	0	11	46
Clerical and maintenance employees	11,716	8,923	555	749	87	68	1,088	246
Full-time	11,616	8,890	555	745	87	42	1,077	220
Part-time	100	33	0	4	0	26	11	26
Professional specialists	6,928	4,857	292	486	123	62	856	252
Full-time	6,059	4,337	268	431	36	20	746	221
Part-time	869	520	24	55	87	42	110	31
Academic teacher	1,597	1,167	68	34	52	21	241	14
Full-time	1,386	1,037	67	33	13	5	220	11
Part-time	211	130	1	1	39	16	21	3
Vocational teacher	1,254	928	100	27	9	3	186	1
Full-time	1,203	902	99	26	3	2	17	1
Part-time	51	26	1	1	6	1	16	0
Correctional counselor	437	242	6	19	7	1	39	123
Full-time	428	235	6	19	6	1	39	122
Part-time	9	7	0	0	1	0	0	1
Social worker	1,341	918	43	105	14	25	163	73
Full-time	1,300	909	39	100	9	11	160	72
Part-time	41	9	4	5	5	14	3	1

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration from the 1974 Census of State Correctional Facilities.

Table 1.100 *Number of correctional officers and inmates, and ratio of correctional officers to inmates, by State, 1977*

NOTE: Data were collected through a mail survey of departments of correction during November and December 1976 and reflect ratios calculated as of January 1977. A followup telephone survey was used to reduce the nonresponse rate.

State	Number of correctional officers	Number of inmates	Ratio of correctional officers to inmates
Alabama	482	3,096	1 to 6
Alaska	105	543	1 to 5
Arizona	651	3,072	1 to 5
Arkansas	315	2,445	1 to 8
California	2,888	20,914	1 to 7
Colorado	157	2,324	1 to 15
Connecticut	819	3,186	1 to 4
Delaware	187	953	1 to 5
District of Columbia	1,220	2,617	1 to 2
Florida	2,620	18,229	1 to 7
Georgia	1,161	11,423	1 to 10
Hawaii	253	413	1 to 2
Idaho	142	725	1 to 5
Illinois	1,162	10,002	1 to 9
Indiana	980	4,430	1 to 5
Iowa	482	1,956	1 to 4
Kansas	439	2,126	1 to 5
Kentucky	500	3,659	1 to 7
Louisiana	1,206	4,695	1 to 4
Maine	224	622	1 to 3
Maryland	1,233	6,860	1 to 6
Massachusetts	1,198	2,701	1 to 2
Michigan	1,169	12,462	1 to 11
Minnesota	675	1,684	1 to 2
Mississippi	390	2,135	1 to 5
Missouri	485	4,748	1 to 10
Montana	92	500	1 to 5
Nebraska	294	1,339	1 to 5
Nevada	210	953	1 to 5
New Hampshire	100	297	1 to 3
New Jersey	1,351	5,987	1 to 4
New Mexico	107	1,359	1 to 13
New York	5,209	17,791	1 to 3
North Carolina	1,723	13,261	1 to 8
North Dakota	64	242	1 to 4
Ohio	1,603	12,626	1 to 8
Oklahoma	662	4,106	1 to 6
Oregon	262	2,848	1 to 11
Pennsylvania	1,318	7,584	1 to 6
Rhode Island	250	544	1 to 2
South Carolina	835	6,985	1 to 8
South Dakota	80	521	1 to 7
Tennessee	1,200	5,350	1 to 4
Texas	2,123	20,708	1 to 10
Utah	135	827	1 to 6
Vermont	74	386	1 to 5
Virginia	1,819	7,001	1 to 4
Washington	611	3,767	1 to 6
West Virginia	378	1,216	1 to 3
Wisconsin	624	3,340	1 to 5
Wyoming	57	355	1 to 6

Source: CONTACT, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, Neb.: CONTACT, Inc., May 1977), p. 2.

Table 1.101 Characteristics of State correctional officers, by State, 1976

NOTE: These data are from a national survey of all 50 States' and the District of Columbia's correctional departments.

State	Number of State correction officers as of July 1, 1976	Annual turnover rate for correction officers (in percent)	Starting salary	Do correction officers receive overtime pay?	Minimum entrance requirements for correction officers ^a	Percentage of racial minorities among officers	Violent deaths among correction officers from Jan. 1, 1974 to July 1, 1976
Alabama.....	482	25	\$ 7,111	No	21, High school	22	2
Alaska.....	105	X	15,744	Yes	High school, 4 years work experience	X	0
Arizona.....	651	25	9,771	Compensatory time	None, personal evaluation	17	1
Arkansas.....	315	30	6,942	No	18, High school	33	0
California.....	2,888	10	13,164	Yes	Equivalent to High school, 2 years work experience	28	1
Colorado.....	157	9 to 12	10,368	Yes	None	X	0
Connecticut.....	819	4	9,383	Yes	None	30	0
Delaware.....	187	25	7,218	Yes	High school	28	0
Florida.....	2,620	29	7,976	Yes	18, High school	X	X
Georgia.....	1,161	X	7,278	No	High school	13	X
Hawaii.....	253	32	10,476	Yes	Equivalent to High school	X	0
Idaho.....	142	20	8,940	Compensatory time	2 years work	3	0
Illinois.....	1,162	32	9,912	Yes	Equivalent to High school	17	3
Indiana.....	980	17	8,918	Yes	High school or GED ^b	13	0
Iowa.....	482	40	8,476	Yes	High school or GED	4	X
Kansas.....	439	X	8,010	Yes	21, High school or GED	9	0
Kentucky.....	500	30	7,914	Yes	High school	12	0
Louisiana.....	1,206	74	6,348	Yes	18, exam	20	0
Maine.....	224	20	6,240	Yes	High school	0	0
Maryland.....	1,233	7	9,300	Yes	High school or GED, 3 years work	29	0
Massachusetts.....	1,108	12	10,228	Yes	19, High school or equivalent	6	0
Michigan.....	1,169	15 to 20	10,795	Yes	21, High school	4	0
Minnesota.....	675	40	10,476	Yes	None, oral exam	7	0
Mississippi.....	390	54	7,716	No	21, High school or GED, 1 year work	48	0
Missouri.....	485	27	7,536	Yes	High school, 2 years work	8	1
Montana.....	92	60	9,022	Yes	High school	4	0
Nebraska.....	204	34	7,956	Compensatory time	High school, or equivalent	6	0
Nevada.....	210	24	8,801	Yes	High school, 2 years work	7	0
New Hampshire.....	100	20	7,098	Yes	20, High school or GED	X	0
New Jersey.....	1,351	20	9,813	Yes	18	28	0
New Mexico.....	107	65	7,473	Yes	High school or GED	78	0
New York.....	5,209	4	11,410	Yes	20, High school	13	0
North Carolina.....	1,723	X	8,016	Yes	20, High school or GED	27	0
North Dakota.....	64	20	8,364	Yes	High school or GED	3	0
Ohio.....	1,603	14	8,819	Yes	4th grade	6	0
Oklahoma.....	662	29	7,680	Compensatory time	High school or GED	11	X
Oregon.....	262	36	10,152	Yes	High school or GED	10	0
Pennsylvania.....	1,318	7	9,869	Yes	High school or equivalent	9	0
Rhode Island.....	250	X	9,386	Yes	High school	X	0
South Carolina.....	835	31	7,355	No	High school and certificate	43	0
South Dakota.....	80	2.5	8,322	Yes	18, High school or GED	4	0
Tennessee.....	1,200	40	6,852	No	18, High school	30	0
Texas.....	2,123	36	8,640	No	18, High school or GED	24	0
Utah.....	135	30	9,252	Yes	21, High school 4 years work	5	0
Vermont.....	74	63	7,072	Yes	High school and 2 years work	0	0
Virginia.....	1,819	30	7,080	Yes	High school or 8th grade with experience	23	1
Washington.....	611	25	9,612	Yes	High school or GED	20	0
West Virginia.....	378	X	7,296	Compensatory time	10 years education and work experience	2	0
Wisconsin.....	624	X	9,506	Yes	18 or High school	X	0
Wyoming.....	57	30	8,796	Yes	None	3	1
Washington, D.C.....	1,220	18	9,940	Yes	College graduate, or 3½ years counseling, supervising	57	0

^a Some States may not have listed all requirements.^b High school equivalency.Source: Edgar May, "Prison Guards in America," *Corrections Magazine* 2 (December 1976), p. 35. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.102 Correctional officers in adult correctional agencies receiving training in counseling, 1975-76

NOTE: The National Manpower Survey, conducted by the National Planning Association, surveyed executives of 2,722 State and local police departments, 1,085 adult and juvenile correctional agencies, 1,003 sheriffs' agencies, 2,985 probation and parole agencies, 3,452 prosecutors and public defenders' offices, and 455 State trial and appellate court administrative agencies. Police departments in cities with a population of 17,000 or more were completely enumerated in the survey; police departments in cities with a population of less than 17,000 and sheriffs' departments with fewer than 50 employees were sampled. Twenty percent of the police departments in cities with a population of less than 17,000, 45 percent of the sheriffs' agencies with 10 to 49 employees, and 23 percent of the sheriffs' agencies with less than 10 employees were surveyed. Of the approximately 13,000 questionnaires mailed, 61 percent were completed. The response rates were as follows: police agencies in cities with a population of less than 17,000, 60 percent; police agencies in cities with a population of 17,000 or more, 79 percent; sheriffs' agencies with 10 or more employees, 61 percent; sheriffs' agencies with less than 10 employees, 55 percent; prosecutors' offices, 49 percent; defenders' offices, 48 percent; adult correctional agencies, 77 percent; juvenile correctional agencies, 75 percent; probation and parole agencies, 67 percent; court administrators, 75 percent.

The information in this table was derived from correctional executives' responses to a question regarding the proportion of all correctional officers in the adult institutions who have received training in counseling techniques.

Percent of correctional officers receiving training	Number of agencies	Percent of agencies
Less than 5 percent.....	5	4.7
5 to 9 percent.....	6	5.0
10 to 24 percent.....	30	28.0
25 to 49 percent.....	21	19.6
50 to 74 percent.....	9	8.4
75 to 97 percent.....	19	17.8
More than 98 percent.....	17	15.9
Total.....	107	100.0

Source: The National Planning Association, *A Nationwide Survey of Law Enforcement Criminal Justice Personnel Needs and Resources, Interim Report* (Washington, D.C.: The National Planning Association, 1976), p. V-109.

Table 1.103 State correctional officer unions, by State, 1977

NOTE: These data were collected through a mail survey of departments of correction in each State and the District of Columbia. The survey sought information on the existence of unions for "State custodial officer personnel in correctional institutions." Information about the effect of unions on the cost of overtime has been excluded from this table by SOURCEBOOK staff.

State	Existence of union
Alabama
Alaska
Arkansas
Arizona
California
Colorado
Connecticut
District of Columbia
Delaware
Florida
Georgia
Hawaii
Idaho
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri
Montana
Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

^aState employees' union only.
^bForty percent represented by union.
^cEmployee union is optional.
^dFour separate unions. Must maintain 30 percent of total department employment to be recognized as official bargaining body.

Source: CONTACT, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, Neb.: CONTACT, Inc., January 1978), pp. 2, 3.

Table 1.104 Prison grievance procedures and ombudsmen, by State, 1977

NOTE: These data were gathered in response to a questionnaire sent to the departments of correction in each State and the District of Columbia in February 1977.

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

^aState-wide.
^bUnder evaluation.
^cIn developmental process.
^dAdvocate.
^eLegislative corrections ombudsman.
^fMediator.
^gRevising administrative regulations.
^hTwo males/one female.
ⁱHearing officer.
^jAt one facility.
^kCorrections complaint manager.

Source: CONTACT, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, Neb.: CONTACT, Inc., August 1977), pp. 1, 2.

Table 1.105 Furlough programs for adult inmates, by type of program and jurisdiction, 1974

NOTE: Information presented in this table is the result of a national survey and evaluation of furlough programs that was conducted by the Criminal Justice Program, School of Social Work, University of Alabama. Responses were solicited from correctional and State planning agencies, by phone and by mail. For purposes of the study, furlough was defined as a temporary, unsupervised, non-regular release from an institution. Not included as furloughs were public or civic interviews under supervising staff escort, study release, and medical furloughs under supervising staff escort.

Jurisdiction	Date initiated	Type of program												
		Emergency	Home visits	Job interviews	Public or civic interviews	Meritorious leave	Pre-release planning	Holiday	Religious	Leave pending parole	Extended furlough	Special training or school	Medical	Any purpose consistent with public interest
Federal Prison System	1965	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Alabama	1972	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓			
Alaska	1960	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					✓	✓	✓
Arizona	1974	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
Arkansas	1968	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓
California	1969	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓		✓	✓
Colorado:														
Colorado State Prison	1975	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Colorado State Reformatory	1971	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Connecticut	1969	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Delaware	1969	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
District of Columbia	1970	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Florida	1971	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Georgia	1972	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Hawaii ^a	1968	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Idaho	1974	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Illinois	1972	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Indiana	1973	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Iowa	1969	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Kansas	1973	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Kentucky	1974	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Louisiana	1968	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Maine	1969	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Maryland	1967	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Massachusetts	1972	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Michigan	1974	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Minnesota	1972	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Mississippi	1918	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Missouri	1972	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Montana ^b		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Nebraska	1967	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Nevada	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
New Hampshire ^c	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.105 Furlough programs for adult inmates, by type of program and jurisdiction, 1974—(Continued)

Jurisdiction	Date initiated	Type of program												
		Emergency	Home visits	Job interviews	Public or civic interviews	Meritorious leave	Pre-release planning	Holiday	Religious	Leave pending parole	Extended furlough	Special training or school	Medical	Any purpose consistent with public interest
New Jersey	1971	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓		✓	✓
New Mexico	1969	✓	✓	✓					✓			✓	✓	✓
New York	1972	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ^d	✓ ^d	✓ ^d	✓
North Carolina	1971	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓					✓
North Dakota	1970	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓				✓
Ohio	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓
Oklahoma ^e														
Oregon	1967	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pennsylvania	1970	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rhode Island	1975	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓		✓		✓
South Carolina	1967	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Dakota ^f														
Tennessee	1972	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓
Texas ^g	1955	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓			✓
Utah	1966	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Vermont	1969	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Virginia	1973	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓		✓
Washington	1969	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
West Virginia ^h	1972	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wisconsin ⁱ														
Wyoming	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

^aAll furloughs granted from the Medical Security Center, the Community Center, and Conditional Release Center.

^bNo furlough program, but residents of halfway houses may receive furloughs.

^cProgram available only to inmates in halfway houses.

^dBoard of Parole approves these three.

^eLeave-of-absence program.

^fNo furlough program claimed.

^gEmergency leave program.

^hFurloughs only from work release centers.

ⁱNo furlough program.

Source: Robert T. Sigler et al., *Furlough Programs for Inmates—Final Report: A Phase I Product National Evaluation Program*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Tuscaloosa, Ala.: University of Alabama, School of Social Work, 1976), pp. 91-93.

Table 1.106 Maximum legal cash gratuities for prison releasees, by jurisdiction, 1961, 1971, and 1975^a

NOTE: In 46 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Prison System, prison releasees are granted lump sum financial assistance to provide for transportation, shelter, food, and other needs on a short-term basis. This gratuity is commonly referred to as "gate money." These data refer to the maximum allowable amounts of gate money available to prison releasees according to statute and regulation. Not all inmates receive the maximum gratuity amount designated by statute or regulation. In 1961, for example, 17 jurisdictions regularly distributed less than the full amount. Also, in many jurisdictions, corrections officials may decide how much each releasee is entitled to. In the Federal Prison System, due to this discretion, only 6,076 individuals out of 14,630 inmates released from Federal institutions in 1974 received any gratuity. Four States do not afford direct monetary assistance to releasees: Alaska, Delaware, North Dakota, and South Carolina. In these four States, clothing and transportation are furnished on the day of release (Source, p. 3).

Jurisdiction	1961	1971	1975
Alabama.....	\$2 per year served ^b	\$2 per year served	\$2 per year served
Alaska.....	\$30	0	0
Arizona.....	\$12.50	\$50	\$50
Arkansas.....	0	\$10	\$25
California.....	Discharge \$40; parole limit set at official discretion	\$68 ^c	\$200 ^c
Colorado.....	\$25	\$25	\$100
Connecticut.....	\$20	\$20 ^c	\$75 ^c
Delaware.....	0	0	0
District of Columbia.....	\$30	Felons \$50; misdemeanants \$10	Felons \$50; misdemeanants \$10
Florida.....	\$15	\$75	\$100
Georgia.....	0	\$25 (felons only)	Felons \$150; misdemeanants \$25
Hawaii.....	\$10	\$100	\$100
Idaho.....	\$15 ^c	\$15	\$15
Illinois.....	\$50	\$50	\$100
Indiana.....	\$25	\$50	Felons \$75; misdemeanants \$30
Iowa.....	Discharge \$25; parole \$5	\$100	\$100
Kansas.....	\$25	\$.05/day earnings saved	\$250
Kentucky.....	\$10	\$5	\$20
Louisiana.....	Served under 2 years. \$10, served 2 years or more \$20	Served under 2 years. \$10, served 2 years or more \$20	Served under 2 years. \$10, served 2 years or more \$20
Maine.....	\$25	\$25	\$50
Maryland.....	\$20	\$20	\$20
Massachusetts.....	\$50	\$50	\$50
Michigan.....	\$25	\$25	\$25
Minnesota.....	\$25	\$100	\$100
Mississippi.....	Discharge \$10; parole 0	Served 1 year or less \$5, 1 to 10 years \$25, 10 to 20 years \$75, over 20 years \$100	Served 1 year or less \$5, 1 to 10 years \$25, 10 to 20 years \$75, over 20 years \$100
Missouri.....	\$25	\$25	\$100
Montana.....	\$25	\$25	\$25
Nebraska.....	\$30	\$50	\$100
Nevada.....	\$25	\$50	\$50
New Hampshire.....	\$20	\$30	\$100
New Jersey.....	\$25	\$150 ^c	\$150 ^c
New Mexico.....	\$25	\$100	\$100
New York.....	\$20	\$40	\$40
North Carolina.....	\$25	\$25	\$25
North Dakota.....	0	\$5	0
Ohio.....	\$25	—	\$50
Oklahoma.....	\$5	\$25	\$50
Oregon.....	Discharge \$50; parole \$25	\$100	\$100
Pennsylvania.....	\$10	\$10	\$10
Rhode Island.....	\$20	\$20	\$20
South Carolina.....	0	0	0
South Dakota.....	\$15	\$20	\$25 ^c
Tennessee.....	\$1.50	Discharge \$75; parole \$30	Discharge \$75; parole \$30
Texas.....	Discharge \$100; parole \$5	\$50	\$200
Utah.....	\$25	\$25	\$25
Vermont.....	\$100	\$200 ^c	\$200 ^c
Virginia.....	0	\$25	\$25
Washington.....	\$40	\$40	\$40 or \$1430 ^d
West Virginia.....	\$5	—	\$50
Wisconsin.....	\$10	\$10	\$50 ^c
Wyoming.....	Discharge \$35; parole 0	\$70	\$50
Federal.....	\$30	\$100	\$100

^a Applies to all releasees from State correctional institutions unless a different practice is noted.

^b For all three years, Alabama qualifies this gate money provision with a \$10 minimum.

^c California, Connecticut, Idaho, New Jersey, South Dakota, Vermont and Wisconsin are jurisdictions in which the limit is not statutorily set. In each case the corrections department is delegated authority to determine the ceiling amount. The amount shown for 1975 is the figure in effect on December 31.

^d \$1,430 is the maximum which may be given a releasee under a stipend program.

Source: Robert Horowitz, *Back on the Street—From Prison to Poverty: The Financial Resources of Released Prisoners* (Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association, 1976), pp. 4, 5. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.107 Method used to determine amounts of cash gratuities to prison releasees, by jurisdiction, as of 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.106.

Jurisdiction	Legislatively fixed amounts	Formula based upon length of incarceration	Legislatively fixed amounts with variances for releasee's status as a parolee or dischargee; misdemeanor or felon	Supplement an inmate's institutional savings account by a fixed amount	Amounts set by discretion of corrections officials	Amounts set by discretion of corrections officials with statutory maximums
Alabama.....		✓				
Alaska.....						
Arizona.....					✓	
Arkansas.....					✓	✓
California.....					✓	
Colorado.....						
Connecticut.....			✓			
Delaware.....	—	—	—	—	✓	—
District of Columbia.....			✓		—	—
Florida.....	✓					
Georgia.....						
Hawaii.....						✓
Idaho.....						✓
Illinois.....					✓	
Indiana.....			✓			✓
Iowa.....						
Kansas.....						✓
Kentucky.....	✓					✓
Louisiana.....		✓				
Maine.....						✓
Maryland.....						
Massachusetts.....				✓		
Michigan.....			✓			✓
Minnesota.....				✓		
Mississippi.....		✓				
Missouri.....						
Montana.....						✓
Nebraska.....	✓					✓
Nevada.....						✓
New Hampshire.....						✓
New Jersey.....						
New Mexico.....					✓	
New York.....	✓					✓
North Carolina.....						
North Dakota.....	—	—	—	—	—	✓
Ohio.....						
Oklahoma.....				✓		
Oregon.....				✓		
Pennsylvania.....	✓			✓		
Rhode Island.....						✓
South Carolina.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota.....						
Tennessee.....			✓		✓	
Texas.....	✓					
Utah.....						✓
Vermont.....						
Virginia.....					✓	
Washington.....	✓			✓		
West Virginia.....	✓					
Wisconsin.....						
Wyoming.....	✓				✓	
Federal.....						✓

Source: Robert Morowitz, *Back on the Street—From Prison to Poverty: The Financial Resources of Released Prisoners* (Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association, 1976), p. 10. Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.108 U.S. Parole Commission hearing examiner workload, by type of hearing and region, 1975-77

NOTE: This table has been extracted from a larger table displaying the same data by both year and six-month periods. As referred to here, 1975 covers the period from October 1974 to September 1975; 1976 covers the period from October 1975 to September 1976; and 1977 covers the period October 1976 to September 1977. "Initial hearing" refers to the initial parole determination hearing for an eligible prisoner. For further information, see 28 CFR 2.12 (1976). "One-third hearing" is covered under 28 CFR 2.14(e) (1976). This section provides that a prisoner sentenced under the Youth Corrections Act or Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act or a prisoner sentenced to a maximum term of more than 18 months under 18 USC 4205(b)(2), 18 USC 924, or 28 USC 5871 shall not be continued past one-third of the maximum sentence at an initial hearing without a further hearing upon completion of one-third of the maximum sentence. "Pre-hearing record review" is covered under 28 CFR 2.14(b). This section provides that during the month preceding a regularly scheduled institutional review hearing, the case file may be reviewed by an examiner, including a current institutional progress report. If the recommendation is to grant parole, and the Regional Commissioner concurs, no hearing shall be conducted. "Review hearing" refers to subsequent parole determination hearings intended to focus on any developments or changes in the prisoner's status. For further information see 28 CFR 2.14(d). "Recision hearing" is covered under 28 CFR 2.34. This section provides that if a prisoner has been granted parole and has subsequently been charged with institutional misconduct sufficient to become a matter of record, the parole grant may be returned and the case scheduled for a recision hearing, the purpose of which is to determine whether cancellation of the parole grant is warranted. For information on the local revocation hearing and institutional revocation hearing, see NOTES, Tables 1.118, 1.119 and 1.120, and also see 28 CFR 2.48-2.52 (1976).

Region	Type of hearing								Total decisions
	Initial hearing	One-third hearing ^a	Pre-hearing record reviews ^b	Review hearings	Recision hearings	Local revocation hearings	Institutional revocation hearings	Other hearings ^c	
Northeast:									
1975	2,685	320	1,330	565	120	35	214	135	5,404
1976	2,369	336	1,086	513	131	81	262	98	4,876
1977	1,960	272	1,043	725	138	46	330	79	4,593
North Central:									
1975	2,857	403	1,419	1,129	112	34	328	202	6,484
1976	2,556	398	1,134	971	112	44	353	162	5,730
1977	2,329	350	839	691	89	44	368	196	4,906
West:									
1975	2,292	395	1,262	620	116	41	259	37	5,022
1976	2,309	448	1,011	553	127	72	399	37	4,956
1977	1,920	444	777	412	129	76	434	60	4,252
South Central:									
1975	1,809	191	1,127	594	109	10	191	82	4,113
1976	1,697	219	781	537	123	36	263	53	3,709
1977	1,481	225	642	446	81	44	292	42	3,253
Southeast:									
1975	2,413	290	1,435	549	59	14	209	46	5,015
1976	2,625	372	1,295	699	103	23	283	55	5,455
1977	2,319	262	1,040	559	141	20	348	51	4,740
Total:									
1975	12,056	1,599	6,573	3,457	516	134	1,201	502	26,038
1976	11,556	1,773	5,307	3,273	596	256	1,560	405	24,726
1977	10,009	1,553	4,341	2,833	578	230	1,772	428	21,744

^aPrior to August 1975, these were designated as interim reviews and were conducted on the record, except where a hearing had been ordered by a court. In August 1975, the Commission decided as a matter of policy to provide hearings in these cases.

^bPre-hearing reviews are not conducted for cases where the continuance was limited by policy. Original jurisdiction cases are also excluded.

^cIncludes reopened cases, mandatory parole hearings (conducted since May 1976), and dispositional revocation hearings (conducted since May 1976); does not include dispositional hearings in the North Central or South Central region conducted under court order prior to May 1976.

Source: Barbara Meierhoefer, *Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights, October 1974 to September 1977*, U.S. Parole Commission, Research Unit, Report 18 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Parole Commission, 1977), pp. 1-5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.109 State paroling authorities, by organizational setting, United States, 1966, 1972, and 1976

NOTE: These data were collected in three nationwide surveys of adult parole authorities sponsored by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. The 1966 survey was originally presented in the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, National Survey of Corrections (1966) and the 1972 survey appeared in Vincent O'Leary and Joan Nuffield, The Organization of Parole Systems in the United States (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1972). It should be noted that the 1972 publication contained information on two specialized boards that were not contacted in 1976. Those two boards have been deleted from the summary tables on parole organization and practices over time (Source, p. 5).

Organizational setting	Number of jurisdictions		
	1966	1972	1976
Autonomous agency.....	40	20	25
Larger State agency or Department of Correction...	10	30	25
Total.....	50	50	50

Source: Vincent O'Leary and Kathleen J. Hanrahan, *Parole Systems in the United States: A Detailed Description of Their Structure and Procedures*, 3rd ed. (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1977), p. 9.

Table 1.110 Characteristics of adult paroling authorities, by jurisdiction, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.109.

Jurisdiction	Agency within which authority is located	Administrator of parole field services	Number of board members	Full-time board
Alabama.....	Autonomous	Parole Board	3	Yes
Alaska.....	Dept. of Health and Social Services	Division of Corrections	5	No
Arizona.....	Autonomous	Dept. of Corrections	3	Yes
Arkansas.....	Autonomous	Dept. of Corrections	5	No
California Adult.....	Dept. of Corrections	Dept. of Corrections	9	Yes
Colorado.....	Autonomous	Dept. of Institutions	4	Yes
Connecticut.....	Dept. of Corrections	Dept. of Corrections	11	No ^a
Delaware.....	Autonomous	Dept. of Adult Corrections	5	No ^a
District of Columbia.....	Autonomous	Dept. of Corrections	3	Yes
Florida.....	Autonomous	Dept. of Offender Rehabilitation	7	Yes
Georgia.....	Autonomous	Dept. of Offender Rehabilitation	5	Yes
Hawaii.....	Dept. of Social Services and Housing	Parole Board	5	No
Idaho.....	Board of Corrections	Board of Corrections	5	No
Illinois.....	Dept. of Corrections	Dept. of Corrections	10	Yes
Indiana.....	Dept. of Corrections	Adult Authority	5	Yes
Iowa.....	Autonomous	Bureau of Community Correctional Services	3	No
Kansas.....	Autonomous	Parole Board	5	No
Kentucky.....	Bureau of Corrections	Bureau of Corrections	5	Yes
Louisiana.....	Dept. of Corrections	Dept. of Corrections	5	Yes
Maine.....	Autonomous	Bureau of Corrections	5	No
Maryland.....	Dept. of Public Safety and Correctional Services	Dept. of Public Safety and Correctional Services	7	Yes
Massachusetts.....	Dept. of Corrections	Parole Board	7	Yes
Michigan.....	Correctional Dept.	Correctional Dept.	5	Yes
Minnesota.....	Autonomous	Dept. of Corrections	5	Yes
Mississippi.....	Autonomous	Parole Board	5	No ^a
Missouri.....	Dept. of Social Services	Parole Board	3	Yes
Montana.....	Dept. of Institutions	Dept. of Institutions	3	No
Nebraska.....	Board of Pardons	Dept. of Correctional Services	5	No ^b
Nevada.....	Autonomous	Parole Board	5	No
New Hampshire.....	Autonomous	Parole Board	3	No
New Jersey.....	Dept. of Institutions and Agencies	Division of Corrections and Parole	3	Yes
New Mexico.....	Autonomous	Dept. of Corrections	3	Yes
New York.....	Dept. of Correctional Services	Dept. of Correctional Services	12	Yes
North Carolina.....	Dept. of Corrections	Parole Commission	5	Yes
North Dakota.....	Autonomous	Board of Pardons	3	No
Ohio.....	Dept. of Rehabilitation and Correction	Adult Parole Authority	7	Yes
Oklahoma.....	Dept. of Corrections	Dept. of Corrections	5	No
Oregon.....	Autonomous	Correctional Division	5	Yes
Pennsylvania.....	Autonomous	Parole Board	5	Yes
Rhode Island.....	Dept. of Corrections	Dept. of Corrections	5	No
South Carolina.....	Autonomous	Parole Board	7	No
South Dakota.....	Autonomous	Division of Corrections	3	No
Tennessee.....	Dept. of Corrections	Dept. of Corrections	3	Yes
Texas.....	Autonomous	Parole Board	3	Yes
Utah.....	Dept. of Corrections	Dept. of Corrections	3	No
Vermont.....	Autonomous	Dept. of Corrections	5	No
Virginia.....	Dept. of Corrections	Dept. of Corrections	5	Yes
Washington.....	Autonomous	Dept. of Social and Health Services	7	Yes
West Virginia.....	Autonomous	Dept. of Institutions	3	Yes
Wisconsin.....	Dept. of Health and Social Services	Dept. of Health and Social Services	11	Yes
Wyoming.....	Autonomous	Parole Board and Governor	3	No
U.S. Parole Commission.....	Dept. of Justice	Federal District Courts	0	Yes

^a The chairman serves full-time; members serve part-time.

^b The chairman and two members serve full-time; two members serve part-time.

Source: Vincent O'Leary and Kathleen J. Hanrahan, *Parole Systems in the United States: A Detailed Description of Their Structure and Procedures*, 3rd ed. (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1977), pp. 13-15.

Table 1.111 State parole boards, by size of board, United States, 1966, 1972, and 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.109.

Board size	Number of jurisdictions		
	1966	1972	1976
3.....	24	21	15
4.....	1	0	1
5.....	16	18	23
6.....	1	1	0
7.....	7	6	6
8.....	0	0	0
9 and over.....	1	4	5
Total number of board members.....	221	240	259

Source: Vincent O'Leary and Kathleen J. Hanrahan, *Parole Systems in the United States: A Detailed Description of Their Structure and Procedures*, 3rd ed. (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1977), p. 12.

Table 1.112 Adult parole boards, by employment status, United States, 1966, 1972, and 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.109.

	Number of jurisdictions		
	1966	1972	1976
Full-time.....	24	28	30
Part-time.....	25	18	18
Mixed.....	3 ^a	6 ^b	4 ^c
Total.....	52	52	52

^a No information is available on those boards.
^b Connecticut, Delaware, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey: the chairperson serves full-time, members serve part-time.
^c Connecticut, Delaware, Mississippi: the chairperson serves full-time, members serve part-time; Nebraska: chairperson and two members serve full-time, two members serve part-time.

Source: Vincent O'Leary and Kathleen J. Hanrahan, *Parole Systems in the United States: A Detailed Description of Their Structure and Procedures*, 3rd ed. (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1977), p. 11.

Table 1.113 Appointment procedure, statutory qualifications for membership, and length of term for members of paroling authorities, by jurisdiction, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.109.

Jurisdiction	Member appointed by	Statutory qualifications for membership	Length of term (years)
Alabama.....	Governor	None	6
Alaska.....	Governor	Chairman only: training or experience in field of probation and parole.	4
Arizona.....	Governor	Broad professional or educational experience with an interest in corrections.	3
Arkansas.....	Governor	None	5
California Adult.....	Governor	Broad background in the appraisal of law offenders and the circumstances which bring them to prison.	4
Colorado.....	Governor	Knowledge of parole, rehabilitation and kindred subjects.	6
Connecticut.....	Governor	Shall be qualified by training and experience for the consideration of matters before them.	4
Delaware.....	Governor	Chairman: graduate degree in social work, sociology, psychology, criminology or corrections, and 5 years experience in corrections. Member: demonstrated interest in corrections, treatment or social welfare. One member must be an attorney and one must be a psychologist or psychiatrist.	4
District of Columbia.....	Mayor of District of Columbia	Knowledge or experience in the field of corrections, law or behavioral science.	6
Florida.....	Governor	Knowledge of penology and social welfare.	6
Georgia.....	Governor	None	7
Hawaii.....	Governor	None	4
Idaho.....	Board of Correction	One must have experience and qualifications in business administration; one must have experience as a peace officer or trained penologist; one must have training and experience as a psychiatrist.	5
Illinois.....	Governor	Five years experience in penology, corrections, law enforcement, sociology, law, education, social work or medicine. Two of the 3 panel members who hear juvenile cases must have 3 years' experience in juvenile corrections.	Mixed ^a
Indiana.....	Governor	Prepared by "knowledge, training, and experience" to perform their duties.	4
Iowa.....	Governor	One member must be a practicing attorney.	6
Kansas.....	Governor	One member must be a practicing attorney; two members must be drawn from the fields of psychiatry, psychology, sociology or medicine.	4
Kentucky.....	Governor	Members must demonstrate a knowledge of and experience in correctional treatment or crime prevention.	5
Louisiana.....	Governor	None	6
Maine.....	Governor	Special training or experience in law, sociology, psychology or related branches of the social sciences.	4
Maryland.....	Secretary of Public Safety and Corrections Services	Training or experience in law, sociology, psychology, education, criminology or social services.	6
Massachusetts.....	Governor	B. A. plus 5 years' experience in parole, psychology, law, sociology, or a related field. Must try to include a psychiatrist, attorney, psychologist and a member of parole staff.	5
Michigan.....	Civil Service	Career service in corrections; civil service examination.	Life
Minnesota.....	Governor	Knowledge or experience in corrections or related fields; sound judgment and the ability to consider both the needs of the offender and the safety of the public. Members must include one woman, one man and one member of a racial minority.	6
Mississippi.....	Governor	Persons who by knowledge and experience are prepared to perform effectively the duties of the Board.	4
Missouri.....	Director of the Department of Social Services	Recognized integrity and honor, known to possess ability, experience and other qualifications fitting them to the position.	6
Montana.....	Governor	Academic training or experience in criminology, psychiatry, law, education, social work or related fields. At least one member must have particular knowledge of Indian culture and problems.	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.113 Appointment procedure, statutory qualifications for membership, and length of term for members of paroling authorities, by jurisdiction, 1976—(Continued)

Jurisdiction	Member appointed by	Statutory qualifications for membership	Length of term (years)
Nebraska.....	Governor	Good character and judicious temperament. At least one member must be of a minority race, and one member must have professional experience in corrections.	6
Nevada.....	Governor	None	4
New Hampshire.....	Governor	None	5
New Jersey.....	Governor	Of recognized ability in the field of penology, with special training or experience in law, sociology, psychology or related social science fields.	6
New Mexico.....	Governor	None	3
New York.....	Governor	None	6
North Carolina.....	Governor	Recognized ability, training, experience and character.	4
North Dakota.....	Governor	One member must be a licensed attorney, one experienced in law enforcement and one qualified by education and experience in the field of criminology or behavioral science.	3
Ohio.....	Civil Service	Required to have education and experience in corrections, law or social work.	Life
Oklahoma.....	Mixed ^b	None	Coterminous with governor
Oregon.....	Governor	Competent persons. At least one member must be a woman.	4
Pennsylvania.....	Governor	Good moral character.	6
Rhode Island.....	Governor	One: a physician qualified in psychiatry or neurology; one: an attorney; one: a professional trained in corrections or related social work fields. Two members must show an interest in social and welfare problems.	5
South Carolina.....	Governor	None	6
South Dakota.....	Mixed ^c	None	4
Tennessee.....	Governor	Experience or education in the criminal justice system.	6
Texas.....	Mixed ^d	Good character.	6
Utah.....	Board of Corrections	None	6
Vermont.....	Governor	Knowledge and experience in correctional treatment, crime prevention or related fields.	6
Virginia.....	Governor	None	4
Washington.....	Governor	None	5
West Virginia.....	Governor	Experience in the field of social sciences or the administration of penal institutions and familiarity with the principles and practice of those fields.	Pleasure of the governor
Wisconsin.....	Civil Service	Master's degree in social work, sociology, psychology, correctional administration, or a related field or a degree in law; and six years of progressively responsible relevant work or upper level consultative responsibility either in social service programs or in programs primarily oriented to the needs or problems of adults or juvenile offenders. An equivalent combination of training and experience may be considered.	Life
Wyoming.....	Governor	None	6
U.S. Parole Commission.....	President	None	6

^a Members serve terms of either 2, 4, or 6 years.

^b Three members are appointed by the governor, one by the presiding judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals, and one by the chief justice of the State Supreme Court.

^c One member is appointed by the governor; one by the State Supreme Court and the attorney general appoints the assistant attorney general to the board.

^d One member is appointed by each of the following: the governor, the chief justice of the Supreme Court and the presiding justice of the Court of Criminal Appeals.

Source: Vincent O'Leary and Kathleen J. Hanrahan, *Parole Systems in the United States: A Detailed Description of Their Structure and Procedures*, 3rd ed. (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1977), pp. 21-24.

Table 1.114 Adult paroling authorities, by agency administering parole field services, United States, 1966, 1972, and 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.109.

Agency administering parole field services	Number of jurisdictions		
	1966	1972	1976
Paroling authority.....	31	18	13
Other agency.....	21	34	39
Total.....	52	52	52

Source: Vincent O'Leary and Kathleen J. Hanrahan, *Parole Systems in the United States: A Detailed Description of Their Structure and Procedures*, 3rd ed. (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1977), p. 10.

Table 1.115 Average number of cases heard per day by paroling authorities, United States, 1972 and 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.109. These data include the U.S. Parole Commission and the District of Columbia.

[In those cases where the average number of cases varies considerably, an average of the range was taken]

Average number of cases	Number of jurisdictions	
	1972	1976
No hearings.....	3 ^a	2 ^b
1 to 19.....	10	17
20 to 29.....	13	13
30 to 39.....	15	12
40 and over.....	11	8
Total.....	52	52

^a Georgia, Hawaii, Texas.

^b Georgia, Texas.

Source: Vincent O'Leary and Kathleen J. Hanrahan, *Parole Systems in the United States: A Detailed Description of Their Structure and Procedures*, 3rd ed. (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1977), p. 35, Table 12.

Table 1.116 Executive clemency and misdemeanor parole functions of adult parole boards, by jurisdiction, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.109. Executive clemency refers to the authority to grant pardons and commutations of sentences. In most jurisdictions, final authority to grant clemency is vested in the Governor or other chief executive.

Jurisdiction	Clemency function of parole board			Misdemeanant parole authority
	Board conducts investigations	Board makes recommendations	Board grants clemency	
Alabama.....			✓	Yes
Alaska.....				Yes
Arizona.....	✓	✓		No
Arkansas.....	✓	✓		No
California Adult.....	✓	✓		No
Colorado.....	✓	✓		No
Connecticut.....				Yes ^a
Delaware.....		✓		Yes
District of Columbia.....				Yes ^b
Florida.....	✓	✓		Yes ^c
Georgia.....			✓	Yes
Hawaii.....	✓	✓		No
Idaho.....			✓ ^d	No
Illinois.....	✓	✓		No
Indiana.....	✓	✓		No
Iowa.....		✓		No
Kansas.....	✓	✓		No
Kentucky.....	✓	✓		No ^e
Louisiana.....				No
Maine.....	✓	✓		Yes ^f
Maryland.....	✓	✓		Yes
Massachusetts.....	✓	✓		Yes ^g
Michigan.....	✓	✓		Yes ^h
Minnesota.....				No
Mississippi.....	✓	✓		No
Missouri.....	✓	✓		No ⁱ
Montana.....		✓		No
Nebraska.....	✓	✓		Yes ^j
Nevada.....				No
New Hampshire.....		✓		No
New Jersey.....	✓	✓		Yes ^c
New Mexico.....	✓	✓		No
New York.....	✓	✓		Yes ^k
North Carolina.....	✓	✓		Yes
North Dakota.....	✓	✓		No
Ohio.....	✓	✓		No
Oklahoma.....	✓	✓ ^l		Yes
Oregon.....	✓	✓		Yes ^b
Pennsylvania.....	✓	✓		No
Rhode Island.....	✓	✓		No
South Carolina.....			✓	Yes ^b
South Dakota.....		✓		No
Tennessee.....	✓	✓		No
Texas.....	✓	✓ ^l		No
Utah.....	✓		✓	Yes
Vermont.....	✓	✓		Yes
Virginia.....	✓	✓		Yes ^c
Washington.....	✓	✓		No
West Virginia.....	✓	✓		Yes
Wisconsin.....		✓		Yes ^c
Wyoming.....		✓		No
U.S. Parole Commission.....				Yes ^c

^a If the misdemeanor is confined in a reformatory.
^b If the sentence is in excess of 180 days.
^c If the sentence is equal to, or more than, 1 year.
^d The governor may grant clemency, but not beyond the next session of the Commission which must affirm the governor's action.
^e Misdemeanants are paroled by county judges in the county where they are confined.
^f If committed to the State prison or the men's or women's correctional centers.
^g Except for offenders sentenced by the District Court for less than 1 year; they are paroled by county commissioners.
^h If confined in the State prison system with a maximum of more than 1 year.
ⁱ Misdemeanants may be paroled by circuit courts or magistrate courts.
^j The board must have the positive recommendation of the sentencing judge, district attorney, and the county sheriff.
^k If the sentence is in excess of 90 days.
^l The governor may not grant clemency without the positive recommendation of the board (Oklahoma and Texas).

Source: Vincent O'Leary and Kathleen J. Hanrahan, *Parole Systems in the United States: A Detailed Description of Their Structure and Procedures*, 3rd ed. (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1977), pp. 28-30. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.117 Characteristics of parole release hearings, by jurisdiction, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.109.

Jurisdiction	Attorney permitted	Attorney appointed	Witnesses permitted	When informed of the decision	Oral explanation of decision	Written explanation of decision	Verbatim record	Appeal permitted
Alabama.....	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Alaska.....	Yes	Yes	No ^a	Immediately after hearing by institutional staff	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Arizona.....	Yes	No	Yes	In writing, within 5 days	No	Yes	No	No
Arkansas.....	Yes	X	Yes	In writing, within 48 hours	Yes	Yes	No	No
California Adult.....	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes ^b	No	Yes
Colorado.....	No	X	No	In writing, as soon as the full board considers the case	No	No ^c	Yes	No
Connecticut.....	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes ^b	Yes ^b	Yes	No
Delaware.....	No	X	No	In writing, at the end of the hearing day	No	Yes	No	No
District of Columbia.....	No	X	No	In writing within 7 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Florida.....	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Georgia.....	X	X	X	X	Yes	Yes ^b	X	Yes
Hawaii.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Within 30 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Idaho.....	Yes	No	Yes	Immediately and in person	Yes	No	Yes	No
Illinois.....	Yes	No	Yes	In writing, following the hearing	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indiana.....	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	No	No
Iowa.....	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes ^d	Yes	No	Yes
Kansas.....	Yes	No	Yes ^e	In writing within a few days	No	Yes	No	Yes
Kentucky.....	Yes	Yes	No ^f	In writing, same day	No	Yes	No	No
Louisiana.....	Yes	No	Yes	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Maine.....	No	X	Yes	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Maryland.....	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts.....	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes ^b	No	Yes
Michigan.....	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	No	No
Minnesota.....	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	No	No
Mississippi.....	No	X	Yes	By mail, after the hearing	No	Yes	Yes	No
Missouri.....	No	X	No	By mail, within 4 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montana.....	No	X	No	In writing, immediately after hearing	No	Yes	No	Yes
Nebraska.....	Yes	No	Yes	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Nevada.....	No	X	No	Same day, institutional counselor	Yes	No	No	No
New Hampshire.....	Yes	No	Yes	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Jersey.....	Yes	No	No	In writing, within 3 to 4 weeks	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
New Mexico.....	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
New York.....	No	X	No	In writing, within 24 hours	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Carolina.....	Yes	No	Yes	Within 1 to 3 weeks	No	Yes	No	No
North Dakota.....	Yes	No	Yes	Same day, by board members	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ohio.....	No	X	No	End of hearing, by board members	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Oklahoma.....	Yes	No	Yes	Immediately after hearing, institutional counselor	No	No	No	No
Oregon.....	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Pennsylvania.....	No	X	No	Same day, board members	Yes	Yes	No	No
Rhode Island.....	Yes	Yes	No	Same day, classification officer	Yes	Yes	No	No
South Carolina.....	Yes	No	Yes	By mail, after the hearing	No	Yes	Yes	No
South Dakota.....	Yes	No	Yes	In writing, after the hearing	No	No	No	No
Tennessee.....	Yes	No	Yes	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Texas.....	X	X	X	X	Yes	Yes	X	No
Utah.....	No	X	Yes	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Vermont.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Virginia.....	No	X	No	In writing, after the hearing	No	Yes	No	Yes
Washington.....	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	No	No
West Virginia.....	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Wisconsin.....	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Wyoming.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	In writing after the hearing	No	Yes	Yes	No
U.S. Parole Commission.....	No	X	No	Tentative—immediately and in person; final—within 21 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

^a Generally not without the advance permission of the board.^b Denial only.^c Denials are accompanied by a memo to staff; staff may then suggest to the inmate the reasons for the decision.^d If parole is granted.^e With advance permission from the Authority.^f Unusual, but sometimes permitted, with the permission of the board.Source: Vincent O'Leary and Kathleen J. Hanrahan, *Parole Systems in the United States: A Detailed Description of Their Structure and Procedures*, 3rd ed. (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1977), pp. 42-47, Summary Tables 5 and 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.118 Characteristics of parole revocation procedures, by jurisdiction, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.109. In 1972, the United States Supreme Court decided *Morrissey v. Brewer*, 408 U.S. 471 (1972), which established the minimum procedural requirements for revocation of parole. Together with *Gagnon v. Scarpelli*, 411 U.S. 778 (1973), these cases revised the process of parole revocation hearings across the United States. The first stage of the revocation process consists of a preliminary hearing held at or reasonably near the site of the alleged parole violation. The second stage, the final revocation hearing, is held to evaluate the contested facts and determine if the facts warrant revocation. With respect to conducting the hearings, the 52 parole authorities were asked if they permitted parolees to waive the preliminary and/or the final revocation hearing and, if so, to estimate the percentage of parolees who avail themselves of that procedure.

Jurisdiction	Warrant required to arrest parolee	Bail permitted pending hearing	Waiver of revocation hearings			
			Preliminary hearing		Final hearing	
			Waiver permitted	Percent of cases in which hearing is waived	Waiver permitted	Percent of cases in which hearing is waived
Alabama.....	No	No	Yes	70	No	X
Alaska.....	No	No	Yes	10	Yes	5
Arizona.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	Yes	1
Arkansas.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	33	No	X
California Adult.....	No	No	Yes	30	No	X
Colorado.....	No	No	Yes	10	Yes	10
Connecticut.....	Yes ^a	Yes	Yes	60	Yes	10 to 15
Delaware.....	No	No	Yes	10	Yes	0
District of Columbia.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	15	Yes	15
Florida.....	No	Yes	Yes	30	No	X
Georgia.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	8 to 10	Yes	5
Hawaii.....	Yes	No	Yes	5	Yes	0
Idaho.....	No	No	Yes	85	No	X
Illinois.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	50 to 60	Yes	0 to 5
Indiana.....	Yes	Yes	No	X	No	X
Iowa.....	No	Yes	Yes	20	Yes	20
Kansas.....	No	Yes	Yes	90	No	X
Kentucky.....	No	No	No	X	No	X
Louisiana.....	No	No	Yes	15	No	X
Maine.....	Yes	Yes	No	X	No	X
Maryland.....	Yes	No ^b	Yes	1	No	X
Massachusetts.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	5 to 10	Yes	0
Michigan.....	No	No	Yes	64	No	X
Minnesota.....	No	Yes	Yes	10	Yes	5
Mississippi.....	No	No	No	X	No	X
Missouri.....	No	No	Yes	40	Yes	80
Montana.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	90	No	X
Nebraska.....	No	No	No	X	No	X
Nevada.....	No	Yes	Yes	10	Yes	10
New Hampshire.....	Yes	No	Yes	75	No	X
New Jersey.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	1 to 5	Yes	1 to 3
New Mexico.....	Yes	No	Yes	5	Yes	1
New York.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	No	X
North Carolina.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	Yes	50
North Dakota.....	No	Yes	Yes	25	No	X
Ohio.....	No	Yes	Yes	80	No	X
Oklahoma.....	No	Yes	No	X	Yes	10
Oregon.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	Yes	5
Pennsylvania.....	No	Yes ^c	Yes	35	Yes	0
Rhode Island.....	No	No	Yes	75	No	X
South Carolina.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	Yes	25
South Dakota.....	No	No	Yes	70 to 75	No	X
Tennessee.....	Yes	No	Yes	10 to 20	No	X
Texas.....	No	Yes	Yes	0 to 10	Yes	30
Utah.....	No	Yes ^d	Yes	5	No	X
Vermont.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	No	X
Virginia.....	No	No	Yes	Very rare	No	X
Washington.....	No	No ^e	Yes	10 to 15	Yes	20
West Virginia.....	No	No ^f	Yes	0 to 1	Yes	0 to 1
Wisconsin.....	No	Yes	Yes	50	Yes	50
Wyoming.....	No	No	Yes	5	No	X
U.S. Board of Parole.....	Yes	No ^g	No	X	No	X

^a Usually. However, the request of the commissioner of corrections, his representative, the board or its chairman is sufficient to arrest and detain a parolee.
^b There is no provision for bail of parolees charged with violation. However, the preliminary hearing officer is authorized to withdraw the arrest warrant and issue a subpoena.
^c However, the board may act to prevent his release on bail pending a new charge against him if violation of parole rules have occurred, or if the new charges are serious.
^d At the board's discretion.
^e The parolee is permitted bail only if the board reinstates the parolee with a special condition permitting bail.
^f Unless the board recommends that the parolee be entitled to bail.
^g There is no provision for bail. However, in some cases the warrant may be withdrawn and a summons issued.

Source: Vincent O'Leary and Kathleen J. Hanrahan, *Parole Systems in the United States: A Detailed Description of Their Structure and Procedures*, 3rd ed. (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1977), pp. 61-63.

Table 1.110 Characteristics of preliminary parole revocation hearings, by jurisdiction, 1976

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.109 and 1.118. The following procedural safeguards were mandated by the Supreme Court in the Morrissey decision: conducting the hearing, written notice of the hearing and the alleged violations, presentation of witnesses and evidence in the parolee's behalf, confrontation or cross-examination of adverse witnesses, and preparation of a summary of the proceedings. If probable cause is established, the parolee may be returned to the institution to await the final revocation hearing. In Gagnon, the Supreme Court established a "case-by-case" method for determining if attorneys should be permitted or appointed for indigent parolees.

Jurisdiction	Written notice	Attorney permitted	Attorney appointed	Witnesses permitted	Confrontation permitted	Allowed access to official reports	Summary prepared
Alabama.....	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Alaska.....	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(^a)	✓
Arizona.....	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Arkansas.....	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
California Adult.....	✓	(^b)	(^b)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Colorado.....	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Connecticut.....	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Delaware.....	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
District of Columbia.....	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Florida.....	✓	✓	(^c)	✓	✓	(^d)	✓
Georgia.....	✓	✓	(^e)	✓	✓		✓
Hawaii.....	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Idaho.....	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Illinois.....	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Indiana.....	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Iowa.....	✓	✓	(^b)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kansas.....	✓	✓		✓	✓	(^d)	✓
Kentucky.....	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Louisiana.....	✓	✓	(^b)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maine.....	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maryland.....	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Massachusetts.....	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Michigan.....	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Minnesota.....	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mississippi.....	✓	(^b)		✓	✓	✓	✓
Missouri.....	✓	(^b)		✓	✓	✓	✓
Montana.....	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nebraska.....	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nevada.....	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Hampshire.....	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
New Jersey.....	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
New Mexico.....	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New York.....	✓	✓	(^b)	✓	✓	✓	✓
North Carolina.....	✓	✓	(^b)	✓	✓	✓	✓
North Dakota.....	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Ohio.....	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Oklahoma.....	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Oregon.....	✓	✓	(^b)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pennsylvania.....	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rhode Island.....	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Carolina.....	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Dakota.....	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tennessee.....	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Texas.....	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Utah.....	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Vermont.....	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Virginia.....	✓	✓	(^b)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Washington.....	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
West Virginia.....	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wisconsin.....	✓	✓	(^b)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wyoming.....	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
U.S. Parole Commission.....	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

^a Violation reports only.
^b If the parolee meets the requirements of *Gagnon v. Scarpelli*, or similar criteria.
^c Under some circumstances.
^d If the parole board feels it is advisable.
^e However, attorneys may be appointed if certain criteria are met.

Source: Vincent O'Leary and Kathleen J. Hanrahan, *Parole Systems in the United States: A Detailed Description of Their Structure and Procedures*, 3rd ed. (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1977), pp. 64, 65.

Table 1.120 Characteristics of final parole revocation hearings, by jurisdiction, 1976

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.109 and 1.118. In addition to the procedural safeguards discussed in NOTE, Table 1.119, the final revocation hearing must be conducted by a "neutral and detached hearing body" such as the parole board, and the factfinders must issue "a written statement as to the evidence relied upon and the reasons for revoking parole."

Jurisdiction	When informed of decision	Oral explanation	Written explanation	Verbatim record	Appeal	Attorney permitted	Attorney appointed	Witnesses permitted	Permitted to confront	Allowed access to official reports
Alabama	Immediately	✓	(a)		✓	✓		✓	✓	
Alaska	Later the same day as the hearing	✓	(b)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	(c)
Arizona	Within 5 days		✓			✓		✓	✓	
Arkansas	At end of hearings	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓
California Adult	At hearing	✓	✓	✓	✓	(d)	(d)	✓	✓	✓
Colorado	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Connecticut	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Delaware	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
District of Columbia	Sometime after hearing		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Florida	By written notice within 30 days		✓	✓		✓	(e)	✓	✓	✓
Georgia	Immediately and in person	✓	✓	✓		✓	(f)	✓	✓	✓
Hawaii	At hearing	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Idaho	At hearing	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Illinois	Within 3 days		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Indiana	Immediately after hearing	✓	(g)			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Iowa	At end of hearings	✓	✓	✓		✓	(d)	✓	✓	✓
Kansas	Immediately after hearing		✓		✓	(h)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kentucky	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Louisiana	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(i)	✓	✓	✓
Maine	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maryland	Immediately and in person	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Massachusetts	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Michigan	Within 30 days		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Minnesota	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mississippi	Within 2 weeks		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Missouri	Within 5 working days	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Montana	Within 3 days		(i)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nebraska	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nevada	After the hearing	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Hampshire	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Jersey	Within 30 days		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Mexico	After the hearing		✓	✓	✓	✓	(j)	✓	✓	✓
New York	Within 24 hours		✓	✓		✓	(k)	✓	✓	✓
North Carolina	Within 2 weeks		✓	✓		✓	(l)	✓	✓	✓
North Dakota	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ohio	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oklahoma	Immediately after hearing	✓		(j)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oregon	Within 15 to 30 days		✓			✓	(d)	✓	✓	✓
Pennsylvania	Within 2 weeks	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rhode Island	After the hearing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Carolina	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Dakota	After the hearing	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tennessee	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Texas	Within 10 days	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Utah	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Vermont	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Virginia	Within 10 days		✓	✓		✓	(m)	✓	✓	✓
Washington	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
West Virginia	Within 2 weeks		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wisconsin	Within 5 days		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wyoming	Within 10 days		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
U.S. Parole Commission	Tentatively at hearing; finally within 21 days	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

^a Only if the parolee is notified of the decision after the hearing.
^b If the decision is to revoke parole.
^c Violation reports only.
^d If the parolee meets the requirements of *Gagnon v. Scarpelli*, or similar criteria.
^e In some cases.
^f However, attorneys may be appointed if certain criteria are met.
^g If the parolee was charged with a new crime.
^h With advance permission from the Authority.
ⁱ The notice of the decision is accompanied by the violation report.
^j Unless the parolee requests a verbatim record.

Source: Vincent O'Leary and Kathleen J. Hanrahan, *Parole Systems in the United States: A Detailed Description of Their Structure and Procedures*, 3rd ed. (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1977), pp. 67-72, Tables 9 and 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.121 Parole conditions in United

NOTE: This table includes the 50 States, the U.S.

KEY: 1. Must have permission 2. Prohibited 3. Compulsory 4. Allowed but not to excess

Conditions of parole	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	California—women	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia	Federal Board of Parole	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois
Liquor usage.....			4	4					4		4	4	4	4		
Association or correspondence with undesirables.....	2		2	2		1	2		2		1	2	2	2		1
Change of employment or residence.....	1	1	1	1	6	6	1	6	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	
Periodic reports.....	3			3			3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Out-of-state travel.....	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1					1		1
Contracting new marriage.....	1		1	1				6	1			1			1	1
First arrival report.....	3		3	3	3	3	3	3		3	3	3	3			3
Operation and ownership of a motor vehicle.....			1	1					1			1	1			1
Narcotic usage.....	2		2	2	2	2			1	2	2	2	2			
Support dependents.....	3	3		3				3		3	3	3	3	3		3
Possession, use, or sale of weapons.....			2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2			2
Travel out of county and community.....				1			1			1	1					1
Agree to waive extradition.....	3							3				3	3			
Indebtedness.....			1	1					1				1	1		1
Curfew.....														1-12	1-11	
														am	pm	
Civil rights.....																
Street time credit if parole violator.....																
Gambling.....																
Airplane license.....																
Report if arrested.....				3				3	3	3	3			3		
Keep lawful occupation.....	3	3	3	3				3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3
Obey the law.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Allow home and work visit.....	3						3	3				3				
Search home, car, and person.....							3									
Not inform.....										3				3		
Treatment and alcohol/drug testing.....			7	7	7	7	7					7				
No common law marriage.....			2													
Register with police.....			3													
Follow parole officer/board instructions.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3	3		3	3			3
Special conditions.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		8	8	8	8

Table 1.122 Colleges and universities with criminal justice degree programs, by type of degree, United States and Canada, academic years 1966-67 to 1977-78

NOTE: The 1966-67 survey was based on questionnaires circulated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police to various schools that had appeared on one or more lists of those offering a criminal justice program as part of their curricula. Other programs were verified through previous survey responses plus the records of other associations and organizations having access to such information. Followup surveys were conducted in 1968-69, 1970-71, and 1972-73. For the 1975-76 and 1977-78 surveys, questionnaires were mailed to every college and university in the United States and to those colleges and universities known to be offering criminal justice degree programs in Canada. Nonrespondents were mailed a second questionnaire.

Associate of Sciences, Associate of Applied Sciences, and Associate of Arts degrees are included in "Associate;" Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Sciences are included in "Baccalaureate;" and Master of Sciences, Master of Arts, and Master of Public Administration are included in "Masters." Each degree given is counted once for each program subdivision, such as Administration of Justice, Corrections, Criminology, Police Science.

Academic year	Number of colleges and universities with criminal justice degree programs	Number of criminal justice degree programs			
		Associate	Baccalaureate	Masters	Doctorate
1966-67	184	152	39	14	4
1968-69	234	199	44	13	5
1970-71	292	257	55	21	7
1972-73	515	505	211	41	9
1975-76	664	729	376	121	19
1977-78	816	1,209	589	198	24

Source: Richard W. Kobetz, *Criminal Justice Education Directory 1978-80* (Galthersburg, Md.: International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1978), p. 1. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.123 Colleges and universities with criminal justice degree programs, by type of degree and jurisdiction, academic year 1977-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.122. Certificates of training are subject to specifications of the college or university sponsoring the program.

Jurisdiction	Number of colleges and universities with criminal justice degree programs	Number of criminal justice degree programs				
		Certificate of training	Associate	Baccalaureate	Masters	Doctorate
Alabama	20	3	31	31	19	0
Alaska	4	1	20	1	0	0
Arizona	13	6	21	9	9	0
Arkansas	6	2	6	2	1	0
California	80	79	180	31	21	3
Colorado	12	12	10	4	6	1
Connecticut	10	3	19	6	3	0
Delaware	5	1	11	2	0	0
District of Columbia	1	0	2	2	2	0
Florida	33	22	71	16	11	1
Georgia	19	1	20	16	4	0
Guam	1	2	2	2	1	0
Hawaii	5	0	4	3	0	0
Idaho	2	3	3	0	0	0
Illinois	40	19	40	29	9	0
Indiana	9	1	20	12	4	0
Iowa	15	4	16	9	0	0
Kansas	16	3	30	12	6	0
Kentucky	8	0	16	17	6	2
Louisiana	9	1	7	6	2	0
Maine	4	0	6	1	0	0
Maryland	12	16	21	2	2	2
Massachusetts	18	2	14	12	4	2
Michigan	27	6	41	24	5	2
Minnesota	14	2	10	9	2	0
Mississippi	13	3	9	8	3	1
Missouri	28	13	44	41	7	1
Montana	3	0	2	2	1	1
Nebraska	9	1	9	7	3	0
Nevada	4	2	8	2	0	0
New Hampshire	3	2	4	3	0	0
New Jersey	12	3	23	11	1	1
New Mexico	5	0	6	2	0	0
New York	48	10	64	43	13	2
North Carolina	36	2	50	12	1	0
North Dakota	1	0	3	0	0	0
Ohio	32	6	38	25	3	0
Oklahoma	16	7	22	15	2	0
Oregon	11	4	20	8	8	1
Pennsylvania	34	23	51	33	12	2
Puerto Rico	1	0	1	0	0	0
Rhode Island	3	0	2	3	1	0
South Carolina	16	1	12	6	1	0
South Dakota	5	0	4	5	1	0
Tennessee	12	0	13	15	3	0
Texas	44	16	71	30	7	1
Utah	2	1	3	5	2	0
Vermont	2	0	1	1	0	1
Virgin Islands	1	0	2	0	0	0
Virginia	22	17	31	7	2	0
Washington	22	7	46	19	7	0
West Virginia	9	2	10	5	1	0
Wisconsin	21	8	12	21	1	0
Wyoming	6	0	16	2	0	0
United States, total	810	317	1,198	589	197	24
Canada	6	9	11	0	1	0
Total	816	326	1,209	589	198	24

Source: Richard W. Kobetz, *Criminal Justice Education Directory 1979-80* (Galtersburg, Md.: International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1979), p. 9. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.124 Enrollment in institutions offering master's degrees in criminal justice, by type of program and institution, academic year 1974-75

NOTE: These data are from a survey of 2,881 institutions of higher education in the United States and its territories. Of these institutions, 2,143 (74 percent) completed the questionnaire. "Independent degree program" refers to a course of study leading to a master's degree in a criminal justice area.

Type of institution and program	Institutions reporting	Enrollment					
		Full-time students		Part-time students		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Independent degree program:							
University.....	59	1,931	41	2,834	59	4,765	100
College (4 years or more).....	11	192	21	742	79	934	100
Total.....	70	2,123	37	3,576	63	5,699	100
Degree program in a noncriminal justice department with a major/minor in a criminal justice area:							
University.....	25	422	52	396	48	818	100
College (4 years or more).....	6	25	22	88	78	113	100
Total.....	31	447	48	484	52	931	100
Combined—Independent and major/minor:							
University.....	81 ^a	2,353	42	3,230	58	5,583	100
College (4 years or more).....	17	217	21	830	79	1,047	100
Total.....	98 ^a	2,570	39	4,060	61	6,630	100

^a Some institutions offer both types of programs; hence, the combined totals will not balance.

Source: James W. Fox and Robert W. Ullman, *Criminal Justice Education Manpower Survey*, National Criminal Justice Education Consortium Reports, Vol. 3 (Tempe, Ariz.: National Criminal Justice Education Consortium, 1976), p. 18. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.125 Enrollment in institutions offering doctoral degrees in criminal justice, by type of program and institution, academic year 1974-75

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.124.

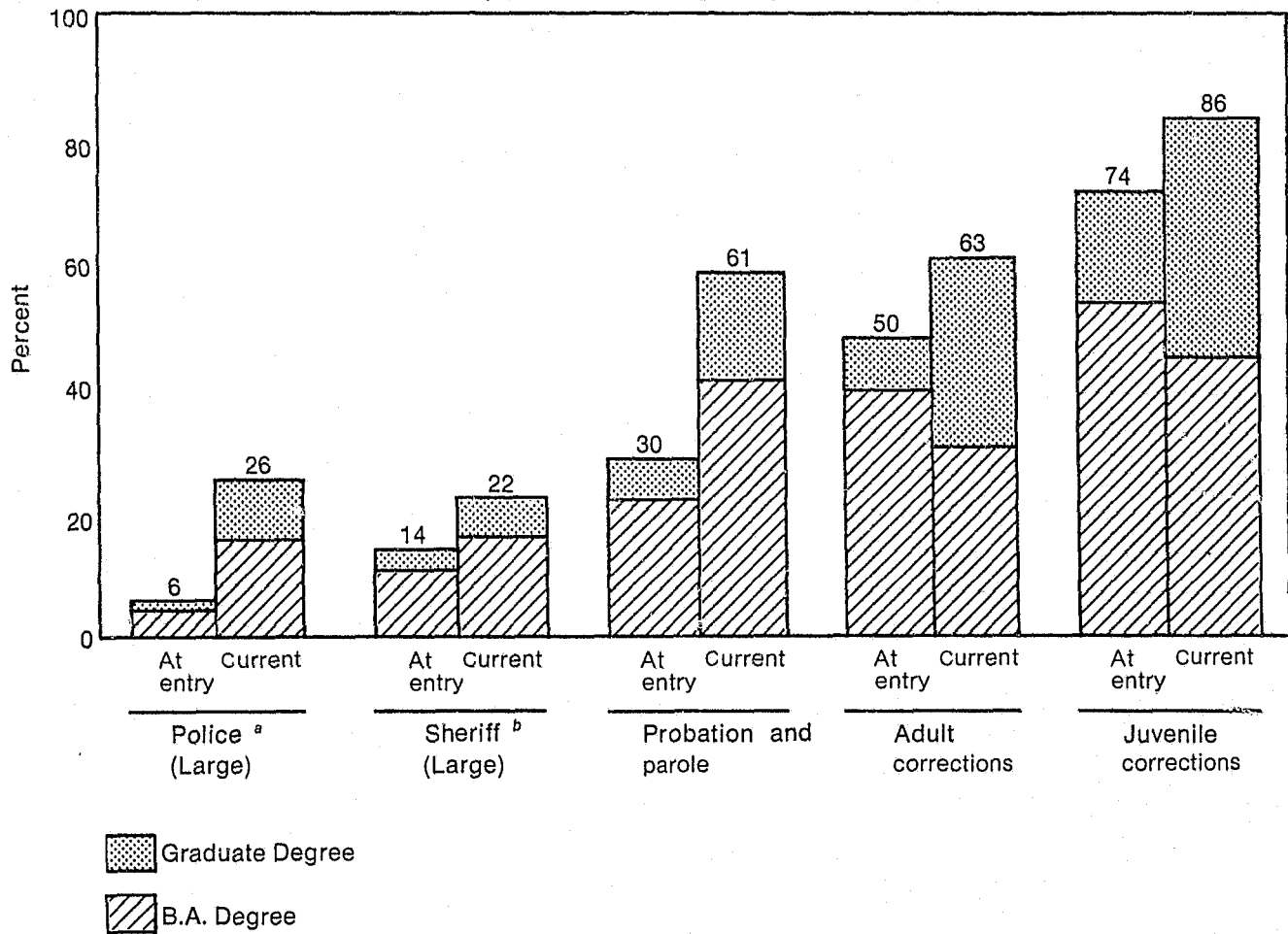
Type of institution and program	Institutions reporting	Enrollment					
		Full-time students		Part-time students		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Independent degree program:							
University.....	9	201	79	55	21	256	100
College (4 years or more).....	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
Total.....	9	201	79	55	21	256	100
Degree program in a noncriminal justice department with a major/minor in a criminal justice area:							
University.....	15 ^a	111	90	28	10	139	100
College (4 years or more).....	1	5	100	0	0	5	100
Total.....	16 ^a	116	91	28	9	144	100
Combined—Independent and major/minor:							
University.....	22 ^a	312	84	83	16	395	100
College (4 years or more).....	1	5	100	0	0	5	100
Total.....	23 ^a	317	84	83	16	400	100

^a Florida State University and the University of California at Berkeley reported both an independent program and another program in a noncriminal justice department.

Source: James W. Fox and Robert W. Ullman, *Criminal Justice Education Manpower Survey*, National Criminal Justice Education Consortium Reports, Vol. 3 (Tempe, Ariz.: National Criminal Justice Education Consortium, 1976), p. 20. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 1.4 *Estimated percent of criminal justice agency executives with college degrees at the time of entry into occupation and at the time of the survey, by type of agency, United States, 1975-76*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.102. Percents at the top of each bar indicate the percent of executives with graduate and/or bachelor's degrees.



^aIn cities with a population of 17,000 or more.
^bAgencies with 10 or more employees.

Source: The National Planning Association, *A Nationwide Survey of Law Enforcement Criminal Justice Personnel Needs and Resources, Interim Report* (Washington, D.C.: The National Planning Association, 1976), p. V-158.

Table 1.126 Gun control laws, by nature of control and State, 1975

NOTE: This table presents information compiled by staff of the United States Conference of Mayors Handgun Control Project from testimony submitted to the House Subcommittee on Crime, and the Senate Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency.

State	Nature of control										
	License required to sell handguns at retail	Registration of firearms	Prohibition of the carrying of a handgun on the person		License required to carry a handgun on or about the person		License required to carry a handgun in a vehicle		License to carry a handgun	Permit required (or equivalent) to purchase a handgun	Waiting period between purchase and delivery of a handgun
			Con-cealed	Con-cealed or openly	Con-cealed	Con-cealed or openly	Con-cealed	Con-cealed or openly			
Alabama.....	✓					✓			✓		✓
Alaska.....			✓								
Arizona.....			✓								
Arkansas.....				✓ ^a							
California.....	✓				✓			✓			✓
Colorado.....					✓						
Connecticut.....	✓						✓		✓		✓
District of Columbia.....	✓	✓ ^b					✓				✓
Delaware.....	✓				✓						✓
Florida.....							✓				
Georgia.....	✓						✓ ^c				
Hawaii.....	✓	✓ ^d					✓			✓	
Idaho.....					✓			✓			
Illinois.....			✓								✓ ^e
Indiana.....	✓						✓				✓
Iowa.....	✓				✓				✓		
Kansas.....			✓								
Kentucky.....			✓								
Louisiana.....			✓								
Maine.....					✓						
Maryland.....	✓						✓				✓
Massachusetts.....	✓						✓				
Michigan.....		✓ ^f			✓					✓	
Minnesota.....				✓ ^g						✓	
Mississippi.....		✓ ^d	✓								
Missouri.....			✓							✓	
Montana.....					✓						
Nebraska.....			✓								
Nevada.....					✓ ^h						
New Hampshire.....	✓				✓ ^h			✓ ^h			
New Jersey.....	✓						✓			✓	✓
New Mexico.....			✓ ^h							✓	
New York.....	✓	✓ ⁱ					✓		✓		
North Carolina.....	✓		✓							✓	
North Dakota.....	✓ ^j						✓			✓	
Ohio.....											
Oklahoma.....			✓								
Oregon.....	✓				✓			✓			✓
Pennsylvania.....	✓				✓						✓
Rhode Island.....	✓						✓				✓
South Carolina.....	✓			✓							✓
South Dakota.....	✓				✓						✓
Tennessee.....	✓										✓
Texas.....	✓			✓ ^k							✓
Utah.....					✓						
Vermont.....				✓ ^o							
Virginia.....	✓ ^l				✓					✓ ^l	
Washington.....	✓				✓				✓ ^h		✓
West Virginia.....	✓					✓					
Wisconsin.....			✓								
Wyoming.....						✓					
Total.....	26	5	13	6	18	13	3	16	1	8	14

^a As a weapon.
^b All firearms.
^c Opened only—carrying or concealed prohibited.
^d Handguns and certain other firearms.
^e Any firearm.
^f Handgun safety inspection.
^g With intent to injure.
^h Loaded.
ⁱ License to possess a handgun.
^j Local option.
^k With intent to go armed.
^l Certain counties.

Source: Joseph D. Alviani and William R. Drake, *Handgun Control . . . Issues and Alternatives* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Conference of Mayors, 1975), p. 25. Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.127 Pretrial release programs, by type of charge and offender-related factors that provide the basis for exclusion from consideration for release, and followup procedures, United States, 1975

NOTE: These data were generated from a telephone survey of all pretrial release programs that were known to exist in the summer of 1975. The list of programs was obtained from the National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies, the records of researchers who had done similar studies, and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Information was received from 110 of 115 programs identified, but, on certain questions, data were not available for all 110 programs. Release programs are fundamentally concerned with identifying defendants who can be safely released prior to trial, and with insuring that released defendants show up for scheduled court appearances.

Programs may exclude more than one type of offense or offender-related factor. Most programs make some effort to ensure that persons they have assisted in gaining release return to court as scheduled.

	Pretrial release programs	
	Number	Percent
Type of charge (107 programs responded):		
Homicide	63	59
Other violent crimes	51	48
Narcotics offenses	24	22
Public intoxication or driving while intoxicated	21	20
Other	31	29
All misdemeanors excluded	10	9
All felonies excluded	7	7
Offender-related factors (104 programs responded):		
Accused held on warrant or detainer from another jurisdiction	72	67
Accused lacks local address	43	40
Program unable to verify information given by the defendant	39	39
Defendant has a record of prior failures to appear in court	37	35
Accused was arrested while on probation, parole, or pretrial release	32	30
Accused has a prior record of crime committed while on pretrial release	24	24
Defendant is addicted to narcotics	20	19
Defendant's prior record is not available	15	16
Followup procedures (106 programs responded):		
Single check-in within 24 hours of release	29	27
Check-in at regular intervals throughout release period	42	40
No post-release contact required	33	33

Source: Wayne H. Thomas, Jr., V. Cashman, R. Davis, J. Gayton, R. Hanson, and J. Martin, *Pretrial Release Programs*, U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 74; 75; 79, Table 15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.128 Criteria used in bail and pretrial

NOTE: These data were derived from a survey of State constitutions, statutes, rules of follows:
 A—These provisions were included in the State constitution.
 B—These provisions were included in the State statutes.
 C—These provisions were included in the State rules of criminal procedure.
 D—These provisions were included in the State court rules.
 See also Table 1.129.

Decision criteria	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia	Georgia	Florida	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa
Legal factors:																
Nature of present charge.....	B		C	B	B		B	B	B					B		B
Probability of guilt/conviction (weight of evidence).....	B		C	C		B			B							
Possible penalty.....			C	C								B				
Prior criminal record.....			C	B	B		B	B			B			B		B
Prior arrests.....																
Prior record of court appearances.....	B		C				B	B			B					B
On probation or parole when presently charged.....																
On pretrial release for previous charge.....						B										
Community ties factors:																
General community ties.....						B										
Age.....																
Residence, length of residence.....	B		C		B		B	B		B						B
Family ties.....	B		C		B		B	B		B						B
Employment, employment history.....	B		C		B		B	B		B						B
Defendant's financial resources.....	B		C				B	B		B		B		B		B
Character.....	B		C		B		B	B		B						B
Reputation.....			C		B											
Mental condition.....	B						B	B		B						B
Past conduct.....									B							
Persons to assist accused in attending court.....				C		B										
Addiction to drugs or alcohol.....																
Dangerousness factors:																
General consideration of pretrial dangerousness.....																
Danger to self.....																
Danger to others (other persons, witnesses).....	B					B		B								
Danger to community (public).....	B							B	B							
Likelihood of violation of law if released.....				C		B										
General consideration:																
Risk of nonappearance.....			C		B	B		R			B			B		
"Not oppressive," but "sufficient" bail.....														B		
Total	0	11	1	13	3	15	0	11	13	1	9	2	0	5	0	9

Source: John S. Goldkamp, *Bail Decision-Making and the Role of Pre-Trial Detention in American Justice*, Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics Project, Research Report Draft (Albany, N.Y.: Criminal Justice Research Center, 1977).

Table 1.129 Provisions used in bail and pretrial release decisions, by State, as of 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.128. The key to the letter codes is as follows:

- A—These provisions were included in the State constitution.
- B—These provisions were included in the State statutes.
- C—These provisions were included in the State rules of criminal procedure.
- D—These provisions were included in the State court rules.

"Excessive bail clause" refers to the eighth amendment of the U.S. Constitution that states that "excessive bail shall not be required." This clause appears verbatim in many State constitutions. "Right to bail" refers to a specific right to have some form of bail set for defendants accused in criminal cases. It should be noted that a "right to bail" does not imply a "right to pretrial release." In many State constitutions, the "right to bail"—where specified—is not extended to defendants charged in capital cases "where proof is evident and the presumption is great." Release on own recognizance (ROR) is release before adjudication of defendants with the requirement only of a promise that they appear at court proceedings as required—as opposed to release on cash bail. Release on least restrictive conditions is a principle espoused by the Federal Bail Reform Act of 1966 (18 U.S.C.A. 3141-3152), wherein a preference for release before trial under nonfinancial arrangements is stressed. Money-bailed release or part-time detention (e.g., evenings or weekends) is considered the most restrictive pretrial disposition. A "bail schedule" is a listing of fixed amounts of bail based on charged offenses. "Ten percent" bail is an innovation in cash bail meant to replace the bondsmen in the pretrial decisionmaking. Under 10 percent bail, rather than paying a nonrefundable 10 percent fee to a bondsman so that he/she may act as the surety and put up the required amount with the court, a defendant deposits 10 percent of the amount set to the court. If the defendant appears as required, the entire deposit is returned.

State	"Excessive bail" clause	Right to bail—except in capital cases	Right to bail—other exclusions	Not when proof is evident and presumption is great (in capital cases or other exclusions)	Purpose (stated or implied): to secure appearance	Purpose (stated or implied): to protect the community from dangerous defendants	Policy against unnecessary detention stated	Preference expressed for release on own recognizance	Mandates release on least restrictive conditions	Approval or recommendation by prosecutor important	Bail schedule used	Ten percent bail
Alabama	A	A B		A B								
Alaska	A	A		A	B	B	B	B				B
Arizona	A	A B		A B	C			C	C			
Arkansas	A	A		A	C	C		C	C	C		C
California	A	A B		A B								
Colorado	A	A B		A B	B	B				B		
Connecticut	A	A B		A	B			B				
Delaware	A	A B		A B	B	B		B				
District of Columbia		B		B	B	B		B	B			B
Florida	A	A		A	C							
Georgia	A		B ^a									
Hawaii	A		B ^b									
Idaho	A	A B		A B								
Illinois		A	B ^c	A	B			B				B
Indiana	A	A	B ^d	A								
Iowa	A	A B		A B	B			B	B			B
Kansas	A	A B		A			B	B	B			
Kentucky	A	A		A				B	B			B
Louisiana	A	A B		A B								
Maine	A B	A B		A B	B		B					
Maryland	A		B ^e		B							
Massachusetts	A	B						B	B			
Michigan	A		B ^f	B	B							
Minnesota	A	A		A	D	D						D
Mississippi	A	A		A								
Missouri	A	A		A								
Montana	A	A B		A	B							
Nebraska	A		A B ^d		B			B	B			B
Nevada	A	A B		A B								
New Hampshire	A	B		B		B						
New Jersey	A	A D		A D	D		D					
New Mexico	A	A		A								
New York	A		B ^g							B ^g		
North Carolina	A	B		A	B	B			B			
North Dakota	A	A		A	B			B	B			
Ohio	A	A		A	C	C ^h			C			C
Oklahoma	A	A B		A								
Oregon	A		A B ^d	A B	B	B	B	B	B			B
Pennsylvania	A	A B		A	D	D						D ⁱ
Rhode Island	A		A ^e	A								
South Carolina	A	A		A	B	B		B	B			
South Dakota		A		A								
Tennessee	A	A B		A B							B ^j	
Texas	A		A ^k	A	B							
Utah	A		A B ^l	A B								
Vermont	A	A		A	B	B		B				
Virginia	A				B ^m	B ^m		B	B			
Washington	A	A B		A B	D	D		D	D			D
West Virginia	A		B ^e									
Wisconsin	A	A B		A	B		B	B	B		B ⁿ	B
Wyoming	A	A C		A				C	C			C

^a In Georgia there is no right to bail in cases of rape, armed robbery, murder, perjury, aircraft hijacking, treason, giving, selling, offering for sale or bartering narcotics.
^b Bail cannot be set in Hawaii in cases where the offense charged is punishable by life imprisonment without parole. Bail is discretionary when the offense is punishable by between 20 years and life imprisonment with parole. In all other cases bail is a right.
^c In Illinois bail is discretionary not only in capital cases generally but in murder, aggravated kidnapping and treason cases specifically.
^d In Indiana, Nebraska, and Oregon bail is discretionary not only in capital cases generally, but in murder or treason cases specifically.
^e In Maryland, Rhode Island, and West Virginia bail for persons charged with offenses punishable by death or life imprisonment without parole is discretionary.

Table 1.129 Provisions used in bail and pretrial release decisions, by State, as of 1976—(Continued)

- ^f In Michigan bail for persons charged with murder or treason is discretionary.
- ^g In New York, when a defendant is charged with a Class A felony or has two previous felony convictions, bail cannot be set by courts of original jurisdiction and is discretionary in higher courts. In lesser felony cases, bail may not be set by any court without hearing from the district attorney and having the official version of the defendant's prior record of convictions and arrests.
- ^h In Ohio's Rules of Criminal Procedure the dangerousness concept is mentioned only in relation to misdemeanors.
- ⁱ The "ten percent" option is available only within the jurisdiction of Philadelphia courts.
- ^j In Tennessee, maximum amounts of bail are established beyond which judges may not set bail for misdemeanors, nonperson felonies, person felonies and homicide.
- ^k In Texas, in addition to persons charged in capital offenses, persons charged in any felony having two prior felony convictions may be held without bail after a detention hearing and a showing of probable guilt.
- ^l In Utah bail is discretionary not only for persons charged in capital cases, but when the defendant has been accused of any felony while on probation or parole, or while on pretrial release pending adjudication of a felony.
- ^m In Virginia's statutes it is implied that a defendant need not be admitted to bail (i.e., may be detained) if there is "probable cause to believe that: he will not appear at trial... or, his liberty will constitute an unreasonable danger to himself or the public." (Code of Va. Ann. 19.2:120.)
- ⁿ Use of bail schedules are authorized by statute for defendants charged in misdemeanors only.

Source: John S. Goldkamp, *Bail Decision-Making and the Role of Pre-Trial Detention in American Justice*, Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics Project, Research Report Draft (Albany, N.Y.: Criminal Justice Research Center, 1977).

Table 1.130 Aspects of private security regulated by legislation, by State, 1975

NOTE: Information presented in this table represents responses from 50 States to a questionnaire distributed by the National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Private Security to appropriate regulatory agencies in the States, and/or the attorney general of those States where regulatory agencies for private security do not exist. "Detection-of-deception examiners" are users of polygraph examination, psychological stress evaluation, and lie-detection equipment. "Central station alarm service" refers to a security system in which an alarm device is installed in a location and wired directly to a central location that is independently owned and operated. "License for revenue only" refers to a system whereby a fee is charged for licensing, but there are no regulatory or control services.

State	Armored car	Central station alarm service	Counter-intelligence service	Couriers	Detection-of-deception examiner	Guards and patrol	Guard-dog service	Private detective or investigator	License for revenue only	No regulation
Alabama								✓	✓	
Alaska									✓	
Arizona							✓	✓		
Arkansas						✓		✓		
California						✓	✓	✓		
Colorado								✓		
Connecticut						✓		✓		
Delaware						✓		✓		
Florida	✓ ^a				✓	✓		✓		
Georgia						✓		✓		
Hawaii						✓		✓		
Idaho										✓
Illinois					✓	✓		✓		
Indiana						✓		✓		
Iowa						✓		✓		
Kansas						✓		✓		
Kentucky										✓
Louisiana									✓	
Maine						✓		✓		
Maryland						✓		✓		
Massachusetts						✓		✓		
Michigan	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		
Minnesota						✓		✓		
Mississippi									✓	
Missouri										✓
Montana						✓		✓		
Nebraska								✓		
Nevada					✓	✓	✓	✓		
New Hampshire						✓		✓		
New Jersey					✓	✓		✓		
New Mexico					✓	✓		✓		
New York						✓		✓		
North Carolina	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
North Dakota					✓	✓		✓		
Ohio						✓		✓		
Oklahoma										✓
Oregon										✓
Pennsylvania						✓		✓		
Rhode Island										✓
South Carolina						✓		✓		
South Dakota										✓
Tennessee									✓	
Texas	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		
Utah						✓		✓		
Vermont						✓		✓		✓
Virginia										✓
Washington										✓
West Virginia						✓		✓		
Wisconsin						✓		✓		
Wyoming										✓

^aExempt if regulated by public service commission.

Source: National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, *Private Security: Report of the Task Force on Private Security* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 382, 383.

Table 1.131 Qualifications for private security licenses, by State, 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.130. Those States specifying qualifications for licensing do not necessarily require that all private security personnel be licensed.

State	Written exam	Residency required	Citizenship		Minimum age				Security-related experience required					High school education	No felony conviction	Good character
			United States	Resident alien	18 years	20 years	21 years	25 years	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years				General
Alabama																
Alaska																
Arizona		✓	✓		✓				✓ ^a						✓	✓
Arkansas			✓					✓							✓	✓
California	✓		✓		✓				✓ ^b						✓	✓
Colorado	✓				✓					✓					✓	✓
Connecticut			✓					✓					✓		✓	✓
Delaware															✓	✓
Florida			✓		✓						✓ ^c			✓	✓	✓
Georgia			✓	✓	✓					✓				✓	✓	✓
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓									✓		✓	✓	✓
Idaho													✓		✓	✓
Illinois	✓		✓					✓			✓				✓	✓
Indiana		✓	✓					✓			✓				✓	✓
Iowa	✓		✓		✓										✓	✓
Kansas		✓	✓												✓	✓
Kentucky								✓							✓	✓
Louisiana															✓	✓
Maine					✓			✓							✓	✓
Maryland			✓					✓			✓ ^d				✓	✓
Massachusetts			✓					✓			✓				✓	✓
Michigan		✓	✓					✓			✓			✓	✓	✓
Minnesota		✓	✓		✓						✓				✓	✓
Mississippi															✓	✓
Missouri															✓	✓
Montana	✓	✓	✓		✓										✓	✓
Nebraska			✓					✓							✓	✓
Nevada	✓	✓	✓					✓						✓	✓	✓
New Hampshire								✓					✓		✓	✓
New Jersey			✓					✓					✓		✓	✓
New Mexico			✓		✓				✓						✓	✓
New York	✓		✓					✓		✓					✓	✓
North Carolina	✓		✓		✓					✓					✓	✓
North Dakota	✓		✓		✓						✓				✓	✓
Ohio	✓									✓					✓	✓
Oklahoma															✓	✓
Oregon															✓	✓
Pennsylvania			✓					✓			✓				✓	✓
Rhode Island															✓	✓
South Carolina			✓		✓					✓					✓	✓
South Dakota															✓	✓
Tennessee															✓	✓
Texas	✓		✓		✓			✓		✓					✓	✓
Utah															✓	✓
Vermont	✓				✓					✓					✓	✓

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.131 *Qualifications for private security licenses, by State, 1975—(Continued)*

State	Written exam	Residency required	Citizenship		Minimum age				Security-related experience required					High school education	No felony conviction	Good character
			United States	Resident alien	18 years	20 years	21 years	25 years	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years				General
Virginia																
Washington																
West Virginia			✓		✓						✓					
Wisconsin	✓										✓			✓		✓
Wyoming																

^aOne year as guard or 3 years as policeman.
^bGuard or watchman must have 1 year related experience; investigator must have 2 years related experience.
^cOne year of the 3 year requirement must be met in Florida.
^dThree years as police investigator, 5 years as full-time licensed investigator, or 10 years as a police officer.
^eOne year experience for private patrol operator license; 2 years experience is required for an investigator license.
^fSecurity patrol operator must have 2 years experience; investigator must have 3 years related experience.
^gLicensee must have 2 years experience in security or 3 years experience as a policeman.

Source: National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, *Private Security: Report of the Task Force on Private Security* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 382, 383.

Table 1.132 *Grounds for denial of private security license, by State, 1975—(Continued)*

State	Previous refusal or revocation	Dishonesty or fraud	Bad character	Convicted of																		
				Felony	Moral turpitude	Weapon violation	Burglars instruments	Stolen property	Unlawful entry	Aiding escape	Drugs	Picking pockets	Lewdness	False statement in application	Committed act which is grounds for revocation	Doing an act which requires license	Officer of agency whose license refused or revoked	Hold employment agency license	Negligent in debt payment	Vested with police powers	Failure to provide information	Violate provision of state statute
Virginia																						
Washington																						
West Virginia		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
Wisconsin																						
Wyoming																						

Source: National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, *Private Security: Report of the Task Force on Private Security* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 384, 385.

Table 1.133 Grounds for suspension or revocation of private security license, by State, 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.130. "Solicit for attorney" refers to the recruiting of clients for an attorney by a private security officer as a consequence of the duties of his/her employment.

State	Violate provision of State statute	Convicted of				False statement in application	Impersonate officer	Failure to render services	Violate court order	Operate without license	Solicit for attorney	Dishonesty, fraud	Reveal confidential information	Give legal advice	Mentally incompetent	Insolvency of surety	False advertising	Falsely stating someone employed by you
		Felony	Moral turpitude	Weapons offense	Assault and battery													
Alabama																		
Alaska																		
Arizona	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	
Arkansas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
California	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	
Colorado	✓																	
Connecticut	✓	✓	✓			✓						✓		✓		✓	✓	
Delaware	✓																	
Florida	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				
Georgia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					
Hawaii										✓								
Idaho																		
Illinois	✓	✓	✓			✓						✓		✓		✓		
Indiana	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓		
Iowa	✓	✓	✓			✓						✓			✓	✓		
Kansas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓		
Kentucky																		
Louisiana																		
Maine																		
Maryland						✓											✓	
Massachusetts																		
Michigan	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓					✓				✓	✓	
Minnesota	✓	✓																
Mississippi																		
Missouri																		
Montana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓								
Nebraska	✓																	
Nevada	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓			✓	
New Hampshire																		
New Jersey																		
New Mexico	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
New York	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓			✓	
North Carolina	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓					
North Dakota	✓		✓															
Ohio	✓	✓	✓									✓						
Oklahoma																		
Oregon																		
Pennsylvania	✓																✓	
Rhode Island																		
South Carolina	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓			
South Dakota																		
Tennessee																		
Texas	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓			
Utah																		
Vermont													✓				✓	
Virginia																		
Washington																		

Table 1.133 *Grounds for suspension or revocation of private security license, by State, 1975—(Continued)*

State	Violate provision of State statute	Convicted of				False statement in application	Impersonate officer	Failure to render services	Violate court order	Operate without license	Solicit for attorney	Dishonesty, fraud	Reveal confidential information	Give legal advice	Mentally incompetent	Insolvency of surety	False advertising	Falsely stating someone employed by you
		Felony	Moral turpitude	Weapons offense	Assault and battery													
West Virginia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓					
Wisconsin	✓	✓						✓	✓					✓				
Wyoming																		

Source: National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, *Private Security: Report of the Task Force on Private Security* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 384, 385.

Table 1.134 *Statutory arrest authority of private citizens, by State, as of 1975*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.130. The 20 States that have no statutes dealing with the arrest authority of private citizens are omitted. The category "crime" is a reflection of statutory language.

State	Minor offense							Major offense					Level of evidence required for correct arrest	
	Type of minor offense	Type of knowledge required	Type of minor offense	Type of knowledge required	Type of minor offense	Type of knowledge required	Type of minor offense	Type of knowledge required	Type of major offense	Type of knowledge required	Type of major offense	Type of knowledge required	Level of evidence required for correct arrest	Level of evidence required for correct arrest
Alabama														
Alaska	✓													
Arizona		✓												
Arkansas														
California			✓											
Colorado	✓													
Georgia				✓					✓					
Hawaii	✓													
Idaho			✓											
Illinois					✓									
Iowa			✓											
Kentucky					✓									
Louisiana														
Michigan														
Minnesota			✓											
Mississippi					✓									
Montana														
Nebraska														
Nevada			✓											
New York														
North Carolina*			✓											
North Dakota														
Ohio														
Oklahoma			✓											
Oregon	✓													
South Carolina														
South Dakota														
Tennessee			✓											
Texas			✓											
Utah														
Wyoming														

*Statute eliminates use of word arrest and replaces with detention.

Source: National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, *Private Security: Report of the Task Force on Private Security* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 397.

Table 1.135 Method of initiating criminal prosecution, by State, as of 1976

NOTE: The two principal methods of initiating a criminal prosecution are an indictment and an information. An indictment is the charging document of the grand jury and an information is the charging document filed by the prosecutor. In States where prosecution may be made by indictment or information, the decision is made by the prosecutor. In some States, a defendant may waive the right to a grand jury indictment.

State	Indictment or information ^a	Grand jury indictment is a right for serious offenses	Grand jury indictment required in capital cases
Alabama.....		✓ ^b	✓
Alaska.....		✓	
Arizona.....	✓		
Arkansas.....	✓		
California.....	✓		
Colorado.....	✓		
Connecticut.....	✓		
Delaware.....		✓ ^b	✓
Florida.....	✓		✓
Georgia.....		✓ ^b	✓
Hawaii.....	✓		✓
Idaho.....	✓		
Illinois.....	✓		
Indiana.....	✓		
Iowa.....		✓	
Kansas.....	✓		
Kentucky.....		✓	
Louisiana.....	✓		✓
Maine.....		✓ ^b	
Maryland.....	✓		
Massachusetts.....		✓	✓
Michigan.....			✓
Minnesota.....	✓		✓
Mississippi.....		✓ ^b	
Missouri.....	✓		
Montana.....	✓		
Nebraska.....	✓		
Nevada.....	✓		
New Hampshire.....		✓ ^b	✓
New Jersey.....		✓	✓
New Mexico.....	✓		
New York.....		✓ ^b	✓
North Carolina.....		✓ ^b	✓
North Dakota.....	✓		
Ohio.....		✓ ^b	✓
Oklahoma.....	✓		
Oregon.....		✓	✓
Pennsylvania.....		✓	✓
Rhode Island.....	✓		✓
South Carolina.....		✓	
South Dakota.....	✓		
Tennessee.....		✓	
Texas.....		✓ ^b	✓
Utah.....	✓		
Vermont.....	✓		
Virginia.....		✓ ^b	
Washington.....	✓		
West Virginia.....		✓	
Wisconsin.....	✓		
Wyoming.....	✓		

^a For non-capital offenses.
^b Right limited to felonies.

Source: U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, Committee on the Judiciary, *Federal Grand Jury, Hearings before the Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and International Law on H.J. Res. 46, H.R. 1277 and Related Bills*, 94th Cong., 2d sess., 1976, pp. 716, 717. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.136 State Attorney General's authority to initiate local prosecutions, by jurisdiction, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.5A. Respondents were asked if the Attorney General could initiate local prosecutions. For additional information regarding Attorney General's authority in initiating local prosecutions, see Source.

Jurisdiction	Yes	No	Jurisdiction	Yes	No
Alabama.....	✓ ^a		Nebraska.....	✓ ^s	
Alaska.....	✓ ^b		Nevada.....	✓ ^t	
Arizona.....	✓ ^c		New Hampshire.....	✓ ^u	
Arkansas.....		✓	New Jersey.....	✓ ^v	
California.....	✓ ^a		New Mexico.....	✓ ^j	
Colorado.....	✓ ^c		New York.....	✓ ^w	
Connecticut.....		✓ ^d	North Carolina.....	✓ ^l	
Delaware.....	✓ ^b		North Dakota.....	✓ ^x	
Florida.....		✓ ^e	Ohio.....	✓ ^c	
Georgia.....	✓ ^f		Oklahoma.....	✓ ^m	
Guam.....	✓ ^b		Oregon.....	✓ ^v	
Hawaii.....	✓ ^g		Pennsylvania.....	✓	
Idaho.....		✓ ^h	Puerto Rico.....	✓	
Illinois.....	✓ ^l		Rhode Island.....	✓ ^b	
Indiana.....		✓	Samoa.....	✓ ^b	
Iowa.....	✓ ^a		South Carolina.....	✓ ^a	
Kansas.....	✓ ^j		South Dakota.....	✓ ^a	
Kentucky.....	✓ ^k		Tennessee.....		✓ ^z
Louisiana.....	✓ ^l		Texas.....	✓ ^l	
Maine.....	✓ ^a		Utah.....	✓ ^{aa}	
Maryland.....	✓ ^m		Vermont.....	✓	
Massachusetts.....	✓		Virgin Island.....	✓ ^b	
Michigan.....	✓ ⁿ		Virginia.....	✓ ^j	
Minnesota.....	✓ ^o		Washington.....	✓ ^l	
Mississippi.....	✓ ^p		West Virginia.....		✓
Missouri.....		✓ ^q	Wisconsin.....	✓ ^{ab}	
Montana.....		✓ ^r	Wyoming.....	✓ ^{ac}	

^aOn own initiative.
^bNo local prosecutor.
^cOnly on request of Governor.
^dAttorney General has no jurisdiction in criminal matters.
^eBut Attorney General may initiate quo warranto proceedings.
^fOn own initiative when the offense involved dealings with the State or the public conduct of a State officer or at direction of the Governor.
^gOn own initiative or at direction or request of Governor.
^hExcept for child protection statutes.
ⁱUnder some circumstances.
^jOnly under certain statutes.
^kUnder some statutes for specific crimes, or upon approval of Prosecutor Advisory Council.
^lWhen authorized by the court after showing of cause, or on request of district attorney.
^mOn request of Governor or Legislature.
ⁿMay initiate and conduct criminal proceedings.
^oAt request of Governor; assists county attorney on request.
^pWhen required by public service or directed by Governor.
^qExcept in offenses against morals.
^rExcept in crimes reported by the Legislative Auditor.
^sHas concurrent power with county attorney.
^tOn own initiative; at request of Governor, (but only through grand jury proceedings).
^uOn own initiative; direction of Governor, Legislature, or local prosecutors.
^vWhen interest of State requires it.
^wUnder certain statutes on own initiative; at request of Governor, to supersede a district attorney in specified cases; at request of State agency in matters within its jurisdiction.
^xOn own initiative, or request of State's attorney, twenty-five citizens, or county commission or when ordered by district judge or Governor.
^yOnly on request of Governor or for election law violations.
^zBut Governor may appoint extra counsel at district attorney's request.
^{aa}On default of local prosecutor, or on his request.
^{ab}On request of Governor or local prosecutor, and on own initiative in environmental and consumer protection matters and certain other specified areas.
^{ac}If county and prosecuting attorney refuses to act, the district judge or Governor may request Attorney General to do so.

Source: National Association of Attorneys General, Committee on the Office of Attorney General, *The Attorney General's Role in Prosecution* (Raleigh, N.C.: National Association of Attorneys General, 1977), pp. 6, 7. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.137 *Statutory penalties for intimidation of witnesses, by date of enactment, legal classification, penalty, and State, as of 1975*

NOTE: All bribery statutes refer specifically to bribing witnesses.

State	Statute	Effective date	Legal classifications		Penalty
			Felony	Misdemeanor	
Alabama.....	Yes	1923		√ ^a	\$1,000 and/or 1 year
Alaska.....	Yes	1964	√		\$5,000 or 1 to 5 years
Arizona.....	Yes	1939	√		\$5,000 or up to 5 years
Arkansas.....	Yes	1895		√	\$300 and/or 1 year
California.....	Yes	1967	√ ^a	√	\$1,000 or 1 year or 1 to five years
Colorado.....	Yes	1963	√		2 to 30 thousand dollars or 1 to 10 years
Connecticut.....	No		Only applies to public officials and jurors ^a		
Delaware.....	Yes	1953		√ ^a	Class A misdemeanor
Florida.....	Yes	1972	√ ^b	√	Felony—up to 5 years Misdemeanor—up to 1 year
Georgia.....	Yes	1975	√		1 to 5 years
Hawaii.....	No		Only applies to public officials and jurors ^a		
Idaho.....	Yes	1947		√	Misdemeanor
Illinois.....	Yes	1973	√		Low felony
Indiana.....	Yes	1905		√	Low misdemeanor
Iowa.....	Yes	1939		√	\$1,000 and/or 1 year
Kansas.....	Yes	1969	√		Felony: 1 to 5 years or \$5,000
Kentucky.....	Yes	1974	√		Low felony
Louisiana.....	Yes	1896	√		Felony
Maine.....	Yes	1975	√		1 to 3 years
Maryland.....	Yes	1951		√	3 months and/or \$500
Massachusetts.....	Yes	1962	√		\$3,000 and/or 2 years
Michigan.....	No ^c	×	×	×	×
Minnesota.....	Yes	1963		√	Misdemeanor
Mississippi.....	Yes	1964	√	√	1 month to 2 years
Missouri.....	Yes	1939	√		Up to 5 years for attempt to corrupt a witness
Montana.....	Yes	1973	√		Up to 10 years
Nebraska.....	Yes	1929		√ ^a	\$100 or 20 days
Nevada.....	Yes	1967	√ ^a	√	When force or threat of force a felony, otherwise misdemeanor
New Hampshire.....	Yes	1973	√		Felony
New Jersey.....	No	×	×	×	Misdemeanor for subornation of perjury
New Mexico.....	Yes	1963	√		4th degree felony
New York.....	Yes	1965		√ ^a	Class A misdemeanor
North Carolina.....	Yes	1891		√	Fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court
North Dakota.....	Yes	1943		√	Misdemeanor
Ohio.....	Yes	1974		√	Misdemeanor
Oklahoma.....	Yes	1909	√ ^a		Deceiving—misdemeanor; preventing from attending—felony
Oregon.....	Yes	1971		√ ^a	Misdemeanor
Pennsylvania.....	Yes	1973		√	2nd degree misdemeanor
Rhode Island.....	No ^a	×	×	×	Rhode Island Gen Laws Ann. sec. 11-33-3 Felony to incite or procure another to commit perjury
South Carolina.....	No	×	×	×	×
South Dakota.....	Yes	1939		√	Misdemeanor
Tennessee.....	Yes	1970	√	√	Misdemeanor for misdemeanor cases; felony for felony cases (5 years)
Texas.....	Yes	1971	√		3rd degree felony
Utah.....	Yes	1943		√ ^a	Misdemeanor
Vermont.....	No ^a	×	×	×	Vermont Stat. Ann. tit. 13 sec. 1701 There is a general clause against threats.
Virginia.....	Yes	1975		√ ^a	\$1,000 or 1 year
Washington.....	Yes	1969	√		5 years
West Virginia.....	Yes	1923		√ ^d	\$25 to \$200 and/or 6 months
Wisconsin.....	Yes	1955	√		\$10,000 or 10 years
Wyoming.....	Yes	1945		√	\$1,000 and/or 10 to 60 days

^a Bribery is a felony.
^b Generally a felony.
^c See statutes concerning obstruction of justice.
^d Felony if witness is testifying for the State in a conspiracy trial.

Source: National District Attorneys Association, Commission on Victim Witness Assistance, *Help for Victims and Witnesses* (Washington, D.C.: National District Attorneys Association, 1976), pp. 71-75.

Table 1.138 *Witness compensation fee schedules, by type of compensation and State, 1975*

NOTE: These data were collected in a survey of State District Attorney Association Directors in all 50 States.

State	Maximum per day (in dollars)	Minimum per day (in dollars)	Total compensation limit	Transportation (per mile)	Incidental expenses	Other
Alabama.....	Yes	—	—	Yes	—	—
Alaska.....	\$21.00	\$ 7.50	—	\$.12	Extraordinary travel	—
Arizona.....	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Arkansas.....	3.00	3.00	—	(^b)	—	Reasonable expenses for loss of time
California.....	18.00	12.00	None	(^c)	—	None
Colorado.....	2.50	2.00	None	.15	None	None
Connecticut.....	.50	—	—	.10	—	Out of State witnesses, physicians
Delaware.....	2.00	.50	None	.02/.03	None	None
Florida.....	5.00	5.00	None	.08	—	—
Georgia.....	4.00	4.00	—	.08	—	—
Hawaii.....	30.00 ^d	4.00	—	.20 ^e	—	Boat or plane fare from another island
Idaho.....	8.00	8.00	\$8.00	.25 ^e	None	None
Illinois.....	5.00	5.00	—	.10	—	—
Indiana.....	5.00	—	—	.08 ^e	—	—
Iowa.....	3.00	—	—	.15	—	—
Kansas.....	—	—	—	—	—	Fees not necessary and are paid by counties
Kentucky.....	5.00	1.00	Out of State	.04	None	.10/mile out of State
Louisiana.....	(^f)	3.00	—	.05	—	.10/mile out of State plus \$5.00 minimum when out of State
Maine.....	NA	NA	NA	—	—	Witness fees and mileage
Maryland.....	1.00	1.00	—	.10, out of State	Itinerant expenses	Compensation varies in counties and before justice of the peace
Massachusetts.....	6.00	6.00	—	.10	—	—
Michigan.....	12.00	6.00	None	.10	—	Expert witness fees at discretion of court
Minnesota.....	10.00	10.00	\$25.00/day	.12	Meals, child care	Lost wages
Mississippi.....	1.50	—	—	.05, tolls	—	—
Missouri.....	4.00	3.00	None	.07	—	—
Montana.....	10.00	—	—	.08	—	—
Nebraska.....	20.00	20.00	—	.08	—	—
Nevada.....	15.00	15.00	—	.15	—	—
New Hampshire.....	15.00	—	—	.12	—	—
New Jersey.....	2.00	.50	None	.07, out of county	No	No
New Mexico.....	24.00	24.00	\$24.00	.12	—	—
New York.....	2.00	2.00	None	.08	\$3.00 per diem	10¢ per folio for transcripts of record, for witnesses not a party for EBT
North Carolina.....	5.00	—	State employee rate	.10	Lodging, meals, etc.	—
North Dakota.....	15.00	—	—	.15	\$26/day for meals and lodging	—
Ohio.....	3.00	—	—	.05	—	—
Oklahoma.....	2.00	2.00	—	.05	—	As per order of district judge
Oregon.....	5.00	—	—	.08	—	—
Pennsylvania.....	5.00	—	—	.07	—	Travel and sustenance when out of jurisdiction
Rhode Island.....	5.00	—	None	.10	Hotel	—
South Carolina.....	1.00	.50	—	.05	—	—
South Dakota.....	4.00	3.00	—	.15	—	—
Tennessee.....	25.00	1.00	None	.04/.10	None	—
Texas.....	25.00	—	—	.12	In certain cases	—
Utah.....	6.00	Not set	—	.20 ^e	—	—
Vermont.....	10.00	10.00	—	.08	None	NA
Virginia.....	1.00	—	None	.10	None	Tolls and ferrriages
Washington.....	4.00	4.00	None	.10	None	—
West Virginia.....	1.00	—	—	.05	—	—
Wisconsin.....	5.00	—	—	.10	—	—
Wyoming.....	10.00	3.00	None	.10	None	\$25.00 for expert witnesses

^a Entire statute only for out of county and indigent at discretion of judge.^b Only out of county.^c Reasonable sum.^d Nonresident.^e One way.^f Fixed by parishes.Source: National District Attorneys Association, Commission on Victim Witness Assistance, *Help for Victims and Witnesses* (Washington, D.C.: National District Attorneys Association, 1976), pp. 63, 64.

Table 1.139 Restitution programs, by administrative agency, point of contact, clientele, and type of program, United States, 1977

NOTE: These data were collected in a survey of 82 State correctional agencies (juvenile and adult) and 54 State planning agencies (SPA) in the United States, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The response rate for the correctional agencies was 89 percent; the response rate for SPA's was 94 percent.

Administrative agency and program	Point of contact	Clientele	Type of program
State department of corrections or department of public safety: California Res- titution Project, San Bernadino	Parole	Adults, male and female	Nonresidential
Restitution Shelters, Albany, Atlanta, Macon and Rome, Ga.	Probation and parole	Adults, male only	Residential
Adjustment and Res- titution Centers, Athens, Augusta, Atlanta, Cobb and Gainesville, Ga.	Probation and parole	Adults, male only	Residential
Sole Sanction Res- titution Program, Alcovy, Macon, Huston, Waycross Circuits, Ga.	Probation	Adults, male and female	Nonresidential
Maine Restitution Project (Portland). Cumberland County, Me.	Probation	Adults, male and female	Nonresidential
Victim Restitution Project, Boston, Mass.	Work re- lease for prisoners	Adults, male and female	Residential
Minnesota Restitution Unit, St. Paul, Minn.	Parole	Adults, male and female	Nonresidential
Restitution Pilot Project, Jackson, Miss.	Probation	Adults, male only	Residential
Restitution Counselor, Raleigh, N.C.	Institutional work release	Adults male and female	Residential
Restitution Officer Raleigh, N.C.	Probation, parole	Adults, male and female	Nonresidential
Restitution Accounting, Oklahoma City, Ok.	Probation	Adults, male and female	Nonresidential
Salem Community Corrections Center, Salem, Ore.	Work release and jail	Adults, male and female	Residential
Restitution Work Release Center, Salem, Ore.	Parole	Adults, male only	Residential
Department of Corrections, Nashville, Tenn.	Probation	Adults, male and female	Residential
Division of Proba- tion and Parole, Montepelie, Vt.	Suspended sentence, probation	Adults and juveniles, male and female	Nonresidential
Changing Focus, Milwaukee, Wisc.	Probation	Juveniles, male and female	Nonresidential
County attorney: Adult Diversion Project, Pima County Attorney, Tucson, Ariz.	Pretrial diversion	Adults, male and female	Nonresidential

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.139 *Restitution programs, by administrative agency, point of contact, clientele, and type of program, United States, 1977*
—(Continued)

Administrative agency and program	Point of contact	Clientele	Type of program
Chisago Victim Witness Program, Center City, Minn.	Probation	Adults and juveniles, male and female	Nonresidential
Night Prosecutor's Program, Columbus, Ohio	Pretrial diversion	Adults, male and female	Nonresidential
Project Repay, Portland, Ore.	Probation	Adults, male and female	Nonresidential
County probation departments:			
Colorado Victims Restitution Project, Denver, Colo.	Probation and jail	Adults, male and female	Residential
Restitution Service, Hartford, Conn.	Probation	Adults, male and female	Nonresidential
Community Work Program, Tallahassee, Fla.	Probation	Juveniles, male and female	Nonresidential
Off Days Sentencing Program, Miami, Fla.	Work release	Adults, male and female	Nonresidential
Alternative Com- munity Service Program, Agana, Guam	Probation	Adults, male and female	Nonresidential
Assessment of Res- titution in Proba- tion Experiment, Des Moines, Iowa.	Probation	Adults, male and female	Nonresidential
Porter County PACT Project (Prisoners and Community Together), Michigan City, Ind.	Diversio from jail	Adults, male and female	Nonresidential
Urban County De- tention Service, Lexington, Ky.	Probation	Adults, male and female	Nonresidential
District Court and Special Probation Collection Units, Baltimore, Md.	Probation	Adults, male and female	Nonresidential
Community Arbitra- tion Program, Annapolis, Md.	Pretrial diversion	Juveniles, male and female	Nonresidential
Earn-It, Quincy, Mass.	Presen- tence	Adults and juveniles, male and female	Nonresidential
Lowell Diversion Program, Lowell, Mass.	Pretrial and probation	Juveniles, male and female	Nonresidential
Restitution Compo- nent of Lowell Program, Lowell, Mass.	Parole	Juveniles, male and female	Nonresidential
Project Remand, Ramsey County, St. Paul, Minn.	Pretrial diversion	Adults, male and female	Nonresidential

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.139 *Restitution programs, by administrative agency, point of contact, clientele, and type of program, United States, 1977*
 —(Continued)

Administrative agency and program	Point of contact	Clientele	Type of program
S.A.V.E. (Sentence Alternatives Volunteer Employment), Ramsey County, St. Paul, Minn.	Alternative sentence	Adults, male and female	Nonresidential
Self-Sentencing Restitution Program, Winona, Minn.	Probation	Adults and juveniles, male and female	Nonresidential
7th Circuit Court Victims' Assistance Program, Rapid City, S.D.	Pretrial diversion, probation	Adults and juveniles, male and female	Nonresidential
Aid to Victims in Distress, Austin, Tex.	Pretrial diversion, alternate sentence	Juveniles, male and female	Nonresidential
Victim-Juvenile Court-Police Liaison Project, Salt Lake City, Utah	Pre-court, probation	Juveniles, male and female	Nonresidential
City-administered program: Community Accountability, Seattle, Wash.	Pretrial diversion	Juveniles, male and female	Nonresidential
Privately-administered program: New Life Restitution Center, Clayton County (Jonesboro), Ga.	Jail and parole	Adults, male only	Residential
Local law enforcement agencies: Restitution Shelter, Orleans Parish (New Orleans), La.	Probation	Adults, male only	Residential
Washington County Restitution Center, Hillsboro, Ore.	Probation	Adults, male only	Residential
Victim Restitution Project, Warwick, R.I.	Probation	Adults and juveniles, male and female	Nonresidential

Source: Steve Chesney, Joe Hudson, and John McLagen, "A New Look at Restitution: Recent Legislation, Programs and Research," *Judicature* 61 (March 1978), pp. 352, 353. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.140 Federal crime insurance program policies and amount of coverage, 19 jurisdictions, 1976

NOTE: The Federal Crime Insurance Program was established by Congress in 1970. It is administered by the Federal insurance administrator, who is authorized to make Federal crime insurance policies available in States in which it is concluded that a critical availability problem exists. Policies, offered both to individuals and businesses, cover losses due to burglary and robbery. This table was constructed by the Insurance Information Institute from data provided by the Federal Insurance Administration.

Jurisdiction	Number of policies			Amount of coverage by policies (in thousands)		
	Residential	Commercial	Total	Residential	Commercial	Total
Arkansas	8	3	11	\$42	\$7	\$49
Colorado	49	67	116	306	399	705
Connecticut	113	64	177	571	370	941
Delaware	39	11	50	164	57	221
District of Columbia	100	291	391	614	2,086	2,700
Florida	1,918	384	2,302	15,282	2,650	17,932
Georgia	100	214	314	561	1,539	2,100
Illinois	833	660	1,493	5,238	4,465	9,703
Kansas	127	46	173	531	273	804
Maryland	136	289	425	811	1,991	2,802
Massachusetts	2,884	782	3,666	13,229	5,791	19,020
Minnesota	7	4	11	31	33	64
Missouri	1,042	546	1,588	5,392	2,609	8,001
New Jersey	453	310	763	3,158	2,444	5,602
New York	2,252	4,456	16,708	84,783	34,196	118,979
Ohio	477	345	822	2,337	1,847	4,184
Pennsylvania	2,442	1,280	3,722	13,055	7,198	20,253
Rhode Island	76	70	146	392	437	829
Tennessee	89	385	474	365	1,686	2,051
Total	23,145	10,207	33,352	\$146,862	\$70,078	\$216,940

Source: Insurance Information Institute, *Insurance Facts 1977* (New York: Insurance Information Institute, 1977), p. 27.

Table 1.143 Selected provisions of legal codes governing juvenile delinquency proceedings, by State, as of 1977

NOTE: These data update an earlier survey of juvenile codes by Mark M. Levin and Rosemary Sarri entitled *Juvenile Delinquency: A Comparative Analysis of Legal Codes in the United States, National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections* (Ann Arbor, Mich.: The University of Michigan, 1974). The information presented below was collected using material available in law libraries in May 1977. Information on the minimum age of waiver to adult court has been excluded from this table by SOURCEBOOK staff.

State	Maximum age	Age determining jurisdiction		Juvenile records			
		Age at proceeding	Age at offense	Court records confidential	Police records confidential	Expungement	
						Mandatory	Discretionary or child must petition
Alabama	16		✓	✓	✓		
Alaska	17		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Arizona	17	✓					✓
Arkansas	17	✓		✓			
California	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Colorado	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Connecticut	15	✓		✓	✓		✓
Delaware	17	✓		✓	✓		✓
District of Columbia	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Florida	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Georgia	16		✓	✓	✓		✓
Hawaii	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Idaho	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Illinois	16		✓	✓	✓		✓
Indiana	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Iowa	17		✓				
Kansas	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Kentucky	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Louisiana	16		✓	✓	✓		✓
Maine	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Maryland	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Massachusetts	16		✓	✓	✓		✓
Michigan	16		✓	✓	✓		✓
Minnesota	17	✓		✓	✓		✓
Mississippi	17	✓					
Missouri	16		✓	✓	✓		✓
Montana	17		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Nebraska	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Nevada	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
New Hampshire	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
New Jersey	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
New Mexico	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
New York	15		✓	✓	✓		✓
North Carolina	15	✓		✓	✓		✓
North Dakota	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Ohio	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Oklahoma	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Oregon	17	✓		✓	✓		✓
Pennsylvania	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Rhode Island	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
South Carolina	16		✓	✓	✓		✓
South Dakota	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Tennessee	17	✓		✓	✓		✓
Texas	16		✓	✓	✓		✓
Utah	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Vermont	15		✓	✓	✓		✓
Virginia	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Washington	17	✓		✓	✓		✓
West Virginia	17		✓				✓
Wisconsin	17	✓		✓	✓		✓
Wyoming	18	✓		✓	✓		✓

Source: Joseph Austin, Richard Levi, and Phillip J. Cook, "A Summary of State Legal Codes Governing Juvenile Delinquency Proceedings." Preliminary edition. Center for the Study of Criminal Justice Policy, Duke University, 1977. (Mimeographed.) Table II.

Table 1.145 Characteristics of child abuse and neglect legislation, by jurisdiction, as of 1976

NOTE: "Reportable age" refers to the range of ages to which child abuse legislation applies.

Jurisdiction	Date of most recent statutory amendment	Elements of reportable abuse				Reportable age	Persons mandated to report					Penalty for failure to report		
		Non-accidental physical injury	Neglect	Sexual molestation	Emotional mental injury		Medical personnel involved with treatment or care	Educational personnel	Daycare personnel	Social service workers	Law enforcement personnel	Any person	Criminal	Civil
Federal.....	1973	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18								
Alabama.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	
Alaska.....	1971	✓	✓		✓	0 to 16	✓	✓			✓			
Arizona.....	1970	✓	✓		✓	0 to 18	✓						✓	
Arkansas.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓
California.....	1974	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Colorado.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Connecticut.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Delaware.....	1971	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18 ^a	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	
District of Columbia.....	1986	✓	✓		✓	—	✓						✓	
Florida.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Georgia.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓		✓			✓	
Hawaii.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Idaho.....	1973	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓		✓	✓			✓	
Illinois.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Indiana.....	1971	✓				—							✓	
Iowa.....	1974	✓	✓			0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Kansas.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Kentucky.....	1972	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Louisiana.....	1975	✓	✓		✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Maine.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Maryland.....	1975	✓		✓		0 to 18	✓			✓			✓	
Massachusetts.....	1973	✓			✓	0 to 16	✓	✓		✓			✓	
Michigan.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Minnesota.....	1975	✓	✓	✓		minor child	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Mississippi.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	

Missouri.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Montana.....	1974	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nebraska.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	child ^b	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nevada.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Hampshire.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Jersey.....	1974	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Mexico.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New York.....	1974	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
North Carolina.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
North Dakota.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ohio.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18 ^c	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oklahoma.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oregon.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pennsylvania.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rhode Island.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Carolina.....	1974	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 17	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Dakota.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tennessee.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Texas.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Utah.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Vermont.....	1974	✓	✓	✓	✓	(^d)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Virginia.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Washington.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
West Virginia.....	1970	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wisconsin.....	1975	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wyoming.....	1971	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 to 18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

^a Statute also includes mentally retarded persons.

^b Includes any incompetent or disabled person who has been subjected to abuse.

^c 0 to 21 if physically or mentally handicapped.

^d Under age of majority.

Source: Education Commission of the States, Child Abuse Project, *Trends in Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Statutes*, Report No. 95 (Denver, Colo.: Education Commission of the States, 1977), pp. 14-21; Education Commission of the States, Child Abuse and Neglect Project, *A Comparison of the States' Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Statutes*, Report No. 84 (Denver, Colo.: Education Commission of the States, 1976), pp. 1-7. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.146 Selected provisions of habitual criminal sentencing statutes, by jurisdiction, as of 1975

NOTE: This table includes the 38 States and 2 jurisdictions that had some sort of habitual criminal law in effect as of Dec. 31, 1975. A dash indicates that the State has no provision in the category.

Jurisdiction	Present offense	Number of previous offenses	Previous offense	Previous sentence ^a	Required penalty ^b	Allowed penalty ^b
Alabama	—	1	Same offense	—	Sentence must be at least 1/4 longer than first sentence unless this would exceed maximum	—
Alaska	Felony	1	Felony	—	Not less than minimum for offense	Up to twice maximum for offense
	Felony	2	Felonies	—	Not less than minimum	Up to twice maximum for second offense
	Felony Petty larceny, misdemeanor with element of fraud	3 3	Felonies Burglary, certain larcenies	— —	20 years 1 year	Up to life —
Arkansas	Felony	1	Felony	—	Life term (not clear whether required or allowed)	—
	Murder, rape, carnal abuse, kidnaping	2	Murder, rape, carnal abuse, kidnaping	—	Life term (or death, if prescribed for offense)	—
Arizona	Any crime	1	Petty theft, molesting a child under 16, contributing to delinquency of minor, offense involving lewd and lascivious conduct, or any felony	—	If normal penalty is less than 5 years, then not more than 10 years; if normal penalty is more than 5 years, then not less than 10 years	—
California	Robbery, first-degree burglary, burglary with explosives, rape with force or violence, arson, murder, assault with intent to commit murder, train wrecking, felonious assault with a deadly weapon, extortion, kidnaping, escape from a state prison by use of force or dangerous or deadly weapons, rape or fornication or sodomy or carnal abuse of a child under 14, lewd or lascivious act with a child, or conspiracy to commit any of the above	2	Robbery, burglary, burglary with explosives, rape with force or violence, arson, murder, assault with intent to commit murder, grand theft, bribery of a public official, perjury, subornation of perjury, train wrecking, feloniously receiving stolen goods, felonious assault with a deadly weapon, extortion, kidnaping, mayhem, escape from a state prison, rape or fornication or sodomy or carnal abuse of a child under the age of 14 years, lewd and lascivious act with a child, or conspiracy to commit any of the above	Terms served	Life sentence (Court has discretion to reverse finding that defendant is habitual criminal within 60 days. If it does, the life term is not imposed).	—
Colorado	Felony	2	Felonies	—	Not less than maximum for offense	Up to 3 times maximum
	Felony	3	Felonies	—	Life term	—
Connecticut	Misdemeanor theft	1	Misdemeanor theft	—	—	Up to 3 years
	3rd- or 4th-degree larceny	2	Larceny	—	—	Up to 5 years if court finds in public interest
	Felony	1	Felony	Term in State prison	—	Up to twice maximum for current offense
	Felony	1	Felony	Sentence of 1 year to life	—	Sentence for next more serious felony if court finds longer sentence in public interest

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.146 Selected provisions of habitual criminal sentencing statutes, by jurisdiction, as of 1975—(Continued)

Jurisdiction	Present offense	Number of previous offenses	Previous offense	Previous sentence ^a	Required penalty ^b	Allowed penalty ^b
Connecticut—continued	Manslaughter, arson, rape, kidnaping, first- or second-degree robbery, first-degree assault	1	Manslaughter, arson, rape, first- or second-degree robbery, first-degree assault, murder, kidnaping, attempt at any of the above	Sentence of 1 year to life	—	Life, if court finds it in public interest
Delaware	Felony	3	Felony	—	—	Life term
	First and second degree murder, first-degree arson, first- or second-degree burglary, kidnaping, first-degree assault, first-degree robbery, rape, sodomy	2	First or second degree murder, first-degree arson, first or second degree burglary, kidnaping, first-degree assault, first-degree robbery, rape, sodomy	—	Life term	—
Florida	Felony or attempted felony	1	Felony or attempted felony	—	Maximum for offense	Up to twice maximum
	Felony or attempted felony	3	Felony or attempted felony	—	Life term	—
Georgia	Felony	3	Felonies	—	Must serve maximum set by judge or jury	—
Idaho	Felony	2	Felonies	—	Not less than 5 years	Up to life
Indiana	Felony	2	Felonies	Time served	Life term	—
Iowa	Petty larceny (persons over 18)	3	Petty larceny	—	Up to 3 years	—
	Felony	2	Felonies	Commitment to prison on sentence of 3 years or more	—	Up to 25 years
	Burglary, robbery, counterfeiting, forgery, larceny over \$20, breaking and entering with intent to commit public offense	2	Burglary, robbery, forgery, larceny over \$20, breaking and entering with intent to commit public offense, counterfeiting	—	—	Up to 40 years
Kansas	Felony	1	Felony	—	—	Indeterminate sentence with minimum not less than least minimum nor more than twice greatest minimum for offense and maximum of not less than regular maximum nor more than twice regular maximum
	Felony	2	Felonies	—	—	Indeterminate sentence with minimum not less than least minimum nor more than three times greatest minimum for offense and maximum of not less than regular maximum nor more than life
Kentucky	Class A felony	2	Felonies	Imprisonment on sentences of 1 year or more	—	Indeterminate term with maximum of life

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.146 Selected provisions of habitual criminal sentencing statutes, by jurisdiction, as of 1975—(Continued)

Jurisdiction	Present offense	Number of previous offenses	Previous offense	Previous sentence ^a	Required penalty ^b	Allowed penalty ^b
Kentucky—continued	Class B felony	2	Felonies	Imprisonment on sentences of 1 year or more	—	Indeterminate term with maximum of not less than 20 years nor more than life
	Class C or D felony	2	Felonies	Imprisonment on sentences of 1 year or more	—	Indeterminate term with maximum of not less than 10 years nor more than 20 years
Louisiana	Felony	1	Felony	—	1/3 of maximum for offense	Up to twice maximum
	Felony	2	Felonies	—	1/2 of maximum for offense	Up to twice maximum
	Felony	3	Felonies	—	Maximum for offense; not less than 20 years	Up to life
Maine	Felony	1	Felony	—	—	Any term of years
Michigan	Felony	1	Felony	—	—	If penalty is less than life, then any sentence from probation to 1 1/2 times maximum; if penalty is life, then any term up to life
	Felony	2	Felonies	—	—	If penalty is less than life, up to twice maximum; if penalty is life, up to life term
Minnesota	Felony	1	Felony within last 10 years	—	—	Maximum for offense multiplied by number of previous convictions; not to exceed 40 years (requires trial court finding that defendant has propensity for future crimes of violence)
Missouri	Felony	1	Felony or attempted felony	—	Defendant will be designated as habitual criminal, but no penalties listed	—
Montana	Felony	1	Felony	—	At least 5 years	Up to 100 years
Nebraska	Felony	2	Felonies	Commitment on sentence of 1 year or more	10 years	Up to 60 years; if longer sentence is provided for offense it prevails
New Jersey	Misdemeanor or high misdemeanor	1	High misdemeanor	—	—	Up to twice maximum for offense
	Misdemeanor or high misdemeanor	2	High misdemeanor	—	—	Up to 3 times maximum for offense
	Misdemeanor or high misdemeanor (^c)	3	High misdemeanor	—	—	Any term up to life
New Mexico	Felony	1	Felony	—	Half of maximum for offense	Up to twice maximum
	Felony	2	Felonies	—	Maximum for offense	Up to 3 times maximum
	Felony	3	Felonies	—	Life term	—

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.146 Selected provisions of habitual criminal sentencing statutes, by jurisdiction, as of 1975—(Continued)

Jurisdiction	Present offense	Number of previous offenses	Previous offense	Previous sentence ^a	Required penalty ^b	Allowed penalty ^b
New York	Felony	2	Felonies	Imprisonment on sentence of more than 1 year	—	Sentence for Class A-1 felony; minimum 15 to 25 years, maximum life (requires finding by sentencing court that history and character of defendant and nature and circumstances of criminal conduct indicate that extended incarceration and lifetime supervision will best serve public interest)
Nevada	Felony, petty larceny or any crime with element of fraud or intent to defraud	2 3	Felonies or petty larcenies or misdemeanors or gross misdemeanors with element of fraud or intent to defraud	—	10 years	Up to 20 years
	Felony, petty larceny or any crime with element of fraud or intent to defraud	3 5	Felonies or petty larcenies or misdemeanors or gross misdemeanors with element of fraud or intent to defraud	—	Life term	—
North Carolina	Felony	2	Felonies	—	20 years	Up to life (calculated at 4/3 years for parole purposes) (Not eligible for parole until 75 percent of term served. Sentence cannot be suspended. Term cannot be reduced below 75 percent for good behavior or other reason.)
Oklahoma	Petty larceny, attempted felony	1	Felony	—	—	Up to 5 years
	Felony	1	Felony	—	If penalty is 5 years or more, not less than 10 years	If penalty is 5 years or less, up to 10 years
Rhode Island	Felony	2	Felonies	With prison sentences	—	Up to 25 years in addition to present sentence (not eligible for parole until 5 of 25 years served)
South Carolina	Murder, voluntary manslaughter, rape, armed robbery, highway robbery, assault with intent to ravish, bank robbery, arson, burglary, safe-cracking, attempt at any of above	3	Same offenses	—	Maximum for offense	—
	Same as above	4	Same as above	—	Life term	—
South Dakota	Felony	1	Felony or attempted felony	—	—	Up to twice maximum for offense
	Felony	3	Felonies	—	—	Life term
Tennessee	Capital crime; assault with intent to commit murder; malicious shooting or stabbing; assault with intent to commit rape; mayhem; abduction of female from parents; or manufacturing, selling, or delivering Schedule I drugs	2	Same offenses	—	Life term with no suspension, parole, or reduction for good behavior	—

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.146 Selected provisions of habitual criminal sentencing statutes, by jurisdiction, as of 1975—(Continued)

Jurisdiction	Present offense	Number of previous offenses	Previous offense	Previous sentence ^a	Required penalty ^b	Allowed penalty ^b
Texas	3rd-degree felony	1	Felony	—	Sentence for 2nd-degree felony	—
	2nd-degree felony	1	Felony	—	Sentence for 1st-degree felony	—
	1st-degree felony	1	Felony	—	15 years	Up to 99 years
	Felony	2	Felonies	—	Life term	—
Vermont	Felony	3	Felonies or attempted felonies	—	—	Life term
Washington	Felony, petty larceny, misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor with element of fraud or intent to defraud	1	1 felony or 2 petty larcenies, misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor with element of fraud or intent to defraud	—	Not less than 10 years	Sterilization
		2				
	Same as above	2	2 felonies or 4 of above misdemeanors	—	Life term	Sterilization
		4				
West Virginia	Felony	1	Felony	—	If penalty is definite term, 5 additional years; if indeterminate term, 5 years added to maximum	—
Wisconsin	Any offense	1	Felony within 5-year period	—	—	If maximum is 1 year or less up to 3 years; if maximum 1 to 10 years increase as much as 6 years; if maximum more than 10 years, increase as much as 10 years
	Any offense	3	Misdemeanors within 5-year period	—	—	If maximum 1 year or less, up to 3 years, if maximum 1 year or more, increase as much as 2 years
Wyoming	Felony	2	Felonies	—	10 years	Up to 50 years
	Felony	3	Felonies	—	Life term	—
District of Columbia	Any offense under D.C. law	1	Same offense as presently charged	—	—	Fine of 1 1/2 times regular fine and prison term of 1 1/2 times maximum for offense
	Any offense under D.C. law	2	Same offense as presently charged	—	—	Fine of 3 times regular fine and prison term of 3 times maximum for offense
	Felony	2	Felonies punishable by terms of more than 2 years	—	—	Any term up to life, if court finds that such sentence will best serve public interest

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.146 Selected provisions of habitual criminal sentencing statutes, by jurisdiction, as of 1975—(Continued)

Jurisdiction	Present offense	Number of previous offenses	Previous offense	Previous sentence ^a	Required penalty ^b	Allowed penalty ^b
Puerto Rico	Petty larceny or attempt at crime punishable by imprisonment in penitentiary	1	Same offenses	—	—	Up to 5 years
	Any offense (except petty larceny or attempt at crime punishable by imprisonment in penitentiary)	1	Petty larceny or attempt at offense punishable by imprisonment in penitentiary	—	—	If penalty would be life in discretion of court, then life; if penalty would be less than life, then maximum for first offense
	Petty larceny or attempt at crime punishable by 5 years or less	1	Offense punishable by imprisonment in penitentiary	—	—	Up to 5 years
	Any offense (except petty larceny or attempt at crime punishable by 5 years or less)	1	Offense punishable by imprisonment in penitentiary	—	—	If penalty is more than 5 years, then not less than 10 years; if 5 years or less, then not more than 10 years
	Felony	2	Felonies	Imprisonment in Puerto Rico for 5 or more years	15 years	—

^aThis column includes information on the requirement of a few State statutes that the defendant must have actually served a sentence for the previous offense in order for the enhanced penalty to be imposed.

^bDifficulties arose in categorizing whether the penalty was required or allowed in habitual criminal statutes. Most sentencing statutes state that a trial court "shall" impose the authorized sentence; nevertheless, usually the court has the power to suspend all or part of the sentence. Mandatory sentencing statutes, on the other hand, remove this discretion from the trial court. The column headed "required penalty" includes all sentences that the statute says the court "shall" impose. Also included are sentencing provisions that specify that no suspension is authorized. The column headed "allowed penalty" includes all sentences that the statute says the trial court "may" impose.

^cNo penalties cited for felony repeaters.

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Table 1.147 Offenses included under sexual psychopath statutes, by State, as of 1975

NOTE: This table includes the 25 States and the District of Columbia that had sexual psychopath statutes in effect as of Dec. 31, 1975. The Minnesota Psychopathic Personality (PP) statute operates exactly like a civil commitment statute in the sense that any "reputable person" may file a petition alleging that the subject is a psychopathic personality, even though no criminal charges have been filed. Sexual psychopath statutes represent a concerted attempt to deal with certain offenders thought to be especially dangerous by isolating them and trying to cure them of their dangerous qualities. The statutes generally have these characteristics: (1) They are based on a definition involving mental abnormality, propensity for commission of criminal offenses, and danger to others; (2) They provide for commitment, often indeterminate, to a mental treatment facility; (3) They rely more on psychiatric diagnosis of mental condition than on the fact-finding procedures of a criminal trial; (4) The stated emphasis of confinement is therapeutic rather than punitive, and release is conditioned on improvement in mental condition. The Minnesota Sex Offenders Act (SOA) applies only to persons who have committed sex offenses.

State	Any offense	Any sex offense	Violent sex offenses	Sexual imposition	Sex offenses involving children	Consensual sex offenses ^a	Minor sex offenses ^b	Nonsexual with sexual motivation	Any felony	Violent felonies	Other felonies	Other misdemeanors
Alabama		✓										
California	✓ ^c				✓							
Colorado			✓	✓	✓	✓						
Connecticut			✓		✓	✓	✓		✓			
Florida	✓											
Georgia			✓		✓	✓						
Illinois	✓		✓		✓	✓						
Indiana			✓		✓	✓						
Iowa	✓											
Kansas	✓											
Maryland			✓		✓	✓	✓		✓			✓
Massachusetts	(^d)		✓		✓	✓	✓					
Minnesota (PP)	(^e)											
Minnesota (SOA)			✓		✓	✓						
Missouri	✓											
Nebraska			✓		✓	✓		✓				
New Hampshire			✓		✓	✓	✓					
New Jersey			✓		✓	✓	✓					
Ohio			✓	✓	✓	✓ ^c	✓					
Oregon	(^e)											
Tennessee					✓							
Utah			✓		✓	✓	✓					
Vermont									✓			
Washington			✓		✓	✓	✓					
Wisconsin		✓ ^c	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ^c				
Wyoming			✓		✓	✓	✓					
District of Columbia ..	(^f)											

^a"Consensual sex offenses" includes such behavior as fornication, adultery, homosexual activity, and sodomy, or other prohibited sexual conduct between married persons or adults of opposite sexes.

^b"Minor sex offenses" includes such offenses as indecent exposure, voyeurism, prostitution, soliciting, or patronizing a prostitute.

^cDiscretionary application.

^dAlso applicable to any person under sentence in a correctional facility.

^eNo offense required.

^fNo offense required. Also can apply in any offense except rape or assault with intent to rape.

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Table 1.148 Selected characteristics of sexual psychopath statutes, by State, as of 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.147.

State	When invoked				By whom invoked				Decision maker on commitment			Nature of commitment			Releasing official		
	After charged	After conviction	After sentencing	After commitment	Court	Prosecutor	Defendant	Other	Court	Jury	Examiners	Mandatory	Discretionary	Commitment or outpatient treatment required	Court	Parole board	Other
Alabama		✓ ^a				✓		✓ ^b	✓			✓					✓ ^c
California		✓ ^d	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓				✓		✓ ^e		
Colorado		✓ ^a			✓	✓			✓			✓			✓		
Connecticut		✓ ^a			✓	✓	✓		✓			✓			✓		
Florida	✓ ^g	✓ ^h			✓	✓	✓		✓			✓			✓		
Georgia				✓ ⁱ				✓ ^j			✓	✓			✓		
Illinois	✓							✓ ^k	✓			✓			✓		✓ ^l
Indiana		✓ ^a			✓	✓ ^m	✓		✓				✓		✓		✓ ^l
Iowa	✓					✓ ^m			✓				✓		✓		✓
Kansas		✓ ⁿ			✓				✓				✓		✓	✓	✓
Maryland			✓	✓ ^o	NA	NA	NA	NA	✓	✓		✓			✓ ^p		
Massachusetts ..		✓ ^a		✓ ^q	✓	✓ ^r			✓					✓	✓		
Minnesota (PP) ..	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓ ^t	✓					✓	✓		✓ ^u
Minnesota (SOA) ..		✓ ^a			✓				✓					✓			✓ ^u
Missouri	✓					✓			✓	✓	NA	NA	NA	✓			
Nebraska	✓ ^w	✓ ^a			✓	✓ ^x	✓ ^w		✓	✓	NA	NA	NA	✓	✓		
New Hampshire ..		✓ ^a			✓				✓			✓		✓			
New Jersey		✓ ^a			✓				✓					✓		✓ ^z	
Ohio		✓ ^a			✓				✓				✓	✓			✓ ^{aa}
Oregon	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓ ^{ab}	✓				✓	✓	✓		

Tennessee			✓	✓		✓ ^{ac}			✓		✓	✓ ^e	
Utah		✓ ^a				✓			✓				✓
Vermont		✓ ^a				✓	✓ ^{ad}	✓			✓		✓
Washington	✓					✓	✓	✓			✓		✓
Wisconsin		✓ ⁿ				✓ ^{ac}			✓			✓	
Wyoming		✓ ^a				✓ ^{ag}			✓			✓ ^{ah}	✓ ^{af}
District of Columbia	✓ ^{ai}	✓ ^a	✓ ^{aj}		✓ ^{ak}		✓ ^{al}	✓ ^{am}	✓ ^{am}		✓		✓ ^{an}

^aBefore sentencing.

^bAttorney general.

^cDirector or superintendent of institution.

^dBefore or after sentencing.

^eAfter hearing.

^fAfter receiving a report from superintendent.

^gNoncapital crime.

^hCapital crime.

ⁱSixty days before parole or prison release.

^jChairman of State board of pardon and parole.

^kState's attorney.

^lStatute provides an absolute time limit on commitments; at end of the authorized period, the subject must be released, regardless of the medical staff's assessment of his condition. There may be additional procedures allowing earlier release.

^mOn own initiative or on receiving information from any reputable person.

ⁿAs part of presentence investigation.

^oAny time up to 6 months before release from prison.

^pOn recommendation of institutional board of review.

^qDuring confinement in prison.

^rProsecutor may act for prisoner or director of institution.

^sNo criminal charge required.

^tCounty attorney, if convinced by allegations of others.

^uSuperintendent of hospital on order of commissioner of public welfare, after favorable recommendation from special review board.

^vCommissioner of public welfare.

^wDefendant may invoke Act after charge, if psychiatric report gives probable cause.

^xIf psychiatric report gives probable cause.

^yReferral apparently required for specified offenses.

^zDischarge may be allowed only after a term on parole.

^{aa}On recommendation of department, and after hearing.

^{ab}District attorney.

^{ac}Required upon conviction.

^{ad}Commissioner of mental health.

^{ae}Examination required for some offenses, discretionary for others.

^{af}Generally, department of health and social services; however, in less than 2 years without approval of the committing court.

^{ag}Referral required, unless court states reasons for not making referral.

^{ah}Committing court, on recommendation of hospital director.

^{ai}Before trial.

^{aj}While subject is on probation (if criminal charge is filed).

^{ak}Any criminal court may direct prosecutor to file petition.

^{al}U.S. attorney.

^{am}Jury possible, but court makes decision.

^{an}Superintendent of hospital; if subject was charged with a crime, notice must be given to court.

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Table 1.149 Selected provisions of statutes concerning incompetence to stand trial, by jurisdiction, as of 1975

NOTE: The standard definition of incompetence to stand trial is the mentally impaired defendant's inability to understand the nature of the criminal proceedings or to cooperate with counsel in his/her own defense. Indiana, Massachusetts, New Mexico, North Carolina, Vermont, and Puerto Rico had no definition.

Jurisdiction	Standard definition	Definition includes			Other definition of incompetence
		Specific mention of mental illness	Specific mention of insanity	Specific mention of mental defect	
Alabama			✓		Insanity of those charged, in confinement awaiting trial
Alaska	✓	✓		✓	
Arizona	✓	✓		✓	
Arkansas			✓		Insanity, not knowing difference between right and wrong
California	✓				
Colorado	✓	✓		✓	
Connecticut	✓		✓	✓	
Delaware	✓	✓		✓	
Florida			✓		Same as insanity
Georgia	✓				
Hawaii			✓		Defendant is insane
Idaho	✓	✓		✓	
Illinois	✓				
Iowa			✓		Same as insanity
Kansas	✓				
Kentucky	✓				
Louisiana	✓	✓		✓	
Maine		✓		✓	"Competence to stand trial" mentioned but not defined
Maryland	✓				
Michigan	✓				
Minnesota	✓				
Mississippi			✓	✓	Defendant was insane at time of offense and still is insane to such an extent as not to be responsible for act or omission
Missouri	✓				
Montana	✓				
Nebraska					Statute refers to incompetence to stand trial but doesn't define it
Nevada					Same as insanity
New Hampshire					Statute refers to incompetence to stand trial but doesn't define it
New Jersey			✓		Insanity at time of hearing
New York	✓	✓		✓	
North Dakota	✓	✓		✓	
Ohio			✓		Insanity during criminal proceedings
Oklahoma			✓		Present insanity (case notes indicate that test is standard definition)
Oregon	✓	✓		✓	
Pennsylvania	✓				
Rhode Island	✓				
North Carolina	✓				
South Dakota		✓			Statute says only that a mentally ill person can't be tried
Tennessee		✓			"Incompetent to stand trial because of mental illness"
Texas			✓		Present insanity
Utah			✓		Insanity

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.149 Selected provisions of statutes concerning incompetence to stand trial, by jurisdiction, as of 1975—(Continued)

Jurisdiction	Standard definition	Definition includes			Other definition of incompetence
		Specific mention of mental illness	Specific mention of insanity	Specific mention of mental defect	
Virginia	✓				
Washington ^a	✓				
West Virginia	✓				
Wisconsin	✓	✓		✓	
Wyoming	✓	✓		✓	
Federal	✓		✓		
District of Columbia	✓				Incompetence defined in standard terms, but provisions of statute apply both to persons who are incompetent and those of "unsound mind"

^aNo statute.

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Table 1.150 Selected provisions of statutes providing for commitment of incompetent defendants, by jurisdiction, as of 1975

NOTE: For provisions of statutes concerning incompetence to stand trial, see Table 1.149.

Jurisdiction	Commitment on finding of incompetence		Commitment limited to the time needed to determine whether the defendant will probably become competent in the foreseeable future	Provisions for defendants not likely to become competent in the foreseeable future	Periodic checks required to insure that continued commitment is justified by progress towards regaining competence
	Mandatory	Discretionary			
Alabama	✓			None	
Alaska		✓		None	
Arizona		✓	✓	None	✓ ^a
Arkansas		✓	(^b)	None	
California	✓		✓	Conservatorship proceedings	✓
Colorado	✓			None	
Connecticut	✓			None	
Delaware		✓		None	
Florida	✓		(^c)	Verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity; referred for civil commitment proceedings	✓
Georgia	✓			None	
Hawaii	✓			None	
Idaho	✓			None	
Illinois		✓	(^c)	Court may release incompetent defendants who no longer need hospitalization	
Indiana		✓	✓	Civil commitment proceedings	✓
Iowa	✓ ^d			None	
Kansas		✓		Hospital may parole incompetent defendants if appropriate	
Kentucky		✓	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)
Louisiana	✓			Court may order release if hospital superintendent finds it safe	
Maine	✓			Civil commitment proceedings	
Maryland		✓		Charges may be dismissed after 5 years	✓ ^f
Massachusetts		✓ ^a	(^c)	None specified; release may be possible	
Michigan		✓		Referral to civil commitment after 15 months or one-third of maximum sentence	✓ ^h
Minnesota	✓			None	
Mississippi	✓			None	
Missouri	✓			None	
Montana	✓			None	
Nebraska	✓			None	
Nevada	✓			None	
New Hampshire		✓		None	
New Jersey		✓		None	
New Mexico		✓		None	
New York	✓		(^c)	Civil commitment proceedings required after two-thirds of maximum sentence	
North Carolina	✓			None	
North Dakota	✓		✓	Charges dismissed; referral for civil commitment	✓
Ohio	✓			None	
Oklahoma	✓			None	
Oregon		✓		Court may dismiss charges and refer for civil commitment after unspecified period	
Pennsylvania		✓		None	
Rhode Island	✓			Court has discretion to terminate commitment	✓ ⁱ
South Carolina		✓	✓	Referred for civil commitment proceedings	✓
South Dakota		✓		None	
Tennessee		✓	(^l)	(^l)	(^l)

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.150 Selected provisions of statutes providing for commitment of incompetent defendants, by jurisdiction, as of 1975
—(Continued)

Jurisdiction	Commitment on finding of incompetence		Commitment limited to the time needed to determine whether the defendant will probably become competent in the foreseeable future	Provisions for defendants not likely to become competent in the foreseeable future	Periodic checks required to insure that continued commitment is justified by progress towards regaining competence
	Mandatory	Discretionary			
Texas		✓		None	
Utah	✓			None	
Vermont		✓	(*)	(*)	(*)
Virginia	✓		(†)	(†)	(†)
Washington	✓		(^m)	(^m)	(^m)
West Virginia	✓		✓	Charges dismissed; referred for civil commitment proceedings	
Wisconsin	✓			Court may dismiss charges and begin civil commitment proceedings when maximum sentence has expired	
Wyoming	✓			Referral for civil commitment	(ⁿ)
Federal		✓		None	
District of Columbia	✓			None	
Puerto Rico		✓		None	

*Court may require reports.

†Length not specified.

‡Not clear; statute provides a time limit, but it does not mention a determination of whether the defendant will be competent in the foreseeable future.

§If dangerous.

¶Defendants thought to be incompetent referred for civil commitment proceedings.

‡Hospital must make annual reports.

¶Referred to civil commitment.

¶None required after report on original examination.

¶Annual report, including prognosis, required.

¶Defendants in need of mental health care are referred for civil commitment proceedings.

¶After commitment, incompetent defendants are governed by civil commitment statutes.

¶Defendants found incompetent are referred for civil commitment proceedings.

¶No statute.

¶Reports required every three months.

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Table 1.151 Provisions relating to the insanity defense in criminal trials, by State, as of 1975

NOTE: The information provided here synthesizes statutory and case law on the insanity defense. However, the reader should refer to the Source for a fuller description of the insanity tests and the relevant statutory and case law in each jurisdiction.

State	Type of insanity test			Burden of proof required		Compulsory mental exam required	
	M'Naghten ^a	Durham ^b	A.L.I. ^c	Beyond a reasonable doubt to prove sanity on prosecution	Preponderance of evidence to prove insanity on defendant	To determine competency to stand trial	To determine criminal responsibility
Alabama.....	√ ^d				√	√ ^e	√ ^e
Alaska.....			√	√		√	√
Arizona.....	√			√		√	√
Arkansas.....	√ ^d				√	√	√
California.....	√				√		√
Colorado.....	√ ^d			√		√	√
Connecticut.....			√	√		√	
Delaware.....	√ ^d				√		
Florida.....	√			√		√	√
Georgia.....	√ ^d				√	—	—
Hawaii.....	√ ^d			√			√
Idaho.....			√	√		√	√
Illinois.....			√	√		—	—
Indiana.....			√	√		√	√
Iowa.....	√			√			√
Kansas.....	√			√		√	√
Kentucky.....			√		√		√
Louisiana.....					√	√	√
Maine.....		√			√	√	√
Maryland.....			√	√		√	√
Massachusetts.....			√	√		√	√
Michigan.....	√ ^d			√		√	√
Minnesota.....					√	—	—
Mississippi.....	√			√		√	√
Missouri.....			√		√	√	√
Montana.....			√		√	√	√
Nebraska.....	√			√		√	√
Nevada.....	√				√	√	√
New Hampshire.....		√		√		√	√
New Jersey.....	√				√	—	—
New Mexico.....	√ ^d			√		√	√
New York.....			√		√	√	√
North Carolina.....	√			√	√	√	√
North Dakota.....	√				√	√	√
Ohio.....			√		√	√	√
Oklahoma.....	√			√		√	√
Oregon.....			√		√	√	√
Pennsylvania.....	√				√	√	√
Rhode Island.....	√				√	√	√
South Carolina.....	√				√	√	√
South Dakota.....				√		√	√
Tennessee.....	√			√		√	√
Texas.....			√		√	√	√
Utah.....	√ ^d			√		√	√
Vermont.....			√	√		√	√
Virginia.....	√ ^d				√	√	√
Washington.....	√				√	—	—
West Virginia.....			√		√	√	√
Wisconsin.....	√ ^e		√	√ ^h	√	√	√
Wyoming.....	√ ^d			√ ^h	√ ^h	√	√

^a The M'Naghten test provides that a defendant is not criminally responsible if he does not know the nature and quality of the act or if he does not know the act is wrong (Source, p. 12).

^b The Durham test provides that a defendant is not criminally responsible if the unlawful act was the product of mental disease or defect (Source, p. 14).

^c The American Law Institute (A.L.I.) test provides that the defendant is not criminally responsible if at the time of such conduct, as a result of mental disease or defect, he lacks substantial capacity either to appreciate the criminality of his conduct or to conform his conduct to the requirements of law (Source, p. 17).

^d In these States, the irresistible impulse test supplements the M'Naghten formulation. Under the irresistible impulse test, a defendant is not criminally responsible if he had a mental disease that kept him from controlling his conduct, despite the knowledge of the nature and quality of his act and awareness that it was wrong (Source, p. 13).

^e Compulsory mental exam required in capital offenses only.

^f Compulsory mental exam required only where the defendant has been previously convicted of two felonies.

^g The test in Wisconsin is A.L.I. but the defendant has the option to choose M'Naghten.

^h The burden of proof is on the defendant to prove insanity by a preponderance of the evidence if the defendant chooses the A.L.I. test. The burden of proof is on the prosecution to prove sanity beyond a reasonable doubt if the defendant chooses M'Naghten test.

Source: Grant H. Morris, *The Insanity Defense: A Blueprint for Legislative Reform* (Lexington, Mass.: D.C. Heath and Company, 1975), pp. 89-92. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. This material is protected by copyright and is reproduced here by permission of the publisher, D.C. Heath and Company, of Lexington, Massachusetts. All rights reserved. © D.C. Heath and Company 1975. According to copyright law, the appearance of this work in a government publication does not affect its proprietary nature.

Table 1.152 *Confinement provisions upon acquittal by reason of insanity, by State, as of 1975*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.151.

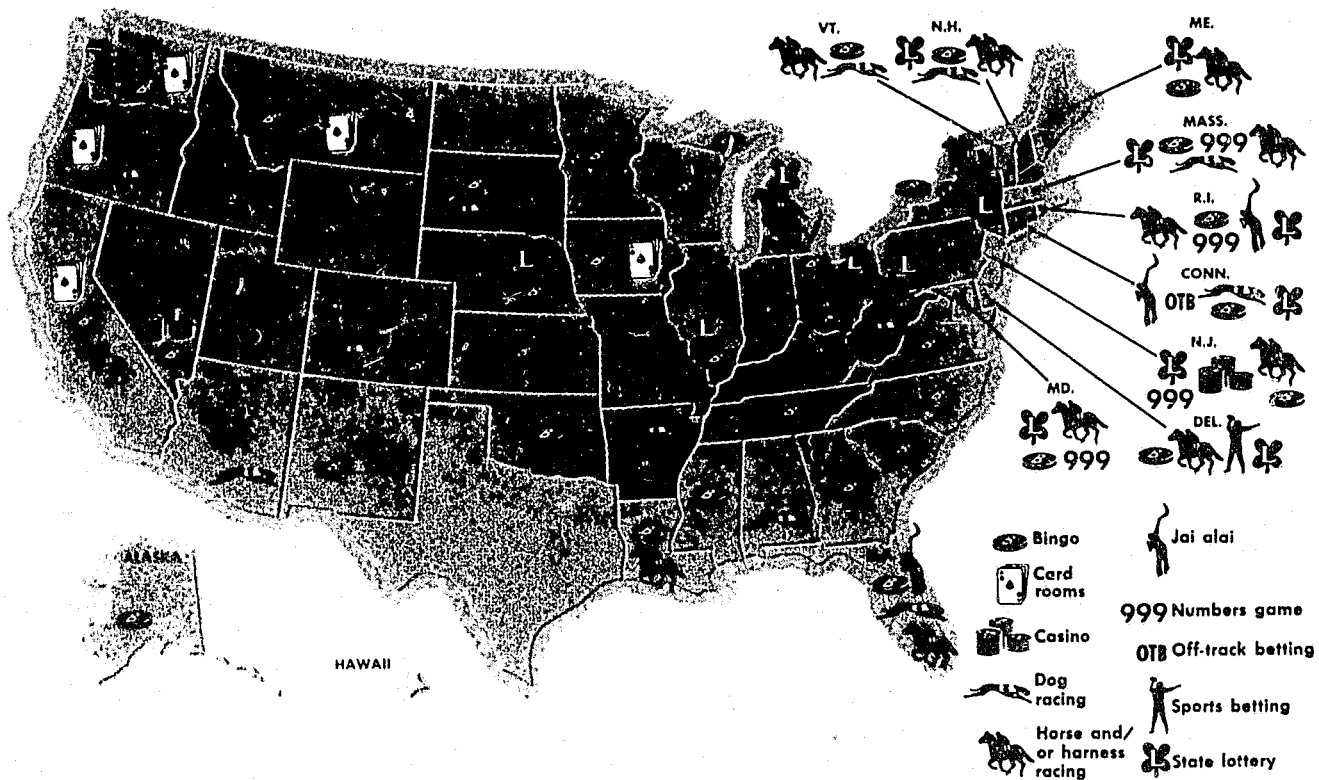
State	Confinement provisions upon acquittal by reason of insanity			
	Automatic confinement	Specific findings necessary for confinement	Discretionary confinement by judge	Civil proceedings instituted if defendant is to be confined
Alabama.....		√ ^a		
Alaska.....		√ ^b		
Arizona.....				√
Arkansas.....	√			
California.....		√ ^a		
Colorado.....	√			
Connecticut.....		√ ^b		
Delaware.....			√	
Florida.....		√ ^b		
Georgia.....	√			
Hawaii.....		√ ^a		
Idaho.....	√ ^c			√ ^c
Illinois.....		√ ^d		
Indiana.....				√
Iowa.....		√ ^b		
Kansas.....	√			
Kentucky.....		√ ^e		
Louisiana.....	√ ^f	√ ^f		√ ^f
Maine.....	√			
Maryland.....	√ ^g		√ ^g	
Massachusetts.....			√	
Michigan.....	√ ^h			√ ^h
Minnesota.....	√			
Mississippi.....	√	√ ⁱ		
Missouri.....				
Montana.....	√ ⁱ			√ ⁱ
Nebraska.....	√			
Nevada.....	√			
New Hampshire.....			√	
New Jersey.....				√
New Mexico.....				
New York.....	√ ^k			√ ^k
North Carolina.....				√ ^k
North Dakota.....		√ ^b		
Ohio.....	√			
Oklahoma.....		√ ^l		
Oregon.....		√ ^m		
Pennsylvania.....			√	
Rhode Island.....	√ ⁿ	√ ⁿ		
South Carolina.....				√
South Dakota.....			√	
Tennessee.....				√
Texas.....		√ ^o		
Utah.....				√
Vermont.....				√
Virginia.....		√ ^b		
Washington.....		√ ^o		
West Virginia.....				√
Wisconsin.....				√
Wyoming.....				√

^a Confinement is required if the judge finds that the defendant's insanity continues.
^b Confinement is required if the judge finds that release would be dangerous to the public.
^c A civil commitment procedure occurs after 6 months.
^d Confinement is required if the trial judge or jury finds the defendant's insanity continues.
^e Confinement is required if a second jury, impaneled after the acquittal, finds that release would be dangerous to the public.
^f Civil commitment proceedings must be instituted if the defendant is to be retained after acquittal. However, there is a statutory provision requiring automatic commitment upon acquittal by reason of insanity in capital case and it requires commitment in other cases if the judge finds that release would be dangerous to the public.
^g Confinement is automatic in capital cases.
^h Confinement is automatic, but only for 60 days for an examination of the person's mental condition to consider whether civil commitment is appropriate.
ⁱ Confinement is required if trial jury finds the person is still insane and that release would be dangerous to the public.
^j Confinement is automatic, but a hearing must be held within 50 days to determine the person's present mental condition and to determine whether the person may be released without danger to others.
^k Commitment is automatic, but only for an examination of the person's present mental condition to consider whether civil commitment is appropriate.
^l Confinement is required if the trial jury finds that release would be dangerous to the public.
^m Confinement is required if the judge finds that release would be dangerous to the defendant or to the public.
ⁿ Confinement is automatic for up to 60 days to determine whether the person is dangerous. Thereafter, if the judge finds the person dangerous, commitment is required.
^o Confinement is required if the trial jury finds the defendant's insanity continues or that the defendant is "so liable to the relapse or recurrence of the insane or mentally irresponsible condition as to be an unsafe person at large...."

Source: Grant H. Morris, *The Insanity Defense: A Blueprint for Legislative Reform* (Lexington, Mass.: D.C. Heath and Company, 1975), pp. 93, 94. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. This material is protected by copyright and is reproduced here by permission of the publisher, D.C. Heath and Company, of Lexington, Massachusetts. All rights reserved. © D.C. Heath and Company 1975. According to copyright law, the appearance of this work in a government publication does not affect its proprietary nature.

Figure 1.5 Legalization of gambling activities in the United States, by type of activity, 1975

[Symbols show major forms of gambling, available or approved; some States limit the activity to specific locales]



Source: "Gambling Goes Legit," *Time*, Dec. 6, 1976, p. 56. Reprinted by permission from *Time*, The Weekly Newsmagazine; Copyright Time Inc. 1976.

Table 1.153 *Legalized gambling, by type of activity and State, 1977*

NOTE: Data were collected by the Public Gaming Research Institute through ongoing statutory research, survey questionnaires, and when necessary, personal communications. Data are current as of August 1977. Keno is a bingo-like game.

State	Lottery	Numbers	Sports betting	Off-track betting	Horse racing	Dog racing	Jai alai	Casinos	Card games	Bingo	Other
Alabama						✓					
Alaska										✓	
Arizona					✓	✓					✓
Arkansas						✓					
California					✓				✓	✓	
Colorado					✓	✓					✓
Connecticut	✓	✓		✓	✓ ^a	✓	✓				✓
Delaware	✓				✓		✓ ^a				✓
Florida					✓	✓	✓				✓
Georgia						✓	✓				✓
Hawaii											
Idaho					✓						
Illinois	✓				✓						✓
Indiana					✓ ^a						
Iowa									✓	✓	
Kansas											✓
Kentucky					✓						✓
Louisiana					✓						✓
Maine	✓				✓						✓
Maryland	✓	✓			✓						✓
Massachusetts	✓	✓			✓	✓					✓
Michigan	✓	✓			✓						✓
Minnesota											✓
Mississippi											
Missouri											
Montana			✓		✓				✓	✓	
Nebraska					✓						✓
Nevada				✓ ^b	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
New Hampshire	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓			✓ ^c
New Jersey	✓	✓			✓			✓ ^a			✓
New Mexico					✓						✓
New York	✓			✓	✓						✓
North Carolina											✓
North Dakota											✓
Ohio	✓				✓						✓
Oklahoma											✓
Oregon					✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Pennsylvania	✓	✓			✓						✓
Rhode Island	✓	✓			✓		✓				✓
South Carolina											✓
South Dakota					✓	✓					✓
Tennessee											✓
Texas											✓
Utah											✓
Vermont	✓ ^a				✓						✓
Virginia											✓
Washington					✓				✓	✓	✓
West Virginia					✓						✓
Wisconsin											✓
Wyoming					✓						✓

^aLegislation has passed, game is still in the planning state.

^bBookmakers.

^cKeno.

Source: Linda Bailey and Elaine Knapp, "Gambling," *State Government News* 20(September 1977), p. 5.

Table 1.154 *Statutory provisions involving illegal possession or transportation of untaxed cigarettes, by type of violation, violation class, and State, as of 1975*

NOTE: This table was compiled by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations from data contained in *Federation of Tax Administrators, The Statutory Basis for the States' Effort Against Cigarette Bootlegging (Chicago: Federation of Tax Administrators, 1976)*. Penalties reflect statutory language and in some statutes there was no indication as to whether the offense classification should be a felony or misdemeanor.

State	Violation						Violation class	
	Transportation of untaxed cigarettes	Transportation without permit	Transportation without invoices, etc.	Possession	Possession with intent to sell	Other	Misdemeanor	Felony
Alabama	✓			✓			✓	
Alaska				✓			✓	
Arizona						✓	✓	
Arkansas				✓			—	—
California			✓			✓	✓	—
Colorado					✓		✓	
Connecticut	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	—	③
Delaware			✓	✓			✓	
Florida				✓	✓		✓	③
Georgia			✓	✓		✓	✓	
Hawaii						✓	—	—
Idaho	✓			✓			✓	③
Illinois		✓				✓	✓	③
Indiana				✓			✓	
Iowa					✓		✓	
Kansas				✓			✓	
Kentucky	✓	✓		✓			—	—
Louisiana		✓					✓	
Maine				✓	✓	✓	—	—
Maryland			✓	✓			✓	③
Massachusetts			✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—
Michigan	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	③
Minnesota	✓			✓	✓		✓	
Mississippi				✓			✓	
Missouri					✓		✓	
Montana	✓						✓	
Nebraska						✓	—	—
Nevada							✓	
New Hampshire		✓			✓	✓	✓	③
New Jersey		✓	✓	✓			—	—
New Mexico						✓	—	—
New York	✓				✓		✓	
North Carolina			✓				✓	③
North Dakota	✓						Penalty repealed	
Ohio		✓		h			—	—
Oklahoma	✓			✓			✓	
Oregon			✓				✓	
Pennsylvania			✓	✓			✓	③
Rhode Island					✓	✓	—	—
South Carolina				✓			—	—
South Dakota					✓		—	—
Tennessee	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	③
Texas							✓	③
Utah						✓	—	—
Vermont						✓	—	—
Virginia	✓	✓		✓			✓	
Washington							✓	
West Virginia			✓				✓	
Wisconsin				✓ ^m			—	—
Wyoming				✓ ⁿ	✓		✓	

^hTransportation for sale or possession of 20,000 or more cigarettes is punishable by imprisonment of 1 to 5 years and a fine of \$500 to \$5,000.
ⁱViolation is classified as a felony if there is one or more prior conviction(s) for removing, depositing, or concealing cigarettes with intent to sell.
^jTransportation of over 40,000 cigarettes with intent to evade tax is a felony.
^kTransportation without invoices or delivery tickets is a felony.
^lTransportation, acquisition, or possessing cigarettes with wholesale value of \$50 or more is a felony punishable by up to 5 years in prison and a fine of not more than \$5,000.
^mFelony if committed by a corporation.
ⁿFelony after two convictions and for transportation or possession of more than 20,000 cigarettes.
^oWholesale value in excess of \$60.
^pPossession of 200 to 500 cigarettes is punishable by imprisonment of not more than 60 days and fine of \$25 per carton. Possession of over 5,000 cigarettes is punishable by imprisonment of not over 90 days and fine of \$1,000 to \$5,000.
^qPossession of any pack of cigarettes with intent to evade tax is a felony punishable by imprisonment of not over 5 years and a fine of not more than \$5,000.
^rPossession of over 25 cartons of cigarettes is a felony with punishment of 1 to 10 years in prison.
^sTransportation of over 40 cigarettes or possession of over 10,000 cigarettes is a felony. Penalty is imprisonment of up to 2 years and a fine of \$100 to \$5,000.
^tOver 20 packs of cigarettes.
^uPossession of 400 to 20,000 cigarettes is punishable by up to 6 months imprisonment and a fine of not over \$200. Possession of over 20,000 cigarettes is punishable by imprisonment of up to 1 year and a fine of not over \$1,000.

Table 1.155 Statutory penalties for cultivation, sale, and possession of marihuana and hashish, by amount and jurisdiction, as of 1976

NOTE: This national survey of marihuana legislation, summarizing statutory penalty structures, was conducted by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co. for the National Governors' Conference, Center for Policy Research and Analysis. Where the amount of marihuana is not specified, penalties are assumed to apply to any quantity. Penalties for hashish are the same as for marihuana unless otherwise noted. Fines are represented as maximum fines unless two amounts are indicated.

Jurisdiction	Regulatory classification	Cultivation			Sale				Sale to minor		Possession with intent to distribute				Possession				
		Term	Fine	Amount	1st offense		2nd offense		Term	Fine	1st offense		2nd offense		Amount	1st offense		2nd offense	
					Term	Fine	Term	Fine			Term	Fine	Term	Fine		Term	Fine	Term	Fine
Alabama	Hallucinogen	2-15 years	\$25,000	—	2-15 years	\$25,000	2-30 years	\$50,000	2-30 years	\$50,000	(e)	(e)	—	0-1 year	\$1,000	2-15 years	\$25,000		
Alaska	Hallucinogen (b)			—	0-25 years	\$20,000	0-life	\$25,000	0-life	\$25,000	(e)	(e)	<1 ounce ^c		\$100	(d)			
Arizona	Narcotic	0-1 year or 1-10 years	\$1,000 or \$50,000	—	5 years -life ^e	\$50,000	5 years -life ^f	\$50,000	10 years -life ^f	\$50,000	2-10 years ^g	\$50,000	5-15 years ^f	\$50,000	—	0-1 year or 1-10 years	\$1,000 or \$50,000	2-20 years	\$50,000 ^h
Arkansas	Marihuana	3-10 years	\$15,000	—	3-10 years	\$15,000	3-20 years	\$30,000	3-20 years	\$15,000	(e)	(e)	<1 ounce	0-1 year	\$250	0-2 years	\$500		
													>1 ounce ^f	3-10 years	\$15,000	3-20 years	\$30,000		
California	Hallucinogen	1-10 years ⁱ		(k)	5 years -life ^c	\$20,000	5 years -life ^f	\$20,000	10 years -life ⁱ	\$20,000	2-10 years ^g		5-15 years ^m		0-6 months	\$100	(d)		
													>1 ounce	0-1 year	\$500	(d)			
													—hashish	1-5 years	\$500	(d)			
Colorado	Dangerous Drug	1-14 years	\$1,000	(k)	1-14 years	\$1,000	5-30 years	\$5,000	3-14 years	\$10,000 ⁿ	(e)	(e)	<1 ounce	0-15 days	\$100 or \$100 ^o				
													>1 ounce or hashish	0-1 year	\$500	0-2 years	\$500-		
Connecticut	Hallucinogen	0-7 years	\$1,000 ^p	<1 kilogram	0-7 years	\$1,000	0-15 years	\$5,000	—		(e)	(e)	<4 ounces	0-1 year	\$1,000	0-5 years	\$1,000		
				>1 kilogram	5-20 years ^h		10-25 years ^h						>4 ounces	0-5 years	\$2,000	0-10 years	\$5,000		
Delaware	Hallucinogen	0-10 years	\$1,000- \$10,000	(k)	0-10 years	\$1,000- \$10,000	3-15 years ^m	\$1,000- \$10,000	0-15 years	(e)	(e)	(e)	—	0-2 years	\$500	0-7 years	\$500		
Florida	Hallucinogen	0-5 years	\$5,000	(k)	0-5 years	\$5,000	0-10 years	\$5,000	0-15 years	\$10,000	(e)	(e)	<5 grams	0-1 year	\$1,000	0-5 years	\$5,000		
													>5 grams	0-5 years	\$5,000	0-10 years	\$5,000		
Georgia	Controlled Substance	1-10 years		—	1-10 years		(d)		(d)		(e)	(e)	<1 ounce	0-1 year	\$1,000	(d)			
													>1 ounce	1-10 years		(d)			
Hawaii	Hallucinogen	0-5 years	\$5,000	<2 ounces marihuana	0-1 year	\$1,000	(d)		0-5 years	\$5,000	(b)	(b)	<1 ounce	0-30 days	\$500	(d)			
				>2 ounces marihuana	0-5 years	\$5,000	(d)		0-10 years	\$10,000			1 ounce-1 kilogram marihuana, <1/8 ounce hashish	0-1 year	\$1,000	(d)			
				<1/8 ounce hashish									1 kilogram marihuana, 1/8-1 ounce hashish	0-5 years	\$5,000	(d)			
				>1/8 ounce hashish	0-10 years	\$10,000	(d)						1 ounce hashish	0-10 years	\$10,000	(d)			
Idaho	Hallucinogen	0-5 years	\$15,000	—	0-5 years	\$15,000	0-10 years	\$30,000	0-10 years	\$15,000	(e)	(e)	<3 ounces	0-1 year	\$1,000	0-2 years	\$2,000		
													>3 ounces	0-5 years	\$15,000	0-10 years	\$30,000		

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.155 *Statutory penalties for cultivation, sale, and possession of marihuana and hashish, by amount and jurisdiction, as of 1976—(Continued)*

Jurisdiction	Regulatory classification	Cultivation		Sale				Sale to minor		Possession with intent to distribute				Possession						
		Term	Fine	Amount	1st offense		2nd offense		Term	Fine	1st offense		2nd offense		Amount	1st offense		2nd offense		
					Term	Fine	Term	Fine			Term	Fine	Term	Fine		Term	Fine	Term	Fine	Term	Fine
Illinois	Hallucinogen	0-1 year	\$1,000	<2.5 grams*	0-6 months	\$500	(^d)		0-1 year	\$500	(^e)	(^e)	<2.5 grams	0-30 days	\$250	(^d)				
				2.5-10 grams	0-1 year	\$1,000	(^d)		0-2 years	\$1,000			2.5-10 grams	0-6 months	\$500	(^d)				
				10-30 grams	1-3 years*	\$10,000	(^d)		1-6 years	\$10,000			10-30 grams	0-1 year	\$1,000	1-3 years/	\$10,000	1-10 years/	\$10,000	
				30-500 grams	1-10 years*	\$10,000	(^d)		1-20 years	\$10,000			30-500 grams	1-3 years/	\$10,000	1-10 years/	\$10,000	1-10 years/	\$10,000	
Indiana	Marihuana	0-1 year	\$5,000	<30 grams marihuana, <2 grams hashish	0-1 year	\$5,000	0-1 year or	\$5,000	2-4 years	\$10,000	(^e)	(^e)	<30 grams marihuana, <2 grams hashish	0-1 year	\$5,000	2-4 years	\$10,000*			
				>30 grams marihuana, >2 grams hashish	0-1 year or 2-4 years	\$5,000 or \$10,000	2-4 years	\$10,000	(^d)		2-8 years	\$10,000			>30 grams marihuana, >2 grams hashish	2-4 years	\$10,000*	2-4 years	\$10,000*	
Iowa	Hallucinogen	0-5 years	\$1,000	(^b)	0-5 years	\$1,000	0-15 years	\$3,000	0-7 1/2 years	\$1,000	(^e)	(^e)	—	0-6 months	\$1,000	0-18 months	\$3,000			
Kansas	Hallucinogen	0-1 year	\$2,500	(^b)	10 years*	\$5,000	(^d)		(^d)		(^e)	(^e)	—	0-1 year	\$2,500	10 years/	\$5,000			
Kentucky	Hallucinogen	0-1 year	\$500	(^b)	0-1 year	\$500	1-5 years	\$3,000-5,000	(^d)		(^e)	(^e)	—	0-90 days	\$250	(^d)				
Louisiana	Hallucinogen	0-10 years	\$15,000	—	0-10 years	\$15,000	0-20 years	\$30,000	0-20 years	\$30,000	(^e)	(^e)	—	0-6 months	\$500	0-5 years	\$2,000			
Maine	Marihuana	(^b)	—	marihuana	0-1 year	\$500	(^d)		0-5 years	\$1,000	(^e)	(^e)	< 1 1/2 ounces	0-1 year	\$200	(^d)				
				—hashish*	0-5 years	\$1,000			0-10 years	\$1,000			> 1 1/2 ounces†	0-1 year	\$500					
Maryland	Hallucinogen	0-5 years	\$15,000	—	0-5 years	\$15,000	0-10 years	\$30,000	(^d)		(^e)	(^e)	—	0-1 year	\$1,000	0-2 years	\$2,000			
Massachusetts	Hallucinogen	0-2 years	\$5,000	—	0-2 years	\$5,000	2-5 years	\$10,000	(^d)		(^e)	(^e)	—	0-6 months	\$500	0-2 years	\$2,000			
Michigan	Hallucinogen	0-5 years	\$5,000	(^b)	0-4 years	\$2,000	0-8 years	\$4,000	0-8 years	\$2,000	(^e)	(^e)	<2 ounces	0-1 year	\$1,000	0-2 years	\$2,000			
													>2 ounces†	0-4 years	\$2,000	0-8 years	\$4,000			
Minnesota	Hallucinogen	0-5 years	\$15,000	(^b)	0-5 years	\$15,000	1-10 years	\$30,000	0-10 years	\$15,000	(^e)	(^e)	< 1 1/2 ounces		\$100	0-90 days	\$300			
													> 1 1/2 ounces, or —hashish	0-3 years	\$3,000	0-6 years	\$6,000			
Mississippi	Hallucinogen	0-10 years	\$15,000	(^b)	0-20 years	\$30,000	0-40 years	\$60,000	0-40 years	\$30,000	0-10 years	\$15,000	0-20 years	\$30,000	<1 ounce	0-1 years	\$1,000	0-2 years	\$2,000	
													>1 ounce, or —hashish	0-3 years	\$3,000	0-6 years	\$6,000			
Missouri	Hallucinogen	6 months -1 year or	(^b)	5 years -life	10 years -life	—	—	—	—	—	(^b)	(^b)	<35 grams marihuana, <5 grams hashish	0-1 year	\$1,000	0-5 years	\$1,000			
		0-20 years											>35 grams marihuana, >5 grams hashish	0-5 years	\$1,000	5 years -life				

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.155 Statutory penalties for cultivation, sale, and possession of marihuana and hashish, by amount and jurisdiction, as of 1976—(Continued)

Jurisdiction	Regulatory classification	Cultivation			Sale				Sale to minor		Possession with intent to distribute				Possession				
		Term	Fine	Amount	1st offense		2nd offense		Term	Fine	1st offense		2nd offense		Amount	1st offense		2nd offense	
					Term	Fine	Term	Fine			Term	Fine	Term	Fine		Term	Fine	Term	Fine
Montana	Hallucinogen	1 year-life	—	—	1 year-life	—	—	—	—	0-20 years ^u	(^a)	<60 grams marihuana, <1 grams hashish	0-1 year	\$1,000	0-3 years	\$1,000			
												>60 grams marihuana, >1 gram hashish	0-5 years		(^d)				
Nebraska	Hallucinogen	0-6 months or 1-5 years	\$2,000 or \$2,000	—	0-6 months or 1-5 years	\$2,000 or \$2,000	0-1 year or 2-10 years	\$4,000 or \$4,000	—	(^a)	(^a)	<16 ounces	0-7 days	\$500	0-14 days	\$1,000			
												>16 ounces	0-6 months		year or 2 years	\$1,000			
Nevada	Hallucinogen	1-6 years	\$2,000	—	1-20 years	\$5,000	Life ^u	\$5,000	Life ^u	\$5,000	(^b)	(^a)	>1 ounce ^t	0-1 year	\$1,000	1-6 years	\$2,000		
													>1 ounce	1-6 years	\$2,000	1-10 years	\$2,000		
New Hampshire	Controlled Drug	0-15 years	\$2,000	—	0-15 years	\$2,000	0-15 years	\$2,000	(^d)	(^b)	(^a)	<16 ounces	0-1 year	\$1,000	0-7 years	\$2,000			
													>16 ounces	0-7 years	\$2,000	0-15 years	\$2,000		
New Jersey	Hallucinogen	0-5 years	\$15,000	—	0-5 years	\$15,000	0-10 years	\$30,000	0-10 years	\$15,000	(^a)	(^a)	<25 grams marihuana, <5 grams hashish	0-6 months	\$500	(^d)			
													>25 grams marihuana, >5 grams hashish	0-5 years	\$15,000	(^d)			
New Mexico	Hallucinogen	10-50 years	\$10,000	—marihuana —hashish	1-5 years 2-10 years	\$5,000 \$5,000	2-10 years ^c 10-50 years	\$5,000 ^t \$10,000	2-10 years 10-50 years	\$5,000 \$10,000	(^a)	(^a)	<1 ounce	15 days	\$50-\$100	0-1 year	\$100-\$1,000		
													1-8 ounces	0-1 year	\$100-\$1,000	(^d)			
													>8 ounces	1-5 years	\$5,000	(^d)			
													—hashish	30 days-1 year	\$500-\$1,000	(^d)			
New York	Hallucinogen	0-1 year	—	—	1-15 years	—	6-15 years ^v	—	—	0-7 years	3-7 years ^v	<1/4 ounce	0-1 year	—	0-1 year	—			
												1/4-1 ounce	0-7 years ^f	—	3-7 years ^v	—			
												>1 ounce	1-15 years ^f	—	6-15 years ^v	—			
North Carolina	Marihuana	0-5 years	\$5,000	(^h)	0-5 years	\$5,000	0-10 years	\$10,000	5-30 years	—	(^a)	(^a)	<1 ounce marihuana, <1/10 ounce hashish	0-6 months	\$500	0-2 years	\$2,000		
													>1 ounce marihuana, >1/10 ounce hashish	0-5 years	\$5,000	0-10 years	\$10,000		
North Dakota	Hallucinogen	0-10 years	\$10,000	—	0-10 years	\$10,000	0-10 years	\$10,000	—	—	—	—	—	0-1 years	\$1,000	(^d)			

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.155 Statutory penalties for cultivation, sale, and possession of marihuana and hashish, by amount and jurisdiction, as of 1976—(Continued)

Jurisdiction	Regulatory classification	Cultivation		Sale				Sale to minor		Possession with intent to distribute				Possession					
		Term	Fine	Amount	1st offense		2nd offense		Term	Fine	1st offense		2nd offense		Amount	1st offense		2nd offense	
					Term	Fine	Term	Fine			Term	Fine	Term	Fine		Term	Fine	Term	Fine
Ohio	Hallucinogen	6 months-5 years	\$2,500	<20 grams*	\$100	0-60 days	\$500	6 months-5 years*	\$2,500	(^e)	(^e)	<100 grams marihuana, <5 grams hashish	\$100	(^d)					
				<200 grams marihuana, <10 grams hashish	6 months-5 years	\$2,500	1-10 years	\$5,000				100-200 grams marihuana, 5-10 grams hashish	0-30 days	\$250	(^d)				
				200-600 grams marihuana, 10-30 grams hashish	1-10 years	\$5,000	2-15 years	\$7,500				200-600 grams marihuana, 10-30 grams hashish	6 months-5 years	\$2,500	1-10 years	\$5,000			
				>600 grams marihuana, >30 grams hashish	2-15 years ^{aa}	\$7,500	2-15 years ^k	\$7,500				>600 grams marihuana, >30 grams hashish	1-10 years	\$5,000	2-15 years	\$7,500			
Oklahoma	Hallucinogen	2-10 years	\$5,000	—	2-10 years	\$5,000	2-20 years ^h	\$10,000	2-20 years	\$10,000	(^e)	(^e)	—	0-1 year	2-10 years				
Oregon	Narcotic	0-10 years	\$2,500	—	0-10 years	\$2,500	—	—	0-20 years	\$2,500	(^e)	(^e)	<1 ounce	\$100	(^d)				
												>1 ounce, or —hashish	0-10 years	\$2,500	(^d)				
Pennsylvania	Marihuana	0-5 years	\$15,000	(^k)	0-5 years	\$15,000	0-10 years	\$30,000	0-10 years	(^e)	(^d)	<30 grams marihuana, <8 grams hashish	0-30 days	\$500	(^d)				
												>30 grams marihuana, >8 grams hashish	0-1 year	\$5,000	(^d)				
Rhode Island	Hallucinogen	0-20 years	—	—	0-30 years	\$50,000	0-60 years	\$100,000	0-60 years	\$50,000	(^e)	(^e)	—	0-1 year	\$500	0-2 years	\$1,000		
South Carolina	Hallucinogen	0-5 years	\$5,000	(^k)	0-5 years	\$5,000	0-10 years	\$10,000	0-10 years	\$10,000	(^e)	(^e)	<1 ounce marihuana, <10 grams hashish	0-3 months	\$100	0-6 months	\$200		
												>1 ounce marihuana, >10 grams hashish	0-6 months	\$1,000	0-1 year	\$2,000			
South Dakota	Hallucinogen (^h)			<1 ounce ^k	0-1 year	\$1,000	—	—	(^d)	(^b)	(^b)	<1 ounce	\$20	(^d)					
				1-16 ounces	0-2 years	\$2,000	—	—				1-16 ounces	0-1 year	\$1,000	(^d)				
				>16 ounces	0-5 years	\$5,000	—	—				>16 ounces or hashish ^e	0-2 years	\$2,000	(^d)				
				—hashish	0-10 years	\$10,000	—	—											
Tennessee	Marihuana	1-5 years	\$3,000	<1/2 ounce	0-1 year	\$1,000	1-2 years	—	1-10 years	\$6,000	(^e)	(^e)	—	0-1 year	\$1,000	1-2 years			
				>1/2 ounce	1-5 years	\$3,000	0-10 years	\$6,000											

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.155 *Statutory penalties for cultivation, sale, and possession of marihuana and hashish, by amount and jurisdiction, as of 1976—(Continued)*

Jurisdiction	Regulatory classification	Cultivation			Sale				Sale to minor		Possession with intent to distribute				Possession				
		Term	Fine	Amount	1st offense		2nd offense		Term	Fine	1st offense		2nd offense		Amount	1st offense		2nd offense	
					Term	Fine	Term	Fine			Term	Fine	Term	Fine		Term	Fine	Term	Fine
Texas	Hallucinogen (b)			(h)	2-10 years	\$5,000	2-20 years	\$10,000	(d)		(b)	(b)	<2 ounces	0-180 days	\$1,000	30-180 days	\$1,000		
													>2 ounces	0-1 year	\$2,000	90 days-1 year	\$2,000		
													4 ounces, or hashish	2-10 years	\$5,000	2-20 years	\$10,000		
Utah	Hallucinogen	0-5 years	\$5,000	(h)	0-5 years	\$5,000	(d)		0-10 years	\$5,000	(e)	(e)	—	0-6 months	\$299	0-1 year	\$1,000		
Vermont	Regulated Drug	0-5 years	\$10,000	(h)	0-5 years	\$10,000	0-25 years	\$25,000	(d)		0-3 years	\$3,000	(e)	<1/2 ounce	0-6 months	\$500	0-2 years	\$2,000	
													1/2-2 ounces	0-3 years	\$3,000	(d)			
													>2 ounces	0-5 years	\$5,000	(d)			
Virginia	Hallucinogen	5-40 years	\$25,000	(h)	5-40 years	\$25,000	(d)		10-50 years	\$50,000	(e)	(e)	—	0-1 year	\$1,000	(d)			
Washington	Hallucinogen	0-5 years	\$10,000	—	0-5 years	\$10,000	0-10 years	\$20,000	0-10 years	\$10,000	(e)	(e)	<40 grams	0-90 days	\$250	(d)			
													>40 grams	0-5 years	\$10,000	0-10 years	\$10,000		
West Virginia	Hallucinogen	1-5 years	\$15,000	(h)	1-5 years	\$15,000	1-10 years	\$15,000	1-10 years	\$50,000	(e)	(e)	—	3-6 months	\$1,000	3-12 months	\$2,000		
Wisconsin	Hallucinogen	0-5 years	\$15,000	—	0-5 years	\$15,000	0-10 years	\$30,000	0-10 years	\$15,000	0-5 years	\$15,000	0-10 years	\$30,000	—	0-1 year	\$250	0-2 years	\$500
Wyoming	Hallucinogen	0-6 months	\$1,000	—	0-10 years	\$10,000	0-20 years	\$20,000	0-20 years	\$10,000	(e)	(e)	—	0-6 months	\$1,000	(d)			
District of Columbia	Narcotic	0-1 year	\$100-1,000	—	0-1 year	\$100-1,000	0-10 years	\$500-5,000	(e)		(e)	(e)	—	0-1 year	\$100-1,000	0-10 years	\$500-5,000		
Guam	Hallucinogen	0-5 years	\$5,000	—	0-5 years	\$5,000	0-10 years	\$10,000	0-10 years	\$5,000	(e)	(e)	—	0-3 months	\$500	0-6 months	\$1,000		
Puerto Rico	Hallucinogen	5-20 years	\$20,000	—	5-20 years	\$20,000	10-40 years	\$30,000	10-40 years	\$40,000	(e)	(e)	—	1-5 years	\$5,000	2-10 years	\$10,000		
Virgin Islands	Hallucinogen	0-5 years	\$5,000	(h)	0-5 years	\$15,000	0-10 years	\$30,000	0-10 years	\$30,000	(e)	(e)	—	0-1 year	\$5,000	0-2 years	\$10,000		

*Penalties are the same as for sale.
 *Penalties are the same as for possession. There is no separate offense.
 *Includes any amount for private personal use.
 *Same penalty as for simpler related offense.
 *Minimum of 3 years to be served before parole.
 *Minimum of 5 years to be served before parole. The term must be served and/or the fine paid.
 *Minimum of 2 years to be served before parole.
 *The term must be served and/or the fine paid.
 *Amount indicated constitutes a prima facie case (rebuttable presumption) of possession with intent to distribute.
 *Minimum of 1 year to be served before parole.
 *There is a lesser penalty for distributing (nonprofit or free) as opposed to commercial sale.
 *Minimum of 5 years to be served before parole.
 *Minimum of 3 years to be served before parole. The term must be served.
 *For no more than 1 ounce.
 *Penalty applies only to public display or consumption. The term must be served and/or the fine paid.
 *Applies only to cultivation of less than 1 kilogram.
 *Applies only to cultivation of more than 1 kilogram. The term must be served.
 *Fine may be any amount.
 *Whether to impose the increased penalty is within the court's discretion.
 *Minimum of 1 to 3 years to be served before parole.
 *For any amount of hashish, or more than 1 kilogram of marihuana.
 *The term must be imposed and the minimum for a life term must be served before parole.
 *Minimum of 7 years to be served before parole.
 *Applies only to minors.
 *Minimum of one-half of sentence to be served before parole.
 *Minimum of 3 months to be served before parole.
 **Minimum of 6 months to be served before parole.

Table 1.156 *Characteristics of marihuana laws in States that have decriminalized possession of marihuana, 10 States, as of 1977*

NOTE: Distribution of marihuana by gift or for no remuneration is treated as simple possession in California, Colorado, Minnesota, and Ohio (for up to 20 grams). Mississippi has mandatory minimum fines of \$100 for first offense and \$250 for second offense within a two-year period, but State judges can suspend payment of these fines. Subsequent offenses are subject to increased penalties in Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, and North Carolina.

State	Maximum fine imposed	Maximum amount possessed	Classification of offense	Effective date
Alaska ^a	\$100	Any amount in private for personal use or 1 ounce in public	Civil	Sept. 2, 1975
California	\$100	1 ounce	Misdemeanor—no permanent criminal record	Jan. 1, 1976
Colorado	\$100	1 ounce	Class 2 petty offense—no criminal record	July 1, 1975
Maine	\$200	Any amount ^b for personal use	Civil	Mar. 1, 1976
Minnesota	\$100	1 1/2 ounces	Civil	Apr. 10, 1976
Mississippi	\$250	1 ounce	Civil	July 1, 1977
New York	\$100	25 grams (approximately 7/8 ounce)	Violation—no criminal record	July 29, 1977
North Carolina	\$100	1 ounce	Minor misdemeanor	July 1, 1977
Ohio	\$100	100 grams (approximately 3 1/2 ounces)	Minor misdemeanor—no criminal record	Nov. 22, 1975
Oregon	\$100	1 ounce	Civil	Oct. 5, 1973

^aThe Supreme Court of Alaska ruled in 1975 that the constitutional Right of Privacy protects the possession of marihuana for personal use in the home by adults. This decision invalidates the \$100 fine for simple possession in the home.

^bThere is a rebuttable presumption that possession of less than 1 1/2 ounces is for personal use and possession of more than 1 1/2 ounces indicates an intent to distribute.

Source: National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, *The Marijuana Issue* (Washington, D.C.: National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, 1977), p. 15. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.157 Status of implementation of the Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Act, by jurisdiction, as of 1976

NOTE: In 1971, the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws adopted the Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act. In brief, the effect of the Uniform Act is to decriminalize the offense of public intoxication and being a common drunkard, and to substitute treatment services for persons with alcohol-related problems. For a more detailed discussion of the provisions of the Uniform Act, readers should consult the Source and references therein.
 In the table below, States listed under the column heading "Implemented" have adopted the Uniform Act or similar legislation, including decriminalization; States listed under the column heading "Partial implementation" have adopted some form of comprehensive treatment legislation, but are not in accord with all basic provisions of the Uniform Act.

Jurisdiction	Implemented (effective date)	Partial implementation	No implementation		
			Legislation pending	Rejected ^a	No legislation introduced
Alabama.....				✓	
Alaska.....	10/72				
Arizona.....	8/72				
Arkansas.....					✓
California.....		✓			
Colorado.....	7/74				
Connecticut.....	6/76				
Delaware.....			✓		
District of Columbia.....	6/87				
Florida.....	7/73				
Georgia.....	7/77				
Hawaii.....		✓			
Idaho.....	1/77				
Illinois.....	7/76				
Indiana.....			✓		
Iowa.....		✓			
Kansas.....		✓			
Kentucky.....		✓			
Louisiana.....				✓	
Maine.....	7/74				
Maryland.....	7/68				
Massachusetts.....	7/71				
Michigan.....	1/77				
Minnesota.....	7/73				
Mississippi.....		✓			
Missouri.....			✓		
Montana.....	7/75				
Nebraska.....		✓			
Nevada.....	7/75				
New Hampshire.....				✓	
New Jersey.....	5/77				
New Mexico.....		✓			
New York.....	1/76				
North Carolina.....					✓
North Dakota.....	7/71				
Ohio.....		✓			
Oklahoma.....				✓	
Oregon.....	7/72				
Pennsylvania.....				✓	
Rhode Island.....	1/72				
South Carolina.....		✓			
South Dakota.....	7/74				
Tennessee.....		✓			
Texas.....				✓	
Utah.....				✓	
Vermont.....					✓
Virginia.....		✓			
Washington.....	1/75				
West Virginia.....					✓
Wisconsin.....	1/73				
Wyoming.....					✓
Puerto Rico.....	7/74				

^a Rejected, died in committee, or vetoed by Governor.

Source: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information, *Alcohol Topics In Brief* (Rockville, Md.: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Jan. 31, 1977), pp. 1, 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.158 State laws governing the prosecution of obscenity offenses, by type of law and State, as of Dec. 31, 1975

NOTE: Three categories of State laws are identified: "Memoirs" States require the State to prove that challenged materials are "utterly without redeeming social value" (Memoirs v. Massachusetts, 383 U.S. 413 [1966]); "Miller" States have adopted the "serious social value" criterion (Miller v. California, 413 U.S. 15 [1973]); and, "Brennan" States have statutes limiting the prosecution of obscenity to materials affecting minors or nonconsenting adults and are called such because the statutes reflect Justice Brennan's restrictive view of the permissible scope of obscenity regulation (Paris Adult Theatre I v. Slaton, 413 U.S. 49 [1973]). The judicial and legislative interpretation of these U.S. Supreme Court cases varies for individual States; see Source for details. For information on geographic community standards, see Table 1.159.

State	Type of law			
	Miller		Memoirs	Brennan
	Judicial interpretation	Legislative interpretation		
Alabama	✓			
Alaska				✓
Arizona		✓		
Arkansas	✓			
California			✓	
Colorado			✓	
Connecticut			✓	
Delaware		✓		
District of Columbia	✓			
Florida			✓	
Georgia		✓		
Hawaii			✓	
Idaho		✓		
Illinois			✓	
Indiana		✓		
Iowa				✓
Kansas			✓	
Kentucky		✓		
Louisiana		✓		
Maine			✓	
Maryland	✓			
Massachusetts		✓		
Michigan				✓
Minnesota	✓			
Mississippi			✓	
Missouri	✓			
Montana				✓
Nebraska		✓		
Nevada			✓	
New Hampshire	✓			
New Jersey	✓			
New Mexico				✓
New York		✓		
North Carolina		✓		
North Dakota		✓		
Ohio		✓		
Oklahoma	✓			
Oregon		✓		
Pennsylvania				✓
Rhode Island			✓	
South Carolina			✓	
South Dakota				✓
Tennessee		✓		
Texas		✓		
Utah		✓		
Vermont				✓
Virginia		✓		
Washington	✓			
West Virginia				✓
Wisconsin	✓			
Wyoming			✓	

Source: Obscenity Law Project, "An Empirical Inquiry into the Effects of *Miller v. California* on the Control of Obscenity," *New York University Law Review* 52 (October 1977), pp. 864, 865. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.159 Geographic community standard used in application of obscenity laws, by State, as of Dec. 31, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.158. Following the Miller decision, which abandoned the requirement of a national community standard to determine the obscenity of materials, States were given wide latitude in adopting new community standard provisions. The term "vicinage" is usually defined as the county in which an offense is committed or a trial takes place. The term "venue" usually refers to the area in which prospective jurors reside.

State	Statewide community standard	Community standard not defined	Other
Alabama	/		
Alaska		/	
Arizona	/		
Arkansas		/	
California	/		
Colorado	/		
Connecticut	/		
Delaware		/	
District of Columbia			District
Florida		/	
Georgia	/		
Hawaii		/	
Idaho		/	
Illinois	/		
Indiana		/	
Iowa		/	
Kansas		/	
Kentucky		/	
Louisiana		/	
Maine		/	
Maryland		/	
Massachusetts	/		
Michigan		/	
Minnesota		/	Less than Nation
Mississippi		/	
Missouri			Venue
Montana	/		
Nebraska		/	
Nevada		/	
New Hampshire			County
New Jersey		/	
New Mexico		/	
New York	/		
North Carolina	/		
North Dakota	/		
Ohio		/	
Oklahoma	/		
Oregon	/		
Pennsylvania		/	
Rhode Island		/	
South Carolina		/	
South Dakota	/		
Tennessee	/		
Texas		/	
Utah			Vicinage where offense occurred
Vermont	/		
Virginia			Local
Washington	/		
West Virginia	/		
Wisconsin	/		
Wyoming		/	

Source: Obscenity Law Project, "An Empirical Inquiry into the Effects of Miller v. California on the Control of Obscenity," *New York University Law Review* 52 (October 1977), pp. 884, 885. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.160 State and Federal privacy statutes, by area of privacy protected and jurisdiction, as of 1977

NOTE: The information presented was compiled in a survey of State and Federal laws conducted in 1975 and updated in 1977. All States have constitutional provisions similar to the first and fourth amendments to the United States Constitution; only a few have written into their State constitutions specific language protecting the right to privacy, but several have statutes protecting one or more specific areas of privacy. "Privacy statutes" refers to statutes or sections of a State's constitution indicating a general or specific right to privacy. "Privilege" refers to information that is private because of a particular relationship (e.g., communication between a person and a psychologist or clergyman).

Jurisdiction	Area of privacy protected														
	Arrest	Bank	Credit	Criminal justice information	Data bank	Employment	Medical	Miscellaneous	Polygraph	Privacy statutes	Privilege	School	Social Security Number	Tax	Wiretap
Alabama		✓					✓	✓			✓				✓
Alaska		✓		✓					✓	✓				✓	✓
Arizona	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
Arkansas				✓			✓							✓	✓
California	✓	✓	✓	✓ ^a	(^{a,b})	✓	✓	✓ ^a	✓	✓		✓			✓
Colorado							✓								✓
Connecticut	✓		✓		(^c)		✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
Delaware	✓						✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
District of Columbia	✓						✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Florida	✓	(^d)	✓ ^a				✓	✓		✓		✓			✓
Georgia				✓			✓			✓	✓			✓	✓
Hawaii	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Idaho		(^d)		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Illinois	✓						✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Indiana					(^e)		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓
Iowa		✓		✓			✓	✓				✓		✓	✓
Kansas			✓	✓			✓	✓				✓		✓	✓
Kentucky			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓
Louisiana	✓			✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Maine	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maryland	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
Massachusetts	✓	✓	✓	✓	(^f)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Michigan	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Minnesota	✓			✓	(^g)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Mississippi				✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Missouri	✓			✓			✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Montana			✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Nebraska				✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Nevada	✓			✓			✓	✓		(^h)	✓	✓		✓	✓
New Hampshire			✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓		✓	✓
New Jersey	✓	(ⁱ)		✓			✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
New Mexico	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
New York	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
North Carolina				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓
North Dakota				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.160 State and Federal privacy statutes, by area of privacy protected and jurisdiction, as of 1977—(Continued)

Jurisdiction	Area of privacy protected														
	Arrest	Bank	Credit	Criminal justice information	Data bank	Employment	Medical	Miscellaneous	Polygraph	Privacy statutes	Privilege	School	Social Security Number	Tax	Wiretap
Ohio	✓				(4 ^c)		✓				✓			✓	✓
Oklahoma			✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Oregon	✓						✓			✓		✓		✓	✓
Pennsylvania							✓		✓		✓			✓	✓
Rhode Island	✓								✓	(5)	✓	✓		✓	✓
South Carolina	✓		✓	✓						✓					
South Dakota							✓				✓				✓
Tennessee	✓						✓				✓			✓	
Texas			✓		(4)		✓			(5)	✓			✓	
Utah	✓	✓		✓	(5)		✓			✓	✓			✓	
Vermont							✓		✓					✓	
Virginia			✓		(5)		✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Washington	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
West Virginia	✓						✓				✓			✓	✓
Wisconsin							✓			(5)	✓			✓	✓
Wyoming							✓				✓				✓
Federal		✓	✓	✓	✓							✓		✓	✓

^aLocal ordinance within the State.

^bExecutive Order.

^c"Fair Information Practices Act."

^dSignificant court decision affecting privacy.

^eCourt decision diminishing right to privacy.

Source: Robert Ellis Smith and Keith D. Snyder, *Compilation of State and Federal Privacy Laws* (Washington, D.C.: Privacy Journal, 1977), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.161 Method of executing prisoners sentenced to death, by jurisdiction, 1976

NOTE: This table presents the results of a questionnaire survey administered to the States by the Information Please Almanac and reported in Information Please Almanac, Atlas and Yearbook 1977 (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1977). On July 1, 1976, by a 7 to 2 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the death penalty as not being "cruel and unusual." However, in another ruling the same day, the Court, by a 5 to 4 vote, stated that States may not impose "mandatory" capital punishment on every person convicted of murder. These decisions left the fate of 611 condemned prisoners throughout the United States uncertain. On Oct. 9, 1976, the Court refused to reconsider its July ruling, which will allow some States to proceed with executions of condemned prisoners (Source, p. 189).

Jurisdiction	Method					No death penalty
	Electrocution	Lethal gas	Hanging	Firing squad	Lethal overdose of drugs	
Alabama	✓					
Alaska						✓
Arizona		✓				
Arkansas	✓					
California		✓				
Colorado		✓				
Connecticut	✓					
Delaware			✓			
District of Columbia						✓
Florida	✓					
Georgia	✓					
Hawaii						✓
Idaho			✓			
Illinois	✓					
Indiana	✓					
Iowa						✓
Kansas			✓			
Kentucky	✓					
Louisiana	✓					
Maine						✓
Maryland		✓				
Massachusetts						✓
Michigan						✓
Minnesota						✓
Mississippi		✓				
Missouri		✓				
Montana			✓			
Nebraska	✓					
Nevada		✓				
New Hampshire			✓			
New Jersey	✓					
New Mexico		✓				
New York	✓					
North Carolina		✓				
North Dakota						✓
Ohio	✓					
Oklahoma					✓	
Oregon						✓
Pennsylvania	✓					
Rhode Island						✓ ^a
South Carolina						
South Dakota	✓					
Tennessee	✓					
Texas					✓	
Utah			✓	✓		
Vermont						✓
Virginia	✓					
Washington			✓			
West Virginia						✓
Wisconsin						✓
Wyoming		✓				
Federal government ^b						
American Samoa			✓			
Canal Zone			✓			
Guam			✓			
Puerto Rico						✓
Virgin Islands						✓

^aPerson shall be executed by gas if he commits murder while serving a prison term.

^bMethod shall be that used by State in which sentence is imposed. If State does not have a death penalty, Federal judge shall prescribe method for carrying out sentence.

Source: Madonna M.R. Skinner, compiler, *The Question of Capital Punishment* (Lincoln, Neb.: CONTACT, Inc., 1978), p. 189.

Section 2:

PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE-RELATED TOPICS

During the past decade, a large number of surveys of public opinion, on a variety of criminal justice topics, have been conducted in the United States. Many of these surveys have been conducted by public opinion researchers in connection with political campaigns and for other more general purposes; some others—such as the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center's survey on attitudes toward gambling—were conducted for governmental committees or commissions concerned with specific problem areas. In addition, raw data provided by the National Opinion Research Center from its General Social Surveys were tabulated by the SOURCEBOOK staff for inclusion in this edition.

The majority of the opinion surveys contained in this section drew samples of households designed to be representative of households in the continental United States. Respondents were then selected from these households and interviewed. Other opinion tables were derived from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration/Bureau of the Census victimization surveys in major urban centers.

For a detailed description of the general survey sampling procedures of the American Institute of

Public Opinion (Gallup Poll), the National Opinion Research Center, Louis Harris and Associates, see Appendix 8; for similar information on the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's victimization surveys, see Appendix 7.

The wide range of topics examined in these opinion surveys includes fear of crime and victimization, public attitudes about the causes of crime, the government's response to crime, the dangers and effects of drugs and alcohol, gun ownership and gun control, law enforcement officers' performance, the legalization of various offenses, the objectives of punishment and suggested penalties for selected offenses, the death penalty, the performance of the Supreme Court of the United States, and bribery and political corruption.

The survey results are generally broken down by background characteristics of respondents—such as race, sex, age, and income—enabling comparisons across important social dimensions. Finally, because some of the same questions have been asked repeatedly over the years, many trend tables have been constructed by the SOURCEBOOK staff and are presented in this section.

Table 2.1 Attitudes toward changes in the level of crime in the United States, by demographic characteristics, 13 selected American cities (aggregate), 1975

NOTE: These estimates are based on data derived from surveys of households that were undertaken in 13 American cities (Atlanta, Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, Newark, New York, Philadelphia, Portland [Ore.], and St. Louis) during the first half of 1975. These attitude items were asked of all household members 16 years of age or older in conjunction with the city section of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's National Crime Survey (NCS) program (see Appendix 7). One-half of those households interviewed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in the victimization survey portion of the NCS were selected randomly for administration of the attitude questionnaire.

Data from the samples that were drawn provided the basis for making the estimates that appear in this table. Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Question: "Within the past year or two, do you think that crime in the United States has increased, decreased, or remained about the same?"

[Percent]

	In-creased	De-creased	Same	Don't know	No answer	Number of respondents ^a
Thirteen city total	84	1	9	5	1	15,386,699
Sex:						
Male	84	2	9	4	0	6,882,142
Female	84	1	9	5	1	8,504,193
Race:						
White	84	1	9	5	1	10,872,109
Black and other	84	2	9	4	1	4,514,226
Education:						
Less than 9 years	78	2	10	10	1	2,959,807
Some high school	84	2	9	4	0	3,039,822
High school graduate	87	1	8	4	1	5,093,778
Some college	87	1	8	3	0	2,250,349
Four years of college and more	84	1	10	4	0	2,026,193
Not ascertained	76	0	15	9	0	8,230
Income:						
Under \$3,000	78	2	11	8	1	1,304,699
\$3,000 to \$4,999	80	2	10	7	1	1,593,365
\$5,000 to \$7,499	84	1	9	5	1	2,016,131
\$7,500 to \$9,999	85	2	9	5	1	1,587,500
\$10,000 to \$11,999	87	1	8	4	0	1,570,004
\$12,000 to \$14,999	87	1	8	4	0	1,839,205
\$15,000 to \$19,999	87	1	9	3	0	1,799,727
\$20,000 to \$24,999	87	1	8	3	1	940,702
\$25,000 or more	86	1	9	3	1	1,074,675
Not ascertained	83	1	8	7	1	1,660,690
Age:						
16 to 19 years	80	3	12	4	0	1,477,445
20 to 24 years	83	2	11	4	1	1,857,174
25 to 34 years	84	1	10	5	0	2,975,189
35 to 49 years	86	1	8	4	0	3,288,509
50 to 64 years	86	1	8	5	0	3,397,629
65 years or older	83	1	7	8	1	2,390,388

^a Base on which percents were computed.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 2.2 Attitudes toward changes in the level of crime in own area, by type of crime, United States, 1975 and 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Now let me ask you about different kinds of crime. Do you feel that in this area in the past year the number of (READ LIST) has been increasing, decreasing, or has it remained the same as it was before?"

[Percent]

Type of crime	Increasing		Decreasing		Remained same		Not sure	
	1975	1977	1975	1977	1975	1977	1975	1977
Robberies, house break-ins	82	73	2	3	12	19	4	5
Crimes by teenagers	(*)	68	(*)	4	(*)	22	(*)	6
Assaults, muggings, physical attacks	65	61	2	4	26	28	7	7
Assaults against elderly people	(*)	60	(*)	3	(*)	27	(*)	10
Frauds, bad check passing, shoplifting	70	59	2	3	16	25	12	13
Rapes	51	53	3	4	34	31	12	12
Murders	50	47	4	6	39	39	7	8

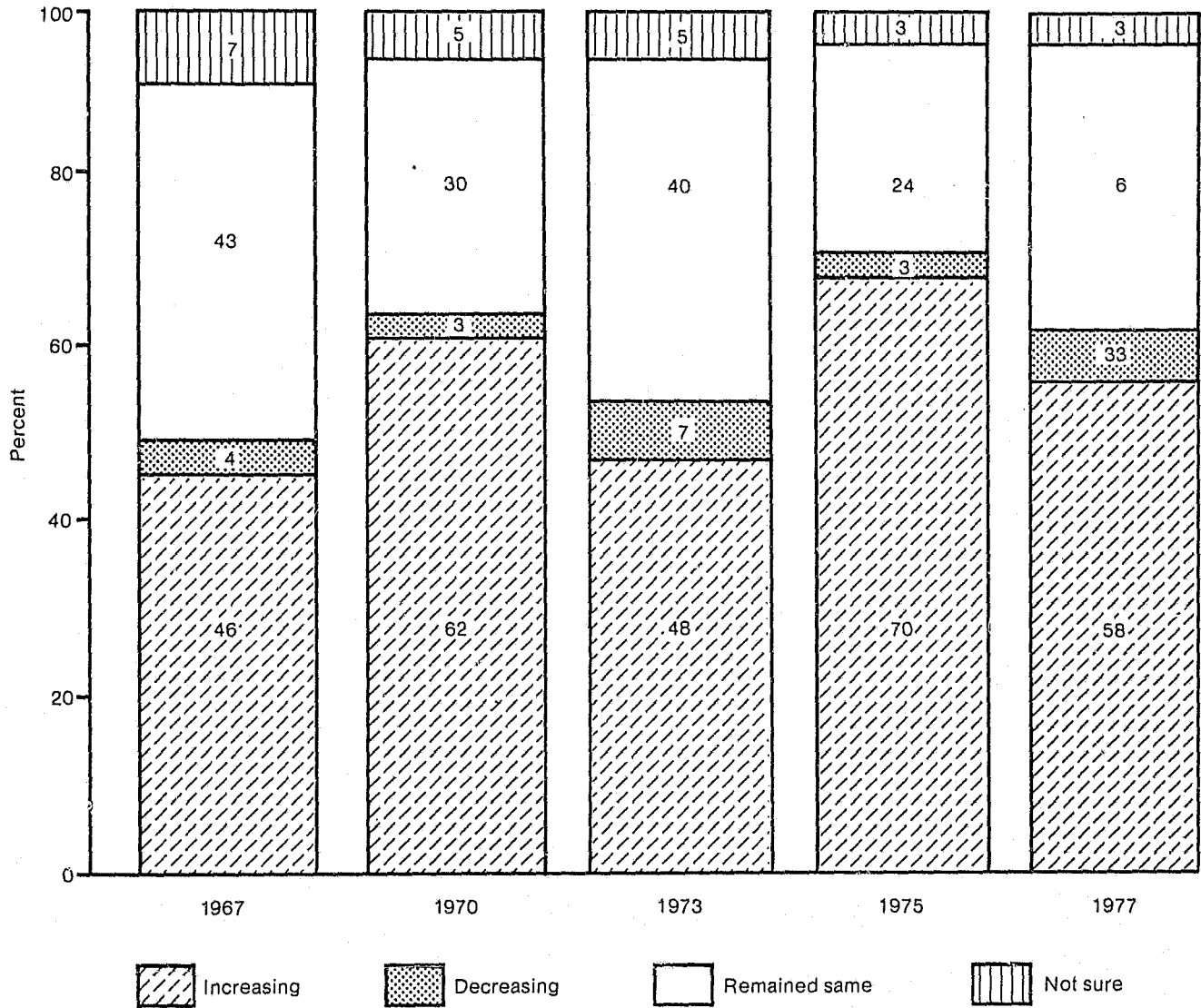
*Not asked.

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, May 9, 1977), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.1 Attitudes toward changes in the level of crime in own area, United States, selected years 1967-77

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "In the past year, do you feel the crime rate in your area has been increasing, decreasing or has remained the same as it was before?"



Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, May 9, 1977), p. 1. Reprinted by permission. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.3 Attitudes toward personal safety on streets compared to a year ago, United States, selected years 1966-77

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Compared to a year ago, do you personally feel more uneasy on the streets, less uneasy, or not much different?"

	[Percent]						
	1966	1968	1969	1971	1973	1975	1977
More uneasy	49	53	55	55	51	55	49
Less uneasy	3	4	4	5	5	2	4
Not much different	44	42	39	39	43	42	46
Not sure	4	1	2	1	1	1	1

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, May 9, 1977), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.4 *Fear of walking alone at night, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1974, 1976, and 1977*

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

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

[Percent^a]

	1973			1974			1976			1977		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
National	41	59	0	45	55	0	44	56	0	45	54	1
Sex:												
Men	20	80	1	24	76	0	23	77	0	23	76	1
Women	59	40	0	63	36	1	61	39	0	63	37	1
Race:												
White	39	61	0	43	57	1	44	56	0	43	57	0
Nonwhite	54	45	0	60	40	1	48	51	1	59	40	1
Education:												
College	35	64	0	42	57	1	36	64	0	41	58	0
High school	44	55	0	44	55	0	47	52	0	46	53	0
Grade school	41	58	1	51	49	1	48	52	0	47	52	2
Occupation:												
Professional and business	38	62	0	44	55	1	45	55	0	45	55	1
White collar	55	44	0	59	40	0	56	43	0	60	39	1
Farmers	17	83	0	28	72	0	14	84	2	17	83	0
Manual	39	60	1	40	60	0	40	60	0	41	59	0
Income:												
\$15,000 and over	33	66	0	37	62	0	38	62	0	38	61	0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	44	55	0	41	58	0	40	60	0	38	61	0
\$7,000 to \$9,999	40	60	0	44	55	1	50	50	0	46	54	0
\$5,000 to \$6,999	40	59	1	44	55	2	51	49	0	53	46	2
\$3,000 to \$4,999	42	57	1	57	43	0	50	50	0	58	42	0
Under \$3,000	46	53	1	58	42	1	50	50	0	52	46	1
Age:												
18 to 20 years	33	67	0	43	55	2	45	55	0	45	55	0
21 to 29 years	40	59	1	44	56	0	40	60	0	39	60	1
30 to 49 years	40	60	0	40	59	1	40	60	0	41	59	0
50 years and older	43	57	1	50	50	0	49	51	0	51	48	1
Region:												
East	47	52	1	47	53	0	54	46	0	53	47	0
Midwest	41	58	1	40	58	1	35	65	0	37	62	1
South	36	64	0	48	52	0	46	54	0	48	51	1
West	38	62	0	49	50	1	51	48	1	52	48	0
Religion:												
Protestant	41	59	0	43	56	0	43	57	0	45	55	0
Catholic	43	56	1	50	48	1	46	54	0	45	54	0
Jewish	44	56	0	50	50	0	63	37	0	60	40	0
None	32	68	0	38	62	0	43	57	0	40	59	1
Politics:												
Republican	35	65	0	48	52	0	42	57	1	44	56	0
Democrat	46	53	1	45	54	1	49	50	0	48	52	0
Independent	39	61	0	42	58	0	39	61	0	41	58	1

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

Table 2.5 Fear of victimization, by type of victimization, race, and sex, United States, 1977

NOTE: These data were derived from a nationwide random telephone survey of 1,447 adults conducted in July 1977. "Not at all" and "No opinion" were not presented by race and sex. Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Question: "How much do you worry about being the victim of each of the crimes I am going to read you? Do you worry a lot, a little, or not at all about (READ LIST)?"

[Percent]

	Total				Race				Sex			
	A lot	A little	Not at all	No opinion	Black		White		Male		Female	
					A lot	A little	A lot	A little	A lot	A little	A lot	A little
A person forcing his way into your home and stealing some of your possessions	27	44	27	1	52	32	23	47	24	44	30	45
A person pointing a gun at you on the street and robbing you	25	33	41	2	46	31	21	33	25	32	25	34
A man raping (you or) someone in your family	37	33	28	2	58	22	34	35	32	24	41	32
A person selling heroin to youngsters in your neighborhood	54	25	19	2	66	17	52	26	53	26	55	24
Being cheated by corporations	30	35	32	3	46	29	28	36	32	33	28	37
A government official illegally tapping telephones or opening mail	22	30	45	2	28	32	21	31	23	30	22	31

Source: CBS News, "CBS News/New York Times Poll—Part II," New York, 1977. (Mimeographed.) P. 9. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.6 Perceived personal safety in own neighborhood during day, by demographic characteristics, 13 selected American cities (aggregate), 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1.

Question: "How safe do you feel or would you feel about being out alone in your neighborhood during the day?"

	[Percent]					
	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	No answer	Number of respondents ^a
Thirteen city total..	44	44	8	3	0	15,386,699
Sex:						
Male.....	56	38	5	2	0	6,882,142
Female.....	35	49	11	4	0	8,504,193
Race:						
White.....	50	41	7	2	0	10,872,109
Black and other.....	31	52	12	5	1	4,514,226
Education:						
Less than 9 years....	32	49	13	5	1	2,959,807
Some high school....	40	47	9	3	0	3,039,822
High school graduate..	44	45	8	2	0	5,093,778
Some college.....	53	39	6	2	0	2,250,349
Four years of college and more.....	59	36	4	1	0	2,026,193
Not ascertained.....	56	32	4	8	0	8,230
Income:						
Under \$3,000.....	31	48	14	7	1	1,304,699
\$3,000 to \$4,999....	32	51	12	4	1	1,593,365
\$5,000 to \$7,499....	39	47	10	4	0	2,016,131
\$7,500 to \$9,999....	43	45	9	2	0	1,587,500
\$10,000 to \$11,999..	46	44	7	2	0	1,570,004
\$12,000 to \$14,999..	51	41	6	2	0	1,839,205
\$15,000 to \$19,999..	53	40	5	2	0	1,799,727
\$20,000 to \$24,999..	56	37	5	1	0	940,702
\$25,000 or more.....	61	33	4	2	0	1,074,675
Not ascertained.....	39	48	9	4	1	1,660,600
Age:						
16 to 19 years.....	53	40	5	2	0	1,477,445
20 to 24 years.....	52	40	6	2	0	1,857,174
25 to 34 years.....	49	42	7	2	0	2,975,189
35 to 49 years.....	45	44	8	3	0	3,288,509
50 to 64 years.....	41	46	9	3	0	3,397,629
65 years or older....	31	50	13	6	1	2,390,388

^a Base on which percents were computed.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 2.7 Perceived personal safety in own neighborhood at night, by demographic characteristics, 13 selected American cities (aggregate), 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1.

Question: "How safe do you feel or would you feel being out alone in your neighborhood at night?"

	[Percent]					
	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	No answer	Number of respondents ^a
Thirteen city total..	13	40	24	22	1	15,386,699
Sex:						
Male.....	21	49	19	10	0	6,882,142
Female.....	7	32	29	32	1	8,504,193
Race:						
White.....	15	41	24	20	1	10,872,109
Black and other.....	9	36	26	29	1	4,514,226
Education:						
Less than 9 years....	9	32	26	32	1	2,959,807
Some high school....	11	38	25	25	1	3,039,822
High school graduate..	12	41	25	22	0	5,093,778
Some college.....	17	44	22	17	0	2,250,349
Four years of college and more.....	20	45	22	13	0	2,026,193
Not ascertained.....	13	36	25	27	0	8,230
Income:						
Under \$3,000.....	8	28	24	38	1	1,304,699
\$3,000 to \$4,999....	8	31	27	32	1	1,593,365
\$5,000 to \$7,499....	11	37	25	27	1	2,016,131
\$7,500 to \$9,999....	12	39	26	22	0	1,587,500
\$10,000 to \$11,999..	13	44	24	19	0	1,570,004
\$12,000 to \$14,999..	15	45	23	17	0	1,839,205
\$15,000 to \$19,999..	17	44	23	15	0	1,799,727
\$20,000 to \$24,999..	19	46	22	13	0	940,702
\$25,000 or more.....	23	43	21	13	0	1,074,675
Not ascertained.....	11	38	26	24	1	1,660,600
Age:						
16 to 19 years.....	17	46	21	15	0	1,477,445
20 to 24 years.....	17	45	22	16	0	1,857,174
25 to 34 years.....	16	44	23	17	0	2,975,189
35 to 49 years.....	14	41	24	20	0	3,288,509
50 to 64 years.....	11	36	27	26	1	3,397,629
65 years or older....	6	28	26	38	1	2,390,388

^a Base on which percents were computed.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 2.8 Fear of entering parts of own metropolitan area during day, by demographic characteristics, 13 selected American cities (aggregate), 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1.

Question: "Are there some parts of this metropolitan area where you have a reason to go or would like to go during the day, but are afraid to because of fear of crime?"

	[Percent]		No answer	Number of respondents ^a
	Yes	No		
Thirteen city total.....	21	78	1	15,387,018
Sex:				
Male.....	19	81	1	6,882,142
Female.....	24	75	1	8,504,193
Race:				
White.....	23	76	1	10,872,109
Black and other.....	17	82	1	4,514,226
Education:				
Less than 9 years.....	20	79	1	2,959,807
Some high school.....	21	78	1	3,039,822
High school graduate.....	22	77	1	5,093,778
Some college.....	22	78	1	2,250,349
Four years of college and more.....	23	77	1	2,026,193
Not ascertained.....	31	69	0	8,230
Income:				
Under \$3,000.....	19	80	1	1,304,968
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	19	80	1	1,593,365
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	20	79	1	2,016,131
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	21	78	1	1,587,500
\$10,000 to \$11,999.....	23	76	1	1,570,004
\$12,000 to \$14,999.....	22	78	1	1,839,205
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	24	75	1	1,799,727
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	23	76	1	940,702
\$25,000 or more.....	23	76	1	1,074,675
Not ascertained.....	21	78	1	1,660,739
Age:				
16 to 19 years.....	16	84	1	1,477,445
20 to 24 years.....	19	80	1	1,857,174
25 to 34 years.....	20	80	1	2,975,189
35 to 49 years.....	23	76	1	3,288,509
50 to 64 years.....	25	74	1	3,397,629
65 years or older.....	22	77	1	2,300,388

^a Base on which percents were computed.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 2.9 Fear of entering parts of own metropolitan area at night, by demographic characteristics, 13 selected American cities (aggregate), 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1.

Question: "Are there some parts of this metropolitan area where you have a reason to go or would like to go at night, but are afraid to because of fear of crime?"

	[Percent]		No answer	Number of respondents ^a
	Yes	No		
Thirteen city total.....	33	66	1	15,387,018
Sex:				
Male.....	30	69	1	6,882,142
Female.....	35	64	1	8,504,193
Race:				
White.....	33	66	1	10,872,109
Black and other.....	31	68	1	4,514,226
Education:				
Less than 9 years.....	27	72	1	2,959,807
Some high school.....	31	68	1	3,039,822
High school graduate.....	32	67	1	5,093,778
Some college.....	37	62	1	2,250,349
Four years of college and more.....	39	60	1	2,026,193
Not ascertained.....	32	68	0	8,230
Income:				
Under \$3,000.....	29	70	1	1,304,968
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	30	69	1	1,593,365
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	30	69	1	2,016,131
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	32	67	1	1,587,500
\$10,000 to \$11,999.....	35	64	1	1,570,004
\$12,000 to \$14,999.....	33	66	1	1,839,205
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	36	63	1	1,799,727
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	36	63	1	940,702
\$25,000 or more.....	37	62	1	1,074,675
Not ascertained.....	29	69	2	1,660,739
Age:				
16 to 19 years.....	30	69	1	1,477,445
20 to 24 years.....	34	65	1	1,857,174
25 to 34 years.....	34	65	1	2,975,189
35 to 49 years.....	34	65	1	3,288,509
50 to 64 years.....	34	65	1	3,397,629
65 years or older.....	27	72	1	2,300,388

^a Base on which percents were computed.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 2.10 Attitudes toward the likelihood of being attacked or robbed, by demographic characteristics, 13 selected American cities (aggregate), 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1.

Question: "My chances of being attacked or robbed (have gone up, have gone down, haven't changed) in the past few years?"

[Percent]

	Gone up	Gone down	Haven't changed	No opinion	No answer	Number of respondents ^a
Thirteen city total.....	63	5	28	4	0	15,387,018
Sex:						
Male.....	60	6	31	3	0	6,882,142
Female.....	66	4	25	4	0	8,504,193
Race:						
White.....	64	4	28	4	0	10,872,109
Black and other.....	62	7	28	3	0	4,514,226
Education:						
Less than 9 years.....	57	5	29	8	1	2,959,807
Some high school.....	60	6	30	3	0	3,039,822
High school graduate.....	66	5	27	3	0	5,093,778
Some college.....	67	4	27	2	0	2,250,349
Four years of college and more.....	66	3	28	3	0	2,026,193
Not ascertained.....	62	8	22	8	0	8,230
Income:						
Under \$3,000.....	57	6	30	6	0	1,304,968
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	57	7	31	6	0	1,593,365
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	60	5	30	4	1	2,016,131
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	62	5	29	3	0	1,587,500
\$10,000 to \$11,999.....	65	5	28	3	0	1,570,004
\$12,000 to \$14,999.....	65	4	28	3	0	1,829,205
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	68	4	26	2	0	1,799,727
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	67	3	28	2	0	940,702
\$25,000 or more.....	69	3	26	2	0	1,074,675
Not ascertained.....	65	4	25	5	1	1,660,739
Age:						
10 to 19 years.....	54	9	34	3	0	1,477,445
20 to 24 years.....	61	6	30	2	0	1,857,174
25 to 34 years.....	65	5	27	3	0	2,975,189
35 to 49 years.....	66	4	26	3	0	3,288,509
50 to 64 years.....	66	4	26	4	0	3,397,629
65 years or older.....	59	4	28	8	1	2,390,388

^a Base on which percents were computed.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 2.11 Respondents reporting whether people in general have changed their activities because of fear of crime, by demographic characteristics, 13 selected American cities (aggregate), 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1.

Question: "Do you think people in general have limited or changed their activities in the past few years because they are afraid of crime?"

[Percent]

	Yes	No	No answer	Number of respondents ^a
Thirteen city total.....	87	12	1	15,387,018
Sex:				
Male.....	86	13	1	6,882,142
Female.....	87	11	1	8,504,193
Race:				
White.....	86	13	1	10,872,109
Black and other.....	88	10	1	4,514,226
Education:				
Less than 9 years.....	84	13	3	2,959,807
Some high school.....	88	11	1	3,039,822
High school graduate.....	88	11	1	5,093,778
Some college.....	86	13	1	2,250,349
Four years of college and more.....	86	13	1	2,026,193
Not ascertained.....	82	12	6	8,230
Income:				
Under \$3,000.....	86	13	2	1,304,968
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	86	13	2	1,593,365
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	87	12	2	2,016,131
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	86	13	1	1,587,500
\$10,000 to \$11,999.....	87	12	1	1,570,004
\$12,000 to \$14,999.....	87	12	1	1,839,205
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	87	12	1	1,799,727
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	86	13	1	940,702
\$25,000 or more.....	87	12	1	1,074,675
Not ascertained.....	83	10	3	1,660,739
Age:				
10 to 19 years.....	83	16	1	1,477,445
20 to 24 years.....	84	15	1	1,857,174
25 to 34 years.....	84	15	1	2,975,189
35 to 49 years.....	88	11	1	3,288,509
50 to 64 years.....	90	9	1	3,397,629
65 years or older.....	88	10	2	2,390,388

^a Base on which percents were computed.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 2.12 Respondents reporting whether they have changed their activities because of fear of crime, by demographic characteristics, 13 selected American cities (aggregate), 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1.

Question: "In general, have you limited or changed your activities in the past few years because of crime?"

[Percent]

	Yes	No	No answer	Number of respondents ^a
Thirteen city total.....	49	51	1	15,387,018
Sex:				
Male.....	38	61	1	6,882,142
Female.....	57	43	1	8,504,193
Race:				
White.....	45	54	1	10,872,109
Black and other.....	57	43	1	4,514,226
Education:				
Less than 9 years.....	57	42	1	2,959,807
Some high school.....	51	48	1	3,039,822
High school graduate.....	48	51	1	5,093,778
Some college.....	43	57	0	2,250,349
Four years of college and more.....	39	60	0	2,026,103
Not ascertained.....	42	58	0	8,230
Income:				
Under \$3,000.....	59	41	1	1,304,968
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	56	43	1	1,593,365
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	52	47	1	2,016,131
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	48	52	0	1,587,500
\$10,000 to \$11,999.....	47	53	0	1,570,004
\$12,000 to \$14,999.....	44	56	0	1,839,205
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	45	55	0	1,799,727
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	38	61	0	940,702
\$25,000 or more.....	39	60	1	1,074,675
Not ascertained.....	52	47	1	1,660,739
Age:				
16 to 19 years.....	34	65	1	1,477,445
20 to 24 years.....	40	60	1	1,857,174
25 to 34 years.....	44	56	0	2,975,189
35 to 49 years.....	49	51	1	3,288,509
50 to 64 years.....	56	44	1	3,397,629
65 years or older.....	60	39	1	2,390,388

^a Base on which percents were computed.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 2.13 Attitudes toward causes of high crime rate, by race, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.5. "No opinion" was not presented by race.

Question: "We are interested in who or what is responsible for the high crime rate. Would you place a lot of the blame or not much of the blame for the high crime rate (READ LIST)?"

[Percent]

	Total			Black		White	
	A lot of the blame	Not much of the blame	No opinion	A lot of the blame	Not much of the blame	A lot of the blame	Not much of the blame
On the way the police enforce the law	20	72	8	25	63	19	74
On the social conditions like poverty and unemployment	67	29	4	76	17	65	31
On the leniency of the law	66	27	7	46	42	68	25
On the breakdown of religion and morality in families	58	37	5	55	37	59	37
On the way judges apply the law	59	31	10	45	41	62	29

Source: CBS News, "CBS News/New York Times Poll—Part 11," New York, 1977. (Mimeographed.) P. 8. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.14 Attitudes toward the likelihood of stealing during a blackout near where the respondent lives, by race and region, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.5.

Question: "During last week's electrical blackout in New York City, some people broke-in-to stores and stole things. If there is ever a long power failure near where you live, would you expect there to be stealing there, too, if people got the chance, or would it not be so likely?"

	[Percent]						
	Total	Race		Region			
		Black	White	East	Midwest	South	West
Stealing there too	45	57	43	46	44	45	44
Not so likely	53	41	55	51	54	53	53
No opinion	2	2	2	3	2	2	3

Source: CBS News, "CBS News/New York Times Poll—Part I," New York, 1977. (Mimeographed.) P. 5. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.15 Attitudes toward the reasons people stole during the New York City blackout, by race, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.5.

Question: "There were almost 4,000 people arrested for breaking into neighborhood stores and stealing during the New York City blackout. Do you think those people stole . . . , or is that not a reason?"

Reasons	[Percent]										
	Total			Race							
	Yes	No	No opinion	Black			White				
			Yes	No	No opinion	Yes	No	No opinion	Yes	No	No opinion
Because violence tends to happen during hot summer nights	33	57	10	14	69	17	35	56	9		
Because they are out of work and frustrated	48	43	9	51	30	19	47	45	8		
Because they are poor and needy	16	77	7	24	62	14	15	78	7		
Because they are the kind of people who always steal if they think they can get away with it	66	26	8	53	40	7	67	24	9		
Because it was a chance to get even with store keepers in their area	24	65	11	34	55	11	24	65	11		

Source: CBS News, "CBS News/New York Times Poll—Part I," New York, 1977. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 6, 7. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.16 Attitudes toward the effect of welfare assistance on the crime rate, by race, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.5. Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Question: "Do you think that giving welfare to poor people decreases the crime rate, increases the crime rate, or has no connection with the crime rate?"

	[Percent]		
	Total	Black	White
Decreases it	14	16	14
Increases it	17	17	17
No connection	61	53	62
No opinion	8	13	7

Source: CBS News, "CBS News/New York Times Poll—Part II," New York, 1977. (Micrographed.) P. 10. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.17 Agreement with statements about the best ways to deal with crime, United States, 1972, 1974, and 1976

NOTE: These data are based on three nationwide sample surveys conducted by Gallup for Potomac Associates. Because of the large number of topics covered in the surveys, subsamples were the bases for these data from the 1972, 1974, and 1976 national probability samples, respectively. For public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Now I'd like to get your views about the best ways to deal with some of our domestic problems at home. First, which two or three of the approaches listed on this card do you think would be the best way to reduce crime?"

	[Percent ^a]		
	1972	1974	1976
Putting more policemen on the job to prevent crimes and arrest more criminals	22	29	26
Reforming our courts so that persons charged with crimes can get fairer and speedier justice	37	45	46
Improving conditions in our jails and prisons so that more people convicted of crimes will be rehabilitated and not go back to a life of crime	40	39	28
Really cracking down on criminals by giving them longer prison terms to be served under the toughest possible conditions	35	34	43
Getting parents to exert stricter discipline over their children	48	42	45
Cleaning up social and economic conditions in our slums and ghettos that may breed drug addicts and criminals	61	54	46
Don't know	3	3	3

^aSince multiple replies were called for, these figures total more than 100 percent.

Source: William Watts and Lloyd A. Free, eds., *State of the Nation* (New York: Universe Books, 1973), p. 283; and William Watts and Lloyd A. Free, *State of the Nation III* (Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, D.C. Heath and Company, 1978), p. 185. This material is protected by copyright and is reproduced here by permission of the publisher, D.C. Heath and Company, of Lexington, Massachusetts. All rights reserved. © D.C. Heath and Company, 1978. According to copyright law, the appearance of this work in a government publication does not affect its proprietary nature.

Table 2.18 Perceived major contributors to violence in the country today, United States, 1975

NOTE: The data below refer to the percent of respondents who view each entry as a major contributor to violence. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "What are the major contributors to violence in the country today?"

	[Percent]
Organized crime	75
Radical revolutionary groups	65
Urban guerrilla groups	61
Black militant groups	61
Left-wing radical groups	54
Communists	54
Extreme right-wing militant groups	52
The easy availability of guns	49
Television crime shows	41
Press coverage of violent acts	36
Congress not passing strict gun control laws	35
Citizen vigilante groups who train people to handle guns	35
President not pushing hard for strict gun control laws	29
Television news	27
National Rifle Association	14
Hunters who hunt animals	9

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: Chicago Tribune, Oct. 27, 1975), p. 1. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.19 Reported frequency of viewing television programs involving violence, by race, age, and region, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "How often do you personally view mystery, detective or other TV entertainment shows that have some violence in them—very often, quite often, only now and then or almost never?"

	[Percent]				
	Very often	Quite often	Only now and then	Almost never	Not sure
Total public	16	25	37	21	1
Race:					
White	15	25	37	22	1
Black	30	26	30	13	1
Age:					
18 to 29 years	22	31	33	14	0
30 to 49 years	19	25	39	16	1
50 and older	9	20	39	30	2
Region:					
East	15	22	41	21	1
West	18	26	34	22	0
Midwest	16	23	40	21	0
South	17	28	33	19	3

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Aug. 4, 1977), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.20 Attitudes toward statements about the effects of violence on television, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Now I'd like to get your judgment on the possible effects of the showing of violence on entertainment programs on television. Is it highly likely, possible, or highly unlikely that violence on TV entertainment programs (READ LIST)?"

	[Percent]			
	Highly likely	Possible	Highly unlikely	Not sure
Provides entertainment and relaxation without harmful or bad effects	13	33	46	8
Allows viewers to blow off steam by watching violence thereby decreasing the likelihood of their being violent	8	33	51	8
Supports and strengthens traditional American values	6	19	65	10
Triggers violent acts from people who are maladjusted or mentally unstable	54	35	7	4
Plays a part in making America a violent society	43	37	16	4
Makes people insensitive to real acts of violence that they hear about or see	37	35	20	8

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Aug. 4, 1977), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.21 Attitudes toward violence on television and its relationship to rising crime rate, by parents and nonparents, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "There has been a good deal of discussion lately about television shows that show violence—that is, gunplay, fistfights and the like. Do you think there is a relationship between violence on TV and the rising rate of crime in the United States, or not?"

	[Percent]		
	Yes	No	No opinion
Nationwide	70	26	4
Parents	67	29	4
Parents with children aged:			
3 years or younger	66	28	6
4 to 7 years	62	33	5
8 to 12 years	65	30	5
13 to 17 years	67	29	4
Nonparents	72	23	5

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll*, cited in *Current Opinion*, Vol. V (Williamstown, Mass.: The Roper Public Opinion Research Center, April 1977), p. 44. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.22 Attitudes toward the importance of quality of life issues, United States, 1976

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "As far as you personally are concerned, do you feel (ITEM) is very important in making the quality of life better in this country, only somewhat important, or hardly important at all in making the quality of life better?"

	[Percent]			
	Very important	Only somewhat	Hardly at all	Not sure
Achieving quality education for children	89	9	1	1
Curbing water pollution	79	18	3	0
Conserving energy	78	17	3	2
Protecting privacy of the individual	78	18	3	1
Strictly enforcing safe working conditions	73	22	4	1
Making products and services safer	70	24	4	2
Curbing air pollution	70	24	4	2
Improving quality of products and services	65	30	4	1
Moving easily and freely from place to place	60	28	10	2
Employment opportunities for minorities	55	32	11	2
Curbing noise pollution	54	33	11	2
Having a wide choice of life styles	52	30	15	3

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: Chicago Tribune, Nov. 8, 1976), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.23 Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

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

Most important problem	Percent ^a
High cost of living	32
Unemployment	17
Energy problems	15
International problems, foreign policy	10
Crime and lawlessness	6
Moral decline/lack of religious commitment	4
Dissatisfaction with government	3
Excessive government spending (for social programs)	3
Drug abuse	2
Race relations	2
Poverty	2
All others	17
Can't say	8

^aTotal adds to more than 100 percent because of multiple responses.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll*, cited in *Current Opinion*, Vol. V (Williamstown, Mass.: The Roper Public Opinion Research Center, November 1977), p. 124. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.24 Students responding whether they would report vandalism to the police, United States, 1972 and 1976

NOTE: These data are based on a continuing series of national probability samples of 13-year-old and 17-year-old students conducted by the National Assessment of Educational Progress. The number of cases on which the percents are based was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Assessment of Educational Progress. The data in this table include 17-year-old students only.

Question: "Suppose you saw a stranger slashing the tires of a car. Would you report and describe that person to the police?"

[Percent]		
	1972 (N = 2,189)	1976 (N = 2,489)
Yes	74	67
No	14	10
Undecided	12	22 ^a

^aFigures do not total 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Education Commission of the States, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *Changes in Political Knowledge and Attitudes, 1969-76*, Citizenship/Social Studies Report No. 07-CS-02, National Center for Education Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 20.

Table 2.25 Attitudes toward selected resolutions of the National Women's Conference, United States, 1977-78

NOTE: Information on resolutions not related to criminal justice has been excluded from this table by SOURCEBOOK staff. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "At the official National Women's Conference in Houston, resolutions were passed that (READ LIST). Do you personally agree or disagree with that stand of the Women's Conference in Houston?"

[Percent]			
Resolution	Agree	Disagree	Not sure
Asked for stricter enforcement of laws punishing husbands for wife abuse	84	4	12
Asked for stricter enforcement of laws which ban discrimination against women on the job	73	13	14
Proposed strict enforcement of laws against sex discrimination in education	72	13	15
Favored legalized abortion up to three months pregnancy	42	40	18
Supported measures which ban discrimination against lesbians in jobs, housing and child-custody disputes	40	37	23

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: Chicago Tribune, Feb. 16, 1978), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.26 Attitudes toward legalization of homosexual relations between consenting adults, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Do you think homosexual relations between consenting adults should or should not be legal?"

	[Percent]		
	Should	Should not	No opinion
National	43	43	14
Sex:			
Men	45	43	12
Women	42	43	15
Race:			
White	43	44	13
Nonwhite	43	41	16
Education:			
College	57	35	8
High school	42	44	14
Grade school	21	57	22
Occupation:			
Professional and business	56	37	7
Clerical and sales	43	47	10
Manual workers	45	40	15
Non-labor force	25	57	18
Income:			
\$20,000 and over	52	39	9
\$15,000 to \$19,999	49	37	14
\$10,000 to \$14,999	45	42	13
\$7,000 to \$9,999	37	48	15
\$5,000 to \$6,999	32	53	15
\$3,000 to \$4,999	28	53	19
Under \$3,000	32	51	17
Age:			
Total under 30	57	34	9
18 to 24 years	58	32	10
25 to 29 years	55	36	9
30 to 49 years	47	41	12
50 and older	29	53	18
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	53	32	15
500,000 to 999,999	54	34	12
50,000 to 499,999	42	47	11
2,500 to 49,999	41	45	14
Under 2,500, rural	34	51	15
Region:			
East	49	36	15
Midwest	37	49	14
South	35	51	14
West	56	34	10
Religion:			
Protestant	38	48	14
Catholic	44	41	15
Politics:			
Republican	38	49	13
Democrat	43	46	11
Independent	48	37	15
Marital status:			
Married	41	45	14
Single	57	35	8

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 147 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, October 1977), p. 18. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.27 Attitudes toward equal job rights for homosexuals, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "As you know, there has been considerable discussion in the news lately regarding the rights of homosexual men and women. In general, do you think homosexuals should or should not have equal rights in terms of job opportunities?"

	[Percent]		
	Should	Should not	No opinion
National	56	33	11
Sex:			
Male	54	36	10
Female	58	30	12
Race:			
White	55	34	11
Nonwhite	60	27	13
Education:			
College	64	32	4
High school	59	29	12
Grade school	36	46	18
Occupation:			
Professional and business	64	29	7
Clerical and sales	65	25	10
Manual workers	58	32	10
Non-labor force	42	41	17
Income:			
\$20,000 and over	60	31	9
\$15,000 to \$19,999	59	32	9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	56	34	10
\$7,000 to \$9,999	53	35	12
\$5,000 to \$6,999	57	32	11
\$3,000 to \$4,999	47	37	16
Under \$3,000	52	30	18
Age:			
Total under 30	67	26	7
18 to 24 years	71	24	5
25 to 29 years	60	31	9
30 to 49 years	56	34	10
50 and older	47	37	16
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	65	25	10
500,000 to 999,999	71	23	6
50,000 to 499,999	55	34	11
2,500 to 49,999	51	38	11
Under 2,500, rural	48	39	13
Region:			
East	60	28	12
Midwest	55	33	12
South	48	40	12
West	65	29	6
Religion:			
Protestant	52	36	12
Catholic	59	31	10
Politics:			
Republican	54	38	8
Democrat	55	32	13
Independent	60	31	9
Marital status:			
Married	53	35	12
Single	67	27	6

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 147 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, October 1977), p. 3. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.28 Attitudes toward wiretapping, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1974, 1975, and 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Everything considered, would you say that, in general, you approve or disapprove of wiretapping?"

	[Percent ^a]								
	1974			1975			1977		
	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion
National	16	80	4	16	80	4	18	78	3
Sex:									
Men	21	76	3	22	74	4	23	75	2
Women	13	83	5	12	84	4	14	82	4
Race:									
White	18	78	4	17	80	4	20	78	3
Nonwhite	7	90	3	11	84	5	10	85	5
Education:									
College	20	78	2	23	75	2	21	77	2
High school	16	80	3	14	82	4	19	78	3
Grade school	10	82	8	12	80	8	13	83	4
Occupation:									
Professional and business	17	79	4	20	77	3	20	77	2
White collar	17	79	4	13	85	2	17	79	4
Farmers	10	83	7	13	80	7	17	80	3
Manual	16	80	3	15	80	5	17	79	4
Income:									
\$15,000 and over	22	77	2	17	81	2	23	75	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	17	78	4	20	78	2	16	82	3
\$7,000 to \$9,999	14	84	2	17	78	5	16	82	3
\$5,000 to \$6,999	10	86	4	10	86	4	20	78	2
\$3,000 to \$4,999	17	80	3	13	80	6	15	82	3
\$3,000 and under	8	84	8	14	81	5	10	86	4
Age:									
18 to 20 years	11	86	4	9	88	4	6	91	3
21 to 29 years	15	82	3	16	83	1	13	86	1
30 to 49 years	18	79	2	18	78	4	18	79	3
50 years and older	17	78	6	16	78	6	23	72	5
Region:									
East	18	79	3	18	78	4	21	77	2
Midwest	14	82	4	18	78	3	21	77	2
South	16	80	4	15	80	5	13	82	5
West	23	75	3	11	86	3	18	78	4
Religion:									
Protestant	18	78	4	17	78	5	18	79	3
Catholic	15	82	4	15	83	2	20	77	3
Jewish	11	84	4	13	78	9	20	74	6
None	13	81	6	13	85	2	15	80	5
Politics:									
Republican	22	74	4	22	74	4	11	87	2
Democrat	13	84	3	12	85	3	17	82	1
Independent	18	79	4	18	78	5	25	72	3

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

Table 2.29 Attitudes toward police entry of a house without a search warrant if criminal evidence is suspected, by political philosophy, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.5. The category political philosophy was ascribed on the basis of the respondent's answer to the question: "How would you describe your views on most political matters: liberal, moderate, or conservative?"

Question: "Now, we're interested in what you think should be done . . . if the police suspect that drugs, guns or other criminal evidence is hidden in someone's house, should they be allowed to enter the house without first obtaining a search warrant?"

	[Percent]			
	Total	Liberal	Moderate	Conservative
Yes	22	18	20	25
No	74	80	77	72
No opinion	4	2	3	3

Source: CBS News, "CBS News/New York Times Poll—Part II," New York, 1977. (Mimeographed.) P. 12, Table 24b. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.30 Students' awareness of constitutional rights of arrested persons, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1975 and 1976

NOTE: These data are based on a national probability sample of 2,474 students age 13, and 2,332 students (in school) age 17 conducted by the National Assessment of Educational Progress in 1975 and 1976, respectively. As part of the survey, respondents were presented with the following questions: "Suppose a person has just been arrested because the police have evidence that he has stolen some money. (A) Does the accused person have the right to remain silent when police ask questions about the crime?; (B) Does the accused person have the right to know what he is accused of?; (C) Does the accused person have the right to see a family member before he is jailed?; (D) Does the accused person have the right to have a lawyer represent him?; (E) Does the accused person have the right to go free if he returns the money?"
For definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.
Percents in the table refer to the proportion of students who answered the question correctly.

	Question A		Question B		Question C		Question D		Question E	
	13-year olds	17-year olds	13-year olds	17-year olds	13-year olds	17-year olds	13-year olds	17-year olds	13-year olds	17-year olds
Nationwide.....	91.0	96.5	97.8	98.8	35.2	56.1	98.3	99.3	87.7	92.2
Sex:										
Male.....	93.8	96.0	97.3	98.4	38.1	61.8	98.2	99.1	88.8	94.1
Female.....	88.3	97.0	98.2	99.2	32.5	50.8	98.4	99.6	86.7	90.3
Race:										
Black.....	86.0	94.0	95.7	98.0	32.2	51.5	97.7	99.2	75.8	87.3
White.....	92.3	97.0	98.3	99.0	36.2	57.5	98.7	99.5	89.4	93.2
Parent's Education:										
No high school.....	84.4	93.1	95.3	99.5	33.5	49.2	98.0	98.9	81.7	90.0
Some high school.....	91.6	98.0	98.2	98.5	35.6	51.6	98.5	100.0	87.7	88.8
Graduated high school.....	92.1	95.7	97.1	98.4	35.9	55.6	98.0	99.4	89.6	92.9
Post high school.....	91.3	97.8	98.8	99.4	36.4	59.1	99.1	99.6	90.6	93.9
Size and type of community:										
Low metro.....	85.9	96.2	98.7	97.2	32.0	51.8	99.1	99.6	91.1	90.8
Extreme rural.....	88.0	96.6	97.7	99.6	34.9	60.2	97.5	99.6	84.2	95.1
Small places.....	91.9	96.6	97.7	99.3	35.3	54.0	98.6	99.3	88.6	91.4
Medium city.....	89.4	97.8	97.6	99.6	36.5	58.7	98.4	98.8	82.5	93.2
Main big city.....	91.2	95.5	95.8	99.4	29.8	51.1	95.4	99.4	82.8	89.7
Urban fringe.....	91.8	91.4	98.1	95.5	38.3	60.3	98.1	100.0	89.8	93.1
High metro.....	92.4	97.8	99.0	98.4	35.2	63.1	99.5	99.3	92.6	94.2
Region:										
Southeast.....	91.7	96.7	97.9	99.2	35.8	56.0	98.4	99.0	83.2	91.4
West.....	89.2	97.7	98.6	99.0	34.3	56.4	98.2	99.2	89.2	93.0
Central.....	92.9	96.8	98.3	98.8	37.7	58.8	98.8	99.8	89.4	92.2
Northeast.....	90.5	94.7	96.5	98.4	33.6	52.6	98.0	99.3	88.3	91.8

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Education Commission of the States, National Assessment of Educational Progress.

Table 2.31 Students' awareness of the constitutional rights of arrested persons, by age, United States, 1969, 1975, and 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.24.

Question: "According to the law, are police allowed to keep an arrested person in jail until they collect the evidence against him, however long that takes?"

	[Percent]			
	13-year-olds		17-year-olds	
	1969 (N = 1,879)	1975 (N = 2,500)	1969 (N = 2,073)	1976 (N = 2,614)
Yes.....	41	24	11	9
No ^a	53	73	88	88
Don't know.....	6	3	2 ^b	3

^aCorrect answer.

^bFigures do not total 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Education Commission of the States, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *Changes in Political Knowledge and Attitudes, 1969-76*, Citizenship/Social Studies Report No. 07-CS-02, National Center for Education Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 9, Exhibit 2.

Table 2.32 Attitudes toward detention of a person suspected of a serious crime, by political philosophy, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 2.5 and 2.29. Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Question: "Now, we're interested in what you think should be done . . . if a person is suspected of a serious crime, do you think the police should be allowed to hold him in jail, until they get enough evidence to officially charge him?"

	[Percent]			
	Total	Liberal	Moderate	Conservative
Yes.....	44	43	46	44
No.....	50	55	48	51
No opinion.....	7	3	6	5

Source: CBS News, "CBS News/New York Times Poll—Part II," New York, 1977. (Mimeographed.) P. 12, Table 24a. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.33 Attitudes toward performance of law enforcement officials, by level of government, United States, selected years 1967-77

NOTE: In this table, responses of "excellent" and "pretty good" are included under "positive," and responses of "only fair" and "poor" are included under "negative." For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "How would you rate the job done by law enforcement officials on the local/State/Federal level—excellent, pretty good, only fair, or poor?"

Level of government	[Percent]				
	1967	1970	1973	1975	1977
Local level:					
Positive	64	64	58	57	52
Negative	30	33	39	40	46
Not sure	6	3	3	3	2
State level:					
Positive	62	63	51	51	47
Negative	24	30	40	39	42
Not sure	14	7	9	10	11
Federal level:					
Positive	58	60	42	44	39
Negative	23	30	47	44	49
Not sure	19	10	11	12	12

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, May 12, 1977), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.35 Ratings of local police, by demographic characteristics, 13 selected American cities (aggregate), 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1.

Question: "Would you say, in general, that your local police are doing a good job, an average job, or a poor job?"

	[Percent]						Number of respondents ^a
	Good	Average	Poor	Don't know	No answer		
Thirteen city total.....	40	41	12	7	0	15,386,699	
Sex:							
Male.....	40	41	13	5	0	6,882,142	
Female.....	40	40	11	8	0	8,504,193	
Race:							
White.....	47	37	9	7	0	10,872,109	
Black and other.....	24	50	19	7	0	4,514,226	
Education:							
Less than 9 years.....	46	33	11	11	0	2,959,807	
Some high school.....	37	43	14	6	0	3,039,822	
High school graduate.....	39	42	12	6	0	5,093,778	
Some college.....	38	43	13	6	0	2,250,349	
Four years of college and more.....	39	43	10	7	1	2,026,193	
Not ascertained.....	32	50	10	8	0	8,230	
Income:							
Under \$3,000.....	40	36	14	10	0	1,304,699	
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	41	36	13	9	0	1,593,365	
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	38	40	14	7	1	2,016,131	
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	38	43	13	6	0	1,587,500	
\$10,000 to \$11,999.....	39	43	12	5	0	1,570,004	
\$12,000 to \$14,999.....	41	42	12	5	0	1,839,205	
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	42	42	11	4	0	1,799,727	
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	42	43	9	5	0	940,702	
\$25,000 or more.....	45	41	9	6	0	1,074,675	
Not ascertained.....	36	40	13	11	1	1,660,690	
Age:							
16 to 19 years.....	25	52	18	5	0	1,477,445	
20 to 24 years.....	29	48	16	6	1	1,857,174	
25 to 34 years.....	34	45	15	6	0	2,975,189	
35 to 49 years.....	40	42	13	6	0	3,288,509	
50 to 64 years.....	48	36	9	7	0	3,397,629	
65 years or older.....	53	28	6	11	0	2,390,388	

^a Base on which percents were computed.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 2.34 Respondents rating the FBI "highly favorable," United States, 1965, 1970, 1973, and 1975

NOTE: Ratings were obtained by means of a 10-point attitude scale ranging from maximum approval to maximum disapproval. The respondents were asked to indicate how far up or down the scale they would place the organization being rated. Highly favorable attitudes are considered to be the responses in the top two scale positions. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

	[Percent]
	Highly favorable
1965.....	84
1970.....	71
1973.....	52
1975.....	37

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* cited in *Current Opinion*, Vol. I, pp. 93, 94; Vol. IV, pp. 7, 8 (Williamstown, Mass.: The Roper Public Opinion Research Center). Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.36 Suggested ways in which local police could improve, by race and sex of respondent, 13 selected American cities (aggregate), 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. Because some respondents have suggested more than one improvement, the sums of the columns exceed 100 percent.

Question: "In what ways could they (your local police) improve?"

	[Percent]			
	White		Black and other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
No improvement needed.....	10	16	9	9
Need more policemen.....	25	23	24	22
Patrol or investigate more.....	13	9	17	14
Be more prompt.....	12	13	22	26
Improve training, raise qualifications or pay.....	7	5	8	6
Be more courteous, concerned...	10	8	10	10
Don't discriminate.....	3	2	9	6
Need more traffic control.....	1	1	1	1
Need more policemen in certain areas or at certain times.....	25	23	27	26
Other improvement.....	8	6	6	5
Don't know.....	13	16	11	14
Total number of respondents ^a	4,970,660	5,901,450	1,911,492	2,602,743

^a Base on which percents were computed.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 2.37 Suggested ways in which local police could improve, by age of respondent, 13 selected American cities (aggregate), 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. Because some respondents have suggested more than one improvement, the sums of the columns exceed 100 percent.

Question: "In what ways could they (your local police) improve?"

[Percent]

	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 49 years	50 to 64 years	65 years or older
No improvement needed.....	9	11	11	14	17	20
Need more policemen.....	20	21	23	25	26	24
Patrol or investigate more.....	17	15	14	13	10	6
Be more prompt.....	20	19	19	18	14	9
Improve training, raise qualifications or pay.....	5	6	8	6	5	4
Be more courteous, concerned.....	17	15	15	12	7	4
Don't discriminate.....	7	6	5	3	2	1
Need more traffic control.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Need more policemen in certain areas or at certain times.....	23	23	25	26	26	21
Other improvement.....	5	6	8	7	7	5
Don't know.....	15	14	13	12	14	19
Total number of respondents ^a	1,477,445	1,857,174	2,975,189	3,288,905	3,397,629	2,390,388

^a Base on which percents were computed.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 2.38 Suggested ways in which local police could improve, by education of respondent, 13 selected American cities (aggregate), 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. Because some respondents have suggested more than one improvement, the sums of the columns exceed 100 percent.

Question: "In what ways could they (your local police) improve?"

[Percent]

	Less than 9 years	Some high school	High school graduate	Some college	Four years of college or more	Not ascertained
No improvement needed.....	18	13	14	11	11	14
Need more policemen.....	22	23	25	24	23	30
Patrol or investigate more.....	9	12	12	13	14	16
Be more prompt.....	14	19	17	16	13	10
Improve training, raise qualifications or pay.....	4	5	5	8	10	7
Be more courteous, concerned.....	7	11	11	15	13	6
Don't discriminate.....	3	5	4	4	3	3
Need more traffic control.....	1	1	1	1	2	1
Need more policemen in certain areas or at certain times.....	20	24	26	25	27	20
Other improvement.....	4	6	6	8	10	2
Don't know.....	18	15	13	12	12	7
Total number of respondents ^a	2,959,807	3,039,822	5,093,778	2,250,349	2,026,193	8,230

^a Base on which percents were computed.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 2.39 Suggested ways in which local police could improve, by family income of respondent, 13 selected American cities (aggregate), 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. Because some respondents have suggested more than one improvement, the sums of the columns exceed 100 percent.

Question: "In what ways could they (your local police) improve?"

[Percent]

	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$7,499	\$7,500 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$11,999	\$12,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Not ascertained
No improvement needed.....	15	15	14	14	13	13	14	13	13	14
Need more policemen.....	20	23	25	24	26	25	24	24	25	21
Patrol or investigate more.....	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	12	12	10
Be more prompt.....	18	17	19	17	16	15	15	14	13	18
Improve training, raise qualifications or pay.....	5	5	6	5	6	6	7	6	9	5
Be more courteous, concerned.....	11	11	11	12	12	12	11	12	11	9
Don't discriminate.....	4	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	2	3
Need more traffic control.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Need more policemen in certain areas or at certain times.....	20	20	24	24	26	27	26	28	26	24
Other improvement.....	5	5	5	6	7	8	8	7	9	6
Don't know.....	18	16	14	14	13	13	12	12	13	16
Total number of respondents ^a	1,304,968	1,573,365	2,016,131	1,587,500	1,570,004	1,839,205	1,799,727	940,702	1,074,675	1,660,739

^a Base on which percents were computed.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 2.40 Attitudes toward a policeman striking an adult male citizen, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1975, and 1976

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Are there any situations you can imagine in which you would approve of a policeman striking an adult male citizen?"

[Percent^a]

	1973			1975			1976		
	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure
National	73	25	2	73	23	4	76	20	4
Sex:									
Men	75	22	3	77	20	3	81	17	2
Women	71	28	2	70	26	4	72	22	5
Race:									
White	77	21	2	77	20	3	79	18	3
Nonwhite	42	54	4	46	47	7	48	44	8
Education:									
College	84	14	2	86	13	1	85	13	3
High school	72	27	1	71	26	4	76	20	4
Grade school	58	38	6	58	35	7	62	33	5
Occupation:									
Professional and business	77	21	2	80	17	3	80	16	4
White collar	80	18	2	77	20	3	78	18	5
Farmers	69	22	9	63	27	10	70	28	2
Manual	66	32	2	66	30	4	73	24	3
Income:									
\$15,000 and over	80	19	0	83	15	2	83	14	3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	82	17	2	77	21	2	77	19	4
\$7,000 to \$9,999	70	28	2	71	24	4	76	21	3
\$5,000 to \$6,999	62	36	2	59	36	6	72	25	3
\$3,000 to \$4,999	66	30	5	63	34	3	71	26	3
Under \$3,000	49	46	4	66	27	7	61	32	7
Age:									
18 to 20 years	55	45	0	70	27	2	78	20	1
21 to 29 years	76	22	2	75	22	2	78	20	2
30 to 49 years	76	23	1	79	18	3	79	17	4
50 years and older	70	26	4	68	27	5	73	23	5
Region:									
East	68	31	1	74	24	2	75	22	3
Midwest	73	25	3	75	22	3	78	18	4
South	74	23	3	72	23	5	75	20	5
West	78	21	1	70	26	4	76	22	3
Religion:									
Protestant	74	24	2	73	22	4	77	19	4
Catholic	70	27	2	71	27	2	74	23	3
Jewish	71	26	2	91	4	4	70	30	0
None	69	30	1	76	23	1	82	16	3
Politics:									
Republican	76	22	2	76	19	4	79	17	4
Democrat	67	31	2	67	30	4	72	24	4
Independent	79	19	2	78	19	3	79	17	3

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

Table 2.41 Attitudes toward a policeman striking a citizen who had said vulgar and obscene things to him, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1975, and 1976

NOTE: These data are based on the subsample of respondents who answered "yes" or "not sure" to the question presented in Table 2.40. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Would you approve of a policeman striking a citizen who had said vulgar and obscene things to the policeman?"

[Percent^a]

	1973			1975			1976		
	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure
National	22	76	2	19	77	4	20	78	3
Sex:									
Men	22	76	2	23	74	3	21	77	2
Women	22	76	2	16	80	4	18	78	4
Race:									
White	23	75	1	20	76	4	21	77	3
Nonwhite	12	85	3	11	85	3	9	86	5
Education:									
College	14	84	2	13	85	2	17	81	2
High school	23	76	1	20	76	3	19	78	3
Grade school	40	58	1	30	62	8	27	69	4
Occupation:									
Professional and business	20	78	2	15	82	3	20	77	3
White collar	17	82	1	15	83	2	14	83	2
Farmers	39	57	4	18	73	9	24	70	6
Manual	27	72	1	26	70	4	22	76	2
Income:									
\$15,000 and over	19	80	1	14	84	2	20	78	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	19	79	1	21	78	2	20	77	3
\$7,000 to \$9,999	18	81	1	21	75	4	19	81	0
\$5,000 to \$6,999	25	73	1	23	73	3	19	76	5
\$3,000 to \$4,999	29	70	2	24	69	7	22	76	2
Under \$3,000	36	61	3	24	70	6	19	76	5
Age:									
18 to 20 years	14	86	0	12	88	0	19	81	0
21 to 29 years	10	89	1	7	92	1	10	88	2
30 to 49 years	20	79	1	18	79	3	19	78	3
50 years and older	32	65	3	30	64	6	25	71	4
Region:									
East	16	83	2	20	77	2	19	80	2
Midwest	23	76	1	21	75	4	23	74	3
South	29	69	2	20	77	4	18	78	4
West	20	79	1	11	88	2	14	83	3
Religion:									
Protestant	24	74	2	20	77	3	21	76	3
Catholic	22	77	1	19	76	4	17	80	3
Jewish	10	90	0	9	91	0	22	78	0
None	13	85	2	16	80	3	16	82	2
Politics:									
Republican	23	75	2	22	72	5	24	73	3
Democrat	23	76	1	20	78	3	20	73	2
Independent	20	79	2	18	80	3	18	79	3

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

Table 2.42 Attitudes toward a policeman striking a citizen being questioned in a murder case, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1975, and 1976

NOTE: These data are based on the subsample of respondents who answered "yes" or "not sure" to the question presented in Table 2.40. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Would you approve of a policeman striking a citizen who was being questioned as a suspect in a murder case?"

[Percent*]

	1973			1975			1976		
	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure
National	8	90	1	8	90	2	8	90	2
Sex:									
Men	8	91	1	10	88	2	8	90	1
Women	9	90	1	6	92	2	7	90	2
Race:									
White	8	91	1	8	90	2	7	91	2
Nonwhite	11	88	1	4	93	2	10	89	2
Education:									
College	4	95	1	4	94	2	4	95	1
High school	9	90	1	7	91	2	8	90	2
Grade school	16	82	2	18	78	4	13	82	5
Occupation:									
Professional and business	9	91	1	7	90	3	5	93	2
White collar	6	94	1	4	94	1	5	93	2
Farmers	7	89	4	18	77	4	10	86	4
Manual	10	89	1	9	89	2	11	87	2
Income:									
\$15,000 and over	6	94	1	5	94	1	6	94	1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6	93	1	8	90	2	6	92	2
\$7,000 to \$9,999	12	87	1	8	90	1	8	90	2
\$5,000 to \$6,999	10	89	1	10	90	0	7	90	3
\$3,000 to \$4,999	11	87	2	13	84	3	11	86	3
Under \$3,000	15	84	1	12	86	2	14	83	2
Age:									
18 to 20 years	6	94	0	5	93	2	10	90	0
21 to 29 years	3	96	0	2	97	1	5	93	2
30 to 49 years	7	92	1	6	92	2	7	92	1
50 years and older	13	85	2	13	84	3	9	88	3
Region:									
East	6	93	1	10	88	2	9	91	0
Midwest	8	91	1	8	90	3	10	88	2
South	11	86	2	7	91	2	6	93	2
West	6	94	0	3	97	0	10	90	2
Religion:									
Protestant	9	90	1	8	90	2	7	91	2
Catholic	8	92	1	8	91	2	9	89	2
Jewish	10	90	0	4	96	0	4	96	0
None	2	98	0	6	93	1	8	91	1
Politics:									
Republican	9	90	2	9	89	3	9	89	2
Democrat	10	90	1	9	89	1	10	88	2
Independent	5	94	1	5	92	2	5	94	2

*Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

Table 2.43 Attitudes toward a policeman striking a citizen who was attempting to escape from custody, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1975, and 1976

NOTE: These data are based on the subsample of respondents who answered "yes" or "not sure" to the question in Table 2.40. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Would you approve of a policeman striking a citizen who was attempting to escape from custody?"

[Percent^a]

	1973			1975			1976		
	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure
National	87	12	2	86	11	3	78	18	4
Sex:									
Men	88	10	1	88	10	2	82	16	3
Women	85	13	2	84	12	4	75	20	5
Race:									
White	88	11	1	87	10	3	80	16	4
Nonwhite	72	23	4	71	24	6	56	38	6
Education:									
College	91	9	0	87	10	3	80	16	4
High school	84	13	2	86	11	3	78	19	3
Grade school	84	14	2	81	12	6	73	22	5
Occupation:									
Professional and business	88	10	1	87	9	4	78	19	3
White collar	84	14	2	84	13	3	77	18	5
Farmers	86	14	0	86	14	0	84	14	2
Manual	86	12	2	85	12	3	78	18	4
Income:									
\$15,000 and over	92	8	0	89	9	2	82	15	3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	90	9	1	87	10	3	77	19	4
\$7,000 to \$9,999	82	15	3	82	14	4	79	18	3
\$5,000 to \$6,999	86	12	3	84	15	1	72	22	6
\$3,000 to \$4,999	81	15	3	84	11	5	81	15	3
Under \$3,000	76	22	1	88	7	5	65	28	7
Age:									
18 to 20 years	82	12	0	88	12	0	85	14	1
21 to 29 years	87	11	2	86	11	3	75	21	4
30 to 49 years	87	11	1	86	10	4	79	19	2
50 years and older	85	13	2	86	11	3	78	17	5
Region:									
East	84	14	2	84	14	2	74	24	3
Midwest	87	12	2	87	10	3	80	17	4
South	87	12	2	84	10	6	76	18	6
West	90	9	1	87	10	3	82	14	3
Religion:									
Protestant	86	12	2	85	11	4	78	18	4
Catholic	88	10	2	90	8	2	77	20	3
Jewish	90	10	0	82	14	4	78	18	4
None	87	13	0	84	14	2	81	16	4
Politics:									
Republican	87	11	2	89	7	4	81	15	4
Democrat	86	12	2	82	14	4	76	21	4
Independent	89	10	1	87	10	2	78	18	4

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

Table 2.44 Attitudes toward a policeman striking a citizen who was attacking him with fists, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1975, and 1976

NOTE: These data are based on the subsample of respondents who answered "yes" or "not sure" to the question presented in Table 2.40. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Would you approve of a policeman striking a citizen who was attacking the policeman with his fists?"

[Percent*]

	1973			1975			1976		
	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure
National	97	3	0	98	2	1	94	5	1
Sex:									
Men	96	3	0	98	1	0	95	5	1
Women	97	3	0	97	2	1	94	6	1
Race:									
White	97	2	0	98	1	1	95	4	1
Nonwhite	90	10	0	92	8	0	88	12	1
Education:									
College	98	2	0	99	1	0	94	5	1
High school	97	3	0	97	2	1	95	4	0
Grade school	93	6	1	98	1	1	92	7	1
Occupation:									
Professional and business	97	3	0	98	1	1	94	6	0
White collar	97	3	0	98	1	1	93	6	1
Farmers	89	11	0	100	0	0	94	6	0
Manual	97	3	0	98	2	0	95	4	1
Income:									
\$15,000 and over	97	3	0	99	1	0	95	4	0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	99	1	0	98	1	1	93	6	1
\$7,000 to \$9,999	96	4	0	96	3	1	96	4	0
\$5,000 to \$6,999	98	1	1	100	0	0	94	6	0
\$3,000 to \$4,999	93	6	1	98	2	0	95	4	1
Under \$3,000	93	7	0	97	2	1	91	8	2
Age:									
18 to 20 years	94	6	0	97	3	0	97	1	1
21 to 29 years	98	2	0	99	0	1	93	6	1
30 to 49 years	98	2	0	*99	1	0	96	4	0
50 years and older	95	4	1	97	2	1	93	6	1
Region:									
East	96	4	0	98	2	0	94	5	1
Midwest	98	2	0	98	1	0	94	5	1
South	96	4	0	96	2	2	95	4	0
West	97	3	0	98	1	1	91	8	0
Religion:									
Protestant	96	3	0	97	2	1	94	5	0
Catholic	98	2	0	99	1	0	94	5	0
Jewish	97	3	0	100	0	0	93	7	0
None	96	4	0	98	2	0	94	4	3
Politics:									
Republican	97	3	0	98	2	0	94	6	0
Democrat	96	4	0	98	2	0	94	5	0
Independent	98	2	0	98	1	1	94	4	1

*Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

Table 2.45 Ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of policemen, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

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

	[Percent]					
	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	No opinion
National	8	29	50	9	3	1
Sex:						
Male	8	29	51	8	4	(^a)
Female	9	29	48	10	2	2
Race:						
White	8	30	50	8	3	1
Nonwhite	9	25	44	15	6	1
Education:						
College	8	31	51	8	2	(^a)
High school	8	31	48	9	3	1
Grade school	11	20	50	10	5	4
Occupation:						
Professional and business ..	8	32	50	8	2	(^a)
Clerical and sales	8	37	45	7	3	(^a)
Manual workers	7	30	48	10	5	(^a)
Nonlabor force	12	20	53	8	2	5
Income:						
\$20,000 and over	8	28	50	9	5	(^a)
\$15,000 to \$19,999	6	31	56	6	1	(^a)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	10	33	47	7	3	(^a)
\$7,000 to \$9,999	9	30	45	11	5	(^a)
\$5,000 to \$6,999	10	20	57	11	1	1
\$3,000 to \$4,999	9	29	41	12	6	3
Under \$3,000	7	25	44	11	4	9
Age:						
Total under 30	7	30	48	10	5	(^a)
18 to 24 years	8	31	44	11	6	(^a)
25 to 29 years	4	28	56	8	3	1
30 to 49 years	8	31	48	10	2	1
50 and older	10	26	52	7	3	2
City size:						
1,000,000 and over	10	27	47	9	6	1
500,000 to 999,999	7	24	59	6	4	(^a)
50,000 to 499,999	9	32	47	8	3	1
2,500 to 49,999	11	31	45	6	2	1
Under 2,500, rural	6	28	49	12	3	2
Region:						
East	9	22	57	9	3	(^a)
Midwest	8	31	50	6	3	2
South	8	29	47	12	2	2
West	10	36	41	8	5	(^a)
Religion:						
Protestant	9	28	50	9	3	1
Catholic	9	35	45	8	3	(^a)
Politics:						
Republican	10	30	51	6	2	1
Democrat	7	30	51	9	2	1
Independent	8	27	48	10	6	1

^aLess than 1 percent.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 150 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, January 1978), p. 15. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.46 Attitudes toward discrimination against blacks in protection against crime, the way treated by police, and the way treated if arrested for a crime, by race, United States, 1977

NOTE: The information presented here is part of a larger survey in which respondents were asked about 13 areas in which blacks may be discriminated against. Those areas that relate to criminal justice issues are presented below. For a discussion of public opinion of survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Let me ask you about some specific areas of life in America. For each, tell me if you think blacks are discriminated against in that area or not: . . . the protection they have against crime; the way treated by police; the way treated if arrested for a crime."

[Percent]

	Blacks discriminated against	Blacks not discriminated against	Not sure
Protection against crime:			
Black respondents	61	31	8
White respondents	23	67	10
The way treated by police:			
Black respondents	71	23	6
White respondents	28	60	12
The way treated if arrested for a crime:			
Black respondents	69	23	8
White respondents	28	61	11

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Sept. 12, 1977), p. 3. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.47 Attitudes toward police stopping motorists at random to test for driving while intoxicated, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Do you favor or oppose police stopping motorists at random—that is, making spot checks—to give them a test such as a breath alcohol or coordination test, even though they may not have committed an offense?"

[Percent]			
	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
National	44	51	5
Sex:			
Male	39	58	3
Female	49	45	6
Race:			
White	44	51	5
Nonwhite	45	47	8
Education:			
College	36	61	3
High school	46	50	4
Grade school	53	35	12
Occupation:			
Professional and business	38	58	4
Clerical and sales	49	50	1
Manual workers	42	54	4
Nonlabor force	53	38	9
Income:			
\$20,000 and over	36	61	3
\$15,000 to \$19,999	41	55	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	43	52	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999	57	42	1
\$5,000 to \$6,999	45	51	4
\$3,000 to \$4,999	52	39	9
Under \$3,000	57	29	14
Age:			
Total under 30	37	61	2
18 to 24 years	36	61	3
25 to 29 years	38	61	1
30 to 49 years	44	51	5
50 and older	51	42	7
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	42	52	6
500,000 to 999,999	40	57	3
50,000 to 499,999	41	56	3
2,500 to 49,999	44	49	7
Under 2,500, rural	51	44	5
Region:			
East	46	48	6
Midwest	40	57	3
South	47	47	6
West	43	54	3
Religion:			
Protestant	47	48	5
Catholic	42	53	5
Politics:			
Republican	48	49	3
Democrat	44	51	5
Independent	42	54	4

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 147 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, October 1977), p. 28. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.48 Attitudes toward laws regarding driving while intoxicated, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Do you think there should or should not be stricter laws regarding drinking and driving?"

[Percent]				
	Should	Should not	Same as now	No opinion
National	82	8	8	2
Sex:				
Male	75	11	11	3
Female	88	4	6	2
Race:				
White	82	7	8	3
Nonwhite	82	9	8	1
Education:				
College	80	6	12	2
High school	81	9	7	3
Grade school	89	4	4	3
Occupation:				
Professional and business	77	11	10	2
Clerical and sales	85	5	7	3
Manual workers	83	7	8	2
Nonlabor force	85	5	7	3
Income:				
\$20,000 and over	75	11	12	2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	86	5	8	1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	83	6	7	4
\$7,000 to \$9,999	87	8	3	2
\$5,000 to \$6,999	84	7	6	3
\$3,000 to \$4,999	80	9	8	3
Under \$3,000	92	2	3	3
Age:				
Total under 30	79	10	8	3
18 to 24 years	80	11	8	1
25 to 29 years	77	9	7	7
30 to 49 years	82	8	8	2
50 and older	84	6	8	2
City size:				
1,000,000 and over	82	6	9	3
500,000 to 999,999	85	7	6	2
50,000 to 499,999	80	8	10	2
2,500 to 49,999	80	9	10	1
Under 2,500, rural	83	8	6	3
Region:				
East	82	8	7	3
Midwest	83	7	8	2
South	83	7	7	3
West	79	9	10	2
Religion:				
Protestant	82	7	9	2
Catholic	85	7	6	2
Politics:				
Republican	80	10	8	2
Democrat	84	7	7	2
Independent	80	6	10	4

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 147 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, October 1977), p. 27. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.49 *Attitudes toward the deterrent effect of the law enforcement system, United States, selected years 1967-77*

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "From what you know or have heard, do you feel that our system of law enforcement works to really discourage people from committing crimes, or don't you feel it discourages them much?"

	[Percent]				
	1967	1970	1973	1975	1977
Really discourages crime	26	18	18	20	16
Doesn't discourage crime	56	67	69	67	67
Encourages crime (volunteered)	6	4	4	4	8
Not sure	12	11	9	9	9

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, May 12, 1977), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.50 Confidence in U.S. Supreme Court, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973-77

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "I am 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?"

[Percent^a]

	1973				1974				1975				1976				1977			
	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	32	50	15	3	33	48	14	4	31	46	19	4	35	44	15	6	36	49	11	4
Sex:																				
Men	32	48	18	2	38	43	17	2	33	42	23	2	39	41	16	3	39	47	12	2
Women	31	51	13	4	29	52	12	7	29	50	15	6	32	46	14	8	33	52	10	5
Race:																				
White	32	49	15	4	34	47	14	4	31	46	19	4	36	43	16	5	36	50	11	4
Nonwhite	27	54	16	3	27	52	15	7	27	51	18	5	31	47	13	8	36	47	10	7
Education:																				
College	35	51	13	1	36	52	10	2	36	46	17	1	44	44	10	2	40	50	8	3
High school	30	53	15	2	32	48	16	4	29	48	19	4	34	44	18	4	34	52	11	3
Grade school	29	39	20	12	31	42	17	10	27	43	18	11	27	41	18	15	34	42	16	9
Occupation:																				
Professional and business	34	48	14	4	36	47	12	5	33	48	16	3	41	41	12	5	38	49	9	4
White collar	30	57	12	2	28	59	11	2	30	50	14	5	30	50	16	5	31	58	8	3
Farmers	25	56	14	6	28	45	21	7	20	53	13	13	32	46	16	6	35	41	18	6
Manual	31	48	18	3	34	44	17	5	29	43	23	5	33	43	18	6	36	47	13	4
Income:																				
\$15,000 and over	32	52	15	0	34	52	13	1	31	49	19	1	38	44	16	1	38	51	10	1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	28	54	17	2	36	47	14	4	32	45	20	3	37	48	11	5	39	48	10	3
\$7,000 to \$9,999	36	49	14	1	34	52	11	3	33	46	17	4	41	38	15	6	34	52	9	5
\$5,000 to \$6,999	31	46	17	6	29	50	18	3	31	42	22	5	32	42	20	6	29	48	15	7
\$3,000 to \$4,999	29	48	16	6	34	45	18	3	30	42	21	7	33	42	17	8	33	48	14	4
Under \$3,000	39	41	15	6	28	44	15	12	28	53	11	8	30	42	14	14	30	46	12	12
Age:																				
18 to 20 years	27	66	5	3	45	43	11	2	41	45	12	1	38	47	12	3	39	51	9	2
21 to 29 years	32	54	13	1	35	53	10	2	31	50	17	2	38	48	9	4	36	53	8	2
30 to 49 years	31	52	15	2	34	49	14	3	29	48	19	3	33	46	16	4	33	52	12	4
50 years and older	32	43	18	6	31	44	17	8	31	43	20	7	35	39	18	8	37	46	12	6
Region:																				
East	34	49	13	3	33	52	12	3	33	46	18	2	39	45	13	4	35	53	9	3
Midwest	33	49	14	3	35	50	12	4	33	45	18	5	34	46	15	5	38	48	10	4
South	28	49	18	5	32	43	18	7	26	50	19	6	35	40	16	9	34	49	12	5
West	27	54	18	2	33	45	17	5	32	45	21	3	34	41	21	4	31	48	15	6
Religion:																				
Protestant	31	50	16	4	34	47	14	5	31	46	18	5	35	45	15	6	35	49	12	4
Catholic	33	50	14	4	35	47	14	4	30	48	20	3	35	43	19	4	38	50	10	3
Jewish	40	52	7	0	30	57	7	7	39	48	9	4	67	33	0	0	40	51	6	3
None	28	53	17	2	24	57	17	2	36	39	21	4	39	40	15	7	35	50	11	4
Politics:																				
Republican	34	48	14	4	37	43	17	4	34	42	19	5	35	43	17	4	35	49	12	5
Democrat	31	50	15	3	33	50	12	5	30	49	18	4	39	46	11	4	38	47	11	3
Independent	32	50	16	2	32	49	16	3	30	46	19	5	33	43	16	8	34	53	10	4

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

Table 2.51 Respondents expressing a great deal of confidence in the leadership of government and private organizations, by type of organization, United States, 1966, 1973-77

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

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

[Percent]

Type of organization	1966	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Medicine.....	73	57	50	43	42	43
Higher education.....	61	44	40	36	31	37
The White House.....	(^a)	18	18	13	11	31
U.S. Supreme Court.....	50	33	40	28	22	29
Organized religion.....	41	36	32	32	24	29
The military.....	62	40	33	24	23	27
Television news.....	25	41	31	35	28	28
Executive branch, Federal government.....	41	19	28	13	11	23
Major companies.....	55	29	21	19	16	20
The press.....	29	30	25	26	20	18
State government.....	(^a)	24	(^a)	(^a)	16	18
Local government.....	(^a)	28	(^a)	(^a)	21	18
Congress.....	42	29	18	13	9	17
Organized labor.....	22	20	18	14	10	14
Law firms.....	(^a)	24	18	16	12	14
Advertising agencies.....	21	11	(^a)	7	7	7

^a Did not ask.

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: Chicago Tribune, Mar. 14, 1977), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.52 Perceived accuracy of statements about courts, United States, 1977

NOTE: These results are based on a nationwide survey designed and conducted by Yankelovich, Skelly and White, Inc. for the National Center for State Courts. A total of approximately 1,500 adults (18 years of age and older) comprised the random sample of adults in the United States. Approximately 400 separately selected respondents constituted a supplemental sample of residents in 6 specially selected States; statistical weighting was used to restore the supplemental sample to its proper proportions. The interviews were conducted during the period of October through December 1977.

Question: "Here is a list of statements about the courts. Please tell me whether you think each statement is correct or incorrect."

[Percent]

	Perceived correct	Perceived incorrect	Uncertain
Factually correct statements:			
Everyone accused of a serious crime has the right to be represented in court by a lawyer.....	93	2	5
The highest court in this State has the power to overrule decisions made in lower State courts.....	83	5	12
There are trial courts in every State in this country.....	74	6	20
Factually incorrect statements:			
Every decision made by a State court can be reviewed and reversed by the U.S. Supreme Court.....	72	12	16
The governor of this State must review and approve the decisions of its highest appeals court before it becomes law.....	37	33	30
In a criminal trial, it is up to the person who is accused of the crime to prove his innocence.....	37	56	7
A district attorney's job is to defend an accused criminal who cannot afford a lawyer.....	30	61	9
All courts in this State have juries.....	27	61	12
All judges in this State are appointed for life.....	16	63	21

Source: Yankelovich, Skelly and White, Inc., *The Public Image of Courts: Highlights of a National Survey of the General Public, Judges, Lawyers and Community Leaders* (Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1978), p. 6. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.53 Attitudes toward statements about the legal system, United States, 1973-74

NOTE: These data are from a nationwide survey of the legal needs of the public conducted by the American Bar Foundation for the American Bar Association. Interviews were conducted by the National Opinion Research Center field staff from October 1973 to March 1974. The data are based on a national multistage probability sample of 2,064 persons 18 years of age or older. The response rate in the survey was 77.1 percent. Several statements have been excluded from this table by SOURCEBOOK staff. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Now I am going to read you some statements about lawyers and the legal system in general, and I want you to tell me whether you agree or disagree with each one."

[Percent]

	Agree strongly	Agree slightly	Disagree slightly	Disagree strongly	Don't know ^a	Total
If you, yourself, were accused of a crime, you could expect to get a fair trial	54	31	8	5	3	100
Judges are generally selected from the most able members of the legal profession	34	30	20	12	5	100
Judges are generally honest and fair in deciding each case	38	35	14	8	5	100
Juries are more apt to decide a case on the basis of their own feelings and prejudices than on the evidence presented to them	21	31	23	16	9	100
The legal system favors the rich and powerful over everyone else	33	24	19	20	3	100
The legal system is set up to deal with problems involving large sums of money and not with the kinds of legal problems the ordinary person has	13	18	23	41	6	100

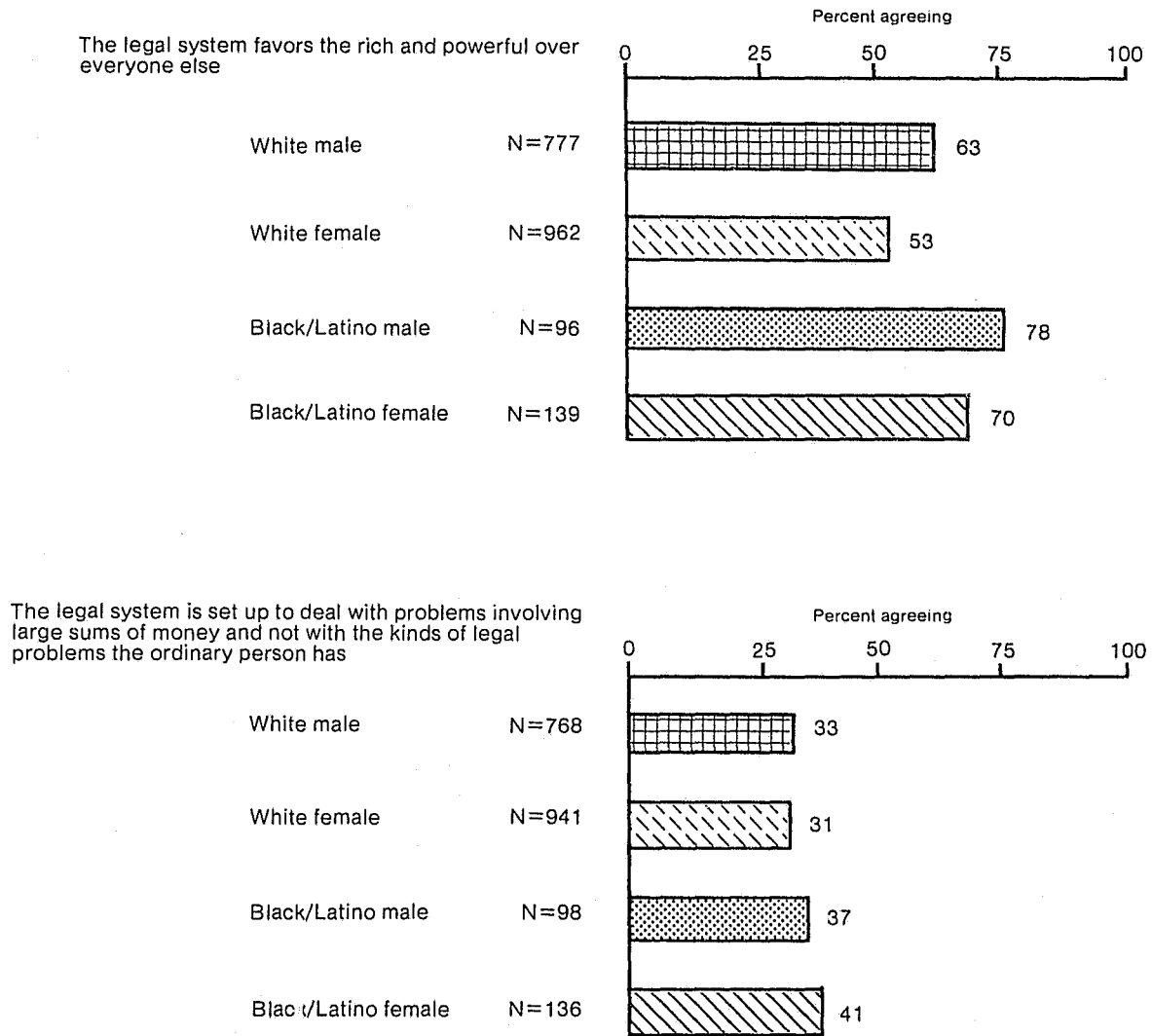
^aThis category includes "don't know," "can't decide," and "no answer"; in no case did "no answer" exceed 1 percent.

Source: Barbara A. Curran, *The Legal Needs of the Public: The Final Report of a National Survey* (Chicago: American Bar Foundation, 1977), p. 255. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.2 Respondents agreeing with statements about the legal system, by race and sex, United States, 1973-74

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.53. Percentages in this figure were provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the American Bar Foundation. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Now I am going to read you some statements about lawyers and the legal system in general, and I want you to tell me whether you agree or disagree with each one."

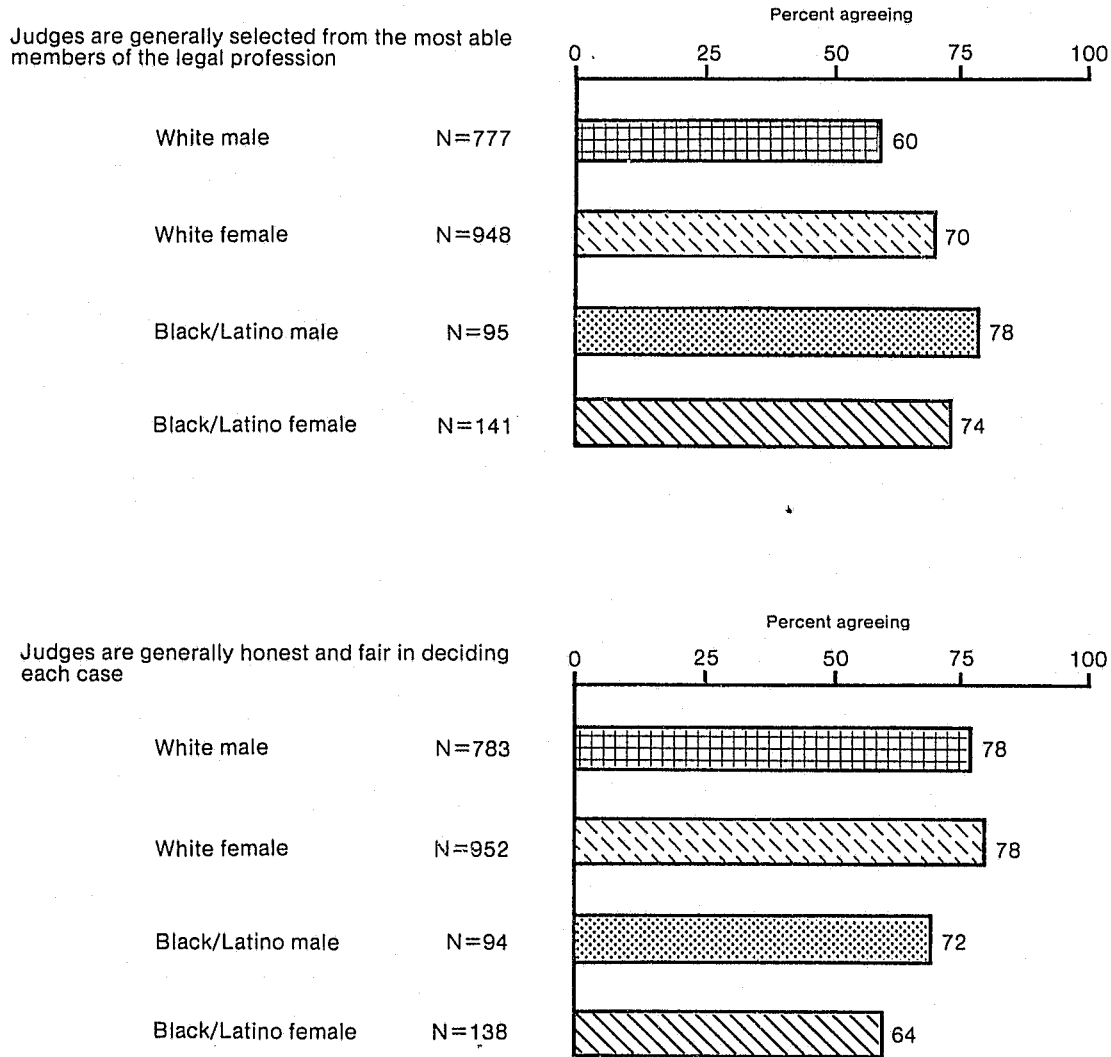


Source: Barbara A. Curran, *The Legal Needs of the Public: The Final Report of a National Survey* (Chicago: American Bar Foundation, 1977), p. 252. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.3 Respondents agreeing with statements about judges, by race and sex, United States, 1973-74

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.53. Percentages in this figure were provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the American Bar Foundation. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Now I am going to read you some statements about lawyers and the legal system in general, and I want you to tell me whether you agree or disagree with each one."

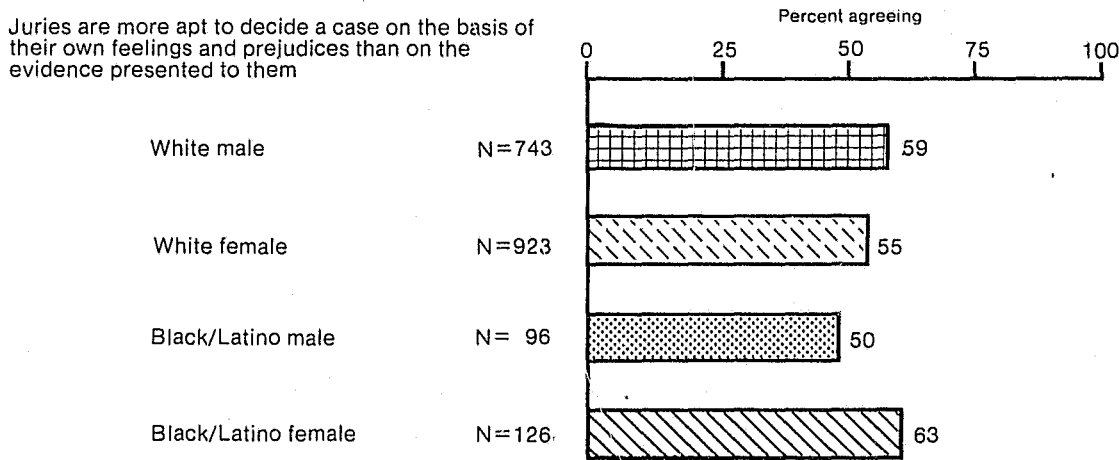
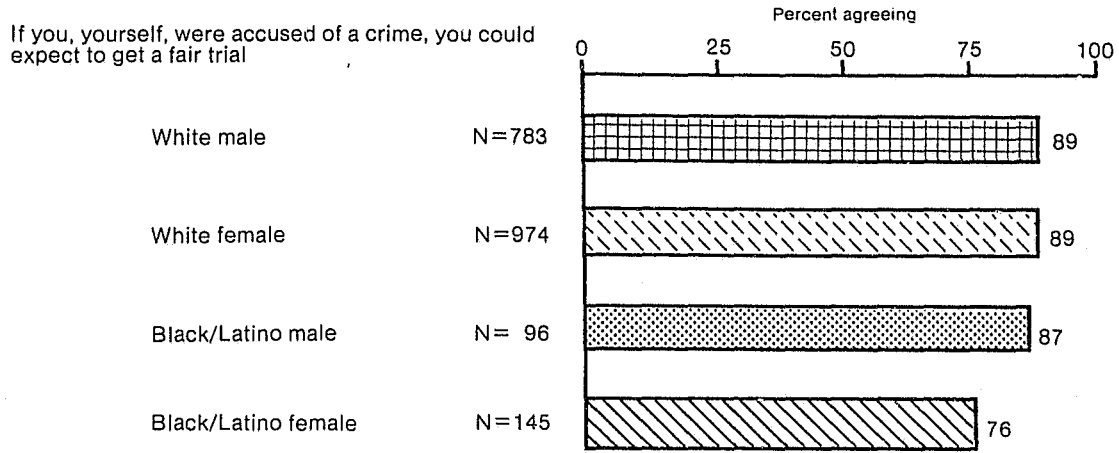


Source: Barbara A. Curran, *The Legal Needs of the Public: The Final Report of a National Survey* (Chicago: American Bar Foundation, 1977), p. 251. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.4 Respondents agreeing with statements about the fairness of trials, by race and sex, United States, 1973-74

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.53. Percentages in this figure were provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the American Bar Foundation. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Now I am going to read you some statements about lawyers and the legal system in general, and I want you to tell me whether you agree or disagree with each one."



Source: Barbara A. Curran, *The Legal Needs of the Public: The Final Report of a National Survey* (Chicago: American Bar Foundation, 1977), p. 251. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.54 Attitudes toward statements about lawyers and the legal profession, United States, 1973-74

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.53. Several statements have been excluded from this table by SOURCEBOOK staff. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Now I am going to read you some statements about lawyers and the legal system in general, and I want you to tell me whether you agree or disagree with each one."

[Percent]

	Agree strongly	Agree slightly	Disagree slightly	Disagree strongly	Don't know ^a	Total
Most people who go to lawyers are trouble-makers	4	6	18	71	2	100
A person should not call upon a lawyer until he has exhausted every other possible way of solving his problem	27	16	23	32	3	100
A lot of people do not go to lawyers because they have no way of knowing which lawyer is competent to handle their particular problem	49	30	10	6	5	100
Lawyers work harder at getting clients than in serving them	12	17	35	26	10	100
Lawyers needlessly complicate clients' problems	7	21	34	30	8	100
Lawyers try hard to solve their clients' problems without having to go to court	47	35	9	4	6	100
Most lawyers' work consists of helping clients arrange their affairs so as to avoid future problems and disagreements	40	35	13	5	7	100
Lawyers don't really try to understand what their clients want	6	13	30	46	5	100
Lawyers do not care whether their clients fully understand what needs to be done and why	10	23	34	27	6	100
Lawyers are generally not very good at keeping their clients informed of progress on their cases	15	29	28	16	13	100
Most lawyers charge more for their services than they are worth	33	29	20	10	8	100
There are many things that lawyers handle—for example, tax matters or estate planning—that can be done as well and less expensively by nonlawyers—like tax accountants, trust officers of banks, and insurance agents	46	31	9	7	8	100
Most lawyers would engage in unethical or illegal activities to help a client in an important case	13	23	26	31	7	100
Lawyers are not concerned about doing anything about the bad apples in the legal profession	16	22	29	24	9	100

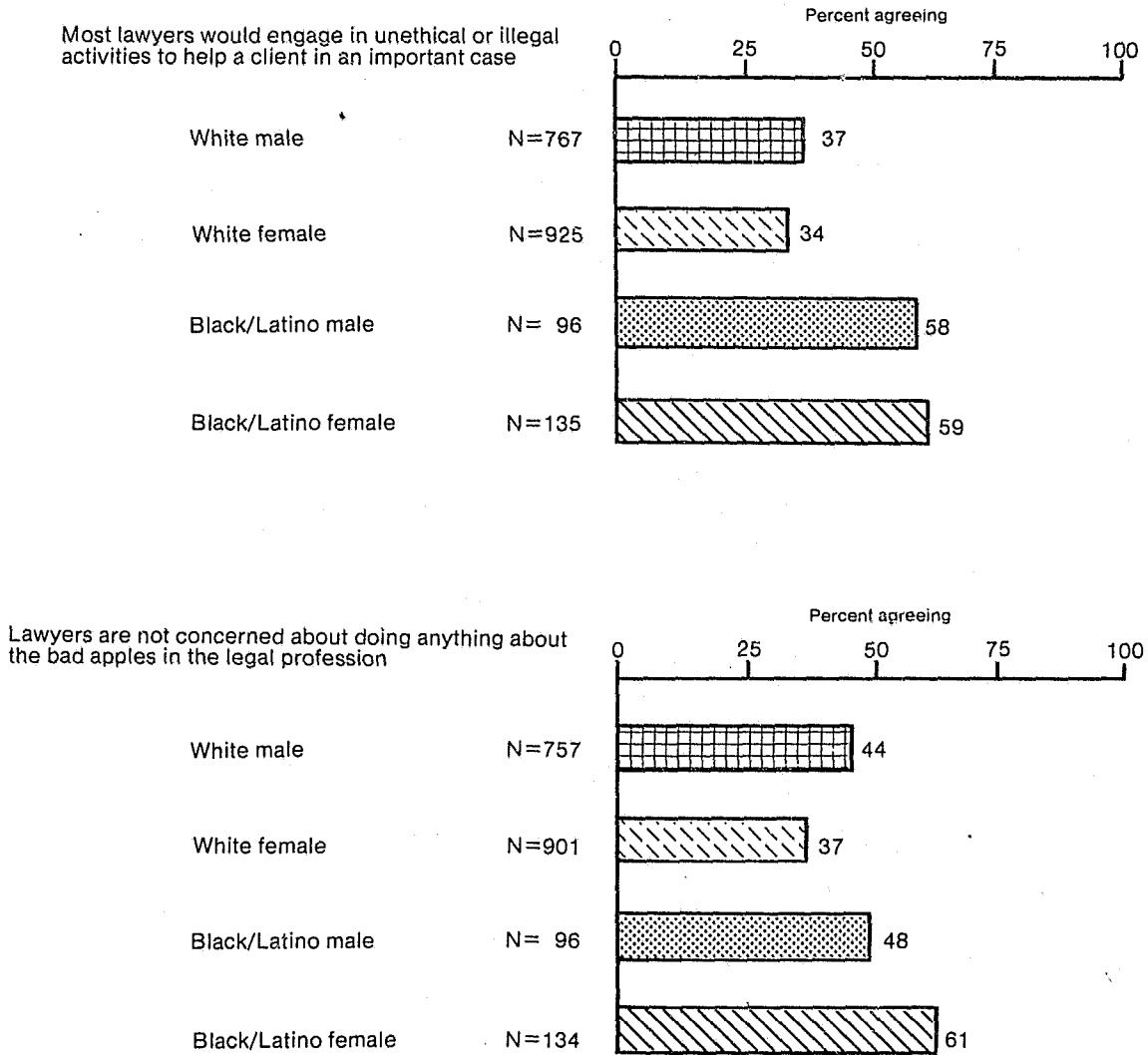
^aThis category includes "don't know," "can't decide," and "no answer"; in no case did "no answer" exceed 1 percent.

Source: Barbara A. Curran, *The Legal Needs of the Public: The Final Report of a National Survey* (Chicago: American Bar Foundation, 1977), pp. 254, 255. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.5 Respondents agreeing with statements about lawyers' ethics, by race and sex, United States, 1973-74

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.53. Percentages in this figure were provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the American Bar Foundation. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Now I am going to read you some statements about lawyers and the legal system in general, and I want you to tell me whether you agree or disagree with each one."



Source: Barbara A. Curran, *The Legal Needs of the Public: The Final Report of a National Survey* (Chicago: American Bar Foundation, 1977), p. 249. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.55 Ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of lawyers, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

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

	[Percent]					
	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low*	No opinion
National	5	21	44	18	8	4
Sex:						
Male	5	21	39	23	10	2
Female	5	21	48	14	7	5
Race:						
White	5	21	44	18	9	3
Nonwhite	9	17	40	22	3	9
Education:						
College	4	23	45	18	8	2
High school	5	22	45	18	7	3
Grade school	8	12	39	21	11	9
Occupation:						
Professional and business ..	6	22	43	15	11	3
Clerical and sales	1	20	46	24	9	(*)
Manual workers	4	21	44	21	6	4
Nonlabor force	5	20	42	17	10	6
Income:						
\$20,000 and over	4	20	45	18	10	3
\$15,000 to \$19,999	6	23	43	16	10	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5	21	45	18	8	3
\$ 7,000 to \$9,999	2	24	46	17	8	3
\$ 5,000 to \$6,999	6	17	41	23	8	5
\$ 3,000 to \$4,999	8	21	39	19	7	6
Under \$3,000	7	20	42	22	2	7
Age:						
Total under 30	6	28	43	17	4	2
18 to 24 years	5	33	39	18	3	2
25 to 29 years	8	22	49	14	7	(*)
30 to 49 years	5	19	45	21	7	3
50 and older	4	17	43	18	12	6
City size:						
1,000,000 and over	4	20	45	21	7	3
500,000 to 999,999	3	18	50	16	8	5
50,000 to 499,999	6	19	42	19	10	4
2,500 to 49,999	5	25	46	13	6	5
Under 2,500, rural	6	22	40	21	8	3
Region:						
East	3	23	45	18	6	5
Midwest	5	21	39	22	11	2
South	7	21	42	18	8	4
West	5	17	50	15	10	3
Religion:						
Protestant	6	20	43	19	8	4
Catholic	4	22	48	15	8	3
Politics:						
Republican	5	19	47	18	8	3
Democrat	4	22	44	19	7	4
Independent	6	22	40	19	10	3

*Less than 1 percent.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 150 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, January 1978), p. 17. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.56 Attitudes toward severity of courts in dealing with criminals, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972-77

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "In general, do you think the courts in this area deal too harshly or not harshly enough with criminals?"

[Percent^a]

	1972				1973				1974				1975				1976				1977			
	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
National	6	66	16	11	5	73	13	9	6	78	10	7	4	79	10	7	3	81	10	6	3	83	8	6
Sex:																								
Men	7	67	18	9	6	74	12	8	6	78	9	6	4	80	8	17	3	82	10	5	4	83	9	4
Women	6	65	15	13	4	72	14	10	5	77	10	8	4	78	11	7	3	80	10	7	3	83	8	6
Race:																								
White	4	69	16	10	3	74	14	9	5	79	10	6	3	80	10	7	3	82	10	6	3	84	8	5
Nonwhite	17	51	19	12	17	65	9	9	10	72	7	11	14	69	9	8	9	76	7	8	7	80	7	6
Education:																								
College	9	59	19	14	5	66	15	14	6	74	11	10	4	74	12	10	4	76	11	8	4	78	11	8
High school	6	69	16	10	4	76	13	7	6	79	8	6	5	80	9	6	3	84	9	4	3	87	7	4
Grade school	5	71	15	9	4	77	10	9	5	81	11	4	3	84	8	5	2	82	9	7	5	82	7	6
Occupation:																								
Professional and business	6	63	17	13	5	73	12	10	7	74	10	9	3	79	11	8	4	80	11	6	4	81	10	6
White collar	6	71	11	11	2	68	16	14	5	79	9	7	4	78	11	7	2	81	10	6	1	89	6	4
Farmers	8	66	24	2	0	75	19	6	20	67	7	7	0	90	7	3	2	86	7	4	0	89	11	0
Manual	7	67	17	9	6	75	12	7	4	70	10	5	5	80	8	6	3	82	9	6	4	83	7	6
Income:																								
\$15,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	74	14	8	4	74	7	5	4	82	9	5	3	84	10	4	1	87	8	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	79	12	7	4	81	9	6	3	81	8	8	2	82	18	8	4	86	7	4
\$7,000 to \$9,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	70	11	11	4	76	10	9	7	76	10	6	4	80	10	6	4	79	9	8
\$5,000 to \$6,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	72	8	10	3	84	10	3	4	73	14	9	5	78	12	5	3	82	10	5
\$3,000 to \$4,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	73	14	8	13	70	10	6	3	80	9	8	2	80	12	6	9	75	8	8
Under \$3,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	69	17	9	14	62	15	9	5	74	12	8	4	76	9	11	6	80	6	9
Age:																								
18 to 20 years	22	35	27	16	13	60	14	13	17	54	21	8	9	65	16	10	11	76	11	3	8	82	9	2
21 to 29 years	13	52	21	14	8	61	18	13	7	71	12	10	8	71	11	10	6	70	14	10	7	75	10	8
30 to 49 years	4	72	14	10	5	78	11	7	6	78	8	8	4	80	10	6	2	84	9	5	2	84	9	5
50 years and older	4	72	16	9	2	76	13	9	3	84	9	4	1	85	8	6	2	86	8	5	2	86	6	5
Region:																								
East	5	73	13	10	4	71	13	13	5	79	8	8	5	81	8	7	3	83	9	5	5	82	5	8
Midwest	6	65	18	11	3	77	13	7	7	80	8	6	4	80	11	5	3	81	11	5	3	81	9	7
South	9	61	19	11	6	73	14	8	3	80	10	6	4	81	8	7	2	81	10	7	3	84	9	4
West	9	64	16	11	5	70	11	14	13	65	14	8	5	70	13	13	5	77	10	8	3	84	8	5
Religion:																								
Protestant	6	68	16	11	4	76	13	8	5	81	8	6	4	81	9	6	2	83	9	5	3	84	8	5
Catholic	5	68	18	8	5	73	14	8	4	78	11	7	3	82	10	6	4	79	10	7	5	85	6	4
Jewish	6	68	7	18	5	69	10	17	22	55	14	10	0	78	13	9	0	89	4	7	0	89	6	6
None	23	46	14	17	7	53	16	24	10	58	16	16	8	61	14	16	6	70	14	10	2	72	14	12
Politics:																								
Republican	3	78	14	5	3	77	13	7	2	83	9	5	2	84	6	7	1	85	9	4	2	84	9	4
Democrat	7	64	18	11	6	73	12	9	6	76	11	7	5	80	10	5	3	83	8	5	2	88	6	3
Independent	9	63	15	14	4	73	15	8	7	77	9	7	4	76	11	9	5	76	12	7	5	76	10	9

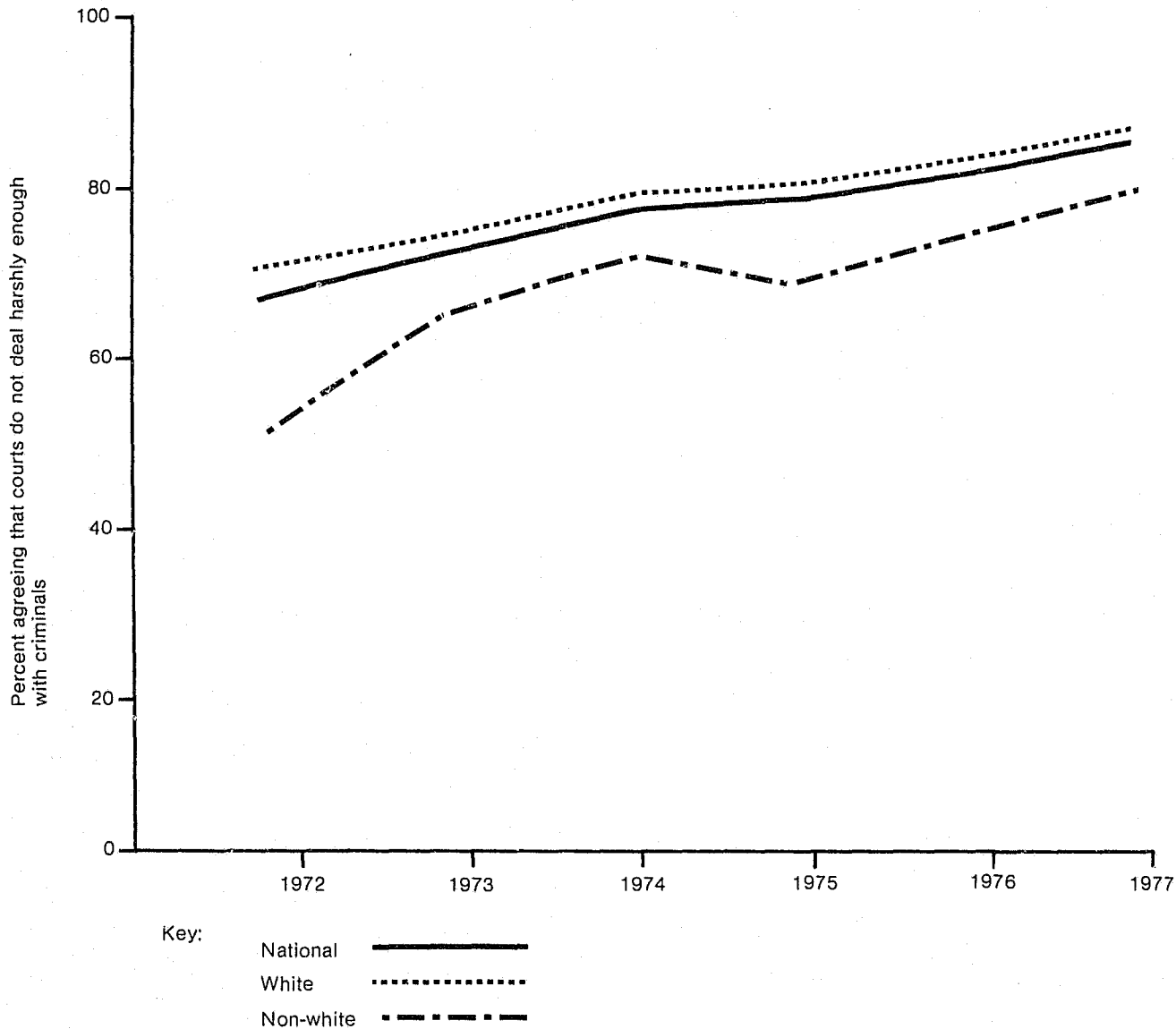
^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

Figure 2.6 Respondents agreeing that courts do not deal harshly enough with criminals, by race, United States, 1972-77

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "In general, do you think the courts in this area deal too harshly or not harshly enough with criminals?"



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

Table 2.57 Attitudes toward the severity of courts in dealing with criminals, United States, selected years 1967-77

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Generally, do you feel the courts have been too lenient (too easy) in dealing with criminals, too severe, or do you feel they have treated criminals fairly?"

	[Percent]				
	1967	1970	1973	1975	1977
Too lenient	49	64	65	69	74
Too severe	1	3	2	2	1
Fair	15	19	17	17	12
It varies (volunteered)	29	9	13	9	9
Not sure	6	5	3	3	4

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, May 12, 1977), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.58 Attitudes toward legislatures setting exact sentences for particular crimes, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.52.

Question: "Please indicate the degree to which you support the following suggestion: Legislatures should set exact sentences for particular crimes."

	[Percent]
Support strongly	27
Support moderately	17
Support somewhat	19
Support slightly	17
No support	17
Uncertain/no answer	3

Source: Yankelovich, Skelly and White, Inc., *The Public Image of Courts: Highlights of a National Survey of the General Public, Judges, Lawyers and Community Leaders* (Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1978), p. 40, Table IV.16. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.59 Attitudes toward judges' sentencing power, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.52.

Question: "In general, do you feel that judges should: be required to give the same sentence for a particular crime, regardless of the circumstances of the case; have limited power to make sentences 'tougher' or 'lighter' depending on the circumstances of the case; [or] have a great deal of power to make sentences 'tougher' or 'lighter' depending on the circumstances of the case?"

	[Percent]
Have limited power depending on circumstances of case	54
Have a great deal of power depending on circumstances of case	28
Be required to give the same sentence regardless of the circumstances of the case	11
Uncertain/no answer	7

Source: Yankelovich, Skelly and White, Inc., *The Public Image of Courts: Highlights of a National Survey of the General Public, Judges, Lawyers and Community Leaders* (Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1978), p. 39. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.60 Attitudes toward reasons of judges for releasing rape defendants, by sex, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Recently, in two court cases in Wisconsin and California, judges have ruled in rape cases that defendants charged with rape should be let off because, by the way women dress and act these days, they often provoke men to commit sexual acts. In Wisconsin, a judge let go a 15-year-old boy accused of raping a girl in a high school, saying the boy was reacting 'normally' to prevalent sexual permissiveness and women's provocative clothing. In California, in the case of a man accused of raping a woman hitchhiker, the judge commented that women hitchhiking are looking for trouble and that it would not be unreasonable for the man who picked up a woman hitchhiker to assume the woman would consent to sexual relations. In general, do you think the Wisconsin and California judges were right or wrong?"

	[Percent]		
	Right	Wrong	Not sure
Total public	16	71	13
Men	16	72	12
Women	16	70	14

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 24, 1977), pp. 1, 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.61 Attitudes toward statements about rape, by sex, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8. Rulings of judges in Wisconsin and California rape cases are described in the question presented in Table 2.60. One statement has been excluded from this table by SOURCEBOOK staff because it was ambiguously worded.

Question: "Now let me read you some statements about rape cases. For each, tell me if you tend to agree or disagree."

[Percent]

	Agree			Disagree			Not sure		
	Total public	Men	Women	Total public	Men	Women	Total public	Men	Women
The rape of any woman is a violent crime and cannot be justified by suggesting that women who are raped brought it on with the way they dress	72	72	73	21	22	20	7	6	7
The attitude of male judges who let off men charged with rape on the grounds that women spur the men on to rape them indicates that those judges have a deep bias and prejudice against women	57	50	63	27	33	21	16	17	16
Judges like those who ruled on the rape cases in Wisconsin and California should be made to resign or be removed from office	51	47	55	28	32	24	21	21	21
Any woman who hitchhikes alone can expect to run the risk of having a man driving a car try to have sex with her or even rape her	79	80	79	17	17	16	4	3	5
Some women carry on sexually, then get scared and unfairly call it rape	68	72	64	18	15	20	14	13	16
With women appearing in ads in newspapers only scantily clad, with stories about prostitutes in the papers and on TV, with bars that have nude dancing, and women dressing in revealing clothing, it is no wonder that men think women want to carry on sexually	49	48	50	45	46	45	6	6	5
In many cases of rape, it was probably the woman who led the man on in the first place	24	27	21	64	58	69	12	15	10

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 24, 1977), pp. 2, 3. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.62 Attitudes toward performance of juvenile courts, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1976

NOTE: This survey was conducted by Gallup for the Institute for Development of Educational Activities, Inc., an affiliate of the Charles F. Kettering Foundation (CFK, Ltd.). For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "In your opinion, how good a job do the juvenile courts do here in dealing with young people who violate the law—an excellent job, a fair job, or a poor job?"

	[Percent]			
	Excellent job	Fair job	Poor job	Don't know/ no answer
National.....	6	37	41	16
Sex:				
Men.....	5	37	46	12
Women.....	7	37	36	20
Race:				
White.....	6	36	40	18
Nonwhite.....	8	40	43	9
Education:				
Grade school.....	10	29	45	16
High school.....	6	39	39	16
College.....	4	38	41	17
Age:				
18 to 29 years.....	4	45	39	12
30 to 49 years.....	6	35	41	18
50 years and over.....	7	32	42	19
Community size:				
1 million and over.....	8	29	53	10
500,000 to 999,999.....	6	39	40	15
50,000 to 499,999.....	5	39	39	17
2,500 to 49,999.....	7	43	31	19
Under 2,500.....	5	35	41	19
Region:				
East.....	6	30	54	10
Midwest.....	8	45	33	14
South.....	5	42	31	22
West.....	4	27	48	21

Source: George H. Gallup, "Eighth Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* 58 (October 1976), pp. 197, 198. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.63 Attitudes toward handling of juvenile offenders, by political philosophy, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Table 2.5 and 2.29. Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Question: "There are now different laws for handling juveniles who commit crimes and adults who commit crimes. Some people want to change this. Do you think that juveniles of, say, age 15 or 16 who commit a crime should (READ LIST)?"

	[Percent]			
	Total	Liberal	Moderate	Conservative
Be tried in the same court as adult offenders or in juvenile court:				
Same.....	40	36	42	42
Juvenile.....	51	53	50	53
No opinion.....	9	11	8	6
Go to the same prison as adults or to separate prisons:				
Same.....	11	8	12	8
Separate.....	86	90	86	89
No opinion.....	3	1	2	3
Be given lighter prison sentences than adults or the same sentences:				
Lighter.....	44	46	43	47
Same.....	42	41	43	42
No opinion.....	14	13	14	11
Have their names kept out of the newspapers, or have their names made public:				
Out of papers.....	38	45	39	36
Made public.....	54	50	53	58
No opinion.....	8	4	9	5

Source: CBS News, "CBS News/New York Times Poll—Part II," New York, 1977. (Mimeographed.) P. 11. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.64 Juvenile and family court officials agreeing with statements about restitution by juvenile offenders, by court use of restitution, United States, 1977

NOTE: Results of this survey are based on a systematic random sampling of 197 juvenile courts selected from all courts on the mailing list of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. Completed questionnaires were obtained from a total of 133 courts for a response rate of 68 percent. The use of restitution dispositions was found in 86 percent of the courts (designated restitution courts), most commonly for cases involving property loss and less frequently for those involving attacks on the person. For survey purposes, restitution was defined as "any type of monetary or non-monetary payment that the youth is asked to make directly to the victim or indirectly through 'community services' or other similar activities" (Source, p. 46).

	[Percent]	
	Restitution court (N = 114)	Non-restitution court (N = 19)
Restitution reduces recidivism among property offenders	87	72
Restitution reduces recidivism among offenders who have committed personal offenses	61	56
Restitution to victims of property offenses increases victim satisfaction	99	84
Restitution to victims of personal offenses increases victim satisfaction	88	77
Restitution would increase the victim's fear of future offenses	18	16
Restitution would increase the offender's sympathy (or empathy) with the victim	47	18
Restitution would encourage future offenses because it is an easy sentence	7	22
Restitution requirements would make victims less satisfied with the criminal justice system because they seldom receive the full amount they were supposed to receive	21	47
Restitution for juvenile offenders would enjoy widespread support from the community	96	83
Restitution for juvenile offenders would enjoy widespread support from the police	90	79
Restitution for juvenile offenders would enjoy widespread support from juvenile court judges	91	63

Source: Peter R. Schneider, Anne L. Schneider, Paul D. Reiter, and Colleen M. Cleary, "Restitution Requirements for Juvenile Offenders: A Survey of the Practices in American Juvenile Courts," *Juvenile Justice* 28 (November 1977), p. 51. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.65 Attitudes toward capital punishment, United States, selected years 1965-77

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Do you believe in capital punishment (death penalty) or are you opposed?"

	[Percent]		
	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
1977	67	25	8
1973	59	31	10
1970	47	42	11
1969	48	38	14
1965	38	47	15

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: Chicago Tribune, Feb. 7, 1977), p. 1. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.66 Attitudes toward capital punishment, by political philosophy, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 2.5 and 2.29.

Question: "Are there any crimes for which you think the death penalty is justified?"

	[Percent]			
	Total	Liberal	Moderate	Conservative
Yes	73	72	72	78
No	22	26	24	17
No opinion	5	2	4	5

Source: CBS News, "CBS News/New York Times Poll—Part II," New York, 1977. (Mimeographed.) P. 6, Table 18. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.67 Attitudes toward capital punishment for persons convicted of murder, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972-77

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

	[Percent ^a]																	
	1972 ^b			1973 ^b			1974			1975			1976			1977		
	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	53	39	8	60	35	5	63	32	5	60	33	7	66	30	5	67	26	6
Sex:																		
Men	61	34	5	68	29	4	68	29	3	67	27	6	73	24	3	75	22	3
Women	45	44	11	54	40	6	59	35	7	54	38	8	60	34	6	61	30	9
Race:																		
White	58	35	7	64	32	5	66	29	5	63	30	6	68	28	5	70	24	6
Nonwhite	29	62	10	36	57	8	38	54	8	33	57	10	44	51	4	46	47	8
Education:																		
College	54	40	6	57	39	4	58	38	4	58	37	4	63	33	3	66	29	6
High school	53	38	8	61	34	5	66	28	6	60	33	7	68	27	4	69	24	7
Grade school	51	40	9	63	30	7	64	30	6	62	28	11	61	30	8	65	29	6
Occupation:																		
Professional and business	53	40	7	60	34	5	58	35	7	60	34	6	63	33	5	63	29	8
White collar	51	39	10	56	39	5	69	27	4	60	34	6	66	27	7	64	26	9
Farmers	60	34	6	69	29	3	76	24	0	60	33	17	70	20	10	74	20	6
Manual	53	40	8	61	34	5	64	32	4	60	33	7	68	29	3	71	25	4
Income:																		
\$15,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	65	31	4	69	27	4	62	33	5	74	23	3	71	24	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	NA	NA	NA	67	29	4	66	30	4	67	28	5	68	26	5	67	27	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999	NA	NA	NA	58	39	2	60	34	6	61	32	7	61	35	4	70	22	7
\$5,000 to \$6,999	NA	NA	NA	54	41	5	60	33	6	58	35	6	54	40	6	65	28	7
\$3,000 to \$4,999	NA	NA	NA	58	36	6	58	39	3	54	35	11	59	36	5	56	37	7
Under \$3,000	NA	NA	NA	46	47	7	54	40	6	42	47	11	51	43	6	58	35	7
Age:																		
18 to 20 years	40	56	5	47	50	3	55	43	2	53	42	5	55	42	3	69	30	2
21 to 29 years	46	48	6	48	48	4	58	39	3	53	40	7	58	38	4	63	31	6
30 to 49 years	56	37	7	63	32	5	65	31	4	62	33	5	69	27	4	66	27	7
50 years and older	56	34	10	66	28	6	66	27	8	64	28	8	68	26	6	70	23	7
Region:																		
East	64	30	6	61	35	3	66	29	4	66	30	4	70	26	4	64	31	6
Midwest	62	32	6	59	35	6	61	34	5	59	34	7	68	28	4	69	24	7
South	40	51	9	59	36	4	61	33	6	56	35	10	60	33	7	63	29	8
West	49	42	9	63	32	5	67	28	5	61	34	5	62	34	4	75	22	2
Religion:																		
Protestant	50	42	9	62	33	5	63	32	5	59	33	8	65	30	5	67	26	7
Catholic	60	34	6	64	32	4	71	25	4	67	30	3	69	27	4	70	25	5
Jewish	65	26	9	62	33	5	39	52	9	61	39	0	74	26	0	66	26	9
None	47	49	4	36	58	7	43	50	7	50	42	7	55	41	4	64	34	2
Politics:																		
Republican	63	31	6	71	25	4	73	22	5	67	26	7	73	23	4	74	21	6
Democrat	50	40	10	55	40	5	59	36	5	57	36	6	65	30	5	67	27	6
Independent	50	44	6	59	36	5	62	33	5	59	34	7	62	34	4	64	29	7

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

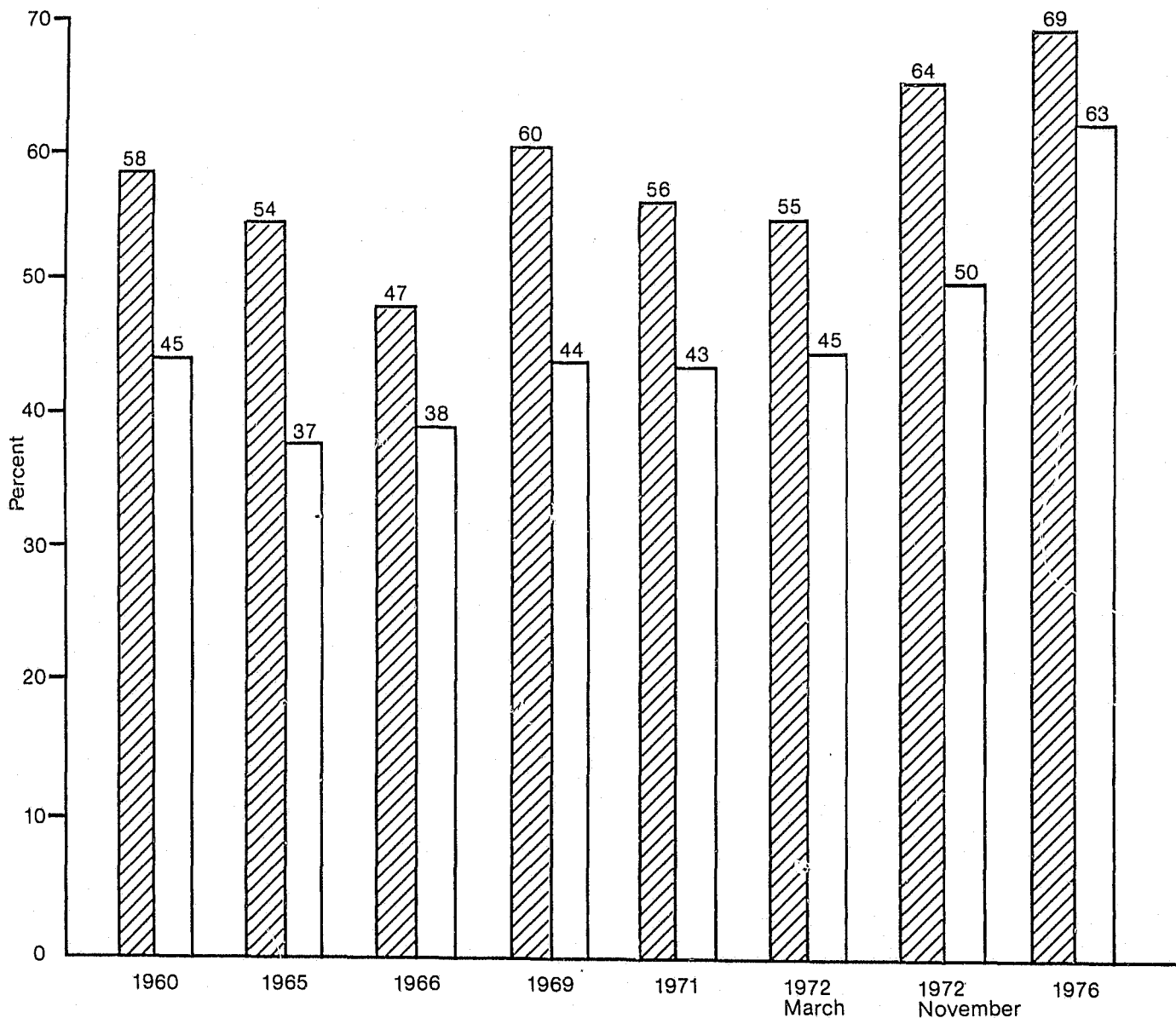
^bThe question in 1972 and 1973 was: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"



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

Figure 2.7 Respondents favoring capital punishment for persons convicted of murder, by sex, United States, selected years 1960-76

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"



Key:  Male
 Female

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* cited in *Public Opinion Quarterly* XXXIV (Summer 1970), pp. 291, 292; and George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 1, p. 20; Report No. 13, p. 16; Report No. 45, p. 15; Report No. 78, p. 19; Report No. 82, p. 14; Report No. 123, p. 27; Report No. 132, p. 24 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion). Reprinted by permission. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.68 Respondents favoring capital punishment for selected offenses, by political philosophy, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 2.5 and 2.29. These data are based on the subsample of respondents who answered "yes" to the question presented in Table 2.66. The offenses listed below were determined by the respondent's answer to the question "which crimes?"

Offense	[Percent]			
	Total	Liberal	Moderate	Conservative
Murder	87	89	87	87
Rape	24	22	23	24
Kidnapping	6	4	7	6
Killing policemen	5	5	5	5
Child rape/abuse	5	7	5	3
Other	5	4	5	3

Source: CBS News, "CBS News/New York Times Poll—Part II," New York, 1977. (Mimeographed.) P. 6, Table 18a. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.69 Attitudes toward mandatory use of capital punishment for selected crimes, United States, 1973 and 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Do you feel that all persons convicted of (READ LIST) should get the death penalty, that no one convicted of (SAME CRIME) should get the death penalty, or do you feel that whether or not someone convicted of (SAME CRIME) gets the death penalty should depend on the circumstances of the case and the character of the person?"

	[Percent]			
	All	No one	Depends	Not sure
Killing a policeman or prison guard:				
1977	49	14	33	4
1973	41	17	38	4
First-degree murder:				
1977	40	13	44	3
1973	28	16	53	3
Skyjacking:				
1977	22	29	44	5
1973	27	27	41	5
Rape:				
1977	20	27	48	5
1973	19	27	50	4
Mugging:				
1977	8	44	43	5
1973	9	41	43	7

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: Chicago Tribune, Feb. 7, 1977), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.70 Attitudes toward the effectiveness of capital punishment in preventing crime, by political philosophy, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 2.5 and 2.29. Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Question: "Do you think the death penalty prevents crime?"

	[Percent]			
	Total	Liberal	Moderate	Conservative
Yes	61	53	69	68
No	34	44	38	27
No opinion	5	2	5	5

Source: CBS News, "CBS News/New York Times Poll—Part II," New York, 1977. (Mimeographed.) P. 7. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.71 Attitudes toward capital punishment of murderers as a deterrent to murder, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Do you feel that executing people who commit murder deters others from committing murder or do you think such executions don't have much effect?"

	[Percent]	
	Total	
Deters others	59	
Not much effect	34	
Not sure	7	

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: Chicago Tribune, Feb. 7, 1977), p. 1. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.72 Attitudes toward capital punishment if proven not more effective than long prison sentences as a deterrent to murder, United States, 1973 and 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Suppose that it could be proven to your satisfaction that the death penalty was NOT more effective than long prison sentences in keeping other people from committing crimes such as murder, would you be in favor of the death penalty or opposed to it?"

	[Percent]		
	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
Total 1973	35	48	17
Total 1977	46	40	14
Age:			
18 to 29 years	42	47	11
30 to 49 years	45	40	15
50 and older	51	34	15
Race:			
Black	25	51	24
White	49	39	12
Political philosophy:			
Conservative	55	32	13
Middle of the road	45	41	14
Liberal	38	50	12

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: Chicago Tribune, Feb. 7, 1977), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.73 Attitudes toward the execution of a convicted murderer who requests to be executed, by race, region, and political philosophy, United States, 1976

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "In general, if a convicted murderer asks to be executed, do you think the State should execute him, or that such a decision is not up to the prisoner to decide, but is a matter for proper law authorities?"

	[Percent]		
	Execute him	Not his choice	Not sure
Nationwide.....	48	47	5
Race:			
White.....	50	46	4
Black.....	34	54	12
Region:			
East.....	56	39	5
Midwest.....	47	49	4
South.....	40	53	7
West.....	47	48	5
Political philosophy:			
Conservative.....	53	42	5
Middle of the road.....	42	48	6
Liberal.....	46	51	3

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: Chicago Tribune, Jan. 13, 1977), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.74 Attitudes toward legislation allowing a convicted murderer to choose life imprisonment or execution, United States, 1976

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a law that allowed a person convicted of murder to choose either his own execution or to remain in jail for life?"

	[Percent]	Total
Favor.....		39
Oppose.....		53
Not sure.....		8

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: Chicago Tribune, Jan. 13, 1977), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.75 Attitudes toward televising criminal executions, United States, 1976

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "If they go back to executing people convicted of murder, would you favor or oppose putting such executions on television?"

	[Percent]	Total
Favor.....		11
Oppose.....		86
Not sure.....		3

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: Chicago Tribune, Jan. 13, 1977), p. 3. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.76 Respondents owning a gun, by region, 1971 and 1975

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Do you (or does anyone in your household) own a gun or not?"

	[Percent]	
	1971	1975
National.....	51	47
Region:		
East.....	32	29
Midwest.....	55	50
South.....	68	61
West.....	52	52

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey*, June 3, 1971, p. 1; Oct. 27, 1975, p. 1 (Chicago: Chicago Tribune). Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.77 Respondents keeping a gun in their homes, by type of gun, United States, 1972 and 1975

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Questions: "Do you have any guns in your home? (If yes) Is it a pistol, shotgun or rifle?"

	[Percent]	
	1972	1975
Pistol or handgun.....	16	18
Shotgun.....	27	26
Rifle.....	26	26

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* cited in *Current Opinion*, Vol. I, p. 2; Vol. III, p. 77 (Wilkes-Barre, Mass.: The Roper Public Opinion Research Center). Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.78 Gun owners' reasons for possessing guns, United States, 1975

NOTE: The data below refer to the percent of respondents who view each entry as a reason for possessing their gun(s). Percents add to more than 100 because of multiple responses. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Do you or any other household member have a gun in order to (READ LIST) or not?"

	[Percent]
Go hunting.....	73
Protect yourself and your home.....	55
Take target practice.....	42
Use against people if necessary.....	38
Have as collectors' item.....	28
Protect your business.....	13
Keep as part of your job.....	6

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: Chicago Tribune, Dec. 29, 1975), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.79 Attitudes toward a law requiring a police permit prior to gun purchase, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972-77

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

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?"

[Percent^a]

	1972			1973			1974			1975			1976			1977		
	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
National	70	27	3	74	25	2	75	24	1	74	24	3	72	27	1	72	26	2
Sex:																		
Men	61	37	2	67	32	2	66	33	0	66	32	2	64	35	1	64	35	1
Women	79	17	4	79	19	2	83	15	2	80	17	3	78	20	2	78	19	2
Race:																		
White	70	27	3	73	25	2	75	24	1	73	25	2	71	27	1	70	28	2
Nonwhite	69	26	5	74	24	2	77	22	1	81	15	4	74	24	3	81	17	2
Education:																		
College	71	27	2	76	23	1	77	22	1	76	22	2	71	27	2	74	25	2
High school	72	26	3	73	25	2	75	23	2	74	24	2	72	27	1	70	28	2
Grade school	66	29	5	70	27	3	71	27	2	68	26	6	71	28	1	72	25	3
Occupation:																		
Professional and business	70	26	4	72	26	2	74	25	1	75	22	3	73	26	1	75	24	2
White collar	80	18	2	78	21	0	84	16	1	81	18	2	78	20	2	75	22	3
Farmers	53	45	2	56	42	3	52	48	0	60	33	7	56	44	0	66	31	3
Manual	68	29	3	74	24	2	74	24	1	70	27	2	68	30	2	68	30	2
Income:																		
\$15,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	74	25	1	77	22	1	76	23	1	72	27	0	71	28	1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	NA	NA	NA	73	26	1	74	25	1	70	27	2	71	27	2	71	28	1
\$7,000 to \$9,999	NA	NA	NA	72	26	2	76	23	1	74	23	3	68	29	3	71	27	2
\$5,000 to \$6,999	NA	NA	NA	74	26	1	68	32	0	76	22	2	73	26	1	71	25	4
\$3,000 to \$4,999	NA	NA	NA	71	27	2	79	19	2	71	26	3	72	28	1	76	21	2
Under \$3,000	NA	NA	NA	78	18	4	76	22	2	76	21	3	74	24	2	71	28	1
Age:																		
18 to 20 years	70	27	3	73	27	0	75	23	2	74	26	0	78	22	0	69	31	0
21 to 29 years	74	24	2	76	23	1	77	23	0	79	19	1	71	27	2	72	26	2
30 to 49 years	68	29	3	72	26	2	76	24	1	70	27	3	73	25	1	70	29	1
50 years and older	70	26	4	74	24	2	74	24	2	73	24	3	70	29	1	74	24	2
Region:																		
East	83	16	2	88	10	2	88	12	0	85	12	3	86	13	1	85	14	1
Midwest	63	33	4	68	30	2	74	26	1	72	26	2	68	30	1	65	34	2
South	70	26	4	68	31	1	71	27	2	66	30	4	64	34	2	71	26	3
West	71	27	1	76	22	3	68	29	3	76	24	1	71	28	1	74	24	2
Religion:																		
Protestant	66	31	3	68	31	2	71	28	2	70	27	3	67	31	2	67	30	2
Catholic	78	19	3	83	15	2	85	14	0	83	15	2	82	18	0	80	20	1
Jewish	96	4	0	98	2	0	98	2	0	96	4	0	89	11	0	89	9	3
None	69	29	2	81	18	1	70	29	1	71	28	1	68	28	4	73	26	1
Politics:																		
Republican	70	27	3	70	28	1	74	25	1	74	23	3	71	27	2	71	26	3
Democrat	72	25	4	76	22	2	78	22	1	77	20	2	74	25	1	73	26	2
Independent	68	30	1	73	26	2	73	25	2	70	28	2	69	29	2	70	28	2

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

Table 2.80 Attitudes toward requiring a permit prior to rifle purchase, by community size and region, 1975

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Do you feel a permit should be required by law in order for anyone to purchase a rifle, or do you think such a permit is not necessary?"

	[Percent]		
	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
National.....	66	30	4
Community size:			
Cities.....	68	27	5
Suburbs.....	73	24	3
Towns.....	67	31	2
Rural.....	56	40	4
Region:			
East.....	79	17	4
Midwest.....	63	33	4
South.....	58	39	3
West.....	63	33	4

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: Chicago Tribune, Oct. 27, 1975), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.81 Attitudes toward registration of all firearms, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1975

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Do you favor or oppose the registration of all firearms?"

	[Percent]		
	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
National.....	67	27	6
Sex:			
Male.....	61	33	6
Female.....	72	22	6
Education:			
College background.....	73	22	5
High School.....	68	27	5
Grade School.....	57	33	10
Community size:			
1,000,000 and over.....	81	15	4
500,000 to 999,999.....	77	17	6
50,000 to 499,999.....	71	25	4
2,500 to 49,999.....	64	30	6
Under 2,500.....	50	42	8
Region:			
East.....	74	20	6
Midwest.....	64	31	6
South.....	66	28	6
West.....	63	33	4
Gunowners.....	55	39	6
Non-gunowners.....	76	18	6

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 123 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, September 1975), p. 9. Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.82 Attitudes toward a Federal law requiring registration of all gun purchases, by community size and region, 1975

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Do you favor or oppose Federal laws which would control the sale of guns, such as making all persons register all gun purchases no matter where the purchases are made?"

	[Percent]		
	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
National.....	73	24	3
Community size:			
Cities.....	76	19	5
Suburbs.....	78	20	2
Towns.....	73	25	2
Rural.....	64	32	4
Region:			
East.....	85	12	3
Midwest.....	73	23	4
South.....	62	34	4
West.....	70	27	3

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: Chicago Tribune, Oct. 27, 1975), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.83 Attitudes toward change in laws covering sale of handguns, by gun ownership, United States, 1975

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "In general, do you feel that the laws covering the sale of handguns should be made more strict, less strict, or kept as they are now?"

	[Percent]			
	More strict	Less strict	Kept as now	No opinion
National.....	69	3	24	4
Non-gunowners.....	79	1	15	5
Gunowners.....	61	4	32	3
Type of gunowner:				
Pistol owners.....	55	6	36	3
Shotgun owners.....	59	4	34	3
Rifle owners.....	57	5	36	2
Number of guns owned:				
Own one gun.....	66	5	25	4
Own two guns.....	63	3	32	2
Own three guns.....	61	5	32	2
Own four guns.....	56	11	33	—
Own five or more.....	49	3	47	1

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 129 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, April 1976), p. 24. Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.84 Attitudes toward banning the sale of guns, United States, 1975 and 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "There are differing opinions about whether there should be laws against selling guns in this country. Some people would like to outlaw the sale of all guns, others would just like to outlaw the sale of hand guns and pistols, but not rifles or shotguns, and still others do not want to outlaw the sale of any types of guns. How do you feel—are you in favor of banning the sale of all guns, or just hand guns, or don't you favor banning the sale of any type of guns?"

	[Percent]	
	1975	1977
Ban all guns	20	20
Ban handguns only	31	28
Don't ban any guns	43	46
Undecided	6	6

Source: Burns W. Roper, *The Roper Poll* (Los Angeles: The Los Angeles Times Syndicate, Oct. 2, 1977), pp. 1, 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.85 Attitudes toward a Federal law banning ownership of handguns by private citizens and ownership in high crime areas, United States, 1975

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Questions: "Would you favor or oppose a Federal law that banned the ownership of all handguns by private citizens? Would you favor or oppose a Federal law that banned ownership of all handguns in high crime areas?"

	[Percent]	
	Ban on all handguns	Ban in high crime areas
Favor	37	44
Oppose	57	49
Not sure	6	7

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: Chicago Tribune, Dec. 29, 1975), p. 1. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.86 Attitudes toward a law forbidding ownership of pistols and revolvers, except by police and other authorized persons, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1975

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Do you think there should or should not be a law which would forbid the possession of pistols and revolvers except by the police and other authorized persons?"

	[Percent]		
	Should be law forbidding possession	Should not be	No opinion
National	41	55	4
Sex:			
Male	35	62	3
Female	46	49	5
Education:			
College background	49	47	4
High school	39	57	4
Grade school	36	59	5
Community size:			
1,000,000 and over	66	29	5
500,000 to 999,999	44	53	3
50,000 to 499,999	40	55	5
2,500 to 49,999	36	58	6
Under 2,500	28	69	3
Region:			
East	58	37	5
Midwest	44	53	3
South	27	69	4
West	29	65	6
Gunowners	24	74	2
Non-gunowners	54	40	6

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index, Report No. 123* (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, September 1975), p. 10. Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.87 Attitudes toward a law requiring a license to possess a gun outside of home, by demographic characteristics and gun ownership, United States, 1975

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "In Massachusetts a law requires that a person who carries a gun outside his home must have a license to do so. Would you approve or disapprove of having such a law in your own State?"

	[Percent]		
	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion
National	77	19	4
Sex:			
Male	74	24	2
Female	80	15	5
Race:			
White	77	19	4
Nonwhite	77	20	3
Education:			
College	83	15	2
High school	76	21	3
Grade school	69	23	8
Occupation:			
Professional and business	83	15	2
Clerical and sales	79	20	1
Manual workers	75	21	4
Nonlabor force	76	19	5
Income:			
\$20,000 and over	84	15	1
\$15,000 to \$19,999	76	19	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	75	21	4
\$7,000 to \$9,999	76	22	2
\$5,000 to \$6,999	78	19	3
\$3,000 to \$4,999	75	19	6
Under \$3,000	64	25	11
Age:			
Total under 30	81	17	2
18 to 24 years	81	18	1
25 to 29 years	81	15	4
30 to 49 years	75	21	4
50 and older	76	19	5
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	84	14	2
500,000 to 999,999	78	18	4
50,000 to 499,999	87	12	1
2,500 to 49,999	72	23	5
Under 2,500, rural	64	29	7
Region:			
East	83	13	4
Midwest	79	18	3
South	72	23	5
West	72	25	3
Religion:			
Protestant	74	22	4
Catholic	83	15	2
Politics:			
Republican	74	22	4
Democrat	78	19	3
Independent	78	18	4
Gunowners	68	29	3
Non-gunowners	85	11	4

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 129 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, April 1976), p. 26. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.88 Attitudes toward a mandatory 1-year jail penalty for possessing a gun outside of home, by demographic characteristics and gun ownership, United States, 1975

NOTE: These data are based on the subsample of respondents who answered that they "would approve" the Massachusetts licensing law (see Table 2.87). For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Under the Massachusetts law, anyone who is convicted of carrying a gun outside his home without having obtained a license is sentenced to a mandatory year in jail. Would you approve or disapprove of this?"

	[Percent]		
	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion
National	53	21	3
Sex:			
Male	49	22	3
Female	56	20	4
Race:			
White	52	21	4
Nonwhite	56	18	3
Education:			
College	56	24	3
High school	52	21	3
Grade school	50	13	6
Occupation:			
Professional and business	57	24	2
Clerical and sales	56	22	1
Manual workers	51	22	2
Non-labor force	51	19	6
Income:			
\$20,000 and over	60	21	3
\$15,000 to \$19,999	54	19	3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	50	22	3
\$7,000 to \$9,999	49	23	4
\$5,000 to \$6,999	56	19	3
\$3,000 to \$4,999	49	20	6
Under \$3,000	44	14	6
Age:			
Total under 30	53	25	3
18 to 24 years	49	28	4
25 to 29 years	60	18	3
30 to 49 years	54	18	3
50 and older	52	20	4
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	64	17	3
500,000 to 999,999	62	17	1
50,000 to 499,999	57	25	5
2,500 to 49,999	46	23	3
Under 2,500, rural	41	20	3
Region:			
East	60	20	3
Midwest	57	20	2
South	46	21	5
West	46	24	2
Religion:			
Protestant	49	22	3
Catholic	60	18	5
Politics:			
Republican	48	21	5
Democrat	55	19	4
Independent	52	23	3
Gunowners	43	22	3
Non-gunowners	63	19	3

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 129 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, April 1976), p. 27. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.89 Adults and youth agreeing that selected substances are addictive, by type of substance, United States, 1971, 1972, 1974, and 1976

NOTE: These results are based on four nationwide sample surveys conducted by Response Analysis Corporation. The figures for 1971 were derived from a survey of 2,405 adults and 781 youths that was reported in *Marihuana: A Signal of Misunderstanding* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972), which was prepared for the National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse. The second survey, in 1972, was prepared for the same commission and included 2,411 adults and 880 youths. The report of the second survey was entitled *Drug Abuse in America: Problem in Perspective* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973). The 1974 findings are reported in *Abelson and Atkinson's Public Experience with Psychoactive Substances: A Nationwide Survey Among Adults and Youth* (Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1975) prepared for the National Institute on Drug Abuse. Interviews for the most recent survey were conducted between January and April 1976, and included 2,590 adults (18 and older) and 986 youths (12 to 17). For definitions of terms, sample design, sample characteristics compared with U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates, and statistical reliability, see Appendix 10. For additional information on methodology, including bases for subgroups surveyed in 1971, 1972, 1974, and 1976, and copies of the various instruments used to collect the data, see appendices in *Source* and followup reports from Response Analysis Corporation. In the tables in which data have been derived from several questions, questions have been paraphrased to make a more concise presentation. "No opinion" and "no answer" were omitted in this table.

Question: "... which things are addictive? That is, anybody who uses it regularly becomes physically and psychologically dependent on it and can't get along without it."

Substances	[Percent]							
	Adults				Youth			
	1971 (N = 2,405)	1972 (N = 2,411)	1974 (N = 3,071)	1976 (N = 2,590)	1971 (N = 781)	1972 (N = 880)	1974 (N = 952)	1976 (N = 986)
Heroin.....	92.0	89.0	90.0	87.3	85.0	88.0	87.0	86.7
Alcohol.....	74.0	75.0	78.0	85.1	69.0	71.0	78.0	83.3
Marihuana.....	65.0	59.0	68.0	61.7	48.0	50.0	54.0	54.3
Tobacco.....	70.0	67.0	72.0	79.5	58.0	58.0	62.0	61.8
Barbiturates.....	(^a)	68.0	72.0	69.1	(^a)	72.0	70.0	59.3
Amphetamines.....	(^a)	64.0	65.0	60.4	(^a)	67.0	61.0	51.0
Cocaine.....	(^a)	75.0	78.0	74.2	(^a)	66.0	74.0	72.4
Methadone.....	(^a)	(^a)	62.0	56.0	(^a)	(^a)	59.0	43.0

^a Not included in the listing for that year.

Source: Herbert I. Abelson and Patricia M. Fishburne, *Nonmedical Use of Psychoactive Substances: 1975/6 Nationwide Study Among Youth and Adults* (Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1976), p. 101.

Table 2.90 Attitudes toward the use of drugs by young people as a serious problem in respondent's own community, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1975

NOTE: These data were reported in the seventh annual attitude survey about education conducted by Gallup International for the Ford Foundation. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Is the use of drugs by young people a serious problem in this community?"

	[Percent]		
	Yes	No	Don't know or no answer
National totals.....	58	27	15
Sex			
Men.....	56	29	15
Women.....	60	25	15
Race			
White.....	57	28	15
Nonwhite.....	64	21	15
Age			
18 to 29 years.....	56	32	12
30 to 49 years.....	61	27	12
50 years and over.....	57	22	21
Education			
Elementary grades.....	62	21	17
High school.....	59	27	14
College.....	53	31	16
Community size			
1 million and over.....	54	26	20
500,000 to 999,999.....	57	25	18
50,000 to 499,999.....	62	23	15
2,500 to 49,999.....	69	21	10
Under 2,500.....	51	35	14
Region			
East.....	51	31	18
Midwest.....	63	24	13
South.....	59	27	14
West.....	60	24	16

Source: George H. Gallup, "Seventh Annual Gallup Poll of Public Attitudes Toward Education," *Phi Delta Kappan* 57 (December 1975), p. 229. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.91 Attitudes toward use of alcohol by young people as a serious problem in respondent's own community, by demographic characteristics, 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.90. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Is the use of alcohol by young people a serious problem in this community?"

	[Percent]		
	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer
National totals.....	55	27	18
Sex			
Men.....	53	31	16
Women.....	56	24	20
Race			
White.....	54	28	18
Nonwhite.....	59	25	16
Age			
18 to 29 years.....	60	27	13
30 to 49 years.....	53	32	15
50 years and over.....	54	21	25
Education			
Elementary grades.....	57	23	20
High school.....	56	27	17
College.....	50	31	19
Community size			
1 million and over.....	53	26	21
500,000 to 999,999.....	57	23	20
50,000 to 499,999.....	55	25	20
2,500 to 49,999.....	61	26	13
Under 2,500.....	52	32	16
Region			
East.....	49	30	21
Midwest.....	61	25	14
South.....	53	28	19
West.....	56	25	19

Source: George H. Gallup, "Seventh Annual Gallup Poll of Public Attitudes Toward Education," *Phi Delta Kappan* 57 (December 1975), p. 230. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.92 Attitudes regarding the comparative dangerousness of marihuana and alcohol, United States, 1974, 1975, and 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "If you had to choose, do you think marihuana or alcohol is more dangerous for people in this country to use?"

[Percent]			
	1974	1975	1977
Marihuana	29	29	22
Alcohol	31	35	43
Both (volunteered)	30	28	29
Neither (volunteered)	0	0	0
Not sure	10	8	6

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, July 4, 1977), p. 3. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.93 High school seniors perceiving drug use to be a great risk, by type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1975-77

NOTE: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The sample is a multistage random sample of high school seniors. In the 1975 survey, 15,791 students from 125 high schools were sampled; in 1976, 16,678 students from 123 schools; and in 1977, 18,436 students from 124 schools. Depending on the year, from 66 percent to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate agreed to do so. About 75 percent of all sampled students in participating schools completed the survey questionnaire. Note that alcohol and cigarettes are included in some of the tables. The number of cases shown in the table are the actual numbers of cases (unweighted). All percentages reported in the tables are based on weighted cases. For information on weighting procedures, see Source. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they . . . ?"

Type of drug and frequency of use	Percent saying "great risk" ^a			
	Class of 1975 (N = 2,804)	Class of 1976 (N = 3,225)	Class of 1977 (N = 3,570)	1976 to 1977 change
Try marihuana once or twice	15.1	11.4	9.5	-1.9
Smoke marihuana occasionally	18.1	15.0	13.4	-1.6
Smoke marihuana regularly	43.3	38.6	36.4	-2.2
Try LSD once or twice	49.4	45.7	43.2	-2.5
Take LSD regularly	81.4	80.8	79.1	-1.7
Try cocaine once or twice	42.6	39.1	35.6	-3.5
Take cocaine regularly	73.1	72.3	68.2	-4.1
Try heroin once or twice	60.1	58.9	55.8	-3.1
Take heroin occasionally	75.6	75.6	71.9	-3.7
Take heroin regularly	87.2	88.6	86.1	-2.5
Try amphetamines once or twice	35.4	33.4	30.8	-2.6
Take amphetamines regularly	69.0	67.3	66.6	-0.7
Try barbiturates once or twice	34.8	32.5	31.2	-1.3
Take barbiturates regularly	69.1	67.7	68.6	+0.9
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	5.3	4.8	4.1	-0.7
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	21.5	21.2	18.5	-2.7
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	63.5	61.0	62.9	+1.9
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	37.8	37.0	34.7	-2.3
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	51.3	56.4	58.4	+2.0

^aAnswer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Drug Use Among American High School Students 1975-1977*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 175.

Table 2.94 High school seniors favoring prohibition of the use of drugs, by type of drug and place of use, United States, 1975-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.93. The 1975 question asked about people who are "20 or older." For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "Do you think that people (who are 18 or older) should be prohibited by law from doing each of the following?"

[Percent]

Type of drug and place of use	Percent saying "yes" ^a			
	Class of 1975 (N = 2,620)	Class of 1976 (N = 3,265)	Class of 1977 (N = 3,629)	1976 to 1977 change
Smoking marihuana in private	32.8	27.5	26.8	-0.7
Smoking marihuana in public places	63.1	59.1	58.7	-0.4
Taking LSD in private	67.2	65.1	63.3	-1.8
Taking LSD in public places	85.8	81.9	79.3	-2.6
Taking heroin in private	76.3	72.4	69.2	-3.2
Taking heroin in public places	90.1	84.8	81.0	-3.8
Taking amphetamines or barbiturates in private	57.2	53.5	52.8	-0.7
Taking amphetamines or barbiturates in public places	79.6	76.1	73.7	-2.4
Getting drunk in private	14.1	15.6	18.6	+3.0
Getting drunk in public places	55.7	50.7	49.0	-1.7
Smoking cigarettes in public places	NA	NA	42.0	X

^aAnswer alternatives were: (1) no, (2) not sure, and (3) yes.Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Drug Use Among American High School Students 1975-1977*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 177.**Table 2.95 High school seniors reporting that it is fairly or very easy to get drugs, by type of drug, United States, 1975-77**

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.93. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

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]

Type of drug	Percent saying drug would be "fairly easy" or "very easy" for them to get ^a			
	Class of 1975 (N = 2,627)	Class of 1976 (N = 3,163)	Class of 1977 (N = 3,562)	1976 to 1977 change
Marihuana	87.8	87.4	87.9	+0.5
LSD	46.2	37.4	34.5	-2.9
Some other psychedelic ..	47.8	33.7	33.8	-1.9
Cocaine	37.0	34.0	33.0	-1.0
Heroin	24.2	18.4	17.9	-0.5
Some other narcotic (including methadone) ..	34.5	26.9	27.8	+0.9
Amphetamines	67.8	61.8	58.1	-3.7
Barbiturates	60.0	54.4	52.4	-2.0
Tranquillizers	71.8	65.5	64.9	-0.6

^aAnswer alternatives were: (1) probably impossible, (2) very difficult, (3) fairly difficult, (4) fairly easy, and (5) very easy.Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Drug Use Among American High School Students 1975-1977*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 182.

Table 2.96 *Adults and youth agreeing with statements about the effects and use of marihuana, United States, 1972, 1974, and 1976*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.89.

Question: "These next questions are to get your opinions about another substance, marihuana, which is sometimes called grass or pot. I'm going to read you five statements about marihuana. After I read each one, please tell me if you mostly agree with it"

[Percent]

Statements	Adults			Youth		
	1972	1974	1976	1972	1974	1976
	(N = 2,411)	(N = 3,071)	(N = 2,590)	(N = 880)	(N = 952)	(N = 986)
You can try marihuana once or twice with no bad effects.....	44.0	46.0	47.9	42.0	49.0	48.2
You can use marihuana without ever becoming addicted to it.....	26.0	24.0	25.0	31.0	33.0	33.6
Marihuana makes people want to try stronger things like heroin.....	65.0	62.0	60.0	65.0	59.0	60.9
Marihuana is probably used a lot in this neighborhood.....	31.0	39.0	32.6	22.0	39.0	39.2
Most marihuana users in this country are from minority groups ^a	10.0	19.0	17.6	11.0	25.0	27.5

^a Question wording in 1972 differed from the wording in 1974 and 1976. The 1972 question: "Most marihuana users in this country are from minority groups like Negroes and Puerto Ricans."Source: Herbert I. Abelson and Patricia M. Fishburne, *Nonmedical Use of Psychoactive Substances: 1975/6 Nationwide Study Among Youth and Adults* (Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1976), p. 104.Table 2.97 *Adults and youth agreeing with statements about the effects and use of marihuana, by age group, United States, 1976*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.89.

Question: "These next questions are to get your opinions about another substance, marihuana, which is sometimes called grass or pot. I'm going to read you five statements about marihuana. After I read each one, please tell me if you mostly agree with it"

[Percent]

Statements	Adults			Youth			
	Total	18 to 25	26 or older	Total	12 to 13	14 to 15	16 to 17
	(N = 2,590)	(N = 882)	(N = 1,708)	(N = 986)	(N = 321)	(N = 342)	(N = 323)
You can try marihuana once or twice with no bad effects.....	47.9	69.2	42.3	48.2	28.0	53.0	62.0
You can use marihuana without ever becoming addicted to it.....	25.0	49.7	18.4	33.6	20.0	36.0	44.0
Marihuana makes people want to try stronger things like heroin.....	60.0	41.4	65.0	60.9	77.0	58.0	48.0
Marihuana is probably used a lot in this neighborhood.....	32.6	48.8	28.2	39.2	27.0	39.0	51.0
Most marihuana users in this country are from minority groups.....	17.6	12.1	19.1	27.5	30.0	29.0	23.0

Source: Herbert I. Abelson and Patricia M. Fishburne, *Nonmedical Use of Psychoactive Substances: 1975/6 Nationwide Study Among Youth and Adults* (Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1976), pp. 102, 103. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.98 Attitudes toward the use of marihuana leading to use of hard drugs, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972 and 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8. In 1972, respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with a statement that marihuana use led to use of "other" drugs. Note that the income and age categories were changed in 1977.

Question: "Please tell me whether or not you agree or disagree with the following statement: For most people the use of marihuana leads to the use of hard drugs."

[Percent]

	1972			1977		
	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Agree	Disagree	No opinion
National	75	17	8	59	31	10
Sex:						
Male	71	21	8	52	38	10
Female	80	13	7	66	25	9
Race:						
White	76	17	7	59	31	10
Nonwhite	70	18	12	59	32	9
Education:						
College	57	34	9	40	50	10
High school	78	15	7	64	27	9
Grade school	88	3	9	81	8	11
Income:						
\$15,000 and over	63	29	8	56 ^a	36 ^a	8 ^a
\$10,000 to \$14,999	79	15	6	59	31	10
\$7,000 to \$9,999	74	19	7	59	30	11
\$5,000 to \$6,999	79	15	6	73	18	9
\$3,000 to \$4,999	80	9	11	68	20	12
Under \$3,000	81	9	10	61	31	8
Age:						
18 to 20 years	58	39	3	32 ^b	62 ^b	6 ^b
21 to 29 years	62	33	5	43 ^c	53 ^c	4 ^c
30 to 49 years	75	16	9	61	29	10
50 years and older	86	5	9	76	11	13
City size:						
1,000,000 and over	64	28	8	50	40	10
500,000 to 999,999	68	20	12	53	37	10
50,000 to 499,999	73	20	7	59	31	10
2,500 to 49,999	79	9	12	63	29	8
Under 2,500, rural	86	9	5	67	23	10
Region:						
East	73	20	7	53	38	9
Midwest	78	15	7	62	28	10
South	81	11	8	68	22	10
West	66	23	11	52	39	9
Religion:						
Protestant	81	11	8	64	26	10
Catholic	71	21	8	62	30	8
Politics:						
Republican	79	14	7	70	20	10
Democrat	80	13	7	61	29	10
Independent	67	23	10	54	38	8

^aThe income breakdowns for 1977 were "\$15,000 to \$19,999" and "\$20,000 and over." In the "\$20,000 and over" category, 52 percent agreed, 39 percent disagreed, and 9 percent had no opinion.

^bThis figure represents the age category "18 to 24 years."

^cThis figure represents the age category "25 to 29 years."

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 82, p. 23; Report No. 143, p. 9 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion). Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.99 Attitudes toward physical harmfulness of use of marihuana, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972 and 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8. Note that the income and age categories were changed in 1977.

Question: "Please tell me whether or not you agree or disagree with the following statement: For most people the use of marihuana is physically harmful."

	[Percent]					
	1972			1977		
	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Agree	Disagree	No opinion
National	66	25	9	55	33	12
Sex:						
Male	59	30	11	48	41	11
Female	72	20	8	61	27	12
Race:						
White	67	24	9	56	33	11
Nonwhite	62	28	10	52	38	10
Education:						
College	49	42	9	41	51	8
High school	67	24	9	59	30	11
Grade school	84	6	10	71	11	18
Income:						
\$15,000 and over	54	37	9	50 ^a	41 ^a	9 ^a
\$10,000 to \$14,999	64	27	9	59	29	12
\$7,000 to \$9,999	65	27	8	56	31	13
\$5,000 to \$6,999	70	21	9	60	29	11
\$3,000 to \$4,999	76	14	10	62	21	17
Under \$3,000	77	12	11	61	29	10
Age:						
18 to 20 years	45	51	4	33 ^b	63 ^b	4 ^b
21 to 29 years	48	44	8	36 ^c	56 ^c	8 ^c
30 to 49 years	64	26	10	55	33	12
50 years and older	83	7	10	72	13	15
City size:						
1,000,000 and over	54	35	11	47	41	12
500,000 to 999,999	57	33	10	44	42	14
50,000 to 499,999	63	28	9	53	37	10
2,500 to 49,999	75	17	8	64	27	9
Under 2,500, rural	77	14	9	64	24	12
Region:						
East	62	28	10	50	37	13
Midwest	65	27	8	58	31	11
South	75	15	10	61	27	12
West	60	30	10	50	42	8
Religion:						
Protestant	71	19	10	59	29	12
Catholic	63	27	10	57	34	9
Politics:						
Republican	74	17	9	60	28	12
Democrat	72	20	8	57	31	12
Independent	54	35	11	51	40	9

^aThe income breakdowns for 1977 were "\$15,000 to \$19,999" and "\$20,000 and over." In the "\$20,000 and over" category, 50 percent agreed, 40 percent disagreed, and 10 percent had no opinion.^bThis figure represents the age category "18 to 24 years."^cThis figure represents the age category "25 to 29 years."Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 82, p. 21; Report No. 143, p. 7 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion). Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 2.100 Attitudes toward physical addictiveness of use of marihuana, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972 and 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8. Note that the income and age categories were changed in 1977. In 1977, respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with a statement that for most people marihuana is "physically addictive or habit-forming."

Question: "Please tell me whether or not you agree or disagree with the following statement: For most people marihuana is physically addictive."

	[Percent]					
	1972			1977		
	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Agree	Disagree	No opinion
National	60	28	12	59	30	11
Sex:						
Male	54	33	13	53	36	11
Female	66	22	12	65	24	11
Race:						
White	60	28	12	60	28	12
Nonwhite	62	26	12	52	40	8
Education:						
College	36	52	12	38	47	15
High school	62	25	13	63	27	10
Grade school	83	6	11	83	7	10
Income:						
\$15,000 and over	49	42	9	59 ^a	33 ^a	8 ^a
\$10,000 to \$14,999	54	35	11	57	30	13
\$7,000 to \$9,999	57	31	12	61	24	15
\$5,000 to \$6,999	65	21	14	67	23	10
\$3,000 to \$4,999	70	16	14	71	15	14
Under \$3,000	77	10	13	67	25	8
Age:						
18 to 20 years	37	57	6	29 ^b	65 ^b	6 ^b
21 to 29 years	38	52	10	43 ^c	52 ^c	5 ^c
30 to 49 years	59	27	14	60	27	13
50 years and older	78	9	13	77	9	14
City size:						
1,000,000 and over	50	38	12	49	44	7
500,000 to 999,999	51	38	11	49	38	13
50,000 to 499,999	58	28	14	58	28	14
2,500 to 49,999	67	21	12	65	22	13
Under 2,500, rural	70	19	11	67	23	10
Region:						
East	58	31	11	54	36	10
Midwest	59	29	12	62	28	10
South	68	19	13	63	21	16
West	55	32	13	54	37	9
Religion:						
Protestant	65	22	13	62	25	13
Catholic	57	30	13	64	27	9
Politics:						
Republican	65	21	14	67	20	13
Democrat	68	21	11	61	29	10
Independent	46	40	14	53	35	12

^aThe income breakdowns for 1977 were "\$15,000 to \$19,999" and "\$20,000 and over." In the "\$20,000 and over" category, 50 percent agreed, 39 percent disagreed, and 11 percent had no opinion.

^bThis figure represents the age category "18 to 24 years."

^cThis figure represents the age category "25 to 29 years."

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 82, p. 24; Report No. 143, p. 8 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion). Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.101 Attitudes toward marihuana use as a serious problem, United States, selected years 1969-77

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "How about the use of marihuana—would you say this is a very serious problem in this country today, a moderately serious problem, not too serious, or not really a problem at all?"

	[Percent]				
	1969	1972	1973	1975	1977
Very serious	73	65	65	58	54
Moderately serious	16	19	17	21	23
Not too serious	6	9	9	11	14
Not a problem	2	4	4	6	6
Not sure	3	3	5	4	3

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, July 4, 1977), p. 3; and Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (October 1972) cited in *Current Opinion*, Vol. 1 (Williamstown, Mass.: The Roper Public Opinion Research Center, February 1973), p. 6. Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.102 Attitudes of adults toward handling of heroin offenders, by type of offense and number of convictions, United States, 1972, 1974, and 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.89.

Question: "What, if anything, should be done about someone who is convicted for the first (second) time for possession or use of heroin? What, if anything, should be done about someone who is convicted for the first (second) time for selling heroin?"

	[Percent]					
	Offender's first conviction			Offender's second conviction		
	1972 (N = 2,411)	1974 (N = 3,071)	1976 (N = 2,590)	1972 (N = 2,411)	1974 (N = 3,071)	1976 (N = 2,590)
Possession or use:						
Nothing	2.0	2.0	1.8	(*)	1.0	0.8
A fine	6.0	7.0	9.3	5.0	5.0	4.3
Put on probation	17.0	13.0	13.8	10.0	7.0	7.0
Require treatment	55.0	48.0	44.8	31.0	28.0	26.2
Up to a year in jail	9.0	11.0	12.3	23.0	22.0	25.0
More than a year in jail	7.0	15.0	14.2	25.0	33.0	32.4
No opinion, no answer	4.0	4.0	3.8	6.0	4.0	4.3
Selling:						
Nothing	1.0	1.0	0.5	(*)	1.0	(*)
A fine	6.0	6.0	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5
Put on probation	4.0	5.0	4.3	1.0	1.0	1.7
Require treatment	3.0	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.8
Up to a year in jail	23.0	24.0	25.1	7.0	8.0	8.0
More than a year in jail	58.0	58.0	57.4	82.0	82.0	82.3
No opinion, no answer	5.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	4.0	4.3

*Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Herbert I. Abelson and Patricia M. Fishburne, *Nonmedical Use of Psychoactive Substances: 1975/6 Nationwide Study Among Youth and Adults* (Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1976), p. 116.

Table 2.103 Attitudes of adults toward handling of marijuana offenders, by type of offense and number of convictions, United States, 1974 and 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.89.

Question: "What, if anything, should be done about someone who is convicted for the first (second) time for possession or use of marijuana? What, if anything, should be done about someone who is convicted for the first (second) time for selling marijuana?"

[Percent^a]

	Offender's first conviction		Offender's second conviction	
	1974 (N = 3,071)	1976 (N = 2,590)	1974 (N = 3,071)	1976 (N = 2,590)
Possession or use:				
Nothing	16.0	17.8	10.0	10.3
A fine	15.0	16.3	15.0	17.9
Put on probation	21.0	20.9	16.0	16.1
Require treatment	34.0	31.3	20.0	20.1
Up to a year in jail	6.0	5.2	20.0	20.1
More than a year in jail	4.0	4.7	15.0	11.5
No opinion, no answer	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.1
Selling:				
Nothing	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.1
A fine	15.0	15.4	6.0	5.5
Put on probation	10.0	8.2	4.0	5.0
Require treatment	1.0	1.7	2.0	2.1
Up to a year in jail	27.0	31.3	15.0	14.9
More than a year in jail	36.0	32.6	63.0	62.2
No opinion, no answer	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.2

^aSome categories do not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

Source: Herbert I. Abelson and Ronald B. Atkinson, *Public Experience With Psychoactive Substances: A Nationwide Study Among Adults and Youth* (Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1975), p. 110; and Herbert I. Abelson and Patricia M. Fishburne, *Nonmedical Use of Psychoactive Substances: 1975/6 Nationwide Study Among Youth and Adults* (Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1976), p. 113. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.104 Attitudes toward legislation making possession of small amounts of marijuana punishable by a small fine and no jail term, United States, 1974, 1975, and 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "In Oregon and some other States, while it is still illegal to possess marijuana, the penalty for anyone having a small amount of marijuana is a small fine and no jail term. Would you favor or oppose adopting the Oregon marijuana law nationally?"

[Percent]

	1974	1975	1977
Favor	36	43	46
Oppose	49	45	44
Not sure	15	12	10

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, July 4, 1977), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.105 Attitudes toward legislation making possession of small amounts of marijuana punishable by a small fine and no jail term, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1975 and 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "In Oregon and some other States, while it is still illegal to possess marijuana, the penalty for anyone having a small amount of marijuana is a small fine and no jail term. Would you favor or oppose adopting the Oregon marijuana law nationally?"

[Percent]

	Favor		Oppose		Not sure	
	1975	1977	1975	1977	1975	1977
National	43	46	45	44	12	10
Education:						
Eighth grade or less	22	22	60	61	18	17
High school	40	42	48	48	12	10
College	56	60	35	33	9	7
Age:						
18 to 29 years	59	62	29	32	12	6
30 to 49 years	43	45	45	45	12	10
50 and over	31	35	57	53	12	12
Community size:						
Cities	49	53	41	39	10	8
Suburbs	49	48	37	39	14	13
Towns	35	43	54	47	11	10
Rural	34	35	54	56	12	9
Region:						
East	50	55	37	39	13	6
Midwest	45	43	44	47	11	10
South	30	35	56	53	14	12
West	49	54	42	34	9	12

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey*, Jan. 28, 1976, p. 1; July 4, 1977, p. 2 (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune). Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.106 Attitudes toward decriminalization of possession of small amounts of marihuana, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Do you think the possession of small amounts of marihuana should or should not be treated as a criminal offense?"

[Percent]			
	Should	Should not	No opinion
National	41	53	6
Sex:			
Male	38	56	6
Female	44	50	6
Race:			
White	42	53	5
Nonwhite	37	55	8
Education:			
College	25	69	6
High school	46	49	5
Grade school	55	37	8
Occupation:			
Professional and business	34	59	7
Clerical and sales	35	62	3
Manual workers	44	52	4
Nonlabor force	44	45	11
Income:			
\$20,000 and over	35	60	5
\$15,000 to \$19,999	41	53	6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	42	54	4
\$7,000 to \$9,999	38	56	6
\$5,000 to \$6,999	54	41	5
\$3,000 to \$4,999	42	51	7
Under \$3,000	49	38	13
Age:			
Total under 30	29	68	3
18 to 24 years	26	71	3
25 to 29 years	33	63	4
30 to 49 years	45	51	4
50 and older	48	43	9
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	32	61	7
500,000 to 999,999	31	62	7
50,000 to 499,999	39	57	4
2,500 to 49,999	46	48	6
Under 2,500, rural	51	43	6
Region:			
East	33	60	7
Midwest	45	50	5
South	50	44	6
West	33	61	6
Religion:			
Protestant	45	49	6
Catholic	42	54	4
Politics:			
Republican	49	45	6
Democrat	42	52	6
Independent	35	60	5
Marital status:			
Married	46	49	5
Single	22	74	4

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 143 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, June 1977), p. 8. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.107 Attitudes toward legalization of marihuana use, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1969, 1972, and 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8. Note that the income and age categories were changed in 1977.

Question: "Do you think that the use of marihuana should be made legal, or not?"

[Percent]

	1969			1972			1977		
	Yes	No	No opinion	Yes	No	No opinion	Yes	No	No opinion
National	12	84	4	15	81	4	28	66	6
Sex:									
Male	14	81	5	20	76	4	33	61	6
Female	10	86	4	11	85	4	23	71	6
Race:									
White	12	84	4	14	82	4	27	67	6
Nonwhite	15	79	6	21	72	7	34	59	7
Education:									
College	23	72	5	30	66	4	43	51	6
High school	10	86	4	14	82	4	26	69	5
Grade school	6	91	3	4	93	3	10	81	9
Income:									
\$15,000 and over	17	78	5	28	68	4	31 ^a	65 ^a	4 ^a
\$10,000 to \$14,999	12	84	4	13	84	3	25	70	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999	13	82	5	14	81	5	24	66	10
\$5,000 to \$6,999	13	83	4	13	85	2	24	68	8
\$3,000 to \$4,999	11	86	3	13	81	6	21	71	8
Under \$3,000	5	89	6	9	86	5	28	67	5
Age:									
21 to 29 years	26	69	5	26	69	5	49 ^b	46 ^b	5 ^b
30 to 49 years	12	83	5	13	84	3	26	68	6
50 years and older	6	91	3	6	90	4	14	80	6
City size:									
1,000,000 and over	19	76	5	23	70	7	36	58	6
500,000 to 999,999	17	76	7	24	72	4	41	53	6
50,000 to 499,999	12	84	4	19	77	4	30	65	5
2,500 to 49,999	7	91	2	9	88	3	24	68	8
Under 2,500, rural	7	89	4	7	90	3	17	77	6
Region:									
East	16	78	6	19	75	6	32	62	6
Midwest	9	87	4	16	81	3	27	68	5
South	7	89	4	9	87	4	19	74	7
West	17	80	3	18	80	2	39	55	6
Religion:									
Protestant	8	88	4	9	88	3	25	69	6
Catholic	12	83	5	20	74	6	26	70	4
Politics:									
Republican	NA	NA	NA	10	87	3	21	74	5
Democrat	NA	NA	NA	12	85	3	27	67	6
Independent	NA	NA	NA	24	70	6	34	61	5

^aThe income breakdowns for 1977 were "\$15,000 to \$19,999" and "\$20,000 and over." In the "\$20,000 and over" category, 33 percent said yes, 61 percent said no, and 6 percent had no opinion.

^bThe age breakdowns for 1977 were "18 to 24 years" and "25 to 29 years." The figures presented represent the percent in a "total under 30" category.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 58, p. 8; Report No. 82, p. 20; Report No. 143, p. 5 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion). Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.108 Attitudes toward legalization of marihuana use, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1975, and 1976

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix B.

Question: "Do you think the use of marihuana should be made legal or not?"

[Percent*]

	1973			1975			1976		
	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
Sex:									
Men	22	75	3	25	69	6	32	64	4
Women	15	83	2	16	80	4	24	73	2
Race:									
White	18	80	2	20	75	4	27	70	3
Nonwhite	18	79	4	22	71	7	33	60	6
Education:									
College	32	66	3	35	59	6	40	56	4
High school	15	83	2	16	79	4	26	70	3
Grade school	6	94	1	5	89	6	11	86	3
Occupation:									
Professional and business	22	75	3	26	68	6	34	63	3
White collar	15	83	2	20	76	5	26	72	2
Farmers	6	89	6	3	93	3	8	92	0
Manual	17	82	1	17	79	4	25	71	4
Income:									
\$15,000 and over	25	72	2	25	71	5	33	64	3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	14	84	1	19	76	5	26	71	3
\$7,000 to \$9,999	21	78	1	25	71	4	30	65	5
\$5,000 to \$6,999	10	89	2	20	78	2	24	73	3
\$3,000 to \$4,999	16	82	2	13	82	5	28	70	3
Under \$3,000	17	80	3	15	80	5	22	77	2
Age:									
18 to 20 years	42	56	2	34	56	10	57	39	4
21 to 29 years	38	60	2	40	54	6	49	48	4
30 to 49 years	14	84	2	18	79	3	25	72	3
50 years and older	9	89	2	9	86	5	16	81	4
Region:									
East	22	74	4	26	70	4	32	64	4
Midwest	19	79	2	18	77	5	26	72	3
South	10	90	0	11	84	5	22	74	4
West	25	72	3	36	59	5	37	60	3
Religion:									
Protestant	14	84	2	15	81	4	22	74	3
Catholic	18	81	1	21	73	6	32	64	3
Jewish	33	57	0	48	48	4	37	63	0
None	52	43	5	53	43	4	54	39	7
Politics:									
Republican	11	87	2	12	86	2	20	78	2
Democrat	17	82	1	19	77	4	26	71	3
Independent	25	72	3	26	67	7	34	62	4

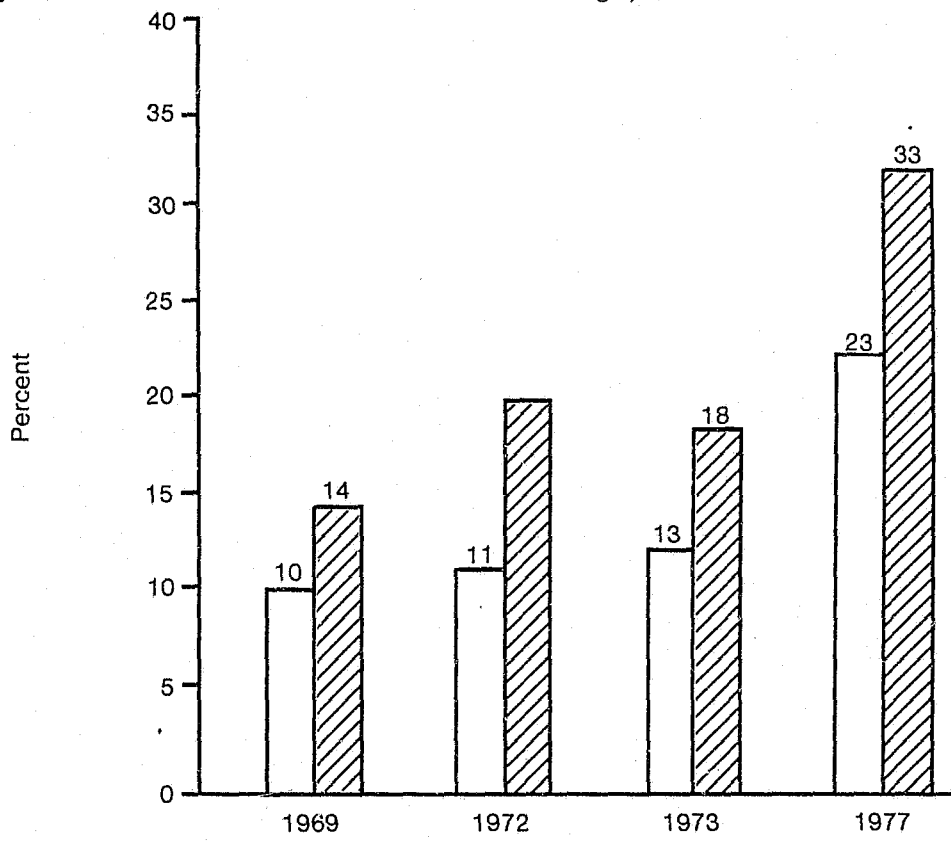
*Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.



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

Figure 2.8 Respondents favoring legalization of marihuana, by sex, United States, 1969, 1972, 1973, and 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Do you think that the use of marihuana should be made legal, or not?"



Key:
 Male
 Female

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 58, p. 8; Report No. 82, p. 20; Report No. 93, p. 26; Report No. 143, p. 5 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion). Reprinted by permission. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.109 Attitudes toward legalization of the sale and use of marihuana, United States, 1974, 1975, and 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Do you think the SALE of marihuana should be legalized in this country or not?" "Do you think the USE of marihuana should be legalized or not?"

[Percent]

	1974	1975	1977
Sale of marihuana:			
Should be legalized	23	25	30
Should not be legalized	70	69	64
Not sure	7	6	6
Use of marihuana:			
Should be legalized	25	28	34
Should not be legalized	69	66	59
Not sure	6	6	7

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, July 4, 1977), p. 2. Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.110 Attitudes toward legalization of gambling, by type of gambling activity, United States, 1975

NOTE: These data are based on a national probability sample of persons 18 years of age and older conducted by the Survey Research Center of the Institute of Social Research of the University of Michigan for the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling. Because of evidence that gambling activity is more prevalent in urban areas and among males, a higher percentage of major-city residents and males were sampled. The total number of completed interviews was 1,736—a response rate of 75.5 percent. The data were weighted for over-sampling and nonresponses in order to make population estimates.

"Positive attitude toward legalization" was derived from respondents who wished to "continue" a gambling activity they perceived to be legal (which may be an erroneous perception) and those who "definitely" or "tended" to be in favor of legalizing a perceived illegal activity.

"Pickit" refers to a legal numbers game operating in New Jersey.

Type of gambling activity	[Percent]		
	Total positive attitude toward legalization	Desire to continue an already legal activity ^a	Desire to make an illegal activity legal
Bingo	68	82	48
Off-track betting (New York)	67	69	X
Horse tracks	62	73	47
State lotteries	61	81	47
Pickit	60	91	X
Dog tracks	49	72	44
Slot machines	40	53	40
Gambling casinos	40	65	40
Off-track betting	38	65	36
Sports cards or sheets	32	63	32
Pro sports betting	31	60	30
Numbers, bolitas, polly	22	36	22
College sports betting	22	68	22
Bookie sports betting	20	42	20
High school sports betting	16	62	16

^aThis is a perceived legality, which is incorrect in some cases.

Source: Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling, *Gambling in America—Final Report of the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 70, Table 4-15.

Table 2.111 Attitudes toward legalization of casino gambling, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Some States have now made casino gambling legal in their States. Would you favor or oppose your State legalizing casino gambling?"

[Percent]	
	Total public
Favor	46
Oppose	47
Not sure	7

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, May 5, 1977), p. 1. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.112 Attitudes toward legalization of betting on professional team sports, United States, 1975 and 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Some States have passed laws which legalize betting on professional team sports contests, such as pro football, pro baseball, pro basketball, and pro hockey. Would you favor or oppose your State legalizing betting on professional team sports contests?"

	[Percent]	
	1975	1977
Favor	34	46
Oppose	58	47
Not sure	8	7

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, May 5, 1977), p. 1. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.113 Attitudes toward statements about legalized betting on professional team sports, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Now let me read you some statements that have been made about legalized betting on professional team sports contests. For each tell me if you tend to agree or disagree."

	[Percent]		
	Agree	Disagree	Not sure
Since millions of people now bet on sports illegally, it is better to legalize it, taking it out of the hands of professional gamblers, and letting the States run it for needed income	58	34	8
With illegal betting now so widespread, there is more chance of organized crime characters getting to athletes to fix games than there would be if the betting were all legal	51	33	16
Legalized betting would encourage many people to gamble away money they need to support their families with	56	35	9
Once betting on pro team sports is made legal, the betting interests of the fans will get substituted for their real appreciation of the sport itself	48	36	16

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, May 5, 1977), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.114 Agreement with possible consequences of legalization of gambling, by participation in gambling and type of gambling activity, United States, 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.110. Random subsets of bettors were asked about these gambling activities.

	[Percent]					
	Bettors					Nonbettors
	Off-track betting	Casinos	Lotteries	Numbers	Sports	Gambling in general
More jobs for people	71	69	57	64	63	41
A lot more money to run the government	53	66	65	58	67	38
Less money for organized crime	33	45	47	55	27	33
More of a chance for the common man to get rich	49	18	56	30	48	14
More people working less because they are gambling	63	43	13	25	67	57
More of a chance that children will be influenced to gamble	60	66	48	61	53	82
More racketeers connected to it	13	61	31	46	22	71
More people gambling more than they can afford	55	76	42	62	59	81

Source: Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling, *Gambling in America—Final Report of the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 72, Table 4-18.

Table 2.115 Attitudes toward "fixing" of sports events, by type of sport and participation in gambling, United States, 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.110. Respondents were asked their opinions on how often sports events were "fixed." They were asked to choose among 5 possible alternatives, each alternative was assigned a number: 1 = fixed most of the time; 2 = fixed pretty often; 3 = fixed sometimes; 4 = almost never fixed; 5 = never fixed. The data presented in this table are averages of the assigned numbers for the above alternatives.

	Total sample	Non-bettors	Bettors	Illegal bettors	Bettors on specific games
High school sports.....	4.43	4.30	4.49	4.46	NA
Bingo.....	3.88	3.58	4.01	3.92	4.24
College sports.....	3.87	3.73	3.94	3.89	4.00
Lottery.....	3.55	3.00	3.81	4.14	4.37
Professional sports.....	3.38	3.24	3.45	3.43	3.56
Horse races.....	2.89	2.69	2.99	2.96	2.94
Dog races.....	2.85	2.75	2.90	3.17	3.65
Slot machines.....	2.35	2.17	2.44	2.41	NA
Casinos.....	2.32	2.13	2.41	2.54	3.05
Numbers.....	2.02	1.92	2.07	2.34	2.64

Source: Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling, *Gambling in America—Final Report of the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 70, Table 4-13.

Table 2.116 Attitudes toward the importance of enforcement of laws in relation to gambling laws, United States, 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.110.

Question: "Which laws are more important to enforce than laws against gambling?"

	[Percent]		
	More important	Equally important	Less important
Selling heroin.....	90.1	9.1	0.7
Drunk driving.....	87.1	11.6	1.3
Burglary.....	83.2	15.1	1.8
Car theft.....	80.5	16.8	2.6
Buying stolen property.....	74.6	20.1	5.3
Sale of marijuana.....	71.0	16.8	12.2
Public drunkenness.....	56.2	24.5	19.3
Prostitution.....	55.0	26.3	18.8
Pornography.....	51.2	27.9	21.0

Source: Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling, *Gambling in America—Final Report of the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 48.

Table 2.117 Attitudes of city-police representatives toward importance of reasons to enforce the gambling laws, United States, 1976

NOTE: These data are based on a mail survey conducted by the Police Legal Center of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in 1976. Questionnaires were distributed to 587 police departments in the United States selected by stratified probability sampling, based on the size of the jurisdiction served. The overall response rate was 54 percent. The return from the larger cities (over 100,000 population) was approximately 70 percent. In order to compensate for differential selection probabilities and response rates, the results have been weighted. The survey instrument was mailed to each department with a cover letter to the police chief executive, who was asked to refer the questionnaire "to the most experienced gambling enforcement officer in your department, who has knowledge of both departmental policies and on-the-street practices" (Source, p. 462). Responding officers were asked to rate the importance of five reasons for enforcing the gambling laws based on a five-point scale where 1 is "not at all important" and 5 is "very important."

Reason for enforcement	[Percent]			
	Not very important (1-2)	Moderately important (3)	Important (4-5)	Mean score
To fight organized crime.....	18	12	70	4.0
As long as gambling laws are on the books they must be enforced.....	23	29	48	3.5
To prevent gambling from becoming too widespread and visible.....	24	26	50	3.5
To prevent fights, shootings, etc., that occur in card and dice game disputes.....	35	27	38	3.1
The public wants the gambling laws enforced.....	56	26	18	2.5

Source: Frederick Pratter and Floyd J. Fowler, Jr., "Police Perceptions About Gambling Enforcement: A National Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies," in Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling, *Gambling in America—Appendix 1: Staff and Consultant Papers, Model Statutes, Bibliography, Correspondence* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 465.

Table 2.118 Attitudes of city-police representatives toward the seriousness of selected offenses, United States, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.117. Responding officers were asked to rate the seriousness of each offense based on a five-point scale where 1 is "not very serious" and 5 is "very serious."

Offense	[Percent]			Mean score
	Not very serious (1-2)	Moderately serious (3)	Very serious (4-5)	
Bookmaking operation	33	24	43	3.0
Card or dice game operation	46	24	30	2.7
Placing bet with bookie	48	29	23	2.6
Numbers operation	59	21	20	2.3
Placing bet on the numbers	62	21	17	2.1
Playing in card or dice games	64	23	13	2.0
Narcotics sale/distribution	6	12	82	4.4
Possession of heroin	13	9	78	4.1
Possession of marihuana	33	34	33	3.2
After-hours liquor sales	48	31	21	2.6

Source: Frederick Pratter and Floyd J. Fowler, Jr., "Police Perceptions About Gambling Enforcement: A National Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies," in Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling, *Gambling in America—Appendix 1: Staff and Consultant Papers, Model Statutes, Bibliography, Correspondence* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 471.

Table 2.119 Attitudes toward the use of national or community standards for determining whether books, magazines, and movies are obscene, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "In determining whether a book, magazine or movie is obscene, do you think there should be a single nationwide standard or do you think each community should have its own standard?"

	[Percent]			
	Single nationwide	Community set own	Shouldn't be any	No opinion
National	45	39	9	7
Sex:				
Male	42	40	12	6
Female	48	38	7	7
Race:				
White	45	39	10	6
Nonwhite	43	39	9	9
Education:				
College	38	44	14	4
High school	47	38	8	7
Grade school	50	32	5	13
Occupation:				
Professional and business	41	44	11	4
Clerical and sales	38	48	11	3
Manual workers	43	41	9	7
Nonlabor force	54	29	7	10
Income:				
\$20,000 and over	43	39	13	5
\$15,000 to \$19,999	45	43	8	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	45	41	8	6
\$7,000 to \$9,999	46	43	7	4
\$5,000 to \$6,999	49	35	9	7
\$3,000 to \$4,999	43	29	9	19
Under \$3,000	43	34	11	12
Age:				
Total under 30	35	48	12	5
18 to 24 years	31	53	11	5
25 to 29 years	41	42	13	4
30 to 49 years	47	41	8	4
50 and older	51	30	8	11
City size:				
1,000,000 and over	43	40	11	6
500,000 to 999,999	36	46	12	6
50,000 to 499,999	42	41	10	7
2,500 to 49,999	46	38	8	8
Under 2,500, rural	52	34	7	7
Region:				
East	44	36	12	8
Midwest	50	35	8	7
South	45	41	6	8
West	37	47	13	3
Religion:				
Protestant	49	37	7	7
Catholic	40	42	10	8
Politics:				
Republican	47	38	8	7
Democrat	47	38	9	6
Independent	39	44	11	6
Marital status:				
Married	47	37	9	7
Single	31	53	10	6

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 142 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, May 1977), p. 3. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.120 Attitudes toward pornographic material leading to rape, United States, 1973, 1975, and 1976

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

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."

[Percent*]

	1973			1975			1976		
	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
Sex:									
Men	43	51	6	46	46	7	46	46	8
Women	56	36	8	57	31	12	58	33	10
Race:									
White	50	43	7	53	38	10	54	38	9
Nonwhite	52	43	5	47	41	12	44	44	12
Education:									
College	34	60	6	37	54	9	40	53	7
High school	53	40	7	55	35	10	55	36	8
Grade school	69	23	8	70	18	12	67	19	14
Occupation:									
Professional and business	44	48	8	48	41	11	47	46	7
White collar	47	44	9	50	37	13	55	35	10
Farmers	64	31	6	60	23	17	46	26	28
Manual	56	38	6	56	36	8	58	34	9
Income:									
\$15,000 and over	38	56	6	45	44	11	42	51	7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	50	42	8	51	41	8	56	35	8
\$7,000 to \$9,999	51	44	5	52	41	7	53	36	10
\$5,000 to \$6,999	57	36	7	55	40	5	58	32	10
\$3,000 to \$4,999	63	33	4	61	25	14	67	26	7
Under \$3,000	59	34	7	63	26	12	60	28	12
Age:									
18 to 20 years	41	56	3	44	51	5	39	54	7
21 to 29 years	36	60	5	37	55	8	38	54	8
30 to 49 years	47	47	6	47	42	11	49	44	7
50 years and older	62	29	10	66	23	11	65	23	12
Region:									
East	42	49	9	54	38	8	49	47	4
Midwest	52	42	6	54	37	9	56	35	9
South	54	39	6	55	32	13	52	33	15
West	52	43	6	36	53	11	50	42	9
Religion:									
Protestant	54	39	7	56	34	11	56	34	10
Catholic	50	41	8	54	38	8	54	39	6
Jewish	24	67	10	26	58	17	38	58	4
None	21	75	4	20	73	7	26	65	9
Politics:									
Republican	54	39	7	58	30	12	56	31	13
Democrat	52	40	7	54	36	10	56	35	8
Independent	44	50	7	46	44	10	47	45	8

*Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

Table 2.121 Attitudes toward laws regulating the distribution of pornography, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1975, and 1976

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

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?"

	1973				1975				1976			
	Laws forbidding distribution whatever the age	Laws forbidding distribution to persons under 18	No laws forbidding distribution	Don't know	Laws forbidding distribution whatever the age	Laws forbidding distribution to persons under 18	No laws forbidding distribution	Don't know	Laws forbidding distribution whatever the age	Laws forbidding distribution to persons under 18	No laws forbidding distribution	Don't know
National	42	47	9	2	40	48	11	1	40	50	8	2
Sex:												
Men	35	53	10	2	34	52	12	2	31	57	10	2
Women	48	42	8	2	46	44	9	2	47	44	6	2
Race:												
White	44	46	8	2	42	46	10	1	42	49	7	2
Nonwhite	28	52	14	5	25	56	16	2	25	56	16	4
Education:												
College	33	53	12	2	32	55	13	1	30	60	10	1
High school	42	48	9	2	39	49	11	1	42	49	7	2
Grade school	55	35	6	4	60	30	7	2	53	34	8	5
Occupation:												
Professional and business	42	47	10	2	41	46	11	2	38	50	10	2
White collar	44	50	6	0	43	48	8	1	45	47	6	1
Farmers	53	39	8	0	57	37	7	0	42	46	6	6
Manual	41	46	10	3	38	49	12	1	39	51	7	2
Income:												
\$15,000 and over	36	54	9	1	37	52	9	1	34	56	8	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	45	48	6	1	36	51	12	1	41	54	5	1
\$7,000 to \$9,999	42	47	9	2	43	45	12	0	41	49	9	1
\$5,000 to \$6,999	45	41	13	2	46	45	10	0	46	44	8	3
\$3,000 to \$4,999	46	38	14	1	44	43	12	1	42	47	8	2
Under \$3,000	38	46	11	4	46	41	12	1	49	32	14	5
Age:												
18 to 20 years	16	70	14	0	28	59	11	1	14	65	20	1
21 to 29 years	20	64	14	2	20	68	11	1	18	71	10	1
30 to 49 years	40	52	8	2	37	51	10	2	36	56	7	1
50 years and older	59	31	7	3	57	31	11	1	58	32	7	4
Region:												
East	38	48	12	2	37	53	8	1	33	57	9	2
Midwest	43	47	9	1	44	44	10	1	44	47	7	2
South	46	44	7	4	43	45	11	1	42	45	9	4
West	37	51	10	2	28	56	16	1	36	55	8	1
Religion:												
Protestant	44	46	8	2	45	44	10	1	44	47	6	3
Catholic	43	48	8	1	39	54	6	2	40	52	7	0
Jewish	29	57	14	0	13	48	39	0	26	59	11	4
None	17	53	27	3	18	57	24	2	17	59	22	3
Politics:												
Republican	50	42	6	2	56	37	7	1	45	46	7	2
Democrat	40	48	9	2	39	49	11	1	44	48	7	1
Independent	38	50	11	1	34	53	13	1	33	54	10	2

*Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

Table 2.122 *Attitudes toward public disclosure and openness in government, United States, 1977*

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Many proposals have been made to open up and make more public the way various organizations conduct their affairs. Do you think it would be a great benefit to the American public if (READ LIST), only somewhat of a benefit, or not a benefit at all?"

[Percent]

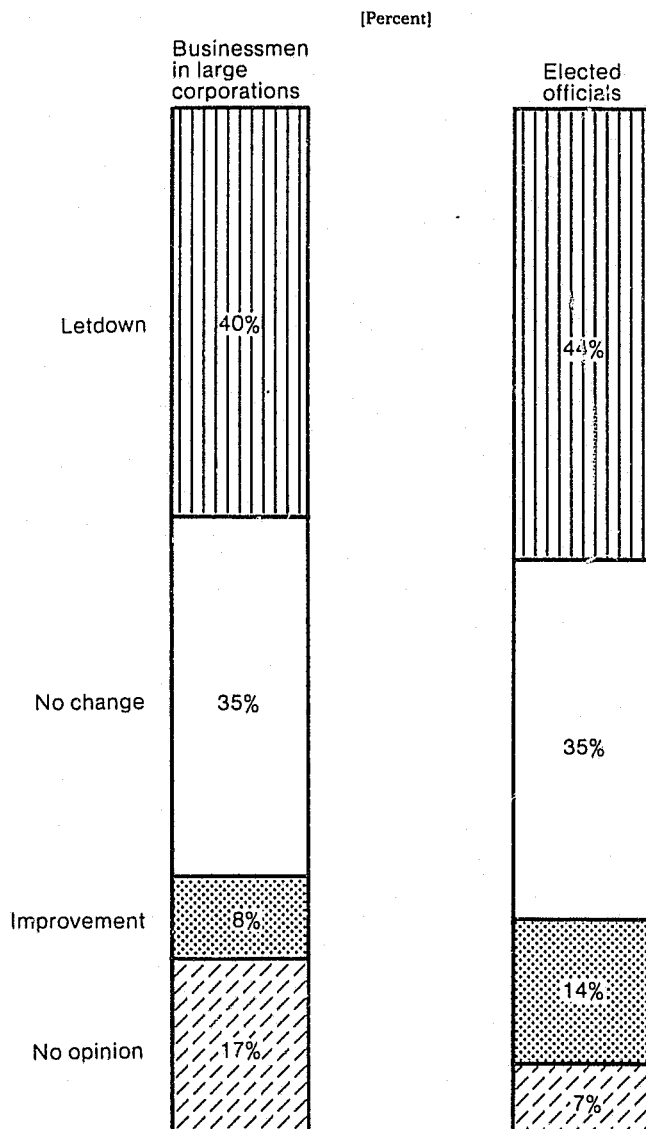
	A great benefit	Only somewhat of a benefit	No benefit at all	Not sure
Lobbyists for labor had to reveal how they spent every penny of their business expenditures	51	28	10	11
A public record was made of all contacts between members of Congress and their staffs with persons who are trying to influence legislation	50	29	10	11
Each time Congress passed a major bill the leaders of Congress would go on television in prime time to explain what is in the new legislation	49	29	13	9
Lobbyists for business had to reveal how they spent every penny of their business expenditures	49	28	12	11
Consumer advocates had to report exactly what they spent in their lobbying activities	48	33	9	10
Greater efforts were made to find and punish persons who leaked the proceedings of a grand jury	43	30	12	15
Government regulatory agencies had to conduct all their hearings in public	36	40	14	10
The committees of Congress were not allowed to hold hearings in closed session	30	41	18	11
All sessions of Congress could be broadcast on radio	26	37	31	6
All sessions of Congress could be televised	23	35	35	7
Newsmen were required to reveal their sources when they wrote articles critical of a company or its officers	21	24	42	13
Newsmen were forced to reveal their sources who made revelations that were embarrassing to government officials	20	22	45	13

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: Chicago Tribune, Mar. 17, 1977), p. 2. Reprinted by permission

Figure 2.9 Attitudes toward the ethical and moral practices of businessmen in large corporations and elected officials, United States, 1976

NOTE: These data are based on a national probability sample; 1,016 persons 18 years of age or older were interviewed by telephone.

Question: "... Have you noticed a letdown, some improvement, or haven't you noticed any change in the ethical and moral practices of (businessmen in large corporations/elected officials)?"

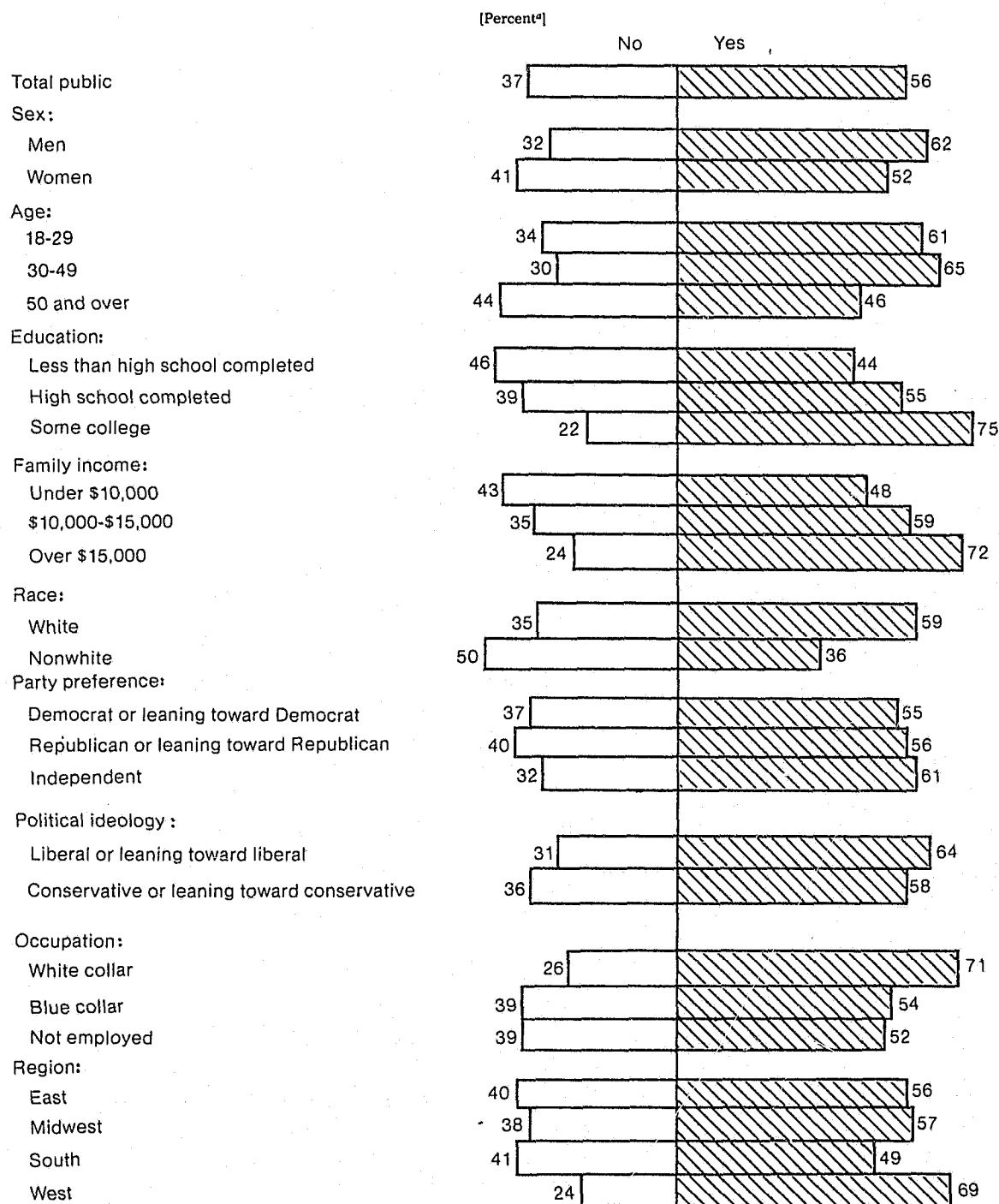


Source: Opinion Research Corporation, *Public Opinion Index*, Vol. 34, No. 12 (Princeton, N.J.: Opinion Research Corporation, June 1976), p. 3. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.10 Awareness of illegal or questionable corporate activity, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 2.9.

Question: "Have you heard or read anything about *business or corporate actions* that break the law or try to get around it?"



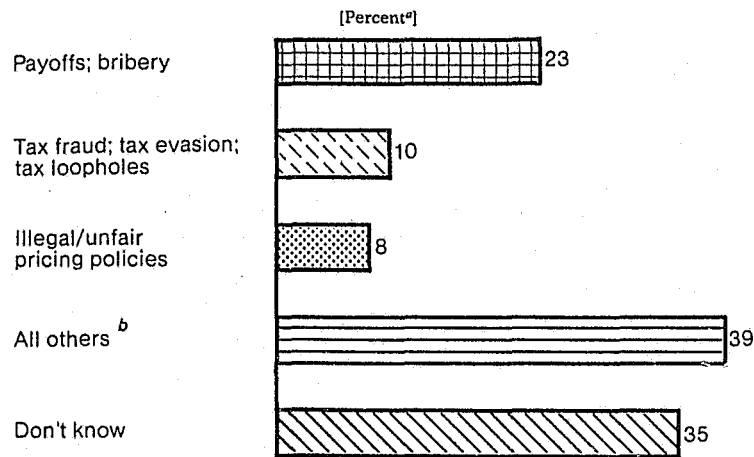
^a"Don't recall" responses are omitted.

Source: Opinion Research Corporation, *Public Opinion Index*, Vol. 34, No. 12 (Princeton, N.J.: Opinion Research Corporation, June 1976), p. 4. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.11 Awareness of illegal or questionable corporate activity, by type of activity, United States, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 2.9. These data are based on a subsample of respondents who said they had heard or read anything about business or corporate actions that break the law or try to get around it (see Figure 2.10).

Question: "What kinds of actions have you heard or read about?"



^aPercentages exceed 100 percent because of multiple responses.

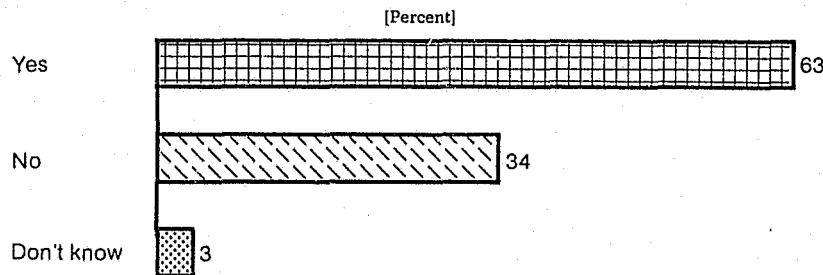
^bIncluded in the "other" category are mentions of illegal political contributions (3 percent); inferior products/services (3 percent); monopolistic practices (3 percent); unfair employee practices (3 percent); pollution (2 percent); and kickbacks (1 percent).

Source: Opinion Research Corporation, *Public Opinion Index*, Vol 34, No. 12 (Princeton, N.J.: Opinion Research Corporation, June 1976), p. 5. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.12 Awareness of illegal corporate political campaign contributions, United States, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 2.9.

Question: "Have you heard or read anything about U.S. companies making illegal political campaign contributions?"

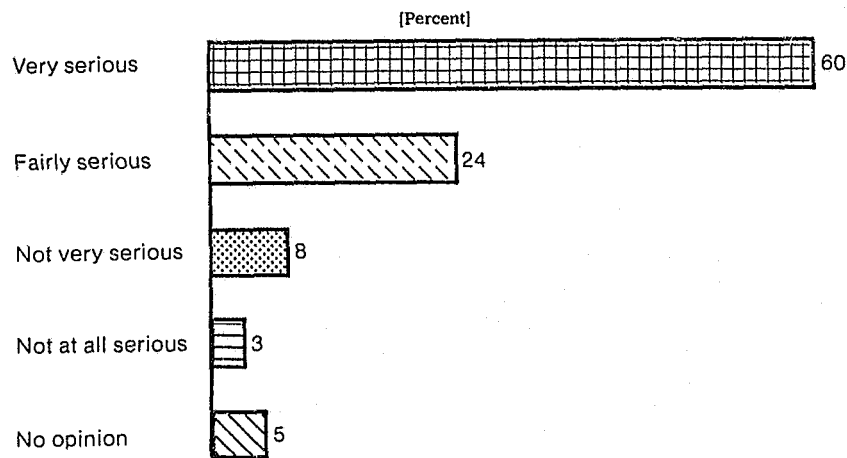


Source: Opinion Research Corporation, *Public Opinion Index*, Vol. 34, No. 12 (Princeton, N.J.: Opinion Research Corporation, June 1976), p. 6. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.13 Attitudes toward the seriousness of illegal corporate campaign contributions, United States, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 2.9.

Question: "There have been a number of companies charged with making illegal political campaign contributions. How do you feel about illegal campaign contributions made by companies or their top executives—would you say it is a very serious situation, fairly serious, not very serious, or not serious at all?"

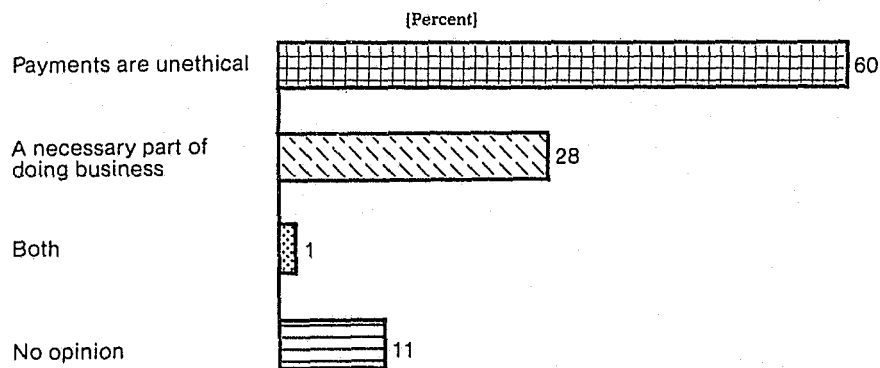


Source: Opinion Research Corporation, *Public Opinion Index*, Vol. 34, No. 12 (Princeton, N.J.: Opinion Research Corporation, June 1976), p. 7. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.14 Agreement with statements about payments to foreign officials to obtain business, United States, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 2.9.

Question: "There have been some U.S. companies heavily criticized for making payments to foreign officials to obtain business in their countries. How do you feel about such payments to foreign officials? Do you think they are ethical, or do you think they are a necessary part of doing business?"



Source: Opinion Research Corporation, *Public Opinion Index*, Vol. 34, No. 12 (Princeton, N.J.: Opinion Research Corporation, June 1976), p. 9. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.123 Attitudes toward law regarding employment of illegal aliens, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Do you think it should or should not be against the law to employ a person who has come into the U.S. without proper papers?"

	[Percent]		
	Should	Should not	No opinion
National	72	23	5
Sex:			
Male	76	20	4
Female	68	26	6
Race:			
White	72	23	5
Nonwhite	70	23	7
Education:			
College	73	24	3
High school	71	23	6
Grade school	70	23	7
Occupation:			
Professional and business	75	22	3
Clerical and sales	68	22	10
Manual workers	73	22	5
Nonlabor force	67	27	6
Income:			
\$20,000 and over	74	23	3
\$15,000 to \$19,999	75	19	6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	70	26	4
\$ 7,000 to \$9,999	79	18	3
\$ 5,000 to \$6,999	72	18	10
\$ 3,000 to \$4,999	63	32	5
Under \$3,000	58	30	12
Age:			
Total under 30	73	23	4
18 to 24 years	71	25	4
25 to 29 years	76	20	4
30 to 49 years	73	20	7
50 and older	70	25	5
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	70	23	7
500,000 to 999,999	69	27	4
50,000 to 499,999	71	27	2
2,500 to 49,999	77	19	4
Under 2,500, rural	71	20	9
Region:			
East	69	26	5
Midwest	74	23	3
South	72	19	9
West	72	25	3
Religion:			
Protestant	71	24	5
Catholic	72	24	4
Politics:			
Republican	70	25	5
Democrat	70	24	6
Independent	76	20	4

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 151 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, February 1978), p. 3. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.124 Attitudes toward amnesty for illegal aliens, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "It has been proposed that illegal aliens who have been in the U.S. for seven years be allowed to remain in the U.S. Do you favor or oppose this proposal?"

	[Percent]		
	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
National	39	52	9
Sex:			
Male	38	57	5
Female	40	48	12
Race:			
White	38	53	9
Nonwhite	45	45	10
Education:			
College	46	48	6
High school	36	55	9
Grade school	35	52	13
Occupation:			
Professional and business	41	52	7
Clerical and sales	42	48	10
Manual workers	37	54	9
Nonlabor force	38	50	12
Income:			
\$20,000 and over	36	56	8
\$15,000 to \$19,999	33	57	10
\$10,000 to \$14,999	44	49	7
\$ 7,000 to \$9,999	35	58	7
\$ 5,000 to \$6,999	45	47	8
\$ 3,000 to \$4,999	43	49	8
Under \$3,000	46	38	16
Age:			
Total under 30	47	46	7
18 to 24 years	47	45	8
25 to 29 years	47	46	7
30 to 49 years	36	54	10
50 and older	35	56	9
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	45	45	10
500,000 to 999,999	39	53	8
50,000 to 499,999	37	57	6
2,500 to 49,999	40	50	10
Under 2,500, rural	37	54	9
Region:			
East	37	51	12
Midwest	40	54	6
South	37	51	12
West	44	53	3
Religion:			
Protestant	36	55	9
Catholic	42	50	8
Politics:			
Republican	33	60	7
Democrat	42	50	8
Independent	38	51	11

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 151 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, February 1978), p. 4. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.125 Attitudes toward the seriousness of terrorism in the world and in the United States, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures see Appendix 8.

Question: "How serious a problem do you feel terrorism is in the world (in the United States), where terrorists kidnap businessmen, hijack planes and commit other violence—very serious, only somewhat serious, or hardly serious at all?"

	[Percent]			
	Very serious	Somewhat serious	Hardly serious	Not sure
Seriousness of terrorism in the world	90	9	1	0
Seriousness of terrorism in the United States	60	31	7	2

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: Chicago Tribune, Dec. 5, 1977), pp. 1, 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.126 Attitudes toward possible solutions for dealing with terrorism, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Now let me ask you about some solutions that have been proposed as ways of dealing with terrorism. For each, tell me if you favor or oppose that solution."

Solution	[Percent]		
	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
Every country should develop special teams of commandos who are experts at capturing terrorists while saving the lives of hostages	80	5	6
All airline service should be cut off to and from any country which allows terrorists to use that country as a base of training or operations, or which gives refuge to terrorists or lets them go free	79	11	10
A special world force should be organized which would operate in any country of the world and which would investigate terrorist groups, arrest them, and put their leaders and members to death	55	29	16
All those caught committing acts of terror should be convicted and given the death penalty	55	31	14
Countries should refuse to make any concessions to terrorists, such as paying ransoms or freeing other terrorists from prison, even if this means people who are kidnapped or held hostage end up being killed by the terrorists	51	31	18

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: Chicago Tribune, Dec. 5, 1977), p. 3. Reprinted by permission.

Section 3:

NATURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF KNOWN OFFENSES

This section contains data that have been collected on the extent and nature of criminal incidents. A number of collection methods and strategies are represented by these data. Because it is well-known that crimes reported to the police are not the universe of crimes that occur, efforts have been made to complement police reports of offenses known with additional indicators of the occurrence of illegal behavior. Perhaps the most commonly used alternative method of assessing the occurrence of illegal behavior has been with surveys. These have been of two general types: (1) surveys of households and businesses to determine the rates and characteristics of those who have been *victims* of illegal acts; and (2) surveys of the general population to determine the proportions and characteristics of those who may have *engaged* in illegal acts.

The initial segment of this section presents data from the National Crime Survey (NCS), which is sponsored by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The NCS is a multi-faceted national probability survey of households and businesses that regularly provides information regarding the nature and extent of common crime, its costs, characteristics of victims, and characteristics of criminal events.

The next segment of the section begins with tables providing information on self-reported alcohol and drug use among adults and youth. These data are

from national surveys conducted by researchers for the National Institute on Drug Abuse and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Thus, this segment includes information on the use of over-the-counter drugs, marijuana, hashish, glue, LSD, cocaine, heroin, methadone, and alcohol. Many of the tables display the distribution of drug use by demographic characteristics of the respondents.

Next are tables that focus on reported participation in various forms of gambling activities. Demographic characteristics of those participating in different types of gambling are reported. These tables are drawn from surveys conducted by the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center for the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling.

The final segment of this section contains data compiled through the use of the official records of agencies. The Uniform Crime Reports provides data on offenses known to the police that are tabulated by city, county, standard metropolitan statistical area, population size group, and geographic division. Trends in the characteristics of known offenses are also reported, as is information on law enforcement officers killed and assaulted. This part of the section also supplies data on bombings; arsons; motor vehicle thefts; drug thefts; Federal alcohol, tobacco and firearms cases; hijackings; child abuse; offenses against railroads; offenses in schools; drug-related deaths; and the Federal Crime Insurance Program.

Table 3.1 *Estimated number of personal, household, and business victimizations, by reporting to police and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a*

NOTE: These estimates are based on data derived from surveys of households and businesses that were undertaken in connection with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) National Crime Survey program. In these surveys, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for LEAA's Statistics Division, representative national samples of households and businesses were drawn. In the personal and household portion of the survey, victimization data were collected for all household members who were at least 12 years of age; therefore, victimizations of those under 12 years of age were not counted in the survey. Because the survey focused on crimes of common theft and assault, some crimes (such as homicide) were not counted. In addition, the business portion of the survey only counted burglaries and robberies; crimes such as shoplifting and employee theft proved not feasible to include.

^aFor survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Type of victimization	Total		Reported to police		Not reported to police		Don't know whether reported to police	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:								
Rape and attempted rape	145,193	100	76,499	53	67,549	47	1,145	1
Robbery	1,110,639	100	591,829	53	510,261	46	8,549	1
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	360,700	100	227,057	63	130,026	36	3,617	1
Serious assault	175,660	100	116,266	66	57,000	32	2,394	1
Minor assault	185,041	100	110,791	60	73,027	39	1,223	1
Robbery without injury	453,867	100	269,428	59	182,070	40	2,369	1
Attempted robbery without injury	296,071	100	95,344	32	198,164	67	2,563	1
Assault	4,343,261	100	2,064,042	48	2,240,127	52	39,092	1
Aggravated assault	1,694,941	100	989,489	58	689,960	41	15,492	1
With injury	588,672	100	364,901	62	216,066	37	7,705	1
Attempted assault with weapon	1,106,269	100	624,588	56	473,894	43	7,788	1
Simple assault	2,648,320	100	1,074,553	41	1,550,167	59	23,600	1
With injury	691,534	100	315,858	46	368,390	53	7,287	1
Attempted assault without weapon	1,956,786	100	758,695	39	1,181,777	60	16,313	1
Personal larceny with contact	497,056	100	180,127	36	314,489	63	2,440	0
Purse snatching	91,595	100	62,598	68	28,997	32	0	0
Attempted purse snatching	55,535	100	13,483	24	42,052	76	0	0
Pocket picking	349,926	100	104,046	30	243,440	70	2,440	1
Personal larceny without contact	16,021,110	100	4,208,940	26	11,657,785	73	154,385	1
Household victimizations:								
Burglary	6,663,422	100	3,208,108	48	3,390,025	51	65,290	1
Forcible entry	2,277,063	100	1,595,940	70	665,214	29	15,909	1
Unlawful entry without force	2,826,599	100	1,096,250	39	1,697,853	60	32,496	1
Attempted forcible entry	1,559,760	100	515,917	33	1,026,958	66	16,885	1
Larceny	9,300,854	100	2,515,780	27	6,731,873	72	53,201	1
Under \$50	5,601,954	100	841,462	15	4,731,277	84	29,214	1
\$50 or more	2,745,097	100	1,440,278	52	1,286,152	47	18,667	1
Amount not ascertained	299,350	100	60,564	20	233,466	78	5,320	2
Attempted	654,454	100	173,476	27	480,977	73	0	0
Vehicle theft	1,234,644	100	857,553	69	370,650	30	6,441	1
Completed	759,816	100	673,026	89	81,570	11	5,221	1
Attempted	474,828	100	184,526	39	289,081	61	1,221	0
Business victimizations:								
Robbery	279,516	100	243,980	87	32,763	12	2,773	1
Burglary	1,576,242	100	1,148,424	73	400,731	25	27,087	2

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.2 *Estimated number of personal, household, and business victimizations and percent not reported to police, by type of victimization, United States, 1973-76^a*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

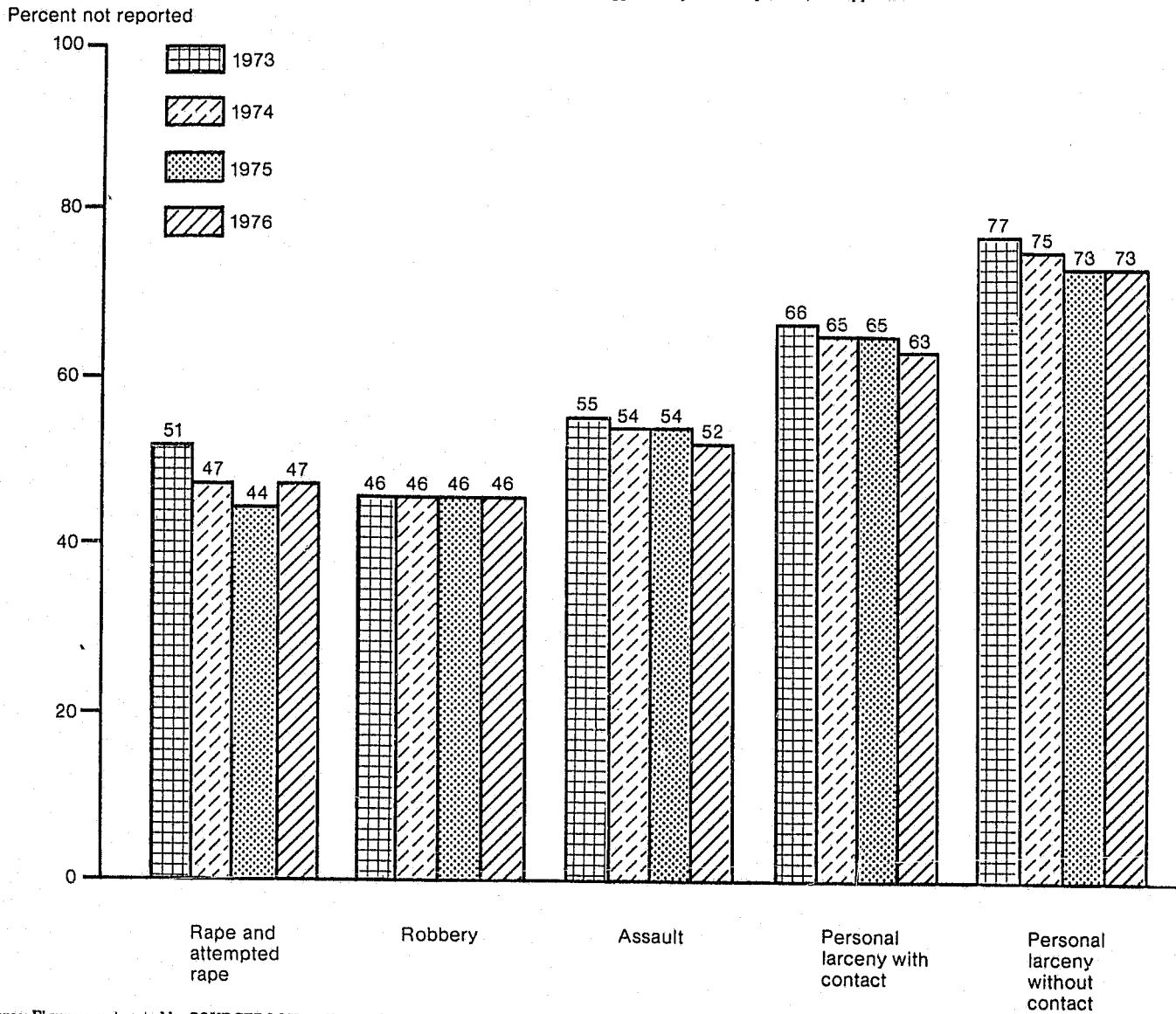
Type of victimization	1973		1974		1975		1976	
	Estimated number of victimizations	Percent not reported to police	Estimated number of victimizations	Percent not reported to police	Estimated number of victimizations	Percent not reported to police	Estimated number of victimizations	Percent not reported to police
Personal victimizations:								
Rape and attempted rape	152,740	51	161,160	47	151,055	44	145,193	47
Robbery	1,086,700	46	1,173,980	46	1,121,374	46	1,110,639	46
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	376,000	35	383,470	37	353,493	34	360,700	36
Serious assault	208,800	28	215,000	32	207,114	33	175,660	32
Minor assault	167,200	42	168,460	44	146,380	37	185,041	39
Robbery without injury	396,740	43	466,400	41	467,595	41	453,867	40
Attempted robbery without injury	313,960	64	324,120	63	300,285	69	296,071	67
Assault	4,001,820	55	4,063,680	54	4,176,056	54	4,343,261	52
Aggravated assault	1,616,700	47	1,695,440	46	1,590,080	44	1,694,941	41
With injury	496,960	39	545,990	39	543,175	34	588,672	37
Attempted assault with weapon	1,197,740	51	1,149,450	49	1,046,905	49	1,106,269	43
Simple assault	2,385,120	61	2,368,240	61	2,585,976	60	2,648,320	59
With injury	603,500	51	582,190	54	687,352	51	691,534	53
Attempted assault without weapon	1,781,610	64	1,786,050	63	1,898,624	63	1,956,786	60
Personal larceny with contact	495,590	66	511,480	65	513,952	65	497,056	63
Purse snatching	103,280	51	90,230	36	119,096	36	91,595	32
Attempted purse snatching	71,260	84	62,830	77	60,912	82	55,535	76
Pocket picking	321,050	68	358,410	71	333,943	72	349,926	70
Personal larceny without contact	14,635,655	77	15,098,118	75	15,455,660	73	16,021,110	73
Household victimizations:								
Burglary	6,432,350	52	6,655,070	51	6,688,964	51	6,663,422	51
Forcible entry	2,070,950	29	2,190,330	28	2,251,869	27	2,277,063	29
Unlawful entry without force	2,956,830	62	3,031,080	62	2,959,734	62	2,826,599	60
Attempted forcible entry	1,404,560	68	1,433,660	64	1,477,361	67	1,559,760	66
Larceny	7,506,490	74	8,866,060	74	9,156,711	72	9,300,854	72
Under \$50	4,824,900	84	5,641,160	84	5,615,914	84	5,601,954	84
\$50 or more	1,884,280	47	2,351,490	51	2,707,605	46	2,745,097	47
Amount not ascertained	263,750	77	296,000	77	277,922	81	299,350	78
Attempted	533,560	80	577,410	75	555,270	76	654,454	73
Vehicle theft	1,335,410	31	1,341,890	32	1,418,725	28	1,234,644	30
Completed	884,710	13	855,680	11	910,253	8	759,816	11
Attempted	450,710	67	486,210	68	508,472	63	474,828	61
Business victimizations:								
Robbery	264,113	14	266,624	10	261,725	9	279,516	12
Burglary	1,384,998	21	1,555,304	19	1,518,339	18	1,576,242	25

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Figure 3.1 *Estimated percent of personal victimizations not reported to the police, by type of victimization, United States, 1973-76*

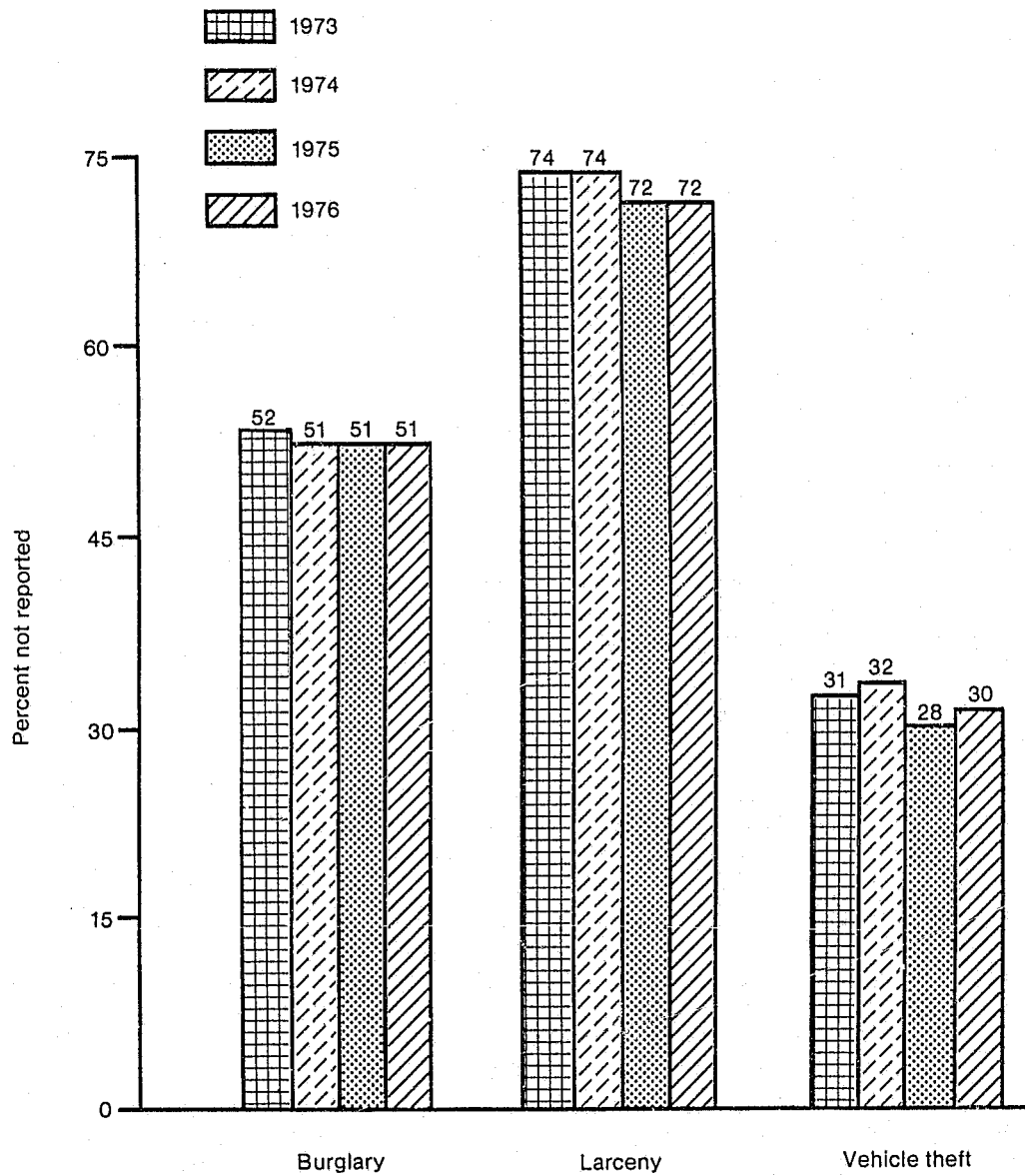
NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Figure 3.2 *Estimated percent of household victimizations not reported to the police, by type of victimization, United States, 1973-76*

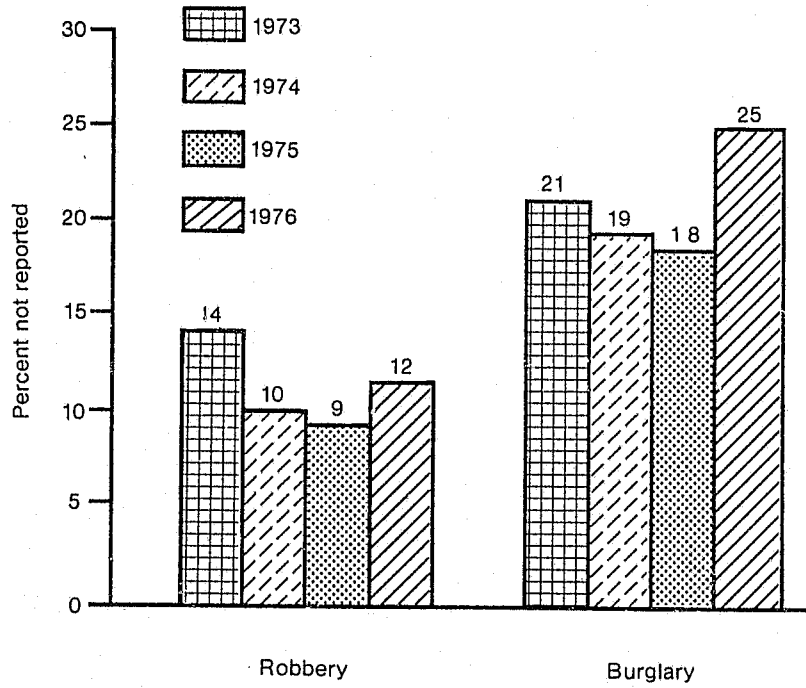
NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Figure 3.3 *Estimated percent of business victimizations not reported to the police, by type of victimization, United States, 1973-76*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.3 Estimated number of personal victimizations and estimated number not reported to police, by age and sex of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Type of victimization and sex of victim	Age of victim																							
	12 to 19		20 to 34				35 to 49				50 to 64				65 or older				Total					
	Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
Rape and attempted rape:																								
Male	1,476	100	B	B	12,072	100	B	B	0	X	X	X	1,250	100	B	B	1,038	100	B	B	15,836	100	B	B
Female	50,195	100	21,695	43	76,297	100	38,112	50	1,215	100	B	B	1,650	100	B	B	0	X	X	X	129,357	100	61,457	48
Robbery:																								
Male	244,431	100	164,851	67	248,370	100	117,714	47	114,851	100	42,556	37	89,639	100	36,072	40	53,165	100	22,998	43	750,457	100	384,191	51
Female	72,973	100	48,161	66	149,931	100	44,679	30	61,157	100	14,610	24	54,196	100	14,926	28	21,925	100	3,694	17	360,182	100	126,070	35
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:																								
Male	63,510	100	34,479	54	69,823	100	25,410	36	32,694	100	7,962	24	34,459	100	11,452	33	14,726	100	B	B	215,212	100	82,630	38
Female	23,485	100	12,082	51	53,058	100	19,527	37	29,170	100	7,085	24	26,010	100	6,290	24	13,766	100	B	B	145,489	100	47,397	33
Serious assault:																								
Male	33,825	100	17,386	51	41,551	100	14,983	36	14,463	100	B	B	25,374	100	8,907	35	9,196	100	B	B	124,409	100	44,976	36
Female	8,645	100	B	B	15,704	100	B	B	13,526	100	B	B	7,171	100	B	B	6,205	100	B	B	51,251	100	12,024	23
Minor assault:																								
Male	29,685	100	17,093	58	28,273	100	10,426	37	18,230	100	B	B	9,086	100	B	B	5,530	100	B	B	90,803	100	37,654	41
Female	14,841	100	B	B	37,354	100	14,606	39	15,644	100	B	B	18,839	100	B	B	7,560	100	B	B	94,238	100	35,373	38
Robbery without injury:																								
Male	103,722	100	67,242	65	95,102	100	30,390	32	48,485	100	13,876	29	38,434	100	14,429	38	26,614	100	10,593	40	312,357	100	136,531	44
Female	24,984	100	16,541	66	71,378	100	20,145	28	20,997	100	3,837	18	15,991	100	B	B	8,159	100	B	B	141,510	100	45,539	32
Attempted robbery without injury:																								
Male	77,200	100	63,130	82	83,445	100	61,914	74	33,672	100	20,718	62	16,745	100	B	B	11,825	100	B	B	222,888	100	165,030	74
Female	24,504	100	19,539	80	25,496	100	5,007	20	10,990	100	B	B	12,194	100	B	B	0	X	X	X	73,183	100	33,134	45
Assault:																								
Male	1,014,228	100	634,920	63	1,242,971	100	624,761	50	300,592	100	111,007	37	148,220	100	74,065	50	58,319	100	34,097	58	2,764,330	100	1,478,850	53
Female	564,054	100	345,130	61	676,079	100	272,339	40	212,524	100	85,961	40	93,820	100	41,850	45	32,455	100	15,997	49	1,578,931	100	761,277	48
Aggravated assault:																								
Male	416,044	100	222,092	53	546,116	100	295,989	38	128,535	100	29,025	23	74,339	100	32,951	44	20,651	100	B	B	1,185,665	100	500,114	42
Female	176,479	100	89,180	51	219,984	100	60,512	28	66,088	100	21,632	33	35,156	100	12,615	36	11,550	100	B	B	509,256	100	183,846	37
With injury:																								
Male	167,858	100	80,351	48	187,921	100	59,135	31	44,989	100	5,065	11	17,970	100	B	B	2,505	100	B	B	421,242	100	151,967	36
Female	60,527	100	29,121	48	73,734	100	21,183	29	19,315	100	7,159	37	11,291	100	B	B	2,562	100	B	B	167,430	100	64,099	38
Attempted assault with weapon:																								
Male	248,186	100	141,741	57	358,196	100	146,854	41	83,546	100	24,560	29	56,369	100	26,717	47	18,146	100	B	B	764,443	100	348,147	46
Female	115,951	100	60,059	52	145,250	100	39,329	27	46,772	100	14,473	31	23,865	100	7,293	31	8,988	100	B	B	341,827	100	125,747	37
Simple assault:																								
Male	599,184	100	412,828	69	696,854	100	418,772	60	172,057	100	81,382	47	73,882	100	41,114	56	37,668	100	24,639	65	1,578,645	100	978,736	62
Female	387,576	100	255,950	66	456,095	100	211,827	46	146,435	100	64,330	44	58,664	100	29,235	50	20,905	100	10,090	48	1,069,675	100	571,431	53
With injury:																								
Male	182,564	100	113,971	62	162,547	100	91,363	56	27,761	100	12,651	46	9,726	100	B	B	7,590	100	B	B	390,188	100	226,875	58
Female	122,137	100	69,604	57	136,660	100	52,114	38	26,624	100	9,937	37	8,268	100	B	B	7,657	100	B	B	301,347	100	141,515	47
Attempted assault without weapon:																								
Male	415,621	100	298,857	72	534,307	100	327,410	61	144,296	100	68,731	48	64,156	100	36,221	56	30,078	100	20,641	69	1,188,457	100	751,861	63
Female	265,439	100	186,346	70	319,435	100	159,713	50	119,811	100	54,392	45	50,395	100	24,451	49	13,248	100	B	B	768,329	100	429,916	56

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.3 *Estimated number of personal victimizations and estimated number not reported to police, by age and sex of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a—(Continued)*

Type of victimization and sex of victim	Age of victim																							
	12 to 19				20 to 34				35 to 49				50 to 64				65 or older				Total			
	Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police					
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent				
Personal larceny with contact:																								
Male	71,135	100	59,794	84	62,812	100	43,562	69	27,005	100	19,274	71	29,149	100	19,013	65	19,257	100	B	B	209,359	100	151,065	72
Female	32,469	100	20,600	63	98,300	100	60,024	61	46,686	100	20,111	43	58,085	100	33,110	57	52,157	100	29,579	57	287,698	100	163,424	57
Purse snatching:																								
Male	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X
Female	9,616	100	B	B	28,382	100	8,760	31	15,036	100	B	B	22,322	100	4,616	21	16,238	100	B	B	91,595	100	28,997	32
Attempted purse snatching:																								
Male	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X
Female	3,594	100	B	B	17,753	100	B	B	15,609	100	B	B	8,479	100	B	B	10,101	100	B	B	55,535	100	42,052	76
Pocket picking:																								
Male	71,135	100	59,794	84	62,812	100	43,562	69	27,005	100	19,274	71	29,149	100	19,013	65	19,257	100	B	B	209,359	100	151,065	72
Female	19,259	100	11,958	62	52,165	100	33,511	64	16,041	100	B	B	27,284	100	23,704	87	25,818	100	15,681	61	140,567	100	92,375	66
Personal larceny without contact:																								
Male	2,531,240	100	2,145,770	85	3,372,203	100	2,393,724	71	1,410,861	100	917,862	65	957,744	100	621,409	65	263,762	100	176,737	67	8,535,810	100	6,955,502	73
Female	2,219,106	100	1,922,953	87	2,849,574	100	1,911,931	67	1,362,956	100	864,972	63	818,240	100	520,303	64	235,424	100	182,125	77	7,485,300	100	5,402,283	72

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.4 Estimated number of personal victimizations and estimated number not reported to police, by age and race of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Type of victimization and race of victim	Age of victim																Total									
	12 to 19		20 to 34				35 to 49				50 to 64				65 or older				Total		Not reported to police					
	Total	Not reported to police	Total	Not reported to police	Total	Not reported to police	Total	Not reported to police	Total	Not reported to police	Total	Not reported to police	Total	Not reported to police	Total	Not reported to police	Number	Percent	Number	Percent						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent										
Rape and attempted rape:																										
White	34,951	100	14,703	42	71,889	100	32,347	45	1,215	100	B	B	1,250	100	B	B	1,038	100	B	B	110,343	100	47,051	43		
Black and other races	16,721	100	B	B	16,480	100	B	B	0	X	X	X	1,650	100	B	B	0	X	X	X	34,850	100	20,498	59		
Robbery:																										
White	248,443	100	170,464	69	288,290	100	124,098	43	134,569	100	42,668	32	100,229	100	32,650	33	60,959	100	20,740	34	B	B	832,491	100	390,660	47
Black and other races	68,961	100	42,548	62	110,011	100	38,295	35	41,438	100	14,497	35	43,606	100	18,308	42	14,132	100	B	B	278,148	100	119,601	43		
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:																										
White	66,885	100	36,662	55	94,336	100	34,081	36	51,129	100	15,047	29	45,371	100	11,398	25	20,576	100	4,495	22	B	B	278,297	100	101,683	37
Black and other races	20,110	100	B	B	28,545	100	10,855	38	10,734	100	B	B	15,099	100	B	B	7,915	100	B	B	82,403	100	29,344	34		
Serious assault:																										
White	36,341	100	17,305	48	47,994	100	16,417	34	20,916	100	7,237	35	25,252	100	7,690	30	11,342	100	B	B	141,845	100	48,649	34		
Black and other races	6,128	100	B	B	9,261	100	B	B	7,074	100	B	B	7,293	100	B	B	4,059	100	B	B	33,815	100	8,351	25		
Minor assault:																										
White	30,544	100	19,356	63	46,343	100	17,665	38	30,214	100	7,810	26	20,119	100	3,708	18	9,234	100	B	B	136,453	100	53,034	39		
Black and other races	13,982	100	B	B	19,284	100	B	B	3,660	100	B	B	7,805	100	B	B	3,856	100	B	B	48,588	100	19,993	41		
Robbery without injury:																										
White	96,005	100	65,867	69	105,938	100	35,055	33	45,684	100	8,806	19	30,914	100	7,523	24	28,558	100	7,167	25	B	B	307,098	100	154,418	41
Black and other races	32,701	100	17,916	55	60,541	100	15,480	26	23,798	100	8,907	37	23,512	100	10,642	45	6,216	100	B	B	146,769	100	57,652	39		
Attempted robbery without injury:																										
White	85,554	100	67,936	79	88,016	100	54,961	62	37,756	100	18,816	50	23,944	100	13,769	58	11,825	100	B	B	247,095	100	164,559	67		
Black and other races	16,150	100	B	B	20,925	100	B	B	6,906	100	B	B	4,995	100	B	B	0	X	X	X	48,976	100	33,605	69		
Assault:																										
White	1,368,240	100	855,884	63	1,632,323	100	763,246	47	465,257	100	177,775	38	205,063	100	97,452	48	78,388	100	43,962	56	B	B	3,749,271	100	1,938,338	52
Black and other races	210,042	100	124,166	59	286,727	100	133,855	47	47,859	100	19,193	40	36,977	100	18,463	50	12,386	100	B	B	593,991	100	301,789	51		
Aggravated assault:																										
White	486,988	100	249,638	51	617,231	100	209,900	34	164,709	100	43,261	26	87,753	100	33,349	38	22,922	100	10,737	47	B	B	1,376,602	100	646,885	40
Black and other races	105,535	100	61,833	58	148,869	100	56,601	38	29,914	100	7,996	27	21,742	100	B	B	9,279	100	B	B	315,339	100	143,074	45		
With injury:																										
White	183,105	100	83,434	46	204,449	100	63,439	31	53,676	100	9,851	18	20,945	100	8,527	41	5,067	100	B	B	467,242	100	167,750	36		
Black and other races	45,281	100	26,038	58	57,206	100	16,878	30	10,628	100	B	B	8,316	100	B	B	0	X	X	X	121,430	100	48,316	40		
Attempted assault with weapon:																										
White	303,883	100	166,204	55	412,782	100	146,461	35	111,033	100	33,409	30	66,808	100	24,822	37	17,855	100	B	B	912,360	100	379,135	42		
Black and other races	60,254	100	35,595	59	91,664	100	39,723	43	19,287	100	B	B	13,426	100	B	B	9,279	100	B	B	193,909	100	94,759	49		
Simple assault:																										
White	881,253	100	606,246	69	1,015,093	100	553,346	55	300,548	100	134,514	45	117,309	100	64,102	55	55,466	100	33,245	60	B	B	2,369,669	100	1,391,453	59
Black and other races	104,507	100	62,533	60	137,857	100	77,253	56	17,944	100	B	B	15,236	100	B	B	3,107	100	B	B	278,652	100	158,714	57		
With injury:																										
White	279,222	100	170,724	61	267,328	100	131,419	49	54,385	100	22,588	42	14,663	100	B	B	13,763	100	B	B	629,862	100	339,711	54		
Black and other races	25,479	100	12,851	50	31,379	100	12,057	38	0	X	X	X	3,331	100	B	B	1,484	100	B	B	61,673	100	28,679	47		
Attempted assault without weapon:																										
White	602,031	100	435,522	72	747,264	100	421,926	56	246,162	100	111,926	45	102,646	100	56,712	55	41,703	100	25,655	62	B	B	1,739,807	100	1,051,742	60
Black and other races	79,028	100	49,682	63	106,478	100	65,196	61	17,944	100	B	B	11,905	100	B	B	1,623	100	B	B	218,979	100	130,035	60		

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.4 *Estimated number of personal victimizations and estimated number not reported to police, by age and race of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a—(Continued)*

Type of victimization and race of victim	Age of victim																Total							
	12 to 19		20 to 34				35 to 49				50 to 64				65 or older				Total		Not reported to police			
	Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police					
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent		
Personal larceny with contact:																								
White	86,085	100	67,859	79	108,937	100	72,743	67	52,498	100	27,065	52	66,322	100	34,478	52	55,901	100	27,526	49	369,742	100	229,672	62
Black and other races	17,519	100	B	B	52,176	100	30,843	59	21,194	100	12,320	58	20,912	100	17,646	84	15,514	100	B	B	127,314	100	84,817	67
Purse snatching:																								
White	7,388	100	B	B	18,166	100	B	B	7,226	100	B	B	17,814	100	B	B	13,733	100	B	B	64,327	100	18,490	29
Black and other races	2,228	100	B	B	10,216	100	B	B	7,810	100	B	B	4,508	100	B	B	2,505	100	B	B	27,268	100	10,508	39
Attempted purse snatching:																								
White	3,594	100	B	B	13,768	100	B	B	10,771	100	B	B	7,314	100	B	B	10,101	100	B	B	45,548	100	34,602	76
Black and other races	0	X	X	X	3,985	100	B	B	4,838	100	B	B	1,165	100	B	B	0	X	X	X	9,988	100	B	B
Pocket picking:																								
White	75,103	100	59,218	79	77,002	100	52,884	69	34,501	100	21,067	61	41,194	100	28,601	69	32,067	100	14,811	46	259,867	100	176,580	68
Black and other races	15,291	100	B	B	37,975	100	24,189	64	8,545	100	B	B	15,239	100	B	B	13,008	100	B	B	90,058	100	66,850	74
Personal larceny without contact:																								
White	4,249,868	100	3,625,168	85	5,511,021	100	3,794,921	69	2,483,822	100	1,591,680	64	1,616,360	100	1,038,261	64	451,925	100	327,616	72	14,312,997	100	10,377,646	73
Black and other races	500,477	100	443,555	89	710,756	100	510,735	72	289,995	100	191,153	66	159,624	100	103,450	65	47,261	100	31,246	66	1,708,113	100	1,280,139	75

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.5 Estimated number of household victimizations and estimated number not reported to police, by race of head of household, family income, and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Type of victimization and race of head of household	Family income																											
	Under \$3,000				\$3,000 to \$7,499				\$7,500 to \$9,999				\$10,000 to \$14,999				\$15,000 to \$24,999				\$25,000 or more				Not ascertained			
	Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Burglary:																												
White	661,949	100	403,091	61	1,248,100	100	703,505	56	557,577	100	274,762	49	1,074,280	100	548,941	51	1,089,015	100	480,189	44	471,356	100	194,615	41	450,023	100	237,121	53
Black and other races	249,672	100	139,351	56	364,523	100	169,636	47	127,793	100	60,870	47	141,261	100	73,415	52	90,867	100	42,943	47	43,013	100	13,076	30	93,993	100	48,710	52
Forcible entry:																												
White	199,613	100	65,407	33	425,077	100	157,236	37	178,088	100	43,676	25	325,018	100	74,997	23	325,982	100	59,398	18	145,660	100	26,688	18	169,281	100	63,585	38
Black and other races	94,604	100	40,737	43	180,778	100	62,986	35	64,006	100	23,672	37	62,848	100	16,403	26	38,055	100	11,047	29	28,138	100	2,401	9	39,915	100	16,479	41
Unlawful entry without force:																												
White	321,450	100	228,905	74	510,542	100	339,852	67	252,725	100	130,639	59	486,618	100	291,696	60	537,777	100	269,994	50	233,417	100	119,471	51	187,717	100	111,897	60
Black and other races	94,566	100	58,081	61	96,792	100	49,520	51	30,635	100	17,294	56	37,338	100	29,293	78	29,463	100	16,583	56	8,182	100	B	B	29,376	100	17,658	60
Attempted forcible entry:																												
White	140,887	100	98,779	70	312,482	100	206,417	66	156,764	100	100,446	64	262,645	100	182,249	69	225,256	100	150,297	67	92,279	100	48,456	53	93,025	100	61,639	66
Black and other races	60,502	100	40,533	67	86,953	100	57,130	66	33,152	100	19,704	59	41,074	100	27,719	67	23,349	100	15,313	66	6,692	100	B	B	24,701	100	14,572	59
Larceny:																												
White	584,929	100	438,202	75	1,615,932	100	1,205,963	75	872,095	100	632,499	73	2,045,973	100	1,467,692	72	1,872,593	100	1,292,458	69	710,231	100	500,703	70	607,370	100	411,541	68
Black and other races	150,158	100	131,374	87	301,134	100	234,490	78	121,582	100	90,103	74	189,205	100	151,390	80	114,493	100	89,475	78	39,530	100	28,412	72	75,628	100	57,572	76
Under \$50:																												
White	377,847	100	320,685	85	1,032,436	100	864,766	84	543,656	100	455,541	84	1,253,530	100	1,064,019	85	1,136,894	100	957,744	84	381,772	100	322,046	84	336,306	100	267,358	79
Black and other races	96,972	100	92,001	95	165,530	100	147,667	89	59,054	100	55,187	93	104,035	100	97,584	94	62,628	100	50,472	81	18,566	100	B	B	32,728	100	22,891	70
\$50 or more:																												
White	150,771	100	74,647	50	424,806	100	221,582	52	231,504	100	109,991	48	587,851	100	254,795	43	580,114	100	211,608	36	247,550	100	118,034	48	192,904	100	82,934	43
Black and other races	43,066	100	31,757	74	97,441	100	64,106	66	39,212	100	20,818	53	67,288	100	38,673	57	39,205	100	26,342	67	12,181	100	B	B	31,204	100	22,984	74
Amount not ascertained:																												
White	24,092	100	18,078	75	67,242	100	54,078	80	23,937	100	17,928	75	53,746	100	41,972	78	34,595	100	29,165	84	26,394	100	20,240	77	30,678	100	24,816	81
Black and other races	6,143	100	B	B	11,289	100	B	B	5,994	100	B	B	5,742	100	B	B	0	X	X	X	3,040	100	B	B	6,459	100	B	B
Attempted:																												
White	32,218	100	24,792	77	91,448	100	65,538	72	72,998	100	49,039	67	150,846	100	106,906	71	120,990	100	93,941	78	54,515	100	40,383	74	47,483	100	36,434	77
Black and other races	3,977	100	B	B	26,875	100	15,042	56	17,322	100	B	B	12,140	100	B	B	12,660	100	B	B	5,743	100	B	B	5,238	100	B	B
Vehicle theft:																												
White	56,298	100	20,545	36	179,994	100	60,405	34	107,927	100	28,086	26	265,502	100	80,710	30	237,409	100	71,562	30	116,842	100	43,006	37	86,347	100	28,052	32
Black and other races	12,744	100	B	B	52,902	100	14,529	27	32,035	100	6,495	20	41,626	100	4,096	10	24,924	100	7,679	31	7,889	100	B	B	12,135	100	B	B
Completed:																												
White	43,051	100	9,720	23	118,802	100	13,974	12	71,713	100	7,393	10	154,616	100	16,981	11	131,019	100	12,937	10	62,323	100	6,195	10	49,700	100	4,674	9
Black and other races	11,392	100	B	B	35,451	100	4,920	14	20,359	100	B	B	30,916	100	0	0	15,411	100	B	B	5,301	100	B	B	9,761	100	B	B
Attempted:																												
White	13,247	100	B	B	61,192	100	46,431	76	36,284	100	20,693	57	110,886	100	63,730	57	106,390	100	58,625	55	54,519	100	37,611	69	36,647	100	23,378	64
Black and other races	1,352	100	B	B	17,451	100	B	B	11,676	100	B	B	10,710	100	B	B	9,513	100	B	B	2,587	100	B	B	2,374	100	B	B

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.6 Estimated number of personal, household, and business victimizations not reported to police, by reason given for not reporting to police and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because respondents may have given more than one reason for not reporting the victimization to the police, the row sum of the "reasons for not reporting victimization to the police" may exceed "total victimizations not reported." For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Type of victimization	Total victimizations not reported	Reason for not reporting victimization to police																			
		Nothing could be done		Victimization not important enough		Police wouldn't want to be bothered		Did not want to take time		It was a private matter		Did not want to get involved		Fear of reprisal		Victimization was reported to someone else		Other		Not ascertained	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:																					
Rape and attempted rape	67,549	23,007	34	9,611	14	6,143	9	0	0	15,632	23	7,401	11	10,024	15	11,273	17	14,922	22	0	0
Robbery	510,261	206,397	40	122,705	24	67,308	13	34,154	7	39,936	8	28,216	6	30,934	6	64,043	13	122,937	24	3,894	1
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	130,026	53,372	41	15,832	12	19,096	15	6,197	5	11,136	9	18,198	14	12,442	10	14,162	11	37,532	29	1,431	1
Serious assault	57,000	28,592	50	4,929	9	7,305	13	1,208	2	6,509	11	10,968	19	4,937	9	3,433	6	19,592	34	0	0
Minor assault	73,027	24,780	34	10,904	15	11,791	16	4,989	7	4,627	6	7,230	10	7,505	10	10,729	15	18,040	25	1,431	2
Robbery without injury	182,070	79,953	44	41,215	23	28,342	16	14,577	8	12,294	7	6,117	3	13,261	7	25,999	14	31,666	17	0	0
Attempted robbery without injury	198,164	73,072	37	65,658	33	19,871	10	13,380	7	16,505	8	3,901	2	5,232	3	23,883	12	53,639	27	2,463	1
Assault	2,240,127	453,304	20	695,773	31	181,040	8	72,773	3	547,068	24	76,415	3	108,510	5	344,671	15	434,549	19	31,922	1
Aggravated assault	689,960	149,758	22	163,513	24	59,200	9	18,935	3	196,159	28	38,749	6	40,929	6	115,849	17	115,849	17	6,318	1
With injury	216,066	48,601	22	38,110	18	17,899	8	6,472	3	67,770	31	13,215	6	8,399	4	48,149	22	41,307	19	0	0
Attempted assault with weapon	473,894	101,158	21	125,404	26	41,392	9	12,463	3	128,389	27	25,334	5	32,531	7	67,700	14	97,995	21	6,318	1
Simple assault	1,550,167	303,546	20	532,260	34	121,840	8	53,838	3	350,909	23	37,666	2	67,580	4	228,822	15	295,248	19	25,604	2
With injury	368,390	67,341	18	77,966	21	27,358	7	8,931	2	121,654	33	16,663	5	25,671	7	68,358	19	67,412	18	6,243	2
Attempted assault without weapon	1,181,777	236,204	20	454,294	38	94,482	8	44,858	4	229,255	19	21,003	2	41,909	4	160,464	14	227,836	19	19,361	2
Personal larceny with contact	314,489	185,660	59	74,251	24	31,448	10	17,752	6	4,944	2	4,824	2	6,622	2	47,803	15	61,624	20	2,865	1
Purse snatching	28,997	15,638	54	10,196	35	2,573	9	1,112	4	0	0	0	0	1,087	4	0	0	5,925	20	1,248	4
Attempted purse snatching	42,052	18,123	43	12,608	30	3,861	9	5,226	12	0	0	0	0	1,278	3	5,037	12	12,216	29	0	0
Pocket picking	243,440	151,899	62	51,446	21	25,014	10	11,414	5	4,944	2	4,824	2	4,257	2	42,766	18	43,482	18	1,616	1
Personal larceny without contact	11,657,785	4,990,957	43	4,202,748	36	982,640	8	461,804	4	403,423	3	63,168	1	30,021	0	2,726,704	23	1,556,600	13	111,197	1
Household victimizations:																					
Burglary	3,390,025	1,696,894	50	1,048,226	31	413,673	12	88,195	3	272,825	8	43,488	1	23,344	1	261,323	8	746,516	22	26,780	1
Forcible entry	665,214	311,164	47	160,098	24	109,251	16	29,001	4	68,344	10	8,402	1	6,752	1	47,492	7	187,685	28	3,721	1
Unlawful entry without force	1,697,853	864,806	51	536,917	32	174,787	10	36,376	2	188,990	11	23,524	1	15,427	1	123,370	7	311,848	18	17,214	1
Attempted forcible entry	1,026,958	520,923	51	351,211	34	129,635	13	22,818	2	15,490	2	11,562	1	1,165	0	90,461	9	246,983	24	5,845	1
Larceny	6,731,872	3,285,251	49	3,100,344	46	856,367	13	218,040	3	462,627	7	44,373	1	26,875	0	222,975	3	1,011,485	15	53,063	1
Under \$50	4,731,277	2,285,914	47	2,611,301	55	600,960	13	133,514	3	288,243	6	23,887	1	19,189	0	162,650	3	540,229	11	30,169	1
\$50 or more	1,286,152	747,084	58	202,680	16	163,819	13	60,425	5	153,206	12	11,105	1	6,592	1	37,439	3	305,860	24	19,314	2
Amount not ascertained	233,466	122,679	53	88,631	38	25,878	11	8,345	4	18,969	8	4,855	2	0	0	7,127	3	35,291	15	0	0
Attempted	480,977	209,573	44	197,733	41	65,711	14	13,756	3	22,209	5	4,526	1	1,094	0	15,759	3	130,105	27	3,560	1
Vehicle theft	370,650	162,433	44	127,584	34	28,977	8	15,806	4	39,514	11	2,140	1	2,450	1	17,019	5	94,738	26	3,638	1
Completed	81,570	10,915	13	19,090	23	1,327	2	0	0	33,487	41	2,140	3	1,180	1	6,949	9	30,201	37	0	0
Attempted	289,081	151,518	52	108,495	38	27,650	10	15,806	5	6,028	2	0	0	1,271	0	10,069	3	64,537	22	3,638	1
Business victimizations:																					
Robbery	32,763	9,864	30	9,238	28	5,956	18	2,641	8	1,517	5	883	3	505	2	2,291	7	9,105	28	0	0
Burglary	400,731	109,376	27	118,287	30	145,033	36	13,733	3	9,131	2	1,272	0	252	0	18,751	5	62,097	15	0	0

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.7 Estimated rate (per 100,000 units of each respective category) of personal and household victimization, by extent of urbanization and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. The figures in this table estimate rates of personal and household victimizations. Estimated rates for personal victimization are based on the number of persons 12 years of age or older. Estimated rates for household victimization are based on the number of households. "Base" represents the estimated number of units falling into each category of the independent variable. For household victimizations, the number of incidents is equivalent to the number of victimizations, because the household is considered to be the victim. To obtain the estimated number of victimizations that correspond to any given rate, multiply the particular rate by the base figure for that column and divide by 100,000. A "standard metropolitan statistical area" generally includes a core city with a population of 50,000 or more inhabitants and the surrounding counties that share certain metropolitan characteristics.
For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

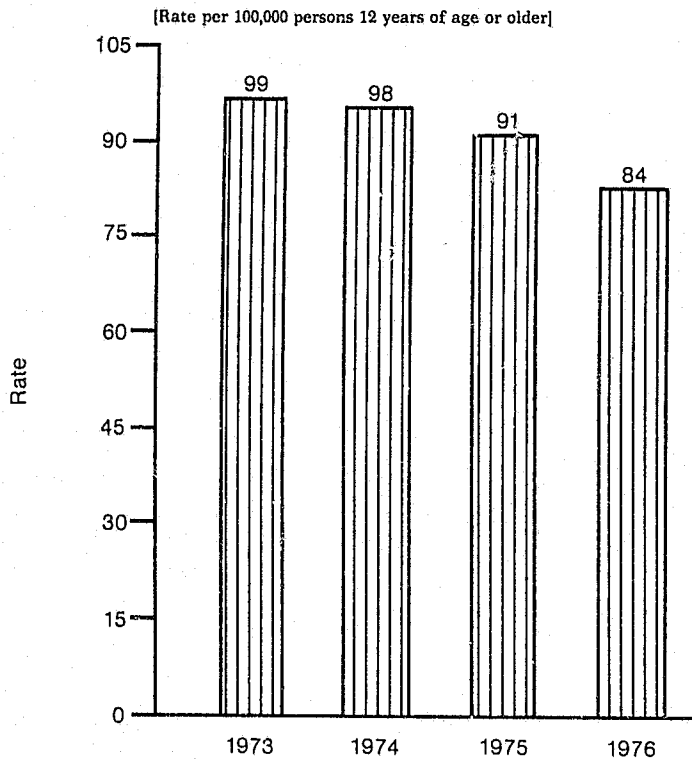
Type of victimization	Core cities within standard metropolitan statistical areas	Areas within standard metropolitan statistical areas but outside of core cities	Areas outside of standard metropolitan statistical areas	Total
[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]				
Personal victimizations:				
Base	50,194,800	67,195,500	54,510,300	171,901,000
Rape and attempted rape	130	79	49	84
Robbery	1,240	313	263	646
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	406	165	85	210
Serious assault	202	73	46	102
Minor assault	204	91	39	108
Robbery without injury	514	204	108	264
Attempted robbery without injury	319	145	71	172
Assault	3,221	2,640	1,747	2,527
Aggravated assault	1,283	978	722	986
With injury	475	300	272	342
Attempted assault with weapon	809	678	449	644
Simple assault	1,938	1,662	1,025	1,541
With injury	523	398	297	402
Attempted assault without weapon	1,414	1,264	729	1,138
Personal larceny with contact	563	243	94	289
Purse snatching	122	40	7	53
Attempted purse snatching	79	19	7	32
Pocket picking	362	185	80	204
Personal larceny without contact	10,399	10,507	6,864	9,320
[Rate per 100,000 households]				
Household victimizations:				
Base	23,321,100	28,025,500	23,609,500	74,956,100
Burglary	11,342	8,894	6,462	8,890
Forcible entry	4,433	2,883	1,844	3,038
Unlawful entry without force	4,037	3,910	3,344	3,771
Attempted forcible entry	2,872	2,101	1,275	2,081
Larceny	13,892	13,917	9,152	12,408
Under \$50	8,172	8,528	5,531	7,474
\$50 or more	4,218	3,910	2,819	3,662
Amount not ascertained	468	444	278	399
Attempted	1,033	1,034	524	873
Vehicle theft	2,349	1,886	671	1,647
Completed	1,517	1,062	450	1,014
Attempted	832	823	212	633

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Figure 3.4 *Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of rape victimization, United States, 1973-76*

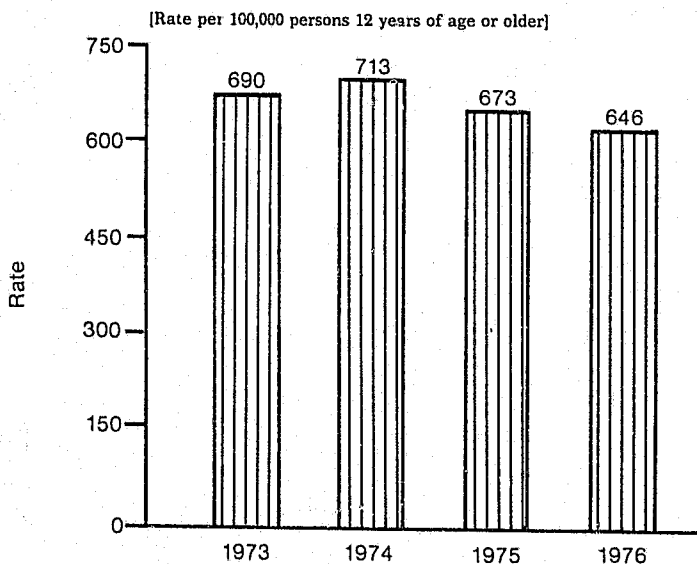
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Figure 3.5 *Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of robbery victimization, United States, 1973-76*

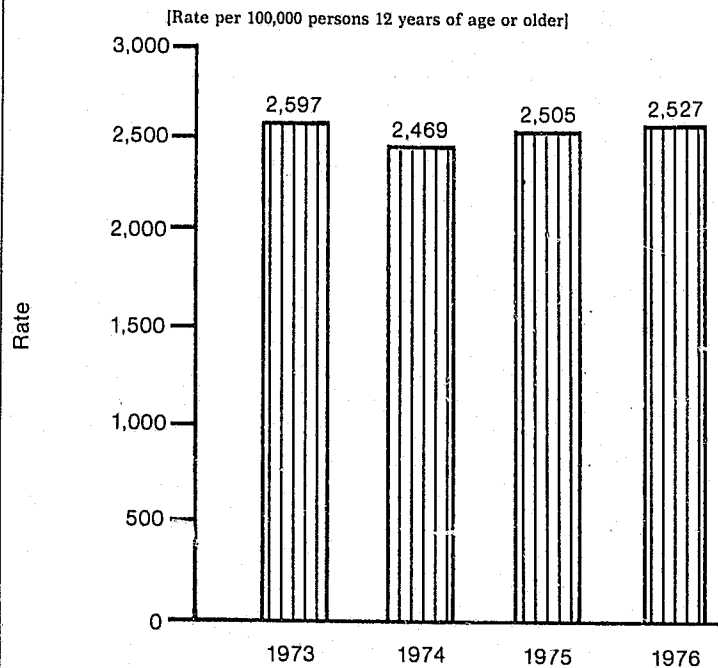
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Figure 3.6 *Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of assault victimization, United States, 1973-76*

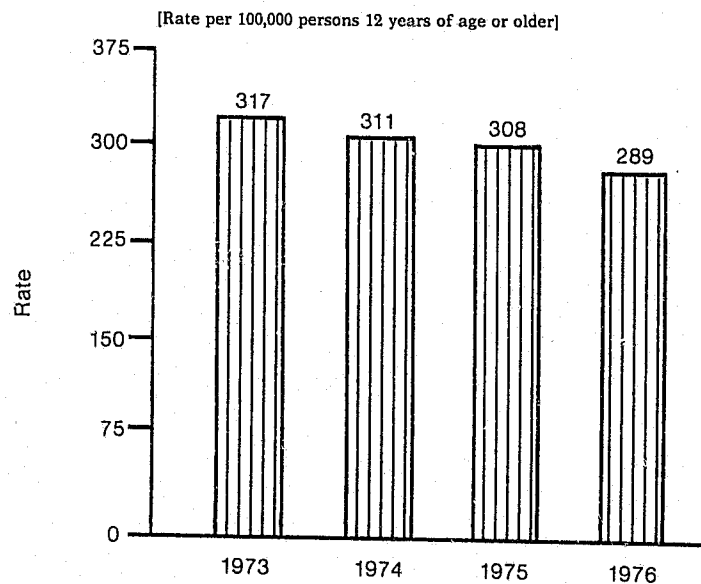
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Figure 3.7 *Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal larceny with contact victimization, United States, 1973-76*

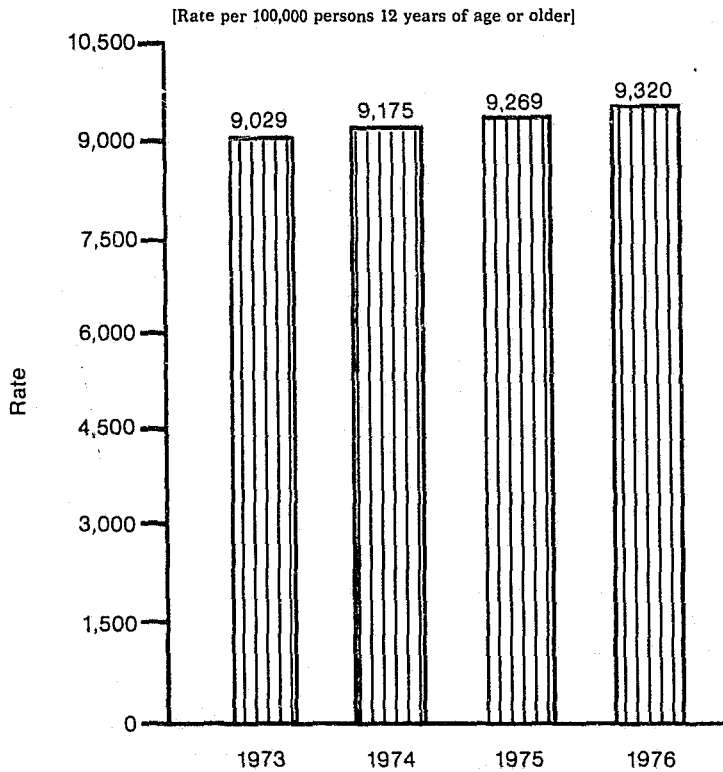
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Figure 3.8 *Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal larceny without contact victimization, United States, 1973-76*

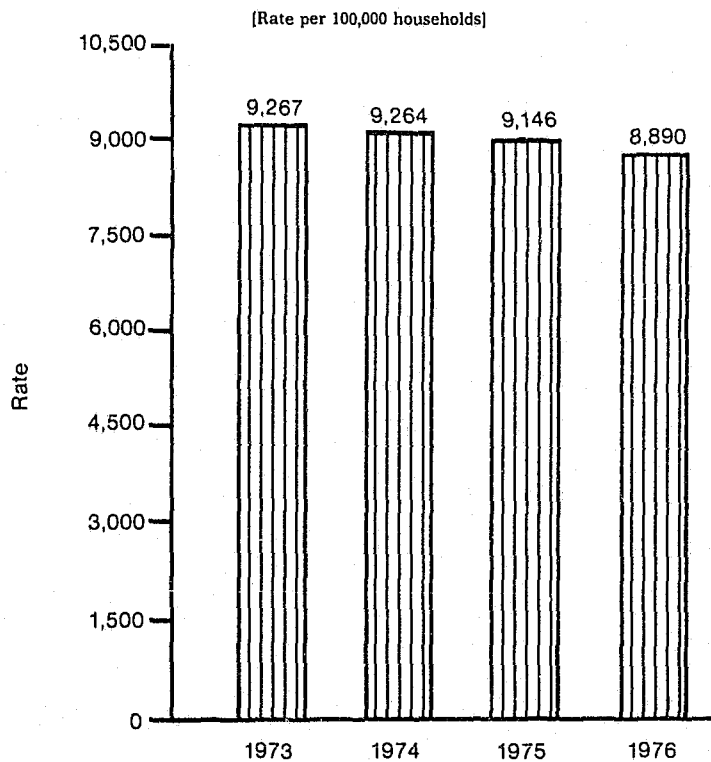
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Figure 3.9 *Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household burglary victimization, United States, 1973-76*

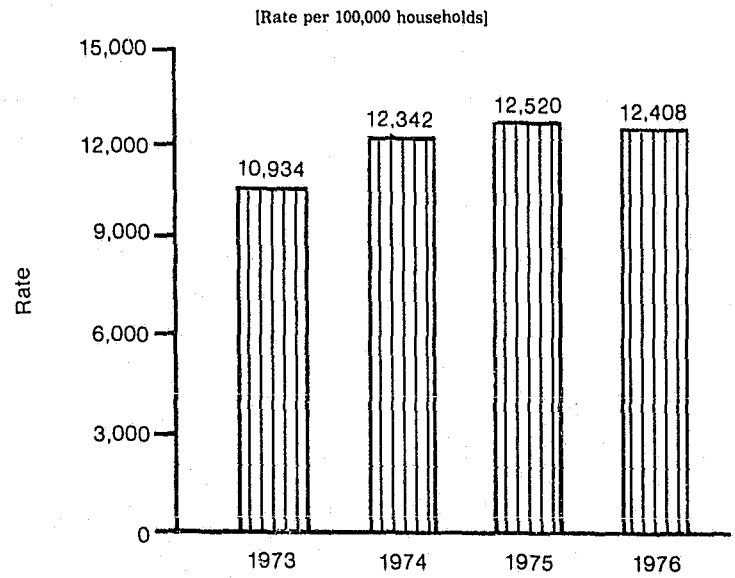
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Figure 3.10 *Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household larceny victimization, United States, 1973-76*

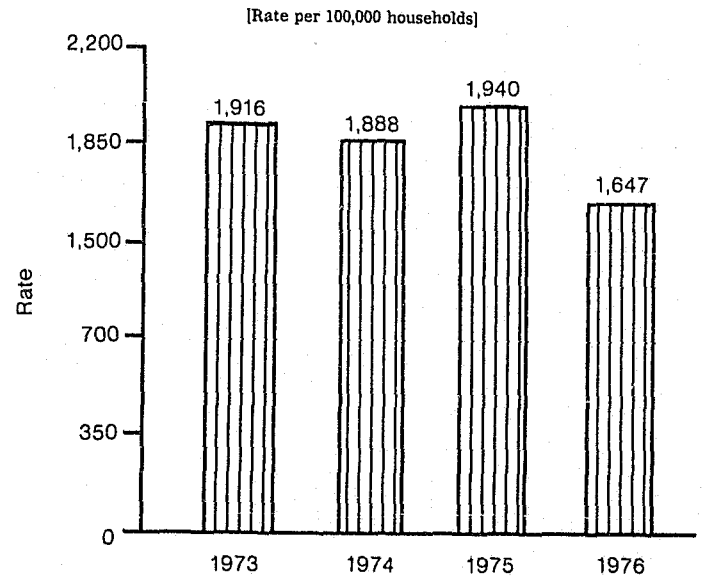
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Figure 3.11 *Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of motor vehicle theft, United States, 1973-76*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.8 *Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by sex of victim and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

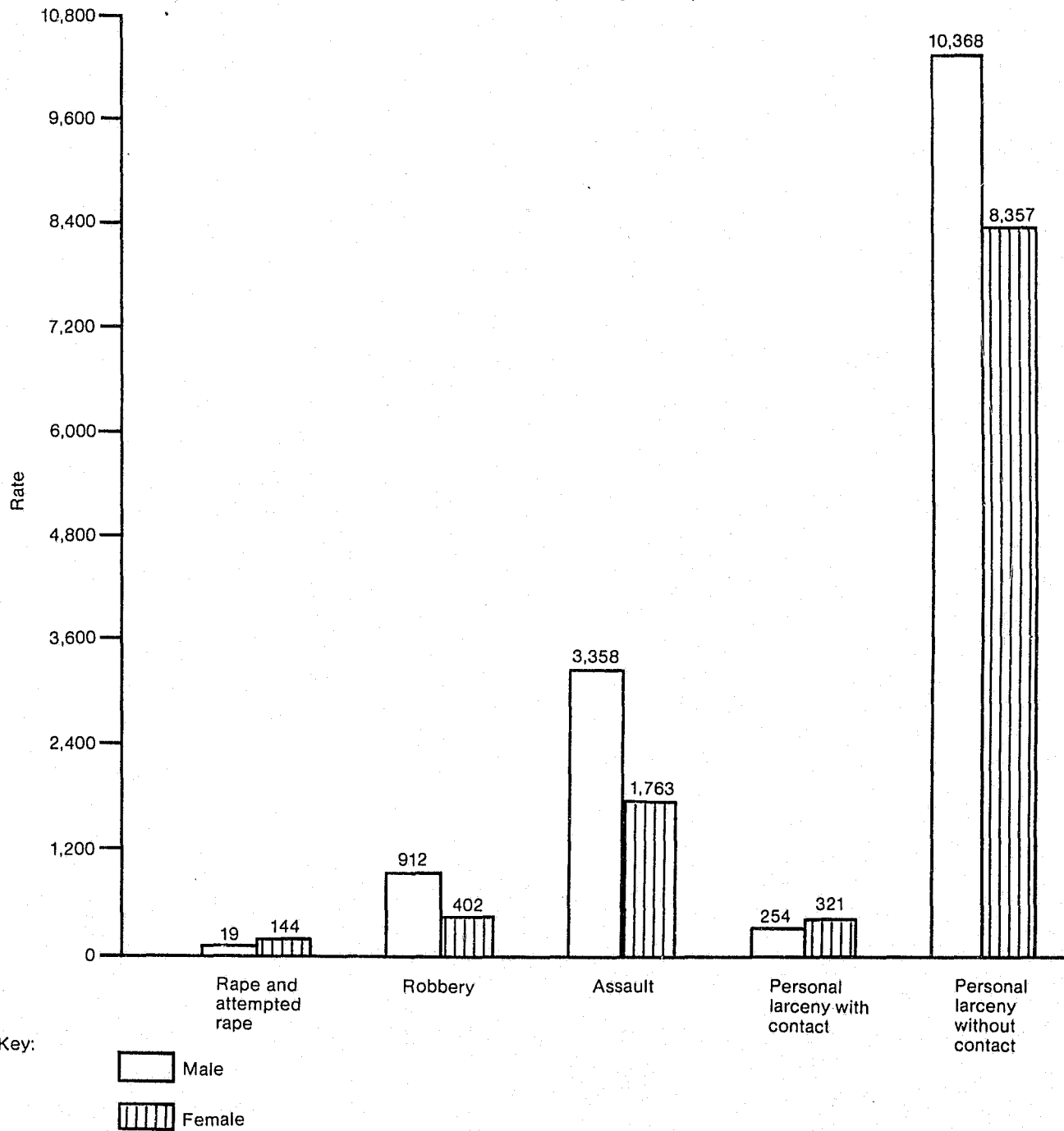
Type of victimization	Sex of victim	
	Male	Female
Base	82,328,000	89,572,000
Rape and attempted rape	19	144
Robbery	912	402
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	261	162
Serious assault	151	57
Minor assault	110	105
Robbery without injury	379	158
Attempted robbery without injury	271	82
Assault	3,358	1,763
Aggravated assault	1,440	569
With injury	512	187
Attempted assault with weapon	929	382
Simple assault	1,918	1,194
With injury	474	336
Attempted assault without weapon	1,444	858
Personal larceny with contact	254	321
Purse snatching	0	102
Attempted purse snatching	0	62
Pocket picking	254	157
Personal larceny without contact	10,368	8,357

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Figure 3.12 *Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by sex of victim and type of victimization, United States, 1976*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.
 [Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.9 *Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by race of victim and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Type of victimization	Race of victim	
	White	Black and other races
Base	150,725,500	21,175,100
Rape and attempted rape	73	165
Robbery	552	1,314
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	185	389
Serious assault	94	160
Minor assault	91	229
Robbery without injury	204	693
Attempted robbery without injury	164	231
Assault	2,487	2,805
Aggravated assault	915	1,489
With injury	310	573
Attempted assault with weapon	605	916
Simple assault	1,572	1,316
With injury	418	291
Attempted assault without weapon	1,154	1,025
Personal larceny with contact	245	601
Purse snatching	43	129
Attempted purse snatching	30	47
Pocket picking	172	425
Personal larceny without contact	9,496	8,067

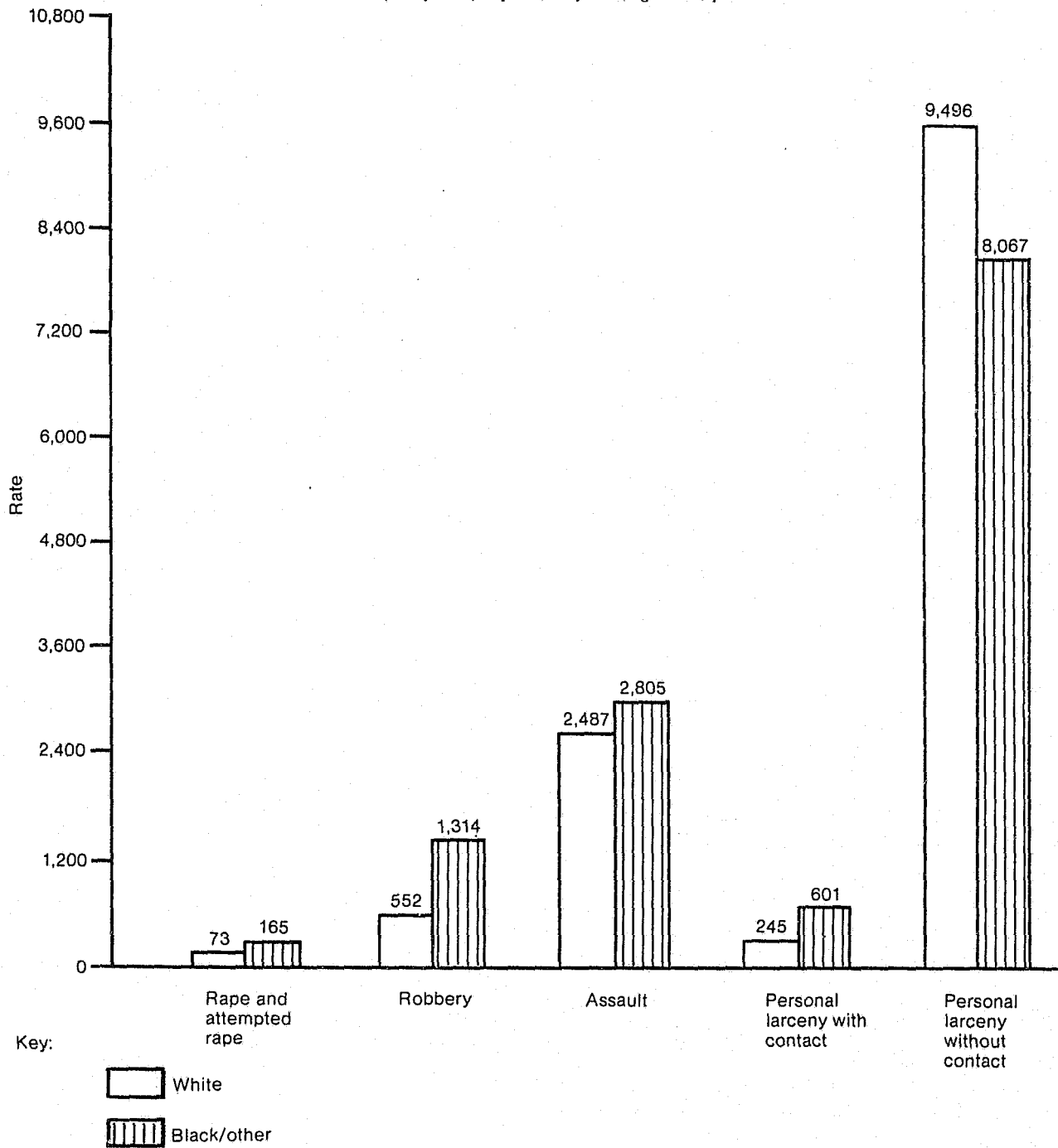
^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Figure 3.13 *Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by race of victim and type of victimization, United States, 1976*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.10 *Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by age of victim and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Type of victimization	Age of victim						
	12 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 or older
Base	16,349,800	16,487,000	19,032,700	31,800,200	34,479,300	31,825,400	21,926,100
Rape and attempted rape	105	209	259	123	4	9	5
Robbery	998	935	1,028	637	510	452	342
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	208	321	281	218	179	190	130
Serious assault	81	177	145	93	81	102	70
Minor assault	127	144	136	125	98	88	60
Robbery without injury	448	336	445	257	202	171	159
Attempted robbery without injury	342	278	302	162	130	91	54
Assault	4,092	5,515	4,563	3,303	1,488	761	414
Aggravated assault	1,264	2,340	1,826	1,316	564	344	147
With injury	465	924	684	414	187	92	23
Attempted assault with weapon	799	1,417	1,142	903	378	252	124
Simple assault	2,828	3,175	2,737	1,987	924	416	267
With injury	836	1,019	860	426	158	57	70
Attempted assault without weapon	1,992	2,155	1,877	1,561	766	360	198
Personal larceny with contact	222	408	384	277	214	274	326
Purse snatching	7	51	70	47	44	70	74
Attempted purse snatching	0	22	40	32	45	27	46
Pocket picking	215	335	274	198	125	177	206
Personal larceny without contact	14,648	14,286	14,241	11,042	8,045	5,580	2,277

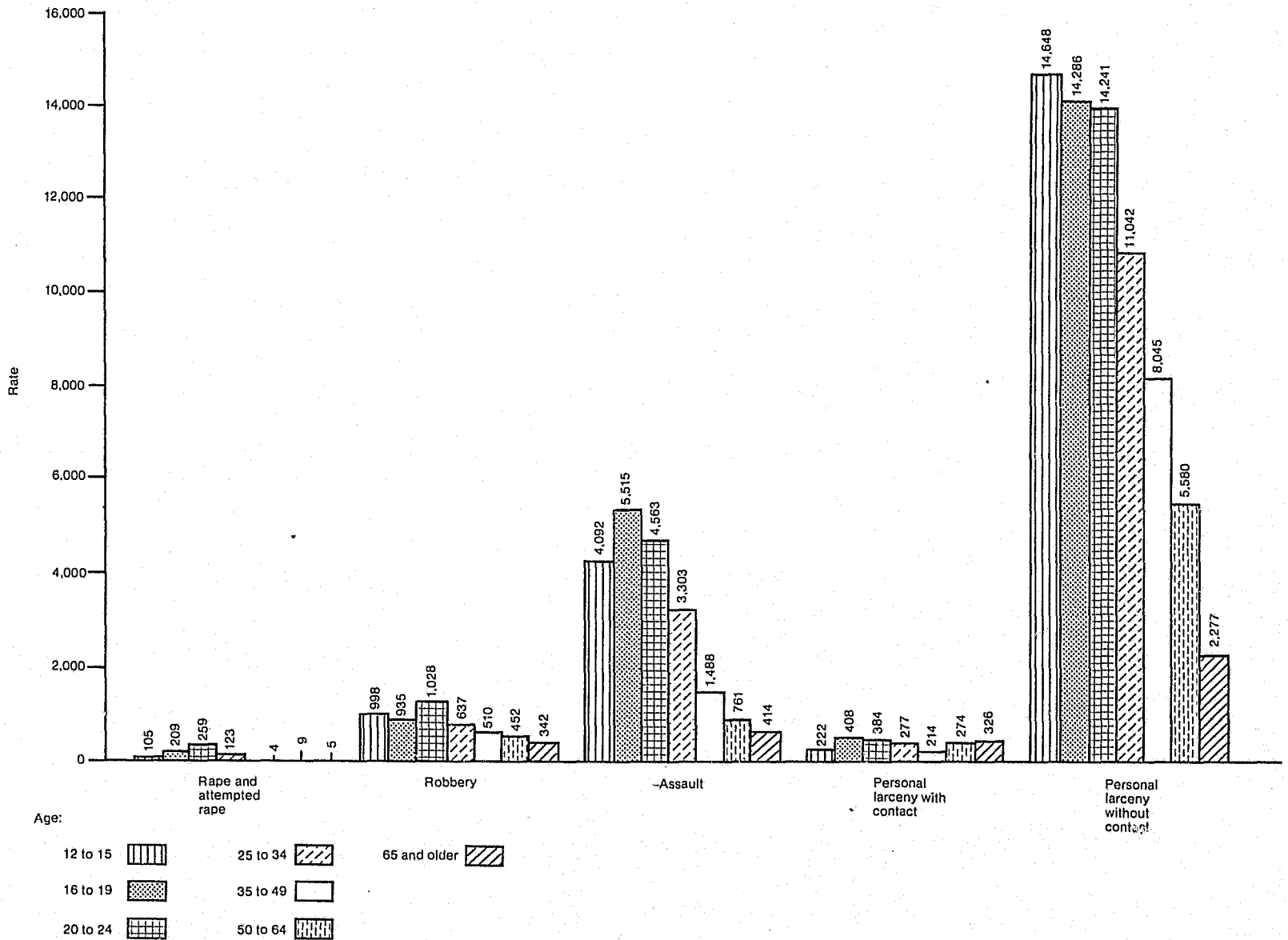
^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Figure 3.14 *Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by age of victim and type of victimization, United States, 1976*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.11 *Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by sex, race, and age of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Type of victimization and race of victim	Age of victim						
	12 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 or older
SEX OF VICTIM: MALE							
Base:							
White	7,037,700	6,985,300	8,109,100	13,808,700	14,834,200	13,655,600	8,151,200
Black and other races	1,300,500	1,206,200	1,201,800	1,797,600	1,894,900	1,468,200	877,100
Rape and attempted rape:							
White	0	21	78	27	0	9	13
Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery:							
White	1,508	1,198	1,135	711	582	409	545
Black and other races	2,375	1,972	2,186	1,772	1,505	2,304	999
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:							
White	239	469	289	230	190	169	131
Black and other races	680	417	428	529	239	772	463
Serious assault:							
White	136	292	190	130	67	141	63
Black and other races	190	114	295	259	239	421	463
Minor assault:							
White	103	177	99	100	123	29	68
Black and other races	490	304	133	270	0	351	0
Robbery without injury:							
White	722	384	422	236	212	146	269
Black and other races	1,109	965	1,171	792	902	1,262	537
Attempted robbery without injury:							
White	546	344	425	245	180	94	145
Black and other races	586	589	587	450	364	270	0
Assault:							
White	5,215	7,623	5,918	4,342	1,867	948	681
Black and other races	3,988	5,212	5,712	5,281	1,244	1,282	316
Aggravated assault:							
White	1,624	3,456	2,622	1,773	758	447	219
Black and other races	1,798	3,065	3,219	2,782	847	907	316
With injury:							
White	633	1,393	1,019	521	265	101	31
Black and other races	872	1,217	1,309	977	296	281	0
Attempted assault with weapon:							
White	991	2,063	1,603	1,251	493	346	189
Black and other races	926	1,848	1,910	1,805	550	626	316
Simple assault:							
White	3,591	4,167	3,296	2,569	1,109	501	462
Black and other races	2,191	2,147	2,493	2,499	397	375	0
With injury:							
White	1,146	1,317	1,081	466	187	63	93
Black and other races	438	351	390	325	0	80	0
Attempted assault without weapon:							
White	2,445	2,850	2,215	2,103	922	438	369
Black and other races	1,752	1,796	2,103	2,174	397	295	0
Personal larceny with contact:							
White	356	441	222	155	143	148	180
Black and other races	325	917	1,219	487	306	609	520
Purse snatching:							
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black and other races	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted purse snatching:							
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black and other races	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pocket picking:							
White	356	441	222	155	143	148	180
Black and other races	325	917	1,219	487	306	609	520
Personal larceny without contact:							
White	16,498	15,895	16,347	12,052	8,559	6,263	2,970
Black and other races	10,006	10,759	14,330	11,693	7,448	6,978	2,470

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.11 *Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by sex, race, and age of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a—(Continued)*

Type of victimization and race of victim	Age of victim						
	12 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 or older
SEX OF VICTIM: FEMALE							
Base:							
White	6,721,800	7,016,700	8,286,100	13,975,600	15,428,900	14,988,400	11,726,300
Black and other races	1,289,800	1,278,800	1,435,700	2,218,400	2,321,300	1,713,200	1,171,500
Rape and attempted rape:							
White	190	295	402	204	8	0	0
Black and other races	340	965	536	306	0	96	0
Robbery:							
White	332	518	593	350	313	296	141
Black and other races	303	812	1,964	1,068	556	571	458
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:							
White	87	162	244	136	149	148	85
Black and other races	193	293	332	411	267	220	329
Serious assault:							
White	18	73	105	43	71	40	53
Black and other races	0	179	0	48	110	65	0
Minor assault:							
White	69	89	139	93	78	108	32
Black and other races	193	114	332	364	158	155	329
Robbery without injury:							
White	120	146	212	154	93	73	57
Black and other races	0	519	1,313	603	289	291	129
Attempted robbery without injury:							
White	125	210	137	60	71	74	0
Black and other races	110	0	319	54	0	61	0
Assault:							
White	3,103	3,708	3,174	2,075	1,220	505	195
Black and other races	3,221	4,205	3,973	2,980	1,046	1,060	821
Aggravated assault:							
White	691	1,209	863	632	338	178	43
Black and other races	1,749	1,770	1,723	1,597	598	492	556
With injury:							
White	175	421	272	195	93	47	22
Black and other races	656	845	642	662	216	245	0
Attempted assault with weapon:							
White	516	788	590	437	246	131	21
Black and other races	1,093	925	1,081	935	382	247	556
Simple assault:							
White	2,412	2,499	2,311	1,443	882	326	152
Black and other races	1,472	2,435	2,249	1,383	449	568	265
With injury:							
White	693	855	720	402	173	41	53
Black and other races	284	929	815	412	0	126	127
Attempted assault without weapon:							
White	1,718	1,644	1,591	1,041	709	286	99
Black and other races	1,187	1,506	1,435	971	440	442	139
Personal larceny with contact:							
White	105	331	355	237	203	308	351
Black and other races	0	174	771	798	663	698	935
Purse snatching:							
White	17	89	104	68	47	119	117
Black and other races	0	174	323	251	336	263	214
Attempted purse snatching:							
White	0	51	78	53	70	49	86
Black and other races	0	0	86	124	208	68	0
Pocket picking:							
White	88	191	173	166	86	140	148
Black and other races	0	0	362	422	119	367	721
Personal larceny without contact:							
White	14,575	14,235	13,148	10,245	7,869	5,078	1,789
Black and other races	9,621	9,108	8,582	9,247	6,413	3,337	2,185

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.12 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by race and family income of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Type of victimization and race of victim	Family income						
	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$7,499	\$7,500 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Not ascertained
Base:							
White	8,951,900	27,225,600	14,663,700	35,766,100	36,261,900	14,367,800	13,488,500
Black and other races	3,140,600	6,495,000	2,352,700	3,593,200	2,692,900	862,500	2,038,000
Rape and attempted rape:							
White	196	108	107	58	41	51	37
Black and other races	406	123	195	36	185	B	56
Robbery:							
White	1,384	678	543	430	390	429	649
Black and other races	1,430	1,528	1,338	1,070	1,194	B	1,193
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:							
White	520	281	199	125	111	96	202
Black and other races	554	422	276	270	650	B	191
Serious assault:							
White	268	145	89	63	49	63	119
Black and other races	347	211	58	143	100	B	0
Minor assault:							
White	252	136	110	62	62	33	83
Black and other races	207	211	217	127	550	B	191
Robbery without injury:							
White	495	204	198	192	155	190	193
Black and other races	688	844	795	555	298	B	873
Attempted robbery without injury:							
White	370	193	146	113	124	143	255
Black and other races	188	262	268	246	246	B	129
Assault:							
White	3,629	2,689	2,685	2,385	2,209	2,231	2,401
Black and other races	4,170	2,796	1,837	2,867	2,911	B	2,068
Aggravated assault:							
White	1,257	993	1,100	953	741	787	837
Black and other races	2,598	1,704	821	994	1,376	B	1,442
With injury:							
White	569	381	339	282	252	259	247
Black and other races	1,404	572	292	304	532	B	393
Attempted assault with weapon:							
White	688	612	761	671	488	528	590
Black and other races	1,194	1,131	529	690	844	B	1,049
Simple assault:							
White	2,373	1,697	1,585	1,432	1,468	1,443	1,564
Black and other races	1,572	1,092	1,015	1,873	1,535	B	625
With injury:							
White	717	563	406	389	314	335	385
Black and other races	571	211	196	374	173	B	157
Attempted assault without weapon:							
White	1,655	1,133	1,180	1,043	1,155	1,108	1,180
Black and other races	1,000	881	819	1,499	1,362	B	468
Personal larceny with contact:							
White	543	285	251	162	189	240	338
Black and other races	654	627	589	559	573	B	611
Purse snatching:							
White	112	53	58	26	20	52	55
Black and other races	150	178	165	82	48	B	141
Attempted purse snatching:							
White	68	46	34	20	14	25	47
Black and other races	0	37	0	69	88	B	0
Pocket picking:							
White	363	186	160	116	156	163	237
Black and other races	504	413	424	408	437	B	470
Personal larceny without contact:							
White	8,796	7,474	8,658	9,199	10,872	13,336	7,951
Black and other races	5,971	6,298	8,406	9,453	12,196	B	7,938

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.13 *Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by major activity and sex of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Type of victimization and sex of victim	Major activity of victim								
	Under 16	Armed forces	Employed	Unemployed	Keeps house	In school	Unable to work	Retired	Other
Base:									
Male	8,338,200	929,500	53,808,600	2,836,100	296,900	3,435,800	1,997,900	7,880,500	2,804,700
Female	8,011,600	0	36,053,400	2,544,500	34,098,500	3,406,400	1,142,600	1,457,800	2,857,500
Rape and attempted rape:									
Male	0	B	22	70	B	0	52	0	0
Female	214	X	152	891	41	408	144	0	182
Robbery:									
Male	1,643	B	694	2,315	B	906	1,704	634	1,440
Female	327	X	425	1,676	281	490	1,325	170	273
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:									
Male	308	B	192	951	B	258	448	253	512
Female	104	X	175	522	123	107	667	170	173
Serious assault:									
Male	144	B	113	639	B	192	126	144	283
Female	15	X	48	236	61	36	213	88	44
Minor assault:									
Male	164	B	79	311	B	66	323	109	229
Female	89	X	127	286	63	70	454	82	129
Robbery without injury:									
Male	783	B	280	762	B	353	969	245	731
Female	101	X	157	811	117	243	447	0	100
Attempted robbery without injury:									
Male	552	B	223	603	B	295	287	135	196
Female	122	X	93	343	40	141	211	0	0
Assault:									
Male	5,024	B	3,254	6,482	B	5,327	1,874	549	3,373
Female	3,122	X	1,805	4,950	1,063	2,908	1,343	338	2,463
Aggravated assault:									
Male	1,651	B	1,424	3,089	B	2,339	1,166	260	1,624
Female	861	X	549	1,829	422	729	800	86	584
With injury:									
Male	670	B	466	1,345	B	788	820	82	572
Female	252	X	173	532	136	353	459	86	227
Attempted assault with weapon:									
Male	981	B	958	1,744	B	1,550	346	179	1,052
Female	609	X	376	1,297	286	376	342	0	357
Simple assault:									
Male	3,373	B	1,830	3,393	B	2,988	708	289	1,749
Female	2,261	X	1,256	3,121	641	2,180	543	252	1,879
With injury:									
Male	1,036	B	393	1,087	B	942	261	62	587
Female	628	X	326	1,110	196	539	0	94	652
Attempted assault without weapon:									
Male	2,337	B	1,437	2,306	B	2,046	447	227	1,162
Female	1,633	X	930	2,011	445	1,641	543	158	1,227
Personal larceny with contact:									
Male	351	B	200	395	B	333	506	223	623
Female	88	X	366	503	283	343	527	253	629
Purse snatching:									
Male	0	B	0	0	B	0	0	0	0
Female	14	X	124	214	92	39	216	167	94
Attempted purse snatching:									
Male	0	B	0	0	B	0	0	0	0
Female	0	X	72	94	58	71	0	0	171
Pocket picking:									
Male	351	B	200	395	B	333	506	223	623
Female	73	X	170	195	133	233	311	86	363
Personal larceny without contact:									
Male	15,485	B	10,537	13,559	B	14,801	4,333	2,902	7,217
Female	13,777	X	10,016	13,493	5,063	12,735	2,891	1,582	7,430

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.14 Estimated number of personal, household, and business incidents, by time of occurrence and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a personal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of personal victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of personal incidents. For household and business victimizations, the number of incidents is equivalent to the number of victimizations, because the household and business, respectively, are considered to be the victims. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Type of victimization	Total		Time of occurrence									
	Number	Percent	6 a.m. to 6 p.m.		6 p.m. to midnight		Midnight to 6 a.m.		Nighttime, but time unknown		Don't know or not ascertained	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal incidents:												
Rape and attempted rape	136,087	100	36,308	27	58,888	43	40,891	30	0	0	0	0
Robbery	941,424	100	432,732	46	387,407	41	114,572	12	1,462	0	5,251	1
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury ..	312,414	100	119,123	38	140,351	45	51,489	16	0	0	1,450	0
Serious assault	143,960	100	47,540	33	67,746	47	27,223	19	0	0	1,450	1
Minor assault	168,454	100	71,583	42	72,605	43	24,266	14	0	0	0	0
Robbery without injury	368,110	100	184,481	50	137,749	37	40,617	11	1,462	0	3,801	1
Attempted robbery without injury	260,901	100	129,128	49	109,307	42	22,465	9	0	0	0	0
Assault	3,593,943	100	1,686,411	47	1,457,553	41	417,193	12	5,136	0	27,650	1
Aggravated assault	1,312,991	100	560,908	43	551,087	42	191,839	15	660	0	8,497	1
With injury	489,790	100	177,774	36	214,889	44	95,526	20	660	0	941	0
Attempted assault with weapon	823,201	100	383,134	47	336,199	41	96,312	12	0	0	7,555	1
Simple assault	2,280,952	100	1,125,503	49	906,466	40	225,354	10	4,476	0	19,153	1
With injury	598,874	100	264,220	44	248,190	41	80,438	13	1,890	0	4,135	1
Attempted assault without weapon	1,682,078	100	861,283	51	658,275	39	144,916	9	2,586	0	15,019	1
Personal larceny with contact	462,791	100	284,449	61	139,812	30	29,508	6	1,220	0	7,802	2
Purse snatching	90,706	100	52,411	58	33,413	37	3,648	4	0	0	1,234	1
Attempted purse snatching	54,151	100	33,605	62	19,276	36	1,271	2	0	0	0	0
Pocket picking	317,934	100	198,433	62	87,124	27	24,589	8	1,220	0	6,568	2
Personal larceny without contact	15,546,337	100	7,396,930	48	3,432,909	22	1,811,739	12	1,235,980	8	1,668,779	11
Household incidents:												
Burglary	6,663,422	100	2,352,348	35	1,315,418	20	852,369	13	619,393	9	1,523,694	23
Forcible entry	2,277,063	100	865,194	38	518,185	23	260,761	11	233,820	10	399,102	18
Unlawful entry without force	2,826,599	100	1,055,076	37	474,506	17	293,160	10	244,730	9	759,127	27
Attempted forcible entry	1,559,760	100	432,078	28	322,727	21	298,448	19	140,843	9	365,665	23
Larceny	9,300,854	100	2,105,588	23	1,699,322	18	2,117,287	23	1,566,794	17	1,811,864	19
Under \$50	5,601,954	100	1,329,615	24	982,215	18	1,049,885	19	1,010,049	18	1,230,190	22
\$50 or more	2,745,097	100	622,881	23	519,332	19	746,466	27	405,151	15	451,267	16
Amount not ascertained	299,350	100	77,838	26	33,501	11	46,700	16	54,421	18	86,891	29
Attempted	654,454	100	75,254	11	164,275	25	274,236	42	97,172	15	43,516	7
Vehicle theft	1,234,644	100	280,138	23	360,163	29	387,624	31	104,321	8	102,398	8
Completed	759,816	100	183,329	24	221,180	29	221,232	29	64,203	8	69,873	9
Attempted	474,828	100	96,808	20	138,983	29	166,392	35	40,119	8	32,525	7
Business incidents:												
Robbery	279,516	100	95,840	34	36,532	13	12,533	4	3,551	1	131,060	47
Burglary	1,576,242	100	143,106	9	453,557	29	741,490	47	141,562	9	96,528	6

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.15 Estimated number of personal incidents, by place of occurrence and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a criminal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of incidents. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Type of victimization	Total		Place of occurrence															
	Number	Percent	Inside home, or other building		Vacation home, hotel, motel		Near home		Inside non-residential building, public conveyance		Street, park, field, etc.		Inside school		Elsewhere		Not ascertained	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rape	136,087	100	36,917	27	4,708	3	8,471	6	16,762	12	45,795	34	4,378	3	19,055	14	0	0
Robbery	941,424	100	100,828	11	8,586	1	68,486	7	84,962	9	583,120	62	41,560	4	53,881	6	0	0
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	312,414	100	35,077	11	5,010	2	14,052	4	34,162	11	203,466	65	5,085	2	15,561	5	0	0
Serious assault	143,960	100	15,608	11	1,181	1	7,691	5	16,607	12	95,990	67	1,119	1	5,764	4	0	0
Minor assault	168,454	100	19,469	12	3,829	2	6,361	4	17,556	10	107,476	64	3,966	2	9,797	6	0	0
Robbery without injury	368,110	100	45,501	12	2,953	1	22,415	6	34,839	9	214,195	58	18,165	5	30,042	8	0	0
Attempted robbery without injury	260,901	100	20,250	8	622	0	32,019	12	15,961	6	165,459	63	18,311	7	8,279	3	0	0
Assault	3,593,943	100	416,765	12	15,873	0	615,378	17	386,489	11	1,497,159	42	253,724	7	405,682	11	2,873	0
Aggravated assault	1,312,991	100	160,363	12	7,293	1	187,819	14	150,697	11	575,784	44	62,671	5	168,364	13	0	0
With injury	489,790	100	70,720	14	3,672	1	79,123	16	35,307	7	219,553	45	23,998	5	57,417	12	0	0
Attempted assault with weapon	823,201	100	89,644	11	3,621	0	108,696	13	115,390	14	356,231	43	38,673	5	110,946	13	0	0
Simple assault	2,280,952	100	256,402	11	8,579	0	427,559	19	235,792	10	921,375	40	191,053	8	237,319	10	2,873	0
With injury	598,874	100	105,562	18	5,493	1	85,645	14	52,706	9	224,518	37	42,937	7	82,012	14	0	0
Attempted assault without weapon	1,682,078	100	150,840	9	3,086	0	341,914	20	183,085	11	696,857	41	148,116	9	155,307	9	2,873	0
Personal larceny with contact	462,791	100	15,041	3	6,637	1	184,310	40	20,163	4	176,139	38	29,055	6	31,446	7	0	0
Purse snatching	90,706	100	1,246	1	0	0	19,107	21	11,216	12	55,589	61	1,181	1	2,367	3	0	0
Attempted purse snatching	54,151	100	0	0	0	0	9,668	18	1,220	2	40,914	76	1,129	2	1,220	2	0	0
Pocket picking	317,934	100	13,795	4	6,637	2	155,535	49	7,727	2	79,636	25	26,745	8	27,859	9	0	0
Personal larceny without contact	15,546,337	100	0	0	137,218	1	2,404,374	15	0	0	8,162,458	53	3,095,899	20	1,714,968	11	31,421	0

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.16 Estimated number of personal incidents, by number of victims and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a criminal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of incidents. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Type of victimization	Total		Number of victims							
	Number	Percent	One		Two		Three		Four or more	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rape	136,087	100	131,240	96	3,191	2	1,657	1	0	0
Robbery	941,424	100	864,941	92	56,719	6	12,045	1	7,719	1
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	312,414	100	292,831	94	14,595	5	3,149	1	1,639	1
Serious assault	143,960	100	131,056	91	9,216	6	2,318	2	1,171	1
Minor assault	168,454	100	161,775	96	5,379	3	832	0	468	0
Robbery without injury	368,110	100	331,079	90	26,960	7	6,152	2	3,919	1
Attempted robbery without injury	260,901	100	241,031	92	15,165	6	2,544	1	2,161	1
Assault	3,593,943	100	3,093,185	86	370,393	10	77,582	2	52,783	1
Aggravated assault	1,312,991	100	1,068,129	81	176,573	13	37,869	3	30,420	2
With injury	489,790	100	423,686	87	50,048	10	9,307	2	6,750	1
Attempted assault with weapon	823,201	100	644,442	78	126,526	15	28,562	3	23,670	3
Simple assault	2,280,952	100	2,025,056	89	193,819	8	39,713	2	22,363	1
With injury	598,874	100	530,919	89	53,079	9	11,189	2	3,688	1
Attempted assault without weapon	1,682,078	100	1,494,137	89	140,741	8	28,524	2	18,676	1
Personal larceny with contact	462,791	100	447,382	97	13,760	3	875	0	775	0
Purse snatching	90,706	100	90,410	100	0	0	0	0	296	0
Attempted purse snatching	54,151	100	53,164	98	591	1	397	1	0	0
Pocket picking	317,934	100	303,808	96	13,169	4	478	0	479	0

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.17 Estimated number of personal incidents and business robberies, by type of weapon used and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a personal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of personal victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of personal incidents. For business victimizations, the number of incidents is equivalent to the number of victimizations, because the business is considered to be the victim. Because more than one weapon may have been used in a given incident, the sum of the "type of weapon" entries in any given row may exceed the number of "incidents with weapon." For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Type of victimization	Total incidents		Incidents with weapon		Type of weapon							
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent ^b	Gun		Knife		Other		Not ascertained	
					Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b
Personal incidents:												
Rape and attempted rape	136,087	100	36,396	27	9,466	7	21,270	16	7,624	6	1,305	1
Robbery	941,424	100	418,593	44	140,217	15	166,771	18	114,255	12	20,558	2
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	312,414	100	117,644	38	18,957	6	33,277	11	62,277	20	12,259	4
Serious assault	143,960	100	117,644	82	18,957	13	33,277	23	62,277	43	12,259	9
Robbery without injury	368,110	100	200,540	54	103,419	28	81,228	22	22,827	6	1,197	0
Attempted robbery without injury	260,901	100	100,409	38	17,841	7	52,267	20	29,151	11	7,103	3
Assault	3,593,943	100	1,234,719	34	379,869	11	304,757	8	507,814	14	79,712	2
Aggravated assault	1,312,991	100	1,234,719	94	379,869	29	304,757	23	507,814	39	79,712	6
With injury	489,790	100	411,518	84	45,420	9	93,538	19	255,494	52	30,217	6
Attempted assault with weapon	823,201	100	823,201	100	334,449	41	211,220	26	252,321	31	49,495	6
Business incidents:												
Robbery	279,516	100	178,375	64	147,728	53	20,453	7	14,000	5	755	0

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bPercents are calculated by using the total incidents as the denominator.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.18 Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by perceived age of lone offender and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a criminal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of incidents. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offender; how accurate these perceptions are has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Type of victimization	Total		Perceived age of lone offender							
	Number	Percent with weapon	Under 12		12 to 20		21 or older		Don't know or not ascertained	
			Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon
Rape and attempted rape	114,656	25	0	X	21,948	10	91,550	29	1,158	B
Robbery	439,279	44	3,465	B	173,890	37	244,949	49	16,977	B
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	119,334	32	0	X	39,489	25	74,982	34	4,864	B
Robbery without injury	170,649	56	2,235	B	64,529	48	96,046	62	7,839	B
Attempted robbery without injury	149,296	40	1,230	B	69,872	32	73,921	47	4,274	B
Aggravated assault	874,962	94	4,074	B	258,885	96	590,487	93	21,515	88

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.19 Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by perceived ages of multiple offenders and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a criminal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of incidents. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offenders; how accurate these perceptions are has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Type of victimization	Total		Perceived ages of multiple offenders									
	Number	Percent with weapon	All under 12		All 12 to 20		All 21 or older		Mixed ^b		Don't know or not ascertained ^b	
			Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon
Rape and attempted rape	20,203	40	0	X	4,399	B	13,149	B	2,655	B	0	X
Robbery total	476,421	46	1,190	B	215,340	34	130,544	65	90,769	49	38,577	37
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	180,810	41	1,190	B	84,483	34	37,488	52	39,931	51	17,718	B
Robbery without injury	185,146	55	0	X	62,963	32	76,725	73	29,002	60	16,455	B
Attempted robbery without injury	110,465	37	0	X	67,895	35	16,331	55	21,836	32	4,404	B
Aggravated assault	370,847	95	2,789	B	150,809	94	112,401	95	81,721	97	23,127	97

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^b"Mixed" cases are those in which the victim reported that there were offenders from more than one age group. "Don't know/not ascertained" include cases in which the victim did not know any of the ages, or in which the victim did not know whether more than one age group was involved.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.20 Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by perceived race of lone offender and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a criminal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of incidents. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offender; how accurate these perceptions are has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Type of victimization	Total		Perceived race of lone offender					
	Number	Percent with weapon	White		Black and other races		Don't know or not ascertained	
			Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon
Rape and attempted rape	114,656	25	63,663	22	49,835	28	1,158	B
Robbery	439,279	44	199,549	33	227,300	53	12,430	B
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	119,334	32	59,819	26	54,131	42	5,385	B
Robbery without injury	170,649	56	69,647	41	99,675	66	1,326	B
Attempted robbery without injury	149,296	40	70,083	32	73,494	45	5,720	B
Aggravated assault	874,962	94	569,271	92	286,952	96	18,740	B

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.21 Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by perceived races of multiple offenders and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a criminal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of incidents. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offenders; how accurate these perceptions are has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Type of victimization	Total		Perceived races of multiple offenders							
	Number	Percent with weapon	All white		All black and other races		Mixed		Don't know or not ascertained	
			Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon
Rape and attempted rape	20,203	40	11,992	B	5,220	B	2,991	B	0	X
Robbery	476,421	46	129,593	37	290,020	47	40,467	68	16,341	B
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	180,810	41	64,788	45	96,097	39	10,453	B	9,472	B
Robbery without injury	185,146	55	39,613	34	120,118	58	19,169	86	6,246	B
Attempted robbery without injury	110,465	37	25,192	19	73,806	39	10,845	B	622	B
Aggravated assault	370,847	95	246,491	94	110,271	99	10,475	B	3,609	B

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.22 Estimated number of personal victimizations, by relationship of offender to victim, sex and race of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. The offender was classified as a stranger if the offender was unknown to the victim or if the offender was known to the victim by sight only. In addition, if the victim did not know whether the offender was known, the offender was classified as a stranger. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Type of victimization and race of victim	Total		Stranger		Non-stranger	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SEX OF VICTIM: MALE						
Rape and attempted rape:						
White	13,846	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	1,990	100	B	B	B	B
Robbery:						
White	566,555	100	490,518	87	76,037	13
Black and other races	183,902	100	159,457	87	24,444	13
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:						
White	166,770	100	144,726	87	22,044	13
Black and other races	48,442	100	40,835	84	7,607	16
Serious assault:						
White	97,611	100	80,301	82	17,310	18
Black and other races	26,797	100	24,332	91	2,465	9
Minor assault:						
White	69,159	100	64,425	93	4,734	7
Black and other races	21,644	100	16,503	76	5,142	24
Robbery without injury:						
White	217,641	100	190,607	88	27,034	12
Black and other races	94,716	100	82,380	87	12,337	13
Attempted robbery without injury:						
White	182,144	100	155,184	85	26,960	15
Black and other races	40,744	100	36,243	89	4,501	11
Assault:						
White	2,440,864	100	1,668,844	68	772,020	32
Black and other races	323,466	100	171,308	53	152,158	47
Aggravated assault:						
White	1,004,517	100	735,957	73	268,560	27
Black and other races	181,167	100	81,432	45	99,736	55
With injury:						
White	352,187	100	248,787	71	103,400	29
Black and other races	69,055	100	28,719	42	40,336	58
Attempted assault with weapon:						
White	652,331	100	487,171	75	165,160	25
Black and other races	112,112	100	52,712	47	59,400	53
Simple assault:						
White	1,436,346	100	932,887	65	503,460	35
Black and other races	142,299	100	89,877	63	52,422	37
With injury:						
White	368,546	100	219,722	60	148,824	40
Black and other races	21,642	100	B	B	B	B
Attempted assault without weapon:						
White	1,067,801	100	713,165	67	354,636	33
Black and other races	120,657	100	72,795	60	47,862	40
Personal larceny with contact:						
White	151,356	100	137,814	91	13,542	9
Black and other races	58,003	100	50,648	87	7,355	13
Purse snatching:						
White	0	X	X	X	X	X
Black and other races	0	X	X	X	X	X
Attempted purse snatching:						
White	0	X	X	X	X	X
Black and other races	0	X	X	X	X	X
Pocket picking:						
White	151,356	100	137,814	91	13,542	9
Black and other races	58,003	100	50,648	87	7,355	13
Personal larceny without contact:						
White	7,628,242	100	7,628,242	100	0	0
Black and other races	907,568	100	907,568	100	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.22 *Estimated number of personal victimizations, by relationship of offender to victim, sex and race of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a—(Continued)*

Type of victimization and race of victim	Total		Stranger		Non-stranger	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SEX OF VICTIM: FEMALE						
Rape and attempted rape:						
White	96,498	100	69,821	72	26,677	28
Black and other races	32,860	100	18,160	55	14,699	45
Robbery:						
White	265,936	100	189,927	71	76,008	29
Black and other races	94,247	100	68,829	73	25,418	27
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:						
White	111,528	100	76,200	68	35,328	32
Black and other races	33,961	100	24,044	71	9,917	29
Serious assault:						
White	44,234	100	30,720	69	13,514	31
Black and other races	7,018	100	B	B	B	B
Minor assault:						
White	67,294	100	45,480	68	21,814	32
Black and other races	26,944	100	20,378	76	6,565	24
Robbery without injury:						
White	89,458	100	64,894	73	24,563	27
Black and other races	52,053	100	39,255	75	12,798	25
Attempted robbery without injury:						
White	64,950	100	48,833	75	16,118	25
Black and other races	8,233	100	B	B	B	B
Assault:						
White	1,308,407	100	652,671	50	655,735	50
Black and other races	270,524	100	97,259	36	173,266	64
Aggravated assault:						
White	375,085	100	193,748	52	181,340	48
Black and other races	134,172	100	49,608	37	84,564	63
With injury:						
White	115,055	100	35,560	31	79,495	69
Black and other races	52,375	100	18,093	35	34,282	65
Attempted assault with weapon:						
White	260,030	100	158,185	61	101,844	39
Black and other races	81,797	100	31,515	39	50,282	61
Simple assault:						
White	933,322	100	458,926	49	474,396	51
Black and other races	136,353	100	47,651	35	88,702	65
With injury:						
White	261,316	100	78,444	30	182,872	70
Black and other races	40,031	100	10,294	26	29,737	74
Attempted assault without weapon:						
White	672,006	100	380,482	57	291,524	43
Black and other races	96,322	100	37,357	39	58,965	61
Personal larceny with contact:						
White	218,386	100	210,181	96	8,205	4
Black and other races	69,311	100	69,311	100	0	0
Purse snatching:						
White	64,327	100	64,327	100	0	0
Black and other races	27,268	100	27,268	100	0	0
Attempted purse snatching:						
White	45,548	100	45,548	100	0	0
Black and other races	9,988	100	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking:						
White	108,511	100	100,306	92	8,205	8
Black and other races	32,056	100	32,056	100	0	0
Personal larceny without contact:						
White	6,684,755	100	6,684,755	100	0	0
Black and other races	800,545	100	800,545	100	0	0

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.23 *Estimated number of personal victimizations and business robberies, by lone versus multiple offenders and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Type of victimization	Total		Lone offender		Multiple offenders		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:								
Rape and attempted rape	145,193	100	121,900	84	22,065	15	1,228	1
Robbery	1,110,639	100	493,663	44	590,498	53	26,478	2
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	360,700	100	135,416	38	213,015	59	12,269	3
Serious assault	175,660	100	59,335	34	108,379	62	7,945	5
Minor assault	185,041	100	76,082	41	104,635	57	4,324	2
Robbery without injury	453,867	100	197,322	43	243,475	54	13,070	3
Attempted robbery without injury	296,071	100	160,925	54	134,007	45	1,139	0
Assault	4,343,261	100	3,005,616	69	1,222,334	28	115,311	3
Aggravated assault	1,694,941	100	1,088,844	64	527,247	31	78,850	5
With injury	588,672	100	364,810	62	208,602	35	15,260	3
Attempted assault with weapon	1,106,269	100	724,034	65	318,645	29	63,591	6
Simple assault	2,648,320	100	1,916,772	72	695,087	26	36,461	1
With injury	691,534	100	527,529	76	159,021	23	4,984	1
Attempted assault without weapon	1,956,786	100	1,389,243	71	536,066	27	31,477	2
Personal larceny with contact	497,056	100	183,595	37	105,713	21	207,749	42
Purse snatching	91,595	100	50,068	55	31,101	34	10,426	11
Attempted purse snatching	55,535	100	31,892	57	22,488	40	1,155	2
Pocket picking	349,926	100	101,635	29	52,123	15	196,167	56
Business victimizations:								
Robbery	279,516	100	136,490	49	116,381	42	26,645	10

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.24 *Estimated number of personal victimizations and business robberies, by perceived age of lone offender and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offender; how accurate these perceptions are has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Type of victimization	Total		Perceived age of lone offender							
	Number	Percent	Under 12		12 to 20		21 or older		Don't know or not ascertained	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:										
Rape and attempted rape	121,900	100	0	0	23,266	19	97,476	80	1,158	1
Robbery	493,663	100	3,465	1	190,964	39	279,856	57	19,379	4
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	135,416	100	0	0	42,252	31	87,278	64	5,886	4
Serious assault	59,335	100	0	0	13,545	23	42,263	71	3,527	6
Minor assault	76,082	100	0	0	28,707	38	45,016	59	2,359	3
Robbery without injury	197,322	100	2,235	1	77,403	39	108,466	55	9,219	5
Attempted robbery without injury	160,925	100	1,230	1	71,310	44	84,111	52	4,274	3
Assault	3,005,616	100	16,410	1	975,851	32	1,965,123	65	48,233	2
Aggravated assault	1,088,844	100	4,641	0	317,442	29	742,770	68	23,991	2
With injury	364,810	100	3,499	1	111,161	30	243,537	67	6,613	2
Attempted assault with weapon	724,034	100	1,142	0	206,281	28	499,233	69	17,378	2
Simple assault	1,916,772	100	11,769	1	658,409	34	1,222,353	64	24,242	1
With injury	527,529	100	3,383	1	188,884	36	330,048	63	5,214	1
Attempted assault without weapon	1,389,243	100	8,386	1	469,525	34	892,305	64	19,028	1
Personal larceny with contact	183,595	100	1,241	1	85,517	47	68,187	37	28,650	16
Purse snatching	50,068	100	0	0	35,864	72	10,575	21	3,629	7
Attempted purse snatching	31,892	100	1,241	4	16,213	51	10,882	34	3,555	11
Pocket picking	101,635	100	0	0	33,440	33	46,731	46	21,465	21
Business victimizations:										
Robbery	136,490	100	381	0	26,539	19	93,122	68	16,448	12

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.25 *Estimated number of personal victimizations and business robberies, by perceived ages of multiple offenders and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offenders; how accurate these perceptions are has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Type of victimization	Total		Perceived ages of multiple offenders									
	Number	Percent	All under 12		All 12 to 20		All 21 or older		Mixed ^b		Don't know or not ascertained ^b	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:												
Rape and attempted rape	22,065	100	0	0	4,399	20	15,011	68	2,655	12	0	0
Robbery	590,498	100	1,190	0	259,015	44	172,706	29	116,407	20	41,179	7
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	213,015	100	1,190	1	97,448	46	44,867	21	51,101	24	18,409	9
Serious assault	108,379	100	0	0	40,894	38	24,137	22	36,933	34	6,415	6
Minor assault	104,635	100	1,190	1	56,554	54	20,730	20	14,168	14	11,993	11
Robbery without injury	243,475	100	0	0	81,054	33	104,990	43	39,686	16	17,745	7
Attempted robbery without injury	134,007	100	0	0	80,513	60	22,849	17	25,619	19	5,026	4
Assault	1,222,334	100	9,132	1	573,997	47	317,170	26	253,498	21	68,536	6
Aggravated assault	527,247	100	2,789	1	204,711	39	162,012	31	124,711	24	33,024	6
With injury	208,602	100	1,650	1	79,843	38	63,504	30	52,612	25	10,994	5
Attempted assault with weapon	318,645	100	1,140	0	124,868	39	98,508	31	72,100	23	22,030	7
Simple assault	695,087	100	6,343	1	369,287	53	155,158	22	128,787	19	35,512	5
With injury	159,021	100	1,245	1	90,971	57	41,395	26	21,309	13	4,101	3
Attempted assault without weapon	536,066	100	5,098	1	278,315	52	113,764	21	107,478	20	31,411	6
Personal larceny with contact	105,713	100	1,220	1	46,523	44	40,860	39	8,964	8	8,145	8
Purse snatching	31,101	100	0	0	21,550	69	7,085	23	1,266	4	1,201	4
Attempted purse snatching	22,488	100	1,220	5	12,497	56	3,700	16	3,800	17	1,271	6
Pocket picking	52,123	100	0	0	12,476	24	30,076	58	3,898	7	5,673	11
Business victimizations:												
Robbery	116,381	100	886	1	33,711	29	51,267	44	17,275	15	13,243	11

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^b"Mixed" cases are those in which the victim reported that there were offenders from more than one age group. "Don't know/not ascertained" include cases in which the victim did not know any of the ages, or in which the victim did not know whether more than one age group was involved.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.26 *Estimated number of personal victimizations and business robberies, by perceived race of lone offender and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offenders; how accurate these perceptions are has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Type of victimization	Total		Perceived race of lone offender					
	Number	Percent	White		Black and other races		Don't know or not ascertained	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:								
Rape and attempted rape	121,900	100	66,276	54	54,466	45	1,158	1
Robbery	493,663	100	224,013	45	241,822	49	27,828	6
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	135,416	100	69,078	51	57,297	42	9,041	7
Serious assault	59,335	100	28,639	48	28,391	48	2,304	4
Minor assault	76,082	100	40,439	53	28,906	38	6,737	9
Robbery without injury	197,322	100	79,984	41	113,644	58	3,694	2
Attempted robbery without injury	160,925	100	74,952	47	70,880	44	15,093	9
Assault	3,005,616	100	2,110,114	70	755,592	25	139,910	5
Aggravated assault	1,088,844	100	719,290	66	305,237	28	64,316	6
With injury	364,810	100	245,593	67	101,757	28	17,459	5
Attempted assault with weapon	724,034	100	473,697	65	203,480	28	46,857	6
Simple assault	1,916,772	100	1,390,824	73	450,354	23	75,594	4
With injury	527,529	100	424,944	81	86,995	16	15,590	3
Attempted assault without weapon	1,389,243	100	965,880	70	363,359	26	60,004	4
Personal larceny with contact	183,595	100	67,248	37	85,932	47	30,415	17
Purse snatching	50,068	100	20,641	41	27,145	54	2,281	5
Attempted purse snatching	31,892	100	12,444	39	18,283	57	1,165	4
Pocket picking	101,635	100	34,162	34	40,504	40	26,969	27
Business victimizations:								
Robbery	136,490	100	45,416	33	74,758	55	16,316	12

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.27 Estimated number of personal victimizations and business robberies, by perceived races of multiple offenders and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offenders; how accurate these perceptions are has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Type of victimization	Total		Perceived races of multiple offenders							
	Number	Percent	All white		All black and other races		Mixed		Don't know or not ascertained	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:										
Rape and attempted rape	22,065	100	13,854	63	5,220	24	2,991	14	0	0
Robbery	590,498	100	170,714	29	355,988	60	46,833	8	16,963	3
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	213,015	100	80,894	38	109,656	51	12,992	6	9,472	4
Serious assault	108,379	100	50,921	47	45,547	42	7,875	7	4,037	4
Minor assault	104,635	100	29,973	29	64,109	61	5,117	5	5,435	5
Robbery without injury	243,475	100	57,056	23	159,077	65	21,097	9	6,246	3
Attempted robbery without injury	134,007	100	32,764	24	87,255	65	12,744	10	1,245	1
Assault	1,222,334	100	813,445	67	338,422	28	57,305	5	13,162	1
Aggravated assault	527,247	100	352,209	67	153,937	29	16,208	3	4,893	1
With injury	208,602	100	141,200	68	60,002	29	6,188	3	1,212	1
Attempted assault with weapon	318,645	100	211,009	66	93,935	29	10,027	3	3,681	1
Simple assault	695,087	100	461,236	66	184,485	27	41,097	6	8,269	1
With injury	159,021	100	105,715	66	43,663	27	7,084	4	2,560	2
Attempted assault without weapon	536,066	100	355,522	66	140,821	26	34,013	6	5,710	1
Personal larceny with contact	105,713	100	27,925	26	67,477	64	7,584	7	2,726	3
Purse snatching	31,101	100	6,648	21	21,991	71	2,462	8	0	0
Attempted purse snatching	22,488	100	8,666	39	11,380	51	2,442	11	0	0
Pocket picking	52,123	100	12,611	24	34,106	65	2,680	5	2,726	5
Business victimizations:										
Robbery	116,381	100	25,076	22	81,954	70	5,694	5	3,657	3

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.28 Estimated number of personal victimizations and percent involving victim's use of self-protective measures, by use of weapon by offender and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Type of victimization	Total		Offender with weapon		Offender without weapon	
	Number	Percent of victims using self-protective measure	Number	Percent of victims using self-protective measure	Number	Percent of victims using self-protective measure
Rape and attempted rape	145,193	84	38,859	90	106,334	81
Robbery	1,110,639	56	512,978	50	597,661	61
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	360,700	61	146,689	61	214,011	62
Robbery without injury	453,867	33	251,201	27	202,666	40
Attempted robbery without injury	296,071	85	115,088	85	180,984	84
Aggravated assault	1,694,941	71	1,606,612	72	88,329	61
Completed aggravated assault	588,672	67	500,343	68	88,329	61
Attempted aggravated assault	1,106,269	73	1,106,269	73	0	X

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.29 Estimated number of personal, household, and business victimizations, by value of stolen property (including damages) and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Type of victimization	Total victimizations		Victimizations with loss		Value of stolen property, including damages									
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent ^b	\$1 to \$9		\$10 to \$49		\$50 to \$249		\$250 or more		No value, don't know, or not ascertained	
					Number	Per-cent ^b	Number	Per-cent ^b	Number	Per-cent ^b	Number	Per-cent ^b	Number	Per-cent ^b
Personal victimizations:														
Rape and attempted rape	145,193	100	31,450	22	8,533	6	8,567	6	8,094	6	1,236	1	5,020	3
Robbery	1,110,639	100	772,078	70	119,730	11	230,263	21	215,033	19	86,381	8	120,672	11
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	360,700	100	275,667	76	33,174	9	100,528	28	72,803	20	25,326	7	43,837	12
Serious assault	175,660	100	133,390	76	7,532	4	57,802	33	28,580	16	12,667	7	26,809	15
Minor assault	185,041	100	142,278	77	25,643	14	42,726	23	44,223	24	12,659	7	17,028	9
Robbery without injury	453,867	100	453,867	100	82,805	18	115,519	25	138,259	30	59,865	13	57,420	13
Attempted robbery without injury	296,071	100	42,543	14	3,751	1	14,216	5	3,971	1	1,190	0	19,415	7
Personal larceny with contact	497,056	100	447,672	90	76,993	15	174,997	35	133,525	27	29,688	6	32,470	7
Purse snatching	91,595	100	91,595	100	7,345	8	39,881	44	31,954	35	6,157	7	6,258	7
Attempted purse snatching	55,535	100	6,151	11	1,296	2	2,437	4	0	0	0	0	2,419	4
Pocket picking	349,926	100	349,926	100	68,352	20	132,679	38	101,571	29	23,530	7	23,793	7
Personal larceny without contact	16,021,110	100	15,248,511	95	3,887,824	24	5,425,293	34	3,833,856	24	1,066,130	7	1,035,409	6
Household victimizations:														
Burglary	6,663,422	100	5,542,589	83	583,507	9	1,126,651	17	1,412,097	21	1,326,144	20	1,094,191	16
Forcible entry	2,277,063	100	2,154,364	95	134,861	6	254,224	11	514,248	23	843,902	37	407,128	18
Unlawful entry without force	2,826,599	100	2,471,514	87	304,518	11	682,867	24	837,654	30	467,414	17	179,061	6
Attempted forcible entry	1,559,760	100	916,712	59	144,127	9	189,560	12	60,194	4	14,827	1	508,003	33
Larceny	9,300,854	100	8,866,282	95	2,327,778	25	3,170,991	34	2,288,399	25	480,318	5	598,797	6
Under \$50 ^c	5,601,954	100	5,601,954	100	2,291,155	41	3,125,706	56	38,881	1	4,884	0	141,327	3
\$50 or more	2,745,097	100	2,745,097	100	0	0	0	0	2,210,415	81	475,434	17	59,248	2
Amount not ascertained	299,350	100	299,350	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	299,350	100
Attempted	654,454	100	219,881	34	36,623	6	45,284	7	39,103	6	0	0	98,871	15
Vehicle theft	1,234,644	100	1,019,938	83	28,088	2	64,771	7	110,665	9	670,301	54	126,114	10
Completed	759,816	100	759,816	100	4,835	1	1,192	0	42,042	6	684,108	87	47,638	6
Attempted	474,828	100	260,122	55	23,253	5	83,579	18	68,622	14	6,192	1	78,476	17
Business victimizations:														
Robbery	279,516	100	219,170	78	4,294	2	26,929	10	82,132	29	71,489	26	34,325	12
Burglary	1,576,242	100	1,381,371	88	59,844	4	202,556	13	344,881	22	413,210	26	360,879	23

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bPercent of total victimizations.

^cThe category "Under \$50" refers only to the value of the property stolen. When damages are included, some cases fall into the higher loss columns.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.30 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimization, by race of head of household and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[Rate per 100,000 households]

Type of victimization	Race of head of household	
	White	Black and other races
Base	66,065,000	8,891,000
Burglary	8,404	12,497
Forcible entry	2,677	5,718
Unlawful entry without force	3,785	3,671
Attempted forcible entry	1,943	3,109
Larceny	12,577	11,154
Under \$50	7,663	6,068
\$50 or more	3,656	3,707
Amount not ascertained	395	435
Attempted	864	944
Vehicle theft	1,590	2,072
Completed	955	1,446
Attempted	634	626

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.31 *Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimization, by age of head of household and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[Rate per 100,000 households]

Type of victimization	Age of head of household				
	12 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 or older
Base	1,094,900	22,091,700	18,521,500	18,458,900	14,789,100
Burglary	20,729	12,355	9,280	6,750	5,020
Forcible entry	5,463	4,457	3,035	2,279	1,689
Unlawful entry without force	11,337	4,808	4,287	2,941	2,052
Attempted forcible entry	3,929	3,090	1,958	1,530	1,278
Larceny	17,813	17,187	14,472	9,457	5,954
Under \$50	10,152	10,669	8,010	5,613	4,144
\$50 or more	6,187	4,799	5,041	2,819	1,103
Amount not ascertained	435	455	449	260	418
Attempted	1,039	1,264	972	765	288
Vehicle theft	2,741	2,429	1,890	1,233	611
Completed	1,755	1,547	1,162	732	328
Attempted	986	882	729	501	283

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.32 *Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimization, by family income, race of head of household, and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[Rate per 100,000 households]

Type of victimization and race of head of household	Family income						
	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$7,499	\$7,500 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Not ascertained
Base:							
White	5,983,570	14,330,910	6,647,900	14,644,710	13,331,800	5,022,630	6,103,510
Black and other races	1,816,530	2,781,940	934,090	1,336,070	926,670	261,600	834,120
Burglary:							
White	11,063	8,709	8,387	7,336	8,169	9,385	7,373
Black and other races	13,744	13,103	13,681	10,573	9,806	B	11,268
Forcible entry:							
White	3,336	2,966	2,679	2,219	2,445	2,900	2,774
Black and other races	5,208	6,498	6,852	4,704	4,107	B	4,785
Unlawful entry without force:							
White	5,372	3,563	3,350	3,323	4,034	4,647	3,076
Black and other races	5,206	3,479	3,280	2,795	3,179	B	3,522
Attempted forcible entry:							
White	2,355	2,180	2,358	1,793	1,690	1,837	1,524
Black and other races	3,331	3,126	3,549	3,074	2,520	B	2,961
Larceny:							
White	9,776	11,276	13,118	13,971	14,046	14,141	9,951
Black and other races	8,266	10,825	13,016	14,161	12,355	B	9,067
Under \$50:							
White	6,315	7,204	8,178	8,560	8,528	7,601	5,510
Black and other races	5,338	5,950	6,322	7,787	6,758	B	3,924
\$50 or more:							
White	2,520	2,964	3,482	4,014	4,351	4,929	3,161
Black and other races	2,371	3,503	4,198	5,036	4,231	B	3,741
Amount not ascertained:							
White	403	469	360	367	259	525	503
Black and other races	338	406	642	430	0	B	774
Attempted:							
White	538	638	1,098	1,030	908	1,085	778
Black and other races	219	966	1,854	909	1,366	B	628
Vehicle theft:							
White	941	1,256	1,625	1,813	1,781	2,326	1,415
Black and other races	702	1,902	3,429	3,116	2,690	B	1,455
Completed:							
White	719	829	1,079	1,056	983	1,241	814
Black and other races	627	1,274	2,180	2,314	1,663	B	1,170
Attempted:							
White	221	427	546	757	798	1,085	600
Black and other races	74	627	1,250	802	1,027	B	285

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.33 Estimated rate (per 100,000 motor vehicles owned) of attempted and completed vehicle thefts, by characteristics of household and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Estimated rates are based on the number of motor vehicles owned, rather than on the number of households or persons. "Base" represents the estimated number of vehicles owned by those in various categories of the independent variables. To obtain the estimated number of victimizations that corresponds to any given rate, multiply the particular rate shown by the base figure and divide by 100,000.
Included in this table, but not included in other tables in which vehicle thefts are shown, are vehicle thefts or attempts that occurred in conjunction with more serious crimes such as rape or robbery.
For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[Rate per 100,000 motor vehicles owned]

Characteristics of household	Base	Motor vehicle theft		
		Total	Completed	Attempted
All households	115,427,000	1,070	658	411
Race of head of household:				
White	106,431,000	987	593	394
Black and other races	8,996,000	2,048	1,429	619
Age of head of household:				
12 to 19	1,070,000	2,805	1,796	1,009
20 to 34	34,280,000	1,565	997	568
35 to 49	35,138,000	996	612	384
50 to 64	31,383,000	725	431	295
65 or older	13,556,000	667	358	309
Tenure:				
Home owners	86,500,000	751	446	305
Renters and no cash rent	28,927,000	2,022	1,292	730
Persons in household:				
One	11,536,000	1,502	973	528
Two to three	59,206,000	958	565	393
Four to five	34,905,000	1,118	680	439
Six or more, not ascertained	9,781,000	1,063	776	286

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.34 Estimated rate (per 100,000 businesses) of business victimization, by type of business and victimization, United States, 1976^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Estimated rates are based on the number of business establishments. To obtain the estimated number of victimizations that correspond to any given rate, multiply the particular rate by the base figure for that column and divide by 100,000. For business crimes, the number of incidents is equivalent to the number of victimizations, because the business is considered to be the victim.
Definitions and description of terms relating to type of business can be found in U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, National Crime Survey—National Sample Survey Documentation (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976).
For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[Rate per 100,000 businesses]

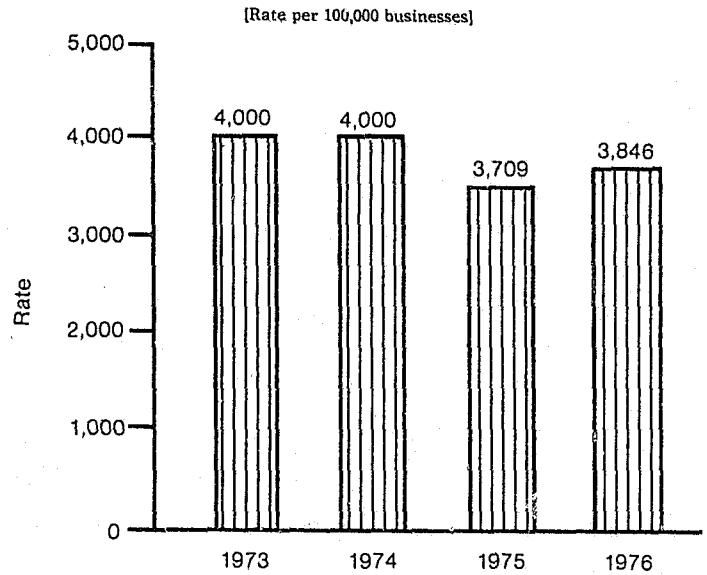
Type of business	Base	Business victimization rate	Type of victimization	
			Burglary rate	Robbery rate
Total businesses	7,245,657	25,579	21,733	3,846
Retail, total	2,381,412	35,893	28,303	7,590
Wholesale, total	505,085	33,351	31,312	2,040
Real estate, total	225,786	B	B	B
Service	2,848,329	19,747	17,752	1,995
Manufacturing	367,539	23,696	21,806	1,890
Banks	69,961	B	B	B
Transportation	117,612	B	B	B
All other	729,933	14,251	12,838	1,414

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Figure 3.15 Estimated rate (per 100,000 businesses) of business robbery victimization, United States, 1973-76

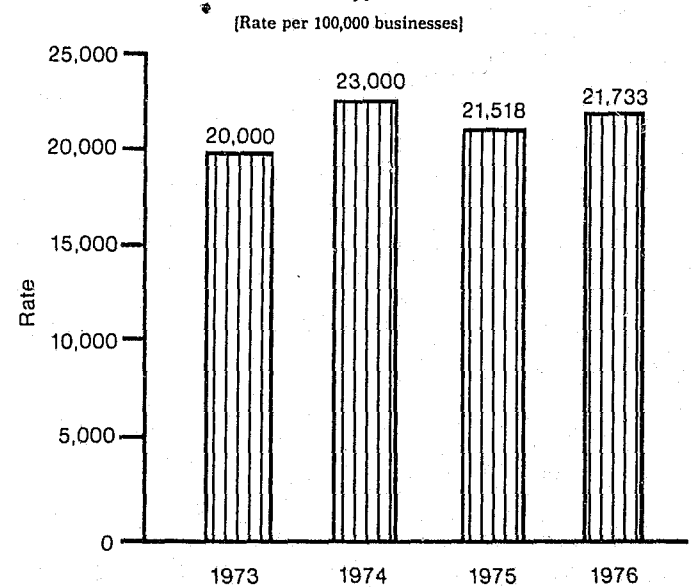
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.34. The data for 1973 and 1974 have been rounded to the nearest thousand. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Figure 3.16 Estimated rate (per 100,000 businesses) of business burglary victimization, United States, 1973-76

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.34. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.35 Estimated rate (per 100,000 businesses) of business victimization, by receipt size of business and type of victimization, United States, 1976^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.34. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[Rate per 100,000 businesses]

Receipt size of business	Base	Business victimization rate	Type of victimization	
			Burglary rate	Robbery rate
Total businesses	7,245,662	25,579	21,733	3,846
\$1,000,000 and more	515,049	28,922	23,958	4,964
\$500,000 to \$999,999	320,739	35,018	30,377	4,640
\$100,000 to \$499,999	1,219,397	31,235	25,621	5,614
\$50,000 to \$99,999	856,155	30,693	25,187	5,506
\$25,000 to \$49,999	645,232	27,306	23,376	3,930
\$10,000 to \$24,999	654,534	24,505	21,427	3,078
Under \$10,000	886,992	21,240	18,918	2,323
No sales	654,278	14,083	13,797	287
Not available	1,493,286	22,186	18,529	3,657

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.36 Change in rates (per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization between 1975 and 1976, by type of victimization, United States

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. All changes have been computed from unrounded rates and percentages. The resulting percent change has been rounded to one decimal point, as have the rates and percents on which the change was based. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[Rate per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Type of victimization	Rate		Percent change 1975 to 1976	Standard error ^a
	1975	1976		
Crimes of violence	32.8	32.6	-0.8	2.3
Rape	0.9	0.8	-7.7	13.5
Robbery	6.8	6.5	-4.4	5.1
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	2.1	2.1	-1.4	9.3
From serious assault	1.3	1.0	-18.4 ^b	10.5
From minor assault	0.9	1.1	+22.7	17.1
Robbery and attempted robbery without injury	4.6	4.4	-5.8	6.1
Assault	25.2	25.3	+0.4	2.7
Aggravated assault	9.6	9.9	+2.6	4.5
With injury	3.3	3.4	+4.3	7.8
Attempted assault with weapon	6.3	6.4	+1.7	5.5
Simple assault	15.6	15.4	-1.0	3.4
With injury	4.1	4.0	-2.7	6.6
Attempted assault without weapon	11.4	11.4	-0.4	4.0
Crimes of theft	96.0	96.1	+0.1	1.3
Personal larceny with contact	3.1	2.9	-6.5	7.4
Purse snatching	1.1	0.9	-20.4 ^b	11.1
Pocket picking	2.0	2.0	+1.5	9.8
Personal larceny without contact	92.9	93.2	+0.3	1.4
Total population age 12 and over	169,671,000	171,901,000		

^aThe standard error is given in percentage points at the 68 percent confidence level.

^bStatistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Comparison of 1975 and 1976 Findings*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 25.

Table 3.37 Change in rates (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization between 1975 and 1976, by sex and age of victim, and type of victimization, United States

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. All changes have been computed from unrounded rates and percentages. The resulting percent change has been rounded to one decimal point, as have the rates and percents on which the change was based. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[Rate per 1,000 persons in each age group]

Sex and age of victim	Number of persons in the group	Type of victimization										
		Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
				Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Both sexes:												
1975 rate	169,671,000	32.8	0.9	6.8	2.1	4.6	25.2	9.6	15.6	96.0	3.1	92.9
1976 rate	171,901,000	32.6	0.8	6.5	2.1	4.4	25.3	9.9	15.4	96.1	2.9	93.2
Percent change		-0.8	-7.7	-4.4	-1.4	-5.8	+0.4	+2.6	-1.0	+0.1	-6.5	+0.3
12 to 15:												
1975 rate	16,598,000	54.6	0.8	11.4	2.6	8.8	42.5	12.2	30.3	158.5	3.0	155.5
1976 rate	16,350,000	52.0	1.1	10.0	2.1	7.9	40.9	12.6	28.3	148.7	2.2	146.5
Percent change		-4.9	+32.9	-12.1	-20.6	-9.7	-3.7	+3.8	-6.7	-6.2 ^a	-25.3	-5.8 ^b
16 to 19:												
1975 rate	16,371,000	64.4	2.4	10.7	3.5	7.2	51.2	21.5	29.7	162.1	3.3	158.8
1976 rate	16,487,000	66.7	2.1	9.4	3.2	6.1	55.3	23.5	31.8	147.0	4.1	142.9
Percent change		+3.6	-14.0	-12.6	-7.8	-14.8	+7.8	+9.3	+6.8	-9.3 ^a	+23.6	-10.0 ^a
20 to 24:												
1975 rate	18,620,000	59.4	2.6	10.9	3.2	7.6	45.9	18.9	27.1	146.7	4.4	142.3
1976 rate	19,033,000	58.5	2.6	10.3	2.8	7.5	45.6	18.3	27.4	146.3	3.8	142.4
Percent change		-1.4	+0.8	-5.3	-12.7	-2.2	-0.7	-3.3	+1.2	-0.3	-11.7	+0.1
25 to 34:												
1975 rate	30,745,000	39.3	1.2	6.3	2.2	4.1	31.8	11.8	20.1	109.9	2.9	107.0
1976 rate	31,800,000	40.6	1.2	6.4	2.2	4.2	33.0	13.2	19.9	113.2	2.8	110.4
Percent change		+3.3	+1.7	+1.1	-2.7	+3.2	+3.8	+11.9	-0.9	+3.0	-3.8	+3.2
35 to 49:												
1975 rate	34,327,000	20.5	0.3 ^c	.6	1.5	3.1	15.7	6.6	9.1	80.2	2.8	77.4
1976 rate	34,479,000	20.0	(^a)	5.1	1.8	3.3	14.8	5.6	9.2	82.6	2.1	80.5
Percent change		-2.7	-84.6 ^a	+10.9	+17.0	+7.8	-5.4	-15.5	+2.1	+3.0	-22.5	+3.9
50 to 64:												
1975 rate	31,559,000	13.5	0.2 ^c	4.4	1.7	2.6	9.0	3.3	5.6	51.3	2.7	48.6
1976 rate	31,825,000	12.2	0.1 ^c	4.5	1.9	2.6	7.6	3.4	4.2	58.6	2.7	55.8
Percent change		-9.5	-52.6	+3.9	+10.5	-0.4	-15.2 ^b	+3.0	-26.1 ^c	+14.0 ^a	+0.7	+14.8 ^a
65 or older:												
1975 rate	21,452,000	7.8	0.1 ^c	4.3	1.2	3.1	3.4	1.5	2.0	24.5	3.3	21.3
1976 rate	21,926,000	7.6	0.1 ^c	3.4	1.3	2.1	4.1	1.5	2.7	26.0	3.3	22.8
Percent change		-2.2	-16.7	-20.5	+8.3	-31.3 ^b	+21.1	+1.4	+36.2	+6.0	-0.3	+7.1
Males:												
1975 rate	81,233,000	43.6	0.1 ^c	9.8	3.0	6.7	33.7	14.2	19.6	108.1	2.9	105.2
1976 rate	82,328,000	42.9	0.2	9.1	2.6	6.5	33.6	14.4	19.2	106.2	2.5	103.7
Percent change		-1.6	+111.1	-6.7	-14.1	-3.4	-0.4	+1.6	-1.9	-1.7	-11.2	-1.5
12 to 15:												
1975 rate	8,451,000	67.9	0.0 ^c	17.4	3.3	14.1	50.6	17.0	33.5	172.7	4.3	168.4
1976 rate	8,338,000	66.7	0.0 ^c	16.4	3.1	13.3	50.2	16.5	33.7	158.4	3.5	154.9
Percent change		-1.8	0.0	-5.4	-5.2	-5.5	-0.6	-3.1	+0.7	-8.3 ^a	-18.0	-8.0 ^a
16 to 19:												
1975 rate	8,131,000	87.1	0.2 ^c	16.9	5.4	11.6	70.0	31.4	38.6	178.8	4.1	174.7
1976 rate	8,192,000	86.2	0.2 ^c	13.1	4.6	8.5	72.9	34.2	38.7	156.5	5.1	151.4
Percent change		-1.1	+5.9	-22.6 ^b	-14.1	-26.4 ^b	+4.1	+8.7	+0.3	-12.5 ^a	+26.2	-13.4 ^a
20 to 24:												
1975 rate	9,087,000	76.1	0.3	14.6	4.6	9.9	61.2	28.5	32.7	168.7	4.5	164.3
1976 rate	9,311,000	72.5	0.9	12.7	3.1	9.6	58.9	27.0	31.9	164.4	3.5	160.9
Percent change		-4.7	+169.7	-12.8	-33.7 ^b	-2.9	-3.7	-5.2	-2.3	-2.6	-21.7	-2.1
25 to 34:												
1975 rate	15,094,000	52.3	0.1 ^c	9.0	3.5	5.5	43.2	17.7	25.5	125.2	2.1	123.1
1976 rate	15,606,000	53.1	0.2 ^c	8.3	2.7	5.7	44.5	18.9	25.6	122.0	1.9	120.1
Percent change		+1.5	+166.7	-7.4	-23.9	+3.1	+3.0	+6.8	+0.4	-2.5	-7.2	-2.5
35 to 49:												
1975 rate	16,660,000	25.5	0.1 ^c	5.7	2.0	3.8	19.7	8.5	11.2	82.6	2.4	80.3
1976 rate	16,729,000	24.8	0.0 ^c	6.9	2.0	4.9	17.9	7.6	10.3	86.0	1.6	84.3
Percent change		-2.9	-100.0	+20.1	-1.0	+30.9	-9.0	-10.2	-8.2	+4.0	-31.8	+5.1

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.37 Change in rates (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization between 1975 and 1976, by sex and age of victim, and type of victimization, United States—(Continued)

Sex and age of victim	Number of persons in the group	Type of victimization										
		Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery ^a			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
				Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
50 to 64:												
1975 rate	14,982,000	17.9	0.0 ^c	6.4	2.6	3.8	11.4	4.3	7.1	55.3	2.2	53.2
1976 rate	15,124,000	15.8	0.1 ^c	5.9	2.3	3.6	9.8	4.9	4.9	65.3	1.9	63.3
Percent change		-11.5	X	-7.6	-12.6	-4.5	-14.3	+14.4	-31.5 ^a	+17.9 ^a	-11.1	+19.1 ^a
65 or older:												
1975 rate	8,829,000	9.7	0.0 ^c	5.6	1.0 ^c	4.6	4.0	2.3	1.8	27.2	2.2	25.0
1976 rate	9,028,000	12.5	0.1 ^c	5.9	1.6	4.3	6.5	2.3	4.2	31.4	2.1	29.2
Percent change		+29.1	X	+4.6	+56.7	-7.4	+60.3	+0.9	+136.9	+15.3	-4.5	+17.0
Females:												
1975 rate	88,439,000	23.0	1.7	4.0	1.3	2.7	17.3	5.4	11.9	84.9	3.3	81.7
1976 rate	89,572,000	23.1	1.4	4.0	1.6	2.4	17.6	5.7	11.9	86.8	3.2	83.6
Percent change		+0.4	-13.3	+0.8	+24.6	-10.8	+1.7	+4.8	+0.3	+2.2	-2.4	+2.4
12 to 15:												
1975 rate	8,147,000	40.9	1.6	5.2	2.0	3.2	34.1	7.1	27.0	143.8	1.6	142.2
1976 rate	8,012,000	36.6	2.1	3.3	1.0 ^c	2.2	31.2	8.6	22.6	138.7	0.9 ^c	137.8
Percent change		-10.4	+32.1	-36.5 ^b	-46.9 ^b	-30.1	-8.5	+20.6	-16.2	-3.6	-45.7	-3.1
16 to 19:												
1975 rate	8,241,000	41.9	4.7	4.5	1.6	2.9	32.7	11.7	21.0	145.7	2.6	143.1
1976 rate	8,296,000	47.5	4.0	5.6	1.8	3.8	37.9	13.0	24.9	137.7	3.1	134.6
Percent change		+13.3	-14.6	+24.2	+13.0	+30.5	+15.7	+11.0	+18.4	-5.5	+19.9	-5.9
20 to 24:												
1975 rate	9,532,000	43.4	4.7	7.3	1.9	5.4	31.4	9.7	21.7	125.6	4.2	121.4
1976 rate	9,722,000	45.1	4.2	8.0	2.6	5.4	32.9	9.9	23.0	128.9	4.2	124.7
Percent change		+3.8	-10.2	+8.5	+36.7	-1.1	+4.8	+1.7	+6.2	+2.6	-1.9	+2.8
25 to 34:												
1975 rate	15,651,000	26.8	2.3	3.7	1.1	2.7	20.9	6.0	14.8	95.2	3.7	91.5
1976 rate	16,194,000	28.7	2.2	4.5	1.7	2.8	22.0	7.6	14.4	104.7	3.6	101.1
Percent change		+6.8	-4.8	+21.4	+64.8	+3.8	+5.5	+26.5	-3.1	+10.0 ^a	-2.2	+10.5 ^a
35 to 49:												
1975 rate	17,668,000	15.9	0.4 ^c	3.5	1.1	2.4	11.9	4.9	7.0	77.9	3.1	74.8
1976 rate	17,750,000	15.5	0.1 ^c	3.5	1.6	1.8	12.0	3.7	8.3	79.4	2.6	76.8
Percent change		-2.4	-82.5 ^a	-2.5	+47.7	-25.9	+0.3	-24.4	+17.5	+2.0	-16.2	+2.7
50 to 64:												
1975 rate	16,577,000	9.6	0.4 ^c	2.5	0.9	1.6	6.7	2.5	4.3	47.7	3.2	44.5
1976 rate	16,702,000	9.0	0.1 ^c	3.2	1.6	1.7	5.6	2.1	3.5	52.5	3.5	49.0
Percent change		-6.3	-71.4 ^a	+30.6	+71.4	+8.3	-16.5	-15.0	-17.6	+9.9	+8.1	+10.1
65 or older:												
1975 rate	12,623,000	6.5	0.1 ^c	3.4	1.3	2.1	3.0	0.9	2.1	22.7	4.0	18.7
1976 rate	12,898,000	4.2	0.0 ^c	1.7	1.1	0.6 ^c	2.5	0.9	1.6	22.3	4.0	18.3
Percent change		-34.8 ^a	-100.0	-49.7 ^a	-18.3	-69.1 ^a	-15.7	+2.3	-23.2	-1.7	+1.3	-2.4

^aStatistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.^bStatistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.^cRate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.^dLess than .05.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Comparison of 1975 and 1976 Findings*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 29-31.

Table 3.38 Change in rates (per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization between 1975 and 1976, by family income and type of victimization, United States

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. All changes have been computed from unrounded rates and percentages. The resulting percent change has been rounded to one decimal point, as have the rates and percents on which the change was based. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[Rate per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Annual family income	Number of persons in the group	Type of victimization												
		Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny			
				Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact		
Total^a														
1975 rate	169,671,000	32.8	0.9	6.8	2.1	4.6	25.2	9.6	15.6	96.0	3.1	92.9		
1976 rate	171,901,000	32.6	0.8	6.5	2.1	4.4	25.3	9.9	15.4	96.1	2.9	93.2		
Percent change		-0.8	-7.7	-4.4	-1.4	-5.8	+0.4	+2.6	-1.0	+0.1	-6.5	+0.3		
Less than \$3,000:														
1975 rate	13,462,000	52.1	2.3	11.9	3.9	8.1	37.8	15.3	22.5	79.0	5.8	73.2		
1976 rate	12,093,000	54.2	2.5	14.0	5.3	8.7	37.7	16.1	21.7	86.4	5.7	80.7		
Percent change		+4.1	+7.8	+17.3	+37.4	+7.7	-0.3	+4.9	-3.9	+9.5 ^b	-1.2	+10.3 ^b		
\$3,000 to \$7,499:														
1975 rate	35,761,000	38.1	1.1	8.7	3.0	5.7	28.2	12.3	15.9	77.5	4.2	73.3		
1976 rate	33,721,000	36.6	1.1	8.4	3.1	5.3	27.1	11.3	15.8	76.0	3.5	72.5		
Percent change		-3.8	-2.6	-3.7	+2.0	-6.6	-3.9	-7.9	-0.8	-1.9	-17.2	-1.1		
\$7,500 to \$9,999:														
1975 rate	18,094,000	32.7	1.3	7.0	2.7	4.2	24.4	8.9	15.5	95.9	2.6	93.3		
1976 rate	17,017,000	33.4	1.2	6.5	2.1	4.4	25.7	10.6	15.1	89.2	3.0	86.2		
Percent change		+2.1	-11.2	-6.2	-22.5	+4.5	+5.2	+19.1	-2.8	-7.0 ^b	+14.2	-7.6 ^b		
\$10,000 to \$14,999:														
1975 rate	41,388,000	29.5	0.6	5.7	1.5	4.2	23.3	8.5	14.7	98.5	2.4	96.1		
1976 rate	39,359,000	29.7	0.6	4.9	1.4	3.5	24.3	9.6	14.7	94.2	2.0	92.2		
Percent change		+0.8	0.0	-14.2	-10.4	-15.7	+4.5	+12.2	+0.1	-4.4 ^b	-17.5	-4.1		
\$15,000 to \$24,999:														
1975 rate	35,769,000	27.6	0.6	4.6	1.3	3.2	22.4	7.3	15.2	111.8	1.7	110.1		
1976 rate	38,955,000	27.5	0.5	4.5	1.5	3.0	22.6	7.9	14.7	111.8	2.2	109.6		
Percent change		-0.2	-15.0	-2.0	+11.3	-7.8	+0.6	+8.3	-3.0	(^c)	+27.1	-0.5		
\$25,000 and over:														
1975 rate	12,487,000	27.5	0.8 ^d	4.0	0.9	3.1	22.7	7.4	15.3	128.9	2.4	126.5		
1976 rate	15,230,000	27.2	0.6 ^d	4.5	0.9	3.6	22.0	7.5	14.5	133.9	2.5	131.3		
Percent change		-1.1	-21.5	+14.1	-1.1	+19.3	-3.0	+1.3	-5.0	+3.9	+5.0	+3.9		

^aIncludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.

^bStatistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

^cLess than .05.

^dRate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Comparison of 1975 and 1976 Findings*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 34.

Table 3.39 Change in rates (per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization between 1975 and 1976, by sex and race or ethnicity of victim, and type of victimization, United States

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. Note in interpreting these data that persons of Spanish origin are included in the figure for the "white" category. All changes have been computed from unrounded rates and percentages. The resulting percent change has been rounded to one decimal point, as have the rates and percents on which the change was based. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[Rate per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Sex and race or ethnicity of victim	Number of persons in the group	Type of victimization										
		Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
				Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Both sexes:^a												
1975 rate	169,671,000	32.8	0.9	6.8	2.1	4.6	25.2	9.6	15.6	96.0	3.1	92.9
1976 rate	171,901,000	32.6	0.8	6.5	2.1	4.4	25.3	9.9	15.4	96.1	2.9	93.2
Percent change		-0.8	-7.7	-4.4	-1.4	-5.8	+0.4	+2.6	-1.0	+0.1	-6.5	+0.3
White:												
1975 rate	149,011,000	31.6	0.9	5.8	1.8	4.1	24.9	8.9	15.9	97.1	2.6	94.5
1976 rate	150,725,000	31.1	0.7	5.5	1.9	3.7	24.9	9.2	15.7	97.4	2.5	95.0
Percent change		-1.4	-16.1	-5.5	+3.4	-9.4	+0.1	+2.3	-1.2	+0.3	-5.8	+0.5
Black:												
1975 rate	18,452,000	42.9	1.2	14.1	5.0	9.2	27.6	14.5	13.1	90.3	7.1	83.2
1976 rate	18,797,000	44.4	1.9	13.6	4.0	9.6	28.9	15.6	13.3	86.8	6.3	80.6
Percent change		+3.4	+59.5	-3.7	-20.0	+4.6	+4.7	+7.6	+1.5	-3.9	-12.5	-3.2
Persons of Spanish origin:												
1975 rate	7,924,000	39.6	1.1 ^b	10.0	3.9	6.1	28.6	10.4	18.2	77.4	4.1	73.3
1976 rate	8,177,000	34.7	1.3	7.1	2.6	4.5	26.4	12.1	14.3	90.1	4.4	85.7
Percent change		-12.5	+14.7	-29.1 ^c	-34.0	-25.3	-7.7	+16.3	-21.3 ^c	+16.4 ^d	+7.4	+16.9 ^d
Males:^a												
1975 rate	81,233,000	43.6	0.1	9.8	3.0	6.7	33.7	14.2	19.6	108.1	2.9	105.2
1976 rate	82,328,000	42.9	0.2	9.1	2.6	6.5	33.6	14.4	19.2	106.2	2.5	103.7
Percent change		-1.6	+111.1	-6.7	-14.1	-3.4	-0.4	+1.6	-1.9	-1.7	-11.2	-1.5
White:												
1975 rate	71,732,000	42.4	0.1 ^b	8.3	2.5	5.8	34.0	13.5	20.6	108.0	2.4	105.6
1976 rate	72,582,000	41.6	0.2	7.8	2.3	5.5	33.6	13.8	19.8	107.2	2.1	105.1
Percent change		-1.9	+216.7	-6.2	-8.0	-5.5	-1.2	+2.6	-3.7	-0.8	-12.6	-0.5
Black:												
1975 rate	8,399,000	53.4	0.4 ^b	22.0	7.7	14.3	31.0	18.9	12.1	110.7	7.0	103.7
1976 rate	8,557,000	54.9	0.2 ^b	20.1	5.5	14.6	34.5	19.3	15.2	100.5	6.3	94.2
Percent change		+2.7	-39.5	-8.8	-28.5 ^c	+1.9	+11.3	+2.3	+25.4	-9.2 ^c	-10.2	-9.2 ^c
Males of Spanish origin:												
1975 rate	3,837,000	50.0	0.0 ^b	15.0	6.3	8.6	35.0	14.3	20.7	86.2	1.9 ^b	84.3
1976 rate	3,927,000	47.7	0.0 ^b	10.3	3.8	6.6	37.4	17.8	19.6	108.4	4.2	104.2
Percent change		-4.5	0.0	-30.8 ^c	-39.9 ^c	-23.9	+6.7	+24.5	-5.6	+25.7 ^d	+119.2	+23.6 ^d
Females:^a												
1975 rate	88,439,000	23.0	1.7	4.0	1.3	2.7	17.3	5.4	11.9	84.9	3.3	81.7
1976 rate	89,572,000	23.1	1.4	4.0	1.6	2.4	17.6	5.7	11.9	86.8	3.2	83.6
Percent change		+0.4	-13.3	+0.8	+24.6	-10.8	+1.7	+4.8	+0.3	+2.2	-2.4	+2.4
White:												
1975 rate	77,279,000	21.5	1.6	3.5	1.1	2.4	16.3	4.7	11.6	87.0	2.8	84.2
1976 rate	78,144,000	21.4	1.2	3.4	1.4	2.0	16.7	4.8	11.9	88.4	2.8	85.6
Percent change		-0.5	-24.5 ^c	-3.7	+26.5	-17.5	+2.6	+1.9	+2.8	+1.6	0.0	+1.7
Black:												
1975 rate	10,053,000	34.2	1.8	7.6	2.8	4.8	24.8	10.8	14.0	73.3	7.3	66.1
1976 rate	10,241,000	35.7	3.2	8.2	2.8	5.5	24.2	12.5	11.8	75.4	6.2	69.2
Percent change		+4.4	+77.3	+8.7	-0.4	+14.3	-2.2	+15.3	-15.8	+2.8	-14.4	+4.7
Females of Spanish origin:												
1975 rate	4,087,000	29.9	2.1 ^b	5.3	1.7 ^b	3.6	22.5	6.7	15.8	69.1	6.1	63.0
1976 rate	4,251,000	22.7	2.4	4.1	1.5 ^b	2.6	16.2	6.8	9.5	73.2	4.5	68.7
Percent change		-24.2 ^c	+14.2	-23.6	-12.0	-28.5	-28.0 ^c	+1.0	-40.2 ^d	+6.0	-26.4	+9.1

^aIncludes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

^bRate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

^cStatistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

^dStatistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Comparison of 1975 and 1976 Findings*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 27, 28.

Table 3.40 Change in rates (per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization between 1975 and 1976, by sex and marital status of victim, and type of victimization, United States

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. All changes have been computed from unrounded rates and percentages. The resulting percent change has been rounded to one decimal point, as have the rates and percents on which the change was based. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[Rate per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Sex and marital status of victim	Number of persons in the group	Type of victimization										
		Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
				Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Both sexes:^a												
1975 rate	169,671,000	32.8	0.9	6.8	2.1	4.6	25.2	9.6	15.6	96.0	3.1	92.9
1976 rate	171,901,000	32.6	0.8	6.5	2.1	4.4	25.3	9.9	15.4	96.1	2.9	93.2
Percent change		-0.8	-7.7	-4.4	-1.4	-5.8	+0.4	+2.6	-1.0	+0.1	-6.5	+0.3
Never married:												
1975 rate	48,764,000	56.3	1.5	11.6	3.3	8.3	43.1	15.3	27.8	148.7	4.0	144.7
1976 rate	49,942,000	56.4	1.7	10.7	3.0	7.7	44.0	16.9	27.2	142.8	4.2	138.5
Percent change		+0.1	+8.4	-8.2	-7.9	-8.2	+2.1	+10.2	-2.4	-4.0 ^b	+4.7	-4.2 ^b
Married:												
1975 rate	98,236,000	19.4	0.4	3.5	1.1	2.5	15.5	6.2	9.3	74.4	1.9	72.5
1976 rate	98,884,000	18.6	0.4	3.2	0.9	2.4	15.0	6.0	9.0	75.8	1.6	74.1
Percent change		-4.3	-14.6	-8.3	-18.1	-4.1	-3.2	-2.6	-3.7	+1.9	-15.3	+2.3
Separated or divorced:												
1975 rate	10,244,000	72.8	3.0	16.8	7.7	9.1	53.0	23.0	30.0	124.0	8.1	115.9
1976 rate	10,772,000	75.6	2.2	19.9	9.3	10.6	53.5	20.9	32.7	131.5	5.9	125.6
Percent change		+3.8	-27.4	+18.6	+20.5	+17.0	+0.9	-9.3	+8.8	+6.0	-27.6 ^c	+8.4 ^c
Widowed:												
1975 rate	11,976,000	13.7	0.5 ^d	5.2	1.7	3.6	7.9	3.5	4.4	35.0	4.5	30.5
1976 rate	11,851,000	10.4	0.3 ^d	3.8	2.1	1.7	6.3	2.5	3.9	37.8	5.3	32.4
Percent change		-23.9 ^b	-44.4	-27.2	+25.7	-52.1 ^b	-20.4	-30.2	-12.6	+7.9	+18.7	+6.4
Males:^a												
1975 rate	81,233,000	43.6	0.1 ^d	9.8	3.0	6.7	33.7	14.2	19.6	108.1	2.9	105.2
1976 rate	82,328,000	42.9	0.2	9.1	2.6	6.5	33.6	14.4	19.2	106.2	2.5	103.7
Percent change		-1.6	+111.1	-6.7	-14.1	-3.4	-0.4	+1.6	-1.9	-1.7	-11.2	-1.5
Never married:												
1975 rate	25,810,000	72.3	0.2 ^d	16.7	4.5	12.2	55.4	21.7	33.7	164.2	4.7	159.4
1976 rate	26,567,000	70.6	0.1 ^d	15.0	4.0	11.1	55.6	23.5	32.1	153.7	4.5	149.3
Percent change		-2.3	-64.7	-9.9	-11.8	-9.4	+0.3	+8.1	-4.8	-6.4 ^b	-5.9	-6.4 ^b
Married:												
1975 rate	49,628,000	26.1	(4 ^e)	4.7	1.4	3.2	21.4	9.4	12.1	78.4	1.5	77.0
1976 rate	49,824,000	24.9	0.2	4.2	1.0	3.2	20.5	8.8	11.8	79.1	1.1	78.0
Percent change		-4.7	+666.7	-10.7	-30.8 ^c	-1.5	-4.3	-6.5	-2.7	+0.8	-23.8	+1.3
Separated or divorced:												
1975 rate	3,688,000	87.1	0.0 ^d	28.9	14.1	14.9	58.1	30.7	27.4	153.1	6.9	146.2
1976 rate	3,888,000	92.1	0.5 ^d	30.2	12.9	17.2	61.4	28.8	32.6	156.2	5.9	150.3
Percent change		+5.8	X	+4.2	-8.0	+15.6	+5.7	-6.3	+19.2	+2.0	-14.1	+2.8
Widowed:												
1975 rate	1,890,000	27.5	0.9 ^d	12.3	4.2 ^d	8.2	14.3	6.5	7.8	37.1	6.3	30.8
1976 rate	1,839,000	26.8	0.6 ^d	14.3	5.5	8.8	11.9	5.8	6.1	53.3	6.7	46.6
Percent change		-2.6	-36.4	+16.3	+33.0	+8.1	-16.8	-10.9	-22.0	+43.7	+6.4	+51.3 ^c

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.40 Change in rates (per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization between 1975 and 1976, by sex and marital status of victim, and type of victimization, United States—(Continued)

Sex and marital status of victim	Number of persons in the group	Type of victimization										
		Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
				Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Females:^a												
1975 rate	88,439,000	23.0	1.7	4.0	1.3	2.7	17.3	5.4	11.9	84.9	3.3	81.7
1976 rate	89,572,000	23.1	1.4	4.0	1.6	2.4	17.6	5.7	11.9	86.8	3.2	83.6
Percent change		+0.4	-13.3	+0.8	+24.6	-10.8	+1.7	+4.8	+0.3	+2.2	-2.4	+2.4
Never married:												
1975 rate	22,954,000	38.3	3.1	5.9	1.9	4.0	29.3	8.1	21.2	131.3	3.3	128.1
1976 rate	23,376,000	40.1	3.5	5.7	1.9	3.8	30.9	9.3	21.6	130.3	4.0	126.4
Percent change		+4.8	+13.6	-3.0	+1.0	-5.0	+5.5	+15.4	+1.7	-0.8	+21.8	-1.3
Married:												
1975 rate	48,608,000	12.6	0.8	2.3	0.7	1.7	9.5	2.9	6.5	70.2	2.3	67.9
1976 rate	49,060,000	12.2	0.5	2.3	0.7	1.5	9.5	3.3	6.2	72.4	2.1	70.3
Percent change		-3.4	-40.7 ^b	-3.0	+12.3	-8.9	-0.2	+11.3	-5.4	+3.0	-9.8	+3.5
Separated or divorced:												
1975 rate	6,556,000	64.8	4.7	9.9	4.2	5.8	50.2	18.7	31.5	107.7	8.9	98.8
1976 rate	6,884,000	66.3	3.1	14.1	7.2	6.9	49.1	16.4	32.7	117.5	5.9	111.6
Percent change		+2.3	-33.4	+41.9	+74.2	+18.4	-2.2	-12.2	+3.7	+9.2	-33.3 ^c	+13.0 ^c
Widowed:												
1975 rate	10,086,000	11.1	0.5 ^d	3.9	1.2	2.7	6.8	2.9	3.8	34.6	4.2	30.5
1976 rate	10,013,000	7.4	0.3 ^d	1.9	1.5	0.4 ^d	5.3	1.8	3.5	34.9	5.1	29.9
Percent change		-33.3 ^b	-47.9	-52.2 ^b	+22.5	-85.1 ^b	-21.4	-37.8 ^c	-8.7	+1.0	+22.1	-2.0

^aIncludes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.^bStatistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.^cStatistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.^dRate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.^eLess than .05.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Comparison of 1975 and 1976 Findings*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 32, 33.

Table 3.41 Change in rates (per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization between 1975 and 1976, by place of residence of victim and type of victimization, United States

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. All changes have been computed from unrounded rates and percentages. The resulting percent change has been rounded to one decimal point, as have the rates and percents on which the change was based. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[Rate per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Place of residence of victim	Number of persons in the group	Type of victimization										
		Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
				Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
All places of residence:												
1975 rate	169,672,000	32.8	0.9	6.8	2.1	4.6	25.2	9.6	15.6	96.0	3.1	92.9
1976 rate	171,901,000	32.6	0.8	6.5	2.1	4.4	25.3	9.9	15.4	96.1	2.9	93.2
Percent change		-0.8	-7.7	-4.4	-1.4	-5.8	+0.4	+2.6	-1.0	+0.1	-6.5	+0.3
Total in metropolitan areas:												
Inside central cities:												
1975 rate	50,270,000	46.2	1.3	12.5	3.9	8.6	32.4	12.9	19.5	108.7	5.6	103.1
1976 rate	50,195,000	45.9	1.3	12.4	4.1	8.3	32.2	12.8	19.4	109.6	5.6	104.0
Percent change		-0.5	-3.0	-0.4	+4.9	-2.8	-0.5	-0.3	-0.6	+0.9	+1.4	+0.8
Outside central cities:												
1975 rate	65,687,000	31.7	0.7	5.6	1.7	3.9	25.4	9.3	16.1	106.4	2.6	103.8
1976 rate	67,196,000	32.3	0.8	5.1	1.7	3.5	26.4	9.8	16.6	107.5	2.4	105.1
Percent change		+1.9	+16.2	-8.7	-2.4	-11.2	+3.9	+4.8	+3.4	+1.0	-7.3	+1.2
Metropolitan areas with central cities of 1,000,000 or more:												
Inside central cities:												
1975 rate	15,183,000	46.0	1.5	19.1	5.2	13.8	25.4	11.0	14.4	91.5	8.4	83.1
1976 rate	14,990,000	48.5	0.8	18.5	5.6	12.8	29.2	12.7	16.6	91.6	9.5	82.1
Percent change		+5.4	-48.1 ^a	-3.3	+7.4	-7.3	+15.1	+15.1	+15.2	(^b)	+13.0	-1.3
Outside central cities:												
1975 rate	14,336,000	36.8	0.7	7.0	2.0	5.1	29.1	10.2	18.9	121.2	3.3	117.9
1976 rate	16,196,000	37.8	0.5 ^c	8.3	3.1	5.2	29.0	10.8	18.2	115.0	3.4	111.5
Percent change		+2.6	-23.9	+17.9	+56.6	+3.2	-0.4	+5.5	-3.6	-5.1	+4.9	-5.4
Metropolitan areas with central cities from 500,000 to 999,999:												
Inside central cities:												
1975 rate	10,303,000	50.5	1.0	14.4	4.6	9.7	35.1	13.3	21.8	131.5	7.0	124.5
1976 rate	10,329,000	49.7	2.0	13.6	4.0	9.6	34.1	15.1	19.0	128.2	6.2	122.0
Percent change		-1.5	+106.1	-5.1	-13.4	-1.1	-3.0	+12.9	-12.8	-2.6	-12.3	-2.0
Outside central cities:												
1975 rate	15,425,000	37.7	1.0	6.9	2.1	4.8	29.8	9.5	20.2	125.0	3.7	121.3
1976 rate	15,839,000	32.5	0.9	5.2	1.0	4.2	26.4	9.5	16.9	112.3	2.4	109.9
Percent change		-13.6 ^a	-10.6	-24.4 ^d	-53.1 ^a	-11.9	-11.2	-0.3	-16.4 ^d	-16.2 ^a	-36.0 ^a	-9.4 ^a
Metropolitan areas with central cities from 250,000 to 499,999:												
Inside central cities:												
1975 rate	9,663,000	46.0	1.1	9.9	3.4	6.4	35.1	12.6	22.5	105.3	4.4	100.9
1976 rate	9,894,000	45.3	1.7	9.7	3.2	6.5	33.9	13.9	20.0	114.6	4.5	110.0
Percent change		-1.5	+62.9	-1.5	-7.6	+1.9	-3.4	+10.9	-11.4	+8.8	+2.5	+9.1
Outside central cities:												
1975 rate	14,952,000	29.6	0.4 ^c	5.3	1.8	3.6	23.8	9.4	14.4	99.2	2.2	97.0
1976 rate	15,055,000	33.1	1.0	4.2	1.5	2.7	27.9	10.7	17.2	106.0	2.2	103.8
Percent change		+12.1	+125.0	-20.3	-14.9	-23.0	+17.2 ^d	+13.4	+19.6	+6.9	+1.4	+7.0
Metropolitan areas with central cities from 50,000 to 249,999:												
Inside central cities:												
1975 rate	15,120,000	43.5	1.6	6.2	2.2	3.9	35.7	14.6	21.1	112.5	2.4	110.0
1976 rate	14,982,000	41.1	1.0	7.3	3.1	4.2	32.8	10.8	22.1	111.6	2.1	109.5
Percent change		-5.4	-33.3	+18.0	+38.4	+6.4	-8.1	-26.4 ^a	+4.5	-0.8	-12.3	-0.5
Outside central cities:												
1975 rate	20,975,000	25.4	0.6	4.0	1.2	2.8	20.8	8.5	12.3	87.8	1.7	86.2
1976 rate	20,106,000	27.1	0.7	3.2	1.1	2.1	23.2	8.5	14.7	98.9	1.8	97.1
Percent change		+7.0	+23.7	-19.3	-3.4	-25.7	+11.5	+0.6	+19.0	+12.6 ^a	+9.6	+12.6 ^a
Total in nonmetropolitan areas:												
1975 rate	53,714,000	21.8	0.8	2.8	1.1	1.8	18.2	6.9	11.3	71.5	1.4	70.1
1976 rate	54,510,000	20.6	0.5	2.6	0.9	1.8	17.5	7.2	10.3	69.6	0.9	68.6
Percent change		-5.4	-36.4 ^d	-7.1	-19.0	+0.6	-3.9	+4.3	-9.0	-2.7	-30.4 ^d	-2.1

^aStatistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

^bLess than .05.

^cRate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

^dStatistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Comparison of 1975 and 1976 Findings*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 35, 36.

Table 3.42 Change in rates (per 1,000 households) of household victimization between 1975 and 1976, by type of victimization, United States

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. All changes have been computed from unrounded rates and percentages. The resulting percent change has been rounded to one decimal point, as have the rates and percents on which the change was based. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[Rate per 1,000 households]

Type of victimization	Rate		Percent change 1975 to 1976	Standard error ^a
	1975	1976		
Burglary	91.7	88.9	-3.0	2.0
Forcible entry	30.9	30.4	-1.7	3.6
Unlawful entry	40.5	37.7	-6.9 ^b	3.0
Attempted forcible entry	20.3	20.8	+2.7	4.7
Household larceny	125.4	124.1	-1.0	1.7
Completed larceny ^c	117.8	115.4	-2.1	1.8
Less than \$50	76.9	74.7	-2.7	2.2
\$50 or more	37.1	36.6	-1.4	3.3
Attempted larceny	7.6	8.7	+14.9 ^d	8.3
Motor vehicle theft	19.5	16.5	-15.5 ^b	4.1
Completed theft	12.5	10.1	-18.9 ^b	5.0
Attempted theft	7.0	6.3	-9.2	7.3
Number of households	73,560,000	74,956,000		

^aThe standard error is given in percentage points at the 68 percent confidence level.

^bStatistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

^cIncludes amount not reported.

^dStatistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Comparison of 1975 and 1976 Findings*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 37.

Table 3.43 Change in rates (per 1,000 households) of household victimization between 1975 and 1976, by race or ethnicity of head of household, family income, and type of victimization, United States

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1, 3.7, and 3.39. All changes have been computed from unrounded rates and percentages. The resulting percent change has been rounded to one decimal point, as have the rates and percents on which the change was based. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[Rate per 1,000 households]

Race or ethnicity of head of household and family income	Number of households in the group	Type of victimization									
		Burglary				Household larceny			Motor vehicle theft		
		Total	Forcible entry	Unlawful entry	Attempted forcible entry	Total	Completed	Attempted	Total	Completed	Attempted
All races:^a											
1975 rate	73,560,000	91.7	30.9	40.5	20.3	125.4	117.8	7.6	19.5	12.5	7.0
1976 rate	74,956,000	88.9	30.4	37.7	20.8	124.1	115.4	8.7	16.5	10.1	6.3
Percent change		-3.0	-1.7	-6.9 ^b	+2.7	-1.0	-2.1	+14.9 ^c	-15.5 ^b	-18.9 ^b	-9.2
Less than \$7,500:											
1975 rate	26,332,000	101.7	35.0	42.7	24.0	111.5	105.1	6.5	14.8	9.8	5.1
1976 rate	24,913,000	101.3	36.1	41.1	24.1	106.5	100.3	6.2	12.1	8.4	3.7
Percent change		-0.3	+3.3	-3.8	+0.5	-4.5	-4.6	-4.2	-18.2 ^b	-14.1	-26.1 ^b
\$7,500 to \$14,999:											
1975 rate	24,357,000	83.8	30.2	34.7	18.9	137.4	129.1	8.3	21.5	13.5	8.1
1976 rate	23,563,000	80.7	26.7	33.0	21.0	137.0	126.3	10.8	19.0	11.8	7.2
Percent change		-3.7	-11.5 ^c	-5.0	+11.1	-0.3	-2.2	+29.7 ^c	-11.8 ^c	-12.4	-10.8
\$15,000 and over:											
1975 rate	17,210,000	90.7	25.6	46.7	18.5	136.3	127.7	8.6	23.1	14.3	8.7
1976 rate	19,543,000	86.7	27.5	41.4	17.8	140.1	130.1	9.9	19.8	11.0	8.9
Percent change		-4.4	+7.5	-11.3 ^b	-3.6	+2.7	+1.9	+15.5	-14.1 ^c	-23.6 ^b	+1.4
White:^a											
1975 rate	64,905,000	87.1	27.1	41.1	18.8	126.6	119.0	7.6	18.6	11.7	6.9
1976 rate	66,065,000	84.0	26.8	37.9	19.4	125.8	117.2	8.6	15.9	9.6	6.4
Percent change		-3.5	-1.3	-7.9 ^b	+3.1	-0.6	-1.5	+13.7	-14.3 ^b	-18.4 ^b	-7.3
Less than \$7,500:											
1975 rate	21,546,000	94.2	28.5	43.6	22.0	113.7	107.0	6.8	14.5	9.2	5.3
1976 rate	20,314,000	94.0	30.8	41.0	22.3	108.4	102.3	6.1	11.6	8.0	3.7
Percent change		-0.2	+7.7	-6.1	+1.3	-4.7	-4.4	-9.9	-19.6 ^b	-12.9	-31.1 ^b
\$7,500 to \$14,999:											
1975 rate	22,099,000	79.7	27.4	35.0	17.3	137.3	129.3	8.0	19.8	12.0	7.7
1976 rate	21,293,000	76.6	23.6	33.3	19.7	137.1	126.5	10.5	17.5	10.6	6.9
Percent change		-3.8	-13.9 ^b	-4.8	+14.1	-0.2	-2.1	+31.0 ^c	-11.2	-11.7	-10.5
\$15,000 and over:											
1975 rate	16,240,000	90.2	24.4	47.6	18.2	136.1	127.5	8.6	21.8	13.8	8.0
1976 rate	18,354,000	85.0	25.7	42.0	17.3	140.7	131.2	9.6	19.3	10.5	8.8
Percent change		-5.8	+5.2	-11.8 ^b	-4.8	+3.4	+2.9	+10.6	-11.6	-23.9 ^b	+9.6

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.43 Change in rates (per 1,000 households) of household victimization between 1975 and 1976, by race or ethnicity of head of household, family income, and type of victimization, United States—(Continued)

Race or ethnicity of head of household and family income	Number of households in the group	Type of victimization									
		Burglary				Household larceny			Motor vehicle theft		
		Total	Forcible entry	Unlawful entry	Attempted forcible entry	Total	Completed	Attempted	Total	Completed	Attempted
Black:^a											
1975 rate	7,838,000	129.4	61.6	36.2	31.7	114.6	107.9	6.7	26.9	18.5	8.4
1976 rate	8,006,000	130.8	59.2	39.1	32.5	112.1	102.3	9.8	21.5	15.1	6.3
Percent change		+1.1	-3.9	+8.2	+2.7	-2.1	-5.2	+47.2	-20.2 ^b	-18.3	-24.5
Less than \$7,500:											
1975 rate	4,488,000	134.4	65.2	36.6	32.6	98.6	94.4	4.2	15.5	11.6	3.9
1976 rate	4,298,000	134.8	59.2	42.8	32.8	97.8	90.6	7.2	12.9	9.7	3.2
Percent change		+0.3	-9.2	+17.0	+0.7	-0.8	-4.0	+72.6	-16.5	-16.0	-17.9
\$7,500 to \$14,999:											
1975 rate	2,019,000	129.7	60.0	33.7	36.0	135.3	126.0	9.2	42.0	29.2	12.8
1976 rate	2,032,000	125.6	58.5	32.7	34.4	138.2	124.4	13.8	35.6	24.6	11.0
Percent change		-3.2	-2.5	-3.1	-4.5	+2.1	-1.3	+49.6	-15.2	-15.8	-13.9
\$15,000 and over:											
1975 rate	764,000	113.4	50.8	37.6	25.0	150.2	142.0	8.2 ^d	48.2	23.6	24.6
1976 rate	944,000	133.2	68.7	35.5	29.0	137.4	122.0	15.4	33.6	20.7	12.8
Percent change		+17.5	+35.3	-5.5	+15.9	-8.5	-14.1	+87.5	-30.4	-12.3	-47.8 ^b
Persons of Spanish origin:^d											
1975 rate	3,081,000	97.5	38.7	33.9	24.8	148.4	140.9	7.5	26.4	17.6	8.8
1976 rate	3,186,000	98.5	35.6	35.1	27.8	137.2	126.1	11.1	23.4	15.9	7.5
Percent change		+1.1	-8.0	+3.5	+12.0	-7.6	-10.5	+48.7	-11.3	-9.7	-14.4
Less than \$7,500:											
1975 rate	1,514,000	112.9	44.1	36.8	32.0	114.8	110.9	3.9 ^d	20.4	16.2	4.3 ^d
1976 rate	1,468,000	116.0	44.6	44.4	27.1	118.4	106.9	11.5	12.4	7.5	4.9 ^d
Percent change		+2.8	+1.0	+20.5	-15.1	+3.1	-3.7	+196.9	-39.5 ^c	-53.8 ^b	+15.3
\$7,500 to \$14,999:											
1975 rate	1,000,000	79.5	34.6	28.8	16.0	190.4	175.7	14.7	32.6	15.4	17.2
1976 rate	1,041,000	82.5	24.5	28.7	29.3	154.9	143.0	11.9	40.4	29.9	10.4
Percent change		+3.8	-29.3	-0.3	+82.9	-18.7 ^c	-18.6 ^c	-19.2	+23.8	+94.5	-39.5
\$15,000 and over:											
1975 rate	350,000	101.6	34.2	50.0	17.4 ^d	193.9	187.0	6.9 ^d	36.6	26.6 ^d	10.0 ^d
1976 rate	433,000	94.3	25.0	32.9	36.4	176.5	165.3	11.3 ^d	27.8	16.8 ^d	11.0 ^d
Percent change		-7.1	-26.7	-34.2	+109.3	-9.0	-11.6	+62.7	-24.1	-36.9	+10.2

^aIncludes data on households whose income level was not ascertained. The "all races" category also includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

^bStatistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

^cStatistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

^dRate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Comparison of 1975 and 1976 Findings*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 40, 41.

Table 3.44 Change in rates (per 1,000 households) of household victimization between 1975 and 1976, by place of residence of victim and type of victimization, United States

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. All changes have been computed from unrounded rates and percentages. The resulting percent change has been rounded to one decimal point, as have the rates and percents on which the change was based. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[Rate per 1,000 households]

Place of residence of victim	Number of households in the group	Type of victimization									
		Burglary				Household larceny			Motor vehicle theft		
		Total	Forcible entry	Unlawful entry	Attempted forcible entry	Total	Completed	Attempted	Total	Completed	Attempted
All places of residence:											
1975 rate	73,560,000	91.7	30.9	40.5	20.3	125.4	117.8	7.6	19.5	12.5	7.0
1976 rate	74,956,000	88.9	30.4	37.7	20.8	124.1	115.4	8.7	16.5	10.1	6.3
Percent change		-3.0	-1.7	-6.9 ^a	+2.7	-1.0	-2.1	+14.9 ^b	-15.5 ^a	-18.9 ^a	-9.2
Total in metropolitan areas:											
Inside central cities:											
1975 rate	23,235,000	117.3	45.9	42.0	29.4	141.9	131.4	10.5	27.7	18.0	9.6
1976 rate	23,321,000	113.4	44.3	40.4	28.7	138.9	128.6	10.3	23.5	15.2	8.3
Percent change		-3.3	-3.5	-3.9	-2.2	-2.1	-2.1	-1.4	-15.1 ^a	-15.9 ^a	-13.7
Outside central cities:											
1975 rate	27,350,000	88.3	27.8	40.9	19.6	133.0	125.4	7.6	20.4	12.3	8.1
1976 rate	28,025,000	88.9	28.9	39.1	21.0	139.2	128.8	10.3	18.9	10.6	8.2
Percent change		+0.7	+3.6	-4.4	+7.4	+4.7 ^b	+2.8	+35.9 ^a	-7.4	-13.8 ^b	+2.2
Metropolitan areas with central cities of 1,000,000 or more:											
Inside central cities:											
1975 rate	7,184,000	97.2	43.7	30.7	22.9	90.0	83.8	6.2	32.9	19.7	13.2
1976 rate	7,127,000	95.6	42.4	28.3	25.0	89.0	82.4	6.6	27.0	16.8	10.2
Percent change		-1.6	-2.9	-7.8	+9.3	-1.1	-1.6	+5.6	-17.9 ^b	-14.6	-22.7
Outside central cities:											
1975 rate	5,989,000	100.8	31.6	45.8	23.4	140.1	130.8	9.3	27.8	14.9	12.9
1976 rate	6,724,000	87.1	27.6	37.2	22.4	140.5	126.9	13.7	24.4	13.5	10.9
Percent change		-13.6 ^a	-12.8	-18.9 ^a	-4.3	+0.3	-3.0	+47.3	-12.1	-9.2	-15.4
Metropolitan areas with central cities from 500,000 to 999,999:											
Inside central cities:											
1975 rate	4,796,000	134.7	47.1	50.1	37.5	177.0	161.4	15.6	32.0	23.0	9.0
1976 rate	4,801,000	130.1	49.3	44.3	36.6	159.6	147.7	11.9	29.7	20.1	9.6
Percent change		-3.4	+4.7	-11.6	-2.5	-9.8 ^b	-8.5	-23.7	-7.3	-12.5	+6.1
Outside central cities:											
1975 rate	6,463,000	88.2	31.1	39.7	17.4	131.2	125.3	5.9	24.1	14.4	9.7
1976 rate	6,613,000	86.4	32.1	34.3	20.0	133.5	124.2	9.4	21.7	11.2	10.4
Percent change		-2.1	+3.3	-13.6	+14.6	+1.8	-0.9	+59.3	-10.1	-21.9	+7.4
Metropolitan areas with central cities from 250,000 to 499,999:											
Inside central cities:											
1975 rate	4,407,000	128.4	53.1	37.4	37.8	154.1	142.9	11.2	26.4	17.2	9.2
1976 rate	4,504,000	121.7	47.5	42.5	31.7	173.6	159.4	14.2	20.6	13.1	7.5
Percent change		-5.2	-10.7	+13.5	-16.1	+12.6 ^b	+11.5 ^b	+26.5	-22.1 ^b	-23.9	-18.8
Outside central cities:											
1975 rate	6,270,000	84.7	26.0	39.5	19.2	137.3	129.8	7.5	18.5	11.8	6.8
1976 rate	6,360,000	93.6	27.7	42.5	23.4	161.9	151.1	10.8	19.8	11.4	8.5
Percent change		+10.5	+6.7	+7.5	+21.6	+17.9 ^a	+16.4 ^a	+43.4	+7.2	-3.3	+25.5
Metropolitan areas with central cities from 50,000 to 249,999:											
Inside central cities:											
1975 rate	6,849,000	119.2	42.9	51.3	25.0	163.8	152.9	10.9	20.0	13.4	6.7
1976 rate	6,889,000	114.8	40.9	48.8	25.2	153.5	142.9	10.7	17.5	11.4	6.1
Percent change		-3.7	-4.7	-4.9	+0.6	-6.3	-6.5	-2.6	-12.6	-14.5	-8.9
Outside central cities:											
1975 rate	8,629,000	82.3	24.1	39.4	18.8	126.2	118.4	7.8	13.8	9.4	4.4
1976 rate	8,329,000	88.9	28.1	41.9	19.0	125.2	117.1	8.1	11.4	7.3	4.2
Percent change		+8.1	+16.4	+6.4	+0.9	-0.8	-1.1	+3.7	-17.4	-22.8	-5.9
Total in nonmetropolitan areas:											
1975 rate	22,975,000	69.8	19.4	38.5	11.9	99.7	95.0	4.7	10.1	7.1	3.0
1976 rate	23,610,000	64.6	18.4	33.4	12.8	91.5	86.3	5.2	6.7	4.6	2.1
Percent change		-7.4 ^b	-4.8	-13.2 ^a	+7.3	-8.2 ^a	-9.2 ^a	+12.4	-33.8 ^a	-35.6 ^a	-29.2 ^b

^aStatistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.^bStatistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Comparison of 1975 and 1976 Findings*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 42, 43.

Table 3.45 Change in rates (per 1,000 businesses) of business victimization between 1973 and 1976, by type of victimization, United States

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.34. All changes have been computed from unrounded rates and percentages. The resulting percent change has been rounded to one decimal point, as have the rates and percents on which the change was based. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[Rate per 1,000 businesses]

Type of victimization	Rate		Percent change 1973 to 1976	Standard error ^a
	1973	1976		
Burglary	203.7	217.3	+6.7 ^b	3.8
Completed	151.3	164.1	+8.4 ^b	4.4
Attempted	52.3	53.2	+1.7	7.3
Robbery	38.8	38.5	-1.0	9.7
Completed	28.8	28.5	-1.1	11.3
Attempted	10.0	9.9	-0.7	19.4
Number of businesses	6,800,000	7,246,000		

^aThe standard error is given in percentage points at the 68 percent confidence level.

^bStatistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Comparison of 1975 and 1976 Findings*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 52, Table 22.

Table 3.46 Change in rates (per 1,000 businesses) of business victimization between 1975 and 1976, by type of business and victimization, United States

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.34. All changes have been computed from unrounded rates and percentages. The resulting percent change has been rounded to one decimal point, as have the rates and percents on which the change was based. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[Rate per 1,000 businesses]

Type of business	Number of businesses in the group	Type of victimization					
		Burglary			Robbery		
		Total	Completed	Attempted	Total	Completed	Attempted
All businesses:							
1975 rate	6,709,000	228.6	167.6	61.0	39.4	30.5	9.0
1976 rate	7,246,000	217.3	164.1	53.2	38.5	28.5	9.9
Percent change		-4.9	-2.1	-12.7 ^a	-2.4	-6.4	+10.9
Retail:							
1975 rate	2,275,000	315.9	219.7	96.2	81.3	65.0	16.3
1976 rate	2,381,000	283.0	199.7	83.3	75.9	61.1	14.8
Percent change		-10.4 ^a	-9.1 ^a	-13.4 ^a	-6.6	-5.9	-8.7
Food group:							
1975 rate	351,000	357.7	225.9	131.8	145.3	126.3	19.0
1976 rate	355,000	269.4	171.0	98.3	148.7	129.0	19.7
Percent change		-24.7 ^a	-24.3 ^a	-25.4 ^a	+2.3	+2.1	+3.7
Eating and drinking places:							
1975 rate	479,000	361.6	259.5	102.2	89.7	65.2	24.5
1976 rate	499,000	300.8	208.9	91.9	79.4	69.6	9.8 ^b
Percent change		-16.8 ^a	-19.5 ^a	-10.1	-11.5	+6.8	-60.1 ^a
Wholesale:							
1975 rate	377,000	210.6	169.1	41.5	18.7	14.7	4.0 ^b
1976 rate	505,000	313.1	272.2	40.9	20.4	12.0	8.4 ^b
Percent change		+48.7 ^a	+61.0 ^a	-1.5	+8.9	-18.2	+108.0 ^b
Service:							
1975 rate	2,677,000	188.7	144.2	44.5	18.1	13.8	4.4
1976 rate	2,848,000	177.5	137.5	40.0	20.0	12.5	7.5
Percent change		-5.9	-4.6	-10.1	+10.0	-9.2	+70.0 ^a
Manufacturing:							
1975 rate	331,000	238.6	183.4	55.3	16.8	9.1 ^b	7.6 ^b
1976 rate	368,000	218.1	163.1	54.9	18.9	14.2	4.7 ^b
Percent change		-8.6	-11.0	-0.6	+12.7	+55.1	-38.1
All others:							
1975 rate	1,048,000	144.2	108.8	35.4	17.4	10.6	6.8
1976 rate	1,143,000	137.1	108.7	28.4	20.8	12.4	8.5
Percent change		-4.9	-0.2	-19.6	+20.0	+16.7	+25.1

^aStatistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

^bRate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Comparison of 1975 and 1976 Findings*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 44.

Table 3.47 *Estimated percent of families reporting parent-to-child violence, by form of violence and number of occurrences, 1975*

NOTE: These data were derived from a national probability sample of households. The survey was conducted by Response Analysis Corporation of Princeton, New Jersey. Eligible families consisted of a couple who identified themselves as married or being a "couple" (man and woman living together in a conjugal unit). A random procedure was used so that the sample would be approximately half male and half female. The final national probability sample produced 2,143 completed interviews. The response rate for the entire sample was 65 percent. Interviews were conducted with 960 men and 1,183 women. In each family where there was at least one child living at home between the ages of 3 and 17, a "referent child" (i.e., one specific child in the family to whom the questions referred) was selected using a random procedure. Of the 2,143 families interviewed, 1,146 had children between the ages of 3 and 17 living at home. The data on parent-to-child violence are based on the analysis of these 1,146 parent-child relationships. The interviews were conducted between January and April 1976. Respondents were asked for information in the following manner: "Parents and children use many different ways of trying to settle differences between them. I'm going to read a list of some things that you and (child) might have done when you had a dispute. . . I would like you to tell me how often you did it with (child) in the last year." If the respondent answered "never" or "don't know," he/she was asked if he/she had "ever" done these things.

Form of violence	Number of occurrences				Percent ever occurred
	Once	Twice	More than twice	Total	
Threw something (N = 1,142)	1.3	1.8	2.3	5.4	9.6
Pushed, grabbed, or shoved (N = 1,146)	4.3	9.0	27.2	40.5	46.4
Slapped or spanked (N = 1,145)	5.2	9.4	43.6	58.2	71.0
Kicked, bit, or hit with fist (N = 1,143)	0.7	0.8	1.7	3.2	7.7
Hit with something (N = 1,145)	1.0	2.6	9.8	13.4	20.0
Beat up (N = 1,140)	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.3	4.2
Threatened with knife or gun (N = 1,144)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.8
Used a knife or gun (N = 1,142)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.9

Source: Richard J. Gelles, "Violence Towards Children in the United States," *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 48 (October 1978). Copyright 1978 American Orthopsychiatric Association, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.48 *Reports of child abuse or neglect, by status and type of report, 31 jurisdictions, 1976*

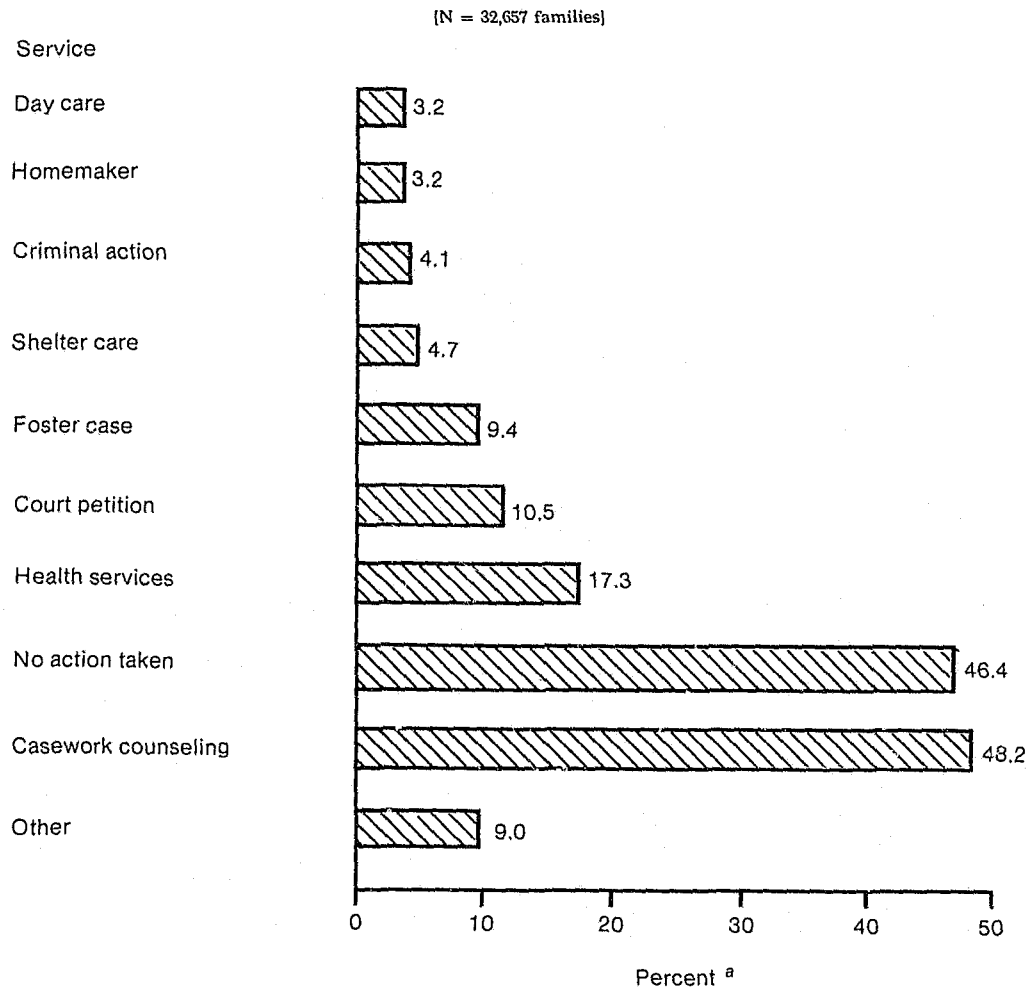
NOTE: These data reflect reports of child abuse and neglect from the 28 States and 3 territories classified as fully participating in the National Study on Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting. States are allowed to use as criteria for validation any form of confirmation deemed appropriate by the State department of social services. Thus, in many jurisdictions, State law or policy defines the operative criteria for validation. For further information on the methodology of the study, see Appendix 12.

Status of report	Abuse only		Neglect only		Abuse and neglect		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Validated	14,115	53.4	26,102	45.0	6,950	46.1	47,167	47.4
Not validated	12,323	46.6	31,953	55.0	8,136	53.9	52,412	52.6
Total	26,438	100.0	58,055	100.0	15,086	100.0	99,579	100.0

Source: American Humane Association, *National Analysis of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting* (Englewood, Colo.: American Humane Association, 1978), p. 11. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 3.17 Families receiving services after reports of child abuse and neglect, by type of service, 31 jurisdictions, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.48. These data reflect validated reports only. More than one child may receive services in a family. In addition, information may be missing for some families. Consequently, the total number of families does not match the total number of validated reports presented in Table 3.48. For further information on the methodology of the study, see Appendix 12.



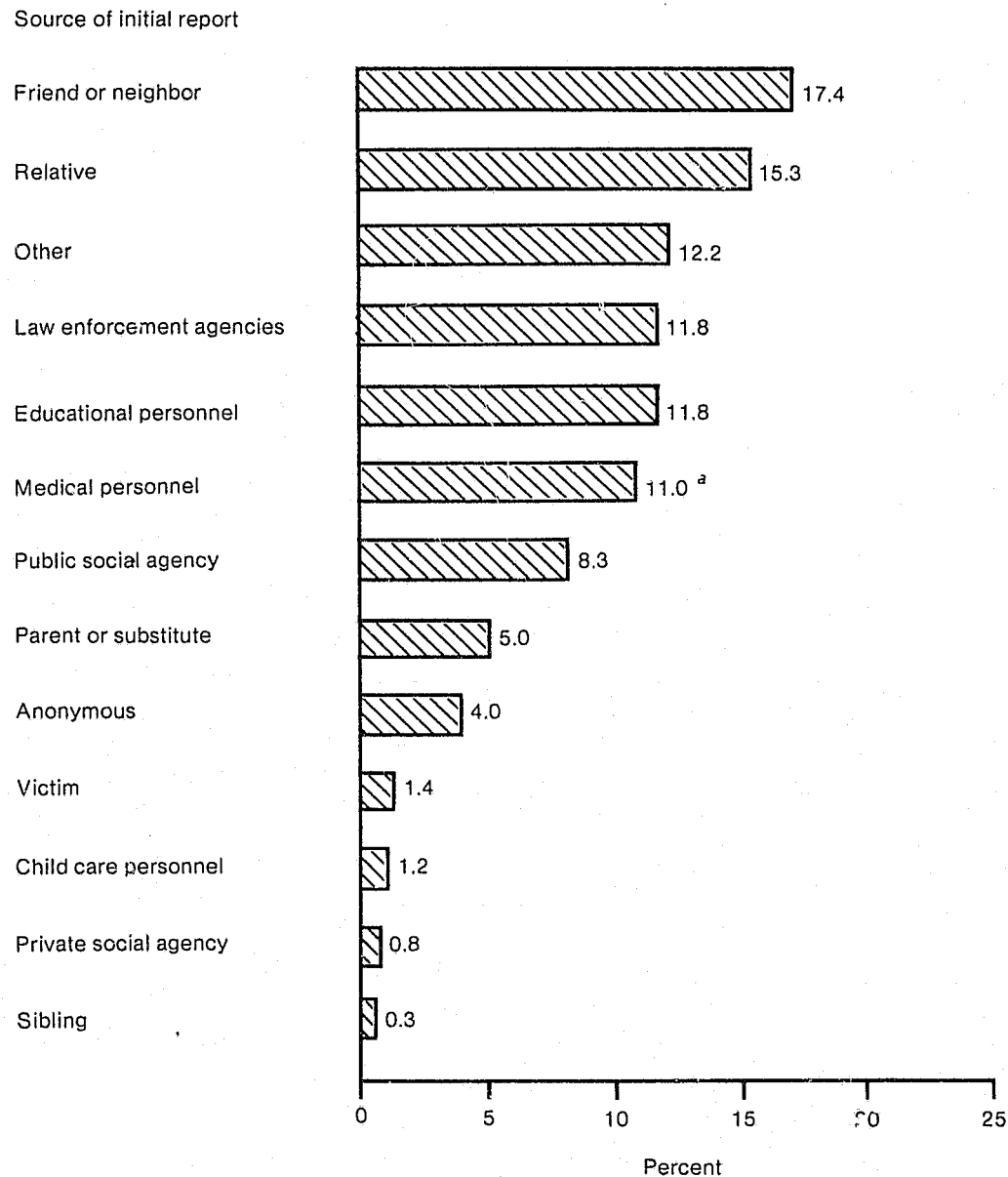
^aThe total of more than 100 percent is explained by the possibility of more than one service being provided to any one family.

Source: American Humane Association, *National Analysis of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting* (Englewood, Colo.: American Humane Association, 1978), p. 18. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 3.18 Reports of child abuse and neglect, by source of initial report, 31 jurisdictions, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.48. These data reflect validated and not validated reports. Information is missing for some reports. Consequently, the total number of cases in this table does not match the total number of validated and not validated reports presented in Table 3.48. For further information on the methodology of the study, see Appendix 12.

[N = 99,071 cases]



^aPrivate physicians = 1.6 percent.

Source: American Humane Association, *National Analysis of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting* (Englewood, Colo.: American Humane Association, 1978), p. 12. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.49 Reports of child abuse and neglect, by type of abuse or neglect and age of child, 31 jurisdictions, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.48. These data reflect validated reports only. More than one type of abuse or neglect and more than one child may be involved in a report. In addition, information may be missing for some reports. Consequently, the total number of children in this table does not match the total number of validated reports presented in Table 3.48. Percents do not add to 100 because of rounding. For further information on the methodology of the study, see Appendix 12.

Type of abuse or neglect	Age of child												Total	
	0 to 2 years		3 to 5 years		6 to 8 years		9 to 11 years		12 to 14 years		15 to 17 years		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Brain damage/skull fracture	210	74.7	30	10.7	12	4.3	7	2.5	12	4.3	10	3.6	281	100.0
Subdural hemorrhage/hematoma	164	50.0	54	16.5	29	8.8	18	5.5	38	11.6	25	7.6	328	100.0
Bone fracture (other than skull)	316	65.7	70	14.6	32	6.7	15	3.1	25	5.2	23	4.8	481	100.0
Dislocation/sprains/twisting	84	28.9	34	11.7	34	11.7	40	13.7	49	16.8	50	17.2	291	100.0
Internal injuries	84	53.5	33	21.0	6	3.8	9	5.7	11	7.0	14	8.9	157	100.0
Malnutrition	572	45.8	254	20.4	160	12.8	133	10.7	92	7.4	37	3.0	1,248	100.0
Failure to thrive	554	59.7	115	12.4	93	10.0	74	8.0	59	6.4	33	3.6	928	100.0
Exposure to elements	298	24.7	285	23.5	220	18.2	203	16.8	132	10.9	70	5.8	1,208	100.0
Locked in or out	180	18.5	203	20.9	198	20.4	154	15.8	121	12.4	116	11.9	972	100.0
Poisoning (unintentional)	39	51.3	17	22.4	11	14.5	2	2.6	3	3.9	4	5.3	76	100.0
Burns or scalds	359	44.4	197	24.4	113	14.0	80	9.9	31	3.8	29	3.6	809	100.0
Cuts/bruises/welts	2,021	17.2	2,322	19.8	2,014	17.2	1,705	14.5	1,974	16.8	1,685	14.4	11,721	100.0
Sexual abuse	4	2.2	20	10.9	26	14.1	36	19.6	58	31.5	40	21.7	184	100.0
Sexual—deviant acts	7	3.3	31	14.6	44	20.8	63	29.7	42	19.8	25	11.8	212	100.0
Sexual abuse—incest	6	1.5	14	3.4	29	7.1	67	16.4	158	38.6	135	33.0	409	100.0
Sexual abuse—unspecified	31	5.3	58	9.9	97	16.6	99	16.9	192	32.8	108	18.5	585	100.0
Congenital drug addiction	35	57.4	6	9.8	6	9.8	4	6.6	4	6.6	6	9.8	61	100.0
Physical neglect	4,295	22.0	4,199	21.5	3,654	18.7	3,197	16.4	2,629	13.5	1,518	7.8	19,492	100.0
Emotional neglect	2,101	16.7	2,284	18.1	2,139	17.0	2,127	16.9	2,238	17.8	1,706	13.5	12,595	100.0
Medical neglect	2,011	32.1	1,311	20.9	1,048	16.7	831	13.2	685	10.9	386	6.2	6,272	100.0
Educational neglect	151	2.8	360	6.7	1,162	21.6	1,279	23.7	1,450	26.9	986	18.3	5,388	100.0
Abandonment	953	26.0	820	22.4	602	16.4	480	13.1	461	12.6	345	9.4	3,661	100.0
Lack of supervision	3,195	15.2	4,189	19.9	4,231	20.1	3,954	18.8	3,453	16.4	2,035	9.7	21,057	100.0
Other	722	21.5	664	19.8	501	14.9	502	15.0	564	16.8	404	12.0	3,357	100.0

Source: American Humane Association, *National Analysis of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting* (Englewood, Colo.: American Humane Association, 1978), p. 28. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.50 *Reported alcohol use among adolescents, by extent of use, United States, 1974*

NOTE: These data are based on a nationwide probability sample of junior and senior high school students in grades 7 to 12 in the contiguous 48 States and the District of Columbia. The study was conducted by the Center for the Study of Social Behavior for the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. A stratified two-stage sample was used. The number of participating students by ethnic self-classification were: Spanish American (1,509); white or Caucasian (9,077); black (930); American Indian (794); other (589). A self-administered, 35-page questionnaire was completed by 13,122 students from 643 classrooms. The overall response rate, including replacement classrooms, was 72.7 percent.

[Percent]

Drinking frequency	
Ever had a drink.....	79.7
Had drinks 2 to 3 times or more.....	73.8
Drink, but less than once a year.....	9.3
Drink less than once a month, but at least once a year.....	17.3
Drink about once a month.....	14.9
Drink about 3 to 4 days a month.....	16.6
Drink 1 to 2 days a week.....	15.0
Drink 3 to 4 days a week.....	5.9
Drink every day.....	2.4

Source: J. Valley Rachal, Jay R. Williams, Mary L. Brehm, Betty Cavanaugh, R. Paul Moore, and William C. Eckerman, *A National Study of Adolescent Drinking Behavior, Attitudes and Correlates*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (Springfield, Va.: National Technical Information Service, 1975), p. 146.

Table 3.51 *Reported alcohol use among adolescents, by demographic characteristics and extent of use, United States, 1974*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.50. In the table below, the following definitions apply: "Abstainers" don't drink or drink less than once a year; "Infrequent" drinkers drink once a month at most, and drink small amounts (one drink or less) per typical drinking occasion; "Light" drinkers drink once a month at most, and drink medium amounts (2 to 4 drinks) per drinking occasion or drink no more than 3 to 4 times a month and drink small amounts per typical drinking occasion; "Moderate" drinkers drink at least once a week and small amounts, or 3 to 4 times a month and medium amounts or no more than once a month and large amounts (5 to 12 drinks) per typical drinking occasion; "Moderate/heavy" drinkers drink at least once a week and medium amounts or 3 to 4 times a month and large amounts per typical drinking occasion; "Heavy" drinkers drink at least once a week and large amounts per typical drinking occasion.

[Percent]

	Extent of use					
	Abstainer	Infrequent	Light	Moderate	Moderate/heavy	Heavy
Sex:						
Male.....	23.2	13.7	15.6	16.4	16.0	15.1
Female.....	31.1	18.8	17.6	14.6	11.5	6.3
Race/ethnicity:						
Spanish-American.....	31.6	14.7	18.1	13.0	11.8	10.9
White.....	24.8	16.6	17.0	16.4	14.6	10.7
Black.....	40.9	17.6	14.8	11.4	9.5	5.7
American Indian.....	27.1	15.2	14.0	15.8	11.6	16.5
Oriental.....	34.5	9.3	21.5	16.4	4.8	13.5
Parents' occupation:						
Semiskilled worker.....	30.5	14.7	13.9	15.7	14.0	11.1
Farmer.....	35.7	14.5	15.1	7.6	16.7	10.4
Skilled worker.....	28.0	17.1	17.5	14.6	13.0	9.9
Office worker/clerical.....	22.1	16.7	19.6	15.7	14.8	11.0
Manager/owner/administrator.....	23.8	17.9	17.3	16.9	13.7	10.5
Professional.....	25.9	16.2	16.7	16.4	15.1	9.8
Age:						
13 years or younger.....	37.8	23.6	14.4	12.7	7.3	4.3
14 years.....	27.8	18.8	16.6	15.4	11.7	9.7
15 years.....	24.7	14.1	17.4	16.2	16.0	11.5
16 years.....	22.6	11.2	17.1	17.3	17.4	14.5
17 years.....	17.2	11.4	20.3	17.5	19.0	14.6
18 years or older.....	20.5	6.9	15.1	16.5	20.8	20.2
Size of community:						
Metropolitan.....	25.1	17.5	17.8	15.9	13.4	10.3
Nonmetropolitan.....	29.2	15.2	15.6	15.1	14.0	10.9
Region:						
Northeast.....	22.6	19.2	17.5	17.1	13.6	10.1
North Central.....	24.5	17.1	16.9	15.6	14.3	11.6
South.....	35.1	14.5	15.1	13.8	12.9	8.7
West.....	24.7	14.4	17.8	16.0	14.3	12.8

Source: J. Valley Rachal et al., *A National Study of Adolescent Drinking Behavior, Attitudes and Correlates*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (Springfield, Va.: National Technical Information Service, 1975), p. 147.

Table 3.52 *Reported alcohol use among adolescents, by selected characteristics and extent of use, United States, 1974*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.50 and 3.51.

[Percent]

	Percent of sample	Extent of use					
		Abstainer	Infrequent	Light	Moderate	Moderate/heavy	Heavy
Parents' drinking:							
Either drinks regularly.....	33.2	15.0	15.2	18.5	19.3	17.9	14.1
Either drinks sometimes.....	49.9	25.8	17.5	17.0	15.7	13.4	10.7
Neither drinks or unknown.....	16.9	37.0	8.8	9.8	10.1	7.2	7.0
Close friends who drink:							
None.....	22.8	64.5	20.0	8.2	4.6	1.9	0.9
One or two.....	25.7	34.2	23.9	21.1	12.0	6.1	2.0
Several.....	13.5	16.5	16.5	22.7	21.6	14.5	8.3
Most.....	17.5	8.6	8.6	18.8	24.1	22.8	17.1
All.....	20.4	3.2	4.3	12.3	21.5	27.8	31.0
Drug use in last six months:							
Marihuana:							
None.....	71.0	37.7	19.5	17.2	13.4	7.7	4.0
1 to 2 times.....	6.9	8.4	9.7	19.7	24.1	22.0	16.0
3 or more times.....	22.1	3.2	3.7	11.8	21.2	29.7	30.5
Hard drugs:							
None.....	96.4	28.8	15.7	16.6	15.9	13.1	9.9
1 to 2 times.....	1.6	3.0	3.6	7.1	15.2	32.5	38.6
3 or more times.....	2.0	5.3	4.1	6.1	13.5	23.8	47.1
School grades:							
A's.....	10.2	37.3	20.5	19.1	11.8	7.7	3.6
A's and B's.....	24.6	29.5	19.9	17.1	16.2	11.6	5.7
B's.....	16.3	25.9	15.6	20.2	16.1	12.8	9.5
B's and C's.....	28.5	25.8	15.5	15.8	16.8	14.3	11.8
C's.....	11.3	23.4	13.0	13.0	14.3	19.0	17.4
C's and D's.....	7.6	22.9	11.8	16.0	13.2	17.7	18.5
D's and F's.....	1.6	24.5	8.6	8.0	17.5	20.5	20.9

Source: J. Valley Rachal et al., *A National Study of Adolescent Drinking Behavior, Attitudes and Correlates*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (Springfield, Va.: National Technical Information Service, 1976), pp. 149, 152. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.53 *Reported use of alcohol among adolescents, by extent of use, ethnic group, age, and sex, United States, 1974*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.50 and 3.51.

[Percent]

Extent of use	Spanish American				White				Black				American Indian				Oriental			
	13 to 15		16 to 18		13 to 15		16 to 18		13 to 15		16 to 18		13 to 15		16 to 18		13 to 15		16 to 18	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Abstainer	31.2	38.4	18.2	32.9	24.9	31.8	14.8	22.3	41.6	56.8	26.4	29.5	18.4	41.8	9.0	25.5	39.2	51.1	11.5	13.0
Infrequent	14.6	21.7	6.0	10.6	18.3	22.2	7.2	13.0	18.3	17.7	10.9	22.3	19.6	17.1	1.7	5.9	7.9	15.0	0.0	20.7
Light	15.9	15.3	15.1	29.0	16.1	16.9	14.9	20.6	13.2	11.0	16.4	20.7	21.3	7.6	6.3	15.2	17.7	20.8	18.1	50.9
Moderate	13.8	12.4	12.5	13.1	16.6	14.1	18.1	16.1	10.3	7.6	16.7	13.7	12.1	15.0	27.7	19.4	21.4	12.7	14.2	11.8
Moderate/heavy	10.3	7.8	24.5	9.3	13.4	10.2	22.2	16.9	9.2	5.2	18.8	8.3	11.5	9.6	12.0	18.1	3.5	0.3	14.4	3.0
Heavy	14.2	4.4	23.7	5.0	10.6	4.7	22.9	9.1	7.4	1.7	10.6	5.5	17.2	9.1	43.0	16.2	10.1	0.2	42.1	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.1	100.2	99.7	100.3	99.8	100.1	100.3	101.2
Number of respondents	(460)	(493)	(261)	(295)	(2,531)	(2,826)	(1,817)	(1,903)	(264)	(290)	(178)	(198)	(266)	(239)	(141)	(148)	(60)	(79)	(30)	(34)

Source: J. Valley Rachal et al., *A National Study of Adolescent Drinking Behavior, Attitudes and Correlates*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (Springfield, Va.: National Technical Information Service, 1976), p. 62.

Table 3.54 Reported use of alcoholic beverages, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Do you ever have occasion to use any alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine, or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"

[Percent]		
	Use	Abstain
National	72	28
Sex:		
Men	79	21
Women	66	34
Race:		
White	75	25
Nonwhite	54	46
Education:		
College	84	16
High school	73	27
Grade school	50	50
Occupation:		
Professional and business	75	25
White collar	79	21
Farmers	60	40
Manual	68	32
Income:		
\$15,000 and over	84	16
\$10,000 to \$14,999	77	23
\$7,000 to \$9,999	71	29
\$5,000 to \$6,999	58	42
\$3,000 to \$4,999	53	47
Under \$3,000	48	52
Age:		
18 to 20 years	82	18
21 to 29 years	79	21
30 to 49 years	79	21
50 years and older	60	40
Region:		
East	78	22
Midwest	77	23
South	53	47
West	83	17
Religion:		
Protestant	65	35
Catholic	84	16
Jewish	85	15
None	92	8
Politics:		
Republican	72	28
Democrat	67	33
Independent	78	22

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

Table 3.55 Reported excessive use of alcoholic beverages, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Do you sometimes drink more than you think you should?"

[Percent]		
	Yes	No
National	38	62
Sex:		
Men	48	52
Women	27	73
Race:		
White	38	62
Nonwhite	32	68
Education:		
College	40	60
High school	37	62
Grade school	30	70
Occupation:		
Professional and business	37	63
White collar	30	70
Farmers	35	65
Manual	41	59
Income:		
\$15,000 and over	38	62
\$10,000 to \$14,999	42	58
\$7,000 to \$9,999	33	67
\$5,000 to \$6,999	35	65
\$3,000 to \$4,999	41	59
Under \$3,000	31	69
Age:		
18 to 20 years	38	62
21 to 29 years	49	51
30 to 49 years	39	61
50 years and older	28	72
Region:		
East	31	69
Midwest	42	58
South	35	65
West	38	62
Religion:		
Protestant	36	64
Catholic	37	63
Jewish	31	69
None	54	46
Politics:		
Republican	33	67
Democrat	36	64
Independent	42	58

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

Table 3.56 Reported alcohol use among high school seniors, by sex, college plans, region, population density, and recency of use, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.93. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

	[Percent]					
	Number of cases	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
				Past month	Past year, not past month	Not past year
All seniors	17,116	7.5	92.5	71.2	15.8	5.5
Sex:						
Male	7,921	5.8	94.2	77.8	12.2	4.2
Female	8,620	9.1	90.9	65.0	19.3	6.6
College plans:						
None or under 4 years ...	7,188	7.0	93.0	72.8	14.9	5.3
Complete 4 years	8,532	7.8	92.2	69.4	17.1	5.7
Region:						
Northeast	4,407	4.0	96.0	76.6	16.2	3.2
North central	5,370	5.5	94.5	76.4	14.0	4.1
South	4,493	10.9	89.1	64.7	16.3	8.1
West	2,846	10.8	89.2	64.4	17.9	6.9
Population density:						
Large SMSA	5,366	5.3	94.7	74.0	16.4	4.3
Other SMSA	7,864	7.1	92.9	72.0	15.6	5.3
Non-SMSA	3,886	9.8	90.2	67.8	15.6	6.8

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Drug Use Among American High School Students 1975-1977*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 146.

Table 3.57 Reported drug use among high school seniors, by type of drug, United States, 1975-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.93. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of drug	[Percent]			
	Class of 1975 (N = 9,408)	Class of 1976 (N = 15,385)	Class of 1977 (N = 17,116)	1976 to 1977 change
Marihuana	47.3	52.8	56.4	+3.6
Inhalants	NA	10.3	11.1	+0.8
Hallucinogens	16.3	15.1	13.9	-1.2
Cocaine	9.0	9.7	10.8	+1.1
Heroin	2.2	1.8	1.8	0.0
Other opiates ^a	9.0	9.6	10.3	+0.7
Stimulants ^a	22.3	22.6	23.0	+0.4
Sedatives ^a	18.2	17.7	17.4	-0.3
Tranquilizers ^a	17.0	16.8	18.0	+1.2
Alcohol	90.4	91.9	92.5	+0.6
Cigarettes	73.6	75.4	75.7	+0.3

^aOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Drug Use Among American High School Students 1975-1977*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 16.

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Table 3.58 *Reported use of marihuana, cocaine, and heroin among high school seniors, by sex, college plans, region, population density, and recency of use, United States, 1977*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.93. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[Percent]

	Marihuana						Cocaine						Heroin					
	Number of cases	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Number of cases	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Number of cases	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
				Past month	Past year, not past month	Not past year				Past month	Past year, not past month	Not past year				Past month	Past year, not past month	Not past year
All seniors	17,555	43.6	56.4	35.4	12.2	8.8	17,889	89.2	10.8	2.9	4.2	3.6	17,609	98.2	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.9
Sex:																		
Male	8,110	38.1	61.9	40.7	12.5	8.7	8,215	86.7	13.3	3.9	5.4	4.0	8,213	97.6	2.4	0.5	0.8	1.1
Female	8,871	49.2	50.8	30.0	12.0	8.8	8,960	92.0	8.0	1.9	3.0	3.1	8,979	98.9	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.7
College plans:																		
None or under 4 years	7,413	40.4	59.6	38.7	12.0	8.9	7,530	88.0	12.0	3.3	4.8	4.0	7,525	97.8	2.2	0.4	0.7	1.1
Complete 4 years	8,706	48.0	52.0	31.0	12.5	8.6	8,768	91.4	8.6	2.1	3.4	3.1	8,773	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
Region:																		
North	4,495	37.5	62.5	40.4	13.1	9.0	4,513	88.1	11.9	3.5	4.5	4.0	4,465	98.5	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.8
North Central	5,493	44.0	56.0	36.1	12.1	7.9	5,522	90.3	9.7	2.4	3.9	3.5	5,515	98.1	1.9	0.4	0.7	0.9
South	4,646	48.6	51.4	31.3	11.3	8.9	4,713	90.3	9.7	2.2	3.8	3.7	4,690	97.9	2.1	0.2	0.6	1.2
West	2,921	42.9	57.1	33.6	13.2	10.3	2,941	86.9	13.1	4.8	5.5	3.0	2,939	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
Population density:																		
Large SMSA	5,501	37.5	62.5	40.4	12.8	9.3	5,538	86.9	13.1	3.8	4.8	4.5	5,501	98.6	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.8
Other SMSA	8,036	42.3	57.7	36.2	12.8	8.8	8,084	89.3	10.7	2.6	4.7	3.4	8,055	98.3	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.9
Non-SMSA	4,018	50.3	49.7	30.2	11.1	8.5	4,067	91.1	8.9	2.6	3.2	3.1	4,053	97.8	2.2	0.4	0.8	1.1

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Drug Use Among American High School Students 1975-1977*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 38, 71, 83. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.59 Reported drug use among adults and youth, by type of drug, United States, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.89. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10. These data are based on 2,590 adults and 986 youths.

Questions: "When was the most recent time you took (over-the-counter drugs, sedatives, tranquilizers, stimulants) for nonmedical reasons? When was the most recent time you used (marihuana, hashish, glue or other inhalant, LSD or other hallucinogen, cocaine, heroin, methadone, opiates) for nonmedical reasons?"

[Percent ^a]

Type of drug	Most recent use									
	Never used		Ever used		Past month		Past year, not past month		Not past year ^b	
	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth
Marihuana.....	78.7	77.6	21.3	22.4	8.0	12.3	3.6	6.1	9.7	4.0
Hashish.....	90.3	90.4	9.4	9.6	1.4	2.8	2.9	5.2	5.0	1.7
Glue, other inhalants.....	96.6	91.9	3.4	8.1	(^c)	0.9	(^c)	2.0	2.9	5.4
LSD, other hallucinogens.....	95.1	94.9	4.9	5.1	(^c)	0.9	1.1	1.9	3.5	2.3
Cocaine.....	95.9	96.6	4.1	3.4	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.3	2.2	1.2
Heroin.....	98.8	99.5	1.2	0.5	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	0.9	(^c)
Methadone.....	99.0	99.4	0.8	0.6	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	0.6	(^c)
Other opiates.....	94.7	93.7	5.3	6.3	0.5	2.3	0.7	1.9	4.2	2.2
Nonmedical use, psychotherapeutic drugs.....	85.0	89.5	15.0	10.5	3.2	2.0	2.7	3.2	9.1	5.3
Any prescription.....	88.6	92.5	11.4	7.5	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.6	7.2	4.3
Prescription sedatives.....	95.6	97.2	4.4	2.8	0.9	(^c)	0.8	1.1	2.7	1.5
Prescription tranquilizers.....	96.0	96.7	4.0	3.3	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.7	1.7	1.5
Prescription stimulants.....	92.1	95.6	7.9	4.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	5.5	2.2
Any over-the-counter.....	93.6	94.5	6.4	5.5	1.3	0.8	1.5	2.7	3.6	2.0

^a Some categories do not add to 100 percent because of rounding or no answers.
^b Includes those who are not sure when their most recent use occurred.
^c Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Herbert I. Abelson and Patricia M. Fishburne, *Nonmedical Use of Psychoactive Substances: 1975/6 Nationwide Study Among Youth and Adults* (Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1976), pp. 11, 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.60 Reported drug use among adults and youth, by type of drug, United States, 1972, 1974, and 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.89. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10. This table includes data on those who reported any past experience with drugs.

Questions: "When was the most recent time you took (over-the-counter drugs, sedatives, tranquilizers, stimulants) for nonmedical reasons? When was the most recent time you used (marihuana, hashish, glue or other inhalant, LSD or other hallucinogen, cocaine, heroin, methadone, opiates) for nonmedical reasons?"

[Percent]

Type of drug	Adults			Youth		
	1972 (N = 2,411)	1974 (N = 3,071)	1976 (N = 2,590)	1972 (N = 880)	1974 (N = 952)	1976 (N = 986)
Marihuana.....	16.0	19.0	21.3	14.0	23.0	22.4
Hashish.....	(^a)	9.0	9.4	(^a)	10.0	9.6
Glue, other inhalants.....	2.1	2.8	3.4	6.4	8.5	8.1
LSD, other hallucinogens.....	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.8	6.0	5.1
Cocaine.....	3.2	3.4	4.1	1.5	3.6	3.4
Heroin.....	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.5
Methadone.....	(^a)	0.8	0.8	(^a)	0.7	0.6
Other opiates.....	(^a)	3.3	5.3	(^a)	6.1	6.3
Nonmedical use, psychotherapeutic drugs.....	(^b)	13.0	15.0	(^b)	10.0	10.5
Any prescription.....	10.0	7.0	11.4	6.0	7.0	7.5
Prescription sedatives.....	4.0	4.0	4.4	3.0	5.0	2.8
Prescription tranquilizers.....	6.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.3
Prescription stimulants.....	5.0	6.0	7.9	4.0	5.0	4.4
Any over-the-counter.....	7.0	8.0	6.4	6.0	6.0	5.5

^a Not included in 1972 study.
^b Not tabulated in 1972 study.

Source: Herbert I. Abelson and Patricia M. Fishburne, *Nonmedical Use of Psychoactive Substances: 1975/6 Nationwide Study Among Youth and Adults* (Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1976), p. 18.

Table 3.61 *Reported drug use among adults and youth, by use of alcohol and type of drug, United States, 1976*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.89. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10. These data were constructed by combining multiple questions into the four categories shown in the table. The "current drinkers" category was derived on the basis of the question "During the past month, on about how many days did you drink any alcoholic beverages?" The "nonmedical psychotherapeutic pill user" category was derived on the basis of responses to questions regarding the nonmedical use of over-the-counter drugs, sedatives, tranquilizers, barbiturates, and stimulants. For each of the drug types, respondents were asked if they had ever taken the drug "just to see what it was like and how it would work," "just to enjoy the feeling it gives you," or for any other nonmedical reason. Similarly, the "other illicit drugs" category was derived on the basis of questions concerning the use of hashish, glue or other inhalant, LSD or other hallucinogen, heroin, and methadone. The marijuana user category was derived on the basis of the question, "when was the most recent time you used marijuana?"

[Percent ^a]

Type of drug	Adults (N = 2,590)		Youth (N = 986)	
	Current drinkers ^b	Not current drinkers	Current drinkers ^b	Not current drinkers
Nonmedical psychotherapeutic pill user:				
Yes.....	18.9	9.4	18.8	6.5
No.....	81.1	90.6	81.2	93.5
Ever used marijuana:				
Yes.....	31.4	11.9	44.3	11.8
No.....	68.6	88.1	55.7	88.2
Ever used other illicit drugs:				
Yes.....	19.7	4.7	36.7	10.2
No.....	80.2	94.6	63.3	89.8

^a Some categories do not add to 100 percent because of rounding and no answers.
^b Those who report drinking alcoholic beverages within the past month.

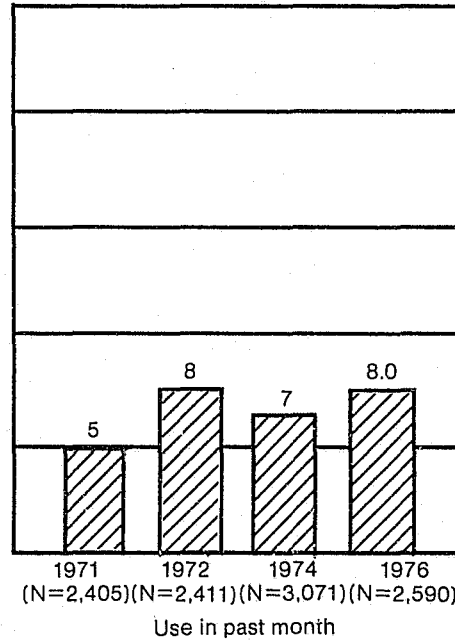
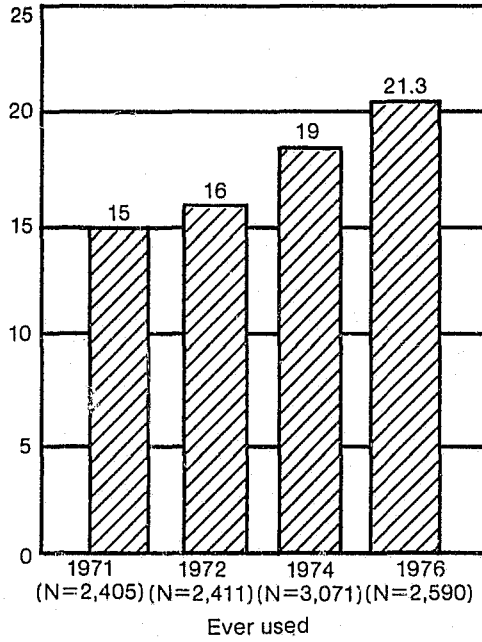
Source: Herbert I. Abelson and Patricia M. Fishburne, *Nonmedical Use of Psychoactive Substances: 1975/6 Nationwide Study Among Youth and Adults* (Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1976), p. A-10.

Figure 3.19 Reported marihuana use among adults and youth, United States, 1971, 1972, 1974, and 1976

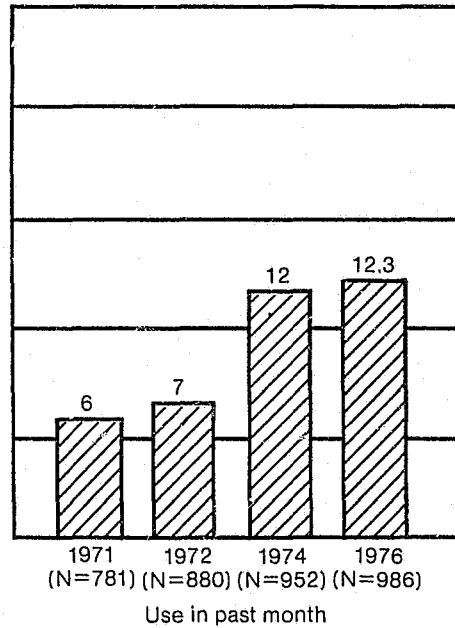
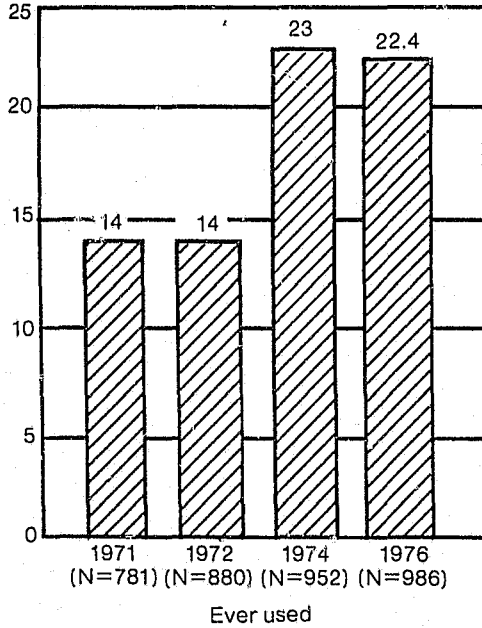
NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.89. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Question: "When was the most recent time you used marihuana?"

Adults:
Percent



Youth:
Percent



Source: Herbert I. Abelson and Patricia M. Fishburne, *Nonmedical Use of Psychoactive Substances: 1975/6 Nationwide Study Among Youth and Adults* (Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1976), p. 35.

Table 3.62 *Reported use of marihuana, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1969, 1972, 1973, and 1977*

NOTE. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8. Note that the income and age categories were changed in 1977. This table presents the percent of respondents answering "yes" to the question.

Question: "Have you, yourself, ever happened to try marihuana?"

	[Percent]			
	1969	1972	1973	1977
National	4	11	12	24
Sex:				
Male	6	16	17	31
Female	2	7	8	17
Race:				
White	4	10	NA	22
Nonwhite	5	18	NA	36
Education:				
College	9	20	22	36
High school	3	10	12	23
Grade school	1	5	2	5
Income:				
\$15,000 and over	5	12	NA	23 ^a
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4	10	NA	24
\$7,000 to \$9,999	6	13	NA	24
\$5,000 to \$6,999	4	11	NA	26
\$3,000 to \$4,999	6	14	NA	20
Under \$3,000	1	8	NA	21
Age:				
18 to 20 years	NA	31	NA	59 ^b
21 to 29 years	12	29	36 ^c	51 ^d
30 to 49 years	3	7	5	16
50 years and older	1	2	2	5
City size:				
1,000,000 and over	7	20	NA	29
500,000 to 999,999	5	15	NA	34
50,000 to 499,999	5	13	NA	24
2,500 to 49,999	2	10	NA	20
Under 2,500, rural	2	3	NA	17
Region:				
East	5	13	13	26
Midwest	2	10	10	22
South	2	7	9	18
West	9	18	20	30
Religion:				
Protestant	3	7	NA	19
Catholic	3	13	NA	21
Politics:				
Republican	4	7	NA	12
Democrat	3	9	NA	23
Independent	6	16	NA	30

^aThe income breakdowns for 1977 were "\$15,000 to \$19,999" and "\$20,000 and over." In the "\$20,000 and over" category, 25 percent said they had tried marihuana.

^bThis figure represents the age category "18 to 24 years."

^cThis figure represents the age category "18 to 29 years."

^dThis figure represents the age category "25 to 29 years."

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 53, p. 10; Report No. 82, p. 17; Report No. 93, pp. 24, 25; Report No. 143, p. 10 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion). Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.63 Reported marihuana use among adults, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1971, 1972, 1974, and 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.89. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Question: "When was the most recent time you used marihuana?"

[Percent]

	Ever used				Use in past month			
	1971	1972	1974	1976	1971	1972	1974	1976
All adults.....	15.0	16.0	19.0	21.3	5.0	8.0	7.0	8.0
Age:								
18 to 25.....	39.0	48.0	53.0	53.0	17.0	28.0	25.0	25.0
26 to 34.....	19.0	20.0	29.0	36.0	5.0	9.0	8.0	11.0
35 or older.....	7.0	3.0	4.0	6.0	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	1.0
Sex:								
Male.....	21.0	22.0	24.0	29.0	7.0	11.0	9.0	11.0
Female.....	10.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Race:								
White.....	15.0	15.0	18.0	21.0	5.0	8.0	7.0	8.0
Nonwhite.....	15.0	21.0	26.0	25.0	4.0	9.0	8.0	10.0
Education:								
Not high school graduate.....	8.0	5.0	9.0	12.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0
High school graduate.....	14.0	13.0	20.0	22.0	4.0	6.0	7.0	8.0
College.....	23.0	32.0	27.0	30.0	7.0	17.0	10.0	12.0
Not a graduate.....	(^b)	(^b)	31.0	30.0	(^b)	(^b)	14.0	14.0
Graduate.....	(^b)	(^b)	23.0	30.0	(^b)	(^b)	6.0	10.0
Now a college student.....	44.0	(^b)	61.0	48.0	23.0	(^b)	33.0	24.0
Region:								
Northeast.....	20.0	14.0	22.0	24.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	9.0
North Central.....	19.0	15.0	17.0	19.0	3.0	9.0	7.0	7.0
South.....	5.0	8.0	13.0	17.0	1.0	3.0	4.0	6.0
West.....	21.0	33.0	29.0	28.0	10.0	17.0	11.0	11.0
Population density:								
Large metropolitan.....	20.0	21.0	24.0	26.0	7.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Other metropolitan.....	18.0	20.0	19.0	23.0	5.0	12.0	8.0	9.0
Nonmetropolitan.....	7.0	6.0	12.0	13.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0

^a Less than 0.5 percent.

^b Not tabulated in 1971 and 1972.

Source: Herbert I. Abelson and Patricia M. Fishburne, *Nonmedical Use of Psychoactive Substances: 1975/6 Nationwide Study Among Youth and Adults* (Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1976), p. 38.

Table 3.64 Reported marihuana use among adults, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.89. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Question: "When was the most recent time you used marihuana?"

[Percent]

	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
			Past month	Past year, not past month	Not past year ^a
All adults (N = 2,500).....	78.7	21.3	8.0	3.6	9.7
Age:					
18 to 21 (N = 436).....	48.0	52.0	25.0	10.0	17.0
22 to 25 (N = 440).....	47.0	53.0	25.0	9.0	19.0
26 to 34 (N = 864).....	64.0	36.0	11.0	6.0	19.0
35 or older (N = 844).....	94.0	6.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Sex:					
Male (N = 1,029).....	71.0	29.0	11.0	5.0	13.0
Female (N = 1,561).....	86.0	14.0	5.0	3.0	6.0
Race:					
White (N = 2,107).....	79.0	21.0	8.0	3.0	10.0
Nonwhite (N = 390).....	75.0	25.0	10.0	6.0	9.0
Education:					
Not high school graduate (N = 665).....	88.0	12.0	4.0	2.0	6.0
High school graduate (N = 986).....	78.0	22.0	8.0	4.0	10.0
College (N = 904).....	70.0	30.0	12.0	5.0	13.0
Not a graduate (N = 512).....	70.0	30.0	14.0	4.0	12.0
Graduate (N = 392).....	70.0	30.0	10.0	6.0	14.0
Now a college student (N = 309).....	52.0	48.0	24.0	8.0	16.0
Region:					
Northeast (N = 614).....	76.0	24.0	9.0	5.0	10.0
North Central (N = 670).....	81.0	19.0	7.0	3.0	9.0
South (N = 854).....	83.0	17.0	6.0	2.0	9.0
West (N = 452).....	72.0	28.0	11.0	5.0	12.0
Population density:					
Large metropolitan (N = 840).....	74.0	26.0	9.0	5.0	12.0
Other metropolitan (N = 897).....	77.0	23.0	9.0	4.0	10.0
Nonmetropolitan (N = 853).....	87.0	13.0	4.0	2.0	7.0

^a Includes those who are not sure when their most recent use occurred.

Source: Herbert I. Abelson and Patricia M. Fishburne, *Nonmedical Use of Psychoactive Substances: 1975/6 Nationwide Study Among Youth and Adults* (Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1976), p. 29.

Table 3.65 *Reported marihuana use among youth, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1971, 1972, 1974, and 1976*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.89. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Question: "When was the most recent time you used marihuana?"

	[Percent]							
	Ever used				Use in past month			
	1971	1972	1974	1976	1971	1972	1974	1976
All youth.....	14.0	14.0	23.0	22.4	6.0	7.0	12.0	12.3
Age:								
12 to 13.....	6.0	4.0	6.0	6.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	3.0
14 to 15.....	10.0	10.0	22.0	21.0	7.0	6.0	12.0	13.0
16 to 17.....	27.0	29.0	39.0	40.0	10.0	16.0	20.0	21.0
Sex:								
Male.....	14.0	15.0	24.0	26.0	7.0	9.0	12.0	14.0
Female.....	14.0	13.0	21.0	19.0	5.0	6.0	11.0	11.0
Race:								
White.....	15.0	16.0	24.0	22.0	(^a)	8.0	12.0	12.0
Nonwhite.....	12.0	5.0	17.0	22.0	(^a)	2.0	9.0	11.0
Region:								
Northeast.....	16.0	16.0	26.0	21.0	9.0	7.0	14.0	13.0
North Central.....	13.0	14.0	21.0	26.0	5.0	7.0	11.0	16.0
South.....	7.0	8.0	17.0	16.0	2.0	4.0	6.0	7.0
West.....	26.0	24.0	30.0	30.0	11.0	14.0	19.0	17.0
Population density:								
Large metropolitan.....	15.0	19.0	27.0	25.0	9.0	(^a)	14.0	18.0
Other metropolitan.....	15.0	18.0	22.0	24.0	7.0	(^a)	11.0	11.0
Nonmetropolitan.....	13.0	7.0	18.0	18.0	3.0	(^a)	10.0	8.0

^a Data not available.Source: Herbert I. Abelson and Patricia M. Fishburne, *Nonmedical Use of Psychoactive Substances: 1975/6 Nationwide Study Among Youth and Adults* (Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1976), p. 37.**Table 3.66** *Reported marihuana use among youth, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1976*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.89. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Question: "When was the most recent time you used marihuana?"

	[Percent]				
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
			Past month	Past year, not past month	Not past year ^a
All youth: (N = 986).....	77.6	22.4	12.3	6.1	4.0
Age:					
12 to 13 (N = 321).....	94.0	6.0	3.0	1.0	2.0
14 to 15 (N = 342).....	79.0	21.0	13.0	5.0	3.0
16 to 17 (N = 323).....	60.0	40.0	21.0	12.0	7.0
Sex:					
Male (N = 519).....	74.0	26.0	14.0	8.0	4.0
Female (N = 467).....	81.0	19.0	11.0	5.0	3.0
Race:					
White (N = 809).....	78.0	22.0	12.0	6.0	4.0
Nonwhite (N = 134).....	78.0	22.0	11.0	7.0	4.0
Region:					
Northeast (N = 221).....	79.0	21.0	13.0	5.0	3.0
North Central (N = 274).....	74.0	26.0	16.0	8.0	2.0
South (N = 340).....	84.0	16.0	7.0	5.0	4.0
West (N = 151).....	70.0	30.0	17.0	6.0	7.0
Population density:					
Large metropolitan (N = 315).....	75.0	25.0	18.0	6.0	1.0
Other metropolitan (N = 317).....	76.0	24.0	11.0	7.0	6.0
Nonmetropolitan (N = 354).....	82.0	18.0	8.0	6.0	4.0

^a Includes those who are not sure when their most recent use occurred.Source: Herbert I. Abelson and Patricia M. Fishburne, *Nonmedical Use of Psychoactive Substances: 1975/6 Nationwide Study Among Youth and Adults* (Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1976), p. 28.

Table 3.67 Reported marihuana use among adults and youth, by frequency and extent of use, United States, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.89. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Questions: "Just roughly, about how many times in your life have you used marihuana? About how long ago was the first time you tried marihuana? During the past month, on about how many different days did you use marihuana?"

[Percent ^a]

	Youth (N = 986)	Adults		
		Total (N = 2,590)	18 to 25 (N = 882)	26 or older (N = 1,708)
Reported as ever used.....	22.4	21.3	52.0	12.0
Lifetime frequency of use:				
Less than 10 times.....	8.2	9.2	15.8	7.5
10 to 100 times.....	6.8	4.9	15.5	2.1
More than 100 times.....	4.9	5.0	16.0	2.1
Not sure.....	1.8	1.8	5.4	0.9
No answer.....	0.6	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
Never used.....	77.6	78.7	47.1	87.1
First use:				
Within past month.....	2.3	1.3	3.9	0.5
Within past six months.....	2.7	0.7	2.2	(^b)
Six months to a year ago.....	3.2	0.8	2.5	(^b)
More than a year ago.....	12.4	17.9	43.2	11.2
Not sure, no answer.....	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.6
Never used.....	77.6	78.7	47.1	87.1
Days used in past month:				
5 or more.....	7.2	4.6	14.9	1.9
1 to 4.....	4.0	3.5	10.7	1.6
0, but have used it.....	8.6	12.0	26.0	8.3
No answer.....	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.1
Never used.....	77.6	78.7	47.1	87.1

^a Some categories do not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

^b Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Herbert I. Abelson and Patricia M. Fishburne, *Nonmedical Use of Psychoactive Substances: 1975/6 Nationwide Study Among Youth and Adults* (Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1976), p. 51.

Table 3.68 *Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 pupils enrolled) of offenses occurring in public and private schools that were reported to police, by offense, and level and location of school, United States, Sept. 1, 1974-Jan. 31, 1975*

NOTE: These data were collected in a mail survey of 8,000 public and private schools conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). The sample was selected to be representative of each State, level of education, and location of school. The survey was retrospective in nature. Some of the reports by the principals were known to be memory-based, while others were record-based. The proportion, however, is not known (Source, p. B-1). For information on survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the NCES study, see Appendix 13.

[Rate per 100,000 pupils enrolled]

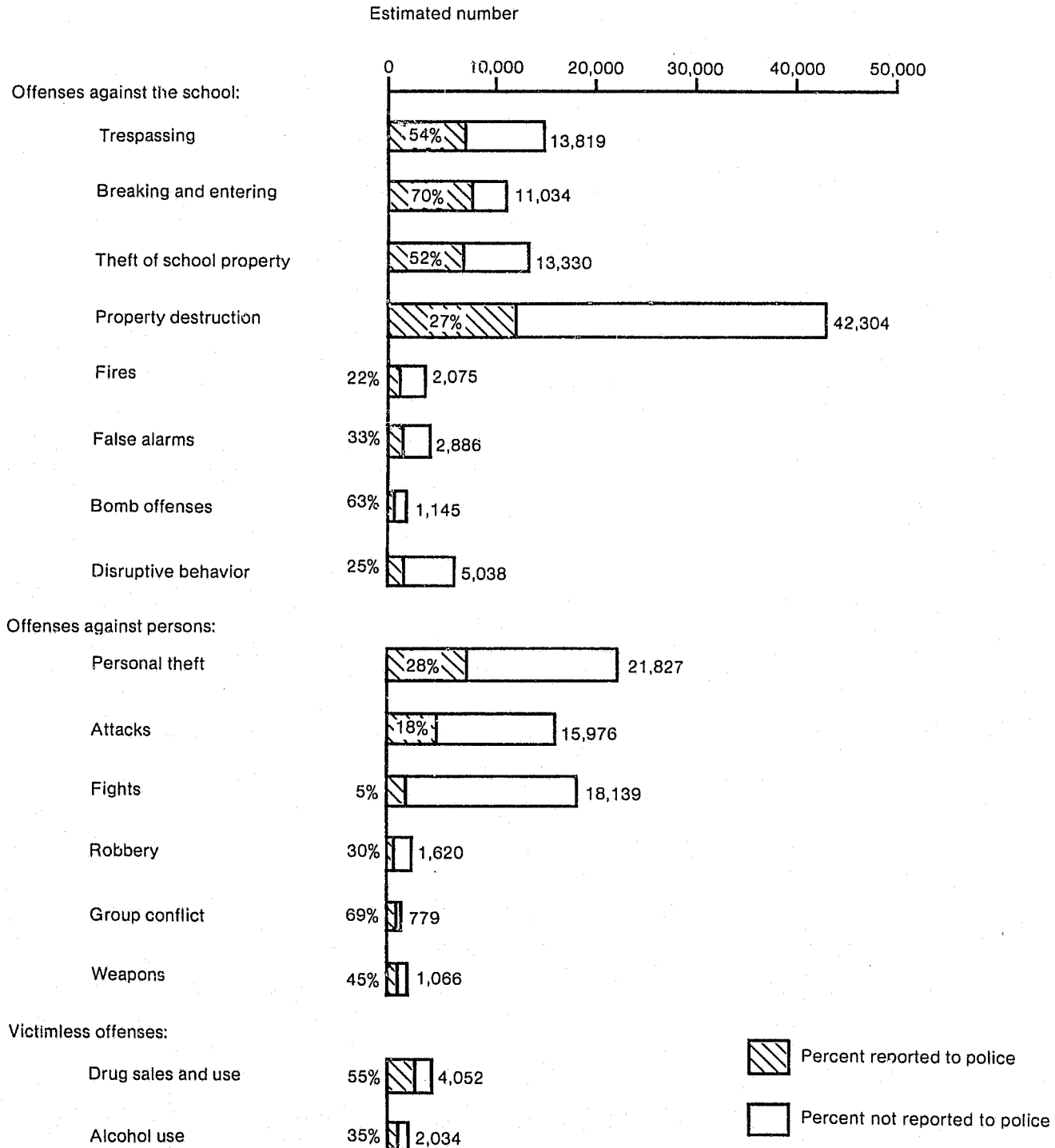
Offense	All schools				Elementary schools				Secondary schools			
	Total	Metro-politan, central	Metro-politan, other	Nonmetro-politan	Total	Metro-politan, central	Metro-politan, other	Nonmetro-politan	Total	Metro-politan, central	Metro-politan, other	Non-metro-politan
Rape:												
Number	262	70	113	80	121	21	70	30	141	49	43	49
Rate	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.0
Robbery:												
Number	8,962	4,883	2,921	1,153	2,468	1,545	568	355	6,494	3,338	2,353	803
Rate	19.1	41.4	13.5	8.6	8.4	20.9	4.2	4.2	37.3	76.2	29.5	15.9
Assault:												
Number	26,710	13,071	10,722	2,816	7,952	4,668	2,611	673	18,657	8,403	8,112	2,143
Rate	57.0	110.9	49.6	20.9	27.0	63.1	19.2	80.0	107.1	191.7	101.5	42.5
Personal theft:												
Number	64,371	20,087	30,255	14,029	14,907	5,376	6,077	3,454	49,463	14,711	24,177	10,575
Rate	137.4	170.4	140.1	140.1	50.7	72.6	44.6	41.0	283.8	353.6	302.6	209.1
Burglary:												
Number	78,897	22,544	33,143	22,910	48,291	14,907	19,200	14,184	30,606	7,937	13,943	8,726
Rate	168.4	193.8	153.4	170.1	164.1	201.4	141.0	168.6	175.6	181.1	174.5	172.4
Arson:												
Number	5,623	2,140	2,615	867	1,828	1,021	549	258	3,794	1,119	2,066	609
Rate	12.0	18.2	12.1	6.4	6.2	13.8	4.0	3.1	21.8	25.5	25.9	12.0
Bomb offenses:												
Number	12,886	3,642	5,856	3,337	3,996	1,369	1,562	1,065	8,889	2,273	4,294	2,322
Rate	27.5	30.9	27.1	25.1	13.6	18.5	11.5	12.7	51.0	51.9	53.7	45.9
Disorderly conduct:												
Number	25,847	9,505	10,442	5,889	8,701	3,567	3,356	1,778	17,136	5,938	7,087	4,110
Rate	55.2	80.7	48.3	43.7	29.6	48.2	24.7	21.1	98.3	135.5	88.7	81.3
Drug abuse:												
Number	33,070	7,545	18,246	7,280	4,233	593	2,420	1,221	28,837	6,952	15,826	6,058
Rate	70.6	64.8	84.5	54.0	14.4	8.0	17.8	14.5	165.5	156.6	198.1	119.8
Alcohol abuse:												
Number	14,707	2,465	7,699	4,543	2,004	449	995	560	12,703	2,017	6,704	3,983
Rate	31.4	20.9	35.6	33.7	6.8	6.1	7.3	6.7	72.9	46.0	83.9	78.8
Weapons:												
Number	9,370	5,000	3,087	1,283	3,532	2,358	834	341	5,837	2,643	2,252	942
Rate	20.0	42.4	14.3	9.5	12.0	31.9	6.1	4.1	33.5	51.4	28.2	18.6
United States, total:^a												
Number	280,703	91,254	125,097	64,192	98,034	35,873	38,241	23,920	182,558	55,381	86,856	40,321
Rate	599.0	774.3	579.1	476.9	333.1	484.6	280.9	284.3	1,047.4	1,254.5	1,087.1	796.5

^aColumns may not add exactly to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute of Education, *Violent Schools—Safe Schools: The Safe School Study Report to the Congress*, Vol. 1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. B-4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.20 *Estimated number of offenses occurring in public schools and percent reported to police in a typical month, by offense, United States, February 1976—January 1977 (excluding summer months)*

NOTE: These figures were derived from data collected in a mail survey of principals of a representative sample of public schools conducted by the National Institute of Education (NIE). The survey instrument used to collect the data depicted below was the Principal's Report Sheet. It is the only survey instrument in this study that distinguished between attacks and fights; the principals were asked to report whether the offender physically attacked the victim, or, alternatively, whether the two parties were mutually involved in a physical fight. In the other survey instruments, fights were subsumed under the category of attack. Group conflict was meant to include things like gang fights, "free-for-alls" after football games, etc. This explanation of terms was provided by the NIE Safe School Study staff. Most principals were randomly assigned a one-month period between February 1976 and January 1977 (excluding June, July, and August, 1976) as a reference period. For information on survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the NIE study, see Appendix 13.



Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute of Education, *Violent Schools—Safe Schools: The Safe School Study Report to the Congress*, Vol. 1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 44. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.69 *Estimated mean and median cost of offenses occurring in public schools in a typical month, by offense and reporting to police, United States, February 1976—January 1977 (excluding summer months)*

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 3.20. With the exception of personal theft, for which only thefts of at least \$1 were counted, offenses resulting in no loss were included. For information on survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the NIE study, see Appendix 13.

[Costs estimated by principals]

Offense	Total offenses		Offenses reported to police		Offenses not reported to police	
	Mean ^a	Median ^b	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Theft of school property	\$150.00	\$40.00	\$229.00	\$90.00	\$69.00	\$15.00
Breaking and entering	183.00	40.00	219.00	70.00	98.00	8.00
Property destruction	81.00	20.00	193.00	69.00	39.00	15.00
Fire setting	85.00	0.39	273.00	2.00	31.00	0.31
Bomb offenses	16.00	1.00	11.00	1.00	24.00	31.00
Personal theft	101.00	14.00	327.00	50.00	26.00	10.00
Robbery	6.00	0.35	13.00	1.00	3.00	0.31

^aThe mean is the average cost.

^bThe median represents the cost figure that half the cases fall below and half above.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute of Education, *Violent Schools—Safe Schools: The Safe School Study Report to the Congress*, Vol. 1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 45, Table 1-6.

Table 3.70 *Percent of offenses occurring in public schools in a typical month committed by students and nonstudents, by offense, United States, February 1976—January 1977 (excluding summer months)*

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 3.20. The data in this table are based on the unweighted (sample) number of offenses. See Figure 3.20 for the estimated number of offenses. For information on survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the NIE study, see Appendix 13.

[Percent]

Offense	Number of sample offenses ^a	Offender	
		Current student	Non-student
Offenses against the school:			
Trespassing	785	17	83
Breaking and entering	87	56	44
Theft of school property ..	255	74	26
Property destruction	666	83	17
False alarm	84	90	10
Fire setting	67	90	10
Bomb offenses	69	83	17
Disruptive behavior	586	83	17
Offenses against persons:			
Personal theft	646	85	15
Fights	2,118	98	2
Attacks	1,746	91	9
Robbery	161	82	18
Weapons possession	192	92	8
Group conflict	64	87	13
Victimless offenses:			
Drug sale and use	651	95	5
Alcohol use	245	92	8

^aIncludes only those offenses for which information about offenders was available.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute of Education, *Violent Schools—Safe Schools: The Safe School Study Report to the Congress*, Vol. 1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 97.

Table 3.71 *Estimated participation in gambling activities, by demographic characteristics and type of bettor, United States, 1974*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.110. "Legal commercial" includes such gambling activities as lottery tickets, bingo, and pari-mutuel horse races. "Current bettor" refers to a person who bet during 1974.

[Percent]

	Percent distribution of sample	Never bet	Current nonbetor	Current bettor						
				Any	Legal commercial	Only legal commercial	Friends	Only friends	Illegal	Heavy illegal ^a
Total.....	100	32	39	61	44	7	50	13	11	3.0
Sex:										
Male.....	46	25	32	68	47	5	60	16	17	5.0
Female.....	54	39	45	55	42	9	42	10	5	1.0
Race:										
White.....	85	31	38	62	45	7	52	13	10	2.0
Nonwhite.....	13	39	48	52	38	8	38	8	17	5.0
Age:										
18 to 24 years.....	14	25	27	73	48	6	65	20	15	3.1
25 to 44 years.....	43	26	31	69	52	6	59	13	14	3.1
45 to 64 years.....	31	33	40	60	42	10	44	12	8	2.8
65 years or older.....	12	65	77	23	17	5	15	5	2	(^b)
Income:										
Under \$5,000.....	13	66	76	24	17	3	18	4	3	(^b)
\$5,000 to \$10,000.....	18	42	49	51	39	6	43	10	8	2.4
\$10,000 to \$15,000.....	22	24	31	69	46	10	51	19	10	2.6
\$15,000 or more.....	41	21	26	74	54	7	63	15	15	3.3
Marital status:										
Married.....	75	31	38	62	44	7	51	14	11	2.5
Divorced/separated.....	7	23	29	71	57	5	55	7	16	6.8
Widowed.....	7	72	82	18	16	6	11	2	2	(^b)
Never married.....	12	27	30	70	53	9	59	14	15	2.6
Education:										
Did not graduate high school.....	32	49	59	41	30	7	30	7	8	2.0
High school graduate.....	31	29	34	66	48	9	53	14	12	3.5
Some college.....	21	22	28	72	52	4	64	16	13	3.7
College graduate.....	16	18	21	79	56	8	67	18	11	1.3
Religion:										
Catholic.....	27	17	20	80	65	11	63	14	16	4.0
Protestant.....	66	38	46	54	36	5	45	11	9	2.4
Presbyterian, Lutheran, Congregational, Episcopal.....	16	20	26	74	51	7	64	21	10	2.7
Bible-oriented sects.....	11	57	67	33	19	6	25	9	8	2.2
Methodist.....	13	30	37	63	41	3	53	15	11	2.2
Baptist.....	19	47	55	45	30	4	37	11	10	2.8
Jewish.....	2	23	23	77	66	7	66	8	19	2.1
Atheist, no preference.....	4	44	60	40	33	3	36	5	5	0.2
Region:										
Northeast.....	23	17	20	80	67	8	67	8	19	6.0
North Central.....	28	28	34	66	48	9	48	15	12	3.0
South.....	31	52	60	40	23	5	31	12	6	1.0
West.....	18	24	35	65	47	7	56	17	7	(^b)
Locality:										
City 100,000 or more.....	27	28	34	66	46	7	54	14	15	5.0
Suburb of city over 500,000.....	23	23	28	72	56	7	59	12	14	3.0
Small cities, rural.....	51	39	47	53	38	7	43	12	7	1.0

^a Respondents wagering more than \$200 a year on illegal gambling.

^b Less than one-half of 1 percent.

Source: Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling, *Gambling in America—Final Report of the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 59.

Table 3.72 Proportion of bet kept by the operator, estimated total amount kept by operators, and estimated total amount wagered, by type of gambling activity, United States, 1974

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.110. To estimate the total amount kept by operators and total amount wagered, average amounts per capita of adult population were estimated from each respondent's wagers for each game. These averages were multiplied by the United States adult population to provide the national estimates of the amount wagered. These data were based on betting practices in 1974.

Type of gambling activity	Proportion of bet kept by operator	Estimated total amount kept by operators ^a	Estimated amount of wagers
Legal:			
Horses at track	16.0	\$1,247,000,000	\$7,930,000,000
Off-track betting (New York)	21.0	171,000,000	967,000,000
Legal casinos	15.0	1,004,000,000	6,076,000,000
Bingo	33.0	551,000,000	1,735,000,000
Lotteries	55.0	374,000,000	639,000,000
Total legal	19.3	\$3,347,000,000	\$17,347,000,000
Illegal:			
Sports books	4.5	\$105,000,000	\$2,341,000,000
Horse books	16.6	227,000,000	1,368,000,000
Numbers	54.0	575,000,000	1,064,000,000
Sports cards	60.0	115,000,000	191,000,000
Casino games	15.0	19,000,000	110,000,000
Total illegal	20.5	\$1,039,000,000	\$5,074,000,000
Total legal and illegal	19.6	\$4,385,000,000	\$22,421,000,000

^aBased on handle [amount wagered] derived from the survey.

Source: Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling, *Gambling in America—Final Report of the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 64.

Table 3.73 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, United States, 1960-76

NOTE: These data were compiled in connection with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Local and State law enforcement agencies (police, sheriffs, and State police) report, on a monthly basis, the offenses that became known to them in the following crime categories: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, forcible rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. This count is taken from a record of all complaints of crime received by the law enforcement agency from victims, other sources, and/or discovered by officers. Whenever complaints of crime are determined through investigation to be unfounded or false, they are eliminated from the actual count (Source, pp. 2, 3).

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.

The figures in this table are subject to updating by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program and, therefore, may not be consistent with prior editions of the Uniform Crime Reports. It should also be noted that the number of agencies reporting and populations represented may vary from year to year. Tables 3.73, 3.75 and 3.76 present estimates for the United States or particular areas based on those agencies reporting. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 14.

Population ^a	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^b	Murder and nonnegligent 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	156,670	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	4,109,500	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—193,526,000	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	499,530	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	958,200
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—209,851,000	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	11,304,800	986,580	10,318,200	18,780	56,730	420,210	490,850	3,089,800	6,270,800	957,600
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants:^c										
1960	1,887.2	160.9	1,726.3	5.1	9.6	60.1	86.1	508.6	1,034.7	183.0
1961	1,906.1	158.1	1,747.9	4.8	9.4	58.3	85.7	518.9	1,045.4	183.6
1962	2,019.8	162.3	1,857.5	4.6	9.4	59.7	88.6	535.2	1,124.8	197.4
1963	2,180.3	168.2	2,012.1	4.6	9.4	61.8	92.4	576.4	1,219.1	216.6
1964	2,388.1	190.6	2,197.5	4.9	11.2	68.2	106.2	634.7	1,315.5	247.4
1965	2,449.0	200.2	2,248.8	5.1	12.1	71.7	111.3	662.7	1,329.3	256.8
1966	2,670.8	220.0	2,450.9	5.6	13.2	80.8	120.3	721.0	1,442.9	286.9
1967	2,989.7	253.2	2,736.5	6.2	14.0	102.8	130.2	826.6	1,575.8	334.1
1968	3,370.2	298.4	3,071.8	6.9	15.9	131.8	143.8	932.3	1,746.6	393.0
1969	3,680.0	328.7	3,351.3	7.3	18.5	148.4	154.5	984.1	1,930.0	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	8.3	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	2,804.8	469.4
1976	5,266.4	459.6	4,806.8	8.8	26.4	195.8	228.7	1,439.4	2,921.3	446.1

^aPopulation is U.S. Bureau of Census provisional estimates as of July 1, except for the Apr. 1, 1960 and Apr. 1, 1970 censuses.

^bViolent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

^cCrime rates calculated prior to rounding number of offenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1975*, p. 49, Table 2; *1976*, p. 37 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.74 Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population, 1976 and 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.73. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 14.

[All 1977 crime figures from reporting units are preliminary. Final figures and crime rates are not available until the publication of the *Uniform Crime Reports, 1977*.]

	Year	Total Crime Index	Murder, non- negligent man- slaughter	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Lar- ceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
Akron, Ohio	1976	21,237	22	128	686	609	5,607	12,730	1,455
	1977	17,691	26	146	613	570	4,633	10,465	1,238
Albany, N.Y.	1976	4,549	7	28	136	239	1,063	2,690	386
	1977	4,915	15	31	171	252	1,306	2,774	366
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	1976	28,426	28	186	871	1,335	7,790	16,725	1,491
	1977	23,958	30	211	754	1,398	6,568	13,833	1,164
Alexandria, Va.	1976	9,306	13	42	428	297	2,215	5,823	488
	1977	9,079	14	54	363	288	2,585	5,217	558
Allentown, Pa.	1976	6,016	1	29	169	120	1,591	3,674	432
	1977	5,311	2	13	153	110	1,398	3,256	379
Amarillo, Tex.	1976	8,794	13	48	122	402	2,085	5,640	484
	1977	8,312	20	49	138	398	2,229	5,004	474
Anaheim, Calif.	1976	16,773	10	86	502	591	5,222	9,108	1,254
	1977	16,043	6	121	596	407	5,675	8,028	1,210
Anchorage, Alas.	1976	9,517	15	62	266	315	1,560	6,185	1,114
	1977	9,864	14	81	226	227	1,937	6,263	1,116
Ann Arbor, Mich.	1976	9,609	2	37	151	223	2,111	6,598	487
	1977	8,090	1	27	149	239	1,789	5,434	451
Arlington, Tex.	1976	7,739	5	30	99	140	1,448	5,614	403
	1977	7,510	4	34	85	266	1,361	5,273	487
Arlington, Va.	1976	8,513	5	34	195	126	1,607	5,968	578
	1977	8,702	9	41	210	142	1,341	6,326	633
Atlanta, Ga.	1976	49,507	154	477	3,380	3,518	12,455	26,075	3,448
	1977	45,606	138	516	3,356	3,593	12,295	22,550	3,158
Aurora, Colo.	1976	8,445	2	40	166	338	2,303	5,162	434
	1977	8,255	6	44	169	377	2,018	5,157	484
Austin, Tex.	1976	24,098	24	181	518	479	6,386	15,260	1,250
	1977	23,536	33	187	512	528	7,243	13,796	1,237
Baltimore, Md.	1976	67,559	200	460	7,755	5,776	15,319	32,162	5,887
	1977	67,287	171	499	7,563	6,050	15,257	31,560	6,187
Baton Rouge, La.	1976	21,040	19	100	332	1,248	6,172	12,015	1,154
	1977	21,402	28	121	386	1,332	5,557	12,718	1,260
Beaumont, Tex.	1976	8,708	12	28	284	510	2,331	5,172	371
	1977	8,796	27	60	290	604	2,280	5,038	497
Berkeley, Calif.	1976	12,362	13	116	597	285	3,727	6,810	814
	1977	11,750	13	110	493	280	3,715	6,358	781
Birmingham, Ala.	1976	26,074	76	168	851	1,618	6,028	14,320	3,013
	1977	24,975	87	167	989	1,622	6,101	13,053	2,956
Boise, Idaho	1976	6,258	4	36	76	151	1,151	4,480	360
	1977	5,787	4	37	71	161	1,382	3,784	348
Boston, Mass.	1976	76,155	81	392	6,125	3,290	15,834	23,992	26,441
	1977	66,995	75	408	5,655	3,284	14,793	21,353	21,427
Bridgeport, Conn.	1976	15,035	24	24	438	313	2,931	8,432	2,873
	1977	13,502	23	47	432	166	2,775	7,268	2,791
Cambridge, Mass.	1976	8,491	4	29	419	399	2,216	2,488	2,936
	1977	7,288	3	39	286	488	1,687	2,211	2,574
Camden, N.J.	1976	9,915	20	80	799	693	3,398	3,536	1,389
	1977	9,530	22	62	913	753	3,085	3,452	1,243
Canton, Ohio	1976	6,417	8	41	311	205	1,461	3,944	447
	1977	6,239	11	60	328	188	1,582	3,525	545
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1976	10,246	4	22	163	220	2,042	7,334	461
	1977	9,400	1	14	108	243	1,741	6,799	494
Charlotte, N.C.	1976	23,655	52	84	731	1,028	7,236	13,626	898
	1977	22,996	47	119	614	1,465	7,312	12,433	1,006
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1976	11,925	29	34	284	550	2,376	7,731	921
	1977	10,416	29	52	304	809	2,301	5,997	924
Chesapeake, Va.	1976	4,425	10	42	123	240	1,303	2,522	185
	1977	4,191	14	35	82	214	1,267	2,380	199
Chicago, Ill.	1976	214,068	814	1,179	17,577	11,070	38,661	112,298	32,469
	1977	203,839	623	1,227	16,512	10,311	37,573	105,406	31,987
Cincinnati, Ohio	1976	31,346	56	263	1,525	1,617	8,543	17,492	1,850
	1977	30,013	73	291	1,625	1,451	8,386	16,265	1,922
Cleveland, Ohio	1976	53,141	236	498	5,453	2,309	13,150	18,882	12,613
	1977	54,995	249	508	6,466	2,198	15,734	16,536	13,304
Colorado Springs, Colo.	1976	15,266	11	83	327	372	4,228	9,313	932
	1977	13,883	13	112	355	376	4,014	8,195	818
Columbia, S.C.	1976	10,777	14	81	356	354	3,346	6,103	523
	1977	9,636	19	71	409	676	3,425	4,512	524
Columbus, Ga.	1976	(*)	30	18	260	(*)	2,293	4,069	680
	1977	6,239	28	39	227	269	2,290	2,776	610
Columbus, Ohio	1976	46,230	53	328	1,921	985	12,610	27,350	2,983
	1977	43,229	69	331	1,752	1,086	12,681	23,641	3,669
Corpus Christi, Tex.	1976	17,417	29	75	422	936	4,863	10,172	920
	1977	16,767	30	118	515	937	4,905	9,192	1,070

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.74 Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population, 1976 and 1977—(Continued)

	Year	Total Crime Index	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Dallas, Tex	1976	91,280	230	591	3,113	3,310	22,931	55,974	5,131
	1977	85,805	223	637	3,637	4,401	24,418	46,788	5,701
Dayton, Ohio	1976	25,384	70	140	2,024	731	7,771	13,090	1,558
	1977	24,275	69	183	2,035	868	7,600	12,092	1,428
Dearborn, Mich	1976	8,309	5	25	231	111	1,046	5,610	1,281
	1977	7,066	5	21	179	123	831	4,695	1,212
Denver, Colo	1976	52,867	86	383	2,042	1,596	17,341	26,399	5,020
	1977	53,937	73	466	2,488	2,005	17,708	25,438	5,759
Des Moines, Iowa	1976	15,669	8	43	315	415	2,033	11,961	894
	1977	15,156	27	41	339	432	2,016	11,485	816
Detroit, Mich	1976	153,588	663	1,230	21,213	6,593	44,647	51,321	27,921
	1977	123,746	478	1,277	15,832	6,482	35,742	41,959	21,976
Duluth, Minn	1976	6,094	1	22	53	69	1,443	3,843	663
	1977	5,907	5	17	78	83	1,527	3,557	640
Durham, N.C	1976	8,116	25	37	144	259	2,192	5,042	417
	1977	7,828	12	63	189	349	2,087	4,729	399
Elizabeth, N.J	1976	8,889	4	40	422	532	2,425	4,100	1,366
	1977	7,914	13	49	421	463	1,956	3,861	1,151
El Paso, Tex	1976	25,335	25	118	792	638	6,536	15,259	1,967
	1977	24,619	30	107	824	597	6,678	13,877	2,506
Erie, Pa	1976	5,635	11	40	240	151	1,580	3,214	399
	1977	5,924	5	47	228	165	1,645	3,303	531
Evansville, Ind	1976	8,829	10	31	173	608	2,016	5,549	442
	1977	8,887	9	40	252	393	2,049	5,700	444
Fall River, Mass	1976	6,842	5	8	164	153	2,377	2,767	1,368
	1977	6,673	1	12	162	170	2,141	2,918	1,269
Flint, Mich	1976	21,822	32	158	805	1,769	5,774	12,286	998
	1977	20,180	44	179	792	1,836	5,383	10,885	1,061
Fort Lauderdale, Fla	1976	16,182	28	29	433	172	4,723	9,809	988
	1977	15,408	24	49	393	232	4,620	9,249	841
Fort Wayne, Ind	1976	14,123	17	57	276	109	2,707	10,331	626
	1977	12,505	12	65	240	170	2,670	8,629	719
Fort Worth, Tex ^a	1976	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
	1977	36,743	102	208	1,132	1,119	12,448	19,068	2,666
Fremont, Calif	1976	8,378	5	26	113	206	2,453	5,120	455
	1977	8,864	7	45	103	252	2,546	5,365	546
Fresno, Calif	1976	21,526	28	55	723	461	6,068	12,269	1,922
	1977	20,727	52	71	958	592	6,210	10,853	1,991
Garden Grove, Calif	1976	9,249	5	55	268	284	3,020	5,091	526
	1977	9,050	7	56	336	304	3,175	4,561	611
Garland, Tex	1976	5,568	6	38	66	67	1,449	3,753	189
	1977	5,954	9	26	67	86	1,726	3,739	301
Gary, Ind	1976	11,222	55	135	933	582	3,854	3,715	1,948
	1977	11,590	72	197	1,000	608	4,094	3,647	1,972
Glendale, Calif	1976	6,142	1	18	154	147	1,781	3,396	645
	1977	6,932	5	21	190	203	2,020	3,822	671
Grand Rapids, Mich	1976	13,384	10	75	345	675	3,898	7,876	505
	1977	13,807	16	95	384	728	4,086	7,912	586
Greensboro, N.C	1976	11,015	14	42	234	732	2,612	6,997	384
	1977	9,841	29	38	154	730	2,265	6,220	405
Hammond, Ind	1976	7,488	6	22	340	206	1,014	4,623	1,277
	1977	6,995	10	41	350	213	1,083	3,931	1,367
Hampton, Va	1976	6,611	13	36	167	157	1,513	4,454	271
	1977	6,294	6	36	150	195	1,335	4,268	304
Hartford, Conn	1976	18,356	22	69	1,320	978	4,720	8,015	3,232
	1977	18,264	35	87	1,456	911	4,734	7,575	3,466
Hialeah, Fla	1976	6,573	11	18	163	425	1,155	4,187	614
	1977	6,372	13	17	130	422	1,274	3,921	595
Hollywood, Fla	1976	11,471	4	22	251	259	2,466	7,698	771
	1977	10,757	15	30	270	369	2,234	7,116	723
Honolulu, Ha	1976	45,766	40	164	1,112	380	13,728	26,082	4,260
	1977	46,984	46	176	1,091	357	13,291	28,286	3,747
Houston, Tex	1976	106,283	321	690	5,531	1,503	30,302	55,845	12,091
	1977	117,288	376	965	6,153	1,810	33,419	60,839	13,726
Huntington Beach, Calif	1976	9,050	5	44	119	249	2,897	5,152	584
	1977	9,438	3	51	148	259	3,188	5,034	755
Huntsville, Ala	1976	8,888	15	40	156	185	2,412	5,534	546
	1977	9,252	18	60	249	217	2,811	5,171	726
Independence, Mo	1976	5,858	2	20	66	276	1,338	3,852	304
	1977	5,610	3	7	74	208	1,353	3,589	376
Indianapolis, Ind	1976	38,971	68	347	2,366	1,363	10,357	20,457	4,013
	1977	34,284	90	346	2,139	1,220	8,665	18,051	3,773
Irving, Tex	1976	7,150	0	31	77	277	1,667	4,729	369
	1977	7,717	6	26	96	546	2,123	4,478	442
Jackson, Miss	1976	10,994	39	50	388	286	3,466	6,117	648
	1977	12,712	44	77	455	266	4,322	6,722	826
Jacksonville, Fla	1976	40,197	90	279	1,558	2,516	11,117	22,747	1,890
	1977	35,999	77	299	1,466	2,329	9,961	20,176	1,691
Jersey City, N.J	1976	17,690	29	81	1,785	663	5,066	6,862	3,204
	1977	14,969	43	77	1,414	588	4,793	5,160	2,894

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.74 Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population, 1976 and 1977—(Continued)

	Year	Total Crime Index	Murder, non- negligent man- slaughter	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Lar- ceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
Kansas City, Kans	1976	17,108	28	138	668	1,037	5,785	8,255	1,197
	1977	15,345	31	131	744	1,084	5,258	6,915	1,182
Kansas City, Mo	1976	43,381	95	350	2,410	2,723	12,625	21,816	3,362
	1977	38,960	97	325	2,326	2,868	11,248	18,950	3,146
Knoxville, Tenn	1976	12,669	25	63	486	478	3,479	6,598	1,540
	1977	10,860	15	61	380	499	3,546	5,183	1,176
Lakewood, Colo	1976	2,423	3	19	142	464	1,990	5,421	394
	1977	8,065	3	25	210	346	1,925	5,069	487
Lansing, Mich	1976	10,110	7	50	195	326	2,175	6,983	374
	1977	8,178	13	60	179	318	2,024	5,195	389
Las Vegas, Nev	1976	28,608	35	151	1,276	1,011	8,618	15,617	1,900
	1977	27,595	59	183	1,419	1,068	8,922	13,830	2,114
Lexington, Ky	1976	14,783	18	61	367	565	3,279	9,896	597
	1977	13,774	19	74	308	481	3,330	8,980	592
Lincoln, Nebr	1976	8,531	4	37	62	210	1,170	6,624	424
	1977	8,713	5	34	69	172	1,532	6,421	480
Little Rock, Ark	1976	17,402	26	130	672	891	4,094	10,764	825
	1977	15,238	27	182	792	868	4,264	8,160	945
Livonia, Mich	1976	4,945	2	12	97	149	966	3,252	467
	1977	4,507	2	16	61	142	933	2,854	499
Long Beach, Calif	1976	26,448	69	200	1,703	978	9,378	10,414	3,706
	1977	26,669	75	226	1,996	1,094	9,555	9,781	3,942
Los Angeles, Calif	1976	220,689	501	2,047	14,225	15,187	65,815	91,525	31,389
	1977	217,834	576	2,339	15,246	15,515	63,928	87,439	32,791
Louisville, Ky	1976	23,525	79	123	1,689	673	7,705	10,702	2,554
	1977	20,312	66	156	1,367	592	5,944	9,947	2,240
Lubbock, Tex	1976	12,967	23	56	224	393	3,715	7,974	582
	1977	13,339	33	78	281	582	4,412	7,269	684
Macon, Ga	1976	8,134	29	58	313	462	2,492	4,153	627
	1977	7,068	18	43	269	336	1,923	4,046	433
Madison, Wis	1976	11,251	6	40	114	32	2,292	8,287	510
	1977	12,136	4	59	122	40	2,440	8,961	510
Memphis, Tenn	1976	49,239	113	472	2,429	1,766	16,539	24,261	3,659
	1977	44,992	104	581	2,749	1,796	16,192	19,517	4,053
Mesa, Ariz	1976	8,614	5	15	89	202	2,321	5,677	305
	1977	8,923	4	34	83	264	2,366	5,733	439
Miami, Fla	1976	36,336	84	145	2,313	2,630	10,823	18,388	1,953
	1977	34,099	84	178	2,447	2,637	9,989	16,486	2,278
Milwaukee, Wis	1976	37,006	57	168	1,621	846	7,142	23,052	4,120
	1977	34,547	54	213	1,389	879	7,077	21,365	3,570
Minneapolis, Minn	1976	32,893	27	300	1,407	1,220	9,000	17,108	3,831
	1977	32,298	38	324	1,652	1,116	9,743	15,738	3,687
Mobile, Ala	1976	17,502	41	97	569	816	6,249	8,862	868
	1977	14,272	50	123	631	975	4,570	7,077	846
Montgomery, Ala	1976	11,690	40	55	307	101	3,000	7,571	616
	1977	12,339	39	82	308	150	3,435	7,612	713
Nashville, Tenn	1976	29,746	74	129	1,722	906	8,892	15,807	2,216
	1977	26,696	82	187	1,688	1,000	8,729	12,151	2,259
Newark, N.J	1976	34,283	99	323	3,834	2,309	10,248	11,542	5,928
	1977	30,313	92	324	3,203	2,556	8,775	10,368	4,995
New Bedford, Mass	1976	5,195	2	13	120	224	1,581	2,314	941
	1977	3,621	2	21	107	167	997	1,665	662
New Haven, Conn	1976	15,219	9	53	521	188	5,139	7,162	2,147
	1977	16,131	11	78	619	220	5,065	7,715	2,423
New Orleans, La	1976	37,681	170	264	2,600	1,776	8,400	19,440	5,031
	1977	39,897	173	360	3,279	2,135	8,692	19,754	5,504
Newport News, Va	1976	7,962	21	42	328	413	1,805	4,820	533
	1977	7,420	17	51	255	328	1,820	4,459	490
New York, N.Y	1976	658,147	1,622	3,400	86,183	42,948	195,243	232,069	96,682
	1977	610,081	1,557	3,899	74,404	42,056	178,907	214,838	94,420
Norfolk, Va	1976	21,152	46	130	977	1,353	4,965	12,459	1,222
	1977	19,443	47	151	632	1,218	4,275	12,079	1,041
Oakland, Calif	1976	41,215	98	309	2,894	2,213	13,200	18,911	3,590
	1977	39,712	93	366	3,037	2,267	12,750	17,498	3,701
Oklahoma City, Okla	1976	32,956	36	228	770	1,326	9,636	17,928	3,032
	1977	27,970	67	251	775	1,602	8,914	13,075	3,286
Omaha, Nebr	1976	22,412	19	193	788	1,008	4,323	13,983	2,098
	1977	22,020	31	172	809	906	4,930	12,895	2,277
Orlando, Fla	1976	11,517	17	98	327	676	2,771	7,166	462
	1977	11,090	15	85	274	769	2,957	6,451	539
Parma, Ohio	1976	2,754	2	5	53	110	652	1,637	295
	1977	3,005	0	5	50	113	747	1,717	373
Pasadena, Calif	1976	11,315	9	115	550	561	3,461	5,595	1,024
	1977	11,248	21	86	675	552	3,596	5,251	1,067
Pasadena, Tex	1976	7,287	7	47	110	151	1,874	4,332	766
	1977	6,738	5	37	143	161	2,093	3,409	890
Paterson, N.J	1976	11,783	16	33	802	966	3,738	4,365	1,863
	1977	11,229	17	40	680	1,137	3,416	3,990	1,949

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.74 Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population, 1976 and 1977—(Continued)

	Year	Total Crime Index	Murder, non- negligent man- slaughter	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Lar- ceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
Peoria, Ill	1976	10,717	7	68	375	935	2,727	6,106	499
	1977	10,165	11	61	275	1,037	2,744	5,588	449
Philadelphia, Pa	1976	77,011	338	764	7,786	4,225	20,048	30,242	13,608
	1977	71,826	323	771	6,999	3,953	19,108	28,301	12,371
Phoenix, Ariz	1976	71,957	53	240	1,485	2,078	21,501	42,566	4,034
	1977	68,324	70	316	1,594	2,315	20,714	39,156	4,159
Pittsburgh, Pa	1976	31,984	62	287	2,419	1,853	8,710	12,256	6,397
	1977	26,776	52	252	2,539	1,729	7,213	9,781	5,210
Portland, Ore	1976	40,909	39	322	1,913	2,030	12,004	21,721	2,880
	1977	36,821	41	337	1,703	1,892	11,150	19,047	2,651
Portsmouth, Va	1976	7,329	21	70	477	600	1,757	3,896	508
	1977	6,063	13	70	297	497	1,433	3,359	394
Providence, R.I	1976	13,642	14	28	478	373	3,535	5,440	3,774
	1977	12,529	18	29	450	410	3,515	5,131	2,976
Pueblo, Colo	1976	6,371	7	32	88	394	1,449	4,030	371
	1977	6,939	1	41	106	527	1,611	4,198	455
Raleigh, N.C	1976	8,206	11	30	138	353	1,885	5,348	441
	1977	8,336	10	39	120	402	2,005	5,258	502
Richmond, Va	1976	18,213	50	123	873	841	4,583	10,469	1,274
	1977	18,014	64	141	861	981	4,719	10,178	1,070
Riverside, Calif	1976	13,900	12	60	381	828	4,432	7,476	711
	1977	13,537	11	75	391	794	4,515	6,895	856
Roanoke, Va	1976	8,093	22	20	187	181	1,845	5,533	305
	1977	8,546	15	26	181	334	1,958	5,624	408
Rochester, N.Y.	1976	26,056	30	76	1,196	328	7,616	14,900	1,910
	1977	26,512	49	88	1,099	825	8,338	14,225	1,888
Rockford, Ill	1976	10,447	12	42	292	442	3,158	6,099	402
	1977	8,862	2	34	267	435	2,283	5,473	368
Sacramento, Calif	1976	28,523	52	192	1,187	1,368	9,091	14,070	2,563
	1977	26,998	41	205	1,276	1,393	8,348	13,077	2,658
St. Louis, Mo	1976	62,747	182	489	5,303	3,600	17,005	28,969	7,199
	1977	55,450	195	473	4,943	4,115	15,215	23,790	6,719
St. Paul, Minn	1976	24,258	13	96	991	931	8,479	11,067	2,681
	1977	21,401	15	118	886	872	7,608	9,779	2,123
St. Petersburg, Fla	1976	16,873	18	106	556	1,265	5,038	9,464	426
	1977	15,387	20	93	501	1,157	4,173	9,055	388
Salt Lake City, Utah	1976	18,444	11	102	482	364	4,792	11,452	1,241
	1977	17,622	12	112	479	461	5,150	10,016	1,392
San Antonio, Tex	1976	61,544	119	263	1,262	1,641	20,778	33,769	3,712
	1977	55,215	146	273	1,460	1,876	19,097	28,415	3,948
San Bernardino, Calif	1976	12,330	17	65	498	386	3,162	7,266	936
	1977	13,690	29	71	593	666	3,863	7,412	1,056
San Diego, Calif	1976	62,580	59	233	2,271	1,555	15,848	36,397	6,217
	1977	65,436	50	298	2,481	1,585	18,809	35,888	6,325
San Francisco, Calif	1976	77,284	131	619	6,628	3,379	21,992	34,349	10,186
	1977	71,433	141	595	5,423	3,208	19,258	32,177	10,631
San Jose, Calif	1976	41,510	37	296	967	1,223	13,096	22,063	3,828
	1977	39,208	41	322	1,031	1,276	12,027	21,064	3,447
Santa Ana, Calif	1976	14,247	17	37	444	505	3,967	7,944	1,333
	1977	14,605	18	51	481	460	4,645	7,822	1,128
Savannah, Ga	1976	10,173	25	43	374	770	3,123	5,432	406
	1977	9,036	22	66	330	732	2,634	4,839	413
Scranton, Pa	1976	3,474	5	18	85	131	994	1,883	358
	1977	3,234	4	15	87	96	957	1,680	395
Seattle, Wash	1976	40,009	42	322	2,163	1,601	11,835	21,186	2,860
	1977	38,378	35	370	1,764	1,987	10,712	20,396	3,114
Shreveport, La	1976	11,487	25	33	229	448	2,487	7,796	469
	1977	12,539	35	42	208	535	3,232	7,895	592
South Bend, Ind	1976	10,143	14	58	354	140	3,143	6,015	419
	1977	8,621	8	40	274	92	2,768	5,063	376
Spokane, Wash	1976	12,613	9	78	209	426	3,333	7,760	798
	1977	11,613	9	66	255	416	2,728	7,510	629
Springfield, Mass	1976	15,046	9	63	347	971	5,806	5,703	2,147
	1977	12,265	13	81	255	1,139	3,845	5,030	1,902
Springfield, Mo	1976	10,254	6	15	111	251	2,746	6,815	310
	1977	10,978	7	28	147	234	3,281	6,817	464
Stamford, Conn	1976	4,931	3	8	174	58	1,861	2,195	632
	1977	4,601	5	15	150	49	1,958	1,784	640
Stockton, Calif	1976	12,487	21	37	516	341	3,307	7,153	1,112
	1977	12,911	27	47	491	443	3,560	6,908	1,435
Sunnyvale, Calif	1976	5,511	3	18	103	100	1,216	3,675	396
	1977	4,974	3	19	130	87	1,274	3,045	416
Syracuse, N.Y.	1976	13,801	5	51	514	293	4,169	7,967	802
	1977	13,284	11	50	465	280	4,391	7,241	846
Tacoma, Wash	1976	11,812	8	87	404	409	3,708	6,533	663
	1977	12,631	15	127	364	505	4,095	6,836	689
Tampa, Fla	1976	27,746	42	162	1,025	1,706	7,886	15,690	1,235
	1977	25,606	31	195	1,062	1,906	7,061	14,204	1,147

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.76 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1976

NOTE: See NOTES, Table 3.73 and 3.75. For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 14.

State	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											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,264,139										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	113,851	10,263	103,588	358	636	3,011	6,258	34,507	60,649	8,432
Estimated totals	100.0%	114,174	10,290	103,884	358	638	3,018	6,276	34,604	60,826	8,454
Other cities	679,356										
Area actually reporting	98.4%	17,680	2,160	15,520	67	78	301	1,714	5,313	9,394	813
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,971	2,195	15,776	68	79	306	1,742	5,401	9,549	826
Rural	721,505										
Area actually reporting	98.8%	7,343	1,743	5,600	126	76	194	1,347	2,841	2,429	330
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,428	1,763	5,665	127	77	196	1,363	2,874	2,457	334
State total	3,665,000	139,573	14,248	125,325	553	794	3,520	9,381	42,879	72,832	9,614
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,808.3	388.8	3,419.5	15.1	21.7	96.0	256.0	1,170.0	1,987.2	262.3
ALASKA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	None										
Other cities	219,660										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,936	1,362	15,574	23	107	381	851	2,795	10,576	2,203
Rural	162,340										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,827	701	6,126	20	72	96	513	1,858	3,393	875
State total	382,000	23,763	2,063	21,700	43	179	477	1,364	4,653	13,969	3,078
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,220.7	540.1	5,680.6	11.3	46.0	124.9	357.1	1,218.1	3,656.8	805.8
ARIZONA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,693,427										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	152,351	7,793	144,558	133	534	2,637	4,489	46,696	89,765	8,096
Other cities	235,533										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	16,392	1,223	15,169	22	60	204	937	3,964	10,354	851
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,419	1,225	15,194	22	60	204	939	3,971	10,371	852
Rural	341,040										
Area actually reporting	95.8%	9,822	1,262	8,560	21	77	103	1,061	2,927	5,032	601
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,251	1,317	8,934	22	80	108	1,107	3,055	5,252	627
State total	2,270,000	179,021	10,335	168,686	177	674	2,949	6,535	53,722	105,389	9,575
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,886.4	455.3	7,431.1	7.8	29.7	129.9	287.9	2,366.6	4,642.7	421.8
ARKANSAS											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	816,900										
Area actually reporting	97.8%	44,315	3,543	40,772	86	295	1,203	1,959	11,449	27,167	2,156
Estimated totals	100.0%	44,791	3,578	41,213	88	300	1,214	1,976	11,646	27,381	2,186
Other cities	512,952										
Area actually reporting	92.4%	16,559	1,744	14,815	45	97	254	1,348	4,426	9,805	584
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,914	1,887	15,027	49	105	275	1,458	4,788	10,607	632
Rural	779,148										
Area actually reporting	73.6%	6,725	695	6,030	56	77	95	467	2,455	3,300	275
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,142	945	8,197	76	105	129	635	3,337	4,486	374
State total	2,109,000	71,847	6,410	65,437	213	510	1,618	4,069	19,771	42,474	3,192
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,406.7	303.9	3,102.8	10.1	24.2	76.7	192.9	937.5	2,013.9	151.4
CALIFORNIA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	19,960,600										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	1,463,795	137,507	1,326,288	2,096	9,212	58,049	68,150	440,515	751,948	133,825
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,464,269	137,543	1,326,726	2,096	9,214	58,064	68,169	440,651	752,214	133,861

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.76 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1976—(Continued)

State	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
CALIFORNIA—Continued											
Other cities	621,910										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	51,300	3,251	48,049	41	152	791	2,267	12,730	32,594	2,725
Estimated totals	100.0%	51,401	3,257	48,144	41	152	793	2,271	12,755	32,659	2,730
Rural	937,490										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	41,087	3,241	37,846	83	248	461	2,449	14,574	21,213	2,059
State total	21,520,000	1,556,757	144,041	1,412,716	2,220	9,614	59,318	72,889	467,980	806,086	138,650
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,234.0	669.3	6,564.7	10.3	44.7	275.6	338.7	2,174.6	3,745.8	644.3
COLORADO											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,104,465										
Area actually reporting	95.4%	146,720	9,329	137,391	138	761	3,429	5,001	41,610	85,631	10,150
Estimated totals	100.0%	151,350	9,645	141,705	143	790	3,492	5,220	43,367	87,908	10,430
Other cities	212,489										
Area actually reporting	84.7%	12,778	500	12,278	14	34	75	377	2,364	9,407	507
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,090	591	14,499	17	40	89	445	2,792	11,108	599
Rural	266,046										
Area actually reporting	82.9%	7,248	442	6,806	13	36	22	371	1,988	4,496	322
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,749	534	8,215	16	43	27	448	2,399	5,427	389
State total	2,583,000	175,189	10,770	164,419	176	873	3,608	6,113	48,558	104,443	11,418
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,782.4	417.0	6,365.4	6.8	33.8	139.7	236.7	1,879.9	4,043.5	442.0
CONNECTICUT											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,754,957										
Area actually reporting	90.8%	135,065	7,371	127,694	88	377	3,587	3,319	36,999	74,837	15,858
Estimated totals	100.0%	145,284	7,675	137,609	91	394	3,693	3,497	39,770	81,133	16,706
Other cities	150,168										
Area actually reporting	92.7%	5,943	496	5,447	3	7	56	430	1,623	3,411	413
Estimated totals	100.0%	6,408	535	5,873	3	8	60	464	1,750	3,678	445
Rural	211,875										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,301	306	3,995	3	46	78	179	1,615	2,021	359
State total	3,117,000	155,993	8,516	147,477	97	448	3,831	4,140	43,135	86,832	17,510
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,004.6	273.2	4,731.4	3.1	14.4	122.9	132.8	1,383.9	2,785.8	561.8
DELAWARE											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	400,929										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	28,068	1,257	26,811	22	71	644	520	6,750	17,563	2,498
Other cities	77,435										
Area actually reporting	99.3%	3,997	251	3,746	3	6	67	175	681	2,935	130
Estimated totals	100.0%	4,024	252	3,772	3	6	67	176	686	2,955	131
Rural	103,636										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,367	363	4,004	11	26	38	288	1,542	2,272	190
State total	582,000	36,459	1,872	34,587	36	103	749	984	8,978	22,790	2,819
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,264.4	321.6	5,942.8	6.2	17.7	128.7	169.1	1,542.6	3,915.8	484.4
FLORIDA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,046,087										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	525,870	48,961	476,909	730	2,731	14,638	30,862	143,794	307,159	25,956
Estimated totals	100.0%	526,034	48,972	477,062	730	2,731	14,642	30,869	143,834	307,265	25,963
Other cities	492,078										
Area actually reporting	98.7%	30,292	2,650	27,642	67	124	612	1,847	9,026	17,515	1,101
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,687	2,685	28,002	68	126	620	1,871	9,144	17,743	1,115
Rural	882,835										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	34,159	2,940	31,219	105	198	433	2,204	11,631	18,061	1,527

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.76 *Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1976—(Continued)*

State	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
FLORIDA—Continued											
State total	8,421,000	590,880	54,597	536,283	903	3,055	15,695	34,944	164,609	343,069	28,605
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,016.7	548.3	6,368.4	10.7	36.3	186.4	415.0	1,954.7	4,074.0	339.7
GEORGIA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,864,371										
Area actually reporting	89.9%	152,425	14,769	144,656	389	964	5,795	7,621	46,303	87,368	10,985
Estimated totals	100.0%	173,144	15,450	157,694	410	1,024	6,012	8,004	50,667	95,054	11,973
Other cities	726,063										
Area actually reporting	58.7%	19,897	1,605	18,292	59	45	402	1,099	4,800	12,464	1,028
Estimated totals	100.0%	33,910	2,735	31,175	100	77	685	1,873	8,181	21,242	1,752
Rural	1,379,566										
Area actually reporting	37.9%	12,136	1,080	11,056	69	53	144	814	4,985	5,250	821
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,978	2,845	29,133	182	139	379	2,145	13,136	13,834	2,163
State total	4,970,000	239,032	21,030	218,002	692	1,240	7,076	12,022	71,984	130,130	15,888
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,809.5	423.1	4,386.4	13.9	24.9	142.4	241.9	1,448.4	2,618.3	319.7
HAWAII											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	718,424										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	45,766	1,696	44,070	40	164	1,112	380	13,728	26,082	4,260
Other cities	29,443										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,181	72	2,109	0	4	23	45	518	1,493	98
Rural	139,133										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	8,129	266	7,863	15	41	45	165	2,444	4,969	450
State total	887,000	56,076	2,034	54,042	55	209	1,180	590	16,690	32,544	4,808
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,322.0	229.3	6,092.7	6.2	23.6	133.0	66.5	1,881.6	3,669.0	542.1
IDAHO											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	141,668										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	8,380	461	7,919	10	54	102	285	1,872	5,561	486
Other cities	354,269										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	19,371	964	18,407	16	65	186	697	4,066	13,350	991
Rural	335,063										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,737	459	7,278	18	36	44	361	2,677	4,165	436
State total	831,000	35,488	1,884	33,604	44	155	332	1,353	8,615	23,076	1,913
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,270.5	226.7	4,043.8	5.3	18.7	40.0	162.8	1,036.7	2,776.9	230.2
ILLINOIS											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	9,150,196										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	514,511	49,655	464,856	1,106	2,258	24,056	22,235	110,431	299,993	54,432
Estimated totals	100.0%	515,164	49,691	465,473	1,106	2,259	24,070	22,256	110,573	300,415	54,485
Other cities	1,086,715										
Area actually reporting	97.8%	36,905	2,087	34,818	31	90	469	1,497	7,425	25,769	1,624
Estimated totals	100.0%	37,725	2,133	35,592	32	92	479	1,530	7,590	26,342	1,660
Rural	992,089										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	14,740	814	13,926	23	58	95	638	4,197	9,189	540
State total	11,229,000	567,629	52,638	514,991	1,161	2,409	24,644	24,424	122,360	335,946	56,685
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,055.0	468.8	4,586.3	10.3	21.5	219.5	217.5	1,089.7	2,991.8	504.8
INDIANA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,488,273										
Area actually reporting	91.0%	181,580	13,003	168,577	261	965	5,957	5,820	46,683	105,894	16,900
Estimated totals	100.0%	194,186	13,668	180,518	273	1,011	6,166	6,218	50,253	113,224	17,041

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.76 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1976—(Continued)

State	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
INDIANA—Continued											
Other cities	715,574										
Area actually reporting	86.4%	28,257	1,479	26,778	22	90	362	1,005	5,222	20,347	1,209
Estimated totals	100.0%	32,710	1,712	30,998	26	104	419	1,163	6,045	23,553	1,400
Rural	1,098,153										
Area actually reporting	75.8%	15,825	1,017	14,808	59	86	106	686	6,178	7,641	989
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,880	1,341	19,539	78	113	245	905	8,152	10,082	1,305
State total	5,302,000	247,776	16,721	231,055	377	1,228	6,830	8,286	64,450	146,859	19,746
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,673.3	315.4	4,357.9	7.1	23.2	128.8	156.3	1,215.6	2,769.9	372.4
IOWA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,070,830										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	66,312	2,689	63,623	36	201	955	1,497	12,183	47,909	3,531
Other cities	777,916										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	34,283	696	33,587	13	57	179	447	6,035	25,835	1,717
Estimated totals	100.0%	34,397	698	33,699	13	57	180	448	6,055	25,921	1,723
Rural	1,021,254										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,567	426	15,141	18	49	45	314	5,499	8,958	684
State total	2,870,000	116,276	3,813	112,463	67	307	1,180	2,259	23,737	82,788	5,938
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,051.4	132.9	3,918.6	2.3	10.7	41.1	78.7	827.1	2,884.6	206.9
KANSAS											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,007,361										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	65,969	4,684	61,285	70	346	1,565	2,703	18,867	38,728	3,690
Other cities	712,648										
Area actually reporting	96.8%	32,690	1,317	31,373	13	111	337	856	7,509	22,670	1,194
Estimated totals	100.0%	33,782	1,361	32,421	13	115	348	885	7,760	23,427	1,234
Rural	589,991										
Area actually reporting	94.3%	10,028	456	9,572	20	42	66	328	3,765	5,391	416
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,631	484	10,147	21	45	70	348	3,991	5,715	441
State total	2,310,000	110,382	6,529	103,853	104	506	1,983	3,936	30,618	67,870	5,365
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,778.4	282.6	4,495.8	4.5	21.9	85.8	170.4	1,325.5	2,938.1	232.3
KENTUCKY											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,582,420										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	81,489	6,057	75,432	179	412	2,899	2,567	22,213	46,990	6,229
Estimated totals	100.0%	81,494	6,057	75,437	179	412	2,899	2,567	22,214	46,994	6,229
Other cities	635,732										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	15,689	1,012	14,677	31	52	236	693	3,594	10,251	832
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,709	1,013	14,696	31	52	236	694	3,599	10,264	833
Rural	1,209,848										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,813	1,917	13,896	152	147	247	1,371	6,073	6,425	1,398
State total	3,428,000	113,016	8,987	104,029	362	611	3,382	4,632	31,886	63,683	8,460
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,256.8	262.2	3,034.7	10.6	17.8	98.7	135.1	930.2	1,857.7	246.8
LOUISIANA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,423,190										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	137,296	14,012	123,284	353	811	4,365	8,483	35,267	77,484	10,533
Estimated totals	100.0%	137,700	14,045	123,655	353	812	4,371	8,509	35,367	77,736	10,552
Other cities	517,802										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	14,937	1,678	13,259	54	66	200	1,358	4,085	8,725	449
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,028	1,687	13,341	54	66	201	1,366	4,110	8,779	452
Rural	900,008										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	14,631	2,404	12,227	98	148	202	1,956	4,289	7,401	537

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.76 *Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1976—(Continued)*

State	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
LOUISIANA—Continued											
Estimated totals	100.0%	14,780	2,429	12,351	99	150	204	1,976	4,333	7,476	542
State total	3,841,000	167,508	18,161	149,347	506	1,028	4,776	11,851	43,810	93,991	11,546
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,361.1	472.8	3,888.2	13.2	26.8	124.3	308.5	1,140.6	2,447.0	300.6
MAINE											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	300,145										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,770	1,072	15,698	10	30	202	830	4,996	9,771	931
Other cities	449,094										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	19,225	860	18,365	6	38	161	655	4,934	12,417	1,014
Rural	320,761										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,708	422	7,286	13	38	43	328	4,121	2,823	342
State total	1,070,000	43,703	2,354	41,349	29	106	406	1,813	14,051	25,011	2,287
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,084.4	220.0	3,864.4	2.7	9.9	37.9	169.4	1,313.2	2,337.5	213.7
MARYLAND											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,533,078										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	212,579	24,383	188,196	314	1,223	11,928	10,818	49,842	121,288	17,066
Other cities	200,009										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,539	787	10,752	7	33	186	561	2,836	7,579	337
Rural	410,913										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,614	1,079	9,535	31	71	133	844	3,678	5,488	369
State total	4,144,000	234,732	26,249	208,483	352	1,327	12,247	12,323	56,356	134,355	17,772
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,664.4	633.4	5,031.0	8.5	32.0	295.5	297.4	1,359.9	3,242.2	428.9
MASSACHUSETTS											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,610,220										
Area actually reporting	85.0%	286,150	20,850	265,300	175	919	9,804	9,952	80,282	117,081	67,937
Estimated totals	100.0%	324,565	22,592	301,973	187	1,001	10,366	11,038	91,444	135,090	75,439
Other cities	153,915										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	13,276	575	12,701	7	23	96	449	4,953	6,964	784
Rural	44,865										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	295	23	272	0	4	4	15	157	81	34
State total	5,809,000	338,136	23,190	314,946	194	1,028	10,466	11,502	96,554	142,135	76,257
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,820.9	399.2	5,421.7	3.3	17.7	180.2	198.0	1,662.1	2,446.8	1,312.7
MICHIGAN											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,450,078										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	518,318	55,775	462,543	956	2,980	29,744	22,095	129,259	280,045	53,239
Estimated totals	100.0%	519,006	55,817	463,189	956	2,981	29,761	22,119	129,401	280,489	53,299
Other cities	726,389										
Area actually reporting	97.4%	34,764	1,462	33,302	23	112	300	1,027	6,854	25,191	1,257
Estimated totals	100.0%	35,679	1,501	34,178	24	115	308	1,054	7,034	25,854	1,290
Rural	527,533										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	35,094	1,496	33,598	34	191	215	1,056	15,466	16,900	1,232
State total	9,104,000	589,779	58,814	530,965	1,014	3,287	30,284	24,229	151,901	323,243	55,821
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,478.2	646.0	5,832.2	11.1	36.1	332.6	266.1	1,668.5	3,550.6	613.1
MINNESOTA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,545,469										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	136,021	6,711	129,310	65	635	3,048	2,963	35,147	82,384	11,779
Estimated totals	100.0%	136,430	6,720	129,710	65	636	3,052	2,967	35,234	82,671	11,805
Other cities	528,491										

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.76 *Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1976—(Continued)*

State	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
MINNESOTA—Continued											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	19,691	388	19,303	4	44	106	234	3,328	14,878	1,097
Rural	891,040										
Area actually reporting	98.0%	15,249	377	14,872	23	45	31	278	5,794	8,235	843
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,606	384	15,222	23	46	31	284	5,931	8,429	862
State total	3,965,000	171,727	7,492	164,235	92	726	3,189	3,485	44,493	105,978	13,764
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,331.1	189.0	4,142.1	2.3	18.3	80.4	87.9	1,122.1	2,672.8	347.1
MISSISSIPPI											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	614,418										
Area actually reporting	95.4%	26,210	2,569	23,641	89	129	689	1,662	9,233	12,908	1,500
Estimated totals	100.0%	27,385	2,677	24,708	92	133	705	1,747	9,716	13,425	1,567
Other cities	646,101										
Area actually reporting	88.7%	20,393	2,072	18,321	61	78	395	1,538	5,590	12,001	730
Estimated totals	100.0%	22,993	2,336	20,657	69	88	445	1,734	6,303	13,531	823
Rural	1,093,481										
Area actually reporting	66.3%	5,119	1,286	3,833	88	108	238	852	2,040	1,471	322
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,726	1,941	5,785	133	163	359	1,286	3,079	2,220	486
State total	2,354,000	58,104	6,954	51,150	294	384	1,509	4,767	19,098	29,176	2,876
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,468.3	295.4	2,172.9	12.5	16.3	64.1	202.5	811.3	1,239.4	122.2
MISSOURI											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,056,470										
Area actually reporting	98.7%	193,328	19,103	174,225	329	1,115	9,176	8,483	50,944	107,010	16,271
Estimated totals	100.0%	204,724	19,639	185,085	343	1,178	9,283	8,835	55,541	112,562	16,982
Other cities	543,387										
Area actually reporting	85.0%	18,688	778	17,910	13	37	222	506	4,435	12,753	722
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,982	915	21,067	15	44	261	595	5,217	15,001	849
Rural	1,178,143										
Area actually reporting	57.7%	7,977	529	7,448	49	43	119	318	3,628	3,451	369
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,821	916	12,905	85	74	206	551	6,286	5,979	640
State total	4,778,000	240,527	21,470	219,057	443	1,296	9,750	9,981	67,044	133,542	18,471
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,034.1	449.4	4,584.7	9.3	27.1	204.1	208.9	1,403.2	2,794.9	386.6
MONTANA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	178,365										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,992	436	11,556	12	46	130	243	2,316	8,441	799
Other cities	228,656										
Area actually reporting	77.6%	9,606	313	9,293	5	12	64	232	1,455	7,130	708
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,381	403	11,978	6	15	83	299	1,875	9,190	913
Rural	345,979										
Area actually reporting	90.6%	6,994	470	6,524	18	37	50	365	1,941	4,034	549
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,719	519	7,200	20	41	55	403	2,142	4,452	606
State total	753,000	32,092	1,358	30,734	38	102	268	950	6,333	22,083	2,318
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,261.9	180.3	4,081.5	5.0	13.5	35.6	126.2	841.0	2,932.7	307.8
NEBRASKA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	696,065										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	37,060	2,645	34,435	28	268	906	1,443	6,825	24,734	2,876
Estimated totals	100.0%	37,149	2,648	34,501	28	268	907	1,445	6,835	24,786	2,880
Other cities	444,152										
Area actually reporting	98.2%	12,752	370	12,382	10	27	53	280	2,237	9,626	519
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,981	376	12,605	10	27	54	285	2,277	9,800	528

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.76 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1976—(Continued)

State	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
NEBRASKA—Continued											
Rural	412,783										
Area actually reporting	95.5%	4,953	234	4,719	7	22	17	188	1,446	3,064	209
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,187	245	4,942	7	23	18	197	1,514	3,209	219
State total	1,553,000	55,317	3,269	52,048	45	318	979	1,927	10,626	37,795	3,627
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,561.9	210.5	3,351.4	2.9	20.5	63.0	124.1	684.2	2,433.7	233.5
NEVADA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	485,534										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	45,329	3,781	41,548	62	249	1,707	1,763	13,280	25,482	2,786
Other cities	29,986										
Area actually reporting	96.5%	1,619	122	1,497	5	5	15	97	308	1,119	70
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,679	127	1,552	5	5	16	101	319	1,160	73
Rural	94,480										
Area actually reporting	95.7%	3,503	295	3,208	3	33	73	186	952	2,043	213
Estimated totals	100.0%	3,659	307	3,352	3	34	76	194	995	2,134	223
State total	610,000	50,667	4,215	46,452	70	288	1,799	2,058	14,594	28,776	3,082
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	8,306.1	691.0	7,615.1	11.5	47.2	294.9	337.4	2,392.5	4,717.4	505.2
NEW HAMPSHIRE											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	254,066										
Area actually reporting	90.4%	8,130	171	7,959	3	26	57	85	2,167	5,099	693
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,861	203	8,658	3	26	64	110	2,342	5,577	739
Other cities	388,104										
Area actually reporting	77.9%	15,117	324	14,793	11	29	97	187	3,624	10,171	998
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,417	416	19,001	14	37	125	240	4,655	13,064	1,282
Rural	179,830										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,407	90	1,317	10	17	15	48	709	555	53
State total	822,000	29,685	709	28,976	27	80	204	398	7,706	19,196	2,074
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,611.3	86.3	3,525.1	3.3	9.7	24.8	48.4	937.5	2,335.3	252.3
NEW JERSEY											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	6,855,459										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	369,223	28,288	340,935	373	1,384	14,475	12,056	102,153	202,581	36,201
Other cities	436,076										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	25,527	752	24,775	6	70	214	462	7,384	16,199	1,192
Rural	44,465										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,432	67	1,365	1	7	6	53	809	487	69
State total	7,336,000	396,182	29,107	367,075	380	1,461	14,695	12,571	110,346	219,267	37,462
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,400.5	396.8	5,003.7	5.2	19.9	200.3	171.4	1,504.2	2,988.9	510.7
NEW MEXICO											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	391,447										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	33,465	2,901	30,564	41	257	947	1,656	9,513	19,287	1,764
Estimated totals	100.0%	33,530	2,904	30,626	41	257	947	1,659	9,525	19,335	1,766
Other cities	530,565										
Area actually reporting	98.4%	32,670	2,759	29,911	42	129	405	2,183	7,951	20,339	1,621
Estimated totals	100.0%	33,139	2,803	30,386	43	131	411	2,218	8,077	20,662	1,647
Rural	245,988										
Area actually reporting	98.4%	5,778	756	5,022	29	90	97	540	1,983	2,610	429
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,872	768	5,104	29	91	99	549	2,015	2,653	436
State total	1,168,000	72,591	6,475	66,116	113	479	1,457	4,426	19,617	42,650	3,849
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,215.0	554.4	5,660.6	9.7	41.0	124.7	378.9	1,679.5	3,651.5	329.5

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.76 *Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1976—(Continued)*

State	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 YORK											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	16,057,947										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	1,054,477	153,032	901,445	1,912	4,430	95,059	51,631	295,951	475,717	129,777
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,054,664	153,039	901,625	1,912	4,430	95,062	51,635	295,994	475,840	129,791
Other cities	1,184,307										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	38,363	2,243	36,120	19	100	440	1,684	8,961	25,111	2,048
Estimated totals	100.0%	38,440	2,247	36,193	19	100	441	1,687	8,979	25,162	2,052
Rural	841,746										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	32,635	1,702	30,933	38	133	215	1,316	13,946	15,326	1,661
State total	18,084,000	1,125,739	156,988	968,751	1,969	4,663	95,718	54,638	318,919	516,328	133,504
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,225.1	868.1	5,357.0	10.9	25.8	529.3	302.1	1,763.5	2,855.2	738.2
NORTH CAROLINA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,498,285										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	129,665	11,665	118,000	291	536	2,846	7,992	38,659	73,129	6,212
Estimated totals	100.0%	130,769	11,776	118,993	293	540	2,864	8,079	39,002	73,725	6,266
Other cities	1,026,957										
Area actually reporting	97.0%	45,334	5,026	40,308	104	121	592	4,209	10,965	27,484	1,859
Estimated totals	100.0%	46,721	5,180	41,541	107	125	610	4,338	11,300	28,325	1,916
Rural	1,943,758										
Area actually reporting	97.8%	33,993	4,990	29,003	204	169	376	4,241	13,673	13,797	1,533
Estimated totals	100.0%	34,774	5,105	29,669	209	173	385	4,338	13,987	14,114	1,568
State total	5,469,000	212,264	22,061	190,203	609	838	3,859	16,755	64,289	116,164	9,750
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,881.2	403.4	3,477.8	11.1	15.3	70.6	306.4	1,175.5	2,124.0	178.3
NORTH DAKOTA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	81,123										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,590	106	3,484	1	6	23	76	668	2,576	240
Other cities	216,057										
Area actually reporting	97.5%	9,340	199	9,141	2	16	57	124	1,191	7,437	513
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,577	203	9,374	2	16	58	127	1,221	7,627	526
Rural	345,820										
Area actually reporting	92.6%	2,779	142	2,637	6	13	21	102	1,100	1,297	240
Estimated totals	100.0%	3,000	153	2,847	6	14	23	110	1,188	1,400	259
State total	643,000	16,167	462	15,705	9	36	104	313	3,077	11,603	1,025
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,514.3	71.9	2,442.5	1.4	5.6	16.2	48.7	478.5	1,804.5	159.4
OHIO											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	8,532,233										
Area actually reporting	94.2%	445,952	37,235	408,717	709	2,486	18,537	15,503	108,559	263,286	36,872
Estimated totals	100.0%	465,413	38,411	427,002	723	2,557	18,895	16,236	112,817	276,066	38,119
Other cities	958,445										
Area actually reporting	86.8%	35,336	1,615	33,721	29	80	456	1,050	7,129	25,291	1,301
Estimated totals	100.0%	40,716	1,860	38,856	33	92	525	1,210	8,215	29,142	1,499
Rural	1,199,322										
Area actually reporting	87.5%	19,980	1,122	18,858	32	96	197	797	6,638	11,517	703
Estimated totals	100.0%	22,833	1,282	21,551	36	110	225	911	7,586	13,162	803
State total	10,690,000	528,962	41,553	487,409	792	2,759	19,645	18,357	128,618	318,370	40,421
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,948.2	388.7	4,559.5	7.4	25.8	183.8	171.7	1,203.2	2,978.2	378.1
OKLAHOMA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,537,466										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	90,982	6,100	84,882	118	581	1,603	3,798	26,713	51,381	6,788

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.76 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1976—(Continued)

State	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
OKLAHOMA—Continued											
Estimated totals	100.0%	91,104	6,106	84,998	118	582	1,604	3,802	26,746	51,457	6,795
Other cities	725,092										
Area actually reporting	99.3%	23,880	1,121	22,759	25	82	263	751	6,293	15,318	1,148
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,043	1,129	22,914	25	83	265	756	6,336	15,422	1,156
Rural	503,442										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	8,794	691	8,103	35	82	75	499	3,359	4,219	525
State total	2,766,000	123,941	7,926	116,015	178	747	1,944	5,057	36,441	71,098	8,476
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,480.9	286.6	4,194.3	6.4	27.0	70.3	182.8	1,317.5	2,570.4	306.4
OREGON											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,409,152										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	102,673	7,782	94,891	64	646	2,735	4,337	28,398	59,647	6,846
Estimated totals	100.0%	102,763	7,787	94,976	64	646	2,736	4,341	28,419	59,705	6,852
Other cities	460,208										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	30,085	1,525	28,560	10	91	240	1,184	6,409	20,602	1,549
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,190	1,530	28,660	10	91	241	1,188	6,432	20,674	1,554
Rural	459,640										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,144	1,337	13,807	23	92	114	1,108	4,736	8,282	789
State total	2,329,000	148,097	10,654	137,443	97	829	3,091	6,637	39,587	88,661	9,195
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,358.8	457.4	5,901.4	4.2	35.6	132.7	285.0	1,699.7	3,806.8	394.8
PENNSYLVANIA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	9,637,611										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	342,705	32,488	310,217	652	1,942	15,700	14,194	90,942	180,971	38,304
Estimated totals	100.0%	344,015	32,566	311,449	653	1,945	15,728	14,240	91,262	181,778	38,409
Other cities	1,151,736										
Area actually reporting	97.6%	29,747	1,407	28,340	26	82	393	906	6,469	20,216	1,655
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,491	1,443	29,048	27	84	403	929	6,631	20,721	1,696
Rural	1,072,653										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	21,678	976	20,702	39	119	235	583	9,579	9,925	1,198
State total	11,862,000	396,184	34,985	361,199	719	2,148	16,366	15,752	107,472	212,424	41,303
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,339.9	294.9	3,045.0	6.1	18.1	138.0	132.8	906.0	1,790.8	348.2
RHODE ISLAND											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	851,284										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	46,741	2,540	44,201	21	71	751	1,697	11,319	24,997	7,885
Other cities	75,716										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,578	232	5,346	1	8	89	134	1,775	3,254	317
Rural	X	58	7	51	X	X	4	3	16	28	7
State total	927,000	52,377	2,779	49,598	22	79	844	1,834	13,110	28,279	8,209
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,650.2	299.8	5,350.4	2.4	8.5	91.0	197.8	1,414.2	3,050.6	885.5
SOUTH CAROLINA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,385,326										
Area actually reporting	98.4%	85,903	9,264	76,639	132	547	2,158	6,427	25,606	45,957	5,076
Estimated totals	100.0%	87,206	9,422	77,784	132	557	2,194	6,539	25,984	46,649	5,151
Other cities	550,371										
Area actually reporting	94.1%	28,214	4,122	24,092	62	151	500	3,409	8,430	14,560	1,102
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,987	4,381	25,606	66	161	531	3,623	8,960	15,475	1,171
Rural	912,303										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	22,556	3,262	19,294	133	191	285	2,653	9,303	9,168	823
State total	2,848,000	139,749	17,065	122,684	331	909	3,010	12,815	44,247	71,292	7,145
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,906.9	599.2	4,307.7	11.6	31.9	105.7	450.0	1,553.6	2,503.2	250.9

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.76 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1976—(Continued)

State	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
SOUTH DAKOTA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	98,849										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,711	159	3,552	1	32	42	84	658	2,661	233
Estimated totals											
Other cities	233,951										
Area actually reporting	93.3%	10,113	674	9,439	2	34	81	557	2,097	6,869	473
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,288	686	9,602	2	35	82	567	2,133	6,988	481
Rural	353,200										
Area actually reporting	78.9%	3,246	341	2,905	7	30	28	276	1,156	1,503	246
Estimated totals	100.0%	4,114	432	3,682	9	38	35	350	1,465	1,905	312
State total	686,000	18,113	1,277	16,836	12	105	159	1,001	4,256	11,554	1,026
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,640.4	186.2	2,454.2	1.7	15.3	23.2	145.9	620.4	1,684.3	149.6
TENNESSEE											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,660,838										
Area actually reporting	91.8%	136,782	12,188	124,594	292	840	5,528	5,528	41,426	72,382	10,786
Estimated totals	100.0%	142,734	12,746	129,988	305	871	5,635	5,935	43,729	74,988	11,271
Other cities	557,884										
Area actually reporting	85.9%	17,734	1,413	16,321	41	72	244	1,056	4,971	10,320	1,030
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,657	1,646	19,011	48	84	284	1,230	5,790	12,021	1,200
Rural	995,278										
Area actually reporting	51.4%	8,249	1,121	7,128	56	60	152	853	3,148	3,331	649
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,057	2,182	13,875	109	117	296	1,660	6,128	6,484	1,263
State total	4,214,000	179,448	16,574	162,874	462	1,072	6,215	8,825	55,647	93,493	13,734
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,258.4	393.3	3,865.1	11.0	25.4	147.5	209.4	1,320.5	2,218.6	325.9
TEXAS											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	9,876,349										
Area actually reporting	98.8%	612,733	39,310	573,423	1,269	3,278	16,630	18,133	170,579	361,844	41,000
Estimated totals	100.0%	616,813	39,558	577,255	1,278	3,302	16,694	18,284	171,916	364,071	41,268
Other cities	1,274,629										
Area actually reporting	94.1%	42,312	2,810	39,502	93	150	385	2,182	12,031	26,004	1,467
Estimated totals	100.0%	44,963	2,986	41,977	99	159	409	2,319	12,785	27,633	1,559
Rural	1,336,022										
Area actually reporting	82.0%	16,860	1,539	15,321	116	168	204	1,051	7,034	7,431	856
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,564	1,878	18,686	142	205	249	1,282	8,579	9,063	1,044
State total	12,487,000	682,340	44,422	637,918	1,519	3,666	17,352	21,885	193,280	400,767	43,871
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,464.4	355.7	5,108.7	12.2	29.4	139.0	175.3	1,547.8	3,209.5	351.3
UTAH											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	963,252										
Area actually reporting	96.5%	54,444	2,406	52,038	39	220	808	1,339	12,383	36,130	3,525
Estimated totals	100.0%	56,114	2,469	53,645	39	225	820	1,385	12,722	37,296	3,627
Other cities	96,544										
Area actually reporting	81.7%	2,276	73	2,203	2	21	12	38	429	1,661	113
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,786	90	2,696	2	26	15	47	525	2,033	138
Rural	168,204										
Area actually reporting	71.1%	1,582	106	1,476	10	4	12	80	516	866	94
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,227	150	2,077	14	6	17	113	726	1,219	132
State total	1,228,000	61,127	2,709	58,418	55	257	852	1,545	13,973	40,548	3,897
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,977.8	220.6	4,757.2	4.5	20.9	69.4	125.8	1,137.9	3,302.0	317.3

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.76 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1976—(Continued)

State	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
VERMONT											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	None										
Other cities	239,637										
Area actually reporting	50.3%	5,101	207	4,894	5	13	27	162	1,296	3,281	317
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,144	412	9,732	10	26	54	322	2,577	6,525	630
Rural	236,363										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,051	151	4,900	16	45	31	59	2,291	2,296	313
State total	476,000	15,195	563	14,632	26	71	85	381	4,868	8,821	943
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,192.2	118.3	3,073.9	5.5	14.9	17.9	80.0	1,022.7	1,853.2	198.1
VIRGINIA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,368,654										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	171,888	12,598	159,290	318	904	5,019	6,357	40,116	109,448	9,726
Estimated totals	100.0%	172,018	12,604	159,414	318	905	5,021	6,360	40,150	109,530	9,734
Other cities	466,839										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	20,040	1,057	18,983	44	57	211	745	3,956	14,246	781
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,160	1,062	19,098	44	57	212	749	3,980	14,332	786
Rural	1,196,507										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	19,323	1,819	17,504	114	153	211	1,341	7,149	9,498	857
State total	5,032,000	211,501	15,485	196,016	476	1,115	5,444	8,450	51,279	133,360	11,377
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,203.1	307.7	3,895.4	9.5	22.2	108.2	167.9	1,019.1	2,650.2	226.1
WASHINGTON											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,584,990										
Area actually reporting	98.7%	155,761	11,450	144,311	127	1,029	4,001	6,293	46,339	88,057	9,915
Estimated totals	100.0%	158,168	11,559	146,609	128	1,038	4,028	6,365	46,913	89,642	10,054
Other cities	438,027										
Area actually reporting	95.5%	29,795	1,304	28,491	8	92	206	998	5,825	21,325	1,341
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,181	1,364	29,817	8	96	216	1,044	6,096	22,318	1,403
Rural	588,983										
Area actually reporting	92.6%	18,451	1,031	17,420	17	96	68	850	5,846	10,520	1,054
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,931	1,113	18,818	18	104	73	918	6,315	11,364	1,139
State total	3,612,000	209,280	14,036	195,244	154	1,238	4,317	8,327	59,324	123,324	12,596
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,794.0	388.6	5,405.4	4.3	34.3	119.5	230.5	1,642.4	3,414.3	348.7
WEST VIRGINIA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	658,981										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	25,768	1,607	24,161	40	113	482	972	5,500	17,247	1,414
Estimated totals	100.0%	25,876	1,610	24,266	40	113	483	974	5,517	17,329	1,420
Other cities	396,359										
Area actually reporting	98.1%	8,066	487	7,579	10	22	109	346	1,734	5,440	405
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,223	496	7,727	10	22	111	353	1,768	5,546	413
Rural	765,660										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	8,142	655	7,487	72	53	98	432	3,152	3,693	642
State total	1,821,000	42,241	2,761	39,480	122	188	692	1,759	10,437	26,568	2,475
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,319.7	151.6	2,168.0	6.7	10.3	38.0	96.6	573.1	1,459.0	135.9

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.76 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1976--(Continued)

State	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
WISCONSIN											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,782,723										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	129,601	5,241	124,360	97	421	2,523	2,200	25,059	90,888	8,413
Other cities	722,753										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	28,858	567	28,291	13	62	145	347	5,303	22,060	928
Rural	1,103,524										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	21,323	537	20,786	30	59	66	382	8,529	11,327	930
State total	4,609,000	179,782	6,345	173,437	140	542	2,734	2,929	38,891	124,275	10,271
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,900.7	137.7	3,763.0	3.0	11.8	59.3	63.5	843.8	2,696.4	222.8
WYOMING											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	None										
Other cities	224,597										
Area actually reporting	89.3%	10,725	461	10,264	9	39	64	349	1,856	7,830	578
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,012	517	11,495	10	44	72	391	2,079	8,769	647
Rural	165,403										
Area actually reporting	78.7%	2,749	263	2,486	13	42	33	175	711	1,541	234
Estimated totals	100.0%	3,491	334	3,157	17	53	42	222	303	1,957	297
State total	390,000	15,503	851	14,652	27	97	114	613	2,982	10,726	944
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,975.1	218.2	3,756.9	6.9	24.9	29.2	157.2	764.6	2,750.3	242.1
PUERTO RICO											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,679,940										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	58,560	10,480	48,080	315	365	4,588	5,212	21,183	18,241	8,656
Other agencies	1,543,860										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	27,517	6,115	21,402	127	282	865	4,841	10,470	9,462	1,470
Total	3,223,800	86,077	16,595	69,482	442	647	5,453	10,053	31,653	27,703	10,126
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,670.0	514.8	2,155.3	13.7	20.1	169.1	311.8	981.9	859.3	314.1

^aViolent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.^bProperty crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 44-53.

Table 3.77 Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense and size of place, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.73. Figures represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for all 12 months in 1976 (Source, p. 298). For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 14. [1976 estimated population. Population figures rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated on the population before rounding. Rate: Number of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants.]

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
				Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES											
9,512 agencies: total population 193,073,000:											
Number of offenses known	10,667,822	941,697	3,726,125	17,484	7,045	53,801	410,651	459,761	2,899,602	5,915,504	911,019
Rate	5,525.3	487.7	5,037.5	9.1	3.6	27.9	212.7	238.1	1,501.8	3,063.9	471.9
TOTAL CITIES											
7,361 cities: total population 137,016,000:											
Number of offenses known	8,722,384	795,035	7,927,349	13,512	3,697	42,178	378,081	361,264	2,263,595	4,879,497	784,257
Rate	6,365.9	580.2	5,785.7	9.9	2.7	30.8	275.9	263.7	1,652.1	3,561.2	572.4
Group I:											
59 cities over 250,000: population 42,407,000:											
Number of offenses known	3,503,891	464,535	3,039,356	8,184	1,915	22,986	265,556	167,809	969,803	1,648,028	421,525
Rate	8,262.5	1,095.4	7,167.1	19.3	4.5	54.2	626.2	395.7	2,286.9	3,886.2	994.0
6 cities over 1,000,000: population 18,132,000:											
Number of offenses known	1,429,786	247,610	1,182,176	4,259	593	9,310	152,515	81,526	394,716	573,300	214,160
Rate	7,885.5	1,365.6	6,519.9	23.5	3.3	51.3	841.1	449.6	2,176.9	3,161.8	1,181.1
19 cities, 500,000 to 1,000,000: population 12,410,000:											
Number of offenses known	1,064,477	114,273	950,204	2,166	690	6,969	62,852	42,286	288,035	544,146	118,023
Rate	8,577.5	920.8	7,656.7	17.5	5.6	56.2	506.5	340.7	2,321.0	4,384.7	951.0
34 cities, 250,000 to 500,000: population 11,865,000:											
Number of offenses known	1,009,628	102,652	906,976	1,759	632	6,707	50,189	43,997	287,052	530,582	89,342
Rate	8,509.3	865.2	7,644.2	14.8	5.3	56.5	423.0	370.8	2,419.3	4,471.8	753.0
Group II:											
110 cities, 100,000 to 250,000: population 15,711,000:											
Number of offenses known	1,187,440	89,981	1,097,459	1,568	435	5,486	37,387	45,540	314,160	687,482	95,817
Rate	7,557.9	572.7	6,985.2	10.0	2.8	34.9	238.0	289.9	1,999.6	4,375.7	609.9
Group III:											
265 cities, 50,000 to 100,000: population 18,251,000:											
Number of offenses known	1,139,466	75,908	1,063,558	1,120	414	4,738	29,320	40,730	293,171	680,955	89,432
Rate	6,243.2	415.9	5,827.3	6.1	2.3	26.0	160.6	223.2	1,606.3	3,731.0	490.0
Group IV:											
604 cities, 25,000 to 50,000: population 20,829,000:											
Number of offenses known	1,153,335	70,374	1,082,961	1,120	355	3,929	23,922	41,402	276,501	726,130	80,330
Rate	5,537.1	337.9	5,199.2	5.4	1.7	18.9	114.8	198.8	1,327.5	3,486.1	385.7

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.77 Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense and size of place, 1976—(Continued)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
				Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
Group V:											
1,398 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population 21,838,000:											
Number of offenses known	1,021,213	55,482	965,731	868	320	3,040	15,015	36,559	242,900	661,521	61,310
Rate	4,676.4	254.1	4,422.4	4.0	1.5	13.9	68.8	167.4	1,112.3	3,029.3	280.8
Group VI:											
4,925 cities under 10,000; population 17,980,000:											
Number of offenses known	717,039	38,755	678,284	652	258	1,999	6,881	29,223	167,060	475,381	35,843
Rate	3,988.0	215.5	3,772.4	3.6	1.4	11.1	38.3	162.5	929.1	2,643.9	199.3
SUBURBAN AREA^c											
4,022 agencies; population 68,190,000:											
Number of offenses known	3,154,971	199,328	2,955,643	3,469	2,318	13,653	57,902	124,304	854,535	1,879,640	221,468
Rate	4,626.7	292.3	4,334.4	5.1	3.4	20.0	84.9	182.3	1,253.2	2,756.5	324.8
RURAL AREA^d											
1,677 agencies; population 24,495,000:											
Number of offenses known	542,525	42,659	499,866	1,847	1,632	3,263	5,081	32,468	202,193	270,192	27,481
Rate	2,214.9	174.2	2,040.7	7.5	6.7	13.3	20.7	132.6	825.5	1,103.1	112.2

^aViolent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.^bProperty crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.^cIncludes suburban city and county police agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities are also included in other city groups.^dIncludes State police agencies with no county breakdown.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 153, 154.

Table 3.78 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by type of weapon used, United States, 1964-76

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.73. The Uniform Crime Reporting Program requests that additional information be transmitted to the FBI when a homicide 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.
 In trend tables "constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff" from the Uniform Crime Reports, 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.

[Percent]

Year	Type of weapon used						Total ^c	Total number of murders
	Gun	Cutting or stabbing	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, 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	1	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

^aThis category includes beatings and strangulation.
^bThis category includes drownings, arson, poison, explosives, narcotics, asphyxiation, etc.
^cPercents may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1964*, p. 104; *1965*, p. 106; *1966*, p. 107; *1967*, p. 112; *1968*, p. 108; *1969*, p. 106; *1970*, p. 118; *1971*, p. 114; *1972*, p. 118; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 18; *1975*, p. 18; *1976*, p. 10 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.79 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by type of weapon used and region, 1976

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.73 and 3.78. For list of States in regions, see Appendix 14.

[Percent]

Region	Total	Type of weapon used			
		Firearms	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon (club, poison, etc.)	Personal weapons
Northeast	100.0	49.2	25.0	10.0	15.8
North Central	100.0	66.4	15.1	13.3	5.2
South	100.0	71.2	15.2	9.3	4.3
West	100.0	55.4	21.3	14.8	8.5
Total	100.0	63.8	17.8	12.2	6.2

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 10.

Table 3.80 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by victim-offender relationship and circumstances of the offense, United States, 1976

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.73 and 3.78. Law enforcement agencies are requested to describe the circumstances of the 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.

[Percent]

Circumstances of the offense	Relationship				Total
	Relatives	Friends, neighbors, acquaintances	Strangers		
Total	27.2	54.4	18.4		100.0
Felony type	6.2	39.4	54.4		100.0
Suspected felony type	31.6	51.6	16.8		100.0
Romantic triangle	11.4	76.4	12.3		100.0
Argument over money or property	13.2	79.1	7.6		100.0
Other arguments	35.9	57.5	6.5		100.0
Unable to determine	21.6	51.1	27.4		100.0

^aDue to rounding, percentages may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 10.

Table 3.81 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by type of weapon used and age of victim, United States, 1976

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.73 and 3.78.

Age of victim	Total	Type of weapon used										
		Gun	Cutting or stabbing	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)	Poison	Explosives	Arson	Narcotics	Strangulation	Asphyxiation	Unknown weapon or weapon not stated
Total	16,605	10,592	2,956	806	1,025	2	29	227	66	305	58	539
Infant (under 1)	182	8	10	7	90	0	1	5	0	2	10	49
1 to 4	305	43	11	24	132	0	0	28	0	14	7	46
5 to 9	133	41	11	8	20	0	1	23	1	8	6	14
10 to 14	218	118	33	13	7	0	2	13	0	15	3	14
15 to 19	1,414	926	275	61	54	1	1	7	9	35	5	40
20 to 24	2,602	1,771	494	86	95	1	1	19	22	51	9	53
25 to 29	2,546	1,804	448	89	71	0	4	18	18	34	2	58
30 to 34	1,802	1,311	309	62	48	0	3	15	4	11	0	39
35 to 39	1,455	1,046	229	58	63	0	3	6	2	18	0	30
40 to 44	1,312	896	258	55	49	0	3	7	3	13	0	28
45 to 49	1,115	725	200	65	55	0	4	8	2	19	1	36
50 to 54	957	591	189	63	66	0	2	10	1	9	2	24
55 to 59	694	417	140	43	61	0	1	7	1	4	3	17
60 to 64	569	342	87	48	41	0	2	9	2	18	1	19
65 to 69	389	206	77	30	37	0	0	6	0	20	0	13
70 to 74	289	131	62	26	35	0	1	5	0	16	1	12
75 and older	406	104	82	59	91	0	0	32	1	16	5	16
Unknown	217	112	41	9	10	0	0	9	0	2	3	31

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 10.

Table 3.82 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by age of victim, United States, 1964-76

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.73 and 3.78.

[Percent]

Age of victim	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Infant (under 1)	2	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
5 to 9	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
15 to 19	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	8
20 to 24	12	12	13	14	14	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
25 to 29	12	13	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	14	15	15	15
30 to 34	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	11	11
35 to 39	12	12	12	12	11	10	9	10	10	9	9	9	9
40 to 44	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8
45 to 49	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
50 to 54	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
55 to 59	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
65 to 69	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
70 to 74	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2
75 and older	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
Total ^a	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total number of murders	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

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1964*, p. 104; *1965*, p. 106; *1966*, p. 107; *1967*, p. 112; *1968*, p. 108; *1969*, p. 108; *1970*, p. 118; *1971*, p. 114; *1972*, p. 118; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.83 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by sex of victim, United States, 1964-76

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.73 and 3.78.

Year	Sex of victim		Total ^a	Total number of murders
	Male	Female		
	[Percent]			
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	78	23	100	18,632
1975	76	24	100	18,642
1976	76	24	100	16,605

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1964*, p. 104; *1965*, p. 106; *1966*, p. 107; *1967*, p. 112; *1968*, p. 106; *1969*, p. 106; *1970*, p. 118; *1971*, p. 114; *1972*, p. 118; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.84 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by race of victim, United States, 1964-76

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.73 and 3.78.

Year	Race of victim			Total ^a	Total number of murders
	White	Black	All others (including race unknown)		
	[Percent]				
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

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1964*, p. 104; *1965*, p. 106; *1966*, p. 107; *1967*, p. 112; *1968*, p. 106; *1969*, p. 106; *1970*, p. 118; *1971*, p. 114; *1972*, p. 118; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.85 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by sex, race, and age of victim, United States, 1976

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.73 and 3.78.

Age of victim	Total murders		Sex of victim		Race of victim					
	Number	Percent	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	16,605	X	12,540	4,065	8,475	7,732	124	66	20	188
Percent	X	100.0 ^a	75.5	24.5	51.0	46.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.1
Infant (under 1)	182	1.1	100	82	107	71	0	0	0	4
1 to 4	305	1.8	173	132	158	140	3	1	1	2
5 to 9	133	0.8	76	57	90	37	1	2	0	3
10 to 14	218	1.3	134	84	141	74	2	0	1	0
15 to 19	1,414	8.5	1,020	394	744	643	5	7	2	13
20 to 24	2,602	15.7	1,970	632	1,221	1,321	18	14	2	26
25 to 29	2,546	15.3	1,985	561	1,151	1,333	19	7	4	32
30 to 34	1,802	10.9	1,420	382	850	900	16	5	4	27
35 to 39	1,455	8.8	1,149	306	723	689	18	9	1	15
40 to 44	1,312	7.9	1,045	267	643	647	11	2	1	8
45 to 49	1,115	6.7	870	245	586	505	14	4	2	4
50 to 54	957	5.8	767	190	503	435	7	4	0	8
55 to 59	694	4.2	551	143	411	280	1	1	0	1
60 to 64	569	3.4	427	142	323	238	2	4	1	1
65 to 69	389	2.3	290	99	240	142	1	3	0	3
70 to 74	289	1.7	201	88	181	101	1	1	1	4
75 and older	406	2.4	195	211	306	95	2	2	0	1
Unknown	217	1.3	167	50	97	81	3	0	0	36

^aBecause of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 11.

Table 3.86 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police in which there was a single victim and a single offender, by sex and race of victim and offender, United States, 1976

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.73 and 3.78.

Victim	Total	Offender				
		Sex		Race		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other
Sex:						
Male	8,190	6,432	1,758	3,442	4,583	165
Female	2,657	2,385	272	1,262	1,329	66
Race:						
White	4,997	4,311	686	4,454	473	70
Black	5,628	4,312	1,316	199	5,412	17
Other	222	194	28	51	27	144
Total	10,847	8,817	2,030	4,704	5,912	231

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 9.

Table 3.87 Robberies known to police, by type of weapon used, United States, 1974-76

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.73 and 3.78.

[Percent]

Year	Armed			Strong-armed	Total ^a	Total number of robberies
	Firearms	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon			
1974	45	13	8	34	100	422,989
1975	45	12	8	35	100	444,937
1976	43	13	8	36	100	410,651

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1974*, p. 26; *1975*, p. 26; *1976*, p. 21 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.88 Robberies known to police, by type of weapon used and region, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.73. For list of States in regions, see Appendix 14.

[Percent]

Region	Total	Type of weapon used			
		Fire-arms	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
Northeast	100.0	31.4	19.9	10.9	37.8
North central	100.0	50.9	7.4	6.5	35.2
South	100.0	49.5	9.1	5.8	35.6
West	100.0	44.3	12.4	6.3	37.0
Total	100.0	42.7	13.0	7.8	36.5

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 21.

Table 3.89 Robberies known to police, by place of occurrence, United States, 1964-76

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.73 and 3.78. A "commercial house" refers to nonresidential structures, with the exception of gas stations, chain stores, and banking-type institutions.

[Percent]

Year	Place of occurrence							Total ^a	Total number of robberies
	Highway	Commercial house	Gas or service station	Chain store	Residence	Bank	Miscellaneous		
1964	52	21	5	2	9	1	10	100	81,289
1965	51	20	6	3	9	1	10	100	85,999
1966	54	18	6	3	8	1	10	100	89,944
1967	54	18	6	3	7	1	10	100	114,221
1968	58	20	5	3	6	1	8	100	180,722
1969	55	17	5	3	10	1	10	100	234,526
1970	55	17	4	3	12	1	8	100	273,750
1971	55	16	4	4	13	1	9	100	315,441
1972	50	16	4	4	12	1	14	100	316,166
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

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1964*, p. 103; *1965*, p. 105; *1966*, p. 106; *1967*, p. 111; *1968*, p. 107; *1969*, p. 105; *1970*, p. 117; *1971*, p. 113; *1972*, p. 117; *1973*, p. 120; *1974*, p. 178; *1975*, p. 178, Table 26; *1976*, p. 159 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.90 Aggravated assaults known to police, by type of weapon used, United States, 1964-76

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.73 and 3.78.

[Percent]

Year	Type of weapon used				Total ^a	Total number of aggravated assaults
	Firearms	Knife or other cutting instrument	Blunt objects or other dangerous weapons	Personal weapons such as hands, fists, and feet		
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	26	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

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1964*, p. 9; *1965*, pp. 7, 8; *1966*, p. 9; *1967*, pp. 9, 10; *1968*, p. 9; *1969*, pp. 9, 10; *1970*, pp. 9, 10; *1971*, pp. 10, 11; *1972*, p. 10; *1973*, p. 11; *1974*, p. 20; *1975*, p. 20; *1976*, p. 13 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.91 Aggravated assaults known to police, by type of weapon used and region, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.73. For list of States in regions, see Appendix 14.

[Percent]

Region	Total	Type of weapon used			
		Fire-arms	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon; club, poison, etc.	Personal weapons
Northeast	100.0	15.9	27.3	28.5	28.3
North Central	100.0	26.8	22.7	24.9	25.6
South	100.0	27.6	24.3	24.0	24.1
West	100.0	22.1	19.4	27.7	30.8
Total	100.0	23.6	23.5	26.0	26.9

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 13.

Table 3.92 Burglaries known to police, by place and time of occurrence, United States, 1964-76

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.73 and 3.78.

[Percent]

Year	Residence (dwelling)		Nonresidence (store, office, etc.)		Total ^a	Total number of burglaries
	Night	Day	Night	Day		
	1964	24	22	48			5	100	581,836
1965	25	24	46	5	100	634,603
1966	25	24	46	5	100	653,572
1967	25	24	46	5	100	747,900
1968	24	29	40	6	100	1,015,260
1969	25	30	38	6	100	1,123,794
1970	26	32	36	6	100	1,293,529
1971	28	32	34	6	100	1,459,095
1972	30	33	32	6	100	1,472,480
1973	29	33	32	6	100	1,842,812
1974	29	33	32	6	100	2,283,334
1975	31	33	30	6	100	2,575,034
1976 ^b	30	33	31	6	100	2,189,433

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.

^bFor 722,617 burglaries in 1976, time of occurrence could not be determined. These burglaries are not included in the "total number of burglaries."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1964*, p. 103; *1965*, p. 105; *1966*, p. 106; *1967*, p. 111; *1968*, p. 107; *1969*, p. 105; *1970*, p. 117; *1971*, p. 113; *1972*, p. 117; *1973*, p. 120; *1974*, p. 178; *1975*, p. 178; *1976*, p. 159 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.93 Larcenies known to police, by type of target, United States, 1964-76

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.73 and 3.78.

[Percent]

Year	Type of target									Total ^a	Total number of larcenies
	Pocket-picking	Purse-snatching	Shop-lifting	From autos (except accessories)	Auto accessories	Bicycles	From buildings	From coin-operated machines	All others		
1964	(^b)	2	8	20	20	16	17	3	14	100	1,392,106
1965	1	2	8	20	20	15	18	2	14	100	1,433,647
1966	1	2	8	18	21	17	17	2	14	100	1,450,942
1967	1	2	8	19	21	16	17	2	14	100	1,568,839
1968	2	3	8	21	20	15	18	2	12	100	1,973,703
1969	2	3	8	22	21	13	17	2	12	100	2,155,824
1970	1	3	9	20	21	14	17	2	12	100	2,519,466
1971	1	3	10	19	20	17	17	1	13	100	2,722,038
1972	1	3	11	18	18	17	17	1	14	100	2,562,886
1973	1	2	11	17	16	17	17	1	18	100	3,175,300
1974	1	2	11	18	16	16	17	1	17	100	4,091,787
1975	1	2	11	19	19	13	17	1	18	100	4,842,335
1976	(^b)	2	10	20	22	10	15	1	18	100	5,799,785

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1964*, p. 103; *1965*, p. 105; *1966*, p. 106; *1967*, p. 111; *1968*, p. 107; *1969*, p. 105; *1970*, p. 117; *1971*, p. 113; *1972*, p. 117; *1973*, p. 120; *1974*, p. 178; *1975*, p. 178; *1976*, p. 159 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.94 Motor vehicle registrations, thefts, and ratio of vehicles stolen to registrations, United States, 1967-76

NOTE: This table was constructed by the Insurance Information Institute from data provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Federal Highway Administration.

Year	Motor vehicle registrations ^a	Thefts ^a	Ratio of vehicles stolen to registrations
1967	98,858,898	656,100	1 in 151
1968	102,987,134	779,300	1 in 132
1969	107,409,077	873,600	1 in 123
1970	111,250,529	923,200	1 in 121
1971	116,266,238	942,900	1 in 123
1972	122,421,440	882,200	1 in 139
1973	129,774,378	925,713	1 in 140
1974	134,904,676	977,068	1 in 138
1975	139,221,000	1,000,455	1 in 139
1976	142,397,000 ^b	957,599	1 in 149

^aIncludes motorcycles.
^bEstimated.

Source: Insurance Information Institute, *Insurance Facts 1977* (New York: Insurance Information Institute, 1977), p. 62.

Table 3.95 Number of offenses known to police and average loss incurred, by selected offenses and type of target, United States, 1976

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.73 and 3.89. Losses refer 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 14.

[9,607 agencies; 1976 estimated population 180,539,000]

Offense and type of target	Number of offenses 1976	Percent change over 1975	Percent*	Average loss (in dollars)
Murder	16,198	-10.9	X	\$81
Rape	61,344	+3.9	X	12
Robbery:				
Total	399,674	-9.8	100.0	338
Highway	188,626	-10.8	47.2	221
Commercial house	60,322	-14.0	15.1	545
Gas or service station	20,396	+2.0	5.1	206
Chain store	24,027	-11.8	6.0	358
Residence	47,677	-7.0	11.9	488
Bank ^b	3,816	-7.2	1.0	3,190
Miscellaneous	54,810	-6.7	13.7	224
Burglary:				
Total	2,912,050	-6.1	100.0	449
Residence (dwelling):				
Night	650,701	-7.4	22.3	452
Day	723,447	-2.0	24.8	501
Unknown	464,858	-18.7	16.0	524
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):				
Night	672,638	+6	23.1	341
Day	142,647	+3	4.9	363
Unknown	257,759	-7.6	8.9	488
Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft):				
Total	5,799,785	+4.1	100.0	184
By type:				
Pocket-picking	53,497	+12.7	0.9	135
Purse-snatching	88,261	-9.8	1.5	92
Shoplifting	605,629	-1.0	10.4	39
From motor vehicles (except accessories)	1,165,686	+11.7	20.1	216
Motor vehicle accessories	1,290,562	+23.8	22.3	134
Bicycles	603,934	-14.8	10.4	86
From buildings	895,355	-2.9	15.4	283
From coin-operated machines	57,660	-13.4	1.0	68
All others	1,039,201	+1.0	17.9	282
By value:				
\$50 and over	3,422,780	+12.3	59.0	298
Under \$50	2,377,005	-5.8	41.0	19
Motor vehicle theft	X	X	X	1,741

*Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.

^bFor total U.S., bank robbery increased from 4,180 offenses in 1975 to 4,565 in 1976 or 9.2 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 159.

Table 3.96 Law enforcement officers killed, by circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1967-76

NOTE: These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers feloniously killed in the United States, its territories, Puerto Rico, and abroad. However, these tabulations have only included Puerto Rico since 1971, Federal law enforcement agencies since 1972, and Guam and the Virgin Islands since 1975.

Circumstances at scene of incident	Years	Total	Type of assignment							Off duty
			2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment		
				Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Grand total	1967-1976	1,077	269	288	121	19	17	61	179	123
Total five-year period	1967-1971	455	130	107	48	12	8	22	80	48
Total five-year period	1972-1976	622	139	181	73	7	9	39	99	75
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun)	1967-1971	48	21	10	8	3	1	0	4	1
.....	1972-1976	116	44	26	21	1	1	3	10	10
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	1967-1971	31	6	14	2	0	1	0	7	1
.....	1972-1976	42	7	15	9	0	0	4	1	6
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	1967-1971	92	26	17	11	2	2	5	6	23
.....	1972-1976	119	17	25	13	2	1	12	11	38
Attempting other arrests	1967-1971	113	28	21	10	3	1	7	32	11
.....	1972-1976	133	24	24	20	2	2	5	51	5
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	1967-1971	9	1	0	0	1	1	0	6	0
.....	1972-1976	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	1967-1971	25	6	4	1	0	0	3	10	1
.....	1972-1976	25	8	4	3	0	0	3	7	0
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	1967-1971	27	7	9	2	0	0	1	3	5
.....	1972-1976	50	8	19	2	1	0	3	9	8
Ambush (entrapment and premeditation)	1967-1971	27	18	3	0	0	0	1	4	1
.....	1972-1976	21	7	1	0	1	2	2	4	4
Ambush (unprovoked attack)	1967-1971	22	3	5	4	3	2	2	0	3
.....	1972-1976	25	3	8	1	0	3	6	0	4
Mentally deranged	1967-1971	23	3	2	6	0	0	3	7	2
.....	1972-1976	14	6	4	1	0	0	1	2	0
Traffic pursuits and stops	1967-1971	38	11	22	4	0	0	0	1	0
.....	1972-1976	74	15	55	3	0	0	0	1	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 280.

Table 3.97 Law enforcement officers killed, by circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.96.

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	
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun)	20	4	5	7	0	0	0	0	4
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	9	3	3	1	0	0	1	0	1
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	15	2	3	3	0	0	1	0	6
Attempting other arrests	25	4	5	5	0	1	0	10	0
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	11	0	4	1	0	0	0	5	1
Ambush (entrapment and premeditation)	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3
Ambush (unprovoked attack)	5	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Mentally deranged	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Traffic pursuits and stops	10	4	5	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	111	21	28	17	0	1	5	22	17

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed, Summary, 1976*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 29.

Table 3.98 *Law enforcement officers killed, by type of weapon used, United States, 1969-76*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.96.

[Percent]

Year	Type of weapon used							Total ^a	Total number of law enforcement officers killed
	Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Knife or cutting instrument	Bombs	Personal weapons	Other (clubs, etc.)		
1969	78	7	12	0	0	0	3	100	86
1970	73	8	12	3	2	1	1	100	100
1971	75	12	8	2	0	2	1	100	129
1972	66	14	16	2	1	0	1	100	116
1973	69	16	10	1	0	0	4	100	134
1974	72	9	16	1	0	0	2	100	132
1975	72	16	10	0	0	0	2	100	129
1976	59	11	14	4	4	0	7	100	111
Total	70	12	12	2	1	0	2	100	937

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed, Summary, 1973*, p. 11; *1976*, p. 22. FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.99 Law enforcement officers killed, by type of weapon used, region, and jurisdiction, 1973-76

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.96.

Region and jurisdiction	Total officers killed				Type of weapon used															
	1973	1974	1975	1976	Handgun				Rifle				Shotgun				Other			
					1973	1974	1975	1976	1973	1974	1975	1976	1973	1974	1975	1976	1973	1974	1975	1976
Total	134	132	129	111	93	95	93	66	21	12	21	12	13	21	13	16	7	2	17	
Northeast	17	14	19	15	10	10	18	10	3	1	1	3	1	2	0	0	3	1	0	2
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	3	1	3	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	4	1	3	5	3	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
New York	8	9	8	4	4	6	7	2	3	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1
Pennsylvania	2	3	5	5	1	3	5	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Central	20	37	23	24	17	26	17	17	2	5	4	0	0	5	2	3	1	1	0	4
Illinois	4	11	4	5	3	9	2	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Indiana	0	5	3	1	0	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	4	11	4	3	4	5	3	3	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Minnesota	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Missouri	1	1	2	5	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	3	5	5	6	3	4	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
South Dakota	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	4	2	4	0	4	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
South	60	57	54	57	42	42	37	29	6	2	8	8	10	12	8	11	2	1	1	9
Alabama	3	3	5	2	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0
Arkansas	0	1	2	4	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	4	9	4	7	3	7	4	2	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
Georgia	8	6	5	6	6	5	5	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Kentucky	2	0	2	3	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	7	2	2	2	2	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Maryland	4	5	3	3	3	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
North Carolina	2	5	4	3	1	3	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Oklahoma	1	3	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	4	7	3	2	2	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tennessee	3	1	6	2	1	0	3	1	1	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Texas	15	9	11	12	13	7	6	10	0	0	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	1
Virginia	3	2	1	3	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	3	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
West	30	20	22	10	17	13	14	5	10	4	5	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Alaska	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	2	4	3	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	17	9	11	5	10	7	5	3	6	1	3	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	1
Colorado	6	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Utah	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Washington	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	0	0
Puerto Rico	4	4	6	4	4	4	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	NA	NA	1	0	NA	NA	1	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	0	0
Federal agencies	3	0	4	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed, Summary, 1973*, pp. 4-9; *1974*, pp. 4-8; *1975*, pp. 4-9; *1976*, pp. 14-19. FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.100 Law enforcement officers killed, by race of officer and length of service, United States, 1967-76

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.96.

	1967 to 1976	1967 to 1971	1972 to 1976
Race:			
Percent white	88	84	90
Percent black	11	15	9
Percent other races	1	1	1
Length of service:			
Median years of service	5	5	5
Percent with 1 year or less service	11	12	11
Percent with less than 5 years service	41	40	41
Percent with 5 through 10 years of service	25	24	25
Percent over 10 years of service	23	24	22

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 291.

Table 3.101 Law enforcement officers killed, by selected characteristics of officers, United States, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.96.

Race:	
Percent white	90
Percent black	8
Percent other races	2
Sex:	
Percent male	100
Percent female	0
Age:	
Percent under age 25	11
Percent 25 through 30	32
Percent 31 through 40	28
Percent 41 and older	29
Length of service:	
Median years of law enforcement service	5.5
Percent 1 year or less of service	13
Percent less than 5 years of service	43
Percent 5 through 10 years of service	28
Percent over 10 years of service	29
Average height	5'11"
Percent in uniform	71

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed, Summary, 1976*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 28.

Table 3.102 Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers, by demographic characteristics and prior record, United States, 1967-76

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.96. Percents do not add to 100 in the age category because not all ages have been presented in the table. Multiple responses are possible for prior record. Because of rounding, percents may not add to total in the sex and race categories.

Characteristics of offender	1967 to 1976		1967 to 1971		1972 to 1976	
	Number	Percent ^a	Number	Percent ^a	Number	Percent ^a
Total	1,526	100	626	100	900	100
Age:						
Under age 18	105	7	35	6	70	8
From 20 to 30 years of age	816	53	345	55	471	52
Sex:						
Male	1,468	96	599	96	869	97
Female	58	4	27	4	31	3
Race:						
White	729	48	278	44	451	50
Black	777	51	346	55	431	48
Other races	20	1	2	0	18	2
Prior record:						
Prior criminal arrest	1,134	74	480	77	654	73
Convicted on prior criminal charge	836	55	363	58	473	53
Prior arrest for crime of violence	586	38	271	43	315	35
Convicted on criminal charges—granted leniency	569	37	216	35	353	39
On parole or probation at time of killing	251	16	89	14	162	18
Arrested on prior murder charge	61	4	18	3	43	5
Prior arrest on narcotic drug law violation	254	17	86	14	168	19
Prior arrest for assaulting policeman or resisting arrest	130	9	63	10	67	7
Prior arrest for weapons violation	323	21	133	21	190	21

^aDue to rounding, the percentages do not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 293.

Table 3.103 Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers, by type of disposition, United States, 1965-74 (aggregate)

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.96.

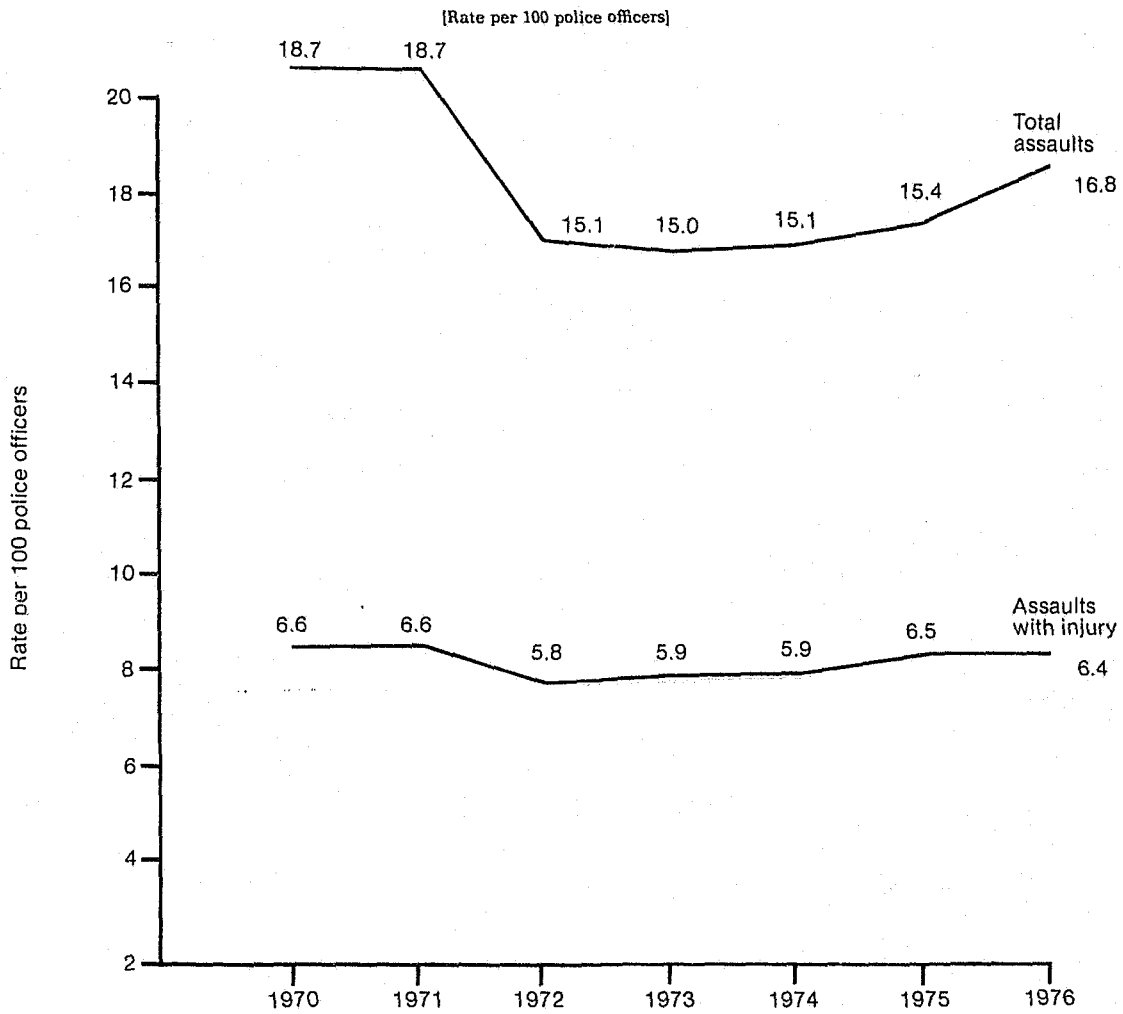
Type of disposition	Total	Percent ^a
Known persons	1,337	100
Fugitives	15	1
Justifiably killed	175	13
Committed suicide	33	2
Arrested and charged	1,114	83
Arrested and charged	1,114	100
Guilty of murder	691	62
Guilty of lesser offense related to murder	96	9
Guilty of crime other than murder	89	8
Acquitted or otherwise dismissed	154	14
Committed to mental institution	40	4
Case pending	33	3
Died in custody	11	1

^aDue to rounding, the percentages do not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 293.

Figure 3.21 Rate (per 100 police officers) of assaults on law enforcement officers, 1970-76

NOTE: These data are based on monthly reports from local, county, and State law enforcement agencies to the FBI. The number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1970*, p. 164, Table 54; *1971*, p. 163, Table 59; *1972*, p. 167, Table 62; *1973*, p. 170, Table 62; *1974*, p. 241, Table 65; *1975*, p. 239, Table 66; *1976*, p. 281, Table 68 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.104 Number and rate (per 100 officers) of assaults on law enforcement officers, by geographic division and size of place, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 3.21. For list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 14.
[7,665 agencies; 1976 estimated population 156,085,000]

Geographic division	Total assaults		Assaults with injury		Population group	Total assaults		Assaults with injury	
	Number	Rate per 100 police officers	Number	Rate per 100 police officers		Number	Rate per 100 police officers	Number	Rate per 100 police officers
Total	49,079	16.8	18,737	6.4	Total	49,079	16.8	18,737	6.4
New England	3,275	21.0	1,715	11.0	Group I (over 250,000)	19,097	21.0	7,165	7.9
Middle Atlantic	8,018	15.4	2,824	5.4	Group II (100,000 to 250,000)	6,625	27.3	2,439	10.0
East North Central	5,504	10.0	2,885	5.3	Group III (50,000 to 100,000)	4,128	17.1	1,592	6.6
West North Central	3,224	19.0	1,149	6.8	Group IV (25,000 to 50,000)	4,516	16.4	1,742	6.3
South Atlantic	11,991	22.6	3,669	6.9	Group V (10,000 to 25,000)	4,388	14.3	1,681	5.5
East South Central	1,578	14.1	596	5.3	Group VI (under 10,000)	3,934	13.8	1,364	4.8
West South Central	4,647	16.5	1,440	5.1	Suburban agencies ^a	12,663	13.0	5,250	5.4
Mountain	2,438	18.2	852	6.4	Sheriffs and county police departments	6,391	9.8	2,754	4.2
Pacific	8,404	18.1	3,607	7.8					

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 281, Table 68.

Table 3.105 Law enforcement officers assaulted, by type of activity and weapon used, United States, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 3.21.
[Percent]

Type of activity	Total ^a		Type of weapon used							
	Number	Percent	Firearm		Knife or cutting instrument		Other dangerous weapon		Hands, fist, feet, etc.	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total assaults	49,079	100.0	2,768	100.0	1,402	100.0	4,676	100.0	40,233	100.0
Responding to "disturbance" calls (family quarrels, with gun, etc.)	15,448	31.5	1,034	37.4	677	48.3	1,180	25.2	12,557	31.2
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	820	1.7	134	4.8	31	2.2	118	2.5	537	1.3
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	496	1.0	193	7.0	16	1.1	40	.9	247	.6
Attempting other arrests	10,204	20.8	329	11.9	189	13.5	724	15.5	8,962	22.3
Civil disorder (riot, mass disobedience)	875	1.8	16	.6	30	2.1	295	6.3	534	1.3
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	6,082	12.4	44	1.6	60	4.3	245	5.2	5,733	14.2
Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances	4,275	8.7	379	13.7	106	7.6	506	10.8	3,284	8.2
Ambush—no warning	220	.4	92	3.3	6	.4	48	1.0	74	.2
Mentally deranged	675	1.4	57	2.1	79	5.6	76	1.6	463	1.2
Traffic pursuits and stops	5,262	10.7	167	6.0	52	3.7	888	19.0	4,185	10.3
All other	4,722	9.6	323	11.7	156	11.1	556	11.9	3,697	9.2

^aBecause of rounding, percentages may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 282, Table 71.

Table 3.106 Bombing incidents known to police, by outcome of incident, type of device, and value of property damage, United States, 1972-77

NOTE: These data are based on reports submitted by FBI Field Offices, which have the responsibility to report any bombing incidents in the United States, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. The FBI is assisted by approximately 6,000 law enforcement agencies that cooperate with the FBI Bomb Data Program. Bombing incidents are defined as the felonious detonations of explosive or incendiary devices or attempts to do so, regardless of what Federal, State, or local laws are violated by the acts. Threats, hoaxes, accidents, or misdemeanor violations, such as illegal use of fireworks, are not included (Source, p. 1).
In comparing the data across years, it should be noted that three major bombings occurred in 1975 resulting in the deaths of 15 persons, injuries to 107 persons, and property damage of \$15,050,000.

Year	Total actual and attempted bombings	Actual		Attempted		Property damage (dollar value)	Personal injury	Death
		Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive	Incendiary			
1972	1,962	714	793	237	218	\$7,991,815	176	25
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 ^a	326 ^a	69 ^a
1976	1,570	852	405	188	125	11,265,426	212	50
1977	1,314	NA	NA	NA	NA	8,926,000	159	22

^aIncludes three major bombing incidents resulting in unusually high personal injuries and deaths and substantial damage to property.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation; and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Bomb Summary 1976*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 12.

Table 3.107 *Bombing incidents known to police, by type of target, outcome of incident, type of device, and value of property damage, United States, 1976*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.106.

Type of target	Total actual and attempted bombings	Actual		Attempted		Property damage (dollar value)	Personal injury	Death
		Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive	Incendiary			
Total	1,570	852	405	188	125	\$11,265,426	212	50
Residences	433	189	162	40	42	982,837	21	8
Private residence	281	82	135	26	38	301,501	13	8
Apartment house	40	15	20	2	3	622,360	6	0
Other private property	112	92	7	12	1	58,976	2	0
Commercial operations	335	168	105	36	26	4,550,986	27	2
Commercial building	279	136	90	31	22	3,350,711	23	1
Office building	21	9	9	1	2	254,925	0	0
Industrial building	23	13	4	4	2	612,550	2	1
Theater	7	7	0	0	0	13,300	2	0
Motel and hotel	5	3	2	0	0	319,500	0	0
Vehicles	192	102	47	26	17	1,362,439	6	2
Automobile	142	75	35	18	14	161,071	4	2
Other vehicle	48	25	12	8	3	126,368	1	0
Aircraft	2	2	0	0	0	1,075,000	1	0
School facilities	126	75	31	14	6	361,683	7	0
Law enforcement	47	16	16	7	8	114,728	7	1
Building	10	6	2	1	1	4,975	0	0
Vehicle	17	5	8	1	3	34,310	0	0
Other	20	5	6	5	4	75,443	7	1
Government property	38	23	6	6	3	631,289	1	0
Federal	13	7	1	4	1	5,839	0	0
State	6	4	0	1	1	360,005	0	0
Local	19	12	5	1	1	265,445	1	0
Persons	82	37	4	32	9	623,450	59	22
Public utilities	28	20	5	3	0	177,978	1	1
Recreation facilities	21	15	4	2	0	6,070	1	0
Telephone facilities	25	24	0	1	0	17,722	0	0
Other communication facilities	2	1	1	0	0	350	0	0
Transportation facilities	14	9	0	3	2	29,388	1	0
Construction sites and equipment	26	21	2	2	1	566,150	0	0
Postal facilities and equipment	26	23	1	2	0	17,504	0	1
Churches	10	7	1	1	1	46,250	1	0
Military facilities	5	3	2	0	0	15,350	0	0
International establishments	10	5	0	4	1	150,350	4	0
Medical facilities	4	2	1	0	1	625	0	0
Courthouses	5	5	0	0	0	1,122,030	21	0
Newspaper facilities	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Open area	77	48	16	8	5	1,862	9	1
Unknown (premature detonation)	42	42	0	0	0	3,050	42	11
Other	20	15	1	1	3	483,335	3	1

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Bomb Summary 1976*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 12.

Table 3.108 Explosives incidents reported to, and investigations by, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, by type of incident, United States, 1976 and 1977

NOTE: Explosives incidents include actual criminal bombings and accidental explosions, attempted bombings; threats, hoaxes, thefts, recoveries, and seizures of explosive materials. Explosive licensees, permittees, users, manufacturers, and carriers are required to report thefts or losses in writing and by telephone to the Stolen Explosives and Recovery Project of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. It should be noted that these figures include noncriminal matters that do not make them comparable with FBI figures (Tables 3.106 and 3.107).

	Number
1976:	
Explosives incidents	2,692
Criminal bombings	1,198
Other	1,494
Explosives investigations	1,799
1977:	
Explosives incidents	3,052
Criminal bombings	1,339
Attempted bombings	410
Thefts of explosive materials	311
Accidental explosions	60
Threats and hoaxes	138
Recoveries and seizures of explosive materials	794
Explosives investigations	2,109

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Table 3.109 Deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting from criminal bombings and accidental explosions, United States, 1976 and 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.108.

	1976	1977
Death	73	112
Injury	272	298
Property damage (in millions)	\$12.1	\$7.2

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Table 3.110 Estimated number of, and property losses from, incendiary and suspicious building fires, United States, 1963-75

NOTE: These estimates were provided by an annual survey conducted by the National Fire Protection Association. These data are based on reports of 2,200 fire departments that are "considered to be a typical representation of the majority of fire departments throughout the nation," and information from "State fire marshals, major insurance organizations, news clipping services and other sources" (correspondence with National Fire Protection Association, Fire Analysis Department).

"Incendiary" refers to the deliberate burning of property. "Suspicious" fires are those in which exact causes are unknown, but which, due to unusual circumstances, may have been of incendiary origin (i.e., may have been deliberately set).

Year	Estimated number	Estimated property loss
1963	30,900	\$55,300,000
1964	30,900	68,200,000
1965	33,900	74,000,000
1966	37,400	94,600,000
1967	44,100	141,700,000
1968	49,900	131,100,000
1969	56,300	179,400,000
1970	65,300	206,400,000
1971	72,100	232,947,000
1972	84,200	285,600,000
1973	94,300	320,000,000
1974	114,400	563,000,000
1975	144,100	633,900,000
Total	857,800	\$2,986,147,000

Source: Copyright © 1978, National Fire Protection Association, 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA 02210. Reprinted with permission.

Table 3.111 Drug thefts, by type of drug and region, 1972-77

NOTE: Registered handlers of controlled substances (pharmacies, practitioners, manufacturers, and hospitals) are required, under the Controlled Substances Act, to report the theft of all controlled drugs to the Drug Enforcement Administration. This table includes drug thefts reported by these registered handlers.

[In thousands of dosage units]

Type of drug and region	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Narcotics^a	23,056	11,180	16,268	12,690	10,614	10,073
Northeast	4,019	2,930	3,383	2,820	3,891	2,572
South	4,487	3,241	3,133	3,620	2,211	2,491
Central	5,011	2,913	3,859	4,240	2,382	2,584
Northwest	765	670	435	430	236	346
West	8,774	1,426	5,458	1,580	1,894	2,080
Stimulants	24,793	10,673	10,937	10,710	12,314	9,595
Northeast	8,161	2,478	2,097	2,590	5,731	2,863
South	2,389	2,091	2,964	3,150	1,762	1,874
Central	3,527	2,862	3,838	3,020	2,877	1,932
Northwest	363	415	352	450	186	252
West	10,353	2,827	1,686	1,500	1,758	2,674
Depressants	12,206	10,242	16,236	19,470	43,513	24,600
Northeast	1,970	3,422	3,704	5,010	27,809	7,920
South	1,825	1,984	4,503	5,640	4,598	5,487
Central	2,316	2,550	4,589	5,050	6,371	5,464
Northwest	215	802	424	550	361	492
West	5,880	1,484	3,016	3,220	4,374	5,237
Total	60,055	32,095	43,441	42,870	66,441	44,268

^aIncludes methadone, cocaine and other narcotics.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1976*, p. 37; *1977*, p. 37 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.112 Estimated average illegal market retail drug prices, by type of drug, United States, 1973-77

NOTE: The notation "d.u." means dosage unit. Average illegal market retail drug prices for heroin and cocaine are based on evidence exhibits purchased by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). Other dangerous drug prices are derived from monthly availability reports submitted by DEA field offices (Source, pp. 32, 34).

Type of drug	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Heroin (gm.)	\$1,150.00	\$1,230.00	\$1,150.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,159.00
Cocaine (gm.)	410.00	490.00	560.00	530.00	640.00
Marihuana (gm.) .....	.63	.56	.65	.64	.69
Hashish (gm.)	9.66	9.85	8.38	10.20	8.67
LSD (d.u.)	1.56	1.66	1.73	1.91	2.06
Methamphetamine (d.u.) ..	NA	.62	1.07	1.26	1.14
Barbiturates (d.u.) .....	.55	.75	.80	.83	.92
Amphetamine (d.u.) .....	.45	.59	.63	.72	.74
Methadone (d.u.)	4.48	3.45	5.17	4.62	3.49

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1976*, pp. 33, 35; *1977*, pp. 33, 35 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.113 *Reported hijackings in and outside the United States, by outcome, 1930-67 (aggregate), 1968-77*

NOTE: "Successful" means that the hijacker controls flight and reaches destination or objective. "Unsuccessful" means that the hijacker attempts to take control of flight but fails (hijacking may be averted either in flight or on ground). Information concerning "incomplete" hijackings outside the United States was not presented in the Source. The data for the United States include hijackings of scheduled air carriers and general aviation aircraft.

Year	United States						Outside the United States			
	Successful		Incomplete ^a		Unsuccessful		Successful		Unsuccessful	
	Total	To Cuba	Total	To Cuba	Total	To Cuba	Total	To Cuba	Total	To Cuba
1930 to 1967	7	6	1	1	4	2	52	5	15	2
1968	18	8	1	1	3	0	11	8	2	1
1969	33	31	1	1	6	5	37	27	10	6
1970	18	14	5	1	4	0	37	17	19	4
1971	12	10	9	1	6	3	10	3	21	6
1972	10	6	14	0	7	1	13	3	18	1
1973	1	0	1	0	0	0	10	2	10	2
1974	3	1	2	0	2	0	5	1	14	1
1975	4	0	3	1	5	0	3	0	10	1
1976	1	0	1	0	2	0	6	0	8	0
1977	0	0	2	0	4	0	16	0	10	0
Total	107	76	40	6	43	11	200	66	137	24

^aAn incomplete hijacking is one in which the hijacker is apprehended/killed during hijacking or as a result of "hot pursuit."

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration.

Table 3.114 *Reported hijackings of U.S. aircraft, by type of aircraft and outcome, 1930-67 (aggregate), 1968-77*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.113. "United States general aviation aircraft" refers to helicopters, charter planes, and private aircraft, all of which are excluded from "United States scheduled air carrier aircraft" figures.

Year	United States scheduled air carrier aircraft				United States general aviation aircraft			
	Total	Successful	Incomplete	Unsuccessful	Total	Successful	Incomplete	Unsuccessful
1930 to 1967	9	4	1	4	3	3	0	0
1968	17	13	1	3	5	5	0	0
1969	40	33	1	6	0	0	0	0
1970	25	17	4	4	2	1	1	0
1971	25	11	8	6	2	1	1	0
1972	27	8	14	5	4	2	0	2
1973	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
1974	3	0	1	2	4	3	1	0
1975	6	0	1	5	6	4	2	0
1976	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	1
1977	5	0	3	2	1	0	0	1
Total	160	87	35	38	30	20	6	4

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration.

Table 3.115 *Criminal acts involving U.S. civil aviation, by type of act, 1961-67 (aggregate), 1968-76*

Type of act	1961-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Hijackings	12	22	40	27	27	31	2	7	12	4
Explosions:										
Aircraft	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	2
Airports	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	4	2
Explosive devices found:										
Aircraft	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	1
Airports	0	0	0	0	5	5	3	11	5	3
Bomb threats to:										
Aircraft	0	0	400	601	1,145	2,156	1,383	1,453	1,853	1,950
Airports	0	0	0	0	212	288	239	387	449	1,036

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Fifth Semi-Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1977), Exhibit 1.

Table 3.116 Results of airline passenger screening, United States, 1976

NOTE: Screening consists of x-ray inspection of carry-on items, physical search of carry-on items, and weapons detector screening of individuals. The firearms category of "other" is described as items such as starter pistols, flare pistols, and BB guns.

Persons screened (millions)	413.6
Weapons detected:	
Firearms	3,936
Handguns	1,913
Long guns	136
Other	1,887
Explosive/incendiary devices	8
Persons arrested:	
For carriage of firearms/explosives	884
For giving false information	156
Other offenses detected:	
Narcotics	332
Illegal aliens	798
Other	1,149

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Fifth Semi-Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1977), Exhibit 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.117 Disposition of hijackers of U.S. registered aircraft, 1961-77 (aggregate)

NOTE: There have been 259 persons involved in 190 hijackings of U.S. registered aircraft. The legal status of the hijackers was determined through the coordination of data of the Federal Aviation Administration and the files of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Type of disposition	1961-77
Total convictions	99
United States	91
Foreign ^a	8
Acquittals	3
Mental institution	22
Dismissals	6
No prosecution	5
Killed/suicide	19
Pending	11
Fugitives ^b	94
Total number of hijackers	259

^aForeign convictions include one in Mexico, one in Lebanon, one in Italy, one in Santo Domingo, one in Argentina, and three in Cuba.

^bIncludes a number of passive companions indicted along with active hijackers.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration.

Table 3.118 Deaths from homicide, suicide, and accidents, by State, 1974

NOTE: Information about other causes of death has been excluded from this table by SOURCEBOOK staff.

State	Homicide	Suicide	Accidents		
			Motor vehicle	Other	Total
Total	21,513	25,708	46,629	58,449	105,078
Alabama	544	357	1,118	1,268	2,386
Alaska	35	42	74	349	423
Arizona	244	397	765	805	1,570
Arkansas	238	217	525	741	1,266
California	2,071	3,685	4,204	6,022	10,226
Colorado	159	451	654	742	1,396
Connecticut	106	266	400	557	957
Delaware	62	59	132	116	248
District of Columbia	295	97	91	259	350
Florida	1,290	1,388	2,280	2,528	4,808
Georgia	1,058	679	1,598	1,549	3,147
Hawaii	67	102	138	175	313
Idaho	49	126	326	327	653
Illinois	1,070	828	1,700	2,356	4,056
Indiana	452	584	1,253	1,291	2,544
Iowa	68	326	722	784	1,506
Kansas	152	294	530	648	1,178
Kentucky	340	429	812	1,115	1,927
Louisiana	618	409	855	1,473	2,328
Maine	30	142	225	357	582
Maryland	492	420	756	871	1,627
Massachusetts	265	487	978	1,567	2,545
Michigan	1,232	1,169	1,863	2,263	4,126
Minnesota	122	403	858	1,069	1,927
Mississippi	318	218	694	826	1,520
Missouri	490	627	1,066	1,477	2,543
Montana	42	123	301	275	576
Nebraska	61	163	392	466	858
Nevada	87	167	235	211	446
New Hampshire	25	113	170	203	373
New Jersey	468	530	1,101	1,491	2,592
New Mexico	137	195	558	421	979
New York	1,882	1,317	2,483	3,327	5,810
North Carolina	736	666	1,605	1,713	3,318
North Dakota	12	70	123	231	399
Ohio	952	1,346	1,786	2,613	4,399
Oklahoma	260	371	742	925	1,657
Oregon	121	358	693	707	1,400
Pennsylvania	848	1,298	2,157	2,848	5,005
Rhode Island	33	101	120	228	348
South Carolina	475	294	895	994	1,889
South Dakota	19	69	249	229	478
Tennessee	601	554	1,383	1,326	2,709
Texas	1,805	1,511	3,127	3,656	6,783
Utah	47	131	263	375	638
Vermont	11	62	110	124	234
Virginia	556	709	1,095	1,613	2,708
Washington	191	535	808	1,051	1,859
West Virginia	96	226	463	561	1,024
Wisconsin	149	532	908	1,120	2,028
Wyoming	22	65	200	206	406

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1974*, Volume II—Mortality, Part B (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), pp. 7-475-7-483.

Table 3.119 Drug-related deaths, by type of drug, 21 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1974-76

NOTE: Data in this table are supplied by medical examiners from 21 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) across the United States through a contract with the Drug Enforcement Administration known as the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN). The SMSAs were not chosen randomly, but they include the largest SMSAs and account for approximately one-third of the total U.S. population (U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, DAWN Quarterly Report July-September 1976: A Report from the Drug Abuse Warning Network [Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977], p. 1). Drug-related deaths are defined as any death in which one or more drugs is known to be, or can reasonably be assumed to be, contributing to the cause of death. A homicide resulting from a knife or gunshot wound, which may have been over an aborted drug deal, would not be counted. A homicide resulting from a deliberate overdose of narcotics would be counted because the drug is the causal factor. Drugs on the chart are in hierarchical order. When a person overdoses on a combination of drugs, the death would be recorded under the drug highest on the hierarchy. Since June 1976, figures received from New York City have been incomplete. As a result, statistics for the New York Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area for 1976 were projected.

Type of drug	1974	1975	1976
Heroin/morphine	1,422	1,770	1,772
Methadone	894	637	558
Other narcotics	112	120	102
Barbiturates	1,053	948	784
Other depressants	557	588	557
Amphetamines	37	22	30
Other stimulants	76	117	131
Cocaine	13	19	14
Cannabis (marihuana)	3	1	1
Hallucinogens	11	9	12
Other substances	116	131	105
Total	4,294	4,362	4,066

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration.

Table 3.120 Drug-related deaths, by age, 21 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1974-76

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.119.

Age	1974	1975	1976
0 to 9	2	0	0
10 to 19	365	304	240
20 to 29	1,899	2,002	1,889
30 to 39	857	849	801
40 to 49	508	519	403
50 to 59	333	338	322
60 to 69	194	181	160
70 and older	123	153	161
Unknown	13	16	90
Total	4,294	4,362	4,066

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration.

Table 3.121 Crime insurance policies written and insurance losses paid by the Federal Crime Insurance Program, by type of policy and coverage, United States, July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.140. The number of earned policies shown in the table is less than the number of written policies because of an adjustment made for policies in effect for only part of a fiscal year. Earned premiums refer to payment received as of the end of the reporting period. Incurred claims and incurred losses are those reported by policyholders. A commercial "package" policy provides equal amounts of insurance for robbery and burglary, while a "combination" policy provides different coverage limits for burglary and robbery. "Total losses incurred" is the sum of "losses paid" and "losses outstanding."

Type of policy and coverage	Policies				Losses			
	Written		Earned		Total claims incurred	Total losses incurred	Losses paid	Losses outstanding
	Policies	Premiums	Policies	Premiums				
Residential policies	70,142	\$3,848,905	56,306	\$3,351,773	3,748	\$6,410,859	\$5,889,870	\$520,988
Commercial policies:								
Total	31,653	9,353,531	24,319	7,922,851	8,479	15,127,693	13,358,696	1,768,997
Package	7,852	2,831,406	6,131	2,368,007	2,898	3,733,677	3,326,915	406,762
Robbery	10,978	2,556,587	8,653	2,287,817	2,275	2,498,016	2,318,032	179,983
Burglary	8,482	2,235,177	6,316	1,831,964	1,726	5,574,451	4,788,391	786,059
Combination robbery	983	570,945	733	474,727	448	485,734	434,595	51,138
Combination burglary	3,357	1,159,416	2,485	960,334	1,132	2,835,814	2,490,761	345,052
Total	101,796	\$13,202,436	80,626	\$11,274,625	12,227	\$21,538,553	\$19,246,567	\$2,289,986

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Insurance Administration.

Table 3.122 Crime insurance claims and losses paid by the Federal Crime Insurance Program, by type of policy and cause of loss, United States, July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.121.

Type of policy	Cause of loss								Total
	Robbery, inside premises	Robbery, outside premises	Observed theft, inside premises	Observed theft, outside premises	Safe burglary	Burglary	Robbery of a watchman	Damage	
Commercial policies:									
Incurred claims	3,291	484	38	14	6	4,580	5	61	8,479
Percent of all claims	26.9	3.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	37.4	0.0	0.4	69.3
Incurred losses	\$3,399,525	\$706,878	\$46,886	\$24,003	\$23,993	\$10,906,210	\$1,895	\$18,300	\$15,127,693
Percent of all incurred losses	15.7	3.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	50.6	—	0.0	70.2
Amount of paid losses	\$3,163,842	\$626,619	\$34,254	\$21,103	\$23,993	\$9,468,686	\$1,895	\$18,300	\$13,358,696
Residential policies:									
Incurred claims	146	226	17	28	—	3,326	—	5	3,748
Percent of all claims	1.1	1.8	0.1	0.2	—	27.2	—	0.0	30.6
Incurred losses	\$254,066	\$203,629	\$16,673	\$19,405	—	\$5,916,006	—	\$1,077	\$6,410,859
Percent of all incurred losses	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	—	27.4	—	0.0	29.7
Amount of paid losses	\$205,688	\$195,602	\$16,485	\$19,305	—	\$5,451,710	—	\$1,977	\$5,889,870

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Insurance Administration.

Table 3.123 Crime insurance policies written and claims reported under the Federal Crime Insurance Program, by type of policy and coverage, and race of policyholder, United States, July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.121.

Type of policy and coverage	Race of policyholder						
	White	Black	American Indian	Oriental	Spanish American	Other	Unknown
Residential policies:							
Written policies	57,201	17,769	48	406	808	2,659	5,604
Earned premiums	\$2,832,714	\$794,757	\$2,037	\$17,754	\$37,379	\$159,290	\$275,479
Incurrd claims	2,907	1,010	1	20	55	132	239
Incurrd losses	\$4,802,678	\$1,502,133	\$695	\$21,254	\$82,947	\$315,222	\$429,873
Commercial policies:							
Robbery coverage:							
Written policies	16,272	3,182	11	503	971	1,324	474
Earned premiums	\$4,335,735	\$642,941	\$970	\$73,289	\$201,184	\$402,866	\$80,203
Incurrd claims	3,616	601	4	120	125	290	44
Incurrd losses	\$3,837,609	\$524,916	\$892	\$51,831	\$146,468	\$488,319	\$60,835
Burglary coverage:							
Written policies	10,856	1,702	13	279	628	800	273
Earned premiums	\$2,826,429	\$342,533	\$2,247	\$48,081	\$143,641	\$269,895	\$54,452
Incurrd claims	3,976	663	11	129	268	391	61
Incurrd losses	\$9,625,866	\$1,135,436	\$15,181	\$197,202	\$642,481	\$1,084,796	\$138,760

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Insurance Administration.

Table 3.124 Reports of offenses against railroads, by offense, United States and Canada, 1975-77

NOTE: Data in this table are compiled from the monthly statistical reports of railroad police. Data for 1975 are gathered from 32 rail carriers representing 73.0 percent of United States and Canadian mileage. Data for 1976 are gathered from 30 rail carriers representing 77.3 percent of United States and Canadian mileage. Data for 1977 are from 31 rail carriers representing 72.3 percent of United States and Canadian rail mileage.

Offense	1975	1976	1977
Theft from freight cars	9,489	12,367	14,391
Theft from trailers	2,060	4,940	7,021
Theft of entire trailer	35	32	37
Theft of copper wire	1,150	1,452	1,217
Theft of brass	274	374	369
Theft of other company property	7,494	8,335	8,515
Burglary of buildings	1,888	2,018	2,124
Stoning of trains	6,365	9,954	11,264
Shooting of trains	524	737	714
Track obstructions	4,887	8,151	8,879
Vandalism	20,629	23,722	25,198
Trespassing	254,309	407,340	381,005
Total	337,863	479,422	460,734

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Association of American Railroads, Operations and Maintenance Department.

Table 3.125 Estimated losses and recoveries associated with offenses against railroads, by offense, United States and Canada, 1975-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.124.

[Value represents estimate only]

Offense	1975		1976		1977	
	Losses	Recoveries	Losses	Recoveries	Losses	Recoveries
Theft of cargo	\$4,025,099	\$2,110,347	\$6,532,876	\$2,980,183	\$6,457,016	\$3,253,487
Theft of copper wire	307,634	54,525	459,039	66,431	404,013	69,068
Theft of brass	294,707	40,560	460,958	25,572	341,302	17,420
Theft of other company property	3,058,011	1,706,590	4,029,469	2,089,433	4,085,783	2,101,416
Vandalism	3,772,665	274,976 ^a	5,524,277	272,568 ^a	6,037,550	262,109 ^a
Total	11,458,116	4,186,998	17,006,619	5,434,187	17,325,664	5,703,500

^aRecovery was in the form of restitution.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Association of American Railroads, Operations and Maintenance Department.

Table 3.126 Offenses committed by U.S. military personnel, dependents, and civilian employees subject to foreign jurisdiction, by offense, jurisdiction, adjudication, and disposition, year ending Nov. 30, 1976

NOTE: These data were compiled by the Office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army as Executive Agent for the Department of Defense. These data reflect Army, Navy, and Air Force personnel, dependents, and civilian employees.

Offense	Total cases subject to foreign jurisdiction											Final adjudication by foreign tribunals ^a								
	Exclusive foreign jurisdiction cases ^b			Exclusive foreign jurisdiction cases released to the United States for disposition			Primary foreign concurrent jurisdiction cases involving military ^d	Waiver of primary foreign jurisdiction over military obtained	Total cases reserved by foreign jurisdiction ^c			Charges dropped			Final acquittal			Final conviction		
	Mil-itary	Civil-ian	Depen-dents	Mil-itary	Civil-ian	Depen-dents			Mil-itary	Civil-ian	Depen-dents	Mil-itary	Civil-ian	Depen-dents	Mil-itary	Civil-ian	Depen-dents	Mil-itary	Civil-ian	Depen-dents
Murder	0	0	4	0	0	0	19	11	8	0	4	5	1	1	1	0	1	15	0	1
Rape	0	2	1	0	0	1	265	192	73	2	0	57	0	0	8	0	0	31	1	0
Manslaughter and negligent homicide	0	9	6	0	0	1	127	73	54	9	5	18	1	0	6	0	0	27	5	2
Arson	1	1	2	0	0	1	33	30	4	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery, larceny and related offenses	1	2	193	1	1	70	1,365	1,211	154	1	123	40	0	23	11	0	5	85	1	73
Burglary and related offenses	0	0	10	0	0	0	93	87	6	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	6
Forgery and related offenses	5	0	1	0	0	0	212	202	15	0	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Aggravated assault	0	5	9	0	0	0	530	464	66	5	9	22	1	2	3	1	0	28	4	7
Simple assault	1	4	35	0	0	8	1,460	1,208	253	4	27	155	2	13	14	0	2	81	2	24
Drug abuse	10	15	114	5	5	38	4,232	3,611	626	10	76	166	2	18	82	0	2	381	8	34
Offenses against economic control laws	64	9	54	32	0	4	464	372	124	9	50	69	1	30	2	0	0	47	9	27
Traffic offenses ^e	28,676	2,511	1,585	1,981	116	374	7,057	5,722	28,030	2,395	1,211	1,320	87	61	216	28	13	26,478	2,270	1,124
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, breach of peace, etc.	187	8	36	7	0	17	2,108	1,880	408	8	19	137	3	3	12	1	0	237	2	11
Other	155	14	75	45	1	16	652	464	298	13	59	137	7	57	12	1	7	133	3	21
Total	29,100	2,580	2,125	2,071	123	530	18,617	15,527	30,119	2,457	1,595	2,134	108	211	367	123	154	27,552	2,305	1,330

Table 3.126 *Offenses committed by U.S. military personnel, dependents, and civilian employees subject to foreign jurisdiction, by offense, jurisdiction, adjudication, and disposition, year ending Nov. 30, 1976—(Continued)*

Offense	Sentences imposed in cases resulting in conviction by foreign tribunals																	
	Fine, reprimand, etc., only			Confinement suspended			Confinement not suspended											
							Military				Civilian				Dependent			
	Mil- itary	Civil- ian	Depen- dents	Mil- itary	Civil- ian	Depen- dents	Under 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Under 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Under 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	6	10	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter and negligent homicide	8	4	1	15	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery, larceny and related offenses	43	1	68	29	0	0	1	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Burglary and related offenses	3	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forgery and related offenses	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault	21	4	5	4	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple assault	66	2	23	7	0	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug abuse	230	1	14	89	3	14	19	29	8	6	0	3	1	0	3	3	0	0
Offenses against economic control laws	47	9	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic offenses ^a	26,441	2,269	1,120	29	0	3	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, breach of peace, etc.	227	2	11	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	124	3	21	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27,215	2,295	1,296	202	4	21	40	48	27	20	1	4	1	0	9	4	0	0

^aIncludes all cases finally adjudicated, i.e., all appellate rights exhausted or expired, including cases pending trial or appeal at end of previous reporting period and finally adjudicated during current period.

^bIncludes all cases involving U.S. personnel that were subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the host State.

^c"Cases reserved by foreign jurisdiction" is obtained for military personnel, by subtracting "exclusive foreign jurisdiction cases released to U.S. for disposition" from "exclusive foreign jurisdiction cases" and adding this figure to "primary foreign concurrent jurisdiction cases involving military" minus "waiver of primary foreign jurisdiction over military obtained." For civilians and dependents, subtract "exclusive foreign jurisdiction cases released to U.S. for disposition" from "exclusive foreign jurisdiction cases."

^dExcludes cases subject to U.S. primary or exclusive jurisdiction and cases subject to exclusive jurisdiction of the host State.

^eIncluding drunken and reckless driving and fleeing scene of accident.

Source: U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, Committee on the Judiciary, *Extraterritorial Criminal Jurisdiction, Hearings before the Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and International Law on H.R. 763, H.R. 6148, and H.R. 7842*, 95th Cong., 1st sess., 1977, pp. 102-107. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Section 4:

CHARACTERISTICS AND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ARRESTED

Most of the data presented in this section have been compiled through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The summary statistics collected by the FBI on arrests involve—for each offense classification—breakdowns by the age, sex, and race of arrestees, as well as arrest rates for population size groups. It should be recognized, however, that in 1976 police agencies representing approximately 80 percent of the Nation's population reported arrest data to the FBI. These arrest figures, therefore, do not represent all arrests made in the United States. On each arrest table, the number of police agencies reporting and the population living within the jurisdictions of these agencies are reported.

According to the Uniform Crime Reporting guidelines, an arrest is counted "each time an individual is taken into custody for committing a specific crime." (If the offender taken into custody is a juvenile and the circumstances are such that if he/she were an adult an arrest would be made, an arrest is counted.) One of the implications of this measure is that the same person may be arrested several times in the course of a year. Thus, the number of arrests is not simply a measure of the number of people arrested; moreover, because many criminal offenses have

more than one offender, several arrests are possible for one known offense. For each offense, the Uniform Crime Reports presents the "clearance rate"—that is, the ratio of the number of offenses of that type for which at least one person has been arrested, charged, and turned over to the court for prosecution, to the number of offenses of that type known to the police.

The number of arrests made by the police is an indicator of police activity. However, since the police are called upon to perform a number of functions, the number of arrests measures only one aspect of police activity. Measures of investigatory activity and service calls made by the police are currently unavailable on the national level.

Statistical data for some law enforcement activities under the jurisdiction of Federal agencies (Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Secret Service, Customs Service, and Drug Enforcement Administration) are maintained by these agencies and have been included in this section. The final tables in this section deal with Federal enforcement efforts—and, particularly, an accounting of contraband seized—in the course of enforcement of Federal laws related to alcohol, drugs, firearms, explosives, immigration, customs, and counterfeiting.

Table 4.1 *Estimated number of arrests,^a by offense charged, United States, 1976*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.73. Arrest statistics are collected monthly from State and local law enforcement agencies contributing to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Law enforcement agencies are instructed to count one arrest each time a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited. 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. Juvenile arrests for activities that violated State or local codes, but are not criminal offenses if committed by adults, are classified in "all other offenses." U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 72.

Data in this table are estimates based on arrest statistics of agencies submitting reports for at least 6 months in 1976 (Source, p. 299). In 1976, 10,119 agencies submitted reports for at least 6 months and covered 74.9 percent of the rural population, 81.2 percent of the standard metropolitan statistical area population, and 94.2 percent of the remaining city population.

Manslaughter by negligence is not included in the "violent crime" total in this table or in the "Total Crime Index" in other tables. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 14.

Total ^b	9,608,500
Criminal homicide:	
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	17,250
Manslaughter by negligence	3,310
Forcible rape	26,400
Robbery	132,930
Aggravated assault	235,050
Burglary	495,200
Larceny-theft	1,117,300
Motor vehicle theft	134,400
Violent crime ^b	411,630
Property crime ^b	1,746,900
Subtotal for above offenses ^b	2,161,800
Other assaults	428,000
Arson	17,700
Forgery and counterfeiting	68,000
Fraud	199,300
Embezzlement	10,000
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	111,600
Vandalism	211,800
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	147,100
Prostitution and commercialized vice	70,200
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	62,600
Narcotic drug laws	609,700
Opium or cocaine and their derivatives	60,200
Marihuana	441,100
Synthetic or manufactured narcotics	18,200
Other—dangerous nonnarcotic drugs	90,200
Gambling	79,000
Bookmaking	17,900
Numbers and lottery	12,700
All other gambling	48,400
Offenses against family and children	72,400
Driving under the influence	1,029,300
Liquor laws	369,700
Drunkenness	1,297,800
Disorderly conduct	657,500
Vagrancy	39,400
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,619,100
Suspicion (not included in total)	37,600
Curfew and loitering law violations	106,300
Runaways	202,600

^aArrest totals based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.
^bBecause of rounding, items may not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 173, Table 24.

Table 4.2 Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of arrests, by offense charged and size of place, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Figures represent all law enforcement agencies submitting reports for at least 6 months in 1976 (Source, p. 299). For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 14.

[Population figures rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated on the population before rounding.]

Offense charged	Total (10,119 agencies; total population 175,499,000)	Cities						Other areas		
		Total city arrests (7,621 cities; population 122,993,000)	Group I (52 cities over 250,000; population 35,322,000)	Group II (98 cities 100,000 to 250,000; population 13,793,000)	Group III (235 cities 50,000 to 100,000; population 15,677,000)	Group IV (564 cities 25,000 to 50,000; population 18,874,000)	Group V (1,408 cities 10,000 to 25,000; population 21,105,000)	Group VI (5,264 cities under 10,000; population 18,223,000)	Suburban area (4,286 agencies; population 62,815,000) ^a	Rural area (1,905 agencies; population 24,294,000)
Total	7,881,050	6,183,875	2,156,063	715,979	694,034	832,859	909,471	875,469	2,385,682	770,410
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	4,490.6	5,027.8	6,104.0	5,190.9	4,427.2	4,412.8	4,309.3	4,804.2	3,798.0	3,171.1
Criminal homicide:										
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,113	10,142	5,753	1,314	821	935	714	605	3,261	1,964
Rate per 100,000	8.0	8.2	16.3	9.5	5.2	5.0	3.4	3.3	5.2	8.1
Manslaughter by negligence	2,650	1,498	536	180	191	201	201	189	927	596
Rate per 100,000	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.5
Forcible rape	21,687	16,020	8,868	1,976	1,382	1,498	1,247	1,049	5,592	2,440
Rate per 100,000	12.4	13.0	25.1	14.3	8.8	7.9	5.9	5.8	8.9	10.0
Robbery	110,296	95,198	59,380	10,626	8,585	7,826	5,553	3,228	22,377	4,278
Rate per 100,000	62.8	77.4	168.1	77.0	54.8	41.5	26.3	17.7	35.6	17.6
Aggravated assault	192,753	143,163	60,964	17,299	15,775	16,243	16,595	16,287	55,063	22,347
Rate per 100,000	109.8	116.4	172.6	125.4	100.6	86.1	78.6	89.4	87.7	92.0
Burglary	406,821	301,071	113,173	38,298	37,744	41,346	39,670	30,840	134,879	41,740
Rate per 100,000	231.8	244.8	320.4	277.7	240.8	219.1	188.0	169.2	214.7	171.8
Larceny-theft	928,078	780,419	239,493	104,501	104,937	127,524	122,625	81,339	306,166	47,640
Rate per 100,000	528.8	634.5	678.0	757.6	669.4	675.7	581.0	446.4	487.4	196.1
Motor vehicle theft	110,708	86,596	39,528	9,708	9,211	10,104	9,779	8,266	31,899	9,423
Rate per 100,000	63.1	70.4	111.9	70.4	58.8	53.5	46.3	45.4	50.8	38.8
Violent crime ^b	338,849	264,523	134,965	31,215	26,563	26,502	24,109	21,169	86,293	31,029
Rate per 100,000	193.1	215.1	382.1	226.3	169.4	140.4	114.2	116.2	137.4	127.7
Property crime ^c	1,445,607	1,168,086	392,194	152,507	151,892	178,974	172,074	120,445	472,944	98,803
Rate per 100,000	823.7	949.7	1,110.3	1,105.7	968.9	948.3	815.3	661.0	752.9	406.7
Subtotal for above offenses										
Rate per 100,000	1,787,106	1,434,107	527,695	183,902	178,646	205,677	196,384	141,803	560,164	130,428
Rate per 100,000	1,018.3	1,166.0	1,494.0	1,333.3	1,139.6	1,089.8	930.5	778.2	891.8	536.9
Other assaults	354,010	284,829	94,421	43,692	34,059	39,898	41,390	31,369	107,509	30,007
Rate per 100,000	201.7	231.6	267.3	316.8	217.3	211.4	196.1	172.1	171.2	123.5
Arson	14,534	10,649	3,642	1,194	1,297	1,562	1,724	1,230	5,229	1,734
Rate per 100,000	8.3	8.7	10.3	8.7	8.3	8.3	8.2	6.7	8.3	7.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	55,791	40,349	12,091	6,853	5,055	5,961	5,912	4,477	16,525	7,717
Rate per 100,000	31.8	32.8	34.2	49.7	32.2	31.6	28.0	24.6	26.3	31.8
Fraud	161,429	94,183	23,120	20,312	11,101	14,046	15,464	10,140	47,750	38,892
Rate per 100,000	92.0	76.6	65.5	147.3	70.8	74.4	73.3	55.6	76.0	160.1
Embezzlement	8,218	6,520	1,439	1,832	1,832	590	471	356	1,722	778
Rate per 100,000	4.7	5.3	4.1	13.3	11.7	3.1	2.2	2.0	2.7	3.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	92,055	72,051	25,870	8,085	9,699	10,811	10,170	7,416	32,662	7,364
Rate per 100,000	52.5	58.6	73.2	58.6	61.9	57.3	48.2	40.7	52.0	30.3
Vandalism	175,082	142,167	33,367	15,530	18,053	24,090	27,407	23,720	71,560	12,702
Rate per 100,000	99.8	115.6	94.5	112.6	115.2	127.6	130.0	130.2	113.9	52.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	121,722	101,122	43,992	11,877	11,236	12,071	11,522	10,422	33,799	7,558
Rate per 100,000	69.4	82.2	124.5	86.1	71.7	64.0	54.6	57.2	53.8	31.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	58,648	56,694	44,733	6,339	3,224	1,393	676	329	3,241	349
Rate per 100,000	33.4	46.1	126.6	46.0	20.6	7.4	3.2	1.8	5.2	1.4
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	51,776	41,414	18,243	5,798	5,023	5,133	4,194	3,023	15,598	3,058
Rate per 100,000	29.5	33.7	51.6	42.0	32.0	27.2	19.9	16.6	24.8	12.6
Narcotic drug laws	500,540	373,488	142,778	40,687	42,008	48,181	52,468	47,366	166,374	51,065
Rate per 100,000	285.2	303.7	404.2	295.0	268.0	255.3	248.6	259.9	264.9	212.7
Gambling	65,437	56,843	30,202	6,138	4,392	4,854	5,274	5,983	15,352	3,471
Rate per 100,000	37.3	46.2	85.5	44.5	28.0	25.7	25.0	32.8	24.4	14.3
Offenses against family and children	58,249	28,288	5,658	5,548	3,764	4,590	4,877	3,851	23,220	13,679
Rate per 100,000	33.2	23.0	16.0	40.2	24.0	24.3	23.1	21.1	37.0	56.3
Driving under the influence	837,910	577,057	158,656	51,617	60,435	84,478	100,001	121,870	276,374	137,456
Rate per 100,000	477.4	469.2	449.2	374.2	385.5	447.6	473.8	668.8	440.0	565.8
Liquor laws	302,943	232,809	31,259	16,254	24,906	37,639	53,971	68,780	120,896	35,658
Rate per 100,000	172.6	189.3	88.5	117.8	158.9	199.4	255.7	377.4	192.5	146.8
Drunkennes	1,071,131	886,314	282,288	123,403	100,531	106,588	125,088	148,416	232,213	109,050
Rate per 100,000	610.3	720.6	799.2	894.7	641.3	564.7	592.7	814.5	369.7	448.9

See footnote at end of table.

Table 4.2 Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of arrests, by offense charged and size of place, 1976—(Continued)

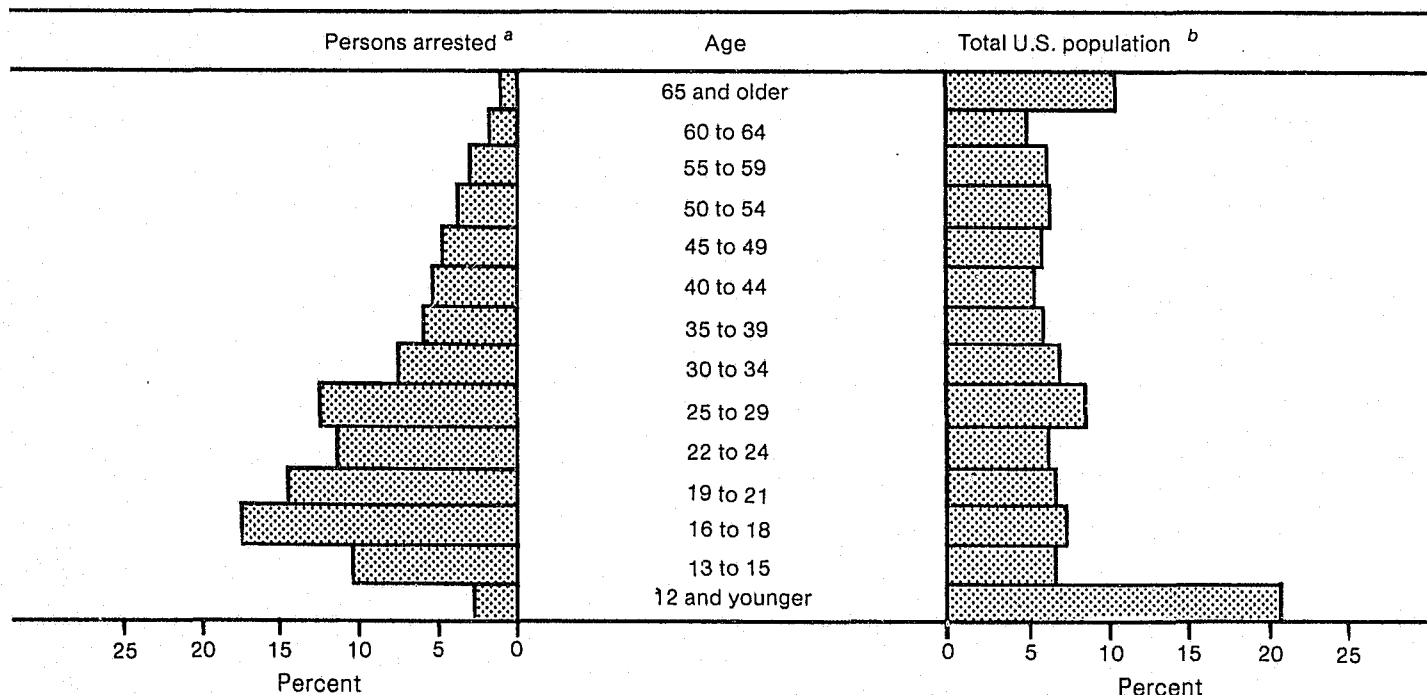
Offense charged	Total (10,119 agencies; total population 175,499,000)	Cities						Other areas		
		Total city arrests (7,621 cities; population 122,993,000)	Group I (52 cities over 250,000; population 35,322,000)	Group II (98 cities 100,000 to 250,000; population 13,793,000)	Group III (235 cities 50,000 to 100,000; population 15,677,000)	Group IV (564 cities 25,000 to 50,000; population 18,874,000)	Group V (1,408 cities 10,000 to 25,000; population 21,105,000)	Group VI (5,264 cities under 10,000; population 18,223,000)	Suburban area (4,286 agencies; population 62,815,000) ^a	Rural area (1,905 agencies; population 24,294,000)
Disorderly conduct	545,639	477,492	130,855	52,830	56,343	72,312	80,838	84,314	170,103	32,283
Rate per 100,000	310.9	388.2	370.5	383.0	359.4	383.1	383.0	462.7	270.8	132.9
Vagrancy	32,731	30,320	19,195	1,975	3,414	1,954	2,006	1,776	4,506	1,331
Rate per 100,000	18.7	24.7	54.3	14.3	21.8	10.4	9.5	9.7	7.2	5.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,330,886	1,033,725	469,297	89,699	89,888	117,175	134,717	132,949	388,442	126,796
Rate per 100,000	758.3	840.5	1,328.6	650.3	573.4	620.8	638.3	729.6	618.4	521.9
Suspicion (not included in totals)	31,298	27,440	9,224	3,980	3,687	3,229	4,695	2,625	9,161	1,457
Rate per 100,000	17.8	22.3	26.1	28.9	23.5	17.1	22.2	14.4	14.6	6.0
Curfew and loitering law violations	88,626	83,638	35,080	4,151	9,436	11,161	13,185	10,625	24,329	1,731
Rate per 100,000	50.5	68.0	99.3	30.1	60.2	59.1	62.5	58.3	38.7	7.1
Runaways	166,587	119,816	22,182	18,263	19,690	22,695	21,732	15,254	68,105	16,703
Rate per 100,000	94.9	97.4	62.8	132.4	125.6	120.2	103.0	83.7	108.4	68.8

^aIncludes suburban city and county police agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities also included in other city groups.
^bViolent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
^cProperty crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 173, 174.

Figure 4.1 Age distribution for persons arrested and for total U.S. population, 1976

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.2.



^a"Persons arrested" is based on reports received representing 175,449,000 population.

^bThe total U.S. population, 214,659,000, is based on U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1, 1976.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 172.

Table 4.3 Arrests, by offense charged and age group, 1967 and 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table A.1. Figures represent all law enforcement agencies submitting annual reports in 1967 and reports for all 12 months in 1976 (Source, p. 299). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 14.

Offense charged	Total all ages			Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and older		
	1967	1976	Percent change	1967	1976	Percent change	1967	1976	Percent change
Total	3,712,909	4,488,521	+20.9	876,942	1,196,391	+36.4	2,835,967	3,292,130	+16.1
Criminal homicide:									
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	5,337	8,141	+52.5	436	794	+82.1	4,901	7,347	+49.9
Manslaughter by negligence	1,933	1,399	-27.6	149	156	+4.7	1,784	1,243	-30.3
Forcible rape	7,683	13,007	+69.3	1,486	2,333	+57.0	6,197	10,674	+72.2
Robbery	38,684	73,909	+91.1	11,186	23,560	+110.6	27,498	50,349	+83.1
Aggravated assault	63,201	102,180	+61.7	9,811	18,781	+91.4	53,390	83,399	+56.2
Burglary	150,711	232,192	+54.1	81,616	123,246	+51.0	69,095	108,946	+57.7
Larceny-theft	301,646	581,085	+92.6	166,613	254,815	+52.9	135,033	326,270	+141.6
Motor vehicle theft	77,704	64,980	-16.4	50,012	35,507	-29.0	27,692	29,473	+6.4
Violent crime^a	114,905	197,237	+71.7	22,919	45,468	+98.4	91,986	151,769	+65.0
Property crime^b	530,061	878,257	+65.7	298,241	413,568	+38.7	231,820	464,689	+100.5
Subtotal for above offenses	646,899	1,076,893	+66.5	321,309	459,192	+42.9	325,590	617,701	+89.7
Other assaults	166,515	214,728	+29.0	26,337	44,283	+68.1	140,178	170,445	+21.6
Arson	5,160	8,298	+60.8	3,460	4,596	+32.8	1,700	3,702	+117.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	21,392	31,004	+44.9	2,700	3,689	+36.6	18,692	27,315	+46.1
Fraud	39,427	84,296	+113.8	1,651	2,728	+65.2	37,776	81,568	+115.9
Embezzlement	3,925	5,914	+50.7	184	364	+97.8	3,741	5,550	+48.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	17,620	54,335	+208.4	6,462	17,868	+176.5	11,158	36,467	+226.8
Vandalism	71,218	102,962	+44.6	54,805	64,691	+18.0	16,413	38,271	+133.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	47,811	74,657	+56.2	8,305	12,518	+50.7	39,506	62,139	+57.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	20,796	44,849	+115.7	582	1,922	+230.2	20,214	42,927	+112.4
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	36,810	33,616	-8.7	8,576	6,118	-28.7	28,234	27,498	-2.6
Narcotic drug laws	47,019	295,138	+527.7	10,030	71,742	+615.3	36,989	223,396	+504.0
Gambling	54,315	43,965	-19.1	1,514	1,631	+7.7	52,801	42,334	-19.8
Offenses against family and children	39,327	27,747	-29.4	785	2,565	+226.8	38,542	25,182	-34.7
Driving under the influence	182,059	420,916	+131.2	1,704	8,720	+411.7	180,355	412,196	+128.5
Liquor laws	146,639	163,570	+11.5	44,353	61,631	+39.0	102,286	101,939	-0.3
Drunkenness	1,155,948	631,243	-45.4	22,941	21,405	-6.7	1,133,007	609,838	-46.2
Disorderly conduct	355,234	326,902	-8.0	74,845	73,077	-2.4	280,389	253,825	-9.5
Vagrancy	78,826	22,091	-72.0	6,982	3,013	-56.8	71,844	19,078	-73.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	426,768	655,683	+53.6	130,216	164,924	+26.7	296,552	490,759	+65.5
Suspicion (not included in totals)	87,929	17,929	-79.6	19,917	4,835	-75.7	68,012	13,094	-80.7
Curfew and loitering law violations	67,086	68,399	+2.0	67,086	68,399	+2.0	X	X	X
Runaways	82,115	101,315	+23.4	82,115	101,315	+23.4	X	X	X

^aViolent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

 Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 175.

Table 4.4 Arrests, by offense charged and age, United States, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Figures represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1976 (Source, p. 300). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 14.

[10,119 agencies; 1976 estimated population 175,499,000]

Offense charged	Grand total all ages	Ages under 15	Ages under 18	Ages 18 and older	Age																				65 and older	Not known		
					10 and under	11 to 12	13 to 14	15	16	17	18	19	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	
Total	7,912,348	665,781	1,973,254	5,939,094	73,223	148,112	444,446	392,526	465,308	449,639	469,471	429,657	386,792	355,572	317,932	290,842	266,519	974,405	614,456	467,418	390,036	334,061	269,675	175,812	103,342	87,801	5,303	
Percent*	100.0	8.4	24.9	75.1	0.9	1.9	5.6	5.0	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.4	12.3	7.8	5.9	4.9	4.2	3.4	2.2	1.3	1.1	0.1	
Criminal homicide:																												
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,113	190	1,302	12,811	12	30	148	197	416	499	692	755	665	690	648	631	630	2,652	1,648	1,123	761	652	455	339	199	263	8	
Manslaughter by negligence	2,650	43	275	2,375	8	7	28	26	91	115	173	192	168	159	157	127	111	379	231	181	131	100	105	73	40	46	2	
Forcible rape	21,687	915	3,745	17,942	57	158	700	685	1,019	1,126	1,343	1,389	1,294	1,330	1,285	1,027	990	4,049	2,183	1,271	729	470	286	139	81	67	9	
Robbery	110,296	10,156	36,990	73,306	539	2,034	7,583	7,532	9,631	9,671	9,696	8,480	7,103	6,482	5,663	5,012	4,230	14,352	6,034	2,815	1,449	879	472	189	80	125	45	
Aggravated assault	192,753	9,552	32,678	160,075	947	2,151	6,454	6,149	8,145	8,832	9,437	9,593	9,129	8,854	8,231	8,097	7,462	31,468	20,669	14,664	11,047	8,075	5,704	3,521	1,965	2,038	121	
Burglary	406,821	78,275	209,396	197,425	8,374	18,162	51,739	43,147	46,860	41,114	34,954	26,019	20,228	16,463	13,945	12,148	9,764	32,188	13,740	7,549	4,356	2,759	1,593	806	385	359	169	
Larceny-theft	928,078	173,535	399,235	528,843	21,019	46,553	105,963	73,124	80,558	72,018	65,566	52,634	43,377	36,757	32,510	28,866	25,665	89,580	45,850	29,348	21,960	17,485	13,982	9,751	6,544	8,489	479	
Motor vehicle theft	110,708	14,726	58,279	52,429	371	1,703	12,652	14,857	16,107	12,589	9,179	6,755	5,053	4,240	3,416	2,972	2,587	8,522	4,069	2,357	1,400	866	504	223	101	130	55	
Violent crime ^b	338,849	20,813	74,715	264,134	1,555	4,373	14,885	14,563	19,211	20,128	21,168	20,217	18,191	17,356	16,027	14,767	13,312	52,521	30,534	19,873	13,986	10,076	6,917	4,188	2,325	2,493	163	
Percent*	100.0	6.1	22.0	78.0	0.5	1.3	4.4	4.3	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.4	3.9	15.5	9.0	5.9	4.1	3.0	2.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.1	
Property crime ^c	1,445,607	266,536	666,910	778,697	29,764	66,418	170,354	131,128	143,525	125,721	109,699	85,408	68,658	57,460	49,871	43,986	38,016	130,290	63,659	39,254	27,716	21,110	16,079	10,780	7,030	8,978	703	
Percent*	100.0	18.4	46.1	53.9	2.1	4.6	11.8	9.1	9.9	8.7	7.6	5.9	4.7	4.0	3.4	3.0	2.6	9.0	4.4	2.7	1.9	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.1	
Subtotal for above offenses	1,787,106	287,392	741,900	1,045,206	31,327	70,798	185,267	145,717	162,827	145,964	131,040	105,817	87,017	74,975	66,055	50,880	51,439	183,190	94,424	59,308	41,833	31,286	23,101	15,241	9,395	11,517	888	
Percent*	100.0	16.1	41.5	58.5	1.8	4.0	10.4	8.2	9.1	8.2	7.3	5.9	4.9	4.2	3.7	3.3	2.9	10.3	5.3	3.3	2.3	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.1	
Other assaults																												
Arson	14,534	4,626	7,601	6,933	1,372	1,190	2,064	1,172	974	829	712	634	496	405	329	328	326	1,197	777	573	376	296	208	126	85	49	16	
Forgery and counterfeiting	55,791	1,090	6,681	49,110	39	167	884	1,085	1,961	2,545	3,405	3,497	3,588	3,654	3,357	3,354	3,127	11,687	5,535	3,158	2,001	1,289	771	380	163	118	26	
Fraud	161,429	879	4,614	156,815	82	160	637	683	1,288	1,764	4,122	5,843	7,145	8,418	8,592	8,809	8,947	37,276	25,052	16,412	10,984	7,068	4,214	2,162	992	701	78	
Embezzlement	8,218	103	525	7,693	3	24	76	58	138	226	274	309	399	447	643	462	397	1,721	1,081	753	456	323	220	132	51	22	3	
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	92,055	8,142	28,940	63,115	565	1,681	5,896	5,685	7,472	7,641	7,664	6,578	5,567	4,838	4,271	3,689	3,191	11,582	5,840	3,691	2,314	1,602	1,066	624	305	264	29	
Vandalism	175,082	60,569	109,712	65,370	12,441	17,130	30,598	18,105	16,897	14,141	9,925	7,451	5,928	4,793	4,000	3,483	2,974	10,430	5,645	3,629	2,543	1,731	1,255	669	347	438	129	
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	121,722	4,549	19,649	102,073	297	824	3,428	3,780	5,245	6,075	7,159	6,639	6,242	6,262	5,659	5,231	4,946	19,342	12,214	8,504	6,291	4,957	3,615	2,247	1,285	1,285	105	
Prostitution and commercialized vice	58,648	205	2,570	56,078	10	21	174	301	661	1,403	3,996	5,291	5,399	5,972	5,576	4,786	3,618	11,263	4,182	2,207	1,287	947	708	393	223	212	18	
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	51,776	3,779	9,902	41,874	445	808	2,526	1,904	2,074	2,145	2,196	2,355	2,329	2,266	2,074	1,960	1,892	7,915	5,362	3,902	2,873	2,219	1,711	1,196	753	850	21	
Narcotic drug laws	500,540	15,514	119,522	381,018	244	1,330	13,940	22,135	36,677	45,196	52,053	48,457	42,497	36,550	31,422	27,223	23,283	70,283	25,160	11,228	5,835	3,511	1,751	827	318	416	204	
Gambling	65,437	392	3,547	62,890	16	40	336	470	722	963	1,724	1,742	1,780	1,710	1,660	1,720	1,657	8,158	7,423	7,252	6,826	6,518	5,491	3,787	2,668	2,748	24	
Offenses against family and children	58,249	1,595	4,198	54,051	753	212	630	624	936	1,043	2,925	2,770	2,676	2,683	2,511	2,554	2,669	11,515	8,151	6,020	4,036	2,560	1,525	786	365	272	33	
Driving under the influence	837,910	254	17,264	820,646	50	32	172	697	4,768	11,545	28,842	33,007	33,758	35,488	33,335	31,417	30,428	127,608	99,041	85,948	77,390	70,327	57,797	38,032	21,894	15,692	642	
Liquor laws	302,943	9,679	108,934	194,009	271	773	6,635	16,891	34,883	47,481	42,383	32,195	23,094	9,974	7,929	6,497	5,540	18,045	11,105	8,855	7,576	6,884	5,531	3,639	2,368	2,074	369	
Drunkenness	1,071,131	3,866	39,750	1,031,381	240	392	3,234	5,780	11,197	18,907	35,793	35,328	34,106	37,914	32,722	31,050	28,847	120,505	103,899	103,166	107,991	109,619	101,444	70,931	43,172	34,036	858	
Disorderly conduct	545,639	35,845	113,898	431,741	3,996	8,274	23,575	20,815	26,909	30,329	39,075	36,474	33,035	30,759	26,592	22,985	20,983	72,554	42,334	30,208	24,085	19,214	14,382	8,890	5,074	4,626	471	
Vagrancy	32,731	1,741	5,848	26,883	99	303	1,339	1,249	1,532	2,245	2,039	1,824	2,225	1,902	1,595	1,347	4,528	2,297	1,642	1,271	1,255	1,070	747	488	407	1		
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,330,969	107,901	295,952	1,035,017	13,179	23,048	71,674	63,036	63,402	61,613	73,630	73,715	70,604	67,735	62,113	58,454	55,544	184,381	116,649	84,166	64,373	48,523	34,387	19,839	10,475	9,374	1,055	
Suspicion	31,298	2,363	8,213	23,085	233	492	1,638	1,639	2,012	2,199	3,121	2,385	2,210	1,836	1,532	1,404	1,227	3,924	1,911	1,156	778	573	429	256	135	170	38	
Curfew and loitering law violations	88,601	24,217	88,601	X	968	4,184	19,065	21,265	28,991	14,128	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0
Runaways	166,529	65,173	166,529	X	3,549	9,873	51,751	46,434	38,705	16,217	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0

*Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.

^bViolent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.^cProperty crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 181, 182.

Table 4.5 Arrests, by offense charged and sex, United States, 1976

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 14.

[10,119 agencies; 1976 estimated population 175,499,000]

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested			Percent male	Percent female	Percent of total ^a		
	Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female
Total	7,912,348	6,671,908	1,240,439	84.3	15.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Criminal homicide:								
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,113	12,011	2,102	85.1	14.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manslaughter by negligence	2,650	2,392	258	90.3	9.7	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
Forcible rape	21,687	21,488	199	99.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	(^b)
Robbery	110,296	102,456	7,840	92.9	7.1	1.4	1.5	0.6
Aggravated assault	192,753	167,478	25,275	86.9	13.1	2.4	2.5	2.0
Burglary	406,821	385,482	21,339	94.8	5.2	5.1	5.8	1.7
Larceny-theft	928,078	638,098	289,980	68.8	31.2	11.7	9.6	23.4
Motor vehicle theft	110,708	102,969	7,739	93.0	7.0	1.4	1.5	0.6
Violent crime^c	338,849	303,433	35,416	89.5	10.5	4.3	4.5	2.9
Property crime^d	1,445,607	1,126,549	319,058	77.9	22.1	18.3	16.9	25.7
Subtotal for above offenses	1,787,106	1,432,374	354,732	80.2	19.8	22.6	21.5	28.6
Other assaults	354,010	304,584	49,426	86.0	14.0	4.5	4.6	4.0
Arson	14,534	12,918	1,616	88.9	11.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	55,791	39,255	16,536	70.4	29.6	0.7	0.6	1.3
Fraud	161,429	102,394	59,035	63.4	36.6	2.0	1.5	4.8
Embezzlement	8,218	5,670	2,548	69.0	31.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	92,055	82,388	9,667	89.5	10.5	1.2	1.2	0.8
Vandalism	175,082	160,765	14,317	91.8	8.2	2.2	2.4	1.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	121,722	111,849	9,873	91.9	8.1	1.5	1.7	0.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	58,648	17,172	41,476	29.3	70.7	0.7	0.3	3.3
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	51,776	47,138	4,638	91.0	9.0	0.7	0.7	0.4
Narcotic drug laws	500,540	432,650	67,890	86.4	13.6	6.3	6.5	5.5
Gambling	65,437	59,156	6,281	90.4	9.6	0.8	0.9	0.5
Offenses against family and children	58,249	51,990	6,259	89.3	10.7	0.7	0.8	0.5
Driving under the influence	837,910	773,912	63,998	92.4	7.6	10.6	11.6	5.2
Liquor laws	302,943	260,299	42,644	85.9	14.1	3.8	3.9	3.4
Drunkenness	1,071,131	994,735	76,396	92.9	7.1	13.5	14.9	6.2
Disorderly conduct	545,639	456,789	88,850	83.7	16.3	6.9	6.8	7.2
Vagrancy	32,731	25,534	7,197	78.0	22.0	0.4	0.4	0.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,330,969	1,131,031	199,938	85.0	15.0	16.8	17.0	16.1
Suspicion	31,298	26,823	4,475	85.7	14.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	88,601	70,784	17,817	79.9	20.1	1.1	1.1	1.4
Runaways	166,529	71,699	94,830	43.1	56.9	2.1	1.1	7.6

^aBecause of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.

^bLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^cViolent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

 Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 184.

Table 4.6 Arrests, by offense charged, sex, and age group, United States, 1975 and 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Figures represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1975 and 1976 (Source, p. 300).
For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 14.

[8,602 agencies; 1976 estimated population 162,722,000]

Offense charged	Males						Females					
	Total			Under 18			Total			Under 18		
	1975	1976	Percent change	1975	1976	Percent change	1975	1976	Percent change	1975	1976	Percent change
Total	6,199,729	5,850,614	-5.6	1,488,202	1,387,424	-6.8	1,120,091	1,106,466	-1.2	399,430	380,622	-4.7
Criminal homicide:												
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	12,422	10,163	-18.2	1,203	981	-18.5	2,386	1,870	-21.6	147	135	-8.2
Manslaughter by negligence	2,543	2,179	-14.3	310	229	-26.1	327	228	-30.3	49	29	-40.8
Forcible rape	18,974	18,670	-1.6	3,323	3,204	-3.6	200	184	-8.0	53	56	+5.7
Robbery	97,287	80,969	-16.8	31,832	25,630	-19.5	7,048	6,303	-10.6	2,366	1,970	-16.7
Aggravated assault	150,605	141,712	-5.9	24,261	23,184	-4.4	22,594	21,663	-4.1	4,728	4,523	-4.3
Burglary	377,883	338,219	-10.5	199,227	177,920	-10.7	20,421	19,122	-6.4	10,688	9,902	-7.4
Larceny-theft	610,656	580,693	-4.9	283,676	265,201	-6.5	273,114	268,904	-1.5	111,216	104,490	-6.0
Motor vehicle theft	95,065	87,695	-7.8	52,234	47,273	-9.5	7,026	6,855	-2.3	4,086	4,053	-0.8
Violent crime ^a	279,288	251,514	-9.9	60,619	52,999	-12.6	32,228	30,020	-6.9	7,294	6,684	-8.4
Property crime ^b	1,083,604	1,006,607	-7.1	535,137	490,394	-8.4	300,561	294,891	-1.9	125,990	118,445	-6.0
Subtotal for above offenses	1,365,435	1,260,300	-7.7	596,066	543,622	-8.8	333,116	325,139	-2.4	133,333	125,158	-6.1
Other assaults	280,263	273,180	-2.5	48,487	49,396	+1.9	44,280	44,714	+1.0	12,891	12,876	-0.1
Arson	11,624	11,534	-0.8	6,171	6,352	+2.9	1,400	1,446	+3.3	637	652	+2.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	36,570	34,179	-6.5	4,792	4,154	-13.3	14,751	14,709	-0.3	1,921	1,866	-2.9
Fraud	94,917	92,893	-2.1	3,038	3,010	-0.9	50,541	53,927	+6.7	1,186	1,213	+2.3
Embezzlement	6,053	5,155	-14.8	422	413	-2.1	2,969	2,445	-17.6	116	89	-23.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	76,337	72,003	-5.7	25,201	23,618	-6.3	9,036	8,622	-4.6	2,344	2,151	-8.2
Vandalism	147,478	145,993	-1.0	95,764	92,379	-3.5	12,648	13,104	+3.6	7,456	7,450	-0.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	109,706	98,438	-10.3	17,689	16,482	-6.8	9,704	8,939	-7.9	1,192	1,099	-7.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	12,064	15,388	+27.6	565	545	-3.5	33,463	35,413	+5.8	1,703	1,839	+8.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	41,399	42,706	+3.2	7,999	7,978	-0.3	3,596	4,354	+21.1	1,030	940	-8.7
Narcotic drug laws	388,676	386,371	-0.6	92,386	91,431	-1.0	61,698	62,549	+1.4	18,235	18,128	-0.6
Gambling	45,582	55,105	+20.9	1,713	2,061	+20.3	4,246	5,962	+40.4	99	259	+161.6
Offenses against family and children	48,790	48,173	-1.3	3,555	2,719	-23.5	5,940	5,760	-3.0	2,071	1,280	-38.2
Driving under the influence	718,789	709,297	-1.3	13,681	14,839	+8.5	58,059	59,610	+2.7	1,072	1,270	+18.5
Liquor laws	227,434	245,794	+8.1	82,416	83,101	+0.8	37,413	40,789	+9.0	21,046	21,701	+3.1
Drunkness	1,040,203	933,259	-10.3	33,279	32,057	-3.7	77,609	71,518	-7.8	4,783	4,957	+3.6
Disorderly conduct	513,869	413,054	-19.6	99,800	84,960	-14.9	74,552	72,108	-3.3	19,213	18,929	-1.5
Vagrancy	48,908	22,426	-54.1	3,412	3,503	+2.7	5,198	4,153	-20.1	629	649	+3.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	823,260	849,970	+3.2	189,394	189,408	0.0	162,576	165,128	+1.6	51,177	52,039	+1.7
Suspicion (not included in totals)	28,624	23,745	-17.0	8,278	6,134	-25.9	4,628	3,994	-13.7	1,469	1,212	-17.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	88,131	68,648	-22.1	88,131	68,648	-22.1	20,866	17,135	-17.9	20,866	17,135	-17.9
Runaways	74,241	66,748	-10.1	74,241	66,748	-10.1	96,430	88,942	-7.8	96,430	88,942	-7.8

^aViolent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 180.

Table 4.7 Arrests, by offense charged, race, and age group, United States, 1976

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 14.

[10,058 agencies; 1976 estimated population 173,488,000]

Offense charged	Total arrests							Percent ^a						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	7,383,960	5,336,889	1,870,206	104,797	2,998	3,925	65,145	100.0	72.3	25.3	1.4	(b)	0.1	0.9
Criminal homicide:														
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	12,875	5,792	6,886	100	6	4	87	100.0	45.0	53.5	0.8	(b)	(b)	0.7
Manslaughter by negligence	2,590	1,945	575	24	1	2	43	100.0	75.1	22.2	0.9	(b)	0.1	1.7
Forcible rape	19,791	10,124	9,218	190	7	15	237	100.0	51.2	46.6	1.0	(b)	0.1	1.2
Robbery	90,618	35,228	53,681	577	43	44	1,045	100.0	38.9	59.2	0.6	(b)	(b)	1.2
Aggravated assault	172,751	98,192	70,912	1,990	71	42	1,544	100.0	56.8	41.0	1.2	(b)	(b)	0.9
Burglary	376,677	260,054	110,128	2,711	75	245	3,464	100.0	69.0	29.2	0.7	(b)	0.1	0.9
Larceny-theft	886,626	582,505	284,671	7,095	762	845	10,748	100.0	65.7	32.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.2
Motor vehicle theft	98,761	70,198	25,841	1,209	34	54	1,425	100.0	71.1	26.2	1.2	(b)	0.1	1.4
Violent crime^c	296,035	149,336	140,597	2,857	127	105	2,913	100.0	50.4	47.5	1.0	(b)	(b)	1.0
Property crime^c	1,362,064	912,757	420,640	11,015	871	1,144	15,637	100.0	67.0	30.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.1
Subtotal for above offenses	1,660,689	1,064,038	561,912	13,896	999	1,251	18,593	100.0	64.1	33.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.1
Other assaults	335,810	214,679	114,431	3,200	124	117	3,259	100.0	63.9	34.1	1.0	(b)	(b)	1.0
Arson	13,597	10,695	2,697	77	3	6	119	100.0	78.7	19.8	0.6	(b)	(b)	0.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	52,831	34,678	17,612	291	17	13	220	100.0	65.6	33.3	0.6	(b)	(b)	0.4
Fraud	156,439	108,327	46,296	1,256	29	18	513	100.0	69.2	29.6	0.8	(b)	(b)	0.3
Embezzlement	7,819	5,337	2,402	43	9	5	23	100.0	68.3	30.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	84,851	54,919	28,780	431	25	30	666	100.0	64.7	33.9	0.5	(b)	(b)	0.8
Vandalism	165,660	136,915	26,342	1,127	47	63	1,166	100.0	82.6	15.9	0.7	(b)	(b)	0.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	114,369	66,201	46,117	801	53	48	1,149	100.0	57.9	40.3	0.7	(b)	(b)	1.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	51,253	23,588	26,831	198	52	56	528	100.0	46.0	52.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	48,742	37,356	12,220	520	40	26	580	100.0	76.6	21.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.2
Narcotic drug laws	475,209	366,081	103,615	2,175	150	215	2,973	100.0	77.0	21.8	0.5	(b)	(b)	0.6
Gambling	62,536	26,186	34,443	33	146	366	1,362	100.0	41.9	55.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.2
Offenses against family and children	57,240	39,864	16,584	539	4	3	246	100.0	69.6	29.0	0.9	(b)	(b)	0.4
Driving under the influence	823,155	682,687	116,006	12,264	243	614	11,341	100.0	82.9	14.1	1.5	(b)	0.1	1.4
Liquor laws	297,801	260,714	28,149	6,970	70	59	1,839	100.0	87.5	9.5	2.3	(b)	(b)	0.6
Drunkenness	1,064,193	818,589	205,930	34,474	205	134	4,861	100.0	76.9	19.4	3.2	(b)	(b)	0.5
Disorderly conduct	513,679	371,211	128,266	10,717	164	95	3,226	100.0	72.3	25.0	2.1	(b)	(b)	0.6
Vagrancy	27,371	16,475	9,982	524	20	5	365	100.0	60.2	36.5	1.9	0.1	(b)	1.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,088,626	773,289	292,022	12,305	504	698	9,808	100.0	71.0	26.8	1.1	(b)	0.1	0.9
Suspicion	30,104	19,397	10,366	157	6	5	173	100.0	64.4	34.4	0.5	(b)	(b)	0.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	87,876	61,837	24,306	1,055	31	40	607	100.0	70.4	27.7	1.2	(b)	(b)	0.7
Runaways	164,110	143,826	16,897	1,744	57	58	1,528	100.0	87.6	10.3	1.1	(b)	(b)	0.9

See footnote at end of table.

Table 4.7 Arrests, by offense charged, race, and age group, United States, 1976—(Continued)

Offense charged	Arrests under 18							Percent ^a						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total.....	1,848,625	1,407,153	406,231	15,748	612	1,047	17,834	100.0	76.1	22.0	0.9	(b)	0.1	1.0
Criminal homicide:														
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,163	520	620	8	0	2	13	100.0	44.7	53.3	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.1
Manslaughter by negligence.....	268	224	39	2	0	0	3	100.0	83.6	14.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.1
Forcible rape.....	3,376	1,490	1,796	35	0	5	50	100.0	44.1	53.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	1.5
Robbery.....	28,269	9,728	17,929	136	8	19	449	100.0	34.4	63.4	0.5	(b)	0.1	1.6
Aggravated assault.....	28,816	16,533	11,775	252	12	3	241	100.0	57.4	40.9	0.9	(b)	(b)	0.8
Burglary.....	196,612	140,472	52,508	1,365	45	161	2,061	100.0	71.4	26.7	0.7	(b)	0.1	1.0
Larceny-theft.....	383,295	264,101	110,568	2,788	232	417	5,189	100.0	68.9	28.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.4
Motor vehicle theft.....	53,402	40,357	11,516	620	21	26	862	100.0	75.6	21.6	1.2	(b)	(b)	1.6
Violent crime^c.....	61,624	28,271	32,120	431	20	29	753	100.0	45.9	52.1	0.7	(b)	(b)	1.2
Property crime^d.....	633,309	444,930	174,592	4,773	298	604	8,112	100.0	70.3	27.6	0.8	(b)	0.1	1.3
Subtotal for above offenses.....	695,201	473,425	206,751	5,206	318	633	8,868	100.0	68.1	29.7	0.7	(b)	0.1	1.3
Other assaults.....	64,842	40,790	22,775	416	24	31	806	100.0	62.9	35.1	0.6	(b)	(b)	1.2
Arson.....	7,229	5,983	1,161	30	2	1	52	100.0	82.8	16.1	0.4	(b)	(b)	0.7
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	6,457	5,130	1,245	48	1	1	32	100.0	79.4	19.3	0.7	(b)	(b)	0.5
Fraud.....	4,386	3,330	1,009	21	1	1	24	100.0	75.9	23.0	0.5	(b)	(b)	0.5
Embezzlement.....	507	401	99	3	0	0	4	100.0	79.1	19.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	26,963	18,679	7,872	138	7	10	257	100.0	69.3	29.2	0.5	(b)	(b)	1.0
Vandalism.....	103,528	88,730	13,603	479	19	36	661	100.0	85.7	13.1	0.5	(b)	(b)	0.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	18,508	12,904	5,306	124	2	7	165	100.0	69.7	28.7	0.7	(b)	(b)	0.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	2,405	984	1,371	13	0	1	36	100.0	40.9	57.0	0.5	0.0	(b)	1.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution).....	9,273	6,518	2,625	42	2	7	79	100.0	70.3	28.3	0.5	(b)	0.1	0.9
Narcotic drug laws.....	114,613	99,492	13,756	629	31	53	652	100.0	86.8	12.0	0.5	(b)	(b)	0.6
Gambling.....	2,346	1,058	1,194	4	3	1	86	100.0	45.1	50.9	0.2	0.1	(b)	3.7
Offenses against family and children.....	4,162	3,053	1,054	35	0	2	18	100.0	73.4	25.3	0.8	0.0	(b)	0.4
Driving under the influence.....	16,986	16,023	576	237	2	7	141	100.0	94.3	3.4	1.4	(b)	(b)	0.8
Liquor laws.....	107,260	101,948	3,162	1,538	20	25	567	100.0	95.0	2.9	1.4	(b)	(b)	0.5
Drunkenness.....	39,321	35,702	2,520	911	9	7	172	100.0	90.8	6.4	2.3	(b)	(b)	0.4
Disorderly conduct.....	108,041	83,257	23,416	786	22	11	549	100.0	77.1	21.7	0.7	(b)	(b)	0.5
Vagrancy.....	4,312	3,113	1,042	36	2	0	119	100.0	72.2	24.2	0.8	(b)	0.0	2.8
All other offenses (except traffic).....	252,418	195,058	52,628	2,199	58	114	2,361	100.0	77.3	20.8	0.9	(b)	(b)	0.9
Suspicion.....	7,943	5,943	1,893	54	1	1	51	100.0	74.8	23.8	0.7	(b)	(b)	0.6
Curfew and loitering law violations.....	87,856	61,829	24,294	1,055	31	40	607	100.0	70.4	27.7	1.2	(b)	(b)	0.7
Runaways.....	164,068	143,803	16,879	1,744	57	58	1,527	100.0	87.6	10.3	1.1	(b)	(b)	0.9

See footnote at end of table.

Table 4.7 Arrests, by offense charged, race, and age group, United States, 1976—(Continued)

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older							Percent ^a						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	5,535,335	3,929,736	1,463,975	89,049	2,386	2,878	47,311	100.0	71.0	26.4	1.6	(^b)	0.1	0.9
Criminal homicide:														
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	11,712	5,272	6,266	92	6	2	74	100.0	45.0	53.5	0.8	0.1	(^b)	0.6
Manslaughter by negligence	2,322	1,721	536	22	1	2	40	100.0	74.1	23.1	0.9	(^b)	0.1	1.7
Forcible rape	16,415	8,634	7,422	155	7	10	187	100.0	52.6	45.2	0.9	(^b)	0.1	1.1
Robbery	62,349	25,500	35,752	441	35	25	596	100.0	40.9	57.3	0.7	0.1	(^b)	1.0
Aggravated assault	143,935	81,659	59,137	1,738	59	39	1,303	100.0	56.7	41.1	1.2	(^b)	(^b)	0.9
Burglary	180,065	119,582	57,620	1,346	30	84	1,403	100.0	66.4	32.0	0.7	(^b)	(^b)	0.8
Larceny-theft	503,331	318,404	174,103	4,307	530	428	5,559	100.0	63.3	34.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.1
Motor vehicle theft	45,359	29,841	14,325	589	13	28	563	100.0	65.8	31.6	1.3	(^b)	0.1	1.2
Violent crime^c	234,411	121,065	108,577	2,426	107	76	2,160	100.0	51.6	46.3	1.0	(^b)	(^b)	0.9
Property crime^d	728,755	467,827	246,048	6,242	573	540	7,525	100.0	64.2	33.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.0
Subtotal for above offenses	965,489	590,613	355,161	8,690	681	618	9,725	100.0	61.2	36.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.0
Other assaults	270,968	173,889	91,656	2,784	100	86	2,453	100.0	64.2	33.8	1.0	(^b)	(^b)	0.9
Arson	6,368	4,712	1,536	47	1	5	67	100.0	74.0	24.1	0.7	(^b)	0.1	1.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	46,374	29,548	16,367	243	16	12	188	100.0	63.7	35.3	0.5	(^b)	(^b)	0.4
Fraud	152,053	104,997	45,287	1,235	28	17	489	100.0	69.1	29.8	0.8	(^b)	(^b)	0.3
Embezzlement	7,312	4,936	2,303	40	9	5	19	100.0	67.5	31.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3
Stolen property, buying, receiving, possessing	57,888	36,240	20,908	293	18	20	409	100.0	62.6	36.1	0.5	(^b)	(^b)	0.7
Vandalism	62,132	48,185	12,739	648	28	27	505	100.0	77.6	20.5	1.0	(^b)	(^b)	0.8
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc	95,861	53,297	40,811	677	51	41	984	100.0	55.6	42.6	0.7	0.1	(^b)	1.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	48,848	23,604	25,460	185	52	55	492	100.0	46.3	52.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	39,469	30,533	7,595	478	38	19	501	100.0	78.1	19.2	1.2	0.1	(^b)	1.3
Narcotic drug laws	360,596	266,589	89,859	1,546	119	162	2,321	100.0	73.9	24.9	0.4	(^b)	(^b)	0.6
Gambling	60,190	25,128	33,249	29	143	365	1,276	100.0	41.7	55.2	(^b)	0.2	0.6	2.1
Offenses against family and children	53,078	36,811	15,530	504	4	1	228	100.0	69.4	29.3	0.9	(^b)	(^b)	0.4
Driving under the influence	806,169	666,664	115,430	12,027	241	607	11,200	100.0	82.7	14.3	1.5	(^b)	0.1	1.4
Liquor laws	190,541	158,766	24,987	5,432	50	34	1,272	100.0	83.3	13.1	2.9	(^b)	(^b)	0.7
Drunkenness	1,024,872	762,887	203,410	33,563	196	127	4,689	100.0	76.4	19.8	3.3	(^b)	(^b)	0.5
Disorderly conduct	405,638	287,954	104,850	9,931	142	84	2,677	100.0	71.0	25.8	2.4	(^b)	(^b)	0.7
Vagrancy	23,059	13,362	8,940	488	16	5	246	100.0	57.9	38.8	2.1	0.1	(^b)	1.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	836,270	578,262	239,424	10,106	446	584	7,448	100.0	69.1	28.6	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.9
Suspicion	22,161	13,454	8,473	103	5	4	122	100.0	60.7	38.2	0.5	(^b)	(^b)	0.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

^aBecause of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.

^bLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^cViolent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 185-187.

Table 4.8 Arrests in cities, by offense charged and sex, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Figures represent all city law enforcement agencies submitting reports for at least 6 months in 1976 (Source, p. 300). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 14.

[7,621 agencies; 1976 estimated population 122,993,000]

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested			Percent male	Percent female	Percent of total ^a		
	Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female
Total	6,211,315	5,205,947	1,005,368	83.8	16.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Criminal homicide:								
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	10,142	8,647	1,495	85.3	14.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
Manslaughter by negligence	1,498	1,355	143	90.5	9.5	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
Forcible rape	16,020	15,868	152	99.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	(^b)
Robbery	95,198	88,360	6,838	92.8	7.2	1.5	1.7	0.7
Aggravated assault	143,163	123,445	19,718	86.2	13.8	2.3	2.4	2.0
Burglary	301,071	285,546	15,525	94.8	5.2	4.8	5.5	1.5
Larceny-theft	780,419	526,272	254,147	67.4	32.6	12.6	10.1	25.3
Motor vehicle theft	86,596	80,605	5,991	93.1	6.9	1.4	1.5	0.6
Violent crime^c	264,523	236,320	28,203	89.3	10.7	4.3	4.5	2.8
Property crime^d	1,168,086	892,423	275,663	76.4	23.6	18.8	17.1	27.4
Subtotal for above offenses	1,434,107	1,130,098	304,009	78.8	21.2	23.1	21.7	30.2
Other assaults	284,829	243,499	41,330	85.5	14.5	4.6	4.7	4.1
Arson	10,649	9,391	1,258	88.2	11.8	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	40,349	27,918	12,431	69.2	30.8	0.6	0.5	1.2
Fraud	94,183	59,619	34,564	63.3	36.7	1.5	1.1	3.4
Embezzlement	6,520	4,333	2,187	66.5	33.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	72,051	64,291	7,760	89.2	10.8	1.2	1.2	0.8
Vandalism	142,167	130,356	11,811	91.7	8.3	2.3	2.5	1.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	101,122	92,614	8,508	91.6	8.4	1.6	1.8	0.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	56,694	16,571	40,123	29.2	70.8	0.9	0.3	4.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	41,414	37,936	3,478	91.6	8.4	0.7	0.7	0.3
Narcotic drug laws	373,488	322,351	51,137	86.3	13.7	6.0	6.2	5.1
Gambling	56,843	51,498	5,345	90.6	9.4	0.9	1.0	0.5
Offenses against family and children	28,288	23,909	4,379	84.5	15.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Driving under the influence	577,057	530,255	46,802	91.9	8.1	9.3	10.2	4.7
Liquor laws	232,809	199,702	33,107	85.8	14.2	3.7	3.8	3.3
Drunkenness	386,314	322,614	63,700	83.3	16.7	14.3	15.8	6.3
Disorderly conduct	477,492	397,653	79,839	83.3	16.7	7.7	7.6	7.9
Vagrancy	30,320	23,472	6,848	77.4	22.6	0.5	0.5	0.7
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,033,785	876,781	157,004	84.8	15.2	16.6	16.8	15.6
Suspicion	27,440	23,469	3,971	85.5	14.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	83,619	67,155	16,464	80.3	19.7	1.3	1.3	1.6
Runaways	119,775	50,462	69,313	42.1	57.9	1.9	1.0	6.9

^aBecause of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.

^bLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^cViolent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 192.

Table 4.9 Arrests in cities, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Figures represent all city law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1976 (Source, p. 300). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 14.

[7,575 agencies; 1976 estimated population 118,818,000]

Offense charged	Total arrests							Percent ^a						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	5,713,356	3,974,941	1,597,966	81,386	2,617	3,420	53,026	100.0	69.6	28.0	1.4	(^b)	0.1	0.9
Criminal homicide:														
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	8,943	3,254	5,561	50	5	4	69	100.0	36.4	62.2	0.6	0.1	(^b)	0.8
Manslaughter by negligence	1,464	1,048	389	7	0	2	18	100.0	71.6	26.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.2
Forcible rape	14,199	6,177	7,697	119	6	12	188	100.0	43.5	54.2	0.8	(^b)	0.1	1.3
Robbery	75,789	26,428	47,824	496	32	36	973	100.0	34.9	63.1	0.7	(^b)	(^b)	1.3
Aggravated assault	123,628	64,380	56,570	1,268	61	34	1,315	100.0	52.1	45.8	1.0	(^b)	(^b)	1.1
Burglary	273,188	174,497	93,726	1,803	65	180	2,917	100.0	63.9	34.3	0.7	(^b)	0.1	1.1
Larceny-theft	742,949	473,959	251,339	6,200	711	789	9,951	100.0	63.8	33.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.3
Motor vehicle theft	75,367	50,534	22,683	813	30	44	1,263	100.0	67.1	30.1	1.1	(^b)	0.1	1.7
Violent crime^c	222,559	100,239	117,652	1,933	104	86	2,545	100.0	45.0	52.9	0.9	(^b)	(^b)	1.1
Property crime^d	1,091,504	698,990	367,748	8,816	806	1,013	14,131	100.0	64.0	33.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.3
Subtotal for above offenses	1,315,527	800,277	485,789	10,756	910	1,101	16,694	100.0	60.8	36.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.3
Other assaults	267,755	162,268	100,027	2,380	103	103	2,874	100.0	60.6	37.4	0.9	(^b)	(^b)	1.1
Arson	9,782	7,350	2,267	45	3	4	113	100.0	75.1	23.2	0.5	(^b)	(^b)	1.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	37,788	23,328	14,087	167	12	11	183	100.0	61.7	37.3	0.4	(^b)	(^b)	0.5
Fraud	89,724	57,413	31,490	488	20	15	298	100.0	64.0	35.1	0.5	(^b)	(^b)	0.3
Embezzlement	6,151	3,933	2,163	24	9	4	18	100.0	63.9	35.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	65,126	39,212	24,941	315	23	22	613	100.0	60.2	38.3	0.5	(^b)	(^b)	0.9
Vandalism	133,432	107,512	23,993	862	41	45	979	100.0	80.6	18.0	0.6	(^b)	(^b)	0.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	94,011	51,192	41,086	630	50	41	1,012	100.0	54.5	43.7	0.7	0.1	(^b)	1.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	49,386	22,354	26,222	191	49	55	515	100.0	45.3	53.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	38,655	28,940	8,675	473	19	22	526	100.0	74.9	22.4	1.2	(^b)	0.1	1.4
Narcotic drug laws	350,524	258,481	87,761	1,488	123	162	2,509	100.0	73.7	25.0	0.4	(^b)	(^b)	0.7
Gambling	53,986	20,462	31,714	21	140	345	1,304	100.0	37.9	58.7	(^b)	0.3	0.6	2.4
Offenses against family and children	27,485	18,326	8,704	266	2	3	184	100.0	66.7	31.7	1.0	(^b)	(^b)	0.7
Driving under the influence	566,604	462,305	90,002	7,658	191	530	5,918	100.0	61.6	15.9	1.4	(^b)	0.1	1.0
Liquor laws	229,468	199,262	22,249	5,265	65	45	1,582	100.0	86.8	9.7	2.7	(^b)	(^b)	0.7
Drunkenness	882,066	660,635	187,994	28,710	182	114	4,431	100.0	74.9	21.3	3.3	(^b)	(^b)	0.5
Disorderly conduct	446,496	316,048	118,237	8,997	145	83	2,996	100.0	70.8	26.5	2.0	(^b)	(^b)	0.7
Vagrancy	24,999	14,445	9,698	476	17	5	358	100.0	57.8	38.8	1.9	0.1	(^b)	1.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	796,859	545,700	233,162	8,996	434	625	7,942	100.0	68.5	29.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.0
Suspicion	26,279	16,487	9,520	121	6	5	140	100.0	62.7	36.2	0.5	(^b)	(^b)	0.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	82,970	57,517	23,944	909	31	35	534	100.0	69.3	28.9	1.1	(^b)	(^b)	0.6
Runaways	118,283	101,494	14,241	1,158	42	45	1,303	100.0	85.8	12.0	1.0	(^b)	(^b)	1.1

See footnote at end of table.

Table 4.9 Arrests in cities, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1976—(Continued)

Offense charged	Arrests under 18							Percent ^a						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	1,509,961	1,112,985	367,322	12,240	545	865	16,004	100.0	73.7	24.3	0.8	(^b)	0.1	1.1
Criminal homicide:														
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	850	315	519	5	0	2	9	100.0	37.1	61.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.1
Manslaughter by negligence	175	144	30	0	0	0	1	100.0	82.3	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Forcible rape	2,651	974	1,600	26	0	4	47	100.0	36.7	60.4	1.0	0.0	0.2	1.8
Robbery	24,841	7,761	16,509	122	4	15	430	100.0	31.2	66.5	0.5	(^b)	0.1	1.7
Aggravated assault	22,424	12,061	9,952	178	9	3	221	100.0	53.8	44.4	0.8	(^b)	(^b)	1.0
Burglary	147,110	98,018	46,241	957	40	102	1,752	100.0	66.6	31.4	0.7	(^b)	0.1	1.2
Larceny-theft	331,551	223,320	100,247	2,503	218	386	4,877	100.0	67.4	30.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.5
Motor vehicle theft	41,757	30,128	10,372	442	18	23	774	100.0	72.2	24.8	1.1	(^b)	0.1	1.9
Violent crime^c	50,766	21,111	28,580	331	13	24	707	100.0	41.6	56.3	0.7	(^b)	(^b)	1.4
Property crime^d	520,418	351,466	156,860	3,902	276	511	7,403	100.0	67.5	30.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.4
Subtotal for above offenses	571,359	372,721	185,470	4,233	289	535	8,111	100.0	65.2	32.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.4
Other assaults	55,400	33,237	21,049	336	23	27	728	100.0	60.0	38.0	0.6	(^b)	(^b)	1.3
Arson	5,651	4,551	1,025	23	2	1	49	100.0	80.5	18.1	0.4	(^b)	(^b)	0.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,910	3,833	1,014	32	1	1	29	100.0	78.1	20.7	0.7	(^b)	(^b)	0.6
Fraud	3,480	2,548	894	16	1	0	21	100.0	73.2	25.7	0.5	(^b)	0.0	0.6
Embezzlement	414	323	87	1	0	0	3	100.0	78.0	21.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	22,194	14,697	7,132	114	7	6	238	100.0	66.2	32.1	0.5	(^b)	(^b)	1.1
Vandalism	84,887	71,524	12,427	350	17	26	543	100.0	84.3	14.6	0.4	(^b)	(^b)	0.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	15,809	10,601	4,956	94	2	7	149	100.0	67.1	31.3	0.6	(^b)	(^b)	0.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2,326	943	1,333	13	0	1	31	100.0	40.5	57.5	0.6	0.0	(^b)	1.3
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	7,409	4,978	2,324	30	2	5	70	100.0	67.2	31.4	0.4	(^b)	0.1	0.9
Narcotic drug laws	88,971	75,781	12,098	463	26	37	566	100.0	85.2	13.6	0.5	(^b)	(^b)	0.6
Gambling	2,101	904	1,107	4	3	1	82	100.0	43.0	52.7	0.2	0.1	(^b)	3.9
Offenses against family and children	3,139	2,205	894	25	0	2	13	100.0	70.2	28.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.4
Driving under the influence	12,194	11,484	472	165	2	6	65	100.0	94.2	3.9	1.4	(^b)	(^b)	0.5
Liquor laws	86,170	81,551	2,739	1,339	19	19	503	100.0	94.6	3.2	1.6	(^b)	(^b)	0.6
Drunkenness	31,191	28,178	2,221	617	8	7	160	100.0	90.3	7.1	2.0	(^b)	(^b)	0.5
Disorderly conduct	96,474	73,202	22,105	604	21	11	531	100.0	75.9	22.9	0.6	(^b)	(^b)	0.6
Vagrancy	3,703	2,564	988	31	2	0	118	100.0	69.2	26.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	3.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	203,924	152,906	47,107	1,662	46	92	2,111	100.0	75.0	23.1	0.8	(^b)	(^b)	1.0
Suspicion	7,042	5,262	1,710	21	1	1	47	100.0	74.7	24.3	0.3	(^b)	(^b)	0.7
Curfew and loitering law violations	82,956	57,511	23,936	909	31	35	534	100.0	69.3	28.9	1.1	(^b)	(^b)	0.6
Runaways	118,257	101,481	14,229	1,158	42	45	1,302	100.0	85.8	12.0	1.0	(^b)	(^b)	1.1

See footnote at end of table.

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Table 4.9 Arrests in cities, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1976—(Continued)

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older							Percent ^a						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	4,203,395	2,861,956	1,230,644	69,146	2,072	2,555	37,022	100.0	68.1	29.3	1.6	(^b)	0.1	0.9
Criminal homicide:														
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	8,093	2,939	5,042	45	5	2	60	100.0	36.3	62.3	0.6	0.1	(^b)	0.7
Manslaughter by negligence	1,289	904	359	7	0	2	17	100.0	70.1	27.9	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.3
Forcible rape	11,548	5,203	6,097	93	6	8	141	100.0	45.1	52.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.2
Robbery	50,948	18,667	31,315	374	28	21	543	100.0	36.6	61.5	0.7	0.1	(^b)	1.1
Aggravated assault	101,204	52,319	46,618	1,090	52	31	1,094	100.0	51.7	46.1	1.1	0.1	(^b)	1.1
Burglary	126,078	76,479	47,465	846	25	78	1,165	100.0	60.7	37.7	0.7	(^b)	0.1	0.9
Larceny-theft	411,398	250,639	151,092	3,697	493	403	5,074	100.0	60.9	36.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.2
Motor vehicle theft	33,610	20,406	12,311	371	12	21	489	100.0	60.7	36.6	1.1	(^b)	0.1	1.5
Violent crime^c	171,793	79,128	89,072	1,602	91	62	1,838	100.0	46.1	51.8	0.9	0.1	(^b)	1.1
Property crime^d	571,086	347,524	210,888	4,914	530	502	6,728	100.0	60.9	36.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.2
Subtotal for above offenses	744,168	427,556	300,319	6,523	621	566	8,583	100.0	57.5	40.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.2
Other assaults	212,355	129,031	78,978	2,044	80	76	2,146	100.0	60.8	37.2	1.0	(^b)	(^b)	1.0
Arson	4,131	2,799	1,242	22	1	3	64	100.0	67.8	30.1	0.5	(^b)	0.1	1.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	32,878	19,495	13,073	135	11	10	154	100.0	59.3	39.8	0.4	(^b)	(^b)	0.5
Fraud	86,244	54,865	30,596	472	19	15	277	100.0	63.6	35.5	0.5	(^b)	(^b)	0.3
Embezzlement	5,737	3,610	2,076	23	9	4	15	100.0	62.9	36.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	42,932	24,515	17,809	201	16	16	375	100.0	57.1	41.5	0.5	(^b)	(^b)	0.9
Vandalism	48,545	35,988	11,566	512	24	19	436	100.0	74.1	23.8	1.1	(^b)	(^b)	0.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	78,202	40,591	36,130	536	48	34	863	100.0	51.9	46.2	0.7	0.1	(^b)	1.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	47,060	21,411	24,884	178	49	54	484	100.0	45.5	52.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	31,246	23,962	6,351	443	17	17	456	100.0	76.7	20.3	1.4	0.1	0.1	1.5
Narcotic drug laws	261,553	182,700	75,663	1,025	97	125	1,943	100.0	69.9	28.9	0.4	(^b)	(^b)	0.7
Gambling	51,885	19,558	30,607	17	137	344	1,222	100.0	37.7	59.0	(^b)	0.3	0.7	2.4
Offenses against family and children	24,346	16,121	7,810	241	2	1	171	100.0	66.2	32.1	1.0	(^b)	(^b)	0.7
Driving under the influence	554,410	450,821	89,530	7,493	189	524	5,853	100.0	81.3	16.1	1.4	(^b)	0.1	1.1
Liquor laws	143,298	117,711	19,510	4,926	46	26	1,079	100.0	82.1	13.6	3.4	(^b)	(^b)	0.8
Drunkenness	850,875	632,457	185,773	28,093	174	107	4,271	100.0	74.3	21.8	3.3	(^b)	(^b)	0.5
Disorderly conduct	350,022	242,046	96,132	8,383	124	72	2,465	100.0	69.4	27.5	2.4	(^b)	(^b)	0.7
Vagrancy	21,296	11,881	8,710	445	15	5	240	100.0	55.8	40.9	2.1	0.1	(^b)	1.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	592,975	392,813	186,075	7,334	388	533	5,832	100.0	66.2	31.4	1.2	0.1	0.1	1.0
Suspicion	19,237	11,225	7,810	100	5	4	93	100.0	58.4	40.6	0.5	(^b)	(^b)	0.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

^aBecause of rounding, percentages may not add to total.

^bLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^cViolent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 194-196.

Table 4.10 Arrests in suburban areas, by offense charged and sex, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Figures represent all suburban law enforcement agencies submitting reports for at least 6 months in 1976 (Source, p. 301). For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 14.

[4,362 agencies; 1976 estimated population 68,379,000]

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested			Percent male	Percent female	Percent of total ^a		
	Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female
Total	2,394,843	2,016,933	377,910	84.2	15.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Criminal homicide:								
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,261	2,775	486	85.1	14.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manslaughter by negligence	927	836	91	90.2	9.8	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
Forcible rape	5,592	5,547	45	99.2	0.8	0.2	0.3	(^b)
Robbery	22,377	20,897	1,480	93.4	6.6	0.9	1.0	0.4
Aggravated assault	55,063	48,501	6,562	88.1	11.9	2.3	2.4	1.7
Burglary	134,879	127,455	7,424	94.5	5.5	5.6	6.3	2.0
Larceny-theft	306,166	210,856	95,310	68.9	31.1	12.8	10.5	25.2
Motor vehicle theft	31,899	29,692	2,207	93.1	6.9	1.3	1.5	0.6
Violent crime^c	86,293	77,720	8,573	90.1	9.9	3.6	3.9	2.3
Property crime^d	472,944	368,003	104,941	77.8	22.2	19.7	18.2	27.8
Subtotal for above offenses	560,164	446,559	113,605	79.7	20.3	23.4	22.1	30.1
Other assaults	107,509	93,053	14,456	86.6	13.4	4.5	4.6	3.8
Arson	5,229	4,715	514	90.2	9.8	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	16,525	11,545	4,980	69.9	30.1	0.7	0.6	1.3
Fraud	47,759	30,148	17,611	63.1	36.9	2.0	1.5	4.7
Embezzlement	1,722	1,338	384	77.7	22.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	32,662	29,503	3,159	90.3	9.7	1.4	1.5	0.8
Vandalism	71,560	66,194	5,366	92.5	7.5	3.0	3.3	1.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	33,799	31,546	2,253	93.3	6.7	1.4	1.6	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3,241	924	2,317	28.5	71.5	0.1	(^b)	0.6
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	15,598	13,971	1,627	89.6	10.4	0.7	0.7	0.4
Narcotic drug laws	166,374	143,647	22,727	86.3	13.7	6.9	7.1	6.0
Gambling	15,352	13,431	1,921	87.5	12.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
Offenses against family and children	23,220	21,037	2,183	90.6	9.4	1.0	1.0	0.6
Driving under the influence	276,374	254,159	22,215	92.0	8.0	11.5	12.6	5.9
Liquor laws	120,896	104,117	16,779	86.1	13.9	5.0	5.2	4.4
Drunkenness	232,213	213,804	18,409	92.1	7.9	9.7	10.6	4.9
Disorderly conduct	170,103	147,187	22,916	86.5	13.5	7.1	7.3	6.1
Vagrancy	4,506	3,931	575	87.2	12.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	388,481	329,468	59,013	84.8	15.2	16.2	16.3	15.6
Suspicion	9,161	8,010	1,151	87.4	12.6	0.4	0.4	0.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	24,323	18,662	5,661	76.7	23.3	1.0	0.9	1.5
Runaways	68,072	29,984	38,088	44.1	55.9	2.8	1.5	10.1

^aBecause of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.

^bLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^cViolent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 201.

Table 4.11 Arrests in suburban areas, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1976

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.10. For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 14.

[4,342 agencies; 1976 estimated population 67,574,000]

Offense charged	Total arrests							Percent ^a						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	2,363,824	1,931,605	406,674	10,540	717	536	13,752	100.0	81.7	17.2	0.4	(b)	(b)	0.6
Criminal homicide:														
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,237	1,963	1,249	7	3	0	15	100.0	60.6	38.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5
Manslaughter by negligence	909	733	154	4	0	1	17	100.0	80.6	16.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.9
Forcible rape	5,530	3,708	1,762	21	0	1	38	100.0	67.1	31.9	0.4	0.0	(b)	0.7
Robbery	22,103	12,008	9,900	56	10	9	110	100.0	54.3	44.8	0.3	(b)	(b)	0.5
Aggravated assault	54,559	37,836	16,192	203	22	6	300	100.0	69.3	29.7	0.4	(b)	(b)	0.5
Burglary	132,418	106,630	24,839	381	12	72	484	100.0	80.5	18.8	0.3	(b)	0.1	0.4
Larceny-theft	301,310	222,100	76,564	751	200	116	1,579	100.0	73.7	25.4	0.2	0.1	(b)	0.5
Motor vehicle theft	31,024	25,512	5,174	161	11	6	160	100.0	82.2	16.7	0.5	(b)	(b)	0.5
Violent crime^c	85,429	55,515	29,103	297	35	16	463	100.0	65.0	34.1	0.3	(b)	(b)	0.5
Property crime^d	464,752	354,242	106,577	1,293	223	194	2,223	100.0	76.2	22.9	0.3	(b)	(b)	0.5
Subtotal for above offenses	551,090	410,490	135,834	1,594	258	211	2,703	100.0	74.5	24.6	0.3	(b)	(b)	0.5
Other assaults	106,294	81,420	23,860	303	47	19	645	100.0	76.6	22.4	0.3	(b)	(b)	0.6
Arson	5,121	4,557	540	5	1	2	16	100.0	89.0	10.5	0.1	(b)	(b)	0.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	16,188	11,908	4,200	34	8	3	35	100.0	73.6	25.9	0.2	(b)	(b)	0.2
Fraud	47,453	35,442	11,697	105	8	5	196	100.0	74.7	24.6	0.2	(b)	(b)	0.4
Embezzlement	1,709	1,428	261	8	2	3	7	100.0	83.6	15.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	32,255	23,882	8,107	59	6	11	190	100.0	74.0	25.1	0.2	(b)	(b)	0.6
Vandalism	70,623	63,985	6,203	145	18	13	259	100.0	90.6	8.8	0.2	(b)	(b)	0.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	33,550	24,110	9,163	81	7	4	185	100.0	71.9	27.3	0.2	(b)	(b)	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3,154	1,921	1,202	9	5	4	13	100.0	60.9	38.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	15,321	12,919	2,249	34	24	6	89	100.0	84.3	14.7	0.2	0.2	(b)	0.6
Narcotic drug laws	163,963	141,118	21,887	353	44	46	515	100.0	86.1	13.3	0.2	(b)	(b)	0.3
Gambling	15,251	10,814	4,352	11	6	3	65	100.0	70.9	28.5	0.1	(b)	(b)	0.4
Offenses against family and children	23,085	16,825	6,090	71	2	0	97	100.0	72.9	26.4	0.3	(b)	0.0	0.4
Driving under the influence	272,122	239,073	26,735	1,388	55	80	4,791	100.0	87.9	9.8	0.5	(b)	(b)	1.8
Liquor laws	119,027	110,375	7,665	506	13	12	456	100.0	92.7	6.4	0.4	(b)	(b)	0.4
Drunkenness	230,727	198,021	28,358	3,538	29	20	761	100.0	85.8	12.3	1.5	(b)	(b)	0.3
Disorderly conduct	168,807	141,867	25,596	605	36	17	686	100.0	84.0	15.2	0.4	(b)	(b)	0.4
Vagrancy	4,486	3,517	889	43	1	1	35	100.0	78.4	19.8	1.0	(b)	(b)	0.8
All other offenses (except traffic)	383,192	307,025	73,033	1,297	120	54	1,663	100.0	80.1	19.1	0.3	(b)	(b)	0.4
Suspicion	9,119	7,125	1,933	8	2	2	43	100.0	78.1	21.3	0.1	(b)	(b)	0.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	24,125	22,160	1,788	101	4	9	63	100.0	91.9	7.4	0.4	(b)	(b)	0.3
Runaways	67,162	61,623	5,026	242	21	11	239	100.0	91.8	7.5	0.4	(b)	(b)	0.4

See footnote at end of table.

Table 4.13 Arrests in rural areas, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1976—(Continued)

Offense charged	Arrests under 18							Percent ^a						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	708,233	612,458	90,939	1,911	175	208	2,542	100.0	86.5	12.8	0.3	(^b)	(^b)	0.4
Criminal homicides:														
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	293	182	108	0	0	0	3	100.0	62.1	36.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Manslaughter by negligence	99	89	10	0	0	0	0	100.0	89.9	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forcible rape	880	569	299	4	0	1	7	100.0	64.7	34.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.8
Robbery	6,265	3,371	2,827	19	3	4	41	100.0	53.8	45.1	0.3	(^b)	0.1	0.7
Aggravated assault	10,466	7,464	2,932	27	6	0	37	100.0	71.3	28.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4
Burglary	73,021	61,336	11,147	211	12	53	262	100.0	84.0	15.3	0.3	(^b)	0.1	0.4
Larceny-theft	136,155	106,253	28,937	304	62	50	549	100.0	78.0	21.3	0.2	(^b)	(^b)	0.4
Motor vehicle theft	17,586	15,178	2,218	95	8	4	83	100.0	86.3	12.6	0.5	(^b)	(^b)	0.5
Violent crime^c	17,904	11,586	6,166	50	9	5	88	100.0	64.7	34.4	0.3	0.1	(^b)	0.5
Property crime^d	226,762	182,767	42,302	610	82	107	894	100.0	80.6	18.7	0.3	(^b)	(^b)	0.4
Subtotal for above offenses	244,765	194,442	48,478	600	91	112	982	100.0	79.4	19.8	0.3	(^b)	(^b)	0.4
Other assaults	23,568	18,321	5,051	34	5	5	152	100.0	77.7	21.4	0.1	(^b)	(^b)	0.6
Arson	3,220	2,929	273	3	1	0	9	100.0	91.0	8.6	0.1	(^b)	0.0	0.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,053	1,793	250	6	0	0	4	100.0	87.3	12.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Fraud	1,212	1,011	196	4	0	0	1	100.0	83.4	16.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Embezzlement	145	123	20	0	0	0	2	100.0	84.8	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	11,194	8,722	2,349	20	1	6	96	100.0	77.9	21.0	0.2	(^b)	0.1	0.9
Vandalism	49,420	45,407	3,743	83	12	11	164	100.0	91.9	7.6	0.2	(^b)	(^b)	0.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	6,874	5,731	1,097	20	0	0	26	100.0	83.4	16.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	179	105	71	0	0	0	3	100.0	58.7	39.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	3,610	3,030	557	10	0	3	17	100.0	83.9	15.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5
Narcotic drug laws	47,150	44,183	2,760	87	9	19	92	100.0	93.7	5.9	0.2	(^b)	(^b)	0.2
Gambling	759	557	201	1	0	0	0	100.0	73.4	26.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Offenses against family and children	1,727	1,445	264	14	0	0	4	100.0	83.7	15.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2
Driving under the influence	6,528	6,315	134	20	0	3	56	100.0	96.7	2.1	0.3	0.0	(^b)	0.9
Liquor laws	49,010	47,761	995	112	4	6	132	100.0	97.5	2.0	0.2	(^b)	(^b)	0.3
Drunkenness	14,402	13,659	575	129	3	2	34	100.0	94.8	4.0	0.9	(^b)	(^b)	0.2
Disorderly conduct	46,307	40,591	5,487	65	10	2	152	100.0	87.7	11.8	0.1	(^b)	(^b)	0.3
Vagrancy	1,521	1,314	194	6	0	0	7	100.0	86.4	12.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	100,382	88,738	11,017	293	14	19	301	100.0	88.4	11.0	0.3	(^b)	(^b)	0.3
Suspicion	2,947	2,513	426	1	0	0	7	100.0	85.3	14.5	(^b)	0.0	0.0	0.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	24,122	22,157	1,788	101	4	9	63	100.0	91.9	7.4	0.4	(^b)	(^b)	0.3
Runaways	67,138	61,611	5,015	242	21	11	238	100.0	91.8	7.5	0.4	(^b)	(^b)	0.4

See footnote at end of table.

Table 4.11 Arrests in suburban areas, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1976—(Continued)

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older							Percent ^a						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	1,655,591	1,319,147	315,735	8,629	542	328	11,210	100.0	79.7	19.1	0.5	(^b)	(^b)	0.7
Criminal homicide:														
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,944	1,781	1,141	7	3	0	12	100.0	60.5	38.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4
Manslaughter by negligence	810	644	144	4	0	1	17	100.0	79.5	17.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	2.1
Forcible rape	4,650	3,139	1,463	17	0	0	31	100.0	67.5	31.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7
Robbery	15,838	8,637	7,073	47	7	5	69	100.0	54.5	44.7	0.3	(^b)	(^b)	0.4
Aggravated assault	44,093	30,372	13,260	176	16	6	263	100.0	68.9	30.1	0.4	(^b)	(^b)	0.6
Burglary	59,397	45,294	13,692	170	0	19	222	100.0	76.3	23.1	0.3	0.0	(^b)	0.4
Larceny-theft	165,155	115,847	47,627	447	138	66	1,030	100.0	70.1	28.8	0.3	0.1	(^b)	0.6
Motor vehicle theft	13,438	10,334	2,956	66	3	2	77	100.0	76.9	22.0	0.5	(^b)	(^b)	0.6
Violent crime^c	67,525	43,929	22,937	247	26	11	375	100.0	65.1	34.0	0.4	(^b)	(^b)	0.6
Property crime^d	237,990	171,475	64,275	683	141	87	1,329	100.0	72.1	27.0	0.3	0.1	(^b)	0.6
Subtotal for above offenses	306,325	216,048	87,356	934	167	99	1,721	100.0	70.5	28.5	0.3	0.1	(^b)	0.6
Other assaults	82,726	63,099	18,809	269	42	14	493	100.0	76.3	22.7	0.3	0.1	(^b)	0.6
Arson	1,901	1,628	262	2	0	2	7	100.0	85.6	13.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	14,135	10,115	3,950	28	8	3	31	100.0	71.6	27.9	0.2	0.1	(^b)	0.2
Fraud	46,241	34,431	11,501	101	8	5	195	100.0	74.5	24.9	0.2	(^b)	(^b)	0.4
Embezzlement	1,564	1,305	241	8	2	3	5	100.0	83.4	15.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	21,061	15,160	5,758	39	5	5	94	100.0	72.0	27.3	0.2	(^b)	(^b)	0.4
Vandalism	21,203	18,578	2,460	62	6	2	95	100.0	87.6	11.6	0.3	(^b)	(^b)	0.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	26,676	18,379	8,066	61	7	4	159	100.0	68.9	30.2	0.2	(^b)	(^b)	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2,975	1,816	1,131	9	5	4	10	100.0	61.0	38.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	11,711	9,889	1,699	24	24	3	72	100.0	84.4	14.5	0.2	0.2	(^b)	0.6
Narcotic drug laws	116,813	96,935	19,127	266	35	27	423	100.0	83.0	16.4	0.2	(^b)	(^b)	0.4
Gambling	14,492	10,257	4,151	10	6	3	65	100.0	70.8	28.6	0.1	(^b)	(^b)	0.4
Offenses against family and children	21,358	15,380	5,826	57	2	0	93	100.0	72.0	27.3	0.3	(^b)	0.0	0.4
Driving under the influence	265,594	232,758	26,601	1,368	55	77	4,735	100.0	87.6	10.0	0.5	(^b)	(^b)	1.8
Liquor laws	70,017	62,614	6,670	394	9	6	324	100.0	89.4	9.5	0.6	(^b)	(^b)	0.5
Drunkenness	216,325	184,362	27,783	3,409	26	18	727	100.0	85.2	12.8	1.6	(^b)	(^b)	0.3
Disorderly conduct	122,500	101,276	20,109	540	26	15	534	100.0	82.7	16.4	0.4	(^b)	(^b)	0.4
Vagrancy	2,965	2,203	695	37	1	1	28	100.0	74.3	23.4	1.2	(^b)	(^b)	0.9
All other offenses (except traffic)	282,837	218,302	62,027	1,004	106	35	1,363	100.0	77.2	21.9	0.4	(^b)	(^b)	0.5
Suspicion	6,172	4,612	1,513	7	2	2	36	100.0	74.7	24.5	0.1	(^b)	(^b)	0.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

^aBecause of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.

^bLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^cViolent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 203-205.

Table 4.13 Arrests in rural areas, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1976

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.12. For definitions of offenses and rural areas, see Appendix 14.

[1,893 agencies; 1976 estimated population 25,563,000]

Offense charged	Total arrests							Percent ^a						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	761,303	633,437	102,088	18,753	130	286	6,629	100.0	83.2	13.4	2.5	(^b)	(^b)	0.9
Criminal homicide:														
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,941	1,257	628	46	0	0	10	100.0	64.8	32.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
Manslaughter by negligence	584	471	88	14	1	0	10	100.0	80.7	15.1	2.4	0.2	0.0	1.7
Forcible rape	2,411	1,711	604	58	1	2	35	100.0	71.0	25.1	2.4	(^b)	0.1	1.5
Robbery	4,220	2,795	1,339	46	1	0	39	100.0	66.2	31.7	1.1	(^b)	0.0	0.9
Aggravated assault	22,184	15,183	6,228	626	2	5	140	100.0	68.4	28.1	2.8	(^b)	(^b)	0.6
Burglary	41,249	34,811	5,303	691	7	20	417	100.0	84.4	12.9	1.7	(^b)	(^b)	1.0
Larceny-theft	46,981	38,579	7,267	673	12	28	422	100.0	82.1	15.5	1.4	(^b)	0.1	0.9
Motor vehicle theft	9,286	8,068	765	313	0	9	131	100.0	86.9	8.2	3.4	0.0	0.1	1.4
Violent crime^c	30,756	20,946	8,799	776	4	7	224	100.0	68.1	28.6	2.5	(^b)	(^b)	0.7
Property crime^d	97,516	81,458	13,335	1,677	19	57	970	100.0	83.5	13.7	1.7	(^b)	0.1	1.0
Subtotal for above offenses	128,856	102,875	22,222	2,467	24	64	1,204	100.0	79.8	17.2	1.9	(^b)	(^b)	0.9
Other assaults	29,730	22,014	6,776	653	2	10	275	100.0	74.0	22.8	2.2	(^b)	(^b)	0.9
Arson	1,720	1,494	195	28	0	0	3	100.0	86.9	11.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,597	5,895	1,572	107	0	2	21	100.0	77.6	20.7	1.4	0.0	(^b)	0.3
Fraud	38,570	29,980	7,819	701	4	1	65	100.0	77.7	20.3	1.8	(^b)	(^b)	0.2
Embezzlement	758	662	81	14	0	1	0	100.0	87.3	10.7	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	7,295	6,228	961	87	0	1	18	100.0	85.4	13.2	1.2	0.0	(^b)	0.2
Vandalism	12,601	11,526	734	181	4	9	147	100.0	91.5	5.8	1.4	(^b)	0.1	1.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	7,480	5,807	1,426	135	1	4	107	100.0	77.6	19.1	1.8	(^b)	0.1	1.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	347	239	101	1	0	0	6	100.0	68.9	29.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	3,012	2,612	343	31	0	1	25	100.0	86.7	11.4	1.0	0.0	(^b)	0.8
Narcotic drug laws	51,066	46,132	4,110	507	6	38	273	100.0	90.3	8.0	1.0	(^b)	0.1	0.5
Gambling	3,454	2,584	796	5	3	19	47	100.0	74.8	23.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.4
Offenses against family and children	13,538	10,192	3,116	215	0	0	15	100.0	75.3	23.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Driving under the influence	135,769	116,606	12,916	3,869	24	51	2,303	100.0	85.9	9.5	2.8	(^b)	(^b)	1.7
Liquor laws	35,054	31,657	2,651	567	4	12	163	100.0	90.3	7.6	1.6	(^b)	(^b)	0.5
Drunkennes	107,285	92,550	10,203	4,239	14	12	267	100.0	86.3	9.5	4.0	(^b)	(^b)	0.2
Disorderly conduct	31,764	25,595	4,444	1,539	11	7	168	100.0	80.6	14.0	4.8	(^b)	(^b)	0.5
Vagrancy	1,301	1,096	161	35	3	0	6	100.0	84.2	12.4	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	124,601	99,864	20,678	2,751	23	41	1,244	100.0	80.1	16.6	2.2	(^b)	(^b)	1.0
Suspicion	1,430	1,170	208	33	0	0	19	100.0	81.8	14.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,688	1,418	66	130	0	5	69	100.0	84.0	3.9	7.7	0.0	0.3	4.1
Runaways	16,387	15,241	509	458	7	8	164	100.0	93.0	3.1	2.8	(^b)	(^b)	1.0

See footnote at end of table.

Table 4.13 Arrests in rural areas, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1976—(Continued)

Offense charged	Arrests under 18							Percent ^a						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	112,976	101,089	7,778	2,734	22	77	1,276	100.0	89.5	6.9	2.4	(^b)	0.1	1.1
Criminal homicide:														
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	148	96	48	3	0	0	1	100.0	64.9	39.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Manslaughter by negligence	45	35	6	2	0	0	2	100.0	77.8	13.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	4.4
Forcible rape	248	182	58	5	0	0	3	100.0	73.4	23.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Robbery	731	506	202	10	1	0	12	100.0	69.2	27.6	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.6
Aggravated assault	1,460	1,072	317	63	0	0	8	100.0	73.4	21.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
Burglary	16,597	14,586	1,458	296	2	17	239	100.0	87.9	8.8	1.8	(^b)	0.1	1.4
Larceny-theft	13,735	11,843	1,466	201	2	15	208	100.0	86.2	10.7	1.5	(^b)	0.1	1.5
Motor vehicle theft	4,287	3,852	226	132	0	3	74	100.0	89.9	5.3	3.1	0.0	0.1	1.7
Violent crime^c	2,587	1,856	625	81	1	0	24	100.0	71.7	24.2	3.1	(^b)	0.0	0.9
Property crime^d	34,619	30,281	3,150	629	4	35	520	100.0	87.5	9.1	1.8	(^b)	0.1	1.5
Subtotal for above offenses	37,251	32,172	3,781	712	5	35	546	100.0	86.4	10.2	1.9	(^b)	0.1	1.5
Other assaults	2,024	1,600	310	61	0	3	50	100.0	79.1	15.3	3.0	0.0	0.1	2.5
Arson	481	445	30	5	0	0	1	100.0	92.5	6.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	814	671	124	16	0	0	3	100.0	82.4	15.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Fraud	463	400	54	5	0	1	3	100.0	86.4	11.7	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.6
Embezzlement	33	30	1	2	0	0	0	100.0	90.9	3.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1,508	1,356	134	15	0	0	3	100.0	39.9	8.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vandalism	6,321	5,921	232	76	1	3	88	100.0	93.7	3.7	1.2	(^b)	(^b)	1.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	687	604	53	21	0	0	9	100.0	87.9	7.7	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	33	23	7	0	0	0	3	100.0	69.7	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	428	362	59	4	0	0	3	100.0	84.6	13.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7
Narcotic drug laws	8,745	8,222	321	129	2	10	61	100.0	94.0	3.7	1.5	(^b)	0.1	0.7
Gambling	103	71	28	0	0	0	4	100.0	68.9	27.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9
Offenses against family and children	296	240	50	4	0	0	2	100.0	81.1	16.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.7
Driving under the influence	2,406	2,253	50	66	0	1	36	100.0	93.6	2.1	2.7	0.0	(^b)	1.5
Liquor laws	9,635	9,302	122	167	0	4	40	100.0	96.5	1.3	1.7	0.0	(^b)	0.4
Drunkenness	3,712	3,329	124	256	0	0	3	100.0	89.7	3.3	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
Disorderly conduct	3,484	2,926	384	162	1	0	11	100.0	84.0	11.0	4.6	(^b)	0.0	0.3
Vagrancy	213	190	21	2	0	0	0	100.0	89.2	9.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other offenses (except traffic)	15,978	14,088	1,292	411	6	7	174	100.0	88.2	8.1	2.6	(^b)	(^b)	1.1
Suspicion	308	237	36	32	0	0	3	100.0	76.9	11.7	10.4	0.0	0.0	1.0
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,682	1,416	62	130	0	5	69	100.0	84.2	3.7	7.7	0.0	0.3	4.1
Runaways	16,371	15,231	503	458	7	8	164	100.0	93.0	3.1	2.8	(^b)	(^b)	1.0

See footnote at end of table.

Table 4.13 Arrests in rural areas, by offense charged, race, and age group 1976—(Continued)

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older							Percent ^a						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	648,327	532,348	94,310	16,019	108	209	5,333	100.0	82.1	14.5	2.5	(^b)	(^b)	0.8
Criminal homicide:														
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,793	1,161	580	43	0	0	9	100.0	64.8	32.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
Manslaughter by negligence	539	436	82	12	1	0	8	100.0	80.9	15.2	2.2	0.2	0.0	1.5
Forcible rape	2,163	1,529	546	53	1	2	32	100.0	70.7	25.2	2.5	(^b)	0.1	1.5
Robbery	3,489	2,289	1,137	36	0	0	27	100.0	65.6	32.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Aggravated assault	20,724	14,111	5,911	563	2	5	132	100.0	68.1	28.5	2.7	(^b)	(^b)	0.6
Burglary	24,652	20,225	3,845	395	5	3	179	100.0	82.0	15.6	1.6	(^b)	(^b)	0.7
Larceny-theft	33,246	26,736	5,801	472	10	13	214	100.0	80.4	17.4	1.4	(^b)	(^b)	0.6
Motor vehicle theft	4,999	4,216	539	181	0	6	57	100.0	84.3	10.8	3.6	0.0	0.1	1.1
Violent crime^c	28,169	19,090	8,174	695	3	7	200	100.0	67.8	29.0	2.5	(^b)	(^b)	0.7
Property crime^d	62,897	51,177	10,185	1,048	15	22	450	100.0	81.4	16.2	1.7	(^b)	(^b)	0.7
Subtotal for above offenses	91,605	70,703	18,441	1,755	19	29	658	100.0	77.2	20.1	1.9	(^b)	(^b)	0.7
Other assaults	27,706	20,414	6,466	592	2	7	225	100.0	73.7	23.3	2.1	(^b)	(^b)	0.8
Arson	1,239	1,049	165	23	0	0	2	100.0	84.7	13.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,783	5,224	1,448	91	0	2	18	100.0	77.0	21.3	1.3	0.0	(^b)	0.3
Fraud	38,167	29,580	7,765	696	4	0	62	100.0	77.6	20.4	1.8	(^b)	0.0	0.2
Embezzlement	725	632	80	12	0	1	0	100.0	87.2	11.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	5,787	4,872	827	72	0	1	15	100.0	84.2	14.3	1.2	0.0	(^b)	0.3
Vandalism	6,280	5,605	502	105	3	6	59	100.0	89.3	8.0	1.7	(^b)	0.1	0.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	6,793	5,203	1,373	114	1	4	98	100.0	76.6	20.2	1.7	(^b)	0.1	1.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	314	216	94	1	0	0	3	100.0	68.8	29.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	2,584	2,250	284	27	0	1	22	100.0	87.1	11.0	1.0	0.0	(^b)	0.9
Narcotic drug laws	42,321	37,910	3,789	378	4	28	212	100.0	89.6	9.0	0.9	(^b)	0.1	0.5
Gambling	3,351	2,513	768	5	3	19	43	100.0	75.0	22.9	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.3
Offenses against family and children	13,242	9,952	3,066	211	0	0	13	100.0	75.2	23.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Driving under the influence	133,363	114,353	12,866	3,803	24	50	2,267	100.0	85.7	9.6	2.9	(^b)	(^b)	1.7
Liquor laws	25,419	22,355	2,529	400	4	8	123	100.0	87.9	9.9	1.6	(^b)	(^b)	0.5
Drunkenness	103,573	89,221	10,079	3,983	14	12	264	100.0	86.1	9.7	3.8	(^b)	(^b)	0.3
Disorderly conduct	28,280	22,669	4,060	1,377	10	7	157	100.0	80.2	14.4	4.9	(^b)	(^b)	0.6
Vagrancy	1,088	906	140	33	3	0	6	100.0	83.3	12.9	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	108,645	85,788	19,396	2,340	17	34	1,070	100.0	79.0	17.9	2.2	(^b)	(^b)	1.0
Suspicion	1,122	933	172	1	0	0	16	100.0	83.2	15.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

^aBecause of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.

^bLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^cViolent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

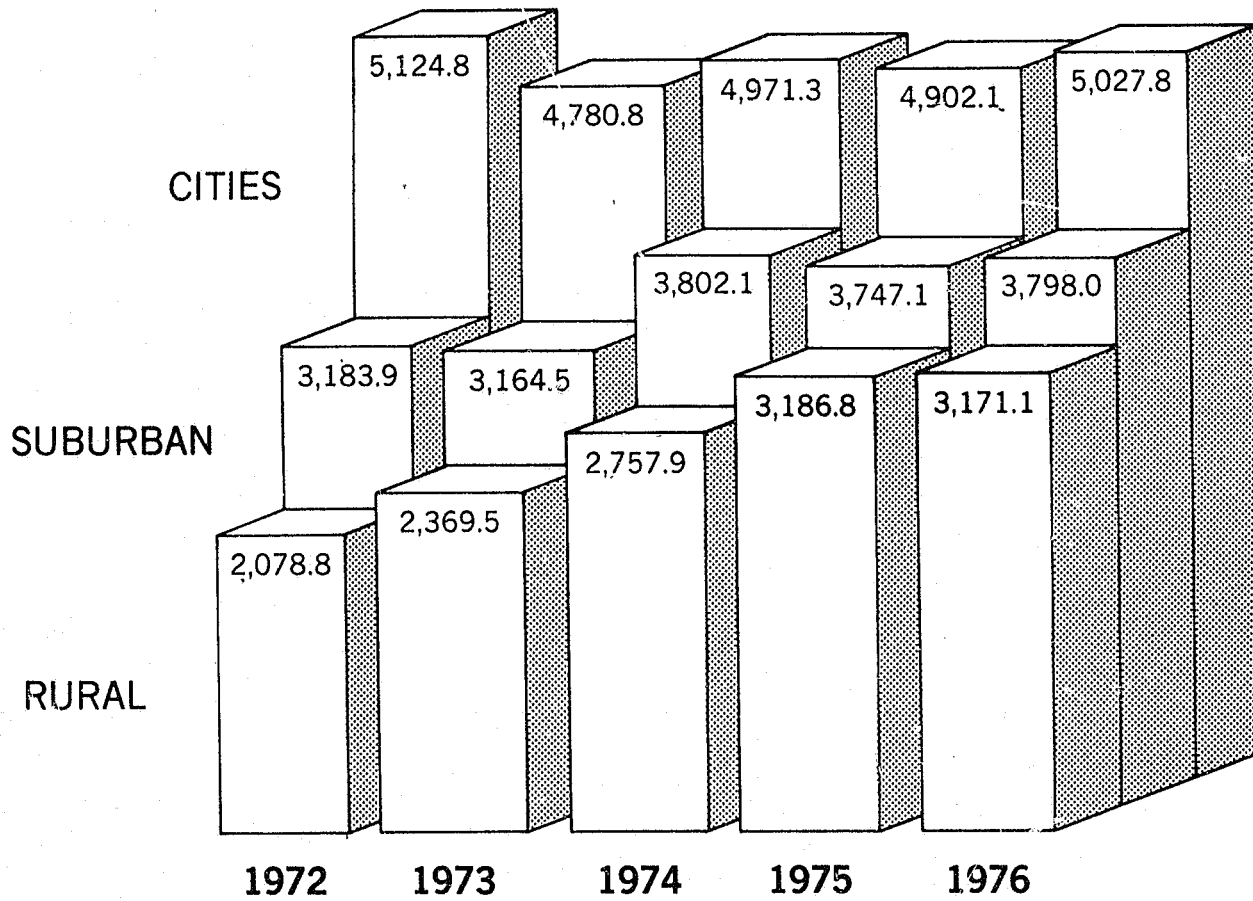
^dProperty crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 212-214.

Figure 4.2 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants), by extent of urbanization, 1972-76

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.2. For definitions of areas, see Appendix 14.

[Rate per 100,000 inhabitants]



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 171.

Table 4.14 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants), by offense charged and region, 1973

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. For list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 14. Rates for "United States, total" are based on a population of 175,499,000 in areas covered by 10,119 agencies reporting arrest information.

[Rate per 100,000 inhabitants]

Offense	United States total	North-east	North Central	South	West
Murder	8.0	6.3	6.4	11.7	4.5
Forcible rape	12.4	12.0	9.8	13.7	13.8
Robbery	62.8	84.6	44.6	56.9	67.7
Aggravated assault	109.8	106.3	62.5	135.6	136.9
Burglary	231.8	232.9	170.2	241.5	307.2
Larceny-theft	528.8	423.8	491.9	550.4	692.3
Motor vehicle theft	63.1	65.9	46.4	51.1	115.0
Total Crime Index	1,016.8	931.8	831.8	1,061.0	1,337.6

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 172.

Table 4.15 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for violent offenses, by offense charged and region, 1970-76

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.2. The number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year. For list of States included in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 14.

[Rate per 100,000 inhabitants]

Offense charged and region	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Northeast	5.9	7.1	6.8	7.9	6.5	6.9	6.3
North Central	8.7	8.8	7.8	7.0	10.2	6.9	6.4
South	12.1	12.7	13.3	12.8	14.3	13.1	11.7
West	7.0	8.6	10.1	9.1	11.1	9.2	4.5
Forcible rape:							
Northeast	7.8	8.5	10.0	12.1	12.3	11.9	12.0
North Central	10.3	9.6	10.1	9.4	11.1	9.2	9.8
South	11.3	12.2	13.7	13.5	15.2	14.0	13.7
West	12.0	13.1	16.4	15.5	15.8	14.4	13.8
Robbery:							
Northeast	60.3	83.4	82.2	84.8	87.2	91.2	84.6
North Central	55.3	55.3	54.0	41.3	69.0	53.2	44.6
South	51.0	54.4	58.6	59.3	75.5	69.3	56.9
West	67.2	73.0	84.7	85.9	96.9	81.8	67.7
Aggravated assault:							
Northeast	72.2	81.2	83.7	96.5	108.6	109.1	106.3
North Central	58.0	59.0	63.1	58.8	74.7	64.1	62.5
South	112.6	119.5	125.0	120.2	134.1	139.2	135.6
West	97.3	111.3	134.4	134.7	164.7	145.2	136.9

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1970*, p. 36; *1971*, p. 35; *1972*, p. 35; *1973*, p. 34; *1974*, p. 45; *1975*, p. 41; *1976*, p. 172 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.16 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for property offenses, by offense charged and region, 1970-76

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1, 4.2, and 4.15. For list of States included in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 14.

[Rate per 100,000 inhabitants]

Offense charged and region	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Burglary:							
Northeast	143.0	173.7	164.0	189.6	207.9	222.0	232.9
North Central	167.8	170.7	157.9	154.3	213.5	186.5	170.2
South	202.2	204.8	200.3	193.9	269.5	271.0	241.5
West	267.7	295.2	306.7	314.2	361.5	344.3	307.2
Larceny-theft:							
Northeast	246.1	302.1	281.8	280.8	398.0	393.7	423.8
North Central	465.6	455.8	447.2	424.6	586.0	528.8	491.9
South	451.5	445.2	431.0	425.7	542.5	571.7	550.4
West	493.7	572.1	593.5	572.6	680.9	658.1	692.3
Motor vehicle theft:							
Northeast	64.7	72.1	66.6	77.1	67.3	63.1	65.9
North Central	78.1	69.5	61.2	58.9	62.3	49.9	46.4
South	73.0	67.5	62.3	60.6	66.7	56.8	51.1
West	136.6	151.2	137.4	126.0	139.9	112.2	115.0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1970*, p. 36; *1971*, p. 35; *1972*, p. 35; *1973*, p. 34; *1974*, p. 45; *1975*, p. 41; *1976*, p. 172 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.17 Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest, by offense and size of place, 1976

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. "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) for reasons outside police control, offender is prosecuted for a less serious charge than that for which arrested; and (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, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), pp. 44, 45. It should be noted that the arrest of one person can clear several crimes or several persons may be arrested to clear one crime. For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 14.

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
				Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
TOTAL CITIES											
7,308 cities; total population 135,569,000:											
Offenses known	8,647,303	791,409	7,855,894	13,424	3,643	41,885	376,701	359,399	2,242,192	4,835,514	778,188
Percent cleared by arrest	20.5	45.5	18.0	79.0	76.2	52.3	26.9	62.9	16.8	19.1	14.4
Group I:											
58 cities over 250,000; total population 42,150,000:											
Offenses known	3,483,622	463,416	3,020,206	8,167	1,879	22,873	265,037	167,339	964,349	1,635,837	420,020
Percent cleared by arrest	19.8	39.4	16.8	75.3	71.3	51.3	24.8	59.3	16.0	18.8	10.7
6 cities over 1,000,000; total population 18,132,000:											
Offenses known	1,429,786	247,610	1,182,176	4,259	593	9,310	152,515	81,526	394,716	573,300	214,160
Percent cleared by arrest	19.2	35.4	15.8	70.5	72.3	48.0	21.7	57.6	14.0	19.4	9.4
19 cities, 500,000 to 1,000,000; total population 12,410,000:											
Offenses known	1,064,477	114,273	950,204	2,166	690	6,969	62,852	42,286	268,035	544,146	118,023
Percent cleared by arrest	20.3	42.5	17.6	80.2	70.1	53.4	28.1	60.2	18.7	18.6	10.9
33 cities, 250,000 to 500,000; total population 11,608,000:											
Offenses known	989,359	101,533	887,826	1,742	596	6,594	49,670	43,527	281,598	518,391	87,837
Percent cleared by arrest	20.1	45.9	17.2	80.7	71.6	54.0	29.9	61.6	16.0	18.4	13.5
Group II:											
110 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population 15,711,000:											
Offenses known	1,188,163	90,130	1,098,033	1,539	435	5,486	37,387	45,718	314,160	687,482	96,391
Percent cleared by arrest	21.4	54.9	18.6	84.1	84.1	55.5	33.3	71.6	17.8	19.2	16.8
Group III:											
257 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population 17,670,000:											
Offenses known	1,109,763	74,377	1,035,386	1,105	405	4,653	28,834	39,785	284,448	665,153	85,785
Percent cleared by arrest	20.6	49.0	18.6	85.9	71.4	49.3	30.2	61.6	17.0	19.6	15.8
Group IV:											
594 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population 20,525,000:											
Offenses known	1,138,787	69,751	1,069,036	1,104	346	3,860	23,678	41,109	272,326	717,254	79,456
Percent cleared by arrest	21.0	50.5	19.0	86.1	87.6	51.8	30.9	60.6	17.9	19.7	17.5
Group V:											
1,386 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population 21,642,000:											
Offenses known	1,013,676	55,100	958,576	866	320	3,021	14,943	36,270	241,139	656,629	60,808
Percent cleared by arrest	20.9	55.8	18.9	84.3	85.3	54.5	32.5	64.9	17.4	19.2	21.8

See footnote at end of table.

Table 4.17 *Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest, by offense and size of place, 1976—(Continued)*

Population group	Total Crime index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
				Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Man- slaughter by negli- gence						
Group VI:											
4,903 cities, under 10,000; total population 17,871,000:											
Offenses known	713,292	38,635	674,657	643	258	1,992	6,822	29,178	165,770	473,159	35,728
Percent cleared by arrest	20.7	65.3	18.1	82.9	79.5	59.4	34.7	72.4	17.2	17.6	28.7
SUBURBAN AREA ^c											
3,995 agencies; total population 67,566,000:											
Offenses known	3,131,585	198,291	2,933,294	3,385	2,310	13,477	57,451	123,978	845,548	1,864,791	222,955
Percent cleared by arrest	19.1	51.3	16.9	78.8	83.9	52.8	31.0	59.8	16.9	16.7	18.0
RURAL AREA											
1,653 agencies; total population 24,091,000:											
Offenses known	537,595	42,193	495,402	1,808	1,626	3,218	5,021	32,146	200,106	268,012	27,284
Percent cleared by arrest	22.7	69.5	18.7	84.7	76.2	68.6	46.3	72.4	18.6	16.9	36.0

^aViolent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

^cIncludes suburban city and county police agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities are also included in other city groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 162, 163.

Table 4.18 Offenses cleared by arrest and percent cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age, by offense and size of place, 1976

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1, 4.4, and 4.17. For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 14.

[Percent of total cleared; 1976 estimated population]

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
				Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
TOTAL CITIES											
7,264 cities; total population 130,501,000:											
Total clearances	1,669,510	336,035	1,333,475	9,840	2,483	20,846	92,247	213,102	359,215	869,592	104,668
Percent under 18	28.6	12.2	32.7	5.3	8.1	10.1	16.4	10.9	32.9	33.0	29.8
Group I:											
57 cities over 250,000; total population 39,016,000:											
Total clearances	620,399	165,667	454,732	5,469	1,083	11,006	57,943	91,249	142,331	271,295	41,106
Percent under 18	22.4	10.3	26.8	4.9	4.2	7.9	13.8	8.6	26.0	27.4	25.5
5 cities over 1,000,000; total population 14,997,000:											
Total clearances	204,958	70,472	134,486	2,325	172	3,728	25,425	38,994	43,552	74,567	16,367
Percent under 18	14.8	7.0	18.8	4.3	2.3	4.4	8.9	6.2	16.3	20.7	16.8
19 cities, 500,000 to 1,000,000; total population 12,410,000:											
Total clearances	216,236	48,545	167,691	1,738	484	3,718	17,649	25,440	53,749	101,088	12,854
Percent under 18	26.3	13.2	30.1	4.7	3.5	8.8	18.5	10.8	29.5	30.7	28.2
33 cities, 250,000 to 500,000; total population 11,608,000:											
Total clearances	199,205	46,650	152,555	1,406	427	3,560	14,869	26,815	45,030	95,640	11,885
Percent under 18	25.9	12.0	30.2	6.2	5.6	10.5	16.5	10.0	31.0	29.3	34.6
Group II:											
101 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population 14,437,000:											
Total clearances	232,288	44,646	187,642	1,228	344	2,790	11,357	29,271	51,130	122,842	13,670
Percent under 18	27.8	12.3	31.5	4.5	8.4	11.4	17.5	10.7	31.0	31.9	30.0
Group III:											
254 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population 17,454,000:											
Total clearances	224,755	35,796	188,959	945	288	2,263	8,580	24,008	47,691	128,023	13,245
Percent under 18	32.6	15.9	35.8	6.1	11.1	11.7	22.5	14.4	37.1	35.6	33.2
Group IV:											
589 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population 20,322,000:											
Total clearances	235,671	34,520	201,151	942	295	1,977	7,203	24,398	48,087	139,523	13,541
Percent under 18	34.0	15.5	37.2	7.1	12.9	13.3	23.4	13.7	39.3	36.6	35.7
Group V:											
1,378 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population 21,493,000:											
Total clearances	210,151	30,437	179,714	726	268	1,632	4,817	23,262	41,658	125,076	12,980
Percent under 18	33.8	13.9	37.2	6.3	11.6	12.7	20.9	12.8	40.0	36.8	31.8
Group VI:											
4,885 cities, under 10,000; total population 17,780,000:											
Total clearances	146,246	24,969	121,277	530	205	1,178	2,347	20,914	28,318	82,833	10,126
Percent under 18	33.6	12.3	38.0	5.8	12.7	15.5	22.0	11.2	42.7	37.2	31.7

See footnote at end of table.

Table 4.18 Offenses cleared by arrest and percent cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age, by offense and size of place, 1976—(Continued)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
				Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Man- slaughter by negli- gence						
SUBURBAN AREA ^c											
3,962 agencies; total population											
65,203,000:											
Total clearances	575,398	97,312	478,086	2,612	1,913	6,830	17,224	70,646	138,350	302,391	37,345
Percent under 18	31.9	14.9	35.4	6.8	8.8	11.7	20.8	14.0	38.2	34.6	31.7
RURAL AREA											
1,635 agencies; total population											
23,787,000:											
Total clearances	119,971	28,716	91,255	1,516	1,237	2,169	2,293	22,738	36,770	44,874	9,611
Percent under 18	21.5	6.7	26.2	6.7	5.4	8.9	13.9	5.8	30.9	21.8	28.2

^aViolent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

^cIncludes suburban city and county police agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities are also included in other city groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 168, 169.

Table 4.19 Arrests for alcohol-related offenses, by type of arrest and State, 1973

NOTE: These data were derived from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program and the bases for these percents were not presented in the Source. The percents have been rounded to the nearest whole number. The arrest categories "disorderly conduct" and "vagrancy" were included because of the recent decriminalization of public drunkenness in some States (Source, p. 133). Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam and the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands have been excluded from the table because the relevant data for those areas were not reported to the FBI.

[Computed as a percentage of all reported arrests]

State	Total	Type of arrest				
		Driving under the influence	Drunkenness	Liquor laws	Disorderly conduct	Vagrancy
Alabama	57	16	31	4	6	0
Alaska	33	16	4	5	8	0
Arizona	45	13	24	3	4	1
Arkansas	63	24	32	4	3	0
California	38	14	19	2	2	1
Colorado	35	11	16	2	6	0
Connecticut	36	3	11	0	21	1
Delaware	15	4	3	2	6	0
District of Columbia	22	3	0	0	19	0
Florida	43	12	21	2	7	1
Georgia	67	14	36	2	15	0
Hawaii	17	12	0	2	3	0
Idaho	37	10	16	7	4	0
Illinois	30	7	4	7	12	0
Indiana	40	11	18	5	6	0
Iowa	40	6	24	6	4	0
Kansas	28	10	4	4	9	1
Kentucky	60	10	34	2	14	0
Louisiana	32	8	13	1	8	2
Maine	50	19	18	6	7	0
Maryland	19	5	0	2	12	0
Massachusetts	39	8	22	1	8	0
Michigan	31	11	11	4	5	0
Minnesota	34	19	0	7	8	0
Mississippi	54	14	32	2	6	0
Missouri	29	10	6	3	10	0
Montana	48	10	22	7	9	0
Nebraska	52	12	29	5	5	1
Nevada	42	16	10	5	4	7
New Hampshire	42	15	19	3	5	0
New Jersey	24	5	4	2	12	1
New Mexico	46	13	18	5	10	0
New York	28	9	6	0	9	4
North Carolina	40	8	26	2	4	0
North Dakota	43	13	5	18	6	1
Ohio	37	9	22	1	5	0
Oklahoma	53	12	34	3	4	0
Oregon	33	17	2	11	3	0
Pennsylvania	37	4	18	6	9	0
Rhode Island	14	4	0	2	8	0
South Carolina	59	8	38	3	9	1
South Dakota	59	12	35	6	6	0
Tennessee	47	6	34	1	6	0
Texas	50	9	32	3	6	0
Utah	33	11	15	5	2	0
Vermont	43	14	9	1	19	0
Virginia	39	8	22	1	8	0
Washington	43	8	24	6	4	1
West Virginia	62	8	50	1	3	0
Wisconsin	38	6	14	6	12	0
Wyoming	47	9	21	7	9	1

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Status Report Update*, Vol. 1 and Vol. 2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1977), Vol. 1, p. 134; Vol. 2, p. 134. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.20 Reported arrests (excluding traffic violations), by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1974, 1976, and 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Were you ever picked up, or charged, by the police, for any other reason [other than a traffic violation], whether or not you were guilty?"

	[Percent ^a]							
	1973		1974		1976		1977	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	11	89	10	90	9	91	10	90
Sex:								
Men	19	81	18	82	16	84	20	80
Women	4	96	4	96	3	97	3	97
Race:								
White	10	90	9	91	8	92	9	91
Nonwhite	15	85	19	81	15	85	19	81
Education:								
College	11	89	10	90	9	91	10	90
High school	11	89	9	91	9	91	11	89
Grade school	10	90	13	87	8	92	9	91
Occupation:								
Professional and business	10	90	6	94	6	94	7	93
White collar	4	96	6	94	4	96	4	96
Farmers	23	77	17	83	10	90	14	86
Manual	14	86	15	85	13	87	15	85
Income:								
\$15,000 and over	11	89	7	93	8	92	8	92
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8	92	12	88	7	93	10	90
\$7,000 to \$9,999	8	92	10	90	10	90	12	88
\$5,000 to \$6,999	14	86	12	88	8	92	10	90
\$3,000 to \$4,999	13	87	13	87	13	87	17	83
Under \$3,000	15	85	15	85	11	89	15	85
Age:								
18 to 20 years	25	75	18	82	22	78	20	80
21 to 29 years	15	85	17	83	13	87	19	81
30 to 49 years	12	88	10	90	8	91	10	90
50 years and older	6	94	6	94	5	95	6	94
Region:								
East	9	91	10	90	7	93	10	90
Midwest	10	90	10	90	8	92	10	90
South	9	91	6	94	8	91	11	89
West	20	80	15	85	13	87	12	88
Religion:								
Protestant	9	91	9	91	7	93	10	90
Catholic	12	88	8	92	8	92	10	90
Jewish	0	100	5	95	8	92	9	91
None	29	70	25	75	23	77	17	83
Politics:								
Republican	8	92	6	94	6	94	6	94
Democrat	9	91	9	91	6	94	10	90
Independent	13	87	13	87	13	87	14	86

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding or refusals to respond.

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

Table 4.21 Reported traffic violation citations received, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1974, 1976, and 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Have you ever received a ticket, or been charged by the police, for a traffic violation—other than for illegal parking?"

	[Percent ^a]							
	1973		1974		1976		1977	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	42	58	41	59	41	59	43	57
Sex:								
Men	61	39	63	37	60	40	63	37
Women	26	74	23	77	26	74	26	74
Race:								
White	44	56	42	58	42	58	44	56
Nonwhite	29	71	34	66	15	85	33	67
Education:								
College	55	45	53	47	60	39	56	44
High school	39	61	40	60	38	62	41	59
Grade school	31	69	26	74	18	82	29	71
Occupation:								
Professional and business	46	54	44	56	47	53	47	53
White collar	38	62	35	65	33	67	33	67
Farmers	39	61	48	52	26	74	46	54
Manual	41	59	42	58	40	60	44	56
Income:								
\$15,000 and over	56	44	54	46	55	45	52	48
\$10,000 to \$14,999	45	55	47	53	43	57	50	50
\$7,000 to \$9,999	44	56	42	58	41	59	42	58
\$5,000 to \$6,999	33	67	29	71	33	66	26	72
\$3,000 to \$4,999	31	69	33	67	23	77	32	68
Under \$3,000	27	73	28	72	22	78	26	74
Age:								
18 to 20 years	36	64	45	55	32	68	34	66
21 to 29 years	49	51	46	54	52	48	52	48
30 to 49 years	50	50	47	53	52	48	51	49
50 years and older	33	67	34	66	28	72	32	68
Region:								
East	33	67	32	68	34	66	34	66
Midwest	45	55	45	55	46	54	49	51
South	36	64	36	64	32	68	32	68
West	62	38	55	45	57	43	59	41
Religion:								
Protestant	42	58	42	58	40	60	42	59
Catholic	42	58	39	61	39	61	40	60
Jewish	38	62	25	75	44	56	57	43
None	53	46	54	46	53	47	63	34
Politics:								
Republican	41	59	40	60	39	61	46	54
Democrat	39	61	37	63	37	63	38	62
Independent	47	53	47	53	46	54	47	53

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding or refusals to respond.

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

Table 4.22 *Juvenile offenders taken into police custody, by method of disposition and size of place, 1976*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 14.

[1976 estimated population]

Population group	Total ^a	Handled within department and released	Referred to juvenile court jurisdiction	Referred to welfare agency	Referred to other police agency	Referred to criminal or adult court
TOTAL, ALL AGENCIES						
10,092 agencies; total population 169,361,000:						
Number	1,569,626	611,708	838,502	24,393	26,230	68,793
Percent ^b	100.0	39.0	53.4	1.6	1.7	4.4
TOTAL CITIES						
7,153 agencies; total population 118,916,000:						
Number	1,283,730	513,900	672,721	18,875	20,884	57,350
Percent	100.0	40.0	52.4	1.5	1.6	4.5
Group I:						
48 cities over 250,000; population 36,255,000:						
Number	320,308	109,801	199,811	2,162	3,391	5,143
Percent	100.0	34.3	62.4	0.7	1.1	1.6
Group II:						
81 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population 11,388,000:						
Number	142,103	55,850	78,505	4,042	1,076	2,630
Percent	100.0	39.3	55.2	2.8	0.8	1.9
Group III:						
206 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population 14,138,000:						
Number	173,325	72,748	85,927	3,331	4,164	7,155
Percent	100.0	42.0	49.6	1.9	2.4	4.1
Group IV:						
522 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population 18,044,000:						
Number	225,094	93,620	111,492	3,881	4,502	11,599
Percent	100.0	41.6	49.5	1.7	2.0	5.2
Group V:						
1,336 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population 20,696,000:						
Number	239,015	106,682	110,764	3,118	4,078	14,373
Percent	100.0	44.6	46.3	1.3	1.7	6.0
Group VI:						
4,960 cities under 10,000; population 18,395,000:						
Number	183,885	75,199	86,222	2,341	3,673	16,450
Percent	100.0	40.9	46.9	1.3	2.0	8.9
SUBURBAN AREA ^c						
4,273 agencies; population 66,884,000:						
Number	662,526	298,389	304,666	9,510	11,546	38,415
Percent	100.0	45.0	46.0	1.4	1.7	5.8
RURAL AREA						
2,224 agencies; population 24,254,000:						
Number	89,469	24,767	55,365	1,919	2,539	4,879
Percent	100.0	27.7	61.9	2.1	2.8	5.5

^aIncludes all offenses except traffic and neglect cases.^bBecause of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.^cIncludes suburban city and county police agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities also included in other city groups.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 220.

Table 4.23 Seizures and arrests by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, by commodity seized, region, and jurisdiction, July 1, 1976-Mar. 31, 1977

NOTE: Title I of P.L. 90-618, The Gun Control Act of 1968, prohibits the unlicensed manufacture or trade of firearms, trade with unlicensed manufacturers or dealers, unauthorized interstate transportation of firearms, and establishes licensing provisions for manufacturers, traders, and collectors of firearms. Title II of P.L. 90-618, The Gun Control Act, regulates the manufacture, importation, and transfer of firearms, machine guns, rifles, shotguns, and destructive devices, such as bombs and grenades. It proscribes the receipt or possession of firearms made, traded, or transferred in violation of the provisions of the title.

[Includes seizures and arrests in cases adopted, as well as originated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms]

Region and jurisdiction	Number of stills seized	Distilleries seized			Nontaxpaid liquor seized			Firearms seized		Ammunitions (rounds)	Explosives (pounds) ^b	Vehicles seized (number)			Value of property not destroyed (dollars)	Total arrests
		Number	Utilized capacity of all fermenters (gallons)	Total mash seized (gallons)	Alcohol (gallons)	Whisky (gallons)	Other (gallons)	Title I	Title II ^a			Autos	Trucks and other	Wagering		
Total	367	265	174,212	103,110	645	5,768	0	5,620	1,087	288,669	7,973	104	41	1	\$902,503	2,853
North-Atlantic region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	266	165	1,102	87	7	1	1	56,811	232
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	40	0	0	0	0	844	28
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	1	0	0	0	0	0	5,410	8
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	5	120	0	5	0	1	23,829	48
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,480	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	156	897	0	2	1	0	23,928	136
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	7	87	0	0	0	215	7
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	38	0	0	0	0	105	4
Mid-Atlantic region	33	10	25,758	24,045	25	627	0	1,114	99	50,135	1,534	8	4	0	156,542	398
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	55	0	0	0	0	250	4
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	99	0	3	0	0	4,368	91
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	24	987	0	0	0	0	8,476	40
New Jersey	1	0	8	0	0	3	0	73	13	5,275	1	2	1	0	11,845	49
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	292	36	41,521	498	2	0	0	51,131	73
Virginia	32	10	25,750	24,045	25	624	0	658	19	2,198	1,035	1	3	0	80,472	141
Southeast region	318	245	143,604	76,315	619	4,867	0	1,329	195	149,765	222	54	26	0	156,403	1,052
Alabama	100	86	33,921	19,296	28	434	0	158	75	622	30	3	3	0	17,130	255
Florida	3	3	850	550	0	40	0	348	18	100,396	151	2	2	0	26,797	34
Georgia	83	54	52,254	29,664	234	1,400	0	65	20	1,485	0	8	10	0	14,316	301
Mississippi	30	29	9,213	8,618	119	983	0	7	4	0	40	2	4	0	6,249	150
North Carolina	82	56	41,502	14,008	219	1,910	0	323	62	46,794	1	15	4	0	60,170	129
South Carolina	7	7	1,519	1,734	19	34	0	381	12	267	0	1	0	0	29,501	83
Tennessee	13	10	4,345	2,445	0	65	0	47	4	201	0	23	3	0	2,240	100
Central region	10	5	2,700	2,000	0	107	0	1,142	226	41,558	5,158	4	4	0	170,348	284
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	19	3,919	200	1	2	0	19,240	23
Kentucky	4	0	590	220	0	67	0	581	28	29,870	4,922	1	0	0	72,521	107
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	231	38	6,974	3	1	0	0	29,925	49
Ohio	4	4	410	155	0	26	0	146	136	37	33	1	1	0	39,052	72
West Virginia	2	1	1,700	1,625	0	5	0	111	5	758	0	0	1	0	9,610	33
Midwest region	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	391	40	409	147	4	2	0	35,656	152
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	58	16	278	19	1	1	0	2,798	51
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	2	48	0	1	1	0	11,416	5
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	5	1	0	0	0	0	8,706	12
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	4	6	0	0	0	0	1,026	16
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	7	13	128	0	0	0	4,350	28
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	4	0	1	0	0	4,533	7
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	4	59	0	1	0	0	2,617	31
Southwest region	3	3	1,450	750	1	12	0	681	236	23,372	679	18	0	0	173,421	366
Arkansas	1	1	100	100	0	0	0	179	23	12	467	0	0	0	25,124	51
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	70	797	140	1	0	0	9,552	19
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	19	279	0	3	0	0	68,271	79
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	127	0	1	0	0	1,394	18
Oklahoma	2	1	900	300	1	0	0	201	46	1,708	0	9	0	0	27,210	65
Texas	0	1	450	350	0	12	0	164	76	20,373	72	4	0	0	41,401	133
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	76	0	0	0	0	469	1

See footnote at end of table.

Table 4.23 Seizures and arrests by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, by commodity seized, region, and jurisdiction, July 1, 1976-Mar. 31, 1977—(Continued)

Region and jurisdiction	Number of stills seized	Distilleries seized			Nontaxpaid liquor seized			Firearms seized		Ammunitions (rounds)	Explosives (pounds) ^b	Vehicles seized (number)			Value of property not destroyed (dollars)	Total arrests
		Number	Utilized capacity of all fermenters (gallons)	Total mash seized (gallons)	Alcohol (gallons)	Whisky (gallons)	Other (gallons)	Title I	Title II ^a			Autos	Trucks and other	Wagering		
Western region	3	2	700	0	0	155	0	697	126	22,328	146	9	4	0	153,322	369
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	11	40	0	0	0	1,215	11
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	9	4,470	0	1	1	0	14,749	49
California	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	394	80	10,047	106	4	2	0	86,491	170
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	10	6	0	1	0	0	14,170	24
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	12	0	0	1	0	5,072	23
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	6,958	0	0	0	0	6,315	9
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	1,185	22
Oregon	2	1	700	0	0	155	0	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	3,323	19
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	705	8
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	11	824	0	3	0	0	20,097	34

^aIncludes 89 destructive devices.^bIncludes blasting agents.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.24 Percent distribution of arrests for drug law violations, by type of drug, region, and type of offense, United States, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. In 1976, there were 500,540 arrests for narcotic drug law violations. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 14. Percents in the table are calculated separately for each region; the base for all percents for each region is the total number of arrests for narcotic drug law violations in the region.

[Percent]

Region and type of offense	Total	Type of drug			
		Heroin or cocaine	Marihuana	Synthetic narcotics	Other
Northeast	100.0	19.9	71.4	3.3	5.4
Sale/manufacture	23.3	7.0	13.8	1.0	1.5
Possession	76.7	12.9	57.6	2.3	3.9
North Central	100.0	10.3	72.3	3.4	14.0
Sale/manufacture	30.1	4.4	16.7	1.2	7.8
Possession	69.9	5.9	55.6	2.2	6.2
South	100.0	8.1	78.8	3.4	9.7
Sale/manufacture	21.0	2.6	13.0	1.3	4.1
Possession	79.0	5.5	65.8	2.1	5.6
West	100.0	3.9	62.0	1.6	32.5
Sale/manufacture	57.1	1.1	27.3	0.5	28.2
Possession	42.9	2.8	34.7	1.1	4.3
Total	100.0	9.9	72.4	3.0	14.7

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 170.

Table 4.25 Arrests for drug law violations, by type of drug, United States, 1970-76

NOTE: The data in this table are compiled by the Drug Enforcement Administration in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. State and local jurisdictions voluntarily submit arrest data to the FBI. The data in this table represent arrests made by State and local agencies acting alone, and arrests made by State and local agencies acting in collaboration with the Drug Enforcement Administration. This table excludes arrests made solely by the Drug Enforcement Administration. Because the number of police agencies reporting and the populations they represent vary from year to year, arrest rates are computed on the basis of the relevant population estimate for that year.

Type of drug	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Total	346,412	400,606	431,608	484,242	454,948	508,189	500,540
Heroin and cocaine	108,427	114,573	92,364	67,794	71,882	66,573	50,054
Marihuana	157,271	183,878	239,111	323,958	315,734	351,667	360,388
Dangerous drugs	80,714	102,155	100,133	92,490	67,332	89,949	90,098
Arrest rate per 100,000 population	228.5	257.7	269.1	312.4	339.3	283.6	285.2

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1976*, p. 24; *1976*, p. 25; *1977*, p. 25 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.26 Drug seizures by the U.S. Customs Service, by type, amount, and value of drug seizures, fiscal years 1975-76

NOTE: The "transition quarter" refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. Fiscal years 1975 and 1976 began July 1 and ended June 30. Following the transition quarter, the fiscal year will begin Oct. 1 and end Sept. 30.

[Value computed with retail values as of the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1976. Heroin value computed at 60 percent purity.]

Type of drug seized	1975	1976	Transition quarter
Heroin:			
Number of seizures	436	437	104
Quantity (in pounds)	114.8	367.7	45.3
Value	\$39,366,527	\$126,089,478	\$15,534,004
Cocaine:			
Number of seizures	1,011	1,167	330
Quantity (in pounds)	728.9	1,029.6	236.1
Value	\$155,392,004	\$219,561,291	\$50,333,451
Hashish:			
Number of seizures	4,003	5,162	1,343
Quantity (in pounds)	3,400.9	13,436.7	469.6
Value	\$17,184,748	\$67,895,645	\$2,372,889
Marihuana:			
Number of seizures	13,792	13,555	4,620
Quantity (in pounds)	466,510.3	759,359.9	115,334.4
Value	\$143,685,172	\$233,882,849	\$35,522,995
Opium:			
Number of seizures	46	72	18
Quantity (in pounds)	18.6	37.6	4.4
Value	NA	NA	NA
Morphine:			
Number of seizures	7	15	1
Quantity (in pounds)	1.2	3.9	—
Value	NA	NA	NA
Other drugs, barbiturates and LSD:			
Number of seizures	2,606	2,581	836
Quantity (in units)	11,625,507	21,418,652	2,114,245
Value	\$9,649,171	\$17,777,481	\$1,754,823
Total:			
Number of seizures	21,901	22,989	7,252
Value	\$365,277,622	\$665,206,745	\$105,518,162

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *Prologue '76* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 36.

Table 4.27 Drug removals from the domestic market by the Drug Enforcement Administration, by type of drug, 1972-77

NOTE: The notation "d.u." means dosage unit.

Type of drug	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Opium (lbs.)	14	4	14	20	11	79
Heroin (lbs.)	820	273	462	603	645	488
Cocaine (lbs.)	295	315	465	447	512	399
Marihuana (lbs.)	51,897	52,446	113,484	234,116	290,909	335,452
Hashish (lbs.)	1,151	445	812	3,771	5,040	6,651
Hallucinogens (d.u.)	2,602,456	16,638,383	3,263,671	1,351,405	1,824,276	3,848,117
Depressants (d.u.)	663,542	892,681	793,131	385,404	907,029	867,960
Stimulants (d.u.)	9,159,747	6,007,345	16,009,317	6,242,105	4,975,021	5,917,767
Methadone (d.u.)	223,940	3,919	3,432	737	3,531	23

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1976*, p. 3; *1977*, p. 3 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.28 Drugs seized in foreign countries in cooperation with U.S. agencies, by type of drug, 1970-77

NOTE: The notation "d.u." means dosage unit. Drug Enforcement Administration foreign cooperative drug removals reflect the volume of drugs seized by foreign narcotics enforcement officials with the assistance of the Drug Enforcement Administration. Unlike domestic drug seizure statistics that are verified by laboratory analysis, foreign seizures represent the gross weight of each suspected drug.

Type of drug	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Opium (lbs.)	1,360	1,440	17,379	50,746	16,378	19,566	19,521	38,142
Morphine base (lbs.)	811	2,271	2,104	2,262	527	451	565	216
Heroin (lbs.)	301	937	2,416	821	541	1,474	650	1,958
Cocaine (lbs.)	75	346	801	1,015	991	2,202	2,497	5,620
Marihuana (lbs.)	26,422	85,110	97,494	240,693	1,118,578	569,631	310,952	333,776
Hashish (lbs.)	3,211	14,406	20,189	45,457	43,919	33,026	17,788	29,321
Hashish oil (qts.) ^a	NA	NA	NA	NA	404	13	11	12
Hashish oil (lbs.) ^a	NA	NA	NA	NA	356	282	191	550
Hallucinogens (d.u.)	0	110	2,811	12,503	176,375	5,440	0	11
Hallucinogens (gross lbs.) ^b	0	0	50	1,600	0	0	0	0
Depressants (d.u.)	0	1,430,000	895,478	50,052	1,274,983	37,141	15,098,985	3,029,805
Depressants (gross lbs.) ^b	58	0	0	0	2	0	1,325	0
Stimulants (d.u.)	5,000,000	365,215	459,300	102,514	3,603,726	3,487,431	869,553	277,684
Stimulants (gross lbs.) ^b	53	0	0	22	97	8	4	49
Methadone (d.u.)	0	0	0	145,084	0	0	0	0

^aNew category as of July 1, 1974.

^bGross weight does not convert to dosage units.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1974*, p. 15; *1976*, p. 9; *1977*, p. 9 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.29 Aliens excluded from the United States, by reason for exclusion, fiscal years 1892-1976

NOTE: The data presented for years prior to, and including 1976, coincide with the 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 Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

[From 1941-53, figures represent all exclusions at sea and air ports, and exclusions of aliens seeking entry for 30 days or longer at land ports. After 1953, includes aliens excluded after formal hearings.]

Fiscal years	Total	Reason for exclusion										
		Subversive or anarchistic	Criminal	Immoral	Mental or physical defects	Likely to become public charge	Stowaway	Attempted entry without inspection or without proper documents	Contract laborer	Unable to read (over 16 years of age)	Miscellaneous	
1892-1976	626,943	1,362	12,597	8,200	82,587	219,394	16,236	186,923	41,941	13,679	44,024	
1892-1900	22,515	0	65	89	1,309	15,070	0	0	5,792	0	190	
1901-10	108,211	10	1,681	1,277	24,425	63,311	0	12,991	0	4,516		
1911-20	178,109	27	4,353	4,824	42,129	90,045	1,904	0	15,417	5,083	14,327	
1921-30	189,307	9	2,082	1,281	11,044	37,175	8,447	94,084	6,274	8,202	20,709	
1931-40	68,217	5	1,261	253	1,530	12,519	2,126	47,858	1,235	258	1,172	
1941-50	30,263	60	1,134	80	1,021	1,072	3,182	22,441	219	108	946	
1941	2,929	0	92	13	73	328	227	2,076	40	8	72	
1942	1,833	0	70	10	51	161	252	1,207	26	9	47	
1943	1,495	1	68	6	63	96	77	1,106	26	8	44	
1944	1,642	0	63	8	92	107	155	1,109	28	21	59	
1945	2,341	0	87	4	111	56	161	1,805	18	23	76	
1946	2,942	2	87	3	65	33	361	2,294	13	4	80	
1947	4,771	0	139	3	124	70	902	3,316	19	11	187	
1948	4,905	1	142	5	205	67	709	3,690	11	2	73	
1949	3,834	25	187	12	112	99	216	2,970	26	9	178	
1950	3,571	31	199	16	125	55	122	2,868	12	13	130	
1951-60	20,585	1,098	1,735	361	956	149	376	14,657	13	26	1,214	
1951	3,784	29	337	15	337	78	121	2,783	1	3	80	
1952	2,944	9	285	10	67	11	74	2,378	5	3	102	
1953	3,637	48	266	27	130	15	47	2,937	3	0	164	
1954	3,313	111	296	65	127	16	2	2,432	0	3	261	
1955	2,667	89	206	124	113	9	15	1,832	0	4	275	
1956	1,709	117	169	64	87	14	10	1,079	0	5	164	
1957	907	302	91	30	40	2	14	348	3	7	70	
1958	733	255	51	18	21	1	35	299	1	1	51	
1959	480	102	19	7	18	1	34	276	0	0	23	
1960	411	36	15	1	16	2	24	293	0	0	24	
1961-70	4,831	128	171	24	145	27	175	3,706	0	2	453	
1961	743	21	21	3	7	1	29	634	0	0	27	
1962	388	13	24	2	23	1	17	280	0	2	26	
1963	309	11	17	2	22	4	19	216	0	0	18	
1964	421	16	13	4	18	0	10	343	0	0	17	
1965	429	12	18	4	19	2	17	333	0	0	24	
1966	512	10	20	2	21	1	16	415	0	0	27	
1967	468	13	22	3	10	0	13	322	0	0	85	
1968	460	7	13	1	13	6	17	323	0	0	80	
1969	525	14	12	1	8	6	15	393	0	0	76	
1970	576	11	11	2	4	6	22	447	0	0	73	
1971-76												
1971	655	11	18	1	11	2	21	536	0	0	55	
1972	617	8	18	5	5	3	4	511	0	0	63	
1973	504	2	10	1	5	6	0	415	0	0	65	
1974	589	4	16	0	2	3	0	451	0	0	113	
1975	994	0	29	3	4	5	1	854	0	0	98	
1976	1,228	0	23	1	1	7	0	1,122	0	0	74	
1976 transition quarter	318	0	1	0	0	0	0	288	0	0	29	

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1976 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 123.

Table 4.30 Aliens apprehended, deported, and required to depart, fiscal years 1892-1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.29. "Aliens deported" refers to those aliens required to leave the country under formal orders of deportation. "Aliens required to depart" refers to those aliens removed by informal measures, such as at point of apprehension, without a formal deportation hearing.

Fiscal years	Aliens apprehended ^a	Aliens expelled		
		Total	Aliens deported	Aliens required to depart ^b
1892-1976	10,858,439	11,093,287	709,957	10,383,330
1892-1900	NA	3,127	3,127	NA
1901-10	NA	11,558	11,558	NA
1911-20	NA	27,912	27,912	NA
1921-30	128,484	164,390	92,157	72,233
1931-40	147,457	210,416	117,086	93,330
1931	22,276	29,861	18,142	11,719
1932	22,735	30,201	19,426	10,775
1933	20,949	30,212	19,865	10,347
1934	10,319	16,889	8,879	8,010
1935	11,016	16,297	8,319	7,978
1936	11,728	17,446	9,195	8,251
1937	13,054	17,617	8,829	8,788
1938	12,851	18,553	9,275	9,278
1939	12,037	17,792	8,202	9,590
1940	10,492	15,548	6,954	8,594
1941-50	1,377,210	1,581,774	110,849	1,470,925
1941	11,294	10,938	4,407	6,531
1942	11,784	10,613	3,709	6,904
1943	11,175	16,154	4,207	11,947
1944	31,174	39,449	7,179	32,270
1945	69,164	80,760	11,270	69,490
1946	99,591	116,320	14,375	101,945
1947	193,657	214,543	18,663	195,880
1948	192,779	217,555	20,371	197,184
1949	288,253	296,337	20,040	276,297
1950	468,339	579,105	6,628	572,477
1951-60	3,584,229	4,013,547	129,887	3,883,660
1951	509,040	686,713	13,544	673,169
1952	528,815	723,959	20,181	703,778
1953	885,587	905,236	19,845	885,391
1954	1,089,583	1,101,228	26,951	1,074,277
1955	254,096	247,797	15,028	232,769
1956	87,696	88,188	7,297	80,891
1957	59,918	68,461	5,082	63,379
1958	53,474	67,742	7,142	60,600
1959	45,336	64,598	7,988	56,610
1960	70,684	59,625	6,829	52,796
1961-70	1,608,356	1,430,902	96,374	1,334,528
1961	88,823	59,821	7,438	52,383
1962	92,758	61,801	7,637	54,164
1963	88,712	76,846	7,454	69,392
1964	86,597	81,788	8,746	73,042
1965	110,371	105,406	10,143	95,263
1966	138,520	132,851	9,168	123,683
1967	161,608	151,603	9,260	142,343
1968	212,057	189,082	9,130	179,952
1969	283,557	251,463	10,505	240,958
1970	345,353	320,241	16,893	303,348
1971-76				
1971	420,126	387,713	17,639	370,074
1972	505,949	467,193	16,266	450,927
1973	655,968	584,847	16,842	568,005
1974	788,145	737,564	18,824	718,740
1975	766,600	679,252	23,438	655,814
1976	875,915	793,092	27,998	765,094
1976 transition quarter	221,824	199,207	8,927	190,280

^aAliens apprehended first recorded in 1925. Prior to 1960, represents total aliens actually apprehended. Since 1960, figures are for total deportable aliens located, including nonwillful crewman violators.

^bAliens required to depart first recorded in 1927.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1976 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 126.

Table 4.31 Aliens deported from the United States, by nationality and reason for deportation, fiscal year 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.30.

Nationality	Total	Reason for deportation									
		Subver- sive or anarch- istic	Criminal	Immoral	Viola- tion of narcotic laws	Mental or physical defect	Pre- viously excluded or deported	Entered without proper docu- ments	Failed to maintain or comply with con- ditions of nonimmigrant status	Entered without inspection or by false statements	Miscel- laneous
All countries	27,998	1	272	8	464	2	481	1,185	3,782	21,777	26
Europe	1,095	1	38	0	17	1	29	38	825	142	4
Austria	10	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	0
Belgium	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	0
Czechoslovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	19	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	13	3	0
Germany	54	0	11	0	3	0	3	1	32	4	0
Greece	426	0	0	0	1	0	5	6	382	32	0
Hungary	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ireland	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0
Italy	64	0	1	0	1	0	5	5	44	7	1
Netherlands	17	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	12	1	0
Norway	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0
Poland	50	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	46	2	0
Portugal	37	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	26	3	1
Spain	47	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	38	4	0
Sweden	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Switzerland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
United Kingdom	302	0	12	0	7	0	13	13	183	74	0
Yugoslavia	21	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	16	4	0
Other Europe	16	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	6	2	2
Asia	676	0	7	0	17	0	7	16	561	67	1
China and Taiwan	236	0	2	0	6	0	4	4	178	42	0
India	54	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	52	1	0
Iran	24	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	21	0	0
Israel	23	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	19	2	0
Japan	12	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	10	0	0
Jordan	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	3	0
Korea	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	2	0
Lebanon	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	0
Pakistan	41	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	36	1	0
Philippines	87	0	1	0	2	0	1	4	75	4	0
Thailand	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	35	1	1
Turkey	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	0
Other Asia	88	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	73	10	0
Africa	237	0	5	0	2	0	1	2	206	20	1
Egypt	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
Other Africa	227	0	5	0	2	0	1	2	196	20	1
Oceania	47	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	37	4	0
Australia	18	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	13	2	0
New Zealand	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other Oceania	28	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23	2	0
North America	24,222	0	210	8	371	0	427	1,059	1,334	20,793	20
Canada	353	0	64	3	51	0	40	23	115	57	0
Mexico	19,291	0	112	3	293	0	350	906	561	17,049	17
West Indies	507	0	25	2	20	0	14	35	296	114	1
Bahamas	8	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	0
Barbados	21	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	17	2	0
Cuba	12	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	2	4	0
Dominican Republic	151	0	7	0	2	0	5	18	75	43	1
Haiti	66	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	39	26	0
Jamaica	155	0	12	1	11	0	5	8	93	25	0
Trinidad and Tobago	90	0	2	0	1	0	4	8	62	13	0
Central America	4,071	0	9	0	7	0	23	95	362	3,573	2
Costa Rica	72	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	44	23	0
El Salvador	2,449	0	4	0	3	0	11	48	126	2,256	1
Guatemala	1,285	0	2	0	1	0	10	33	105	1,133	1
Honduras	139	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	50	82	0
Nicaragua	89	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	29	55	0
Panama	37	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	8	24	0
South America	1,720	0	11	0	55	0	16	68	819	751	0
Argentina	69	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	50	14	0
Bolivia	36	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	25	9	0
Brazil	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	4	0
Chile	111	0	0	0	4	0	3	2	82	20	0
Colombia	575	0	5	0	37	0	3	25	281	224	0

Table 4.31 Aliens deported from the United States, by nationality and reason for deportation, fiscal year 1976—(Continued)

Nationality	Total	Reason for deportation									
		Subver- sive or anarch- istic	Criminal	Immoral	Viola- tion of narcotic laws	Mental or physical defect	Pre- viously excluded or deported	Entered without proper docu- ments	Failed to maintain or comply with con- ditions of nonimmigrant status	Entered without inspection or by false statements	Miscel- laneous
Ecuador	587	0	2	0	5	0	2	27	157	394	0
Guyana	42	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	28	9	0
Paraguay	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0
Peru	231	0	2	0	6	0	5	7	144	67	0
Uruguay	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	22	5	0
Venezuela	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0
Other Countries	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1976 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 128.

Table 4.32 Aliens deported from the United States, by reason for deportation, fiscal years 1908-76

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.29 and 4.30.

[Deportation statistics by reason for deportation not available prior to fiscal year 1908]

Fiscal years	Total	Reason for deportation											
		Subver- sive or anarch- istic	Criminal	Im- moral	Viola- tion of narcotic laws	Mental or physi- cal defect	Pre- viously excluded or deported	Failed to maintain or comply with con- ditions of non- immigrant status	Entered without proper docu- ments	Entered without inspec- tion or by false state- ments	Public charge	Unable to read (over 16 years of age)	Miscel- laneous
1908-1976	711,057	1,525	47,355	16,559	7,200	27,299	40,139	115,097	151,767	248,645	22,546	16,762	16,193
1908-10	6,888	0	236	784	0	3,228	0	0	0	1,106	474	0	1,060
1911-20	27,912	353	1,209	4,324	0	6,364	178	0	0	4,128	9,086	704	1,566
1921-30	92,157	642	8,383	4,238	374	8,936	1,842	5,556	31,704	5,265	10,703	5,977	8,537
1931-40	117,086	253	16,597	4,838	1,108	6,301	9,729	14,669	45,480	5,159	1,886	8,329	2,737
1941-50	110,849	17	8,945	759	822	1,560	17,642	13,906	14,288	50,209	143	1,746	812
1951-60	129,887	230	6,742	1,175	947	642	4,002	25,260	35,090	54,457	225	5	1,112
1961-70	96,374	15	3,694	397	1,462	236	3,601	31,334	11,831	43,561	8	0	235
1961	7,438	4	498	73	106	54	357	3,020	400	2,916	2	0	8
1962	7,637	2	493	58	131	53	353	2,967	378	3,185	0	0	17
1963	7,454	4	452	61	158	29	368	2,302	417	3,642	1	0	20
1964	8,746	0	417	40	146	22	373	2,473	688	4,580	0	0	7
1965	10,143	0	385	53	143	23	355	3,241	1,036	4,881	2	0	24
1966	9,168	1	323	30	130	13	336	3,668	984	3,615	0	0	68
1967	9,260	0	320	29	154	14	360	3,126	1,272	3,947	2	0	36
1968	9,130	0	266	21	137	8	345	3,200	1,356	3,777	1	0	19
1969	10,505	3	272	14	155	12	361	2,901	1,789	4,983	0	0	15
1970	16,893	1	268	18	252	8	393	4,436	3,511	8,035	0	0	21
1971-76	129,934	15	1,549	44	2,487	32	3,145	24,372	13,374	84,760	21	1	134
1971	17,639	2	286	9	232	7	476	4,140	2,979	9,483	4	0	21
1972	16,266	2	266	7	307	3	487	3,966	2,710	8,486	6	0	26
1973	16,642	7	226	7	395	7	594	3,989	2,247	9,342	4	0	24
1974	18,814	3	191	7	396	7	440	3,839	2,086	11,839	2	0	14
1975	23,438	0	225	4	583	6	526	3,649	1,896	16,529	1	0	19
1976	27,998	1	272	8	464	2	481	3,782	1,185	21,777	1	1	24
1976 transition quarter	8,927	0	83	2	110	0	141	1,007	271	7,304	3	0	6

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1976 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 132.

Table 4.33 Principal activities of the Immigration Border Patrol, fiscal years 1967-76

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.29.

Activities	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1976 transition quarter
Persons apprehended	96,021	124,908	174,332	233,862	305,902	373,896	503,936	640,913	602,249	701,558	176,579
Deportable aliens located	94,778	123,519	172,391	231,116	302,517	369,495	498,123	634,777	596,796	696,039	175,150
Mexican aliens	86,845	113,304	159,376	219,254	290,152	355,099	480,588	616,630	579,448	678,356	169,774
Working in agriculture	27,830	39,301	50,881	53,674	74,423	84,084	101,220	111,289	116,250	116,197	24,063
Working in trades, crafts, and industry	5,906	8,484	11,391	13,625	15,895	21,217	24,996	26,555	24,413	24,043	4,958
Others	53,109	65,519	97,104	151,955	199,834	249,798	354,372	478,786	438,785	538,116	140,753
Canadian aliens	5,849	7,666	9,075	7,786	7,512	8,245	8,669	7,392	7,253	5,929	2,161
All others	2,084	2,549	3,940	4,076	4,853	6,151	8,866	10,755	10,095	11,754	3,215
Smugglers of aliens located	1,219	1,210	2,048	3,298	3,814	4,564	6,355	8,074	6,860	9,600	2,478
Aliens smuggled into the United States	5,671	6,662	11,734	18,747	19,765	24,918	41,589	83,114	80,385	82,910	22,577
Aliens located who were previously expelled	27,743	36,565	51,756	67,440	90,402	115,758	152,441	182,351	184,610	186,861	42,925
Aliens with previous criminal records located	3,506	3,588	4,184	3,764	4,220	4,379	11,190	10,902	10,308	13,110	2,755
Conveyances examined	1,308,606	1,150,042	1,419,025	1,791,932	2,024,382	2,473,433	2,665,728	2,905,091	3,469,895	3,277,302	1,020,437
Trains	37,703	33,189	33,160	30,533	39,124	45,146	50,696	46,984	37,783	41,322	11,453
Automobiles	880,135	769,384	957,414	1,311,173	1,507,857	1,892,757	2,020,228	2,230,318	2,663,239	2,440,005	771,291
Buses	193,487	168,149	182,813	172,911	173,132	167,522	173,731	156,712	133,524	128,130	32,384
Boats	15,053	15,328	14,564	15,576	13,768	12,550	11,958	9,887	8,212	7,179	3,358
Other conveyances	182,228	163,992	231,074	261,739	290,501	355,458	409,115	461,190	627,137	660,666	201,951
Persons questioned	5,606,549	5,281,193	6,086,775	6,805,260	7,663,759	9,023,631	9,506,719	10,201,915	11,265,421	10,782,761	3,278,056
On trains	60,779	49,302	46,667	44,688	66,519	76,246	89,243	89,711	71,544	218,729	20,106
In automobiles	2,291,128	2,088,692	2,560,279	3,415,921	4,029,243	4,855,487	5,134,971	5,590,959	6,887,865	6,144,505	1,989,685
In buses	843,238	762,942	892,180	997,324	1,070,739	1,208,486	1,137,808	1,164,537	1,040,427	907,859	272,870
On boats	37,832	32,909	29,573	34,109	33,979	30,414	29,906	25,965	22,710	19,863	9,375
On other conveyances	488,111	488,433	631,306	652,651	711,211	871,073	969,526	1,087,626	1,187,192	1,198,548	404,715
Pedestrians	1,885,461	1,858,915	1,926,770	1,660,567	1,752,068	1,981,925	2,145,265	2,243,117	2,055,683	2,293,317	581,305
Seizures:											
Automobiles and trucks	76	113	190	263	410	699	1,228	1,014	880	672	193
Airplanes	0	0	3	7	5	0	2	6	2	0	0
Other conveyances	8	4	5	50	8	10	20	21	35	29	4
Value of seizures	\$1,892,965	\$846,187	\$1,683,227	\$4,547,371	\$6,153,227	\$12,961,440	\$25,953,970	\$47,210,261	\$28,654,414	\$18,019,213	\$5,311,621
Narcotics	1,718,937	688,205	1,208,040	3,864,903	5,379,189	11,708,554	23,464,030	45,056,331	26,301,857	16,035,162	4,727,826
Other	174,028	157,982	475,187	682,468	774,038	1,252,886	2,489,940	2,153,930	2,352,557	1,984,051	583,795

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1976 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 140.

Table 4.34 Property seizures for violations of laws enforced by the U.S. Customs Service, by type and value of property seized, fiscal years 1975 and 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.26.

Type of property seized	1975	1976	Transition quarter
Prohibited non-narcotic articles:			
Number of seizures	15,752	27,875	8,000
Domestic value	—	—	—
Vehicles:			
Number of seizures	11,680	10,897	4,010
Domestic value	\$29,564,411	\$33,572,848	\$9,310,925
Aircraft:			
Number of seizures	68	130	42
Domestic value	\$3,276,567	\$18,798,777	\$1,834,430
Vessels:			
Number of seizures	129	191	63
Domestic value	\$18,196,970	\$46,399,780	\$1,945,460
Monetary instruments:			
Number of seizures	300	374	168
Domestic value	\$7,344,757	\$7,781,633	\$2,694,555
General merchandise:			
Number of seizures	27,188	27,667	7,063
Domestic value	\$88,265,588	\$49,674,583	\$16,002,464
Total:			
Number of seizures	55,117	67,134	19,346
Domestic value	\$146,648,293	\$156,227,621	\$31,787,834

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *Prologue '76* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 37.

Table 4.35 Investigative activity of the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1968-77

NOTE: The data presented prior to, and including 1976, coincide with the 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 Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. Information on percent change has been excluded from this table by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Investigative activity	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977
Total cases for investigation	144,974	155,004	180,111	200,334	210,626	174,419	182,678	202,042	244,462	155,250	310,092
Cases pending beginning of the fiscal year:											
Counterfeiting	1,568	2,029	2,582	2,544	3,308	2,431	2,323	1,998	2,580	2,604	2,701
Check forgery	23,001	21,940	32,276	34,962	41,291	30,113	30,846	35,385	43,115	83,162	93,517
Bond forgery	9,917	14,279	20,479	19,864	20,249	15,615	15,032	13,068	13,981	14,773	13,854
Protective intelligence	598	911	892	1,167	1,119	660	666	551	452	742	639
Other criminal and noncriminal	582	582	921	1,316	1,617	1,326	1,163	1,366	1,724	2,899	2,652
Total	35,666	39,741	57,140	59,853	67,584	50,145	50,030	52,368	61,852	104,180	113,363
Cases received:											
Counterfeiting	23,486	18,730	22,346	23,226	23,333	16,951	18,739	22,750	14,944	4,602	20,777
Check forgery	51,606	57,616	62,094	66,004	75,759	63,927	70,880	84,863	113,035	35,022	128,500
Bond forgery	15,867	20,635	16,983	22,991	16,599	14,359	13,805	13,183	14,735	2,825	12,588
Protective intelligence	14,927	12,351	13,467	14,499	14,116	17,348	15,319	11,207	15,802	3,664	14,623
Other criminal and noncriminal	3,422	5,931	8,081	13,761	13,235	11,689	13,905	17,671	24,094	4,957	20,241
Total	109,308	115,263	122,971	140,481	143,042	124,274	132,648	149,674	182,610	51,070	196,729
Cases closed:											
Counterfeiting	23,025	18,177	22,384	22,462	23,377	17,059	18,778	22,055	14,833	4,419	20,701
Check forgery	52,667	47,280	59,408	59,675	87,566	63,194	66,282	76,743	72,667	24,273	139,365
Bond forgery	11,505	14,435	17,598	22,606	21,075	14,942	14,836	11,824	13,471	3,510	13,526
Protective intelligence	14,614	12,380	13,182	14,547	13,783	17,342	15,403	11,268	15,494	3,748	14,605
Other criminal and noncriminal	3,422	5,592	7,686	13,460	13,070	11,852	13,648	17,269	22,881	5,151	20,482
Total	105,233	97,864	120,258	132,750	158,871	124,389	128,947	139,159	139,346	41,101	208,679

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service.

Table 4.36 Forged check and forged bond cases received and closed by the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1973-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.35. Forged check cases include U.S. Government-issued checks only.

	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977
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
Forged checks received for investigation	59,004	64,363	78,148	108,724	33,679	121,022
Checks received for investigation per million checks paid	91	91	100	132	193	166
Forged check cases closed	58,480	59,936	70,085	68,302	23,120	132,135
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
Forged bond cases:						
Forged bonds received for investigation	13,849	13,163	12,645	14,356	2,738	12,189
Forged bond cases closed	14,428	14,190	11,285	13,110	3,425	13,097
Value of forged bonds in cases closed	\$1,229,846	\$1,166,703	\$1,024,298	\$1,119,774	\$283,505	\$1,173,031

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service.

Table 4.37 Value and number of counterfeit notes and coins passed and seized before circulation, and number of counterfeiting plant operations suppressed by the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1968-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.35.

Fiscal year	Total value of notes and coins	Counterfeit notes				Total value	Value of counterfeit coins			Counterfeiting plant operations suppressed	
		Passed on the public		Seized before circulation			Passed on the public	Seized before circulation	Total value	Notes	Coins
		Number	Value	Number	Value						
1968	\$13,181,397	191,760	\$2,861,848	398,844	\$10,293,330	\$13,155,178	\$25,163	\$1,056	\$26,219	36	2
1969	15,125,089	189,903	2,964,303	712,338	12,096,080	15,060,383	37,940	26,766	64,706	40	3
1970	18,500,349	135,775	2,170,343	837,825	16,307,804	18,478,147	20,542	1,660	22,202	44	1
1971	26,844,167	190,531	3,471,764	1,083,226	23,345,406	26,817,170	16,395	10,602	26,997	59	2
1972	27,752,324	287,014	4,815,536	1,097,424	22,910,797	27,726,333	15,333	10,658	25,991	84	1
1973	25,305,511	178,935	3,339,895	1,143,067	21,942,350	25,282,245	12,386	10,880	23,266	72	0
1974	21,401,788	120,956	2,431,353	659,746	18,950,777	21,382,130	7,934	11,724	19,658	56	1
1975	48,624,982	155,952	3,616,265	1,286,054	44,986,182	48,602,447	7,743	14,792	22,535	75	1
1976	35,088,966	135,422	3,374,520	672,606	31,705,689	35,080,209	5,470	3,289	8,759	58	1
Transition quarter	5,474,842	49,044	1,108,381	145,045	4,364,956	5,473,337	848	657	1,505	12	0
1977	44,038,593	255,497	4,871,847	1,178,456	39,158,293	44,030,140	7,111	1,342	8,453	87	0

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service.

Table 4.38 Arrests for offenses against railroads, by offense and age group, United States and Canada, 1975-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.124.

Offense	1975		1976		1977	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
Theft from freight cars	1,640	894	2,051	1,164	2,056	1,240
Theft from trailers	259	187	521	388	471	383
Theft of entire trailer	6	29	1	5	2	19
Theft of copper wire	80	191	60	236	68	184
Theft of brass	8	34	3	38	7	34
Theft of other company property	619	1,638	841	1,776	619	1,479
Burglary of buildings	249	113	257	173	196	115
Stoning of trains	1,764	98	2,104	119	2,246	138
Shooting of trains	161	27	201	36	170	38
Track obstructions	989	102	915	117	929	176
Vandalism	2,011	281	2,113	366	1,983	438
Trespassing	4,359	13,114	6,661	10,871	7,563	13,618
Total	12,145	16,708	15,728	15,289	16,310	17,862

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Association of American Railroads, Operations and Maintenance Department.

Section 5: JUDICIAL PROCESSING OF DEFENDANTS

This section presents information relating to the judicial disposition of juveniles and adults in the United States. Although the Uniform Crime Reports and the National Prisoner Statistics programs have provided nationwide data on specific law enforcement and correctional activities, a comparable data system on court activities are beginning to be collected and disseminated. National data relating to individuals processed in juvenile courts, including the estimated number of delinquency, dependency and neglect cases handled by juvenile courts in the United States are presented in this section.

Because of the dearth of State and local judicial processing data, this section relies heavily on data regarding the judicial processing of Federal defendants. These data are collected and published by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Included here are data on the number and type of civil and criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in Federal courts. Additional tables present information on the nature of proceedings, dispositions, and sentences imposed on Federal defendants. Data specifically relating to the processing of white-collar crimes

(antitrust, Interstate Commerce Commission, and environmental cases) are also included. In addition, this section presents tables that show the number and nature of cases that reach the Federal courts via appeal. For example, information on the number and type of prisoner petitions filed in U.S. District Courts, as well as the number of petitions for review on writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court, is presented.

Also presented are data on the number and type of court-authorized interceptions by State or Federal authorities of private wire or oral communications. Included is information about the number, location, duration, and cost of the intercept devices; the types of criminal offenses being investigated; the number of interceptions made; and the results (i.e., arrests, convictions) of those interceptions.

Data on mail fraud and other postal violations that come to the attention of the U.S. Postal Inspection Service also appear in this section. Finally, this section contains information relating to General and Special Courts-Martial of Army, Air Force, Navy, and Coast Guard personnel.

Table 5.1 Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 child population 10 through 17 years old) of delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts, United States, 1958-75

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 were estimated from a national sample of juvenile courts. Estimates for 1970-75 were derived from all courts who have responded for two consecutive years.

Data across courts and across States may not be comparable because the age and the substantial jurisdictions of juvenile courts are defined variously from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Moreover, the number of cases handled by juvenile courts can be substantially influenced by the presence of alternative public and private community referral and social service agencies whose existence may act to divert considerable numbers of eligible juveniles who would otherwise fall under custody of the court. Estimates of delinquency cases include status offenses, which are defined as conduct that violates the law only when committed by a child (e.g., running away, truancy, violation of curfew, ungovernable behavior, possessing or drinking liquor). For a description of the sample and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

Year	Estimated number of delinquency cases ^a	Child population 10 through 17 years of age (in thousands) ^b	Estimated rate ^c
1958	470,000	23,443	20.0
1959	483,000	24,607	19.6
1960	510,000	25,368	20.1
1961	503,000	26,056	19.3
1962	555,000	26,989	20.6
1963	601,000	28,056	21.4
1964	686,000	29,244	23.5
1965	697,000	29,536	23.6
1966	745,000	30,124	24.7
1967	811,000	30,837	26.3
1968	900,000	31,566	28.5
1969	988,500	32,157	30.7
1970	1,052,000	32,614	32.3
1971	1,125,000	32,969	34.1
1972	1,112,500	33,120	33.6
1973	1,143,700	33,377	34.2
1974	1,252,700	33,365	37.5
1975	1,317,000	33,045	39.9

^aData for 1958-69 estimated from the national sample of juvenile courts. Data for 1970-75 estimated from all courts who have responded for two consecutive years. This sample represents more than 60 percent of the population of the United States.

^bU.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 643, "Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: July 1, 1974 to 1976" (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977).

^cRate based on the number of delinquency cases per 1,000 U.S. child population, 10 through 17 years of age.

Source: Thomas S. Vereb and Terrence A. Finnegan, *Juvenile Court Statistics 1975*, National Center for Juvenile Justice, Preliminary draft (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1976), p. 11, Table 6.

Table 5.2 Estimated number of delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts, by sex, United States, 1958-75

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. For a description of the sample and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

Year	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1958	383,000	81	87,000	19
1959	393,000	81	90,000	19
1960	415,000	81	99,000	19
1961	408,000	81	95,000	19
1962	450,000	81	104,500	19
1963	485,000	81	116,000	19
1964	555,000	81	131,000	19
1965	555,000	80	142,000	20
1966	593,000	80	152,000	20
1967	640,000	79	171,000	21
1968	708,000	79	191,000	21
1969	760,000	77	228,000	23
1970	799,500	76	252,000	24
1971	845,500	75	279,500	25
1972	827,500	74	285,000	26
1973	845,300	74	298,400	26
1974	927,000	74	325,700	26
1975	1,001,685	76	315,265	24

Source: Thomas S. Vereb and Terrence A. Finnegan, *Juvenile Court Statistics 1975*, National Center for Juvenile Justice, Preliminary draft (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1978), p. 12, Table 8.

Table 5.3 Number and rate (per 1,000 child population at risk) of delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts, by method of handling, jurisdiction, and sex, 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. Only those States reporting data for 1975 are included in this table. Oklahoma is not included in this table, although this State reported in 1975. "Official cases" are those cases that are placed on the official court calendar for adjudication by the judge or referee through the filing of a petition, affidavit, or other legal instrument used to initiate court action. "Unofficial cases" are those that are not placed on the official court calendar, but were adjusted by the judge, referee, probation officer, or other officer of the court. For a description of the sample and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

Jurisdiction and sex	Total		Official cases		Unofficial cases	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Alabama	13,274	30.0	8,141	18.4	5,133	11.6
Male	9,182	20.8	5,774	13.0	3,408	7.7
Female	4,092	9.2	2,367	5.4	1,725	3.9
Alaska ^a	4,295	85.6	852	17.0	3,443	68.7
Male	NA	NA	657	13.1	NA	NA
Female	NA	NA	195	3.9	NA	NA
Arkansas ^b	NA	NA	8,385	27.4	NA	NA
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
California ^c	155,495	39.6	47,976	12.2	107,519	27.4
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colorado ^c	7,427	20.5	5,727	15.8	1,700	4.7
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut ^c	13,978	38.6	6,042	16.7	7,936	21.9
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
District of Columbia	6,389	63.8	5,705	57.0	684	6.8
Male	5,546	55.4	5,042	50.3	504	5.0
Female	843	8.4	663	6.6	180	1.8
Florida	129,650	127.8	29,983	29.5	99,667	98.2
Male	94,680	93.3	24,893	24.5	69,787	68.8
Female	34,970	34.5	5,090	5.0	29,880	29.4
Georgia	39,196	59.1	19,299	29.1	19,897	30.0
Male	27,477	41.4	14,153	21.3	13,324	20.1
Female	11,719	17.7	5,146	7.8	6,573	9.9
Hawaii	5,722	46.4	2,797	22.7	2,925	23.7
Male	4,322	35.0	2,256	18.3	2,066	16.7
Female	1,400	11.4	541	4.4	859	7.0
Indiana ^a	12,888	50.9	3,274	12.9	9,614	38.0
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iowa	20,036	44.1	4,557	10.0	15,479	34.0
Male	15,344	33.8	3,754	8.3	11,590	25.5
Female	4,692	10.3	803	1.8	3,889	8.6
Kansas	19,278	54.7	8,490	24.1	10,788	30.6
Male	13,870	39.4	6,352	18.0	7,518	21.3
Female	5,408	15.4	2,138	6.1	3,270	9.3
Maryland	58,056	91.9	21,823	34.6	36,233	57.4
Male	47,036	74.5	19,116	30.3	27,920	44.2
Female	11,020	17.4	2,707	4.3	8,313	13.2
Massachusetts ^d	NA	NA	24,983	32.8	NA	NA
Male	NA	NA	21,860	28.7	NA	NA
Female	NA	NA	3,123	4.1	NA	NA
Mississippi	10,677	27.6	5,924	15.3	4,753	12.3
Male	7,944	20.6	4,770	12.3	3,174	8.2
Female	2,733	7.1	1,154	3.0	1,579	4.1
Missouri	13,462	45.3	2,751	9.3	10,711	36.1
Male	9,693	32.6	2,174	7.3	7,519	25.3
Female	3,769	12.7	577	1.9	3,192	10.8
Nebraska	5,012	21.7	3,845	16.6	1,167	5.0
Male	3,885	16.8	3,053	13.2	832	3.6
Female	1,127	4.9	792	3.4	335	1.4
New Hampshire	3,738	44.3	3,695	43.8	43	0.5
Male	3,133	37.1	3,108	36.8	25	0.3
Female	605	7.2	587	7.0	18	0.2
New Jersey ^a	16,215	87.0	14,969	80.3	1,246	6.7
Male	NA	NA	12,252	65.7	NA	NA
Female	NA	NA	2,717	14.6	NA	NA
New York ^d	NA	NA	26,317	13.0	NA	NA
Male	NA	NA	20,414	10.1	NA	NA
Female	NA	NA	5,903	2.9	NA	NA
North Carolina ^b	NA	NA	21,941	35.4	NA	NA
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Dakota	6,502	66.5	578	5.9	5,924	60.6
Male	4,895	50.0	435	4.4	4,460	45.6
Female	1,607	16.4	143	1.5	1,464	15.0
Ohio	64,749	37.2	45,422	26.1	19,327	11.1
Male	52,549	30.2	38,365	22.0	14,184	8.1
Female	12,200	7.0	7,057	4.0	5,143	3.0

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.3 Number and rate (per 1,000 child population at risk) of delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts, by method of handling, jurisdiction, and sex, 1975—(Continued)

Jurisdiction and sex	Total		Official cases		Unofficial cases	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Oregon	34,945	157.6	7,292	32.9	27,653	124.7
Male	25,509	115.0	5,397	24.3	20,112	90.7
Female	9,436	42.5	1,895	8.5	7,541	34.0
Pennsylvania	44,258	24.5	27,339	15.1	16,919	9.4
Male	37,101	20.5	23,741	13.1	13,360	7.4
Female	7,157	4.0	3,598	2.0	3,559	2.0
Puerto Rico	5,303	25.3	3,656	17.4	1,647	7.9
Male	4,545	21.7	3,131	14.9	1,414	6.8
Female	758	3.6	525	2.5	233	1.1
Rhode Island	1,713	12.4	803	5.8	910	6.6
Male	1,381	10.0	638	4.6	743	5.4
Female	332	2.4	165	1.2	167	1.2
South Dakota ^a	5,380	46.9	2,532	22.0	2,848	24.8
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas ^c	76,449	61.1	12,199	9.7	64,250	51.3
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utah	21,004	113.8	11,551	62.6	9,453	51.2
Male	15,751	85.3	8,663	46.9	7,088	38.4
Female	5,253	28.5	2,888	15.6	2,365	12.8
Vermont ^b	NA	NA	980	18.1	NA	NA
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	42	4.3	38	3.9	4	0.4
Male	37	3.8	34	3.5	3	0.3
Female	5	0.5	4	0.4	1	0.1
Washington	24,208	99.1	5,702	23.4	18,506	75.8
Male	17,662	72.3	4,044	16.6	13,618	55.8
Female	6,546	26.8	1,658	6.8	4,888	20.0
West Virginia	5,121	18.5	3,180	11.5	1,941	7.0
Male	3,762	13.6	2,311	8.4	1,451	5.2
Female	1,359	4.9	869	3.1	490	1.8

^aNo breakdown by sex in unofficial cases.
^bNo breakdown by sex, official total only.
^cNo breakdown by sex.
^dOfficial dispositions only.

Source: Thomas S. Vereb and Terrence A. Finnegan, *Juvenile Court Statistics 1975*, National Center for Juvenile Justice, Preliminary draft (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1978), pp. 31-48. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.4 Estimated number of delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts, by urbanization of jurisdiction, United States, 1957-75

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. For a description of the sample and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

Year	Urban		Semi-urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1957	280,000	63	113,000	26	47,000	11
1958	298,000	63	120,000	26	52,000	11
1959	295,000	61	127,000	26	61,000	13
1960	344,000	67	128,000	25	42,000	8
1961	350,000	69	119,000	24	34,000	7
1962	383,000	69	132,500	24	39,500	7
1963	414,000	69	146,000	24	41,000	7
1964	456,000	67	181,000	26	49,000	7
1965	470,000	68	183,000	26	43,000	6
1966	490,000	66	206,500	28	48,000	6
1967	525,000	65	235,300	29	50,700	6
1968	588,200	65	256,400	29	55,200	6
1969	646,600	66	280,800	28	61,100	6
1970	686,000	66	298,800	28	69,200	6
1971	717,000	64	331,000	29	77,000	7
1972	692,000	62	345,000	31	75,500	7
1973	694,700	61	362,000	31	87,000	8
1974	776,600	62	375,800	30	100,300	8
1975	753,566	57	464,444	35	98,939	8

Source: Thomas S. Vereb and Terrence A. Finnegan, *Juvenile Court Statistics 1975*, National Center for Juvenile Justice, Preliminary draft (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1978), p. 11, Table 7.

Table 5.5 Estimated rate (per 1,000 child population at risk^a) of delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts, by age jurisdiction of court and urbanization of jurisdiction, United States, 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. For a description of the sample and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

Urbanization of jurisdiction	Rate per 1,000 child population ^a			
	All courts	Age jurisdiction of court		
		Under 16 ^b	Under 17	Under 18
Urban	39.8	20.7	53.7	41.8
Semi-urban	48.4	23.8	65.6	50.4
Rural	32.2	23.9	38.7	33.4

^aThese differential rates are calculated on the basis of the 1970 child population at risk; that is, from age 10 to the upper limit of the court's jurisdiction.
^bThe rates of case disposition for courts having jurisdiction to age 16 are particularly influenced by New York, which accounts for nearly 60 percent of the child population for that category. The rates for that category are also influenced by the fact that New York and North Carolina only report official cases.

Source: Thomas S. Vereb and Terrence A. Finnegan, *Juvenile Court Statistics 1975*, National Center for Juvenile Justice, Preliminary draft (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1978), p. 10.

Table 5.6 Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 child population under 18 years of age) of dependency and neglect cases disposed of by juvenile courts, United States, 1947-75

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. The estimated number of dependency and neglect cases disposed of by juvenile courts in 1975 was based on data from courts reporting in 1974 and 1975 whose jurisdiction included 42 percent of the child population under 18 years of age during 1975. For 1974, the estimated number was based on data from courts reporting in 1973 and 1974 whose jurisdiction included one-half the child population under 18 years of age during 1974. Data for 1955-73 were estimated from courts serving about two-thirds of the child population under 18 years of age in the United States. Data prior to 1955 were estimated by the Children's Bureau, based on reports from a smaller but comparable group of courts. Inclusion of estimates from Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1960 does not materially affect the trend. See U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Human Development, Juvenile Court Statistics 1973, No. OHD/OYD 75-26043 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1975), p. 13. For a description of the sample and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

Year	Estimated number of dependency and neglect cases	Child population under 18 years of age (in thousands) ^a	Estimated rate ^b
1947	104,000	43,301	2.4
1948	103,000	44,512	2.3
1949	98,000	45,775	2.1
1950	93,000	47,017	2.0
1951	97,000	48,598	2.0
1952	98,000	50,296	1.9
1953	103,000	51,987	2.0
1954	103,000	53,737	1.9
1955	106,000	55,568	1.9
1956	105,000	57,377	1.8
1957	114,000	59,336	1.9
1958	124,000	61,238	2.0
1959	128,000	63,038	2.0
1960	131,000	64,516	2.0
1961	140,000	65,789	2.1
1962	141,000	67,092	2.1
1963	146,000	68,371	2.1
1964	150,000	69,625	2.2
1965	157,000	69,699	2.3
1966	161,000	69,851	2.3
1967	154,000	69,878	2.2
1968	141,000	69,831	2.0
1969	127,000	69,694	1.8
1970	133,000	69,669	1.9
1971	130,900	69,576	1.9
1972	141,000	69,060	2.0
1973	158,000	68,196	2.3
1974	151,300	67,241	2.2
1975	143,138	66,251	2.2

^aU.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 643, "Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: July 1, 1974 to 1976" (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977).

^bRates based on estimated dependency and neglect cases per 1,000 U.S. child population under 18 years of age.

Source: Thomas S. Vereb and Terrence A. Finnegan, *Juvenile Court Statistics 1975*, National Center for Juvenile Justice, Preliminary draft (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1978), p. 15.

Table 5.7 Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 child population at risk^a) of dependency and neglect cases disposed of by juvenile courts, by age jurisdiction of court and urbanization of jurisdiction, United States, 1975^b

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. For a description of the sample and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

Urbanization of jurisdiction	Number of cases	Rate per 1,000 child population ^a			
		All courts	Age jurisdiction of court		
			Under 16	Under 17	Under 18
Urban	76,150	1.9	1.4	3.5	2.0
Semi-urban	50,677	2.7	2.1	3.3	2.6
Rural	16,311	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.1

^aCalculated on basis of the 1970 child population at risk, that is, the child population under 16, for courts whose age jurisdiction is under 16, etc.

^bBased on the data from courts whose jurisdiction includes 42 percent of the child population under 18 years of age.

Source: Thomas S. Vereb and Terrence A. Finnegan, *Juvenile Court Statistics 1975*, National Center for Juvenile Justice, Preliminary draft (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1978), p. 13, Table 10.

Table 5.8 Juvenile cases disposed of in selected juvenile courts, by method of handling, type of case, age jurisdiction of court, and area in each State served by court, 1975^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. Only those States reporting data for 1975 are included in this table. For a description of the sample and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

Area served by the court ^b	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	Total population of area	Eligible child population	Official cases		Unofficial cases	
				Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect
Alabama:							
Calhoun Co. (Anniston)	16	103,092	11,395	551	215	33	6
Jefferson Co. (Birmingham)	16	644,991	82,761	1,876	967	934	127
Madison Co. (Huntsville)	16	186,540	25,494	714	155	170	0
Mobile Co. (Mobile)	16	317,308	44,222	643	547	959	82
Montgomery Co. (Montgomery)	16	167,790	22,365	690	460	788	43
Tuscaloosa Co. (Tuscaloosa)	16	116,029	13,194	198	236	129	33
61 small courts	16	1,908,415	242,870	3,469	1,629	2,120	131
Alaska:							
3rd Judicial District (Anchorage)	18	174,690	29,596	340	NA	2,012	NA
3 small courts	18	125,692	20,551	512	81	1,431	NA
Arkansas:							
Pulaski Co. (Little Rock)	18	287,189	45,090	1,417	NA	NA	NA
74 small courts	18	1,636,106	260,357	6,968	NA	NA	NA
California:							
Butte Co. (Chico)	18	101,969	21,418	271	NA	943	NA
Contra Costa Co. (Richmond)	18	558,389	122,920	1,412	NA	3,024	NA
Fresno Co. (Fresno)	18	413,053	93,863	1,021	NA	4,040	NA
Kern Co. (Bakersfield)	18	329,162	74,664	1,018	NA	3,802	NA
Los Angeles Co. (Los Angeles)	18	7,036,463	1,371,946	16,004	NA	21,100	NA
Marin Co. (Ross Valley)	18	206,038	39,642	319	NA	996	NA
Merced Co. (Merced)	18	104,629	24,792	225	NA	1,703	NA
Monterey Co. (Salinas)	18	250,071	61,438	666	NA	2,170	NA
Orange Co. (Anaheim)	18	1,420,386	314,154	6,036	NA	4,782	NA
Riverside Co. (Riverside)	18	459,074	94,412	1,270	NA	5,286	NA
Sacramento Co. (Sacramento)	18	631,498	140,763	1,777	NA	5,799	NA
San Bernardino Co. (San Bernardino)	18	681,092	150,925	2,172	NA	4,471	NA
San Diego Co. (San Diego)	18	1,357,782	312,501	3,740	NA	7,754	NA
San Francisco Co. (San Francisco)	18	715,674	108,756	1,077	NA	2,919	NA
San Joaquin Co. (Stockton)	18	290,208	69,955	744	NA	1,742	NA
San Luis Obispo Co. (San Luis Obispo)	18	105,690	22,891	240	NA	418	NA
San Mateo Co. (San Mateo)	18	556,234	109,650	1,260	NA	2,165	NA
Santa Barbara Co. (Santa Barbara)	18	264,324	59,861	575	NA	1,543	NA
Santa Clara Co. (San Jose)	18	1,064,714	230,043	2,202	NA	8,888	NA
Santa Cruz Co. (Santa Cruz)	18	123,790	24,593	129	NA	1,432	NA
Soiano Co. (Vallejo)	18	169,941	37,026	354	NA	1,570	NA
Sonoma Co. (Santa Rosa)	18	204,885	40,950	531	NA	1,965	NA
Stanislaus Co. (Modesto)	18	194,506	41,981	892	NA	2,169	NA
Tulare Co. (Visalia)	18	188,322	42,933	599	NA	1,048	NA
Ventura Co. (Oxnard)	18	376,430	85,776	1,018	NA	3,475	NA
32 small courts	18	1,080,207	233,933	2,415	NA	12,315	NA
Colorado:							
District 1 (Jefferson)	18	239,122	43,614	198	48	218	NA
District 2 (Denver)	18	514,678	70,587	1,479	4	163	NA
District 4 (El Paso)	18	235,972	37,673	778	335	461	NA
District 10 (Pueblo)	18	118,238	21,364	369	82	303	NA
District 17 (Adams)	18	185,789	36,519	665	166	58	NA
District 18 (Arapahoe)	18	179,288	33,794	419	39	3	NA
District 20 (Boulder)	18	131,889	19,212	277	41	1	NA
15 small courts	18	595,408	99,647	1,542	375	493	NA
Connecticut:							
District 1 (Bridgeport)	16	936,905	114,477	1,829	231	2,083	0
District 2 (New Haven)	16	1,090,112	127,269	2,755	417	2,989	0
District 3 (Hartford)	16	1,004,692	120,292	1,458	330	2,864	0
District of Columbia:							
Washington (City)	18	756,510	100,149	5,705	478	684	63
Florida:							
Alachua Co.	18	104,764	14,741	361	0	841	0
Brevard Co.	18	230,006	41,906	1,102	0	2,454	6
Broward Co.	18	620,069	82,764	1,313	2	8,375	92
Dade Co.	18	1,267,792	177,422	4,147	0	19,444	6
Duval Co.	18	528,865	87,145	2,222	0	7,728	11
Escambia Co.	18	205,334	34,700	1,705	2	2,235	51
Hillsborough Co.	18	490,265	75,973	2,197	2	6,728	1
Lee Co.	18	105,216	14,158	830	0	1,128	0
Leon Co.	18	103,047	14,728	439	0	932	6
Orange Co.	18	344,311	57,805	1,425	0	7,103	14
Palm Beach Co.	18	348,753	47,621	1,211	0	5,656	4

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.8 Juvenile cases disposed of in selected juvenile courts, by method of handling, type of case, age jurisdiction of court, and area in each State served by court, 1975^a—(Continued)

Area served by the court ^b	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	Total population of area	Eligible child population	Official cases		Unofficial cases		
				Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	
Florida—continued:								
Pinellas Co.	18	522,329	74,693	3,183	0	7,454	51	
Polk Co.	18	227,222	36,432	1,443	0	1,814	0	
Sarasota Co.	18	120,413	13,555	610	0	1,694	9	
Volusia Co.	18	169,487	22,616	764	0	4,280	7	
52 small courts	18	1,401,539	218,648	7,031	3	21,801	261	
Georgia:								
Bibb Co. (Macon)	17	143,418	21,371	406	95	312	0	
Chatham Co. (Savannah)	17	187,767	25,284	711	379	758	0	
Cobb Co.	17	196,793	29,035	2,479	251	618	0	
De Kalb Co. (Decatur)	17	415,387	60,999	1,844	528	2,766	0	
Fulton Co. (Atlanta)	17	607,592	79,403	2,694	665	4,741	200	
Muscogee Co. (Columbus)	17	167,377	24,328	1,453	265	NA	0	
Richmond Co. (Augusta)	17	162,437	22,357	533	5	41	0	
152 small courts	17	2,708,804	400,462	9,179	2,119	10,661	718	
Hawaii:								
District 1 (Honolulu)	18	629,176	99,455	2,059	90	2,353	17	
3 small courts	18	139,385	23,928	738	30	572	9	
Indiana:								
Allen Co. (Fort Wayne)	18	280,455	47,194	390	NA	2,532	NA	
Delaware Co. (Center)	18	129,219	19,105	224	79	674	0	
Lake Co. (Gary)	18	546,253	99,682	1,758	704	1,122	0	
Madison Co.	18	139,451	21,768	348	2	3,145	0	
St. Joseph Co.	18	245,045	34,863	178	133	323	0	
4 small courts	18	183,053	30,617	376	38	1,818	13	
Iowa:								
Black Hawk Co. (Waterloo)	18	132,916	21,805	362	13	1,208	12	
Linn Co. (Cedar Rapids)	18	163,213	25,585	233	142	1,433	9	
Polk Co. (Des Moines)	18	286,101	44,557	554	242	1,889	155	
Scott Co. (Davenport)	18	142,687	23,477	352	68	399	5	
Woodbury Co. (Sioux City)	18	103,052	17,146	365	10	247	0	
91 small courts	18	1,954,309	322,042	2,691	548	10,303	265	
Kansas:								
Johnson Co. (Prairie View)	18	217,662	37,820	1,621	159	2,025	6	
Sedgwick Co. (Wichita)	18	350,694	58,804	1,339	434	764	1	
Shawnee Co. (Topeka)	18	155,322	24,402	644	145	2,155	170	
Wyandotte Co. (Kansas City)	18	186,845	39,696	890	320	2,939	552	
95 small courts	18	1,256,850	191,686	3,996	625	2,905	224	
Maryland:								
Ann Arundel Co. (Annapolis)	18	297,539	50,078	1,084	195	3,340	0	
Baltimore Co. (Towson)	18	621,077	102,613	1,432	200	4,546	29	
Baltimore City Co. (City)	18	905,759	139,442	10,903	449	13,493	76	
Harford Co. (Bel Air)	18	115,378	19,084	341	81	544	0	
Montgomery Co. (Silver Spring)	18	522,809	91,285	2,069	200	3,038	5	
Prince George's Co. (Hyattsville)	18	660,567	101,907	3,240	418	5,726	12	
Washington Co. (Hagerstown)	18	103,829	15,705	487	70	305	29	
17 small courts	18	695,441	111,474	2,267	370	5,241	14	
Massachusetts:								
Berkshire Co. (Pittsfield)	17	149,402	20,820	553	NA	NA	NA	
Bristol Co. (New Bedford)	17	444,301	59,200	2,304	NA	NA	NA	
Essex Co. (Lynn)	17	637,887	87,274	2,435	NA	NA	NA	
Hampden Co. (Springfield)	17	459,050	63,839	2,275	NA	NA	NA	
Hampshire Co. (Northampton)	17	123,981	14,374	333	NA	NA	NA	
Middlesex Co. (Cambridge)	17	1,397,268	189,823	4,617	NA	NA	NA	
Norfolk Co. (Quincy)	17	605,051	87,807	2,016	NA	NA	NA	
Plymouth Co. (Brockton)	17	333,314	48,552	2,023	NA	NA	NA	
Suffolk Co. (Boston)	17	735,190	81,799	4,453	NA	NA	NA	
Worcester Co. (Worcester)	17	637,969	87,080	2,921	NA	NA	NA	
4 small courts	17	165,757	22,266	1,053	NA	NA	NA	
Mississippi:								
Harrison Co. (Biloxi)	18	134,582	22,004	461	NA	575	NA	
Hinds Co. (Jackson)	18	214,973	37,297	593	NA	986	NA	
77 small courts	18	1,825,729	327,356	4,870	NA	3,192	NA	
Missouri:								
Clay Co. (Gladstone City)	17	123,322	18,260	196	24	1,483	152	
Greene Co. (Springfield)	17	152,929	18,688	57	137	569	19	
Jefferson Co. (Kansas City)	17	105,248	16,814	364	90	484	22	
98 small courts	17	1,799,686	243,184	2,134	995	8,175	830	

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.8 Juvenile cases disposed of in selected juvenile courts, by method of handling, type of case, age jurisdiction of court, and area in each State served by court, 1975^a—(Continued)

Area served by the court ^b	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	Total population of area	Eligible child population	Official cases		Unofficial cases		
				Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	
Nebraska:								
Douglas Co. (Omaha)	18	389,455	50,239	1,009	92	2	1	
Lancaster Co. (Lincoln)	18	167,972	27,364	468	73	859	6	
91 small courts	18	924,985	153,387	2,368	224	306	11	
New Hampshire:								
45 small courts	17	632,229	84,420	3,509	137	43	NA	
New Jersey:								
Atlantic Co.	18	175,043	19,644	2,096	NA	NA	NA	
Gloucester Co.	18	172,681	29,004	1,708	NA	155	NA	
Monmouth Co. (Middletown)	18	459,379	74,937	5,819	NA	NA	NA	
Union Co. (Elizabeth City)	18	543,116	62,909	5,346	21	1,091	168	
New York:								
Albany Co. (Albany)	16	286,742	31,729	950	55	NA	NA	
Bronx Co.	16	1,471,690	149,330	2,125	444	NA	NA	
Broome Co. (Binghamton)	16	221,815	34,381	379	20	NA	NA	
Chautauqua Co. (Jamestown)	16	147,305	17,783	178	47	NA	NA	
Chemung Co. (Elmira City)	16	101,537	12,866	140	22	NA	NA	
Dutchess Co. (Poughkeepsie)	16	222,295	25,845	513	23	NA	NA	
Erie Co. (Buffalo)	16	1,113,491	138,537	2,389	219	NA	NA	
Kings Co.	16	2,602,012	206,201	2,922	427	NA	NA	
Monroe Co. (Rochester)	16	711,917	83,595	1,182	51	NA	NA	
Nassau Co. (Hempstead)	16	1,428,075	196,325	1,439	213	NA	NA	
New York Co.	16	1,539,233	155,770	2,499	543	NA	NA	
Niagara Co. (Niagara Falls)	16	235,720	30,858	160	27	NA	NA	
Oneida Co. (Utica)	16	273,037	33,001	281	13	NA	NA	
Onondaga Co. (Syracuse)	16	472,746	57,587	798	50	NA	NA	
Orange Co. (Newburgh)	16	221,657	26,434	730	18	NA	NA	
Oswego Co. (Oswego City)	16	100,897	12,779	147	42	NA	NA	
Queens Co.	16	1,986,473	179,542	2,252	344	NA	NA	
Rensselaer Co. (Troy)	16	152,510	17,721	229	11	NA	NA	
Richmond Co.	16	295,443	34,544	482	42	NA	NA	
Rockland Co. (Orangetown)	16	229,903	32,687	243	7	NA	NA	
Saratoga Co. (Saratoga Springs)	16	121,679	15,327	117	10	NA	NA	
Schenectady Co. (Schenectady)	16	160,979	14,412	137	29	NA	NA	
St. Lawrence Co.	16	111,991	14,708	203	43	NA	NA	
Suffolk Co. (Islip)	16	1,124,950	153,742	2,068	35	NA	NA	
Ulster Co. (Kingston)	16	141,241	16,439	161	5	NA	NA	
Westchester Co. (Yonkers)	16	894,104	102,371	1,196	83	NA	NA	
36 small courts	16	1,867,509	229,774	2,397	280	NA	NA	
North Carolina:								
District 3	16	177,524	21,852	952	177	NA	NA	
District 4	16	195,874	22,831	535	94	NA	NA	
District 5	16	101,145	12,450	705	42	NA	NA	
District 6	16	121,950	17,687	374	60	NA	NA	
District 7	16	168,949	23,442	658	105	NA	NA	
District 8	16	155,579	21,992	822	85	NA	NA	
District 9	16	133,997	18,163	243	62	NA	NA	
District 10	16	228,453	26,068	1,081	68	NA	NA	
District 11	16	141,871	17,374	775	400	NA	NA	
District 12	16	228,478	27,808	847	634	NA	NA	
District 14	16	132,681	14,165	272	161	NA	NA	
District 15	16	183,623	19,843	333	106	NA	NA	
District 16	16	111,771	15,527	386	68	NA	NA	
District 17	16	166,654	20,132	332	168	NA	NA	
District 18	16	288,590	34,555	1,904	444	NA	NA	
District 19	16	300,179	35,853	1,207	314	NA	NA	
District 20	16	160,072	19,831	754	161	NA	NA	
District 21	16	214,348	26,265	710	106	NA	NA	
District 22	16	206,145	24,759	1,019	264	NA	NA	
District 23	16	101,828	11,635	418	173	NA	NA	
District 25	16	207,936	25,074	909	256	NA	NA	
District 26	16	354,656	44,257	3,051	358	NA	NA	
District 27	16	253,653	30,489	927	193	NA	NA	
District 28	16	145,056	15,170	511	61	NA	NA	
District 29	16	152,237	16,812	594	162	NA	NA	
District 36	16	115,024	12,530	153	31	NA	NA	
4 small courts	16	333,787	42,897	1,469	300	NA	NA	
North Dakota:								
District 1 (Fargo)	18	177,443	24,840	281	90	1,586	11	
District 2	18	101,170	18,883	90	55	1,167	14	
4 small courts	18	339,148	54,081	207	58	3,171	102	

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.8 *Juvenile cases disposed of in selected juvenile courts, by method of handling, type of case, age jurisdiction of court, and area in each State served by court, 1975^a—(Continued)*

Area served by the court ^b	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	Total population of area	Eligible child population	Official cases		Unofficial cases		
				Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	
Ohio:								
Allen Co. (Lima)	18	111,144	18,983	926	81	7	0	
Butler Co. (Hamilton)	18	226,207	37,164	780	225	874	25	
Clark Co. (Springfield)	18	156,946	25,853	1,296	151	556	0	
Columbiana Co. (East Liverpool)	18	108,310	18,112	214	51	2	2	
Cuyahoga Co. (Cleveland)	18	1,721,300	271,341	5,630	NA	2,305	NA	
Franklin Co. (Columbus)	18	833,249	115,283	2,543	1,073	1,880	78	
Greene Co. (Bath)	18	125,057	22,808	560	89	26	0	
Hamilton Co. (Cincinnati)	18	924,018	148,591	7,023	598	0	0	
Lake Co. (Willowick)	18	197,200	35,179	2,261	199	235	0	
Licking Co. (Newark)	18	107,799	18,274	527	210	5	0	
Lorain Co. (Lorain)	18	256,843	45,221	908	162	23	0	
Lucas Co. (Toledo)	18	484,370	78,812	1,522	430	2,692	0	
Mahoning Co. (Youngstown)	18	303,424	50,719	137	523	591	6	
Montgomery Co. (Dayton)	18	606,148	98,078	1,893	347	3,261	0	
Portage Co. (Franklin)	18	125,868	20,691	879	160	5	0	
Richland Co. (Mansfield)	18	129,997	21,962	476	107	78	0	
Stark Co. (Canton)	18	372,210	61,506	1,043	280	1,392	0	
Summit Co. (Akron)	18	553,371	91,794	1,338	112	3,025	0	
Trumbull Co. (Warren)	18	232,579	40,099	983	308	296	0	
69 small courts	18	3,075,808	521,721	14,483	3,126	2,074	22	
Oklahoma:								
Oklahoma Co. (Oklahoma City)	18	526,805	84,835	482	55	258	4	
Tulsa Co. (Tulsa)	18	401,663	64,307	894	161	1,413	7	
1 small court	18	55,365	8,514	11	NA	1	NA	
Oregon:								
Clackamas Co. (Milwaukie)	18	166,088	29,563	375	188	3,480	14	
Lane Co. (Eugene)	18	213,358	34,682	1,085	61	3,059	4	
Marion Co. (Salem)	18	151,309	25,525	1,820	490	3,528	110	
27 small courts	18	787,417	132,024	4,012	652	17,586	522	
Pennsylvania:								
Allegheny Co. (Pittsburgh)	18	1,605,016	252,912	4,783	291	3,820	105	
Beaver Co. (Aliquippa)	18	208,418	35,321	119	0	527	0	
Berks Co. (Reading)	18	296,382	41,977	158	133	320	0	
Bucks Co. (Bristol)	18	415,056	75,668	702	1	433	0	
Butler Co. (Butler)	18	127,941	21,529	185	46	235	1	
Cambria Co. (Johnstown)	18	186,785	32,702	362	0	0	0	
Chester Co. (West Chester)	18	278,311	46,856	193	0	537	2	
Cumberland Co. (Carlisle)	18	158,177	25,300	273	109	336	1	
Dauphin Co. (Harrisburg)	18	223,834	33,680	425	114	483	0	
Delaware Co. (Chester)	18	600,035	98,676	883	1	0	0	
Erie Co. (Erie)	18	263,654	44,064	685	0	143	0	
Fayette Co. (Uniontown)	18	154,667	25,291	562	4	32	0	
Franklin Co. (Chambersburg)	18	100,833	15,739	221	2	41	0	
Lackawanna Co. (Scranton)	18	234,107	33,247	195	0	3	0	
Lancaster Co.	18	319,693	51,142	235	0	451	0	
Lawrence Co. (New Castle)	18	107,374	18,069	70	0	147	0	
Lehigh Co. (Allentown)	18	255,304	37,577	295	0	267	0	
Luzerne Co. (Wilkes-Barre)	18	342,301	47,647	264	1	175	0	
Lycoming Co. (Williamsport)	18	113,296	17,822	170	0	24	0	
Mercer Co. (Sharon)	18	127,173	21,648	204	0	3	0	
Montgomery Co. (Norristown)	18	623,799	102,308	1,241	0	6	0	
Northampton Co. (Bethlehem)	18	214,368	31,973	171	53	502	0	
Philadelphia Co. (City)	18	1,948,609	275,799	12,050	2,103	6,083	0	
Schuylkill Co. (Pottsville)	18	160,089	22,950	116	0	182	0	
Washington Co. (Washington)	18	210,876	33,713	325	0	212	0	
Westmoreland Co. (N. Kensington)	18	376,935	61,195	636	6	541	3	
York Co. (York)	18	272,603	42,692	67	0	302	0	
36 small courts	18	1,653,298	259,003	1,839	69	1,114	4	
Puerto Rico:								
Bayamon Co.	18	156,192	28,900	659	NA	250	NA	
Ponce Co. (Ponce)	18	158,981	30,820	343	NA	244	NA	
San Juan Co. (San Juan)	18	463,242	76,372	684	NA	554	NA	
7 small courts	18	411,765	73,544	1,832	NA	585	NA	
Rhode Island:								
Rhode Island Family (Co.)								
Providence	18	948,845	138,120	803	397	910	0	
South Dakota:								
District 2	18	116,842	20,569	615	29	787	0	
6 small courts	18	548,665	94,243	1,917	60	2,061	0	

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.8 *Juvenile cases disposed of in selected juvenile courts, by method of handling, type of case, age jurisdiction of court, and area in each State served by court, 1975^a—(Continued)*

Area served by the court ^b	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	Total population of area	Eligible child population	Official cases		Unofficial cases		
				Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	
Texas:								
Bell Co.	17	124,483	11,486	135	NA	741	NA	
Bexar Co. (San Antonio)	17	830,460	128,174	542	NA	3,512	NA	
Cameron Co. (Brownsville)	17	140,368	24,894	151	NA	1,668	NA	
Dallas Co. (Dallas)	17	1,327,321	186,117	1,293	NA	5,954	NA	
El Paso Co. (El Paso)	17	359,291	59,854	67	NA	3,246	NA	
Galveston Co. (Galveston)	17	169,812	25,628	250	NA	2,503	NA	
Harris Co. (Houston)	17	1,741,912	254,938	4,072	NA	21,928	NA	
Jefferson Co. (Beaumont)	17	244,817	37,385	207	NA	1,057	NA	
McLennan Co. (Waco)	17	147,553	20,130	119	NA	745	NA	
Tarrant Co. (Fort Worth)	17	716,317	101,981	940	NA	2,176	NA	
Travis Co. (Austin)	17	295,516	37,471	550	498	3,891	NA	
118 small courts	17	2,540,823	360,992	13,898	439	17,004	689	
Utah:								
District 1 (Ogden)	18	301,364	58,981	3,229	177	2,643	95	
District 2 (Salt Lake City)	18	480,152	85,366	5,041	524	4,125	283	
District 3 (Provo)	18	172,056	19,464	1,912	182	1,564	98	
2 small courts	18	105,701	20,761	1,369	103	1,121	56	
Vermont:								
14 small courts	16	444,330	54,180	980	NA	NA	NA	
Virgin Islands:								
3 small courts	18	62,468	9,732	38	0	4	0	
Virginia:								
Alexandria (City)	18	110,938	12,511	429	71	47	19	
Arlington	18	174,284	18,583	655	50	0	0	
Fairfax (City)	18	455,021	65,523	0	468	0	0	
Hampton (City)	18	120,779	20,169	366	146	0	0	
Newport News (City)	18	138,177	21,543	583	48	86	10	
Norfolk (City)	18	307,951	49,955	871	36	0	0	
Portsmouth (City)	18	110,963	18,534	384	61	0	0	
Prince William	18	111,102	19,241	1,385	225	0	0	
Richmond (City)	18	249,621	35,614	1,026	221	0	0	
Virginia Beach (City)	18	172,106	30,298	2,199	3	1,438	0	
107 small courts	18	2,254,295	366,409	12,540	1,132	1,524	5	
Washington:								
Clark Co. (Vancouver)	18	128,454	21,572	1,179	519	2,641	225	
Pierce Co. (Tacoma)	18	411,027	64,339	802	695	2,900	1,040	
Snohomish	18	265,236	46,259	876	902	2,483	881	
22 small courts	18	668,369	112,019	2,845	1,162	10,482	2,787	
West Virginia:								
Cabell Co. (Huntington)	18	106,918	14,734	970	1	10	1	
Kanawha Co. (Charleston)	18	229,515	37,991	92	18	923	0	
49 small courts	18	1,371,236	224,139	2,118	201	1,008	12	

^aThis table includes all courts that submitted reports to the National Center for Juvenile Justice. The data in this table should not be used to make comparisons between or among communities regarding the extent of delinquency. Questions concerning changes in an individual court's data from one year to another should be directed to that individual court.

^bCourts serving areas with populations of 100,000 or more are listed separately showing the chief city located in each area. Courts serving areas with populations less than 100,000 are combined for each State and are presented as "small courts."

Source: Thomas S. Vereb and Terrence A. Finnegan, *Juvenile Court Statistics 1975*, National Center for Juvenile Justice, Preliminary draft (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1978), pp. 18-27.

Table 5.9 Voir dire practices of judges and average estimated length of voir dire examinations in U.S. District Courts, 1977

NOTE: For a definition of voir dire, see NOTE, Table 1.72. The Federal Judicial Center's research division surveyed all U.S. District Court judges, including senior judges, on their voir dire practices. Questionnaires were mailed to 483 judges: 387 to active judges and 96 to senior judges. The overall return rate was 84 percent; 94 percent of the active judges and 57 percent of the senior judges responded. To measure length of voir dire examinations, respondents were asked to select one category that most accurately represented the typical amount of time taken: "less than thirty minutes," "thirty minutes to one hour," "one to two hours," "two to three hours," "three to five hours," "more than five hours," "no answer." Means were calculated for the aggregated data by using the midpoint of each category, for example, for the category "less than thirty minutes," the midpoint of 15 minutes was used. Estimated lengths of voir dire examinations are affected by the predominant use of six-person juries in civil cases. Eighty-six percent of the judges reported using juries of fewer than 12 members in civil cases (Source, p. 13). Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

	Civil		Criminal	
	Percent of judges	Average estimated length (in minutes)	Percent of judges	Average estimated length (in minutes)
I conduct the entire examination. I rarely, if ever, seek or accept additional questions from counsel	1	42.0	2	71.3
I conduct the entire examination. I accept additional questions from counsel, but I often edit or restate the questions before using them	49	41.5	52	61.1
I conduct the entire examination. I accept questions from counsel and usually ask them in the form requested	19	44.3	21	65.2
I conduct an initial examination. I then allow counsel to complete the examination, subject to prior agreement concerning the scope and duration of the questions	5	58.0	5	66.8
I conduct an initial examination. I then give counsel a generally free hand in the subsequent questioning of panel members, though I may intervene if the questioning becomes irrelevant or takes too long	11	45.0	12	61.5
I permit counsel to conduct the examination following my own introductory remarks to the panel	5	37.9	5	47.1
I am not present during voir dire examination	5	54.3	1	45.0
None of these	1	X	2	X
No answer	4	X	1	X

Source: Gordon Bermant, *Conduct of the Voir Dire Examination: Practices and Opinions of Federal District Judges*, Federal Judicial Center (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 5; p. 14, Table 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.10 Requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors to the U.S. Attorney General and witnesses involved in these requests, by authorizing statute, Dec. 14, 1970 to June 30, 1976 and calendar year 1977

NOTE: These figures reflect requests received from Federal prosecutors. 18 U.S.C. 6003 requires prosecuting attorneys in all Federal agencies to receive authorization from the U.S. Attorney General (or his 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 court. Therefore, the number of witnesses actually granted immunity is probably lower than the data in the table indicate. Effective Dec. 14, 1974, 18 U.S.C. 2514 was repealed; 18 U.S.C. 6002-6004 now covers immunity of witnesses.

Period	Total		18 U.S.C. 2514		18 U.S.C. 6002	
	Requests	Witnesses	Requests	Witnesses	Requests	Witnesses
Dec. 14, 1970 to June 30, 1971	389	980	170	405	219	575
Fiscal year 1972	705	2,338	341	821	364	1,517
Fiscal year 1973	1,160	2,715	11	27	1,149	2,688
Fiscal year 1974	1,410	3,655	7	11	1,403	3,644
Fiscal year 1975	1,632	3,733	0	0	1,632	3,733
Fiscal year 1976	1,789	3,923	X	X	1,789	3,923
Calendar year 1977	1,644	3,922	X	X	1,644	3,922

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division.

Table 5.11 Court-authorized orders for interceptions of wire or oral communication, by nature of order, duration, location of interception, and jurisdiction, 1977

NOTE: The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is required, in accordance with provisions of Section 2519(3) of Title 18, United States Code, to transmit to Congress a report regarding applications for orders authorizing or approving the interception of wire or oral 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 about 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, p. 1). The following jurisdictions had statutes authorizing the interception of wire or oral communications during 1977: the Federal jurisdiction, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

[This information was taken from reports filed by judges and prosecuting officials]

Jurisdiction	Number of intercept orders					Number of extensions	Average length (in days)		Total number of days in operation	Place or facility authorized in original application					Not reported and other
	Authorized	Amended	No prosecutor's report	Never installed	Installed ^a		Original authorization	Extension		Single family dwelling	Apartment	Multi-dwelling	Business	Combination ^b	
Total	626	35	17	8	601	165 1 denied	25	20	11,930	253	157	31	102	49	34
Federal	77	2	0	0	77	10	23	22	1,510	19	10	4	18	22	4
Arizona:															
Coconino ^c	1	0	1	0	0	0	15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Maricopa	12	2	0	0	12	2	17	15	166	4	3	0	0	5	0
Connecticut:															
Fairfield	2	0	0	0	2	0	10	0	13	0	2	0	0	0	0
Hartford	2	0	0	0	2	1	10	10	27	2	0	0	0	0	0
New Haven	3	0	0	0	3	0	10	0	25	2	0	0	1	0	0
Judicial District of Waterbury	5	0	0	0	5	0	10	0	50	2	1	0	0	0	2
Windham	1	0	0	0	1	1	10	10	14	0	1	0	0	0	0
Delaware:															
State Attorney General	3	0	0	0	3	3	17	20	67	1	1	0	1	0	0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Florida:															
State Attorney General	8	0	0	0	8	2	30	30	175	4	1	2	0	0	1
Second Judicial Circuit (Leon County)	3	0	0	0	3	1	21	30	71	2	0	0	0	0	1
Fourth Judicial Circuit (Duval County)	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	30	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sixth Judicial Circuit (Pasco and Pinellas Counties)	17	0	0	0	17	2	30	30	290	6	8	0	1	0	2
Ninth Judicial Circuit (Orange County)	9	0	0	0	9	0	30	0	134	8	1	0	0	0	0
Eleventh Judicial Circuit (Dade County)	19	0	0	0	19	0	29	0	167	11	4	0	3	0	1
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit (Palm Beach County)	3	0	0	0	3	2	30	30	88	3	0	0	0	0	0
Seventeenth Judicial Circuit (Broward County)	10	0	0	0	10	3	30	30	257	8	2	0	0	0	0
Georgia:															
Bibb	3	1	0	0	3	0	12	0	33	0	2	0	1	0	0
Clayton	1	0	0	0	1	0	20	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0
Fulton	4	0	0	0	4	0	20	0	46	2	1	0	1	0	0
Hall	1	0	0	0	1	0	20	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas:															
Butler	2	0	0	0	2	0	30	0	50	2	0	0	0	0	0
Lyon	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	23	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sedgwick	9	0	0	0	9	1	25	10	172	7	1	0	0	1	0
Wyandotte	2	0	0	0	2	0	30	0	48	1	0	0	1	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.11 Court-authorized orders for interceptions of wire or oral communication, by nature of order, duration, location of interception, and jurisdiction, 1977—
(Continued)

Jurisdiction	Number of intercept orders					Number of extensions	Average length (in days)		Total number of days in operation	Place or facility authorized in original application					Not reported and other
	Authorized	Amended	No prosecutor's report	Never installed	Installed ^a		Original authorization	Extension		Single family dwelling	Apartment	Multi-dwelling	Business	Combination ^b	
Maryland:															
State Attorney General	1	0	0	0	1	0	26	0	23	0	0	0	1	0	0
Anne Arundel	1	0	0	0	1	0	28	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
Baltimore City	13	1	0	0	13	0	28	0	228	6	2	1	2	0	2
Baltimore County	3	0	0	0	3	1	30	30	89	1	1	0	1	0	0
Harford	4	0	0	0	4	0	38	0	23	2	0	0	2	0	0
Prince George's	11	1	0	1	10	2	24	14	156	5	4	0	2	0	0
Wicomico	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts:															
State Attorney General	1	0	0	0	1	0	15	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Middlesex	1	0	0	0	1	0	15	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0
Suffolk	2	0	0	0	2	0	15	0	18	1	0	0	1	0	0
Worcester	2	0	0	0	2	0	15	0	21	2	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska:															
Adams	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	30	0	1	0	0	0	0
Dodge	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	20	1	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	9	0	0	0	9	3	30	17	178	5	2	0	2	0	0
Lancaster	9	7	0	0	9	4	30	30	243	4	4	0	0	1	0
New Hampshire:															
State Attorney General	1	0	0	0	1	1	10	10	11	1	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey:															
State Attorney General	45	0	0	0	45	20	17	10	778	21	12	0	10	0	2
Atlantic	1	0	0	0	1	0	20	0	18	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bergen	7	0	0	0	7	1	17	10	78	1	3	1	1	1	0
Camden	7	0	0	0	7	8	20	10	189	2	3	0	2	0	0
Cape May	2	0	0	0	2	0	20	0	38	0	2	0	0	0	0
Essex	24	0	0	0	24	6	20	10	276	7	8	8	1	0	0
Gloucester	1	0	0	0	1	0	20	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hudson	11	0	0	0	11	6	19	10	207	2	3	3	0	2	1
Mercer	5	0	0	0	5	1	20	10	104	3	1	1	0	0	0
Middlesex	10	1	0	0	10	7	19	10	204	5	4	0	1	0	0
Monmouth	3	0	0	0	3	0	15	0	35	1	0	0	2	0	0
Morris	1	0	0	0	1	0	20	0	16	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ocean	2	1	0	0	2	2	15	10	35	2	0	0	0	0	0
Passaic	2	0	0	0	2	0	20	0	38	0	2	0	0	0	0
Somerset	5	0	0	0	5	0	20	0	60	1	4	0	0	0	0
Union	24	0	0	1	23	12	20	10	446	10	12	0	1	0	1
New Mexico:															
Bernalillo	1	0	0	0	1	0	21	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dona Ana	1	0	0	1	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.11 Court-authorized orders for interceptions of wire or oral communication, by nature of order, duration, location of interception, and jurisdiction, 1977—
(Continued)

Jurisdiction	Number of intercept orders					Average length (in days)		Total number of days in operation	Place or facility authorized in original application						
	Authorized	Amended	No prosecutor's report	Never installed	Installed ^a	Number of ex- tensions	Original authorization		Extension	Single family dwelling	Apartment	Multi- dwelling	Business	Combination ^b	Not reported and other
New York:															
State Attorney General	7	5	0	1	6	4	23	30	214	0	1	0	0	0	6
Albany	5	0	0	0	5	0	30	0	46	3	2	0	0	0	0
Bronx	6	1	0	0	6	6	30	25	229	3	0	0	3	0	0
						1 denied									
Chemung	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0
Erie	19	1	1	0	18	5	30	29	334	5	8	3	3	0	0
Fulton	4	0	0	0	4	0	30	0	32	2	0	0	2	0	0
Kings	2	1	0	0	2	1	30	30	78	0	1	0	0	0	1
Monroe	7	0	0	0	7	2	30	22	171	4	1	1	1	0	0
Montgomery ^c	2	1	2	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Nassau	29	0	0	2	27	9	30	30	834	8	0	0	8	12	1
New York	22	3	0	1	21	21	29	28	994	3	8	0	3	3	5
Niagara	6	0	0	0	6	3	30	30	146	0	1	2	3	0	0
Oneida	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	1
Onondaga	2	0	0	0	2	0	30	0	53	1	1	0	0	0	0
Orange	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	15	1	0	0	0	0	0
Queens	9	4	0	0	9	1	30	30	181	2	1	0	5	0	1
Rensselaer ^c	13	0	13	0	0	0	30	0	0	4	8	0	1	0	0
Schenectady	1	0	0	1	0	0	30	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Suffolk	39	1	0	0	39	4	30	30	765	29	3	2	4	0	1
Sullivan	1	1	0	0	1	0	30	0	20	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ulster	1	0	0	0	1	0	13	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Warren	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	30	0	0	0	1	0	0
Westchester	10	0	0	0	10	2	30	22	199	3	4	0	3	0	0
Oregon:															
Multnomah	1	0	0	0	1	0	14	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0
Washington	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rhode Island:															
State Attorney General	4	1	0	0	4	1	30	30	90	1	0	2	1	0	0
Virginia:															
State Attorney General	17	0	0	0	17	4	28	13	384	5	9	0	3	0	0
Washington:															
Snohomish	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

^aBased on the actual number of intercept devices installed as reported by the prosecuting official.^bCombination refers to the number of authorized interceptions where more than one location was reported.^cNo prosecutor's report.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, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), pp. VI, VII.

Table 5.12 Court-authorized orders for interceptions of wire or oral communication, by major offense under investigation and jurisdiction, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.11.

[This table shows generally the most serious offense for each court-authorized interception]

Jurisdiction	Total	Arson and explosives	Bribery	Burglary and robbery	Escape	Espionage	Forgery and counterfeiting	Gambling	Homicide and assault	Kidnapping	Larceny and theft	Loansharking, usury and extortion	Narcotics	Obstruction of justice	Possession, transport, or receipt of stolen property	Prostitution	Racketeering	Rioting	Weapons	Not reported and other
Total	626	3	17	2	2	3	3	265	22	1	20	13	237	2	10	3	18	2	1	2
Federal	77	1	1	0	0	3	2	14	0	1	0	4	22	2	7	0	18	2	0	0
Arizona:																				
Coconino ^a	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Maricopa	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut:																				
Fairfield	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hartford	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Haven	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Judicial District of																				
Waterbury	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Windham	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware:																				
State Attorney General	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida:																				
State Attorney General	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Second Judicial Circuit																				
(Leon County)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth Judicial Circuit																				
(Duval County)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sixth Judicial Circuit																				
(Pasco and Pinellas																				
Counties)	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ninth Judicial Circuit																				
(Orange County)	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eleventh Judicial Circuit																				
(Dade County)	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit																				
(Palm Beach County)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seventeenth Judicial																				
Circuit (Broward County)	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia:																				
Bibb	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clayton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fulton	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hall	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas:																				
Butler	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lyon	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sedgwick	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyandotte	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland:																				
State Attorney General	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anne Arundel	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baltimore City	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baltimore County	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harford	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince George's	11	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wicomico	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts:																				
State Attorney General	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middlesex	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suffolk	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.12 Court-authorized orders for interceptions of wire or oral communication, by major offense under investigation and jurisdiction, 1977—(Continued)

Jurisdiction	Total	Arson and explosives	Bribery	Burglary and robbery	Escape	Espionage	Forgery and counterfeiting	Gambling	Homicide and assault	Kidnapping	Larceny and theft	Leansharking, usury and extortion	Narcotics	Obstruction of justice	Possession, transport, or receipt of stolen property	Prostitution	Racketeering	Rioting	Weapons	Not reported and other
Nebraska:																				
Adams	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dodge	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lancaster	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire:																				
State Attorney General	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey:																				
State Attorney General	45	2	0	0	0	0	0	32	1	0	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atlantic	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bergen	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camden	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape May	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gloucester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hudson	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middlesex	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monmouth	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morris	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ocean	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Passaic	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Union	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico:																				
Bernalillo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dona Ana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York:																				
State Attorney General	7	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Albany	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bronx	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chemung	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erie	19	0	2	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fulton	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kings	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery ^a	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nassau	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	9	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	22	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niagara	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oneida	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Onondaga	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Queens	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Rensselaer ^a	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Schenectady	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suffolk	39	0	0	1	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ulster	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warren	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Westchester	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon:																				
Multnomah	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island:																				
State Attorney General	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia:																				
State Attorney General	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington:																				
Snohomish	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

^aNo prosecutor's report.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, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), pp. VIII, IX.

Table 5.13 Results of court-authorized interceptions of wire or oral communication, by jurisdiction, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.11.

[The information in this table is taken from reports received from both the judge who approved the interception and the prosecuting official who authorized it]

Jurisdiction	Number authorized	Orders where intercepts installed	Average number per order where installed		
			Persons intercepted	Intercepts	Incriminating intercepts
Total	626	601	72	658	268
Federal	77	77	112	1,194	317
Arizona:					
Coconino ^a	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maricopa	12	12	5	1,036	193
Connecticut:					
Fairfield	2	2	24	403	372
Hartford	2	2	58	1,004	768
New Haven	3	3	16	47	16
Judicial District of					
Waterbury	5	5	26	232	179
Windham	1	1	32	112	52
Delaware:					
State Attorney General	3	3	33	533	97
District of Columbia	1	1	500	1,000	500
Florida:					
State Attorney General	8	8	58	604	178
Second Judicial Circuit					
(Leon County)	3	3	3	696	107
Fourth Judicial Circuit					
(Duval County)	1	1	16	1,049	92
Sixth Judicial Circuit					
(Pasco and Pinellas Counties)	17	17	16	467	118
Ninth Judicial Circuit					
(Orange County)	9	9	6	284	205
Eleventh Judicial Circuit					
(Dade County)	19	19	23	479	287
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit					
(Palm Beach County)	3	3	54	410	153
Seventeenth Judicial Circuit					
(Broward County)	10	10	33	1,057	149
Georgia:					
Bibb	3	3	78	619	231
Clayton	1	1	26	488	479
Fulton	4	4	13	561	372
Hall	1	1	100	460	380
Kansas:					
Butler	2	2	18	100	37
Lyon	1	1	24	443	70
Sedgwick	9	9	81	846	338
Wyandotte	2	2	63	1,298	185
Maryland:					
State Attorney General	1	1	8	64	2
Anne Arundel	1	1	11	60	60
Baltimore City	13	13	15	379	112
Baltimore County	3	3	44	1,031	175
Harford	4	4	30	103	33
Prince George's	11	10	44	542	354
Wicomico	1	1	16	31	12
Massachusetts:					
State Attorney General	1	1	8	29	3
Middlesex	1	1	30	790	525
Suffolk	2	2	32	494	22
Worcester	2	2	80	1,009	884
Nebraska:					
Adams	1	1	27	573	445
Dodge	1	1	6	184	33
Douglas	9	9	17	447	243
Lancaster	9	9	7	275	49
New Hampshire:					
State Attorney General	1	1	176	691	247

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.13 Results of court-authorized interceptions of wire or oral communication, by jurisdiction, 1977—(Continued)

Jurisdiction	Number authorized	Orders where intercepts installed	Average number per order where installed		
			Persons intercepted	Intercepts	Incriminating intercepts
New Jersey:					
State Attorney General	45	45	37	471	210
Atlantic	1	1	16	270	101
Bergen	7	7	209	403	225
Camden	7	7	82	847	79
Cape May	2	2	18	224	8
Essex	24	24	NA	402	212
Gloucester	1	1	8	22	13
Hudson	11	11	4	613	375
Mercer	5	5	16	343	80
Middlesex	10	10	46	381	70
Monmouth	3	3	11	307	3
Morris	1	1	5	191	49
Ocean	2	2	16	378	120
Passaic	2	2	10	260	166
Somerset	5	5	46	191	24
Union	24	23	24	449	143
New Mexico:					
Bernalillo	1	1	0	0	0
Dona Ana	1	0	0	0	0
New York:					
State Attorney General	7	6	1,542	1,590	61
Albany	5	5	7	389	305
Bronx	6	6	41	1,350	47
Chemung	1	1	3	37	15
Erie	19	18	33	532	273
Fulton	4	4	2	164	153
Kings	2	2	64	3,545	920
Monroe	7	7	29	541	96
Montgomery ^a	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nassau	29	27	43	1,056	800
New York	22	21	40	633	93
Niagara	6	6	22	774	562
Oneida	1	1	30	1,500	50
Onondaga	2	2	20	1,140	1,000
Orange	1	1	6	429	429
Queens	9	9	16	665	464
Rensselaer ^a	13	NA	NA	NA	NA
Schenectady	1	0	0	0	0
Suffolk	39	39	36	617	Almost 100%
Sullivan	1	1	7	588	0
Ulster	1	1	NA	NA	NA
Warren	1	1	NA	NA	NA
Westchester	10	10	22	786	355
Oregon:					
Multnomah	1	1	24	478	50
Washington	1	1	2	1	NA
Rhode Island:					
State Attorney General	4	4	24	538	102
Virginia:					
State Attorney General	17	17	523	59	68
Washington:					
Snohomish	1	1	2	2	1

^aNo prosecutor's report.

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, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), pp. X, XI.

Table 5.14 *Number and average cost of court-authorized and installed wiretaps, by jurisdiction, 1977*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5-11.

[This table is based on reports received from prosecuting officials]

Jurisdiction	Authorized intercepts		Average cost per order	Jurisdiction	Authorized intercepts		Average cost per order
	Orders where intercepts installed	Orders with cost reported ^a			Orders where intercepts installed	Orders with cost reported ^a	
Total	601	593	\$9,699	New Hampshire:			
Federal	77	75	28,117	State Attorney General	1	1	11,926
Arizona:				New Jersey:			
Coconino ^b	NA	NA	NA	State Attorney General	45	45	5,224
Maricopa	12	12	8,842	Atlantic	1	1	2,455
Connecticut:				Bergen	7	7	3,311
Fairfield	2	2	1,169	Camden	7	7	6,076
Hartford	2	2	2,282	Cape May	2	2	4,924
New Haven	3	3	823	Essex	24	24	2,468
Judicial District of				Gloucester	1	1	4,512
Waterbury	5	5	1,265	Hudson	11	11	9,735
Windham	1	1	4,732	Mercer	5	5	5,387
Delaware:				Middlesex	10	10	3,771
State Attorney General	3	3	8,771	Monmouth	3	3	2,206
District of Columbia	1	1	8,376	Morris	1	1	2,815
Florida:				Ocean	2	2	8,770
State Attorney General	8	8	12,033	Passaic	2	2	1,010
Second Judicial Circuit				Somerset	5	5	1,239
(Leon County)	3	3	20,982	Union	23	23	5,154
Fourth Judicial Circuit				New Mexico:			
(Duval County)	1	1	3,756	Bernalillo	1	1	0
Sixth Judicial Circuit				Dona Ana	0	0	0
(Pasco and Pinellas Counties)	17	17	5,084	New York:			
Ninth Judicial Circuit				State Attorney General	6	6	6,192
(Orange County)	9	9	6,213	Albany	5	5	2,517
Eleventh Judicial Circuit				Bronx	6	6	12,759
(Dade County)	19	19	7,083	Chernung	1	Unknown	Unknown
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit				Erie	18	18	4,273
(Palm Beach County)	3	3	7,146	Fulton	4	4	3,784
Seventeenth Judicial Circuit				Kings	2	2	17,740
(Broward County)	10	10	13,362	Monroe	7	7	7,770
Georgia:				Montgomery ^b	NA	NA	NA
Bibb	3	3	2,706	Nassau	27	27	12,959
Clayton	1	1	8,143	New York	21	21	14,243
Fulton	4	4	5,044	Niagara	6	6	2,732
Hall	1	1	10,435	Oneida	1	1	5,315
Kansas:				Onondaga	2	2	6,847
Butler	2	2	1,733	Orange	1	0	Unknown
Lyon	1	1	43,700	Queens	9	9	6,316
Sedgwick	9	9	5,899	Rensselaer ^b	NA	NA	NA
Wyandotte	2	2	9,168	Schenectady	0	0	0
Maryland:				Suffolk	39	38	7,942
State Attorney General	1	1	750	Sullivan	1	1	2,980
Anne Arundel	1	1	400	Ulster	1	1	500
Baltimore City	13	13	2,554	Warren	1	0	Unknown
Baltimore County	3	3	12,631	Westchester	10	10	7,230
Harford	4	4	786	Oregon:			
Prince George's	10	10	8,580	Multnomah	1	1	11,450
Wicomico	1	1	1,170	Washington	1	1	160
Massachusetts:				Rhode Island:			
State Attorney General	1	1	850	State Attorney General	4	4	22,380
Middlesex	1	1	8,580	Virginia:			
Suffolk	2	0	0	State Attorney General	17	17	7,831
Worcester	2	2	8,280	Washington:			
Nebraska:				Snohomish	1	1	15
Adams	1	1	7,000				
Dodge	1	1	935				
Douglas	9	9	6,996				
Lancaster	9	9	9,627				

^aIncludes costs for orders where intercepts were never installed or never implemented but for which a cost was reported.
^bNo prosecutor's report.

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, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), pp. XII, XIII.

Table 5.15 Arrests and convictions resulting from court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, 1969-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.11. Arrests, trials, and convictions resulting from interceptions of wire or oral communication do not always occur within the same year as the implementation of the court order. This table presents arrest and conviction figures for the year court-authorized interception began and subsequent years.

Year installed	Number of intercepts authorized and installed	Year arrests and convictions reported																		Total	
		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975*		1976*		1977*		Arrests	Convictions
		Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions				
1969	270	625	34	269	69	71	191	0	87	0	16	13	11	25	18	0	7	0	34	1,003	467
1970	582	X	X	1,874	151	528	440	91	398	6	62	1	46	17	86	0	46	0	81	2,517	1,310
1971	792	X	X	X	X	2,811	322	641	708	150	441	178	252	493	461	0	52	0	35	4,273	2,271
1972	841	X	X	X	X	X	X	2,861	402	532	1,091	129	433	270	291	9	68	0	62	3,801	2,347
1973	812	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2,306	409	293	607	403	597	21	146	7	46	3,030	1,805
1974	694	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2,162	179	707	676	91	413	19	161	2,979	1,429
1975	676	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2,234	336	538	615	203	412	2,975	1,363
1976	635	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2,189	358	647	772	2,836	1,130
1977	601	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2,191	372	2,191	372

*Includes 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, 1977 to December 31, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), p. XXIV.

Table 5.16 Civil, criminal, and juvenile caseload in courts of general jurisdiction, by State and court, 1975

NOTE: These data were derived from published annual reports provided by the States and unpublished statistical material requested of, and supplied by State court administrators and appellate court clerks to the National Court Statistics Project. All data were submitted for review and verification to the appropriate State court administrator's office. Caution should be exercised in comparisons across States because there are variations in (1) reference periods, (2) court organization, (3) subject matter jurisdiction, and (4) definitions. (See Source for explanation.) The unit of court varies from State to State and the State profiles included in the Source should be consulted for this information.

State and court	Pending at beginning of year				Filed				Disposed				Pending at end of year				Population in thousands	Number of judges
	Civil	Criminal	Juvenile	Total	Civil	Criminal	Juvenile	Total	Civil	Criminal	Juvenile	Total	Civil	Criminal	Juvenile	Total		
Alabama—Circuit	45,686	10,540	X	56,226	75,969 ^a	25,777	X	101,646	75,981	25,980	X	101,961	45,554 ^b	10,337	X	55,891 ^b	3,614	102
Alaska—Superior	4,426	451	NA	4,877 ^c	9,283	1,075	1,386	11,744	11,744	6,327	1,121	8,403	7,392	571	NA	7,953 ^c	352	17
Arizona—Superior	54,344 ^d	4,094	760 ^e	60,098 ^d	63,599 ^d	13,662	3,256 ^e	80,517 ^e	56,399 ^d	13,045	3,222 ^e	72,656 ^d	61,554 ^d	5,541	794 ^e	67,889 ^e	2,224	72
Arkansas, total	46,709 ^f	6,881	(*)	53,590 ^f	53,441	12,987	(*)	71,428	50,025 ^e	12,233	(*)	62,258 ^e	49,386 ^e	7,635	(*)	57,021 ^e	2,116	55
Circuit	13,854	6,881	(*)	20,735	19,808	12,987	(*)	32,795	19,077	12,233	(*)	31,310	14,585	7,635	(*)	22,220	—	29
Chancery and Probate	32,855 ^e	X	X	32,855 ^e	38,633	X	X	38,633	30,948 ^e	X	X	30,948 ^e	34,801 ^e	X	X	34,801 ^e	—	26
California—Superior	NA	NA	NA	NA	457,092	57,656	77,722	602,470	370,551	52,525	74,312	497,388	NA	NA	NA	NA	21,185	501
Colorado, total	64,166	7,460	7,135	78,761	84,901	14,569	21,798	121,168	78,391	11,998	20,138	110,527	70,576	10,031	8,795	89,402	2,534	87
District	55,704 ^f	7,460	7,135	70,299 ^f	82,545 ^f	14,569	21,798	118,912	73,345	11,998	20,138	105,481	64,904 ^f	10,031	8,795	83,730 ^f	—	87
Water	8,462	X	X	8,462	2,256	X	X	2,256	5,046	X	X	5,046	5,672	X	X	5,672	—	—
Connecticut—Superior	31,960	2,202	X	34,162	25,176	4,941	X	30,117	24,157	3,773	X	27,930	32,979	3,370	X	36,346	3,095	45
Delaware, total	11,617	1,734	X	13,351	9,623	4,087	X	13,710	7,051	3,807	X	10,858	14,189	2,014	X	16,203	579	14
Superior	4,307	1,734	X	6,041	7,173	4,087	X	11,260	4,878	3,807	X	8,685	6,602	2,014	X	8,616	—	11
Chancery	7,310	X	X	7,310	2,450	X	X	2,450	2,173	X	X	2,173	7,587	X	X	7,587	—	3
District of Columbia—Superior	12,259 ^g	3,609 ^h	1,617	17,485 ^h	171,950	34,246 ^h	7,756	213,961 ^h	168,478 ^h	31,339 ^h	7,410	206,927 ^h	13,149 ^h	6,816 ^h	1,963	21,928 ^h	716	44
Florida—Circuit	203,633	42,463	15,271	261,367	254,146	82,222	62,811	399,181	227,925	72,443	57,315	357,683	229,856	52,242	20,767	302,965	8,357	272
Georgia—Superior	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,926	88
Hawaii, total	19,145	1,845	2,959	23,949	16,903	2,086	7,739	26,728	16,669	2,128	7,749	26,546	19,379	1,803	2,949	24,131	865	22
Circuit	19,025	1,845	2,959	23,829	16,665	2,086	7,739	26,490	16,434	2,128	7,749	26,311	19,256	1,803	2,949	24,008	—	22
Land	65	X	X	65	49	X	X	49	38	X	X	38	76	X	X	76	—	—
Tax	55	X	X	55	189	X	X	189	197	X	X	197	47	X	X	47	—	—
Idaho, total	17,931 ⁱ	5,573 ^j	1,902 ^k	25,406 ^l	37,224	34,602 ^l	7,523	79,349 ^l	34,499	33,597 ^l	7,374	75,470 ^l	20,670 ^l	6,578 ^l	2,051	29,299 ^l	820	88
District	7,231 ⁱ	979 ^j	3 ^k	8,213 ^l	9,701	3,094	17	12,812	9,411	3,250	16	12,577	7,535 ^l	823	4	8,362 ^l	—	24
Magistrate	10,700	4,594 ^l	1,899 ^l	17,193 ^l	27,523	31,508 ^l	7,506	66,537 ^l	25,088	30,347 ^l	7,358	62,793 ^l	13,135	5,755 ^l	2,047	20,937 ^l	—	64
Illinois—Circuit	NA	NA	NA	NA	632,664	520,847 ^m	27,983	1,181,494 ^m	602,054	491,022 ^m	30,266	1,123,342 ^m	NA	NA	NA	NA	11,145	603
Indiana, total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,311	147
Circuit	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	—	84
Superior	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—	58
Criminal	X	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	NA	—	5
Iowa—District	46,231 ⁿ	14,184 ⁿ	NA	60,415 ⁿ	124,185	89,925 ⁿ	5,685	219,795 ⁿ	—	85,141 ⁿ	5,535	208,443 ⁿ	47,083 ⁿ	18,968 ⁿ	NA	66,051 ⁿ	2,870	113 ⁿ
Kansas—District	18,309	1,810	X	20,119	35,312 ^o	6,726	X	42,038	32,111	6,636	X	41,811	18,446	1,800	X	20,346	2,267	63
Kentucky—Circuit	75,628	10,825	X	86,453	58,859	12,732	X	71,591	49,449	12,608	X	62,057	84,882 ^p	10,834 ^p	X	95,716 ^p	3,396	82
Louisiana—District	NA	NA	X	NA	122,633	212,523	X	335,156	93,111	204,945	X	298,056	NA	NA	X	NA	—	125
Maine—Superior	7,394	4,100	X	11,494	5,158	8,784	X	13,892	4,364	8,990	X	13,354	8,189 ^q	3,844 ^q	X	12,033 ^q	1,059	14
Maryland—Circuit	NA	NA	NA	NA	57,330	29,726	25,210	112,266	53,570	27,665	24,627	105,882	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,098	85
Massachusetts—Superior	85,301	37,967	X	123,268	32,247	35,483	X	67,730	27,558	34,086	X	61,644	89,990	39,364	X	129,354	5,828	46
Michigan, total	100,274	15,361 ^r	X	115,635 ^r	133,180	57,130 ^r	X	190,310 ^r	123,284	54,897 ^r	X	178,181 ^r	110,170	19,125 ^r	X	129,295 ^r	9,157	158
Circuit	100,043	8,804	X	108,847	132,202	27,576	X	159,778	122,334	24,349	X	146,683	109,911	12,031	X	121,942	—	138
Recorder's	X	6,557 ^r	X	6,557 ^r	X	29,554 ^r	X	29,554 ^r	X	30,548 ^r	X	30,548 ^r	X	7,094 ^r	X	7,094 ^r	—	20
Claims	231	X	X	231	978	X	X	978	950	X	X	950	259	X	X	259	—	—
Minnesota—District	7,237	1,227	NA	8,464 ^s	21,342	7,991	NA	29,333 ^s	20,334	7,453	NA	27,787 ^s	8,261 ^s	1,763 ^s	NA	10,024 ^s	3,926	70 ^s
Mississippi, total	NA	NA	NA	NA	52,889	7,445	NA	60,334 ^t	29,645	5,307	NA	34,952 ^t	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,346	65
Circuit	NA	NA	X	NA	15,223	7,445	X	22,668	12,153	5,307	X	17,460	NA	NA	X	NA	—	30
Chancery	NA	X	NA	NA	37,666	X	NA	37,666 ^t	17,492	X	NA	17,492 ^t	NA	X	NA	NA	—	35
Missouri—Circuit	59,093	8,765	8,217	76,075	74,314	17,760	18,751	110,825	70,357	16,257	16,372	102,986	63,050	10,268	10,506	83,914	4,763	111
Montana—District	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	748	28
Nebraska—District	NA	NA	X	NA	15,229	6,643	X	21,872	14,272	6,936	X	21,208	NA	NA	X	NA	1,546	45
Nevada—District	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	592	25
New Hampshire—Superior	46,835	3,773	X	20,608	17,398	6,321	X	23,719	15,791	5,642	X	21,433	18,441 ^u	4,508 ^u	X	22,949 ^u	818	12
New Jersey—Superior and County	43,955	2,178	X	67,133	63,231	31,500	X	94,731	57,872	27,248	X	85,120	49,314	27,430	X	76,744	7,316	201
New Mexico—District	19,798	1,913	2,120	23,831	30,374	4,771	5,454	40,599	31,786	4,588	4,888	41,262	17,305 ^v	2,734 ^v	X	22,135 ^v	1,147	32
New York—Supreme and County	63,156	NA	X	63,156 ^w	119,009	35,754	X	154,763	114,731	38,674	X	153,405	67,170 ^w	NA	X	67,170 ^w	18,120	357
North Carolina—Superior	13,517 ^x	16,327	X	29,844	10,919 ^x	53,505	X	64,424	9,222 ^x	52,551	X	61,773	15,214 ^x	17,281	X	32,495	5,451	56
North Dakota—District	3,873	273	224	4,370	6,430	1,076	655	6,361	7,351	1,063	897	9,311	2,952	286	182	3,430	635	19
Ohio—Common Pleas	172,169 ^y	6,099	21,322	199,590 ^y	249,822	31,554	194,298	479,664	250,167	31,230	196,603	477,900	166,522 ^y	6,423	19,107	192,052 ^y	10,759	296
Oklahoma—District	109,255	32,427 ^z	2,047	143,729 ^z	157,853	66,716 ^z	8,311	232,880 ^z	132,836	61,352 ^z	6,873	201,061 ^z	134,272	37,677 ^z	3,485	175,434 ^z	2,712	186
Oregon, total	39,767	4,019 ^{aa}	NA	43,786 ^{aa}	47,064	14,360	11,305	72,729	46,035	14,383	NA	60,418 ^{aa}	40,655	3,996	NA	44,651 ^{aa}	2,288	67.5
Circuit	39,671 ^{aa}	4,019 ^{aa}	NA	43,690 ^{aa}	46,832	14,360	11,305	72,497	45,890 ^{aa}	14,383	NA	60,273						

Table 5.16 Civil, criminal, and juvenile caseload in courts of general jurisdiction, by State and court, 1975—(Continued)

State and court	Pending at beginning of year				Filed				Disposed				Pending at end of year				Population in thousands	Number of judges
	Civil	Criminal	Juvenile	Total	Civil	Criminal	Juvenile	Total	Civil	Criminal	Juvenile	Total	Civil	Criminal	Juvenile	Total		
Rhode Island—Superior	NA	NA	X	NA	6,542	3,665	X	10,207	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	927	15
South Carolina—Circuit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,818	25
South Dakota—Circuit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,210	4,210 ^c	16,116	12,470	3,972 ^c	32,558 ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	683	37
Tennessee, total	54,171 ^f	14,948 ^f	X	69,119 ^f	80,724	29,462	X	110,186	80,660	28,396	X	109,056	54,235	16,014	X	70,249	4,188	109
Circuit and Criminal	35,980 ^f	14,948 ^f	X	50,928 ^f	46,589	29,462	X	76,051	48,119	28,396	X	76,515	34,450	16,014	X	50,464	—	78 ^g
Chancery	15,451 ^f	X	X	15,451 ^f	29,569	X	X	29,569	28,338	X	X	28,338	16,682	X	X	16,682	—	31 ^g
Law and Equity	2,740 ^f	X	X	2,740 ^f	4,566	X	X	4,566	4,203	X	X	4,203	3,103	X	X	3,103	—	5
Texas—District	246,045	68,720	5,764	320,529	264,888	80,702	11,919	357,509	240,243	80,440	12,361	333,044	270,690	68,982	5,322	344,994	12,237	261
Utah—District	7,817	81	X	7,898	26,029	2,643	X	28,672	21,343	2,647	X	23,990	12,503	77	X	12,580	1,206	21
Vermont, total	22,120	4,009 ^h	267	26,396 ^h	21,748	16,954 ^h	968	39,670 ^h	21,371	16,397 ^h	980	39,248 ^h	21,997	4,566 ^h	255	26,818 ^h	471	18
Superior	6,529	20	X	6,549	6,275	44	X	6,319	6,020	45	X	6,065	6,784	19	X	6,803	—	7
District	15,591	3,989 ^h	267	19,847 ^h	15,473	16,910 ^h	968	33,351 ^h	15,851	16,352 ^h	980	33,183 ^h	15,213	4,547 ^h	255	20,015 ^h	—	11
Virginia—Circuit	79,058 ⁱ	11,420 ⁱ	X	90,478 ⁱ	62,938	41,644	X	104,582	59,563	41,630	X	101,193	82,433	11,434	X	93,867	4,967	103
Washington—Superior	NA	NA	NA	NA	90,663	14,048	11,929	116,640	76,829 ^c	14,284	NA	91,113 ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,544	100
West Virginia—Circuit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,803	50
Wisconsin—Circuit and County	90,923 ^c	20,461 ^h	NA	111,384 ^{c,h}	192,243 ^c	55,710 ^h	NA	247,953 ^{c,h}	229,143	57,033 ^h	15,760	301,936 ^h	91,154 ^c	19,138 ^h	NA	110,292 ^{c,h}	4,607	182
Wyoming—District	NA	NA	NA	NA	7,987 ⁱ	1,629	NA	9,616 ^c	7,332 ^h	1,357 ^h	NA	8,689 ^{c,h}	NA	NA	NA	NA	374	13

^aTotal differs from category totals due to incomplete breakdowns in Limestone County.

^bChange in pending does not equal the difference between filings and dispositions. The numbers appear as reported.

^cNot all data were available for inclusion in the total. Each court's profile in the Source may be referenced for a determination of the missing data.

^dDoes not include data from Maricopa County on adoption, reciprocal support, or mental health cases.

^eThe information/indictment is the unit of count for criminal cases. Criminal data contain a nominal number of juvenile cases and juvenile appeals.

^fPending figures do not balance due to the inclusion of Denver Probate Court filings and dispositions.

^gTotal filings include post-judgment actions not reported by category.

^hMinor traffic and minor ordinance cases are not included for those courts handling them.

ⁱIncludes an upward adjustment of 16 cases in the number of pending cases for habeas corpus cases.

^jThe number of pending cases was computed when filings, dispositions, and either pending at beginning or end of year were available.

^kIncludes cases handled by 83 district and 20 district associate judges, 10 regular full-time, 3 substitute, and 191 part-time magistrates.

^lCivil cases are counted at the filing of a complaint or petition. Appeals are filed in categories according to the nature of the case. There were 31 civil appeals brought from the county courts and 357 from city, magistrates, and common pleas court.

^mThere are additionally two juvenile judges. Juvenile data for the district court were not available.

ⁿChange in pending does not equal difference in filings and dispositions due to adjustments made by the court.

^oAdditionally there were 25,263 estates filed, 24,278 disposed, and 42,946 pending at the end of year; and 26,349 special proceedings filed, 23,974 disposed, and 23,293 pending at the end of the year. These matters are handled by the Clerk of the Superior Court, and hence are not included.

^pDispositions and pending at beginning of year for estates include cases handled by the county court. The filings and pending at end of year for the county court are presented in the Oregon limited jurisdiction chart in the Source.

^qDoes not include 28,902 cases filed, 28,770 disposed of, and 15,272 pending at end of the year, which were assigned to boards of arbitration.

^rFive of the circuit judges are also chancellors.

^sTotal civil dispositions do not include mental health dispositions.

^tData were not available for juvenile, guardianship, adoption, workmen's compensation, or probate cases.

^uIncludes only dispositions of cases that were filed in 1974 and 1975.

Source: National Center for State Courts, National Court Statistics Project, *State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report, 1976*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), Table 23.

Table 5.17 *Felony caseflow in courts of general jurisdiction reporting felony cases, by State and court, 1975*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.16.

State and court	Population estimates July 1, 1975	Pending at beginning of year	Filed	Disposed	Pending at end of year	Filings per 1,000 population	Percent of filings		Change in filings	
							Disposed	Pending	Number	Percent
Alaska—Superior ^a	352,000	444	875	781	538	2.49	89.3	61.5	94	21.2
Arizona—Superior ^b	2,224,000	4,211	11,814	11,347	4,678	5.31	96.0	39.6	467	11.1
Arkansas—Circuit ^c	2,116,000	4,633	8,835	8,283	5,185	4.18	93.8	58.7	552	11.9
California—Superior ^b	21,185,000	NA	55,635	50,714	NA	2.63	91.2	NA	NA	NA
Colorado—District ^b	2,534,000	NA	11,032	NA	NA	4.35	NA	NA	NA	NA
District of Columbia—Superior ^c	716,000	1,401	4,922	4,315	2,008	6.87	87.7	40.8	607	43.3
Florida—Circuit ^c	8,357,000	42,421	82,069	72,393	52,097	9.82	88.2	63.5	9,676	22.8
Hawaii—Circuit ^b	865,000	1,332	1,790	1,593	1,329	1.84	100.2	83.6	-3	-0.2
Idaho—District ^b	820,000	712 ^d	2,495	2,517	690	3.04	100.9	27.7	-22	-3.1
Illinois—Circuit ^c	11,145,000	NA	32,828	28,720	NA	2.95	87.5	NA	NA	NA
Iowa—District ^a	2,870,000	(^e)	(^e)	14,874	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)
Kansas—District ^c	2,267,000	1,297	5,164	5,091	1,370	2.28	98.6	26.5	73	5.6
Massachusetts—Superior ^a	5,828,000	21,596 ^h	17,330 ^h	19,093 ^h	19,833 ^h	2.97	110.2	114.4	-1,763	-8.2
Michigan, total ^c	9,157,000	11,485	39,358	34,815	16,028	4.30	88.5	40.7	4,543	39.6
Circuit ^c	—	8,293 ^h	26,937 ^h	23,794 ^h	11,436 ^h	2.94	88.3	42.5	3,143	37.9
Recorder's ^c	—	3,192 ^d	12,421	11,021	4,592	1.36	88.7	37.0	1,400	43.9
Missouri—Circuit ^a	4,763,000	NA	NA	12,357	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nebraska—District ^b	1,546,000	NA	3,978 ^h	4,148 ^h	NA	2.57	104.3	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey—Superior and County ^a	7,316,000	22,248	27,567	23,260	26,555	3.77	84.4	96.3	4,307	19.4
North Carolina—Superior ^f	5,451,000	NA	30,762	NA	NA	5.64	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ohio—Common Pleas ^b	10,759,000	6,099	31,554	31,230	6,423	2.93	99.0	20.4	324	5.3
Oklahoma—District ^a	2,712,000	14,628	20,439	17,418	17,649	7.54	85.2	86.3	3,021	20.7
Oregon—Circuit ^g	2,288,000	4,019 ^d	14,360	14,383	3,996	6.28	100.2	27.8	-23	-0.6
Rhode Island—Superior ^a	927,000	NA	2,374	NA	NA	2.56	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Dakota—Circuit ^a	683,000	NA	NA	1,751	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee—Circuit and Criminal ^a	4,188,000	11,027 ^d	21,975	21,238	11,764	5.25	96.6	53.5	737	6.7
Texas—District ^b	12,237,000	57,673	66,487	66,707	57,453	5.43	100.3	86.4	-220	-0.4
Vermont, total ^c	471,000	895	2,381	2,261	1,015	5.06	95.0	42.6	120	13.4
Superior ^a	—	5	20	14	11	0.04	70.0	55.0	6	(^e)
District ^c	—	890	2,361	2,247	1,004	5.01	95.2	42.5	114	12.8
Virginia—Circuit ^b	4,967,000	6,494 ^d	22,427	21,960	6,961	4.52	97.9	31.0	467	7.2
Wisconsin—Circuit and County ^a	4,607,000	5,749	12,260	12,225	5,784	2.66	99.7	47.2	35	0.6
Wyoming—District ^a	374,000	NA	1,629	1,357 ^h	NA	4.36	83.3	NA	NA	NA

^aThe criminal unit of count is the number of informations or indictments.
^bThe criminal unit of count is the number of defendants on each information or indictment.
^cThe criminal unit of count is the number of defendants on each information, indictment or complaint.
^dThe number of pending cases was computed when filings, dispositions, and either pending at beginning or end of year were available.
^eThe criminal unit of count is the number of informations, indictments, or complaints.
^fPending and filing under felony is the total for all regular criminal (felony, appeal, indictable misdemeanors) cases.
^gThe number was not computed because of incomplete or incomparable data. Computation of the number was deemed inappropriate.
^hA few misdemeanors may be included in the felony caseflow for these courts.
ⁱThere was no consistent definition used for the criminal unit of count.
^jThe criminal unit of count is the case number assigned at arraignments.
^kIncludes only dispositions of cases that were filed in 1974 and 1975.

Source: National Center for State Courts, National Court Statistics Project, *State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report, 1975*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), Table 35.

Table 5.18 Civil, criminal, and juvenile jury trials in courts of general jurisdiction reporting jury trials, by State and court, 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.16.

State and court	Total	Civil	Criminal	Juvenile
Alabama—Circuit ^a	NA	NA	1,652	X
Arizona—Superior ^b	1,410	439	971	X
California—Superior ^c	8,249	3,649	4,600	X
Connecticut—Superior ^c	444	406	38	X
Delaware—Superior ^c	NA	NA	313	X
District of Columbia—Superior ^d	NA	NA	1,095	X
Florida—Circuit ^e	6,179	1,818	4,361	X
Hawaii—Circuit ^e	314	120	194	X
Illinois—Circuit ^d	2,577 ^d	1,497 ^d	1,080 ^d	X
Iowa—District ^e	1,590	398	1,192	X
Kansas—District ^e	1,023	387	636	X
Louisiana—District ^e	1,365	176	1,189	X
Maryland—Circuit ^d	2,643	1,130	1,513	X
Michigan, total ^e	3,396	937	2,459	X
Circuit ^e	2,692	937	1,755	X
Recorder's ^e	704 ^d	X	704 ^d	X
Minnesota—District ^f	1,431	927	504	X
Missouri—Circuit ^e	NA	NA	917	X
New Hampshire—Superior ^g	599	242	317	X
New Jersey—Superior and County ^b	5,831	3,045	2,786	X
New Mexico—District ^e	NA	NA	375	X
New York—Supreme and County ^g	NA	2,201	NA	X
North Carolina—Superior ^e	4,293	667	3,626	X
North Dakota—District ^g	141	69	72	X
Ohio—Common Pleas ^e	4,068 ^d	1,710 ^d	2,358	X
Oregon—Circuit ^e	2,177 ^d	1,064 ^d	1,113	X
Pennsylvania—Common Pleas ^d	5,311 ^d	1,821 ^d	3,490	X
South Dakota—Circuit ^e	340 ^d	97 ^d	243	X
Tennessee, total ^e	NA	2,716	NA	X
Circuit and Criminal ^e	NA	2,611	NA	X
Law and Equity ^e	NA	105 ^d	NA	X
Texas—District ^e	8,612	4,660	3,620	332
Utah—District ^e	514	259	255	X
Vermont, total ^d	265	96 ^d	169	X
Superior ^d	96	93 ^d	3	X
District ^d	169	3 ^d	166	X
Virginia—Circuit ^e	4,716	1,988 ^d	2,728	X
Washington—Superior ^e	2,647	1,124	1,523	X
Wisconsin—Circuit and County ^e	2,213	946	1,267	X
Wyoming—District ^g	95 ^h	26 ^h	69 ^h	X

^aA jury trial is counted if it is tried to completion or verdict.

^bA jury trial is counted if the voir dire examination of the panel begins.

^cA jury trial is counted if the jury is sworn.

^dNot all data were available for inclusion in the total. Each courts' profile in the Source may be referenced for a determination of the missing data.

^eA jury trial is counted if the jury is impaneled.

^fA civil jury trial is counted if the jury is sworn; a criminal jury trial is counted if it is tried to verdict.

^gNo specific definition is used for the jury trial.

^hIncludes only dispositions of cases that were filed in 1974 and 1975.

Source: National Center for State Courts, National Court Statistics Project, *State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report, 1976*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), Table 43.

Table 5.19 Mean guilty plea rates in selected States, by population size and State

NOTE: These data are part of a survey of plea-bargaining practices in the United States. Information on guilty pleas was collected and is presented for those States having somewhat comparable bases.

In six States, the conviction rate, whether by trial or plea, was used as the base for calculation of the rates (Illinois, New York, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, and Wyoming). For South Dakota, the base is convictions following trial by jury. In other States, the base figure includes convictions and acquittals after trial.

In most States, the defendant is the unit of analysis. In New Jersey, the unit of analysis is the number of indictments; in Texas, the unit of analysis is the number of "court filings," or the total number of counts contained in an indictment.

Only the most tentative conclusions can be made on the basis of the data presented here. Interpreted with caution, however, the data provide insights as to guilty plea rates and their variance within and between States" (Source, p. 17).

State	Year of data	Cases included	Population size							
			1 to 100,000		100,000 to 250,000		250,000 to 500,000		500,000 and over	
			Mean guilty plea rate	Number of jurisdictions	Mean guilty plea rate	Number of jurisdictions	Mean guilty plea rate	Number of jurisdictions	Mean guilty plea rate	Number of jurisdictions
Idaho	1974	Felonies	87.8	37	94.5	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	1973	Misdemeanors and felonies	91.4	83	86.5	8	82.6	6	84.0	2
Kansas	Fiscal year 1975	Index offenses	71.0	96	69.3	2	69.8	1	NA	NA
Louisiana	1974	Felonies	72.0	63	92.8	5	86.4	2	85.1	1
Michigan	1974-75	Felonies	86.4	65	88.8	10	90.4	3	93.5	3
Minnesota	1974	Felonies	83.6	78	89.3	3	85.5	1	85.4	1
Missouri	1976	Felonies	73.8	108	79.6	3	NA	NA	87.6	3
New Jersey	September 1973 to August 1974	NA	96.2	5	92.3	5	88.1	6	88.2	5
New York	Fiscal year 1974	(*)	92.1	34	89.9	14	94.5	4	92.7	9
North Dakota	July to December 1974	Felonies	89.7	53	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	1975	Felonies	68.9	68	80.4	11	88.8	4	78.5	5
Oklahoma	1974	Felonies	67.3	74	89.0	1	90.7	1	80.9	1
Pennsylvania	1974	Indictable offenses	82.3	28	86.6	19	85.5	8	65.6	4
South Carolina	1974	Indictable offenses	95.8	41	97.3	4	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Dakota	1974	Felonies	91.5	54	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	1974	Felonies	90.9	218	89.6	11	92.7	2	91.6	4
Utah	Fiscal year 1975	Felonies and serious misdemeanors	71.5	22	78.8	3	80.4	1	NA	NA
Vermont	1973	Felonies	95.2	7	100.0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wyoming	1974	Felonies	55.4	22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

*Cases included, for the City of New York, are cases disposed of by the criminal court of the City of New York. For jurisdictions outside the City of New York, cases include all cases disposed of by the Supreme Court and county courts.

Source: Georgetown University Law Center, Institute on Criminal Law and Procedure, *Plea Bargaining in the United States: Phase I Report* (Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Law Center, 1977), p. 19. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.20 Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1955-77

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 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 filed by the U.S. Attorney.)

"Received by transfer" includes defendants transferred by Rule 20, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, which provides that a defendant who (1) is arrested or held in a district other than that in which an indictment or information is pending against him/her or in which the warrant for his/her arrest was issued and (2) states in writing that he/she wishes to plead guilty or nolo contendere, may consent to disposition of the case in the district in which he/she was arrested or is held, subject to the approval of the U.S. Attorney for both districts.

Year ending June 30	Pending July 1	Total filed		Total terminated	Pending June 30
		Original pro- ceedings	Received by transfer		
1955	10,100	35,310	1,813	38,580	8,643
1956	8,643	28,739	1,914	32,053	7,243
1957	7,243	28,120	1,958	29,826	7,495
1958	7,495	28,897	1,840	30,781	7,451
1959	7,451	28,729	1,924	30,377	7,727
1960	7,727	28,137	1,691	29,864	7,691
1961	7,691	28,460	1,808	29,881	8,078
1962	8,078	29,274	1,743	30,013	9,082
1963	9,082	29,858	1,888	31,546	9,282
1964	9,282	29,944	1,789	31,437	9,578
1965	9,578	31,569	1,765	32,078	10,834
1966	10,834	29,729	1,765	30,644	11,684
1967	11,684	30,534	1,673	30,350	13,541
1968	13,541	30,714	1,857	31,349	14,763
1969	14,763	33,585	1,828	32,406	17,770
1970	17,770	38,102	1,857	36,819	20,910
1971	20,910	41,290	1,867	39,582	24,485
1972	24,485	47,043	2,011	48,101	25,438
1973	25,438	40,367	2,067	43,456	24,416
1974	24,416	37,667	2,087	41,526	22,644
1975	22,644	41,108	2,174	43,515	22,411
1976	22,411	39,147	1,873	43,675	19,756
1977	19,756	39,786	1,678	44,111	17,109
Percent change 1977 over 1976	-11.8	+1.6	-10.4	+1.0	-13.4

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. 134. (Preliminary Report)

Table 5.21 Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by offense, years ending June 30, 1975-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.20.

[Excludes transfers]

Offense	1975	1976		1977	
		All offenses	Felonies and misdemeanors	All offenses	Felonies and misdemeanors
Total	41,108	39,147	34,113	39,786	31,288
Homicide	149	158	158	131	131
Robbery	2,616	2,042	2,035	1,734	1,732
Bank	2,032	1,905	1,900	1,629	1,627
Postal	63	68	68	63	63
Other	71	69	67	42	42
Assault	833	832	778	691	616
Burglary	411	354	354	400	393
Larceny and theft	4,626	4,006	3,576	4,733	3,375
Embezzlement	1,870	1,778	1,711	1,977	1,726
Fraud	3,666	3,930	3,609	4,986	4,284
Auto theft	1,591	1,430	1,419	1,167	1,156
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,607	3,972	3,935	3,976	3,910
Sex offenses	176	127	124	141	123
Narcotic laws	7,331	6,198	6,007	4,866	4,620
Miscellaneous general offenses	7,230	7,971	5,740	10,155	5,692
Weapons and firearms	3,165	2,847	2,800	2,858	2,817
Escape ^a	1,497	1,433	1,384	1,352	1,330
Drunk driving and traffic	1,220	2,587	516	4,966	665
Other miscellaneous general offenses	2,568	1,104	1,040	979	880
Immigration laws	1,947	2,070	1,782	1,436	1,397
Liquor, Internal Revenue	349	187	178	140	118
Federal statutes	4,156	4,092	2,707	3,253	2,015
Civil rights ^b	127	85	66	63	43
Food and Drug Acts	85	61	45	111	95
Migratory bird laws	361	944	223	561	240
Motor Carrier Act	146	113	91	114	67
Selective Service Act	274	120	119	137	136
Other Federal statutes	3,163	2,769	2,163	2,267	1,434

^aIncludes escape from custody, aiding and abetting an escape, failure to appear in court, and bail jumping.

^bThese are principally cases removed from State courts under provisions of the Civil Rights Act, 28 U.S.C. 1443.

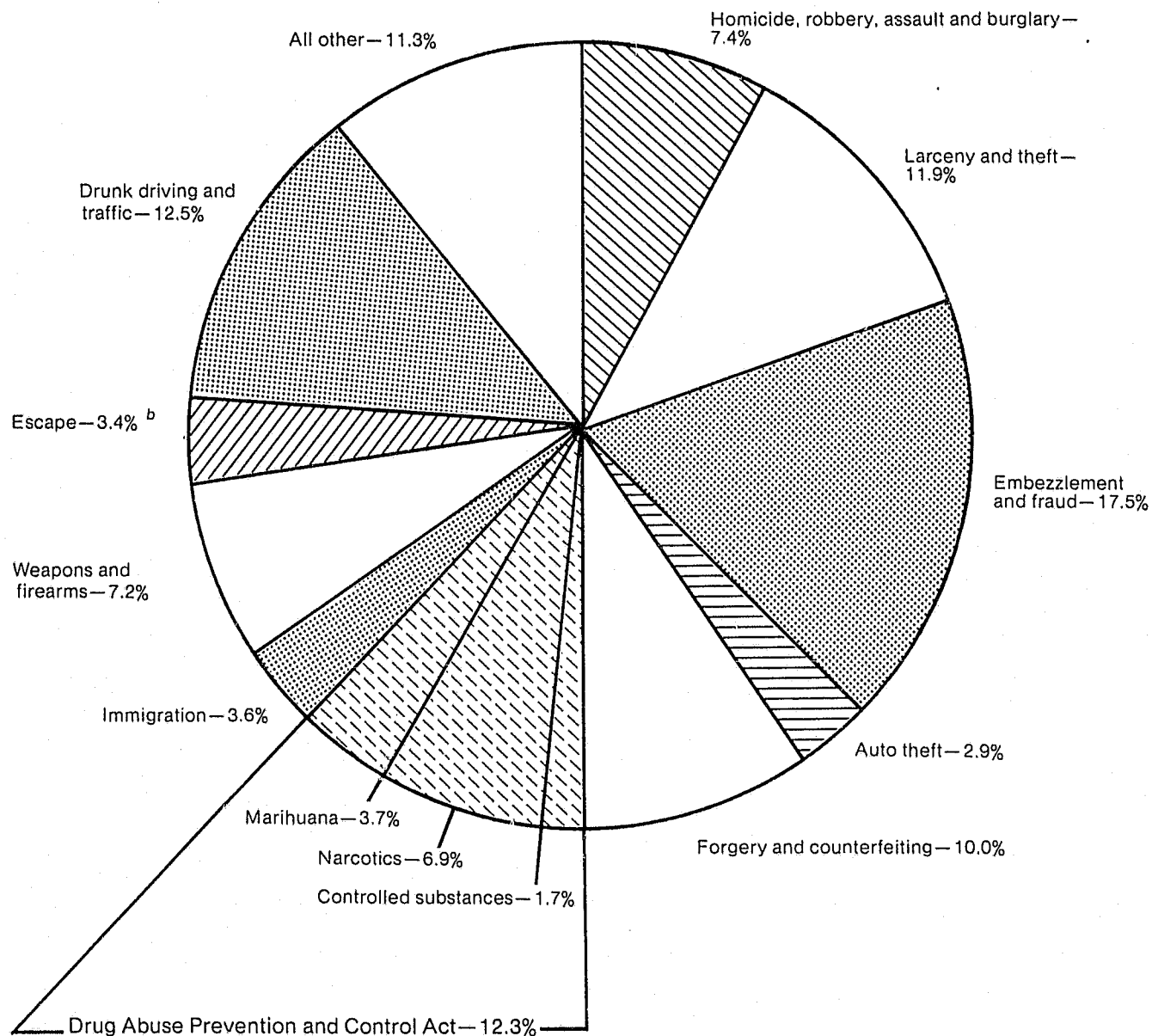
Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. 136. (Preliminary Report)

Figure 5.1 Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by offense, year ending June 30, 1977^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.20.

[Excludes transfers]

Total criminal cases: 39,786



^aIncludes all offenses reported filed in the Federal district courts in accordance with reporting changes necessitated by the implementation of provisions of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-619, approved Jan. 3, 1975).

^bEscape from custody, aiding, or abetting an escape, failure to appear in court, and bail jumping.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. 16.

Table 5.22 Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by nature of proceedings, years ending June 30, 1976 and 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.20.

[Excludes transfers]

Nature of proceedings	1976		1977	
	All offenses reported	Felonies and misdemeanors only	All offenses reported	Felonies and misdemeanors only
Total	39,147	34,213	39,786	31,288
Proceedings commenced by:				
Indictment	26,150	26,031	24,991	24,854
Information—indictment waived	2,583	2,572	2,278	2,274
Information—other	9,577	4,861	11,543	3,395
Remanded from appellate court	114	112	119	116
Removed from State court	95	65	154	122
Reopened/reinstated	220	216	333	325
Appeal from U.S. magistrates decisions	108	69	148	12
Juvenile delinquency proceedings	300	287	220	190

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. 138. (Preliminary Report)

Table 5.23 Proposed time limits from arrest to indictment and from arraignment to trial in U.S. District Courts in compliance with the Speedy Trial Act, by circuit and district, effective July 1, 1976, 1977, and 1978

NOTE: The Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (18 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. This table presents the time limits contained in these plans. The maximum time limits for each phase are as follows: beginning July 1, 1976, each district court must limit the period between arrest and indictment to a maximum of 60 days, and the period between arraignment and trial to a maximum of 180 days; beginning July 1, 1977 these time limits must be reduced to 45 days and 120 days, respectively; beginning July 1, 1978, the time limit between arrest and indictment may not exceed 35 days and the period from arraignment to trial may not exceed 80 days. The time period of 10 days between indictment and arraignment remains constant. The permanent time limits, effective July 1, 1979, require each criminal defendant to be indicted within 30 days of arrest, arraigned within 10 days of indictment, and tried within 60 days of arraignment. See NOTE, Table 1.39.

[Arrest to indictment in days/arraignment to trial in days; indictment to arraignment interval is 10 days in all cases. "M" refers to the maximum statutory limits set for each phase. See NOTE above.]

District	Effective July 1, 1976	Effective July 1, 1977	Effective July 1, 1978	District	Effective July 1, 1976	Effective July 1, 1977	Effective July 1, 1978
District of Columbia	45/130	40/100	35/70	SIXTH CIRCUIT			
FIRST CIRCUIT				Kentucky:			
Maine	30/90	30/60	30/60	Eastern	M	M	M
Massachusetts	M	M	M	Western	35/80	35/80	30/60
New Hampshire	45/120	35/80	30/60	Michigan:			
Rhode Island	M	M	M	Eastern	M	M	M
Puerto Rico	M	M	M	Western	45/120	35/80	30/60
SECOND CIRCUIT				Ohio:			
Connecticut	30/60	30/60	30/60	Northern	35/80	35/80	M
New York:				Southern	60/120	45/80	30/60
Northern	M	M	M	Tennessee:			
Eastern	M	M	M	Eastern	M	M	M
Southern	M	M	M	Middle	M	M	M
Western	M	M	M	Western	M	M	M
Vermont	M	M	M	SEVENTH CIRCUIT			
THIRD CIRCUIT				Illinois:			
Delaware	30/120	30/80	30/60	Northern	45/150	35/100	30/70
New Jersey	M	M	M	Eastern	M	M	M
Pennsylvania:				Southern	45/120	35/80	30/60
Eastern	30/180	30/120	30/80	Indiana:			
Middle	M	M	M	Northern	M	M	M
Western	M	M	M	Southern	M	M	M
Virgin Islands	M	M	M	Wisconsin:			
FOURTH CIRCUIT				Eastern	45/180	M	M
Maryland	30/60	30/60	30/60	Western	30/100	30/100	30/80
North Carolina:				EIGHTH CIRCUIT			
Eastern	M	M	M	Arkansas:			
Middle	30/60	30/60	30/60	Eastern	M	M	M
Western	30/60	30/60	30/60	Western	M	M	M
South Carolina	45/60	35/60	30/60	Iowa:			
Virginia:				Northern	30/60	30/60	30/60
Eastern	M	M	(^a)	Southern	30/80	30/80	30/60
Western	45/120	M	(^a)	Minnesota	30/60	30/60	30/60
West Virginia:				Missouri:			
Northern	M	M	M	Eastern	30/60	30/60	30/60
Southern	30/60	30/60	30/60	Western	M	M	M
FIFTH CIRCUIT				Nebraska	M	M	M
Alabama:				North Dakota	30/60	30/60	30/60
Northern	M	M	M	South Dakota	M	M	M
Middle	60/120	M	M	NINTH CIRCUIT			
Southern	M	M	M	Alaska	30/120	30/120	30/60
Florida:				Arizona	30/60	30/60	30/60
Northern	60/120	M	M	California:			
Middle	60/120	M	M	Northern	30/120	30/120	30/80
Southern	M	M	M	Eastern	30/120	30/120	30/80
Georgia:				Central	M	M	M
Northern	M	M	M	Southern	10/90	10/90	10/60
Middle	M	M	M	Hawaii	M	M	M
Southern	30/60	30/60	30/60	Idaho	30/60	30/60	30/60
Louisiana:				Montana	30/60	30/60	30/60
Eastern	M	M	M	Nevada	M	M	M
Middle	60/90	45/90	M	Oregon	30/60	30/60	30/60
Western	M	M	M	Washington:			
Mississippi:				Eastern	M	M	M
Northern	M	M	30/60	Western	M	M	M
Southern	M	M	M	Guam	M	M	M
Texas:				TENTH CIRCUIT			
Northern	M	M	M	Colorado	M	M	M
Eastern	M	M	M	Kansas	M	M	M
Southern	60/120	45/100	M	New Mexico	30/60	30/60	30/60
Western	M	M	M	Oklahoma:			
Canal Zone	M	M	M	Northern	30/180	30/120	30/80
				Eastern	30/60	30/60	30/60
				Western	M	M	M
				Utah	M	M	M
				Wyoming	30/60	30/60	30/60

^a Plan does not cover July 1, 1978 to July 1, 1979.

Table 5.24 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts and defendants held in custody, by time in custody, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1977

NOTE: The Federal statute, 18 U.S.C. 3164(b), requires that the "trial of any person (held in custody) shall commence no later than ninety days following the beginning of such continuous detention. . . ." These data do not show the number of defendants released prior to trial after the 90 day period elapsed or the number of defendants released from custody and subsequently returned to custody for violation of the conditions of release. Except for periods of detention following a plea of guilty or conviction, "time in custody" includes all detention, whether continuous or not, and all periods of detention to which "excludable time" may have been applied. "Excludable time" periods refer to periods of delay set forth in 18 U.S.C. 3161(h) that are not included in the calculations of time in custody for the purposes of statutory provisions of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974. "Custody" means detention in a local jail or detention facility for which a fee was paid to a local or State government by the United States, or detention in a metropolitan correction center or other Federal correctional institution.

The data presented cannot be presumed to be absolutely accurate because some defendants whose cases were disposed of in 1977 entered the Federal criminal justice system prior to the systematic maintenance of records on detention (Source, p. 36). See also NOTE, Table 5.23.

[Excludes periods of detention following plea of guilty or conviction]

Circuit and district	Total defendants disposed of	Total detainees		Time in custody											
		Number	Percent ^a	1 to 10 days		11 to 30 days		31 to 90 days		91 to 120 days		121 to 150 days		151 days and over	
				Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b
Total all districts	46,897	18,478	39.4	8,885	48.1	3,212	17.4	5,630	30.9	447	2.0	136	0.7	168	0.9
District of Columbia	1,155	638	55.2	288	45.1	93	14.6	211	33.1	33	5.2	10	1.6	3	0.5
First Circuit	1,191	277	23.3	115	41.5	53	19.1	86	31.0	12	4.3	8	2.9	3	1.1
Maine	73	6	8.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	66.7	1	16.7	1	16.7	0	0.0
Massachusetts	697	34	4.9	1	2.9	8	23.5	15	44.1	5	14.7	3	8.8	2	5.9
New Hampshire	30	3	10.0	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rhode Island	116	77	66.4	69	89.6	5	6.5	3	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Puerto Rico	275	157	57.1	44	28.0	39	24.8	63	40.1	6	3.8	4	2.5	1	0.6
Second Circuit	3,815	585	15.3	225	38.5	133	22.7	190	32.5	24	4.1	3	0.5	10	1.7
Connecticut	342	44	12.9	17	38.6	7	15.9	18	40.9	2	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
New York:															
Northern	179	48	26.8	27	56.3	12	25.0	9	18.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eastern	1,031	82	8.0	31	37.8	23	28.0	24	29.3	3	3.7	0	0.0	1	1.2
Southern	1,821	275	15.1	72	26.2	68	24.7	113	41.1	15	5.5	1	0.4	6	2.2
Western	337	98	29.1	58	59.2	16	16.3	17	17.3	3	3.1	1	1.0	3	3.1
Vermont	105	38	36.2	20	52.6	7	18.4	9	23.7	1	2.6	1	2.6	0	0.0
Third Circuit	3,374	1,626	48.2	1,033	63.5	151	9.3	349	21.5	44	2.7	17	1.0	32	2.0
Delaware	140	48	34.3	30	62.5	3	6.3	14	29.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.1
New Jersey	1,146	736	64.2	630	85.6	22	3.0	63	8.6	7	1.0	5	0.7	9	1.2
Pennsylvania:															
Eastern	884	280	31.7	118	42.1	58	20.7	100	35.7	3	1.1	1	0.4	0	0.0
Middle	215	78	36.3	38	48.7	8	10.3	31	39.7	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Western	494	187	37.9	124	66.3	6	3.2	38	20.3	12	6.4	3	1.6	4	2.1
Virgin Islands	495	297	60.0	93	31.3	54	18.2	103	34.7	21	7.1	8	2.7	18	6.1
Fourth Circuit	4,066	1,357	33.4	554	40.8	274	20.2	460	34.0	45	3.0	8	0.6	16	1.2
Maryland	1,114	343	30.8	133	38.8	55	16.0	133	38.8	10	2.9	3	0.9	9	2.6
North Carolina:															
Eastern	288	136	47.2	71	52.2	16	11.8	32	23.5	15	11.0	0	0.0	2	1.5
Middle	329	122	37.1	68	55.7	27	22.1	25	20.5	2	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Western	271	95	35.1	53	55.8	21	22.1	20	21.1	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Carolina	452	155	34.3	55	35.5	24	15.5	73	47.0	3	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia:															
Eastern	1,113	327	29.4	115	35.2	94	28.7	108	33.0	6	1.8	2	0.6	2	0.6
Western	186	74	39.8	36	48.6	18	24.3	17	21.6	4	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
West Virginia:															
Northern	94	40	42.6	5	12.5	9	22.5	21	52.5	2	5.0	2	5.0	1	2.5
Southern	219	65	29.7	18	27.7	10	15.4	32	49.2	2	3.1	1	1.5	2	3.1
Fifth Circuit	11,784	5,013	42.5	2,554	50.9	843	16.8	1,425	28.4	110	2.2	44	0.9	37	0.7
Alabama:															
Northern	732	240	32.8	100	41.7	37	15.4	98	40.8	5	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Middle	289	274	94.8	238	86.9	22	8.0	14	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Southern	202	47	23.3	2	4.3	21	44.7	22	46.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.3
Florida:															
Northern	183	135	73.8	88	65.2	19	14.1	26	19.3	2	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Middle	647	231	35.7	72	31.2	31	13.4	119	51.5	7	3.0	2	0.9	0	0.0
Southern	914	528	57.8	298	56.4	50	9.5	149	28.2	19	3.6	5	0.9	7	1.3
Georgia:															
Northern	673	523	77.7	382	73.0	45	8.6	87	16.6	4	0.8	2	0.4	3	0.6
Middle	849	55	6.5	24	43.6	11	20.0	14	25.5	3	5.5	1	1.8	2	3.6
Southern	1,576	6	0.4	1	5.7	0	0.0	5	83.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Louisiana:															
Eastern	905	168	18.6	49	29.2	46	27.4	72	42.9	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Middle	138	24	17.4	9	37.5	4	16.7	10	41.7	0	0.0	1	4.2	0	0.0
Western	374	6	1.6	1	16.7	0	0.0	5	83.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mississippi															
Northern	130	14	10.8	3	21.4	5	35.7	6	42.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Southern	161	84	52.2	25	29.8	14	16.7	39	46.4	4	4.8	1	1.2	1	1.2
Texas:															
Northern	725	360	49.7	179	49.7	88	24.4	87	24.2	2	0.6	3	0.8	1	0.3
Eastern	175	83	47.4	37	44.6	15	18.1	24	28.9	1	1.2	3	3.6	3	3.6
Southern	1,748	1,352	77.3	838	62.0	206	15.2	258	19.1	28	2.1	14	1.0	8	0.6
Western	1,072	713	66.5	185	25.9	148	20.8	329	46.1	30	4.2	11	1.5	10	1.4
Canal Zone	291	170	58.4	23	13.5	81	47.6	61	35.9	4	2.4	1	0.6	0	0.0

See footnote at end of table

Table 5.24 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts and defendants held in custody, by time in custody, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1977—(Continued)

Circuit and district	Total defendants disposed of	Total detainees		Time in custody											
		Number	Percent ^a	1 to 10 days		11 to 30 days		31 to 90 days		91 to 120 days		121 to 150 days		151 days and over	
				Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b
Sixth Circuit	4,689	1,497	31.9	671	44.8	280	18.7	479	32.0	37	2.5	8	0.5	22	1.5
Kentucky:															
Eastern	322	189	58.7	74	39.2	47	24.9	61	32.3	3	1.6	0	0.0	4	2.1
Western	501	211	42.1	104	49.3	36	17.1	71	33.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Michigan:															
Eastern	1,646	456	27.7	235	51.5	65	14.3	128	28.1	15	3.3	4	0.9	9	2.0
Western	264	64	24.2	20	31.3	16	25.0	20	31.3	4	6.3	2	3.1	2	3.1
Ohio:															
Northern	807	160	19.8	48	30.0	38	23.8	66	41.3	4	2.5	1	0.6	3	1.9
Southern	301	108	35.9	17	15.7	33	30.6	52	48.1	5	4.6	0	0.0	1	0.9
Tennessee:															
Eastern	225	148	65.8	102	68.9	20	13.5	24	16.2	1	0.7	1	0.7	0	0.0
Middle	392	90	23.0	30	33.3	16	17.8	40	44.4	3	3.3	0	0.0	1	1.1
Western	231	71	30.7	41	57.7	9	12.7	17	23.9	2	2.8	0	0.0	2	2.8
Seventh Circuit	2,495	628	25.2	212	33.8	119	18.9	243	38.7	32	5.1	8	1.3	14	2.2
Illinois:															
Northern	1,189	205	17.2	45	22.0	19	9.3	119	58.0	12	5.9	3	1.5	7	3.4
Eastern	156	32	20.5	12	37.5	13	40.6	7	21.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Southern	104	4	3.8	1	25.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0
Indiana:															
Northern	446	170	38.1	80	47.1	44	25.9	38	22.4	5	2.9	1	0.6	2	1.2
Southern	256	127	49.6	27	21.3	30	23.6	54	42.5	11	8.7	1	0.8	4	3.1
Wisconsin:															
Eastern	269	79	29.4	40	50.6	13	16.5	19	24.1	4	5.1	2	2.5	1	1.3
Western	75	11	14.7	7	63.6	0	0.0	4	36.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eighth Circuit	2,681	902	33.6	479	53.1	187	20.7	217	24.1	15	1.7	2	0.2	2	0.2
Arkansas:															
Eastern	281	128	45.6	82	64.1	28	21.9	18	14.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Western	70	11	15.7	3	27.3	5	45.5	3	27.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iowa:															
Northern	148	24	16.2	12	50.0	3	12.5	7	29.2	2	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Southern	109	20	18.3	1	5.0	2	10.0	14	70.0	1	5.0	2	10.0	0	0.0
Minnesota:															
Northern	394	185	47.0	133	71.9	21	11.4	28	15.1	3	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missouri:															
Eastern	382	158	41.4	58	36.7	44	27.8	53	33.5	2	1.3	0	0.0	1	0.6
Western	650	101	15.5	38	37.6	30	29.7	32	31.7	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nebraska:															
Northern	214	99	46.3	51	51.5	17	17.2	28	28.3	2	2.0	0	0.0	1	1.0
North Dakota:															
Northern	136	44	32.4	15	34.1	19	43.2	10	22.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Dakota:															
Northern	297	132	44.4	86	65.2	18	13.6	24	18.2	4	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ninth Circuit	9,386	5,033	53.6	2,354	46.8	869	17.3	1,668	33.1	90	1.8	25	0.5	27	0.5
Alaska	191	95	49.7	68	71.6	8	8.4	18	18.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1
Arizona	1,407	877	62.3	338	38.5	96	10.9	428	48.8	12	1.4	2	0.2	1	0.1
California:															
Northern	761	540	71.0	296	54.8	66	12.2	150	27.8	15	2.8	7	1.3	6	1.1
Eastern	587	253	43.1	83	32.8	77	30.4	80	31.6	10	4.0	0	0.0	3	1.2
Central	2,329	1,224	52.6	595	48.6	257	21.0	354	28.9	11	0.9	3	0.2	4	0.3
Southern	1,383	1,266	91.5	598	47.2	216	17.1	415	32.8	22	1.7	8	0.6	7	0.6
Hawaii	770	57	7.4	42	73.7	8	14.0	5	8.8	2	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Idaho	124	31	25.0	5	16.1	7	22.6	15	48.4	1	3.2	0	0.0	3	9.7
Montana	155	56	36.1	23	41.1	12	21.4	19	33.9	1	1.8	1	1.8	0	0.0
Nevada	204	122	59.8	58	47.5	24	19.7	35	28.7	5	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oregon	337	138	40.9	50	36.2	32	23.2	50	36.2	4	2.9	1	0.7	1	0.7
Washington:															
Eastern	160	106	66.3	48	45.3	31	29.2	24	22.6	2	1.9	0	0.0	1	0.9
Western	958	259	27.0	148	57.1	32	12.4	74	28.6	4	1.5	1	0.4	0	0.0
Guam	20	9	45.0	2	22.2	3	33.3	1	11.1	1	11.1	2	22.2	0	0.0
Tenth Circuit	2,261	922	40.8	400	43.4	210	22.8	302	32.8	5	0.5	3	0.3	2	0.2
Colorado	503	148	29.4	62	41.9	34	23.0	51	34.5	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0
Kansas	479	171	35.7	62	36.3	31	18.1	74	43.3	3	1.8	1	0.6	0	0.0
New Mexico	322	165	51.2	75	45.5	44	26.7	46	27.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oklahoma:															
Northern	244	104	42.6	66	63.5	19	18.3	19	18.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eastern	80	27	33.8	18	66.7	4	14.8	5	18.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Western	442	241	54.5	94	39.0	59	24.5	86	35.7	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0
Utah	61	6	9.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	50.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	2	33.3
Wyoming	130	60	46.2	23	38.3	19	31.7	18	30.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

^aPercent is percent of all defendants disposed of.^bPercent reflects proportion of defendants detained in custody.Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Second Report on the Implementation of Title I and Title II of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974*, Vol. 1 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), pp. 37, 38.

Table 5.25 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by method of initiating prosecution and statutory time limitations, year ending June 30, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.23 and 5.24. The statutory time limitations in effect for the year ending June 30, 1977, after "excludable time" was eliminated, were 60 days from arrest to indictment (or information), 10 days from indictment to arraignment, and 180 days from arraignment to trial.

Method of initiating prosecution	Total defendants disposed of	Arrest to indictment (60 days)		Indictment to arraignment (10 days)		Arraignment to trial (180 days)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,897	X	X	X	X	44,074	95.3
Arrested first	16,641	14,460	86.9	13,164	79.1	16,087	96.7
Arrested after indictment	18,540	X	X	12,907	69.6	16,994	91.7
Arrested and charged on the same day	11,716	X	X	X	X	10,993	93.8

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Second Report on the Implementation of Title I and Title II of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974*, Vol. 1 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. 10.

Table 5.26 Median time interval from filing to disposition for criminal defendants in U.S. District Courts, by type of disposition, years ending June 30, 1970-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.20.

[1970-76 excludes District of Columbia and the territories of Canal Zone, Guam and Virgin Islands. 1977 includes 90 districts, District of Columbia and the territories of Canal Zone, Guam and Virgin Islands.]

Disposition	1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975		1976 (all offenses)		1977 (all offenses)	
	Number of defendants	Median (months)	Number of defendants	Median (months)	Number of defendants	Median (months)	Number of defendants	Median (months)	Number of defendants	Median (months)	Number of defendants	Median (months)	Number of defendants	Median (months)	Number of defendants	Median (months)
Total	36,356	3.2	44,615	2.9	49,516	3.4	46,724	3.9	46,543	3.8	48,244	3.6	50,608	3.1	53,188	3.2
Dismissed	6,608	7.1	10,655	6.4	10,219	7.7	11,741	6.8	9,634	7.0	10,144	7.4	9,633	5.5	9,940	6.6
Plea of guilty	24,111	2.2	27,544	2.3	31,714	2.5	29,609	3.0	29,843	3.0	31,170	2.9	33,327	2.5	35,335	2.6
Court trial	19,103	5.5	2,537	5.2	1,873	5.5	2,240	4.6	2,238	4.2	1,929	3.8	2,038	3.3	2,027	2.7
Jury trial	3,644	5.9	4,313	5.9	5,046	6.3	4,101	5.8	4,828	5.5	5,001	5.3	5,610	5.0	5,886	5.0

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. 143. (Preliminary Report)

Table 5.27 Civil and criminal trials^a completed in U.S. District Courts, by nature of suit or offense, and type and length of trial, year ending June 30, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.20.

Nature of suit or offense	Total all trials	Nonjury trials								Jury trials							
		Total	Less than 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	30 days and over	Total	Less than 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	30 days and over
Total all trials	18,827	10,453	4,712	2,727	1,634	585	673	93	29	8,374	654	1,095	2,359	1,639	2,277	279	71
Total civil trials	11,605	7,792	3,184	2,106	1,324	488	577	86	27	3,813	348	516	1,088	741	987	104	29
Contract actions, total	2,132	1,464	487	419	293	119	118	25	3	668	70	77	198	111	182	21	9
Insurance	373	188	69	55	45	11	8	0	0	185	31	25	50	33	45	0	1
Marine	183	172	45	59	31	25	9	3	0	11	1	0	3	2	5	0	0
Miller Act	48	44	18	14	8	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
Negotiable Instruments	126	101	43	27	15	9	7	0	0	25	2	3	11	6	2	0	1
Other contract actions	1,402	959	312	264	194	70	94	22	3	443	36	49	133	70	129	20	6
Real property actions, total	483	338	189	75	45	14	11	2	2	145	14	19	38	30	41	3	0
Condemnation of land	162	64	42	15	5	1	1	0	0	98	6	16	27	18	30	1	0
Other real property actions	321	274	147	60	40	13	10	2	2	47	8	3	11	12	11	2	0
Tort actions, total	3,261	1,064	356	299	225	82	99	2	1	2,197	206	312	656	443	532	41	6
Personal injury:																	
Airplane	66	32	8	2	7	5	9	0	1	34	1	3	8	5	14	1	2
Assault, libel and slander	108	29	6	9	10	3	1	0	0	79	8	11	29	9	20	2	0
Employers' Liability Act	173	24	11	7	4	1	1	0	0	149	15	26	41	35	31	1	0
Marine	619	251	69	74	68	19	21	0	0	368	26	73	108	73	83	4	1
Motor vehicle	849	192	80	60	26	19	7	0	0	657	77	94	223	119	132	12	0
Other personal injury	1,038	252	82	62	57	18	33	0	0	786	72	86	308	177	223	17	3
Personal property damage	407	284	100	85	53	17	27	2	0	123	7	19	39	25	29	4	0
Actions under statutes, total	5,488	4,691	1,986	1,258	752	271	347	57	20	797	58	105	194	157	231	38	14
Antitrust laws	213	151	39	48	22	12	21	6	3	62	0	5	3	6	27	15	6
Bankruptcy:																	
Trustee suits	30	28	14	9	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Other bankruptcy suits	150	147	91	30	11	8	4	2	1	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
Civil rights	2,073	1,659	577	462	321	116	151	22	10	414	34	61	102	89	120	6	2
Prisoner petitions:																	
Motions to vacate sentence	54	53	33	12	4	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Habeas corpus	326	314	210	57	26	7	3	0	1	12	1	0	6	2	3	0	0
Civil rights	345	260	152	55	32	6	13	1	1	85	10	17	30	14	12	2	0
Mandamus, etc	29	29	17	9	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forfeiture and penalty suits	137	132	79	43	6	1	3	0	0	5	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
Labor laws:																	
Fair Labor Standards Act	128	114	33	31	32	7	10	0	1	14	3	1	5	0	5	0	0
Labor Management Relations Act	447	425	200	121	62	23	18	1	0	22	0	1	4	7	8	1	1
Other labor laws	171	155	61	45	32	12	5	0	0	16	3	2	4	6	1	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.27 Civil and criminal trials^a completed in U.S. District Courts, by nature of suit or offense, and type and length of trial, year ending June 30, 1977—(Continued)

Nature of suit or offense	Total all trials	Nonjury trials							Jury trials								
		Total	Less than 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over	Total	Less than 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over
Protected property rights:																	
Copyright	62	59	25	12	12	2	7	1	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Patent	113	102	22	13	21	14	24	8	0	11	1	1	0	1	4	4	0
Trademark	109	107	39	38	16	3	9	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Securities, commodities and exchanges	321	252	90	55	43	25	30	6	3	69	2	4	10	10	30	9	4
Selective Service Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reapportionment suits	10	10	7	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tax suits	208	160	68	54	23	10	5	0	0	48	1	7	18	14	8	0	0
Interstate commerce	54	46	14	20	7	2	2	1	0	8	0	1	2	0	4	0	1
Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other statutory actions	506	487	214	143	68	20	36	6	0	19	2	1	6	6	3	1	0
Other actions, total	241	235	166	55	9	2	2	0	1	6	0	3	1	0	1	1	0
Total criminal trials	7,222	2,661	1,528	621	310	97	96	7	2	4,561	306	579	1,271	898	1,290	175	42
Homicide	76	23	14	4	1	2	2	0	0	53	5	2	12	9	22	1	2
Robbery	596	165	93	37	21	5	9	0	0	431	20	45	113	97	144	11	1
Assault	183	47	24	14	6	2	1	0	0	136	10	23	53	27	23	0	0
Burglary	56	29	16	12	0	1	0	0	0	27	3	9	9	3	3	0	0
Larceny and theft	589	215	120	61	22	7	4	1	0	374	32	50	101	88	95	8	0
Embezzlement	193	43	22	11	3	1	5	1	0	150	8	13	38	29	48	10	4
Fraud:																	
Income tax	361	99	43	17	17	10	12	0	0	262	11	15	59	64	101	10	2
Other fraud	554	152	76	28	24	9	14	1	0	402	10	35	69	66	159	50	13
Auto theft	211	50	33	12	4	1	0	0	0	161	16	23	59	31	31	1	0
Forgery	463	168	108	37	14	5	4	0	0	295	23	49	100	59	59	5	0
Counterfeiting	105	35	19	9	5	2	0	0	0	70	4	11	27	15	13	0	0
Sex offenses	52	21	14	6	1	0	0	0	0	31	3	1	11	11	4	1	0
Narcotics: ^b																	
Old laws	12	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	2	1	4	0	0
Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act	1,813	745	443	162	92	29	18	1	0	1,068	74	135	301	212	304	34	8
Escape	118	46	33	6	5	1	1	0	0	72	8	13	28	14	8	1	0
Extortion, racketeering and threats	188	59	34	13	6	2	2	1	1	129	4	5	26	25	53	11	5
Firearms and weapons	668	272	155	79	31	2	5	0	0	396	42	82	147	57	67	1	0
Miscellaneous general offenses	328	120	62	34	8	7	8	1	0	208	14	15	38	37	83	17	4
Immigration laws	170	86	55	16	12	1	2	0	0	84	7	32	24	11	9	1	0
Liquor, internal revenue	15	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	0	4	3	0	0	0
Selective Service Act	14	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Other Federal statutes	457	263	144	60	38	10	9	1	1	194	10	21	48	39	60	13	3

^aIncludes evidentiary trials (jury and nonjury), hearings on temporary restraining orders and preliminary injunctions, hearings on bankruptcy review petitions, and motions in reorganization proceedings.

^bOld law—Harrison Narcotic Drug Act, Marihuana Tax Act and border registration of addicts and narcotic law violators was replaced May 1, 1971. It was replaced by the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1973 (P.L. 91-513), which became effective May 1, 1971.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), pp. A-38, A-39. (Preliminary Report)

Table 5.28 Criminal cases filed and terminated, and defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by offense and disposition, fiscal year 1976

NOTE: For definition of Rule 20, see NOTE, Table 5.20.

Offense	Cases		Defendants		Dispositions of defendants in terminated cases				
	Filed ^a	Terminated ^b	Filed ^a	Terminated ^b	Guilty	Not guilty ^c	Dis-missed ^d	Rule 20	Other ^e
Accessory after the fact	37	37	41	48	30	2	13	2	1
Aiders and abettors	146	160	310	374	255	9	97	5	8
Animal health:									
Protection of horses	1	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	0
Quarantine	23	22	48	48	23	4	17	4	0
Antigambling	162	186	649	907	540	30	223	5	109
Antiracketeering	258	245	491	532	255	65	132	6	74
Antiriot laws	8	21	8	21	1	1	8	10	1
Antitrust	31	27	158	123	95	21	5	0	2
Bail	549	517	556	523	318	3	143	43	16
Bank robbery	2,507	2,753	3,322	3,575	2,371	94	564	130	416
Bankruptcy	28	30	33	37	18	3	8	1	7
Banks and banking	1,463	1,512	1,589	1,644	1,280	43	226	64	31
Betrayal of office	87	89	90	92	76	2	9	1	4
Bribery	148	158	208	225	142	6	61	0	16
Carriers and transportation:									
Air carriers and aviation	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Motor commercial vehicles	85	89	92	95	77	1	15	2	0
Navigation and navigable waters	5	5	5	7	4	0	2	0	1
Railroads and pipeline carriers	14	27	16	30	23	1	1	0	5
Shipping (including crimes on/over the high seas)	1,207	1,320	1,644	1,844	1,240	71	354	70	109
Stowaways on vessels or/air	6	8	6	8	6	0	1	1	0
Transportation of specific items:									
Explosives	23	25	26	28	23	0	1	3	1
Prison made goods	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warehouse act	2	3	2	3	2	0	0	1	0
Citizenship and nationality	113	115	119	120	95	1	17	2	5
Civil rights	50	55	94	109	42	35	11	0	21
Communications	69	74	92	103	42	16	35	1	9
Conflict of interest	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Conservation and control of Federal lands and resources	197	173	233	208	139	11	35	7	16
Conservation of natural resources:									
Birds	1,015	925	1,164	1,050	932	43	67	1	7
Endangered species	7	6	12	8	6	0	1	1	0
Fishing violations	26	51	28	57	38	7	10	1	1
Game	8	19	16	28	15	1	7	1	4
Pollution	17	37	21	41	25	1	8	3	4
Conspiracy	808	840	2,094	2,430	1,297	135	721	73	204
Consumer protection:									
Agriculture:									
Agricultural Adjustment Act	4	5	5	7	4	0	1	2	0
Commodity Exchange Act	1	3	1	4	2	0	1	0	1
Cotton statistics and estimates	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Federal Insecticide, etc. Act	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Packers and Stockyards Act	4	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	1
Tobacco Inspection Act and tobacco control	4	3	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
Federal Trade Commission and commercial regulations:									
Federal hazardous labeling	4	5	6	8	3	0	5	0	0
Miscellaneous food:									
Filled Milk Act and mislabeled dairy product	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Meat Inspection Act	13	22	16	32	17	1	14	0	0
Other protection:									
Automobile Information Disclosure Act	2	3	3	4	4	0	0	0	0
Consumer Credit Protection Act	33	30	36	32	20	0	6	4	2
Mail and wire fraud	852	861	1,202	1,270	811	48	248	49	114
Securities frauds:									
Securities Exchange Act of 1934	12	13	16	13	9	1	2	0	1
Securities frauds	28	29	45	75	40	1	28	2	4

See footnote at end of table.

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Table 5.28 Criminal cases filed and terminated, and defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by offense and disposition, fiscal year 1976—(Continued)

Offense	Cases		Defendants		Dispositions of defendants in terminated cases				
	Filed ^a	Terminated ^b	Filed ^a	Terminated ^b	Guilty	Not guilty ^c	Dis-mitted ^d	Rule 20	Other ^e
Contempt	4	2	5	4	1	0	3	0	0
Controlled substances	7,268	7,458	13,018	13,083	7,876	362	3,496	215	1,134
Copyright	62	84	95	119	79	1	26	11	2
Counterfeiting—misuse/money stamps	1,006	1,105	1,269	1,382	1,003	31	212	72	64
Crimes affecting the mails	3,297	3,467	3,710	3,875	3,097	40	564	95	79
Crimes affecting the military/merchant Marine	16	14	16	14	10	1	1	0	2
Crimes by and against Indians	14	12	16	15	9	0	5	1	0
Customs: Customs laws	98	108	142	143	101	4	32	3	3
Elections and political activities	15	16	21	22	16	3	2	1	0
Embezzlement	132	128	140	124	102	5	18	8	1
Escape	859	933	925	999	765	16	123	70	25
Espionage and censorship	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Extortion	151	163	186	208	122	15	47	6	10
Extradition	1	4	1	5	0	0	4	1	8
Federal custody	61	69	69	78	54	6	9	3	6
Federal election campaigns	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	1
Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act	8	8	9	11	9	1	1	0	0
Foreign Agent Registration Act	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign policy impairment	2	3	2	6	3	2	1	0	0
Foreign relations	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	1
Forgery and misuse of official insignia and documents	27	33	29	33	19	0	8	4	2
Fraud against the Government	2,487	2,794	2,905	3,232	2,317	70	623	134	88
Injury to or interference with Government property	46	46	68	57	38	3	14	1	1
Immigration	1,755	1,822	1,939	2,007	1,616	21	315	7	48
Impersonation	61	69	67	75	39	4	21	8	3
Income tax	1,341	1,358	1,482	1,496	1,097	69	202	52	76
Integrity of Federal programs:									
Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act	10	10	14	15	7	1	7	0	0
Economic opportunity amendments of 1957	11	10	14	14	9	0	4	0	1
Federal Crop Insurance Act	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Food stamp program	212	207	272	275	221	5	47	0	2
Gratuities Act	5	2	6	2	2	0	0	0	0
Housing	11	18	14	22	1	2	19	0	0
Kickbacks public works employees	3	1	4	2	1	0	1	0	0
Motor vehicle emission standards	2	4	3	5	1	1	1	0	2
Small Business Act	22	25	24	31	19	3	7	1	1
Social Security Act	279	323	344	383	212	3	74	16	78
Interference with Government officers	319	340	366	399	209	34	117	3	36
Interstate land sales	1	2	10	6	3	0	3	0	0
Jurisdictional statutes	2,488	2,613	2,712	2,843	1,948	120	637	67	71
Juvenile delinquency	173	178	201	209	151	5	47	1	5
Kidnaping	112	122	149	157	85	4	35	7	26
Labor laws	53	45	88	54	38	3	7	0	6
Liquor statutes:									
Indian liquor laws	1	1	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
Internal Revenue Service liquor violations	210	260	308	383	300	10	39	3	31
Interstate shipments—bills of lading	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Magistrate trials	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misprison of felony	55	60	61	66	58	1	2	3	2
Motor vehicle theft	1,449	1,632	1,733	1,941	1,375	52	240	156	118
Obscene or harassing telephone calls	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Obscenity	22	42	52	88	20	5	44	2	17
Obstruction of justice	127	135	165	174	105	16	32	10	11
Occupational tax on gamblers	32	15	35	18	17	0	1	0	0
Other crimes of violence	305	311	362	370	227	24	84	7	28
Other stolen property	1,431	1,811	1,887	2,264	1,411	59	328	358	108

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.28 Criminal cases filed and terminated, and defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by offense and disposition, fiscal year 1976—(Continued)

Offense	Cases		Defendants		Dispositions of defendants in terminated cases				
	Filed ^a	Terminated ^b	Filed ^a	Terminated ^b	Guilty	Not guilty ^c	Dismissed ^d	Rule 20	Other ^e
Passports and visas	183	204	190	221	169	0	38	13	1
Perjury	225	205	241	215	96	29	61	3	26
Probation	8	7	9	7	5	0	0	1	1
Prostitution	30	49	41	60	22	2	19	5	12
Protection of working men:									
Employees compensation	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fair Labor Standards Act	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Mine and mining	4	3	13	12	2	0	10	0	0
Railway Labor Act	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Unemployment compensation Federal employees	4	3	4	3	3	0	0	0	0
Sabotage	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Selective Service	108	633	109	639	145	14	392	49	39
State cigarette tax	2	4	2	4	4	0	0	0	0
Theft of Government property	785	846	1,004	1,065	746	27	197	36	59
Treason, sedition and subversive activities	58	50	80	73	52	1	16	0	4
Veterans claims	110	113	121	125	66	5	51	1	2
Wagering excise tax	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons control	2,935	3,253	3,375	3,725	2,502	145	718	91	269
Wrongful acts	3	3	4	3	2	1	0	0	0
All other	449	493	664	667	431	19	121	17	79
Total	41,031	44,258	55,338	59,341	39,386	1,904	12,230	2,037	3,784
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND TERRITORIAL VIOLATIONS									
Arson	3	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Assault	134	145	156	172	55	20	24	0	73
Bribery—obstruction of justice	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	4
Burglary	171	156	205	182	94	8	18	0	62
Children offenses	25	23	37	35	18	3	13	0	1
Crimes on Federal reservation	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Criminal intent for crime offenses	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Cruelty to animals	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Disorderly conduct	2	3	2	7	7	0	0	0	0
Embezzlement	21	22	23	24	14	2	4	0	4
Escape and rescue	10	13	10	16	15	0	0	1	0
False personation/false pretense	5	6	5	6	1	0	0	0	5
Forgery	25	19	26	20	3	0	6	0	11
Fraud and false statements	8	6	10	8	6	0	1	0	1
Gambling	16	15	20	19	6	0	4	0	9
Health and safety	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Homicide	65	41	66	42	5	0	0	0	37
Implement of crimes	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5
Kidnaping	19	18	19	18	0	0	0	0	18
Larceny	150	144	183	177	82	9	22	0	64
Libel	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Manslaughter	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	14	10	14	10	1	0	0	0	9
Motor vehicle violations	21	24	24	26	12	1	8	0	5
Narcotic drugs	38	31	48	36	21	0	11	0	4
Obscenity	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Perjury	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Prevention of crimes	5	5	6	6	6	0	0	0	0
Prison breach	3	2	3	2	0	0	1	0	1
Prostitution—pandering	19	105	20	106	1	0	0	0	105
Robbery	100	100	110	112	27	3	10	0	72
Sex offenses	30	40	51	41	9	0	3	0	29
Traffic violations	24	21	25	21	13	0	5	3	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.28 Criminal cases filed and terminated, and defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by offense and disposition, fiscal year 1976—(Continued)

Offense ^a	Cases		Defendants		Dispositions of defendants in terminated cases				
	Filed ^a	Terminated ^b	Filed ^a	Terminated ^b	Guilty	Not guilty ^c	Dismissed ^d	Rule 20	Other ^e
Trespass—injuries to property	13	13	14	13	0	0	2	0	11
Vagrancy	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Weapons control	234	200	235	201	36	1	6	0	158
All other	212	228	266	281	162	3	83	11	22
Total	1,407	1,410	1,603	1,601	602	50	221	15	713
Grand total	42,438	45,668	56,941	60,942	39,988	1,954	12,451	2,052	4,497

^aExcludes 1,734 cases or 1,853 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

^bIncludes 1,559 cases or 2,052 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20 and 2,363 cases or 4,508 defendants dismissed because of superseding indictments or informations.

^cIncludes 12 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 20 defendants.

^dIncludes 335 appellate defendants dismissed in favor of the United States.

^eIncludes defendants involved in appellate decisions and proceedings suspended indefinitely by court.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, 1976 Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 20-22.

Table 5.29 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by type of disposition, and type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1945-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.20.

[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.]

Year ending June 30	Total defendants	Not convicted					Convicted and sentenced				Type of sentence							Average sentence to imprisonment (in months)			
		Total	Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act ^b	Dis-missed	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Convicted by		Imprisonment ^a								Probation	Fine only	Other
					Court	Jury			Court	Jury	Total	Split sentence ^c	1 year and 1 day and under	Over 1 year and 1 day to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 years and over					
1945 ..	43,755	7,641	X	6,462	331	848	36,114	30,817	3,082	2,215	17,095	X	10,522	3,634	2,017	922	14,359	4,660	(^d)	16.5	
1946 ..	38,872	6,693	X	5,599	259	835	32,179	27,385	3,250	1,544	15,393	X	9,316	2,610	1,809	658	12,691	4,095	(^d)	18.6	
1947 ..	38,180	5,592	X	4,512	279	801	32,588	29,138	2,336	1,114	15,146	X	9,033	3,679	1,746	688	13,318	4,124	(^d)	17.3	
1948 ..	35,431	4,911	X	3,990	225	696	30,520	27,833	1,672	1,015	13,505	X	8,033	3,329	1,517	626	14,014	3,001	(^d)	17.6	
1949 ..	37,318	4,245	X	3,332	297	616	33,073	30,447	1,628	998	14,730	X	9,389	3,378	1,392	571	15,161	3,182	(^d)	15.8	
1950 ..	38,835	4,210	X	3,268	276	666	34,625	31,739	1,731	1,155	14,998	X	8,910	3,799	1,588	701	16,603	3,024	(^d)	17.5	
1951 ..	42,286	4,096	X	3,204	309	583	38,190	35,271	1,795	1,124	15,568	X	9,215	3,758	1,805	790	19,855	2,767	(^d)	18.1	
1952 ..	39,947	3,904	X	2,947	296	661	36,043	32,734	2,002	1,307	15,963	X	9,094	3,817	2,072	980	17,687	2,393	(^d)	19.1	
1953 ..	39,234	4,349	X	3,220	409	720	34,885	31,336	2,207	1,342	16,355	X	8,969	4,213	2,164	1,009	15,811	2,719	(^d)	19.4	
1954 ..	44,447	4,903	X	3,617	501	785	39,544	35,560	2,306	1,678	19,221	X	10,977	4,546	2,487	1,211	17,517	2,806	(^d)	18.9	
1955 ..	40,235	5,184	X	3,832	450	902	35,051	31,148	2,077	1,826	17,542	X	8,942	4,584	2,724	1,292	14,564	2,945	(^d)	21.9	
1956 ..	33,216	4,320	X	3,125	425	770	28,896	25,029	2,227	1,640	13,576	X	5,681	4,217	2,478	1,200	12,365	2,955	(^d)	24.9	
1957 ..	31,284	3,544	X	2,426	348	770	27,740	23,867	2,343	1,530	13,798	X	5,473	4,018	2,635	1,672	11,434	2,508	(^d)	28.0	
1958 ..	32,055	3,717	X	2,606	378	733	28,338	24,256	2,475	1,607	14,101	X	5,382	4,029	2,861	1,829	11,617	2,620	(^d)	28.2	
1959 ..	32,125	3,736	X	2,667	321	748	28,389	24,793	2,089	1,507	14,350	(^e)	5,024	3,680	3,237	1,849	11,379	2,660	(^d)	29.2	
1960 ..	31,984	3,828	X	2,629	340	859	28,156	24,245	2,179	1,732	14,170	(^e)	5,024	3,877	3,288	1,981	11,081	2,905	(^d)	29.6	
1961 ..	32,671	4,046	X	2,887	291	868	28,625	24,830	2,124	1,671	14,462	(^e)	4,057	4,753	3,481	2,171	10,714	2,772	677	31.0	
1962 ..	33,110	4,599	X	3,374	390	835	28,511	24,639	1,997	1,375	14,042	(^e)	4,088	4,441	3,418	2,095	11,071	2,618	780	32.0	
1963 ..	34,845	5,042	X	3,735	544	753	29,803	25,924	2,005	1,874	13,639	1,168	2,949	4,218	3,228	2,076	12,047	2,847	1,270	32.3	
1964 ..	33,381	4,211	X	2,936	559	716	29,170	26,273	942	1,955	13,273	1,115	2,992	4,085	3,094	1,987	11,634	2,689	1,574	31.9	
1965 ..	33,718	4,961	X	3,789	463	709	28,757	25,923	961	1,873	13,668	1,267	3,748	3,139	3,262	2,252	10,779	2,477	1,833	33.5	
1966 ..	31,975	4,661	X	3,570	397	694	27,314	24,127	1,066	2,121	13,282	1,383	3,549	2,926	3,332	2,092	10,256	2,356	1,420	32.9	
1967 ..	31,535	5,191	X	4,196	409	586	26,344	23,121	1,040	2,173	13,085	1,220	3,236	2,837	3,411	2,381	9,435	2,293	1,531	36.5	
1968 ..	31,843	6,169	14	4,967	484	704	25,674	22,055	1,184	2,435	12,610	1,241	2,473	2,413	3,568	2,915	9,820	1,816	1,428	42.2	
1969 ..	32,796	5,993	15	4,852	483	643	26,803	23,138	1,152	2,513	12,847	1,312	2,771	2,252	3,500	3,012	9,991	1,682	2,283	42.0	
1970 ..	36,356	8,178	19	6,589	703	867	28,178	24,111	1,290	2,777	12,415	1,344	2,753	2,253	3,290	2,775	11,387	1,935	2,441	41.1	
1971 ..	44,615	12,512	30	10,625	687	1,170	32,103	27,544	1,416	3,143	14,378	2,151	2,820	2,599	3,326	3,482	13,243	1,789	2,691	42.1	
1972 ..	49,516	12,296	18	10,201	690	1,387	37,220	31,714	1,847	3,659	16,832	2,473	4,450	2,645	3,695	3,569	15,395	2,232	2,761	38.1	
1973 ..	46,724	11,741	45	9,712	661	1,323	34,983	29,009	1,873	4,101	17,540	2,883	3,384	2,912	4,141	4,220	15,026	1,866	551	42.4	
1974 ..	48,014	11,784	21	9,998	508	1,257	36,230	30,660	1,785	3,785	17,180	2,900	3,333	2,880	4,107	3,960	16,623	2,078	349	42.2	
1975 ..	49,212	11,779	5	10,269	397	1,108	37,433	31,816	1,580	4,037	17,301	2,315	3,337	2,825	4,437	4,387	17,913	1,876	343	45.5	
1976 ..	51,612	11,500	6	9,746	508	1,240	40,112	34,041	1,587	4,484	18,477	2,258	3,530	3,096	4,731	4,862	18,208	3,199	228	47.2	
1977 ..	53,188	11,720	3	9,937	398	1,382	41,468	35,335	1,629	4,504	19,613	3,223	4,029	3,289	4,278	4,794	16,134	5,409	312	45.1	

^aIncludes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).

^bBeginning in 1968, 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.

^dIncluded with sentences of probation.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in the United States District Courts July 1972-June 1974* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. H-1.

Table 5.30 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by offense and type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.20.

Offense	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced			
		Total	Dis-missed ^a	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Convicted by	
				Court	Jury			Court	Jury
Total	53,188	11,720	9,940	398	1,382	41,468	35,336	1,629	4,503
Civil rights, removed from State court ^b	20	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (excluding civil rights)	53,168	11,700	9,920	398	1,382	41,468	35,336	1,629	4,503
General offenses:									
Homicide, total	153	36	20	1	15	117	69	4	44
Murder—1st degree	83	24	13	1	10	59	23	2	34
Murder—2nd degree	29	3	1	0	2	26	19	0	7
Manslaughter	41	9	6	0	3	32	27	2	3
Robbery, total	2,340	295	223	2	70	2,045	1,608	24	413
Bank	2,182	272	207	2	63	1,910	1,499	20	391
Postal	91	9	4	0	5	82	65	1	16
Other	67	14	12	0	2	53	44	3	6
Assault	768	220	160	5	55	548	405	34	109
Burglary—breaking and entering, total	517	117	107	3	7	400	362	12	26
Bank	80	11	8	0	3	79	70	0	9
Postal	91	11	10	0	1	80	69	3	8
interstate shipments	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Other	333	95	89	3	3	238	220	9	9
Larceny and theft, total	5,667	926	736	53	137	4,741	4,231	203	307
Bank	172	27	21	1	5	145	133	3	9
Postal	2,018	222	189	4	30	1,795	1,702	21	72
Interstate shipments	969	176	116	4	56	793	657	23	113
Other U.S. property	1,084	123	104	5	14	961	852	71	38
Transportation, etc. of stolen property	439	87	60	7	20	352	291	8	53
Other	985	290	246	32	12	695	596	77	22
Embezzlement, total	2,151	230	166	10	54	1,921	1,794	42	85
Bank	1,146	121	85	4	32	1,025	964	16	45
Postal	361	28	25	0	3	333	312	3	18
Other	644	81	56	6	19	563	518	23	22
Fraud, total	5,782	973	763	28	182	4,809	4,112	107	590
Income tax	1,693	204	147	7	50	1,489	1,273	30	186
Lending institutions	548	110	85	1	24	438	372	8	58
Postal	1,293	271	217	3	51	1,022	820	17	185
Veterans and allotments	58	15	15	0	0	43	42	0	1
Securities and exchange	104	33	28	0	5	71	56	3	12
Social security	133	32	31	1	0	101	95	3	3
Nationality laws	162	16	13	0	3	146	142	2	2
False claims and statements	652	134	104	5	25	518	424	12	82
Other	1,139	158	123	11	24	981	888	32	61
Auto theft	1,599	228	194	1	33	1,371	1,183	21	167
Forgery and counterfeiting, total	4,704	589	510	4	75	4,115	3,749	35	331
Transportation of forged securities	886	139	122	0	17	747	653	3	91
Postal forgery	135	19	19	0	0	116	96	1	19
Other forgery	2,878	303	262	3	38	2,575	2,406	24	145
Counterfeiting	805	128	107	1	20	677	594	7	76
Sex offenses, total	200	62	38	4	20	138	86	9	43
Rape	115	34	23	0	11	81	63	2	16
White slave traffic	57	17	9	0	8	40	13	4	23
Other	28	11	6	4	1	17	10	3	4

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.30 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by offense and type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1977
 —(Continued)

Offense	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced			
		Total	Dis-missed ^a	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Convicted by	
				Court	Jury			Court	Jury
Narcotics, total	9,741	2,106	1,754	53	299	7,635	5,970	387	1,278
Marihuana Tax Act	23	21	20	0	1	2	2	0	0
Border registrations	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	123	64	60	0	4	59	43	6	10
Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act, total	9,593	2,019	1,672	53	294	7,574	5,925	381	1,268
Marihuana	2,744	607	524	18	65	2,137	1,703	151	283
Narcotics	5,553	1,127	906	27	194	4,426	3,424	186	816
Controlled substances	1,296	285	242	8	35	1,011	798	44	169
Miscellaneous general offenses, total	11,092	2,378	1,938	135	305	8,714	7,408	484	822
Bribery	297	52	32	2	18	245	212	3	30
Drunk driving and traffic	4,723	862	742	97	21	3,863	3,496	292	75
Escape, total	1,161	214	188	2	24	947	855	14	78
Escape from custody	654	96	87	2	7	558	519	4	35
Bail jumping	369	82	78	0	4	287	265	8	14
Other	138	36	23	0	13	102	71	2	29
Extortion, racketeering and threats	669	292	221	3	68	377	360	9	108
Gambling and lottery	622	221	172	8	41	401	252	42	107
Kidnapping	151	29	27	0	2	122	68	1	53
Perjury	209	72	47	3	22	137	76	4	57
Weapons and firearms	3,118	583	463	11	109	2,535	2,130	96	309
Other	142	55	46	9	0	87	59	23	5
Special offenses:									
Immigration laws	1,610	214	185	13	16	1,396	1,295	50	51
Liquor, internal revenue	188	23	18	0	5	165	148	6	11
Federal statutes, total	6,656	3,303	3,108	86	109	3,353	2,916	211	226
Agricultural acts	369	100	81	8	11	269	247	8	14
Antitrust violations	188	27	5	0	22	161	158	2	1
Civil rights	83	33	18	1	14	50	27	1	22
Contempt	461	355	346	6	3	106	80	20	6
Fair Labor Standards Act	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Food and Drug Act	163	36	29	0	7	127	116	2	9
Customs laws	215	54	43	2	9	161	133	9	19
Migratory bird laws	786	119	73	43	3	667	570	90	7
Motor Carrier Act	116	12	12	0	0	104	101	3	0
Selective Service Act	2,175	2,146	2,142	2	2	29	22	5	2
Other national defense laws	129	50	40	6	4	79	50	17	12
Mail, transport obscene material	85	32	25	0	7	53	23	1	29
Postal laws	877	54	53	0	1	823	788	19	16
Other	1,008	285	241	18	26	723	600	34	89

^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.

^bRemoved under provisions of the Civil Rights Act, 28 U.S.C. 1443.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), pp. A-54, A-55. (Preliminary Report)

Table 5.31 Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts, by offense, and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.20.

Offense	Total defendants sentenced	Type of sentence									Average sentence of imprisonment (months)
		Imprisonment ^a						Pro-bation	Fine only	Other	
		Total	Split sentence ^b	1 year and 1 day and under	Over 1 year and 1 day to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 years and over				
Total	41,468	19,613	3,223	4,029	3,289	4,278	4,794	16,134	5,409	312	45.1
General offenses:											
Homicide, total	117	99	6	4	8	24	57	18	0	0	191.4
Murder—1st degree	59	57	3	0	2	10	42	2	0	0	279.1
Murder—2nd degree	26	22	0	2	2	4	14	4	0	0	(^c)
Manslaughter	32	20	3	2	4	10	1	12	0	0	(^c)
Robbery, total	2,045	1,872	43	27	44	274	1,484	172	0	1	132.6
Bank	1,910	1,766	42	19	39	248	1,418	143	0	1	134.1
Postal	82	73	0	5	4	12	52	9	0	0	124.3
Other	53	33	1	3	1	14	14	20	0	0	69.8
Assault	548	288	49	80	39	57	63	227	29	4	36.1
Burglary—breaking and entering, total	400	236	43	29	43	68	53	162	2	0	43.7
Bank	79	67	12	0	6	15	34	11	1	0	79.3
Postal	80	59	7	3	8	31	10	21	0	0	38.7
Interstate shipments	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	(^c)
Other	238	108	24	26	27	22	9	129	1	0	25.0
Larceny and theft, total	4,741	1,911	435	295	383	536	262	2,313	506	11	31.1
Bank	145	83	9	9	8	33	24	60	2	0	49.0
Postal	1,795	929	176	136	223	306	88	860	3	3	28.4
Interstate shipments	793	341	103	48	66	65	59	415	35	2	34.0
Other U.S. property	961	204	58	45	30	45	26	444	310	3	26.2
Transportation, etc. of stolen property	352	233	56	23	41	54	59	118	0	1	40.4
Other	695	121	33	34	15	33	6	416	156	2	21.7
Embezzlement, total	1,921	506	246	97	59	63	41	1,369	42	4	17.3
Bank	1,025	290	134	55	37	36	28	722	11	2	18.7
Postal	333	63	36	12	5	6	4	259	10	1	13.4
Other	563	153	76	30	17	21	9	388	21	1	16.3
Fraud, total	4,809	1,775	674	461	267	211	162	2,751	274	9	19.9
Income tax	1,489	539	291	155	40	36	17	856	93	1	10.1
Lending institutions	438	172	62	27	54	18	11	244	22	0	19.0
Postal	1,022	477	133	72	84	89	99	511	34	0	36.0
Veterans and allotments	43	2	1	0	0	1	0	40	1	0	(^c)
Securities and exchange	71	34	10	6	6	4	8	30	7	0	27.3
Social security	101	10	5	5	0	0	0	82	8	1	(^c)
Nationality laws	146	70	36	24	8	2	0	72	1	3	6.1
False claims and statements	518	176	57	42	36	25	16	312	30	0	22.3
Other	981	295	79	130	39	36	11	604	78	4	13.6
Auto theft	1,371	1,004	111	85	217	409	182	357	9	1	36.2
Forgery and counterfeiting, total	4,115	2,176	441	259	460	633	383	1,905	26	8	32.7
Transportation of forged securities	747	493	79	43	104	122	145	250	3	1	41.7
Postal forgery	116	66	9	6	17	23	11	50	0	0	32.2
Other forgery	2,575	1,227	224	154	280	393	176	1,327	15	6	31.1
Counterfeiting	677	390	129	56	59	95	51	278	8	1	26.4
Sex offenses, total	138	86	10	7	11	23	35	44	6	2	75.7
Rape	81	47	4	6	6	9	22	33	0	1	97.7
White slave traffic	40	31	5	0	4	13	9	5	4	0	43.5
Other	17	8	1	1	1	1	4	6	2	1	(^c)

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.31 Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts, by offense, and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1977
 —(Continued)

Offense	Total defendants sentenced	Type of sentence									Average sentence of imprisonment (months)
		Imprisonment ^a						Pro-bation	Fine only	Other	
		Total	Split sentence ^b	1 year and 1 day and under	Over 1 year and 1 day to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 years and over				
Narcotics, total	7,635	5,223	90	1,415	886	1,366	1,466	2,324	82	6	47.3
Marihuana Tax Act	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	(^c)
Border registrations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(^c)
Other	59	39	2	3	4	11	19	15	5	0	57.8
Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act, total	7,574	5,183	87	1,412	882	1,355	1,447	2,308	77	6	47.2
Marihuana	2,137	1,285	20	466	289	313	197	798	53	1	32.4
Narcotics	4,426	3,300	56	763	463	894	1,124	1,108	14	4	54.4
Controlled substances	1,011	598	11	183	130	148	126	402	10	1	39.5
Miscellaneous general offenses, total	8,714	2,986	627	745	595	508	511	2,374	3,154	200	36.1
Bribery	245	70	33	17	9	5	6	115	60	0	15.0
Traffic	3,863	107	76	29	1	0	1	588	2,978	190	2.7
Escape, total	947	842	59	452	153	102	76	100	2	3	20.3
Escape from custody	558	513	37	303	88	53	32	42	1	2	16.5
Bail jumping	287	253	18	115	54	40	26	32	1	1	24.5
Other	102	76	4	34	11	9	18	26	0	0	31.7
Extortion, racketeering and threats	377	245	49	32	44	54	66	125	7	0	42.3
Gambling and lottery	401	175	85	31	23	18	18	208	18	0	19.3
Kidnapping	122	116	0	0	0	12	104	6	0	0	226.4
Perjury	137	80	24	23	13	13	7	52	5	0	20.2
Weapons and firearms	2,535	1,336	298	156	348	302	232	1,152	43	4	35.6
Other	87	15	3	5	4	2	1	28	41	3	(^c)
Special offenses:											
Immigration laws	1,396	857	256	302	210	52	37	506	9	24	14.0
Liquor, internal revenue	165	65	36	13	6	6	4	96	4	0	13.5
Federal statutes, total	3,353	529	156	210	61	48	54	1,516	1,266	42	20.8
Agricultural acts	269	30	8	11	7	3	1	92	146	1	14.4
Antitrust violations	161	5	0	5	0	0	0	27	129	0	(^c)
Civil rights	51	29	19	2	1	0	7	19	3	0	39.1
Contempt	106	27	5	20	1	0	1	50	27	2	10.9
Fair Labor Standards Act	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	(^c)
Food and Drug Act	127	14	5	5	3	0	1	41	72	0	(^c)
Customs laws	161	38	14	10	9	4	1	102	21	0	15.6
Migratory bird laws	667	14	8	6	0	0	0	155	476	22	(^c)
Motor Carrier Act	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	92	0	(^c)
Selective Service Act	29	4	1	1	1	1	0	22	3	0	(^c)
Other national defense laws	79	21	5	13	1	2	0	39	19	0	(^c)
Mail, transport obscene material	53	18	8	4	3	2	1	15	20	0	(^c)
Postal laws	823	137	31	90	6	6	4	627	47	12	10.5
Other	722	192	52	43	29	30	38	314	211	5	32.8

^aIncludes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).

^bA 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 other counts.

^cNot computed where number imprisoned was less than 25.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), pp. A-56, A-57. (Preliminary Report)

Table 5.32 Civil and prisoner petition cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by type of case, years ending June 30, 1960-77

NOTE: "United States civil" cases involve suits against the Federal Government brought in U.S. District Courts. Prisoner petitions falling into this category would include actions brought by Federal prisoners in the form of motions to vacate sentences, U.S. Parole Board reviews, habeas corpus, mandamus, civil rights actions, and matters involving prisoners' grievances vis-a-vis administrative or judicial decisions. "Private civil" 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).

Year ending June 30	All civil filings		United States civil		Private civil	
	Total	Prisoner petitions only	Total	Prisoner petitions only	Total	Prisoner petitions only
1960	59,284	2,177	20,840	1,305	38,444	872
1961	58,293	2,609	19,843	1,589	38,450	1,020
1962	61,836	2,948	20,298	1,496	41,538	1,452
1963	63,630	4,254	21,385	1,630	42,245	2,624
1964	66,930	6,240	22,268	2,098	44,662	4,142
1965	67,678	7,888	21,651	2,559	46,027	5,329
1966	70,906	8,540	23,181	2,292	47,725	6,248
1967	70,961	10,443	21,593	2,639	49,368	7,804
1968	71,449	11,152	19,666	2,851	51,783	8,301
1969	77,193	12,924	22,295	3,612	54,898	9,312
1970	87,321	15,997	24,965	4,185	62,356	11,812
1971	93,396	16,266	25,086	4,121	68,310	12,145
1972	96,173	16,267	26,729	4,179	69,444	12,088
1973	98,560	17,218	27,484	4,535	71,076	12,683
1974	103,530	18,410	27,585	4,987	75,945	13,423
1975	117,320	19,307	31,779	5,047	85,541	14,260
1976	130,597	19,809	39,864	4,780	90,733	15,029
1977	130,567	19,537	40,210	4,691	90,357	14,846
Percent change:						
1977 over 1960	+120.2	+797.4	+92.9	+259.5	+135.0	+1,602.5
1977 over 1976	0.0	-1.4	+0.9	-1.9	-0.4	-1.2

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. 98. (Preliminary Report)

Table 5.33 Petitions filed in U.S. District Courts by State and Federal prisoners, by type of petition, years ending June 30, 1970-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.32.

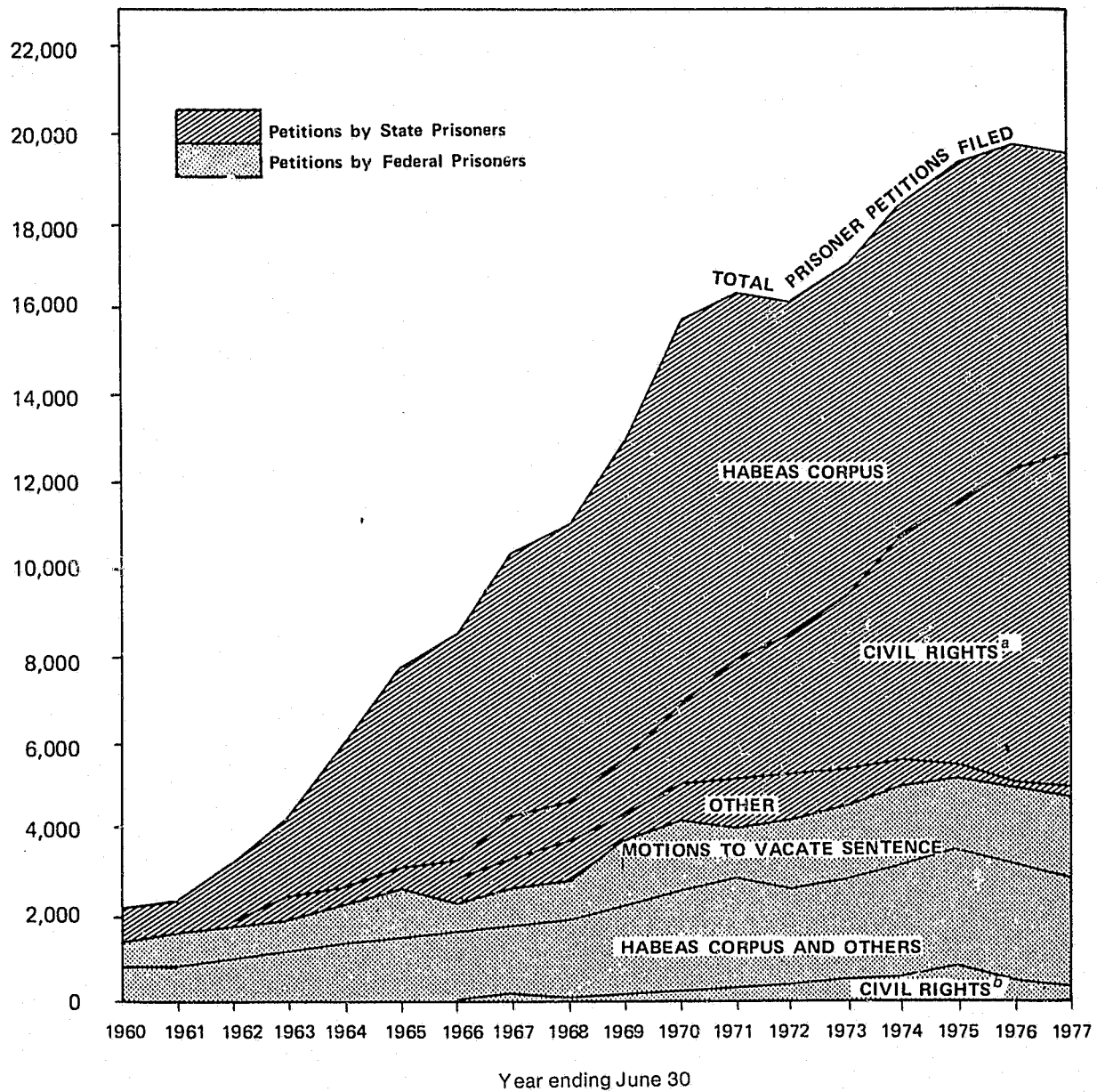
Type of petition	Year ending June 30									Percent change	
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1977 over 1970	1977 over 1976	
Total all petitions	15,997	16,266	16,267	17,218	18,410	19,307	19,809	19,537	+22.1	-1.4	
Petitions by Federal prisoners	4,185	4,121	4,179	4,535	4,987	5,047	4,780	4,691	+12.1	-1.9	
Parole Commission reviews	232	202	268	466	371	662	538	237	+2.2	-55.9	
Motions to vacate sentence	1,729	1,335	1,591	1,722	1,822	1,630	1,693	1,921	+11.1	+13.5	
Habeas corpus	1,600	1,671	1,368	1,294	1,718	1,682	1,421	1,508	-5.8	+6.1	
Other prisoner petitions	624	913	952	1,053	1,076	1,013	1,128	1,025	+64.3	-9.1	
Mandamus, etc.	488	699	700	639	631	535	626	542	+11.1	-13.4	
Civil rights	136	214	252	414	445	478	502	483	+255.1	-3.8	
Petitions by State prisoners	11,812	12,145	12,088	12,683	13,423	14,260	15,029	14,846	+25.7	-1.2	
Habeas corpus	9,063	8,372	7,949	7,784	7,626	7,843	7,833	6,866	-24.2	-12.3	
Other prisoner petitions	2,749	3,773	4,139	4,899	5,797	6,417	7,196	7,980	+190.3	+10.9	
Mandamus, etc.	719	858	791	725	561	289	238	226	-68.3	-4.2	
Civil rights	2,030	2,915	3,348	4,174	5,236	6,128	6,958	7,752	+281.9	+11.4	

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. 97. (Preliminary Report)

Figure 5.2 Petitions filed in U.S. District Courts by State and Federal prisoners, by type of petition, years ending June 30, 1960-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.32.

NUMBER OF PETITIONS



^a"Civil Rights" prior to 1966 are included in "Other."
^b"Civil rights" prior to 1966 are included in "Habeas corpus and other."

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. 14.

Table 5.34 Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals, by nature of suit or offense, years ending June 30, 1971-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.32.

Nature of suit or offense	Year ending June 30							Percent change	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1977 over 1971	1977 over 1976
Total cases	10,798	12,379	13,329	13,491	13,679	15,054	15,718	+45.6	+4.4
Total civil cases	7,601	8,399	8,876	9,424	9,492	10,404	10,980	+44.5	+5.5
U.S. cases	2,367	2,604	2,704	3,267	2,981	3,327	3,622	+53.0	+8.9
U.S. plaintiff	363	399	388	510	513	407	449	+23.7	+10.3
Contract actions	28	45	34	45	57	41	24	-14.3	-41.5
Real property actions	81	70	66	95	73	67	73	-9.9	+9.0
Civil rights	34	38	22	62	42	44	55	+61.8	+25.0
Labor laws	67	83	75	82	65	59	52	-22.4	-11.9
All other	153	163	191	226	276	196	245	+60.1	+25.0
U.S. defendant	2,004	2,205	2,316	2,757	2,468	2,920	3,173	+58.3	+8.7
Contract actions	155	138	129	156	115	134	107	-31.0	+20.1
Real property actions	19	45	51	40	40	33	32	(^c)	-3.3
Tort actions	119	162	165	163	146	162	181	+52.1	+11.7
Motions to vacate sentence	474	504	579	684	509	526	502	+5.9	-4.6
Habeas corpus	261	234	261	261	207	206	242	-7.3	+17.5
Prisoner civil rights	36	39	53	53	61	64	71	+97.2	+10.9
Other prisoner petitions	99	113	108	225	103	99	60	-39.4	-39.4
Selective Service Act	145	88	14	6	2	0	3	-97.9	(^c)
Social security laws	130	210	193	246	247	293	478	+267.7	+63.1
Tax suits	220	260	213	233	220	212	193	-12.3	-9.0
All other	346	412	550	690	818	1,191	1,304	+276.9	+9.5
Private cases	5,234	5,795	6,172	6,157	6,511	7,077	7,358	+40.6	+4.0
Federal question	2,697	4,053	4,483	4,521	4,676	5,267	5,589	+51.2	+6.1
Contract actions	91	132	113	163	126	143	137	+50.5	-4.2
Tort actions	191	262	381	319	310	341	349	+82.7	+2.3
Civil rights	804	991	953	1,118	1,126	1,297	1,334	+65.9	+2.9
Antitrust	227	131	190	256	233	251	261	+15.0	+4.0
Habeas corpus	1,261	1,319	1,301	1,084	871	866	837	-33.6	-33.5
Prisoner civil rights	311	349	478	472	633	619	774	+148.9	+25.0
Other prisoner petitions	71	56	49	46	48	54	39	-45.1	-27.8
Labor laws	236	226	260	235	284	279	287	+21.6	+2.9
Patent	134	117	144	114	149	150	95	-29.1	-36.7
All other	371	470	614	714	896	1,267	1,476	+297.8	+16.5
Diversity of citizenship	1,286	1,499	1,468	1,527	1,745	1,714	1,713	+33.2	-0.1
Contract actions	665	789	779	864	1,004	942	996	+49.8	+5.7
Tort actions	562	610	620	605	619	709	622	+10.7	-12.3
All other	59	100	69	58	122	63	95	+61.0	+50.8
General local jurisdiction	251	243	221	109	90	96	56	-77.7	-41.7
Contract actions	77	25	119	73	47	46	33	-57.1	-28.3
Tort actions	54	65	74	22	22	25	14	-74.1	-44.0
Prisoner petitions	22	7	5	11	6	11	9	(^c)	(^c)
All other	98	146	23	13	15	14	0	(^c)	(^c)
Total criminal cases	3,197	3,980	4,453	4,067	4,187	4,650	4,738	+48.2	+1.9
Homicide	66	76	97	46	63	48	39	-40.9	-18.8
Robbery and burglary	500	515	518	435	420	484	396	-20.8	-18.2
Larceny and theft	248	261	268	223	276	303	251	+1.2	-17.2
Embezzlement and fraud	285	288	369	392	424	482	650	+128.1	+34.9
Auto theft	180	178	178	164	143	139	116	-35.6	-16.5
Narcotics	565	820	1,271	1,328	1,332	1,388	1,381	+144.4	-0.5
Extortion, racketeering and threats	78	162	165	145	111	184	176	+125.6	-4.3
Firearms	173	246	215	258	265	301	276	+59.5	-8.3
Selective Service Act	261	324	214	95	56	14	5	-98.1	-64.3
All other	841	1,110	1,158	981	1,097	1,307	1,448	+72.2	+10.8

^cPercent not calculated where base is 25 or less.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. 68. (Preliminary Report)

Table 5.35 Appeals filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. Courts of Appeals, by circuit, years ending June 30, 1961 and 1969-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.23. For U.S. District Courts in each circuit, see Table 5.24.

Circuit	Year ending June 30										Percent change	
	1961	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1977 over 1961	1977 over 1976
Filed:												
All circuits	4,204	10,248	11,662	12,788	14,535	15,629	16,436	16,658	18,408	19,118	+354.8	+3.9
District of Columbia	527	1,094	1,127	1,055	1,168	1,360	1,243	1,113	1,260	1,175	+123.0	-6.7
First	146	221	277	383	421	401	387	477	564	563	+285.6	-0.2
Second	674	1,263	1,343	1,423	1,317	1,709	1,802	1,739	1,898	2,063	+206.1	+8.7
Third	334	671	1,053	1,100	1,179	1,197	1,216	1,392	1,621	1,729	+417.7	+6.7
Fourth	250	1,098	1,166	1,211	1,399	1,573	1,462	1,319	1,464	1,656	+562.4	+13.1
Fifth	630	1,763	2,014	2,316	2,864	2,964	3,294	3,292	3,629	3,563	+465.6	-1.8
Sixth	340	868	911	1,015	1,248	1,261	1,335	1,436	1,628	1,827	+437.4	+12.2
Seventh	328	712	854	902	999	1,117	1,086	1,170	1,247	1,386	+322.6	+11.1
Eighth	246	440	589	713	798	821	995	1,009	1,080	1,123	+356.5	+4.0
Ninth	443	1,494	1,585	1,936	2,258	2,316	2,697	2,731	2,907	2,905	+555.8	-0.1
Tenth	286	624	743	734	884	910	919	980	1,110	1,128	+294.4	+1.6
Terminated:												
All circuits	4,049	9,014	10,699	12,368	13,828	15,112	15,422	16,000	16,426	17,784	+339.2	+8.3
District of Columbia	518	896	1,025	1,013	1,001	1,288	1,310	1,133	1,114	1,381	+166.6	+24.0
First	172	207	277	350	385	370	420	416	482	547	+218.0	+13.5
Second	663	932	1,177	1,571	1,593	1,462	1,819	1,808	1,947	2,093	+215.7	+7.5
Third	309	596	702	1,105	1,201	1,281	1,216	1,296	1,439	1,571	+408.4	+9.2
Fourth	242	1,042	1,127	1,050	1,391	1,676	1,201	1,252	1,336	1,473	+508.7	+10.3
Fifth	509	1,606	1,891	2,289	2,662	2,871	2,713	3,197	3,149	3,188	+526.3	+1.2
Sixth	324	947	1,004	1,001	1,098	1,239	1,207	1,326	1,396	1,423	+339.6	+2.1
Seventh	320	591	806	792	882	1,088	1,110	1,281	1,138	1,294	+304.4	+13.7
Eighth	243	406	554	703	797	821	918	1,002	987	1,059	+335.5	+7.3
Ninth	470	1,110	1,524	1,725	1,968	2,140	2,551	2,450	2,575	2,659	+465.7	+3.3
Tenth	279	631	612	769	850	876	957	839	863	1,094	+292.1	+26.8
Pending on June 30:												
All circuits	2,375	7,849	8,812	9,232	9,939	10,456	11,470	12,128	14,110	15,444	+550.3	+9.5
District of Columbia	262	900	1,011	1,053	1,220	1,292	1,225	1,205	1,351	1,145	+337.0	-15.2
First	51	97	97	130	166	197	164	225	307	323	+533.3	+5.2
Second	386	939	1,105	957	681	928	911	842	793	763	+97.7	-3.8
Third	169	515	866	861	839	755	755	851	1,033	1,191	+604.7	+15.3
Fourth	100	617	656	817	825	722	983	1,050	1,178	1,361	+1,261.0	15.5
Fifth	400	1,284	1,407	1,434	1,636	1,729	2,310	2,405	2,885	3,260	+715.0	+13.0
Sixth	215	582	489	503	653	675	803	913	1,145	1,547	+619.5	+35.1
Seventh	148	617	665	775	892	921	897	786	895	987	+566.9	+10.3
Eighth	130	369	404	414	415	415	492	499	592	656	+404.6	+10.8
Ninth	372	1,471	1,532	1,743	2,033	2,209	2,355	2,636	2,968	3,214	+764.0	+8.3
Tenth	142	449	580	545	579	613	575	716	963	997	+602.1	+3.5

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. 65b. (Preliminary Report)

Table 5.36 *Petitions for review on writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States filed, disposed of, and pending, by circuit and nature of proceedings, year ending June 30, 1977*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.39 and 5.32. For U.S. District Courts in each circuit, see Table 5.24. The figures footnoted in this table have been revised from the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1976 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1976), p. I-4.

Circuit and nature of proceedings	Pending July 1, 1976	Filed	Disposed of			Pending June 30, 1977
			Granted	Denied	Dismissed	
Total	783 ^a	2,612	165	2,563	15	652
Criminal cases	361 ^a	1,157	33	1,225	5	255
U.S. civil cases	85 ^a	358	33	316	1	93
Private civil cases	277 ^a	907	68	880	7	229
Administrative appeals	60 ^a	190	31	142	2	75
District of Columbia Circuit	34	142	22	116	2	36
Criminal cases	4	26	1	25	0	4
U.S. civil cases	7	44	6	34	0	11
Private civil cases	9	13	0	22	0	0
Administrative appeals	14	59	15	35	2	21
First Circuit	24	89	4	99	0	10
Criminal cases	8	26	2	28	0	4
U.S. civil cases	4	14	2	15	0	1
Private civil cases	11	41	0	48	0	4
Administrative appeals	1	8	0	8	0	1
Second Circuit	80	266	18	231	3	94
Criminal cases	41	89	4	78	0	48
U.S. civil cases	8	40	2	36	0	10
Private civil cases	29	117	10	102	3	31
Administrative appeals	2	20	2	15	0	5
Third Circuit	52	228	12	224	3	41
Criminal cases	25	111	2	114	1	19
U.S. civil cases	4 ^a	36	1	33	1	5
Private civil cases	18	72	6	68	1	15
Administrative appeals	5 ^a	9	3	9	0	2
Fourth Circuit	10 ^a	196	14	182	3	100
Criminal cases	50	88	5	91	2	40
U.S. civil cases	6	11	1	15	0	1
Private civil cases	46	81	7	68	1	51
Administrative appeals	1	16	1	8	0	8
Fifth Circuit	115	474	25	460	1	103
Criminal cases	69	217	6	229	1	50
U.S. civil cases	8	58	6	48	0	12
Private civil cases	31	184	10	169	0	36
Administrative appeals	7	15	3	14	0	5
Sixth Circuit	47 ^a	235	13	213	0	56
Criminal cases	16 ^a	117	5	106	0	22
U.S. civil cases	6 ^a	14	1	14	0	5
Private civil cases	16 ^a	86	6	75	0	21
Administrative appeals	9 ^a	18	1	18	0	8
Seventh Circuit	57	212	17	204	0	48
Criminal cases	25	93	3	95	0	20
U.S. civil cases	8	33	7	23	0	11
Private civil cases	23	74	7	77	0	13
Administrative appeals	1	12	0	9	0	4
Eighth Circuit	49	219	18	196	2	52
Criminal cases	29	91	2	103	1	14
U.S. civil cases	3	45	4	29	0	15
Private civil cases	17	73	10	63	1	16
Administrative appeals	0	10	2	1	0	7
Ninth Circuit	188 ^a	427	19	512	0	84
Criminal cases	80 ^a	241	3	294	0	24
U.S. civil cases	25 ^a	46	3	52	0	16
Private civil cases	64 ^a	122	10	145	0	31
Administrative appeals	19 ^a	18	3	21	0	13

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.36 *Petitions for review on writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States filed, disposed of, and pending, by circuit and nature of proceedings, year ending June 30, 1977—(Continued)*

Circuit and nature of proceedings	Pending July 1, 1976	Filed	Disposed of			Pending June 30, 1977
			Granted	Denied	Dismissed	
Tenth Circuit	34	124	3	126	1	28
Criminal cases	14	58	0	62	0	10
U.S. civil cases	6	17	0	17	0	6
Private civil cases	13	44	2	43	1	11
Administrative appeals	1	5	1	4	0	1

^aRevised.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1977 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. A-4. (Preliminary Report)

Table 5.37 *Executive clemency applications for Federal offenses received, disposed of, and pending, fiscal years 1953-76*

NOTE: Article II, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution authorizes the President to grant reprieves and pardons for Federal offenses. Clemency may be a reprieve, remission of fine, commutation (shortening of sentence), or pardon after completion of sentence. The figures presented in this table do not include clemency actions on draft resisters, and military deserters and absentees during the Vietnam era (Source, p. 240).

Fiscal year	Received	Granted		Denied	Pending
		Pardons	Commu-tations		
1953	599	97	8	356	681
1954	461	55	7	348	732
1955	662	59	4	684	647
1956	585	192	9	568	463
1957	585	232	4	443	369
1958	406	98	6	302	369
1959	434	117	2	286	398
1960	437	149	5	244	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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, *1976 Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 240.

Table 5.38 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, 1945-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.29. Statistics reflect defendants charged with violations of Marihuana Tax Act, Title 21, U.S.C. 176(a); Title 26 U.S.C. 4741-62; Narcotics—Border Registration, Title 18 U.S.C. 1407 and other violations of narcotic laws under Title 18 U.S.C. 494, 1403, 1406; Title 21 U.S.C. 171-200, except 176(a); Title 26 U.S.C. 4701-36, 7237 (Penalty); and Title 42 U.S.C. 261. Beginning May 1, 1971 the statistics also reflect defendants charged with offenses related to marihuana, narcotic drugs, and controlled substances under the Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, Title 21 U.S.C. 801-966.

[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.]

Year ending June 30	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced				Type of sentence						Average sentence of impris- onment (in months)	
		Total	Dis- missed	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Convicted by		Imprisonment				Pro- bation	Fine and other		
				Court	Jury			Court	Jury	Total	1 year and 1 day and under ^a	Over 1 year and 1 day to 3 years ^b	3 to 5 years				5 years and over
1945	1,413	228	197	5	26	1,185	1,062	35	88	861	308	360	140	53	287	37	22.2
1946	1,687	349	305	13	31	1,338	1,218	37	83	949	430	377	108	34	369	20	18.7
1947	1,880	210	153	17	40	1,670	1,517	57	96	1,128	471	452	161	44	504	38	19.7
1948	1,790	308	237	14	57	1,482	1,324	48	110	1,048	488	408	122	30	411	23	18.6
1949	1,806	208	148	14	46	1,598	1,404	59	135	1,187	541	451	152	43	398	13	18.9
1950	2,400	254	181	28	52	2,136	1,907	61	168	1,654	595	736	218	105	471	11	21.9
1951	2,332	304	234	25	45	2,028	1,745	105	178	1,659	473	671	328	197	345	24	27.1
1952	2,121	252	184	29	39	1,869	1,523	109	237	1,551	221	652	402	276	312	6	35.2
1953	2,336	333	237	30	66	2,003	1,589	121	293	1,586	108	789	358	331	403	14	38.4
1954	2,220	310	239	28	42	1,910	1,491	107	312	1,483	72	681	360	370	411	16	41.3
1955	2,166	363	279	32	52	1,803	1,386	95	322	1,457	47	648	360	402	329	17	43.5
1956	1,835	314	221	36	57	1,521	1,168	93	260	1,258	511	511	341	376	250	13	45.8
1957	1,910	256	184	28	44	1,654	1,264	91	299	1,432	16	326	248	842	220	2	66.0
1958	1,942	301	217	25	59	1,641	1,138	129	374	1,351	25	167	141	1,018	282	8	69.4
1959	1,742	364	267	40	57	1,378	1,005	112	261	1,151	43	126	95	887	224	3	74.2
1960	1,846	340	263	38	39	1,506	1,155	93	258	1,232	33	145	148	906	271	3	72.8
1961	1,828	313	248	20	45	1,515	1,171	74	270	1,258	42	126	105	985	252	5	74.0
1962	1,643	240	175	29	36	1,403	1,022	113	268	1,173	38	129	106	900	217	13	70.5
1963	1,689	283	222	34	27	1,406	1,040	112	254	1,085	39	144	113	789	304	17	70.1
1964	1,679	271	205	32	34	1,408	1,039	112	257	1,076	28	142	157	749	309	23	63.7
1965	2,078	323	257	41	25	1,755	1,384	132	239	1,257	53	186	197	821	480	18	60.3
1966	2,223	349	280	35	33	1,874	1,469	119	285	1,272	85	154	276	757	589	13	61.3
1967	2,250	428	363	34	31	1,822	1,424	119	279	1,180	83	139	245	713	620	22	62.0
1968	2,692	563	466	49	48	2,129	1,664	138	327	1,368	93	141	293	841	728	33	64.4
1969	3,545	636	716	50	70	2,709	2,239	123	347	1,581	110	179	500	892	1,110	18	63.7
1970	3,420	959	886	48	45	2,461	2,030	97	334	1,283	101	166	276	740	1,156	22	64.8
1971	5,366	2,204	2,080	43	81	3,162	2,682	94	386	1,834	249	300	428	857	1,258	70	58.5
1972	6,848	1,600	1,396	52	152	5,248	4,391	228	629	3,050	882	396	789	983	2,068	130	46.4
1973	9,983	2,169	1,905	83	181	7,814	6,297	393	1,124	5,097	1,445	744	1,343	1,565	2,591	126	45.5
1974	10,989	2,744	2,430	80	234	8,245	6,666	457	1,142	5,125	1,547	792	1,390	1,396	3,039	81	43.7
1975	10,901	2,750	2,454	62	234	8,151	6,531	393	1,227	4,887	1,366	706	1,441	1,374	3,209	55	45.3
1976	10,762	2,721	2,404	73	244	8,041	6,324	446	1,271	5,039	1,221	790	1,544	1,484	2,927	75	47.6
1977	9,741	2,106	1,754	53	299	7,635	5,970	387	1,278	5,223	1,505	886	1,366	1,466	2,324	88	47.3

^aIncludes split sentences where a defendant receives 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 other counts.

^bIncludes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in the United States District Courts July 1973-June 1974* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. H-12.

Table 5.39 Defendants charged with violations of the Marihuana Tax Act in U.S. District Courts, by type of disposition, and type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1960-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.29. Statistics reflect the disposition of defendants charged with the violation of the Marihuana Tax Act, Title 21 U.S.C. 176(a) and Title 26 U.S.C. 4741-4762. Beginning May 1, 1971 the statistics also reflect the disposition of defendants charged with marihuana offenses and the Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, Title 21 U.S.C. 801-966.

[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.]

Year ending June 30	Total defendants	Not convicted					Convicted and sentenced					Type of sentence							Average sentence of imprisonment (in months) ^d
		Total	Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act ^b	Dis-missed	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Convicted by		Imprisonment ^a					Pro-bation	Fine and other		
					Court	Jury			Court	Jury	Total	Split sentence ^c	1 year and 1 day and under	Over 1 year and 1 day to 3 years	3 to 5 years			5 years and over	
1960	566	108	X	75	10	23	458	342	30	86	325	(*)	8	40	53	224	133	—	64.5
1961	453	96	X	70	7	19	357	273	15	69	252	(*)	6	24	38	184	104	1	70.8
1962	462	83	X	62	6	15	379	279	38	62	269	(*)	7	44	38	180	106	4	64.9
1963	490	66	X	51	8	7	424	340	19	65	258	(*)	17	40	50	151	159	7	61.3
1964	415	62	X	47	9	6	353	279	23	51	205	6	1	23	45	130	139	9	57.9
1965	523	53	X	37	8	8	470	386	12	72	274	10	9	32	57	166	192	4	58.2
1965	746	96	X	75	11	10	650	557	13	80	335	32	13	35	91	164	311	4	53.7
1967	961	189	X	158	17	14	772	666	31	75	370	49	2	42	112	185	392	10	51.0
1968	1,433	297	X	236	27	34	1,136	942	53	141	564	57	11	59	175	262	560	12	51.2
1969	2,189	517	1	437	32	47	1,672	1,463	58	151	750	58	20	82	282	308	911	11	52.6
1970	2,082	551	0	491	29	31	1,531	1,359	35	137	571	50	31	96	180	214	946	14	46.7
1971	3,323	1,322	2	1,256	18	46	2,001	1,822	43	136	947	184	25	179	301	258	1,001	53	39.9
1972	3,410	750	1	665	24	60	2,660	2,370	91	199	1,331	287	236	190	382	236	1,227	102	31.2
1973	4,340	841	1	746	34	60	3,499	3,014	196	289	1,998	341	461	353	528	315	1,399	102	28.7
1974	4,044	987	0	897	25	65	3,097	2,607	212	278	1,756	256	527	324	406	243	1,285	56	27.7
1975	3,852	1,008	1	924	19	64	2,844	2,345	216	283	1,536	135	572	247	382	200	1,278	30	27.6
1976	3,283	843	0	743	28	72	2,440	1,904	228	308	1,326	99	397	270	371	189	1,064	50	30.2
1977	2,767	628	0	544	18	66	2,139	1,705	151	283	1,286	21	466	289	313	197	799	54	32.4

*Includes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).

^bBeginning in 1963, defendants who were committed under 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. 3631. 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.

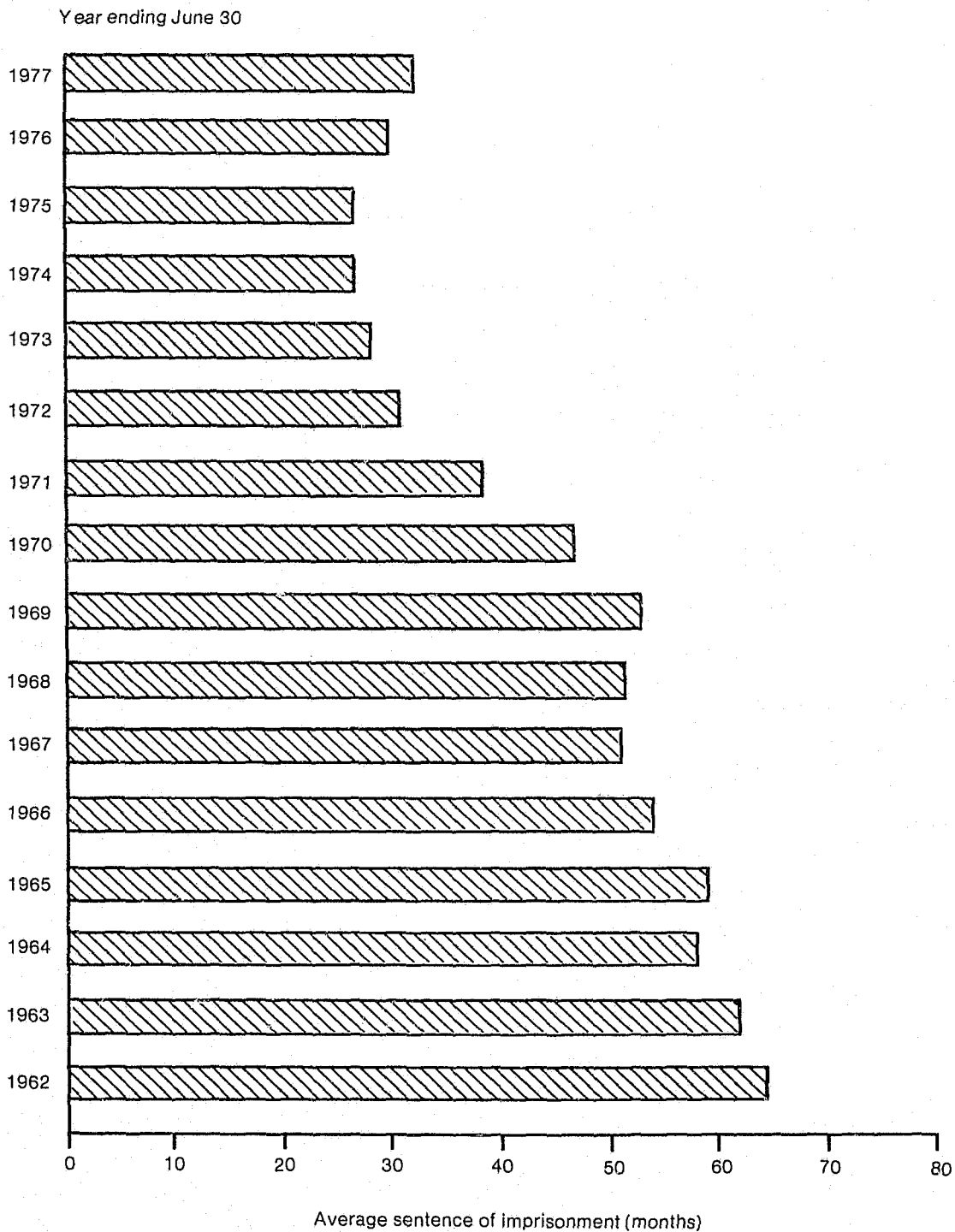
^dDoes not include defendants sentenced after 1973 for violations of the Marihuana Tax Act.

^eSplit sentences are included in prison terms less than 1 year and 1 day.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in the United States District Courts July 1973-June 1974* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. H-9.

Figure 5.3 Average sentence of imprisonment for defendants convicted of marihuana violations in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1962-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.29.



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in the United States District Courts July 1973-June 1974* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. 10.

Table 5.40 Defendants in Federal alcohol cases, by court action, region, and jurisdiction, July 1, 1976-Mar. 31, 1977

NOTE: "Not-prossed" refers to a decision made by the prosecutor not to prosecute the case. A case is "quashed," usually by the judge, when the formal charge (indictment by grand jury or information filed by the prosecutor) is vacated. A "no true bill" refers to a decision of the grand jury not to return an indictment. Data on July 1975-March 1976 has been deleted from this table by SOURCEBOOK staff.

[Number of defendants]

Jurisdiction and region	Recommended to U.S. Attorney	Pretrial termination		Indictment	Terminated by court action					Pending Mar. 31, 1977	
		Released	Other		Total	Not-prossed, quashed, dismissed, etc.	Acquitted	Convicted		Awaiting indictment, information, or charges	Awaiting trial action
								Plea guilty	Verdict guilty		
Total	203	43 ^a	3 ^b	129	149	17	2	114	16	242	85
North-Atlantic region	5	1	0	13	20	4	0	12	4	10	9
Connecticut	5	0	0	6	5	0	0	4	1	0	1
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	1	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	7	9	0	0	7	2	10	8
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mid-Atlantic region	18	9	0	9	10	0	0	8	2	24	1
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1
Pennsylvania	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Virginia	5	0	0	9	10	0	0	8	2	13	0
Southeast region	139	1	2	66	77	5	2	60	10	131	53
Alabama	30	0	1	9	20	2	2	15	1	22	2
Florida	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	27
Mississippi	12	0	0	12	10	0	0	10	0	0	3
North Carolina	45	1	1	34	34	1	0	28	5	13	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	17
Tennessee	3	0	0	11	12	1	0	7	4	22	4
Central region	18	17	0	14	15	3	0	12	0	25	10
Indiana	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Kentucky	3	0	0	3	2	1	0	1	0	5	1
Michigan	7	13	0	1	5	1	0	4	0	16	7
Ohio	3	4	0	5	4	0	0	4	0	1	1
West Virginia	3	0	0	3	3	1	0	2	0	3	0
Midwest region	4	3	0	10	10	2	0	8	0	29	2
Illinois	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	23	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Missouri	1	3	0	7	7	0	0	7	0	2	2
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest region	17	12	0	17	17	3	0	14	0	11	5
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	6	0	0	7	9	2	0	7	0	0	0
New Mexico	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Oklahoma	5	11	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	1
Texas	4	1	0	6	4	1	0	3	0	10	4
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.40 Defendants in Federal alcohol cases, by court action, region, and jurisdiction, July 1, 1976-Mar. 31, 1977—(Continued)

Jurisdiction and region	Recommended to U.S. Attorney	Pretrial termination		Indictment	Total	Terminated by court action				Pending Mar. 31, 1977	
		Released	Other			Nol-prossed, quashed, dismissed, etc.	Acquitted	Convicted		Awaiting indictment, information, or charges	Awaiting trial action
								Plea guilty	Verdict guilty		
Western region	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	5
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Oregon	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
										7	0

^aReleased by U.S. Attorney.

^bIncludes one case closed through acceptance of offers in compromise and two cases transferred to State or local courts.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Table 5.41 Defendants in Federal firearms cases, by court action, region, and jurisdiction, July 1, 1976-Mar. 31, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.40.

[Number of defendants]

Jurisdiction and region	Recommended to U.S. Attorney	Pretrial termination		Indictment	Terminated by court action					Pending Mar. 31, 1977	
		Released	Other		Total	Nol-prossed, quashed, dismissed, etc.	Acquitted	Convicted		Awaiting indictment, information, or charges	Awaiting trial action
								Plea guilty	Verdict guilty		
Total	3,748	609 ^a	64 ^b	2,385	2,365	304	98	1,460	503	3,374	1,234
North-Atlantic region	355	92	0	241	159	16	2	95	46	500	281
Connecticut	34	19	0	13	30	7	1	13	9	27	15
Maine	8	1	0	7	6	1	0	5	0	4	6
Massachusetts	108	53	0	32	36	3	1	17	15	78	27
New Hampshire	1	2	0	2	3	1	0	2	0	0	0
New York	195	15	0	178	67	1	0	49	17	389	227
Puerto Rico	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	5	0	0	7	6	1	0	5	0	1	4
Vermont	4	0	0	2	11	2	0	4	5	2	2
Mid-Atlantic region	713	90	7	647	644	60	29	306	249	354	187
Delaware	8	0	0	8	6	0	0	3	3	1	3
District of Columbia	177	4	0	242	227	8	9	47	163	63	49
Maryland	85	20	1	68	71	9	2	40	20	35	21
New Jersey	95	13	5	70	56	20	0	32	4	84	40
Pennsylvania	134	31	1	68	96	15	2	61	18	78	28
Virginia	214	22	0	191	188	8	16	123	41	93	46
Southeast region	896	96	6	375	387	25	9	321	32	880	161
Alabama	163	18	2	117	139	3	0	133	3	79	24
Florida	133	12	1	36	30	4	3	16	7	144	31
Georgia	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	373	41
Mississippi	112	13	0	71	64	3	0	53	8	52	27
North Carolina	131	25	1	95	98	7	3	79	9	47	15
South Carolina	81	16	2	35	34	1	3	28	2	83	6
Tennessee	65	13	0	21	22	7	0	12	3	102	17
Central region	437	65	0	312	333	53	11	226	43	347	206
Indiana	48	14	0	44	55	12	2	31	10	29	15
Kentucky	147	12	0	121	122	14	4	81	23	63	42
Michigan	101	16	0	49	66	17	4	39	6	141	88
Ohio	88	20	0	61	60	7	1	49	3	64	28
West Virginia	53	3	0	37	29	3	0	26	1	50	33
Midwest region	278	91	24	208	225	46	3	151	25	299	68
Illinois	53	30	20	47	69	16	2	45	6	206	17
Iowa	17	8	0	15	9	0	0	7	2	4	6
Kansas	26	4	1	19	9	0	0	7	2	11	10
Minnesota	36	4	0	19	18	2	0	12	4	20	4
Missouri	72	24	1	47	49	8	0	36	5	36	14
Nebraska	9	4	2	8	11	4	0	6	1	1	2
North Dakota	9	0	0	10	9	0	0	8	1	0	1
South Dakota	5	0	0	5	9	2	0	6	1	0	2
Wisconsin	51	7	0	38	42	14	1	24	3	21	12
Southwest region	663	84	21	402	403	79	9	246	69	483	199
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	30	10	0	15	13	4	0	4	5	25	4
Louisiana	182	10	20	135	118	18	3	75	22	86	71
New Mexico	30	5	0	26	25	6	0	13	6	12	13
Oklahoma	97	2	0	71	77	11	1	56	9	54	17
Texas	304	57	1	146	164	40	5	92	27	294	89
Wyoming	20	0	0	9	6	0	0	6	0	12	5

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.41 Defendants in Federal firearms cases, by court action, region, and jurisdiction, July 1, 1976-Mar. 31, 1977—(Continued)

Jurisdiction and region	Recommended to U.S. Attorney	Pretrial termination			Terminated by court action					Pending Mar. 31, 1977	
		Released	Other	Indictment	Total	Nol-prossed, quashed, dismissed, etc.	Acquitted	Convicted		Awaiting indictment, information, or charges	Awaiting trial action
								Plea guilty	Verdict guilty		
Western region	406	91	6	200	214	25	35	115	39	511	132
Alaska	13	1	0	6	8	0	0	7	1	7	5
Arizona	0	41	0	0	28	0	28	0	0	0	0
California	225	26	5	98	91	10	2	54	25	401	67
Hawaii	31	5	0	25	17	2	0	15	0	5	15
Idaho	30	9	0	21	20	3	1	16	0	7	7
Montana	5	1	0	3	6	2	1	2	1	6	1
Nevada	18	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	2	27	14
Oregon	24	1	0	16	18	4	2	8	4	10	5
Utah	5	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	11	2
Washington	55	7	0	24	23	3	1	13	6	37	16

^aIncludes 15 no true bills and 594 released by U.S. Attorney.

^bIncludes 22 firearm cases transferred to other cases and 42 cases closed through acceptance of offers in compromise.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Table 5.42 Convictions and dismissals of persons arrested for offenses against railroads, by offense, United States and Canada, 1975-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.124.

Offense	1975		1976		1977	
	Convictions	Dismissals	Convictions	Dismissals	Convictions	Dismissals
Theft from freight cars	1,425	153	1,880	192	2,035	203
Theft from trailers	269	17	445	39	551	52
Theft of entire trailer	22	0	3	1	4	0
Theft of copper wire	187	19	190	3	141	10
Theft of brass	24	1	30	6	27	3
Theft of other company property	1,383	231	1,611	244	1,345	182
Burglary of buildings	209	28	290	29	194	28
Stoning of trains	1,242	166	1,536	113	1,663	145
Shooting of trains	96	9	188	16	153	15
Track obstructions	778	96	784	57	816	83
Vandalism	1,707	144	1,531	174	1,767	136
Trespassing	7,073	752	9,183	813	12,759	1,194
Total	14,239	1,646	17,847	1,657	21,455	2,051

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Association of American Railroads, Operations and Maintenance Department.

Table 5.43 Criminal tax fraud cases initiated by the Internal Revenue Service Intelligence Division, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1975 and 1976

NOTE: The Intelligence Division of the Internal Revenue Service is responsible for the enforcement of the criminal provisions of the tax laws. Special agents investigate evasion of income, estate, gift, and excise taxes; failure to file returns; failure to remit trust fund taxes; filing of false withholding exemption statements; false claims for refunds; and preparation of false returns for others (Source, p. 33). The Office of Chief Counsel and field office attorneys in the Criminal Tax Division handle all criminal tax legal matters for the Internal Revenue Service, coordinate criminal tax prosecutions with the Department of Justice, and provide assistance to U.S. attorneys in criminal tax trials upon request (Source, p. 34).

	1975	1976
Cases initiated by Intelligence Division	9,268	9,035
Disposed of by Intelligence Division:		
Prosecution recommended	2,760	3,147
Prosecution not recommended	5,971	5,650
Disposed of by Office of Chief Counsel:		
Prosecution not warranted, including cases declined by the Department of Justice	381	589
Prosecutions	1,397	2,037

Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue, *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 151.

Table 5.44 Criminal tax fraud cases handled by the Internal Revenue Service Office of Chief Counsel, by type of disposition, fiscal year 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.43. For explanation of indictments and informations, see NOTE, Table 5.20. For definitions of "not-pressed" and "no true bill," see NOTE, Table 5.40.

	1976
Referrals by Office of Chief Counsel for prosecution	2,037
Grand jury action:	
Indictments and informations	1,331
No true bill	1
Disposition:	
Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	977
Convicted after trial	216
Acquitted	77
Not-pressed or dismissed	71

Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue, *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 61.

Table 5.45 Defendants disposed of in criminal tax fraud cases, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1972-76

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.43. For explanation of indictments and informations, see NOTE, Table 5.20. For the definition of "not-pressed," see NOTE, Table 5.40.

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Grand jury action:					
Indictments and informations	1,085	1,186	1,441	1,495	1,331
Disposition:					
Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	733	914	1,062	1,046	977
Convicted after trial	113	190	191	173	216
Acquitted	40	55	97	83	77
Not-pressed or dismissed	151	112	115	168	71
Total	1,037	1,271	1,465	1,470	1,341

Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue, *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 35.

Table 5.46 Criminal investigations by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, by number of completed investigations, number of convictions, fines imposed, recoveries and restitutions, and offense, fiscal years 1975-77

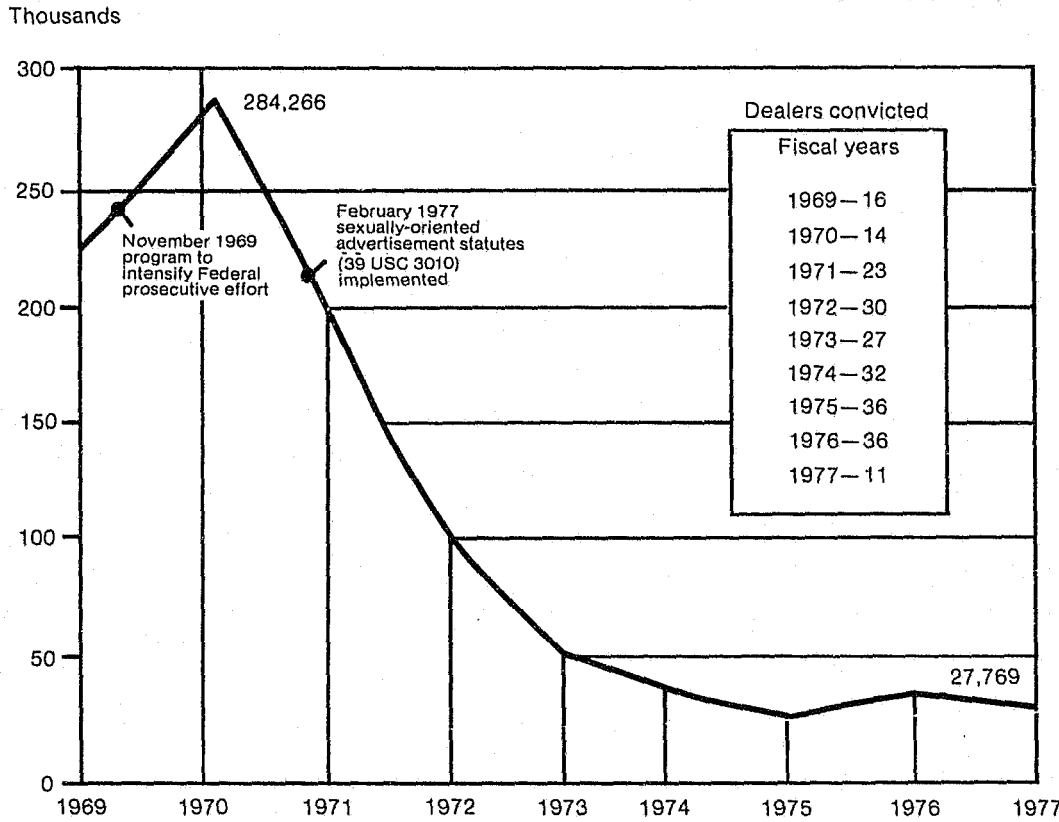
NOTE: The U.S. Postal Inspection Service, the investigative arm of the U.S. Postal Service, is responsible for the investigation of all violations of Federal statutes relating to the Postal Service and the internal audit of all Postal Service financial and nonfinancial operations. Prosecutions of mail-order dealers of obscene matter are brought under 18 U.S.C. 1461. Figures for 1977 include investigations of dealers of obscene matter only. Previous years report all investigations relating to obscene matter. Fiscal years 1969-76 encompass the period July 1 to June 30. Fiscal year 1977 encompasses the period Oct. 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1977. The data for the transition quarter, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1976 are not presented.

Offense	Investigations completed			Convictions			Fines imposed			Recoveries and restitutions		
	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977
Theft of mail by employees, contractors, and others (internal)	10,785	10,267	8,935	1,316	1,206	1,195	—	—	—	\$1,560,625	\$939,146	—
Embezzlement of postal funds	3,121	2,790	3,421	140	173	201	—	—	—	178,049	196,508	\$296,389
Burglary of post offices	1,315	1,361	1,202	468	409	385	—	—	—	116,860	62,762	382,644
Holdup of postal facilities, carrier and Motor Vehicle Service drivers	279	309	514	134	150	155	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults/threats against United States Postal Service personnel	1,851	1,813	1,917	167	178	181	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mail theft from delivery receptacles	11,212	193,439	186,972	10,543	10,776	12,891	—	—	—	5,430,753	3,323,619	3,428,704
Forgery/counterfeiting of United States Postal Service money orders	1,854	2,054	2,734	157	186	251	—	—	—	98,577	111,254	181,121
Willful damage or destruction of mail receptacles	1,436	33,912	28,996	1,940	1,352	1,360	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawful mailings:												
Obscene matter	230	431	85	103	66	11	\$256,570	\$84,173	\$37,000	—	—	—
Firearms	258	216	NA	4	16	NA	100	1,300	NA	—	—	NA
Bombs	289	206	245	27	65	65	100	350	2,517	—	—	—
Narcotics and dangerous drugs	1,973	1,804	908	773	607	339	83,887	96,969	62,578	—	—	—
Scurrilous/defamatory matter	1,369	340	NA	18	10	NA	795	100	NA	—	—	NA
Extortion letters	149	132	121	37	15	27	290	500	2,150	4,382	300	—
Miscellaneous (thefts from self-service units; theft of keys, locks, and other United States Postal Service equipment; vandalism; interception of mail; possession and fencing of stolen property; false claims or statements; other postal crimes)	7,120	3,488	2,291	1,485	1,083	661	338,688	384,593	383,641	—	—	—
Mail fraud	6,332	5,793	5,037	1,260	1,458	1,617	1,345,061	1,588,174	2,522,911	9,336,917	10,378,732	25,982,003
Total	49,573	258,355	243,378	18,572	17,750	19,329	\$2,025,491	\$2,156,159	\$3,010,797	\$16,726,163	\$15,012,321	\$30,270,861

Source: U.S. Postal Service, Postal Inspection Service, *Annual Report 1975*, p. 2; *1976*, p. 8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); and U.S. Postal Service, Postal Inspection Service, *United States Postal Inspection Service 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 5.4 Obscenity complaints received by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service and commercial pornography dealers convicted in Federal courts, fiscal years 1969-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.46. Section 3010 of Title 39 U.S.C. requires the U.S. Postal Service to maintain a list of persons who do not desire to receive sexually-oriented advertisements and prohibits the mailing of such material to any individual whose name and address has been on the list for more than 30 days.^a Fiscal years 1969-76 encompass the period July 1 to June 30. Fiscal year 1977 encompasses the period Oct. 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1977. The data for the transition quarter, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1976 are not presented.



^aDecrease in 1977 due to U.S. Department of Justice policy of emphasizing prosecution of dealers with large scale operations and those having known organized crime connections.
Source: U.S. Postal Service, Postal Inspection Service, *United States Postal Inspection Service 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 6.

Table 5.47 Complaints, investigations completed, arrests, and convictions in mail fraud cases handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, fiscal years 1960-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.46. Fiscal years 1960-76 encompass the period July 1 to June 30. Fiscal year 1977 encompasses the period Oct. 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1977. The data for the transition quarter, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1976, are not presented.

Fiscal year	Complaints	Investigations completed	Arrests	Convictions
1960	—	9,263	594	366
1961	—	10,395	651	431
1962	72,550	9,842	676	524
1963	88,223	9,012	619	581
1964	119,092	8,769	709	544
1965	115,139	9,985	929	607
1966	130,457	9,836	877	633
1967	135,203 ^a	8,169	714	557
1968	146,847 ^a	8,851	1,018	681
1969	194,052	9,638	1,061	767
1970	125,898	10,047	1,163	910
1971	135,648	10,319	1,513	1,113
1972	125,048	12,921	1,965	1,350
1973	118,995	14,277	1,919	1,536
1974	111,907	9,840	1,570	1,394
1975	127,044	6,332	1,618	1,260
1976	135,717	5,793	1,674	1,458
1977	166,917	5,037	1,993	1,617

^aIncludes certain non-fraud complaints.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Postal Service, Chief Postal Inspector.

Table 5.48 Complaints received by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, by type of complaint, United States, fiscal year 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.46. These data only represent the 10 most frequent mail fraud complaints received by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service. Fiscal year 1977 encompasses the period Oct. 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1977.

Type of complaint	Number
Use of lost or stolen credit cards	100,370
Failure to furnish merchandise	66,537
Solicitations	7,876
Investments (stocks, oil leases, etc.)	6,771
Directories (Industrial, vanity, etc.)	4,865
Multi-level distributorships (endless chain)	3,015
Insurance frauds	1,861
Franchise and distributorship schemes	1,669
Fraudulent applications for credit cards	1,225
Memberships (fraternal organizations, clubs, etc.)	1,068

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Postal Service, Chief Postal Inspector.

Table 5.49 Workload of the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, by activity, fiscal years 1968-76

NOTE: The Antitrust Division is concerned with promotion and maintenance of competition in the American economy. Private anticompetitive conduct is subject to criminal and civil action under the Sherman and Clayton Acts, and the Division concentrates its resources on the enforcement of these statutes, which prohibit monopolization, conspiracies in restraint of trade, and anticompetitive mergers (Source, p. 55).

Activity	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Antitrust cases:									
Filed	50	53	59	64	87	62	67	72	65
Appealed	4	5	5	7	7	2	5	6	10
Terminated	78	47	60	54	56	71	66	43	75 ^a
Pending	97	103	102	112	143	134	135	164	154
Consumer affairs proceedings:									
Pending beginning of year	NA	NA	NA	NA	395	726	1,113	1,032	894
Instituted	NA	NA	NA	NA	856	1,265	690	684	387
Terminated	NA	NA	NA	NA	525	878	771	822	351
Pending end of year	NA	NA	NA	NA	726	1,113	1,032	894	930
Investigations:									
Pending beginning of year	644	692	710	678	758	773	776	715	701
Instituted	448	555	510	562	437	455	335	385	343
Terminated	398	537	548	482	422	452	396	399	392
Pending end of year	692	710	678	758	773	776	715	701	652
Administrative law cases:									
Instituted	342	195	208	197	211	257	293	385	431
Terminated	378	201	205	175	185	257	240	283	314
Pending	184	178	181	203	229	229	282	384	501
Miscellaneous proceedings^b	242	371	409	515	508	523	580	779	867

^aThere were 9 additional cases where a decree was signed by 1 or more but not all defendants. Judgments lodged with court awaiting compliance with Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act.

^bMiscellaneous proceedings include surplus property clearance, participation in merger proceedings, reports to defense agencies, reports to Nuclear Regulatory Commission on nuclear power plant licensing, Federal Trade Commission litigation, reports to Civil Aeronautics Board, and appearances in other agency, interagency, and intergovernmental proceedings.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, 1976 Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 61.

Table 5.50 Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by type of case, years ending June 30, 1960-77

NOTE: For information on the dates of data presented, see Table 5.20. For the types of matters involved in antitrust cases, see NOTE, Table 5.49.

Year ending June 30	Total	Government cases		Private cases	
		Civil	Criminal	Electrical equipment industry	Other
1960	315	60	27	0	228
1961	441	42 ^a	21	37	341
1962	2,079	41 ^a	33	1,739	266
1963	457	52 ^a	25	97	283
1964	446	59	24	46	317
1965	521	38	11	29 ^b	443
1966	770	36	12	278 ^c	444
1967	598	39	16	7 ^c	536
1968	718	48	11	0	659
1969	797	43	14	0	740
1970	933	52	4	0	877
1971	1,515	60	10	0	1,445
1972	1,393	80	14	0	1,299
1973	1,224	54	18	0	1,152
1974	1,294	40	24	0	1,230
1975	1,467	56	36	0	1,375
1976	1,574	51	19	0	1,504
1977	1,689	47	31	0	1,611

^aIncludes 9 U.S. electrical industry cases filed in 1961, 2 in 1962, and 3 in 1963.

^bIncludes 26 cases transferred under 28 U.S.C. 1404(a).

^cAll cases were transferred under 28 U.S.C. 1404(a).

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. 100. (Preliminary Report)

Table 5.51 Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by type of case, fiscal years 1968-76

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.49.

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cases filed:									
Civil	40	39	54	52	72	42	33	37	45
Criminal	10	14	5	12	15	20	34	35	20
Total	50	53	59	64	87	62	67	72	65
Cases filed involving price fixing:									
Civil	9	10	15	14	31	19	10	29	18
Criminal	10	13	4	9	14	19	21	29	16
Total	19	23	19	23	45	38	31	58	34
Merger cases filed	20	26	15	24	19	16	13	3	7
Bank merger cases	7	12	5	8	9	3	6	0	1
Monopolization cases filed:									
Civil	3	3	11	15	13	5	6	3	5
Criminal	1	2	0	2	1	1	3	1	2
Total	4	5	11	17	14	6	9	4	7
Individuals indicted	48	28	14	34	24	42	84	82	101
Antitrust related cases	1	0	1	2	3	0	8	5	17

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, 1976 Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 60.

Table 5.52 Interstate Commerce Commission cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1976 and 1977

NOTE: Because Massachusetts had the highest pending civil caseload, figures have been provided in the Source including and excluding this State in order to obtain a representative national picture.

Status of case	1976			1977		
	Total civil cases	Interstate Commerce Commission only		Total civil cases	Interstate Commerce Commission only	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
94 district courts:						
Filed	130,597	4,113	3.1	130,567	2,398	1.8
Terminated	110,175	2,631	2.4	117,150	1,932	1.6
Pending on June 30	140,189	8,743	6.2	153,606	9,209	6.0
93 district courts:						
Filed	125,319	958	0.8	126,656	733	0.6
Terminated	106,637	803	0.8	114,401	754	0.7
Pending on June 30	128,027	739	0.6	140,282	718	0.5
Massachusetts only:						
Filed	5,278	3,155	59.8	3,911	1,665	42.6
Terminated	3,538	1,828	51.7	2,719	1,178	42.9
Pending on June 30	12,162	8,004	65.8	13,324	8,491	63.7

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. 101. (Preliminary Report)

Table 5.53 Environmental, Economic Stabilization Act, and Energy Allocation Act cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by circuit and district, years ending June 30, 1976 and 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.39. Cases labelled "environmental matters" refer to filings under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 as well as civil environmental actions pertaining to air, water, solid waste, pesticides, radiation, and noise pollution. Filings are also reported involving the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970, which refers to the authorization of the President to stabilize prices, wages, rents, and salaries. Additionally, cases are reported that were filed under the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, which involves authorizing the President to allocate crude oil, residual fuel oil, and refined petroleum products to deal with existing or imminent shortages and dislocations in the distribution system.

Circuit and district	Environmental matters		Economic Stabilization Act		Energy Allocation Act		Circuit and district	Environmental matters		Economic Stabilization Act		Energy Allocation Act	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977		1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Total	499	480	30	30	85	91	Sixth Circuit	39	43	5	4	21	11
District of Columbia	38	35	0	1	13	5	Kentucky:						
First Circuit	40	25	4	0	1	5	Eastern	1	6	0	0	0	0
Maine	1	2	0	0	0	0	Western	6	1	0	0	4	1
Massachusetts	20	8	4	0	1	4	Michigan:						
New Hampshire	2	7	0	0	0	1	Eastern	4	7	1	0	6	2
Rhode Island	1	6	0	0	0	0	Western	5	2	1	1	8	1
Puerto Rico	16	2	0	0	0	0	Ohio:						
Second Circuit	39	32	1	2	4	8	Northern	8	12	1	3	2	5
Connecticut	5	7	0	0	0	1	Southern	1	6	1	0	1	0
New York:							Tennessee:						
Northern	4	4	0	1	0	3	Eastern	5	6	0	0	0	1
Eastern	13	3	0	0	0	1	Middle	5	2	0	0	0	0
Southern	15	13	1	1	4	2	Western	4	1	1	0	0	1
Western	1	4	0	0	0	1	Seventh Circuit	24	25	3	2	0	6
Vermont	1	1	0	0	0	0	Illinois:						
Third Circuit	41	33	4	0	8	7	Northern	12	9	1	0	0	1
Delaware	0	5	0	0	1	6	Eastern	2	3	0	0	0	1
New Jersey	12	17	1	0	2	1	Southern	5	4	0	1	0	0
Pennsylvania:							Indiana:						
Eastern	23	6	1	0	4	0	Northern	3	3	2	0	0	1
Middle	3	2	0	0	0	0	Southern	0	5	0	0	0	3
Western	2	3	2	0	1	0	Wisconsin:						
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	Eastern	1	1	0	1	0	0
Fourth Circuit	47	47	2	2	5	0	Western	1	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	5	4	1	1	2	0	Eighth Circuit	29	26	1	2	2	2
North Carolina:							Arkansas:						
Eastern	13	5	0	0	0	0	Eastern	1	1	0	0	1	0
Middle	2	1	0	0	0	0	Western	0	1	0	0	0	0
Western	1	4	0	0	0	0	Iowa:						
South Carolina	13	8	0	1	1	0	Northern	2	3	0	0	0	0
Virginia:							Southern	0	4	0	0	0	0
Eastern	9	7	1	0	1	0	Minnesota	8	4	1	1	1	0
Western	1	4	0	0	0	0	Missouri:						
West Virginia:							Eastern	2	3	0	1	0	0
Northern	0	6	0	0	1	0	Western	5	6	0	0	0	0
Southern	2	8	0	0	0	0	Nebraska	4	2	0	0	0	1
Fifth Circuit	103	126	5	5	15	19	North Dakota	2	0	0	0	0	1
Alabama:							South Dakota	5	2	0	0	0	0
Northern	6	9	0	0	0	0	Ninth Circuit	75	64	3	9	6	18
Middle	3	0	0	0	0	0	Alaska	2	4	0	0	0	0
Southern	3	1	0	0	0	0	Arizona	2	5	0	0	1	0
Florida:							California:						
Northern	6	2	0	0	0	0	Northern	23	10	0	2	0	5
Middle	12	11	1	0	0	0	Eastern	5	3	0	0	0	0
Southern	18	13	0	0	0	1	Central	12	5	0	2	4	5
Georgia:							Southern	0	1	0	0	0	0
Northern	8	6	0	0	1	0	Hawaii	5	4	0	0	0	1
Middle	0	0	0	0	0	0	Idaho	6	4	0	0	0	0
Southern	2	1	0	0	0	2	Montana	5	4	0	0	0	0
Louisiana:							Nevada	4	3	0	0	0	4
Eastern	8	14	1	0	0	2	Oregon	4	6	0	0	1	2
Middle	2	1	0	0	0	0	Washington:						
Western	17	15	0	0	0	2	Eastern	1	1	0	0	0	1
Mississippi:							Western	4	14	3	5	0	0
Northern	1	2	0	0	0	0	Guam	2	0	0	0	0	0
Southern	1	3	1	0	0	0	Tenth Circuit	24	24	2	3	10	10
Texas:							Colorado	11	8	0	0	0	0
Northern	1	0	1	0	6	2	Kansas	4	1	0	2	1	4
Eastern	2	3	0	3	0	3	New Mexico	2	2	0	0	0	0
Southern	12	45	1	1	6	7	Oklahoma:						
Western	1	0	0	1	2	0	Northern	1	4	1	0	5	3
Canal Zone	0	0	0	0	0	0	Eastern	1	1	0	0	1	2
							Western	2	1	0	0	0	1
							Utah	3	6	0	0	2	0
							Wyoming	0	1	1	1	1	0

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), pp. 108, 109. (Preliminary Report)

Table 5.54 Criminal proceedings in cases referred to the U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution by the Securities and Exchange Commission, fiscal years 1967-76

NOTE: The activities of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) include regulation of securities markets, registration of investment companies and advisors, corporate reorganization, and enforcement of Federal securities laws. The Commission has available a wide range of enforcement remedies, including injunctions and other court orders. In appropriate cases, the SEC may refer its files to the Department of Justice with a recommendation for criminal prosecution. The data below include criminal contempt violations of injunctive orders. The conviction data in the table refer to cases terminated in a given year.

Fiscal year	Cases referred to the U. S. Department of Justice	Indictments	Defendants indicted	Convictions
1967	44	53	213	127
1968	40	42	123	84
1969	37	64	213	83
1970	35	36	102	55
1971	22	16	83	89
1972	38	28	67	75
1973	49	40	178	83
1974	67	40	169	81
1975	88	53	199	116
1976	116	23	118	97

Source: Securities and Exchange Commission, *Annual Report of the SEC for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 207.

Table 5.55 Violations, prosecutions, and convictions for smuggling illegal aliens into the United States handled by Immigration Border Patrol, 1973-75

NOTE: These data were reported by the Immigration and Naturalization Service concerning arrests by the Border Patrol of foreign nationals entering the country illegally.

	1973	1974	1975
Total violations	8,389	10,814	7,670
Total prosecuted	4,064	4,980	3,621
Prosecuted as a felony	1,279	1,172	1,006
Prosecuted as a misdemeanor	2,785	3,808	2,615
Total convictions	3,472	4,366	2,932
Average net fine imposed ^a	\$78	\$89	\$90
Average net sentence imposed (in days) ^a	89	95	95

^a Represents the sentence or fine imposed, minus any suspended portions.

Source: Comptroller General of the United States, *Smugglers, Illicit Documents, and Schemes are Undermining U.S. Controls Over Immigration* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1976), p. 19.

Table 5.56 Prosecution for violations of United States immigration and nationality laws, by type of case, type of disposition, and aggregate fines and imprisonment imposed, fiscal years 1967-76

NOTE: The data presented for years prior to, and including 1976, coincide with the 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 Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. Violations of nationality laws include false representation as citizens of the United States, false statements and procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully, and reproduction of citizenship and naturalization papers.

Type of case and disposition	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1976 transition quarter
Total, all cases	3,610	2,885	5,079	6,034	10,215	13,200	16,415	17,734	14,172	17,126	3,563
Dismissals ^a	235	207	404	487	831	984	905	1,073	1,340	1,319	364
Acquittals	13	17	52	50	74	27	52	27	21	35	25
Convictions	3,362	2,661	4,623	5,497	9,310	12,189	15,458	16,634	12,811	15,772	3,174
Aggregate fines imposed	\$87,625	\$109,985	\$172,105	\$249,785	\$461,231	\$687,444	\$1,008,299	\$927,003	\$754,746	\$1,050,148	\$256,228
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	3,047	2,210	3,970	4,042	5,364	4,894	5,755	5,998	5,313	6,367	1,370
Total cases pending end of year	692	947	938	1,151	1,086	843	922	1,039	985	1,066	1,037
Immigration cases, total	3,279	2,629	4,565	5,510	9,550	12,865	16,309	17,608	13,947	16,927	3,467
Dismissals ^a	220	192	390	469	744	775	874	1,017	1,251	1,240	304
Acquittals	13	17	50	50	71	27	49	25	20	34	24
Convictions	3,046	2,420	4,125	4,991	8,735	12,063	15,386	16,566	12,676	15,653	3,139
Aggregate fines imposed	\$67,875	\$102,635	\$159,605	\$228,085	\$417,396	\$671,144	\$1,006,689	\$922,503	\$747,796	\$1,043,448	\$249,228
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	2,755	2,006	3,462	3,625	4,882	4,718	5,688	5,929	5,111	6,185	1,316
Immigration cases pending end of year	659	875	894	1,089	1,020	803	878	979	937	1,006	970
Nationality cases, total	331	256	514	524	665	335	106	126	225	199	96
Dismissals ^a	15	15	14	18	87	209	31	56	89	79	60
Acquittals	0	0	2	0	3	0	3	2	1	1	1
Convictions	316	241	498	506	575	126	72	68	135	119	35
Aggregate fines imposed	\$19,750	\$7,350	\$21,500	\$21,700	\$43,835	\$16,300	\$1,610	\$4,500	\$6,950	\$6,700	\$7,000
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	292	204	508	417	482	176	67	69	202	182	54
Nationality cases pending end of year	33	72	44	62	66	40	44	60	48	60	67

^aDismissed or otherwise closed.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, *1976 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 176.

Table 5.57 Convictions for violations of United States immigration and nationality laws, by offense, fiscal years 1967-76

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.56.

Offense	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1976 transition quarter
Total	3,362	2,661	4,623	5,497	9,310	12,189	15,458	16,634	12,811	15,772	3,174
Violations of immigration laws	3,046	2,420	4,125	4,991	8,735	12,063	15,386	16,566	12,676	15,653	3,139
Entry of aliens illegally	487	440	1,097	1,652	5,084	10,292	13,534	15,003	11,094	13,707	2,853
Reentries of deported aliens	1,619	1,085	1,413	1,213	1,094	757	603	516	494	499	103
Bringing in, transporting, harboring, and inducing illegal entry of aliens	322	395	563	850	718	577	738	607	370	465	88
Fraud, misuse of visas, entry permits, and other entry documents	509	360	863	872	1,012	247	206	206	125	38	14
Fraud and false statements or entries	3	21	49	20	26	45	85	53	61	114	6
Alien registration or alien address violations	3	0	0	2	0	7	11	9	20	7	1
Alien crewmen who remained longer	41	25	7	3	16	12	22	11	25	30	6
Stowaways on vessels or aircraft	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perjury	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	7	0
Importation of aliens for immoral purposes	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
All other violations	62	94	132	379	783	126	183	161	486	786	68
Violations of nationality laws	316	241	498	506	575	126	72	68	135	119	35
False representation as citizens of the United States	315	241	497	493	574	119	64	60	112	87	30
False statements and procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully	1	0	1	13	1	7	3	3	3	0	0
Reproduction of citizenship and naturalization papers	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	20	32	5

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1976 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 177.

Table 5.58 Army personnel tried and convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel, fiscal years 1971-77

NOTE: In the military justice system, a General Court-Martial consists of a military judge and not less than five members (jurors), or trial by military judge alone, if requested by the accused. 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 greater than 6 months, hard labor greater than 3 months, forfeiture of more than two-thirds pay, or any forfeiture of pay for greater 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.

The data below 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 Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

Fiscal year and type of personnel	Total number tried	Percent convicted
1971	3,942	94.9
Officers	42	80.9
Enlisted personnel	3,900	95.6
1972	3,319	93.7
Officers	52	78.8
Enlisted personnel	3,267	93.9
1973	2,356	93.9
Officers	19	68.4
Enlisted personnel	2,337	94.1
1974	3,258	94.3
Officers	14	78.5
Enlisted personnel	3,244	94.4
1975	2,876	93.3
Officers	15	53.3
Enlisted personnel	2,861	93.5
1976	3,265	91.8
Officers	20	65.0
Enlisted personnel	3,245	92.1
Transition quarter	500	90.8
Officers	8	62.5
Enlisted personnel	492	91.2
1977	1,920	89.9
Officers ^a	23	78.3
Enlisted personnel ^b	1,897	90.0

^aIncludes one cadet.
^bIncludes one civilian.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Table 5.59 Army personnel tried and guilty pleas entered in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of court and guilty plea, fiscal years 1971-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.58.

Fiscal year and type of guilty plea	General Courts-Martial	Special Courts-Martial
1971:		
Total number tried	2,751	1,191
Percent pleading guilty	47.6	45.5
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	54.5	23.2
1972:		
Total number tried	2,291	1,028
Percent pleading guilty	51.5	57.1
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	63.4	44.6
1973:		
Total number tried	1,547	802
Percent pleading guilty	53.7	55.6
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	69.6	60.3
1974:		
Total number tried	1,998	1,270
Percent pleading guilty	51.1	50.2
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	76.3	49.0
1975:		
Total number tried	1,751	1,125
Percent pleading guilty	50.5	51.8
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	86.4	54.5
1976:		
Total number tried	1,466	799
Percent pleading guilty	54.1	50.3
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	94.8	59.5
Transition quarter:		
Total number tried	345	155
Percent pleading guilty	51.3	48.4
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	94.4	61.3
1977:		
Total number tried	1,241	679
Percent pleading guilty	51.0	56.1
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	88.5	62.5

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Table 5.60 Army personnel disposed of in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel and disposition, fiscal years 1971-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.58. Data below reflect the combined activity of both General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial. Discharges are applied to enlisted personnel. The comparable disposition for officers is referred to as a dismissal.

[Percent]

Fiscal year and type of personnel	Number convicted	Disposition			
		Dishonorable discharge	Bad conduct discharge	Dismissal	No discharge or dismissal
1971:					
Officers	28	X	X	67.8	32.4
Enlisted personnel	3,728	21.1	71.1	X	7.7
1972:					
Officers	32	X	X	68.7	31.2
Enlisted personnel	3,063	21.9	68.9	X	9.1
1973:					
Officers	8	X	X	50.0	50.0
Enlisted personnel	2,198	20.4	69.6	X	9.9
1974:					
Officers	7	X	X	71.4	28.6
Enlisted personnel	3,063	18.7	74.5	X	6.8
1975:					
Officers	6	X	X	100.0	0.0
Enlisted personnel	2,669	21.2	70.6	X	8.2
1976:					
Officers	10	X	X	80.0	20.0
Enlisted personnel	2,056	22.2	69.4	X	8.0
Transition quarter:					
Officers	5	X	X	80.0	20.0
Enlisted personnel	449	21.4	68.1	X	10.5
1977:					
Officers ^a	18	X	X	72.2	27.8
Enlisted personnel ^b	1,708	18.0	70.6	X	11.3

^aIncludes one cadet.^bIncludes one civilian.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Table 5.61 Air Force personnel tried and convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of court and personnel, 1971-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.58. 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.

Year and type of personnel	General Courts-Martial		Special Courts-Martial	
	Number tried	Percent convicted	Number tried	Percent convicted
1971	184	85.3	2,018	90.0
Officers	9	77.8	4	0.0
Enlisted personnel	175	85.7	2,014	90.0
1972	228	89.9	2,306	93.4
Officers	7	42.9	1	100.0
Enlisted personnel	221	91.4	2,305	93.4
1973	296	91.6	2,395	92.4
Officers	6	100.0	1	0.0
Enlisted personnel	290	91.4	2,394	92.4
1974	225	89.8	2,168	91.1
Officers	5	60.0	4	25.0
Enlisted personnel	220	90.5	2,164	91.2
1975	235	92.8	1,509	88.8
Officers	8	87.5	5	60.0
Enlisted personnel	227	92.0	1,504	88.9
1976	165	90.3	909	89.5
Officers	5	80.0	1	0.0
Enlisted personnel	160	90.6	908	89.6
1977	173	87.9	866	87.4
Officers	7	85.7	2	50.0
Enlisted personnel	166	87.9	864	87.5

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.62 Air Force personnel tried and guilty pleas to all charges entered in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of court, 1971-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Tables 5.58 and 5.61.

Fiscal year	General Courts-Martial	Special Courts-Martial
1971:		
Total number tried	184	2,018
Percent pleading guilty	24.5	53.3
1972:		
Total number tried	228	2,306
Percent pleading guilty	29.3	54.1
1973:		
Total number tried	296	2,395
Percent pleading guilty	30.4	50.8
1974:		
Total number tried	225	2,168
Percent pleading guilty	32.9	49.3
1975:		
Total number tried	235	1,509
Percent pleading guilty	34.9	44.1
1976:		
Total number tried	165	909
Percent pleading guilty	30.3	43.8
1977:		
Total number tried	173	866
Percent pleading guilty	36.4	44.0

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.63 Air Force personnel convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of disposition approved, 1971-77

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.58, 5.60 and 5.61. Punitive discharges imposed by General and Special Courts-Martial must be approved by the General Convening Authority. The data below include only dispositions that were approved by the General Convening Authority.

Fiscal year	Disposition approved						
	General Courts-Martial				Special Courts-Martial		
	Total	Dishonorable 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
Percent	100.0	14.6	42.7	42.7	100.0	8.9	91.1
1972:							
Number	205	21	112	72	2,154	172	1,982
Percent	100.0	10.2	54.6	35.2	100.0	8.0	92.0
1973:							
Number	271	23	178	70	2,212	345	1,867
Percent	100.0	8.5	65.7	25.8	100.0	15.6	84.4
1974:							
Number	202	26	128	48	1,974	342	1,632
Percent	100.0	12.9	63.4	23.7	100.0	17.3	82.7
1975:							
Number	218	28	146	44	1,340	220	1,120
Percent	100.0	12.8	67.0	20.2	100.0	16.4	83.6
1976:							
Number	149	24	94	31	814	137	677
Percent	100.0	16.1	63.1	20.8	100.0	16.8	83.2
1977:							
Number	152	23	86	43	757	93	664
Percent	100.0	15.1	56.6	28.3	100.0	12.3	87.7

^aIncludes dismissals of officers.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.64 Navy and Marine Corps personnel tried and convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel, fiscal years 1971-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.58. Data below reflect the combined activity of both General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial. Fiscal years 1971-76 encompass the period July 1 to June 30. Fiscal year 1977 encompasses the period Oct. 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1977. The data for the transition quarter, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1976, are not presented.

Fiscal year and type of personnel	Navy		Marine Corps	
	Number tried	Percent convicted	Number tried	Percent convicted
1971	1,722	98.9	1,913	97.5
Officers*	4	75.0	8	75.0
Enlisted personnel	1,718	98.9	1,905	94.5
1972	681	98.1	2,185	98.7
Officers*	4	106.0	8	87.5
Enlisted personnel	677	98.1	2,177	98.7
1973	527	98.8	2,265	98.3
Officers*	1	0.0	3	66.7
Enlisted personnel	526	99.1	2,262	98.3
1974	560	97.1	2,164	98.6
Officers*	2	50.0	8	87.5
Enlisted personnel	558	97.3	2,156	98.6
1975	788	99.0	2,822	99.3
Officers*	1	100.0	1	100.0
Enlisted personnel	787	99.0	2,821	99.3
1976	1,061	95.1	2,007	98.1
Officers*	5	80.0	2	100.0
Enlisted personnel	1,056	95.2	2,005	98.1
1977	954	97.5	1,297	98.5
Officers*	5	80.0	3	100.0
Enlisted personnel	949	97.6	1,294	98.5

*Based on General Courts-Martial only.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Navy.

Table 5.65 Navy and Marine Corps personnel tried and guilty pleas entered in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of court and guilty plea, fiscal years 1971-77

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.58 and 5.64.

[Guilty plea figures include the negotiated plea figures]

Fiscal year and type of guilty plea	Navy		Marine Corps	
	General Courts-Martial	Special (BCD) Courts-Martial	General Courts-Martial	Special (BCD) Courts-Martial
1971:				
Total number tried	341	1,381	587	1,326
Guilty pleas	217	1,179	372	1,065
Negotiated guilty pleas	65	241	155	96
1972:				
Total number tried	203	478	670	1,515
Guilty pleas	145	418	527	1,335
Negotiated guilty pleas	78	116	188	106
1973:				
Total number tried	191	336	597	1,668
Guilty pleas	129	275	449	1,448
Negotiated guilty pleas	71	77	282	264
1974:				
Total number tried	187	373	422	1,742
Guilty pleas	108	277	291	1,505
Negotiated guilty pleas	55	93	147	234
1975:				
Total number tried	171	617	520	2,302
Guilty pleas	97	458	342	1,741
Negotiated guilty pleas	52	145	200	366
1976:				
Total number tried	240	821	401	1,606
Guilty pleas	165	623	235	1,133
Negotiated guilty pleas	99	198	172	326
1977:				
Total number tried	200	754	211	1,086
Guilty pleas	124	616	130	879
Negotiated guilty pleas	89	260	88	436

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Navy.

Table 5.66 Navy and Marine Corps personnel disposed of in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel and disposition, fiscal years 1971-77

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.58, 5.60, and 5.64. Data below reflect the combined activity of both General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial.

[Percent]

Fiscal year and type of personnel	Navy					Marine Corps				
	Number convicted	Disposition				Number convicted	Disposition			
		Dis-honorable discharge	Bad conduct discharge	Dismissal	No dismissal or discharge		Dis-honorable discharge	Bad conduct discharge	Dismissal	No dismissal or discharge
1971:										
Officers	3	X	X	66.7	33.3	6	X	X	50.0	50.0
Enlisted personnel	1,700	1.1	95.6	X	3.3	1,860	5.3	91.5	X	3.2
1972:										
Officers	4	X	X	25.0	75.0	7	X	X	71.4	28.6
Enlisted personnel	664	3.8	88.1	X	8.4	2,149	5.9	91.3	X	2.9
1973:										
Officers	0	X	X	0.0	0.0	2	X	X	100.0	0.0
Enlisted personnel	521	6.1	88.7	X	5.2	2,224	7.8	90.1	X	2.0
1974:										
Officers	1	X	X	0.0	100.0	7	X	X	100.0	0.0
Enlisted personnel	543	3.3	90.2	X	6.6	2,126	4.9	92.9	X	2.2
1975:										
Officers	1	X	X	0.0	100.0	1	X	X	100.0	0.0
Enlisted personnel	779	2.4	93.7	X	3.9	2,800	4.8	93.5	X	1.7
1976:										
Officers	4	X	X	25.0	75.0	2	X	X	100.0	0.0
Enlisted personnel	1,035	2.0	94.3	X	3.9	1,966	3.8	93.9	X	2.3
1977: ^a										
Officers	4	X	X	25.0	75.0	3	X	X	100.0	0.0
Enlisted personnel	926	1.5	94.3	X	4.2	1,275	2.7	94.0	X	3.3

^aBased on General Courts-Martial only.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Navy.

Table 5.67 U.S. Coast Guard personnel tried in General, Special (BCD), and Summary Courts-Martial, by type of court, fiscal years 1966-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.58. 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 has 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. 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.

Type of court	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977
General Courts-Martial	3	2	0	2	2	2	6	5	7	4	4	0	5
Special (BCD) Courts-Martial	95	68	91	92	76	129	167	206	190	189	181	25	84
Summary Courts-Martial	212	211	216	207	174	287	348	307	212	267	221	47	188

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Table 5.68 U.S. Coast Guard personnel tried and guilty pleas entered in Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, fiscal years 1970-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Tables 5.58 and 5.67.

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 ^a	1977
Total number tried	76	129	167	206	190	189	205	84
Percent pleading guilty	NA	55.0	54.4	56.3	60.5	51.3	39.0	NA
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	NA	28.1	27.4	47.4	54.7	60.8	33.7	NA

^aIncludes transition quarter.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Table 5.69 Offenses involved in U.S. Coast Guard Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, fiscal years 1970-77

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.58 and 5.67. The data in this table are based on the total number of offenses involved. A person may have been charged with more than one offense; see Table 5.68 for the number of personnel tried.

Type of offense	1970 ^a	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 ^b	1977
AWOL or desertion	56	103	197	214	239	215	252	82
Marihuana offenses	NA	39	56	73	41	89	49	15
Offenses involving controlled drugs	17 ^c	6	31	27	16	34	3	3
Missing ship movement	16	25	58	51	47	28	55	14
Willful disobedience or disrespect	5	21	25	70	63	77	110	6
Assault	12	16	10	34	16	40	34	16
Violation of order or regulation	7	14	27	8	53	33	45	33
False representation or official statement	7	13	8	18	NA	NA	33	1
Larceny or wrongful appropriation	28	12	18	12	21	36	83	20
Breaking restriction	NA	11	35	28	21	36	41	10
Offenses against Coast Guard property	NA	8	17	12	9	20	16	8
Drunk or disorderly	4	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Provoking words or threats	7	4	3	13	12	8	12	8
Neglect of duty	NA	2	4	4	10	15	36	NA
Sleeping on post	NA	2	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Escape from custody or resisting apprehension	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	NA
Cheating on advancement examination	NA	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mutiny	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Housebreaking, or unlawful entry	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	10	29	4
Bad checks	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	8	31	NA
Dereliction of duty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17
Other offenses	15	12	27	42	25	52	52	29

^aIncludes two General Court-Martial cases.

^bIncludes transition quarter.

^cMarihuana offenses were not reported separately in 1970.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Section 6:

PERSONS UNDER CORRECTIONAL SUPERVISION

This section presents information relating to persons under sentence or otherwise detained under some form of court or correctional authority. Data are reported on probation, on post-adjudicatory confinement in prisons, on parole, as well as on persons sentenced to death.

Probation data—for the first time in recent years—are available both for Federal, and State and local jurisdictions. The State and local probation data are from a survey of probation and parole agencies conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Data are presented for adults and juveniles, felons and misdemeanants, males and females, and by State. Also included in this section are data on the flow of persons entering and leaving Federal probationary supervision.

Information is also reported that pertains to admissions, releases, and daily populations of juvenile and adult correctional facilities. The juvenile data are broken down according to confinement in both public and private detention and correctional facilities. The information on adult inmates includes characteris-

tics such as race, age, sex, offense, criminal record, sentences imposed, and time served. Also included are data on admissions to, population of, and escapes from, Federal institutions. In addition, some correctional data on Army, and Navy and Marine Corps personnel are presented.

Detailed information is provided on persons under post-release supervision from correctional institutions, with particular focus on parole outcome. Parole outcome is reported by the sex, race, age, ethnicity, commitment offense, type of original admission to prison, number of prior prison sentences, and type of new offense—if any—of the individual on parole. Data regarding persons conditionally and unconditionally released from Federal custody, and persons released to, and removed from, Federal supervision are also reported.

This section concludes with statistics compiled on State and Federal inmates who have actually been executed under State or Federal authority or who are presently under sentence of death. These data are presented by the age, sex, and race of inmates, by their respective commitment offenses, and by the time spent in detention awaiting execution.

Table 6.1 Adults and juveniles under probation or parole supervision, on Sept. 1, 1976, and in confinement, United States

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.80. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

Type of offender	Under probation or parole supervision			In confinement
	Total	On probation	On parole	
Total	1,461,459	1,251,918	209,541	457,528
Adults	1,079,258	923,064	156,194	370,515 ^a
Juveniles	382,201	328,854	53,347	87,013 ^b

^aThe number of incarcerated adults is based on *National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin* No. SD-NPS-PSF-4 (December 1977), which reported 241,670 inmates in State institutions on Dec. 31, 1976; and on *The Nation's Jails*, Report No. SD-J4 (May 1975), which estimated 128,845 adult inmates in locally-administered jails at mid-year 1972. The latter report does not include persons confined in "lock-ups," i.e., units with a retention authority of less than 48 hours; nor does it include adults in community-based correction facilities, e.g., halfway houses and group homes.

^bThe number of juveniles in confinement is based on the 1975 Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, which counted 46,980 juveniles in public facilities and 27,290 in private facilities as of mid-year 1975; and on *The Nation's Jails*, Report No. SD-J4 (May 1975), which estimated 12,743 juveniles confined in locally-administered adult jails at mid-year 1972.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*, No. SD-P-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 1.

Table 6.2 *Number and rate (per 100,000 general population) of adults and juveniles under probation and parole supervision, by State, on Sept. 1, 1976*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.80. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

State	Probation and parole supervision		Probation supervision		Parole supervision	
	Number	Rate ^a	Number	Rate ^a	Number	Rate ^a
State and local, total	1,461,459	680	1,251,918	583	209,541	98
Alabama	19,131	522	15,784	431	3,347	91
Alaska	1,968	515	1,778	465	190	50
Arizona	14,785	651	13,400	590	1,385	61
Arkansas	8,748	415	5,789	275	2,959	140
California	239,660	1,114	210,684	979	28,976	135
Colorado	16,641	644	14,368	556	2,273	88
Connecticut	18,904	607	16,211	520	2,693	86
Delaware	3,717	639	3,175	546	542	93
District of Columbia	9,589	1,366	6,349	904	3,240	462
Florida	52,150	619	43,198	513	8,952	106
Georgia	36,941	743	31,595	636	5,346	108
Hawaii	3,931	443	3,315	374	616	69
Idaho	5,065	610	4,670	562	395	48
Illinois	51,888	462	45,372	404	6,516	58
Indiana	28,088	530	24,939	470	3,149	59
Iowa	10,173	355	8,742	305	1,431	50
Kansas	11,416	494	10,107	438	1,309	57
Kentucky	10,731	313	7,208	210	3,523	103
Louisiana	18,129	472	15,191	396	2,938	77
Maine	3,337	312	2,788	261	549	51
Maryland	42,183	1,018	36,407	879	5,776	139
Massachusetts	78,586	1,353	73,456	1,265	5,130	88
Michigan	70,152	771	62,237	684	7,915	87
Minnesota	21,539	543	18,931	478	2,608	66
Mississippi	8,906	378	7,507	319	1,399	59
Missouri	28,166	500	25,288	529	2,878	60
Montana	4,162	553	3,315	440	847	113
Nebraska	7,044	454	6,210	400	834	54
Nevada	5,154	845	4,333	710	821	135
New Hampshire	4,050	493	3,596	438	454	55
New Jersey	50,881	694	42,367	578	8,514	116
New Mexico	5,159	442	4,182	358	977	84
New York	81,920	453	63,799	353	18,121	100
North Carolina	50,588	925	43,973	804	6,615	121
North Dakota	2,328	362	2,125	331	203	32
Ohio	65,404	612	53,896	504	11,508	108
Oklahoma	15,576	563	11,468	415	4,108	149
Oregon	19,358	831	16,799	721	2,559	110
Pennsylvania	77,930	657	61,833	521	16,097	136
Rhode Island	4,741	511	4,242	458	499	54
South Carolina	27,312	959	23,528	826	3,784	133
South Dakota	2,300	335	1,780	260	520	76
Tennessee	15,363	365	11,164	265	4,199	100
Texas	116,343	932	107,403	860	8,940	72
Utah	7,111	579	6,550	533	561	46
Vermont	3,684	774	3,263	686	421	88
Virginia	21,056	418	16,891	336	4,165	83
Washington	28,268	783	25,264	644	5,004	139
West Virginia	5,542	304	4,834	266	708	39
Wisconsin	23,985	520	21,150	459	2,835	62
Wyoming	1,676	430	1,464	375	212	54

^aComputed on the basis of U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates of the resident population of States, July 1, 1976.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*, No. SD-P-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 40.

Table 6.3 Adults and juveniles under probation supervision, by sex and State, 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.80. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

State	Adult probation			Juvenile probation		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
State and local, total	1,363,225	1,182,612	180,613	668,769	509,861	158,908
Alabama	14,413	12,786	1,627	9,274	6,392	2,882
Alaska	1,144	996	148	1,326	1,140	186
Arizona	11,562	10,325	1,237	4,888	3,997	891
Arkansas	2,480	1,986	494	7,315	5,430	1,885
California	233,549	199,877	33,672	93,763	73,010	20,753
Colorado	14,489	11,779	2,710	8,882	7,178	1,704
Connecticut	31,141	26,015	5,126	1,806	1,418	388
Delaware	3,123	2,800	323	1,937	1,646	291
District of Columbia	6,607	5,848	759	3,713	3,230	483
Florida	39,724	34,827	4,897	26,956	21,246	5,710
Georgia	30,783	26,726	4,057	17,088	13,099	3,989
Hawaii	2,435	2,298	137	1,508	1,171	337
Idaho	3,540	3,115	425	4,316	3,272	1,044
Illinois	54,728	46,505	8,223	19,724	14,996	4,728
Indiana	21,401	18,079	3,322	20,226	15,717	4,509
Iowa	6,400	5,731	669	12,186	8,943	3,243
Kansas	6,825	5,842	983	15,439	10,944	4,495
Kentucky	5,499	4,916	583	5,410	4,289	1,121
Louisiana	14,379	12,658	1,721	10,840	8,609	2,231
Maine	3,785	3,476	309	2,096	1,680	416
Maryland ^a	48,358	45,860	2,498	11,841	10,169	1,672
Massachusetts	96,259	85,271	10,988	19,255	15,365	3,890
Michigan	66,417	56,592	9,825	27,560	20,333	7,227
Minnesota	20,006	17,148	2,858	15,527	11,946	3,581
Mississippi	4,391	3,385	1,006	12,363	8,465	3,898
Missouri	28,461	24,504	3,957	30,453	21,653	8,800
Montana	2,131	1,936	195	4,937	3,376	1,561
Nebraska	7,521	6,720	801	3,340	2,483	857
Nevada	1,753	1,568	185	3,916	2,775	1,141
New Hampshire	4,025	3,518	507	1,858	1,498	360
New Jersey	61,820	53,723	8,097	19,133	15,262	3,871
New Mexico	7,833	6,507	1,326	3,501	2,724	777
New York	71,967	62,678	9,289	23,474	18,414	5,060
North Carolina	55,780	47,404	8,376	12,286	8,635	3,651
North Dakota	835	770	65	4,002	3,141	861
Ohio	54,392	45,619	8,773	29,603	21,943	7,660
Oklahoma	12,705	10,799	1,906	4,682	3,383	1,299
Oregon	17,434	14,559	2,875	13,748	10,252	3,496
Pennsylvania	62,025	56,377	5,648	31,558	26,208	5,350
Rhode Island	3,973	3,222	751	2,703	2,349	354
South Carolina	23,181	20,759	2,422	9,521	6,593	2,928
South Dakota	1,038	934	104	1,875	1,434	441
Tennessee	7,651	6,386	1,265	13,020	9,523	3,497
Texas	120,441	104,927	15,514	35,522	26,978	8,544
Utah	6,147	5,100	1,047	3,172	2,696	476
Vermont	4,809	4,325	484	431	385	46
Virginia	14,966	13,357	1,609	14,930	11,338	3,592
Washington	23,759	20,310	3,449	20,208	14,082	6,126
West Virginia	2,753	2,502	251	5,424	4,161	1,263
Wisconsin	21,492	18,533	2,959	19,029	14,018	5,011
Wyoming	895	736	159	1,204	852	352

^aThe number of adults under probation supervision in Maryland does not include support cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*, No. SD-P-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 38.

Table 6.4 Adults under probation supervision, by class of offense, sex, and State, on Sept. 1, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.80. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

[—represents 0]

State	Total			Class of offense					
	Total	Male	Female	Felony			Misdemeanor		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
State and local, total	923,064	795,231	127,833	455,093	395,550	59,543	467,971	399,681	68,290
Alabama	10,725	9,618	1,107	8,458	7,554	904	2,267	2,064	203
Alaska	886	770	116	752	654	98	134	116	18
Arizona	9,881	8,816	1,065	8,095	7,248	847	1,786	1,568	218
Arkansas	1,903	1,499	404	811	726	85	1,092	773	319
California	158,312	134,249	24,063	63,324	54,459	8,865	94,988	79,790	15,198
Colorado	10,929	8,825	2,104	7,283	5,783	1,500	3,646	3,042	604
Connecticut	14,776	12,135	2,641	4,248	3,817	431	10,528	8,318	2,210
Delaware	2,512	2,315	197	218	209	9	2,294	2,106	188
District of Columbia	4,534	3,809	725	1,792	1,506	286	2,742	2,303	439
Florida	30,435	26,825	3,610	27,883	24,610	3,273	2,552	2,215	337
Georgia	23,507	20,416	3,091	12,186	10,816	1,370	11,321	9,600	1,721
Hawaii	2,150	1,872	278	1,618	1,448	170	532	424	108
Idaho	2,311	2,050	261	1,479	1,316	163	832	734	98
Illinois	36,138	30,769	5,369	11,343	9,694	1,649	24,795	21,075	3,720
Indiana	14,448	12,290	2,158	6,057	5,200	857	8,391	7,090	1,301
Iowa	4,228	3,791	437	3,330	2,990	340	898	801	97
Kansas	5,014	4,239	775	2,191	1,930	261	2,823	2,309	514
Kentucky	3,757	3,423	334	2,710	2,487	223	1,047	936	111
Louisiana	10,453	9,234	1,219	6,737	6,003	734	3,716	3,231	485
Maine	1,813	1,630	183	1,096	990	106	717	640	77
Maryland ^a	30,252	28,717	1,535	8,428	7,997	431	21,824	20,720	1,104
Massachusetts	60,232	52,666	7,566	21,684	19,515	2,169	38,548	33,151	5,397
Michigan	47,447	40,329	7,118	29,891	25,407	4,484	17,556	14,922	2,634
Minnesota	11,517	9,927	1,590	5,319	4,688	631	6,198	5,239	959
Mississippi	3,949	3,040	909	3,949	3,040	909	—	—	—
Missouri	13,669	11,594	2,075	7,290	6,291	999	6,379	5,303	1,076
Montana	1,612	1,473	139	1,321	1,208	113	291	265	26
Nebraska	4,339	3,903	436	2,154	1,937	217	2,185	1,966	219
Nevada	1,371	1,166	205	902	771	131	469	395	74
New Hampshire	2,569	2,309	260	2,104	1,917	187	465	392	73
New Jersey	31,291	26,806	4,485	20,920	17,991	2,929	10,371	8,815	1,556
New Mexico	2,707	1,639	868	1,346	1,090	256	1,361	749	612
New York	55,345	47,682	7,663	25,228	22,229	2,999	30,117	25,453	4,664
North Carolina	37,741	32,074	5,667	6,645	5,612	1,033	31,096	26,462	4,634
North Dakota	740	700	40	740	700	40	—	—	—
Ohio	36,960	30,879	6,081	20,291	17,044	3,247	16,669	13,835	2,834
Oklahoma	9,344	7,943	1,401	8,877	7,546	1,331	467	397	70
Oregon	10,640	8,793	1,847	4,291	3,491	800	6,349	5,302	1,047
Pennsylvania	44,858	39,240	5,618	21,415	18,845	2,570	23,443	20,395	3,048
Rhode Island	2,205	1,978	227	1,449	1,312	137	756	666	90
South Carolina	17,302	15,574	1,728	8,340	7,458	882	8,962	8,116	846
South Dakota	797	699	98	698	614	84	99	85	14
Tennessee	5,637	4,736	901	5,197	4,366	831	440	370	70
Texas	93,304	80,652	12,652	52,250	44,935	7,315	41,054	35,717	5,337
Utah	4,963	4,219	744	1,155	982	173	3,809	3,237	571
Vermont	2,988	2,681	307	942	854	88	2,046	1,827	219
Virginia	9,868	8,786	1,082	8,465	7,575	890	1,403	1,211	192
Washington	15,526	13,315	2,211	4,013	3,442	571	11,513	9,873	1,640
West Virginia	1,829	1,652	177	1,152	1,036	116	677	616	61
Wisconsin	12,734	10,794	1,940	6,711	5,968	743	6,023	4,826	1,197
Wyoming	616	490	126	315	249	66	301	241	60

^aThe number of adults under probation supervision in Maryland does not include support cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*, No. SD-P-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 35.

Table 6.5 *Juveniles under probation supervision, by type of adjudication, sex, and State, on Sept. 1, 1976*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.80. Status offenses include acts that would not be a crime if committed by an adult, e.g., incorrigibility, running away, and truancy (Source, p. 10). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

[—represents zero]

State	Total			Type of adjudication					
	Total	Male	Female	Delinquency			Status		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
State and local, total	328,854	251,781	77,073	237,368	191,427	45,941	91,486	60,354	31,132
Alabama	5,059	3,519	1,540	3,541	2,619	922	1,518	900	618
Alaska	892	766	126	840	719	121	52	47	5
Arizona	3,519	2,960	559	2,698	2,393	305	821	567	254
Arkansas	3,886	2,934	952	2,158	1,646	512	1,728	1,288	440
California	52,372	39,548	12,824	40,277	32,376	7,901	12,095	7,172	4,923
Colorado	3,439	2,806	633	2,842	2,518	324	597	288	309
Connecticut	1,435	1,140	295	1,264	1,004	260	171	136	35
Delaware	663	563	100	585	497	88	78	66	12
District of Columbia	1,815	1,577	238	1,633	1,420	213	182	157	25
Florida	12,763	10,206	2,557	11,768	9,381	2,387	995	825	170
Georgia	8,088	6,196	1,890	6,157	4,943	1,214	1,931	1,255	676
Hawaii	1,165	899	266	873	725	148	292	174	118
Idaho	2,359	1,705	654	1,818	1,435	383	541	270	271
Illinois	9,234	7,277	1,957	5,602	4,618	984	3,632	2,659	973
Indiana	10,491	8,329	2,162	6,188	4,938	1,250	4,303	3,391	912
Iowa	4,514	3,531	983	3,409	2,768	641	1,105	763	342
Kansas	5,093	3,750	1,343	3,547	2,749	798	1,546	1,001	545
Kentucky	3,451	2,725	726	2,823	2,358	465	628	367	261
Louisiana	4,738	3,689	1,049	3,409	2,701	708	1,328	988	341
Maine	975	816	159	972	813	159	3	3	—
Maryland	6,155	5,204	951	5,079	4,469	610	1,076	735	341
Massachusetts	13,224	10,329	2,895	9,513	7,817	1,701	3,706	2,512	1,194
Michigan	14,790	10,899	3,891	10,353	8,397	1,956	4,437	2,502	1,935
Minnesota	7,414	6,014	1,400	4,893	4,070	823	2,521	1,944	577
Mississippi	3,558	2,324	1,234	2,848	1,925	923	710	339	311
Missouri	11,619	8,499	3,120	7,669	5,980	1,689	3,950	2,519	1,431
Montana	1,703	1,163	540	1,040	757	283	663	406	257
Nebraska	1,871	1,378	493	1,007	776	231	864	602	262
Nevada	2,962	2,203	759	2,047	1,688	359	915	515	400
New Hampshire	1,027	869	158	756	662	94	271	207	64
New Jersey	11,076	8,926	2,150	9,078	7,449	1,629	1,998	1,477	521
New Mexico	1,475	1,019	456	919	744	175	556	275	281
New York	8,454	6,739	1,715	5,273	4,334	939	3,181	2,405	776
North Carolina	6,232	4,373	1,859	3,951	2,936	1,015	2,281	1,437	844
North Dakota	1,385	1,053	332	942	734	208	443	319	124
Ohio	16,936	12,370	4,566	10,814	8,493	2,321	6,122	3,877	2,245
Oklahoma	2,124	1,519	605	1,163	1,015	148	961	504	457
Oregon	6,159	4,551	1,608	4,538	3,483	1,055	1,621	1,068	553
Pennsylvania	16,975	13,703	3,272	12,884	10,921	1,963	4,091	2,782	1,309
Rhode Island	2,037	1,803	234	1,428	1,260	168	609	543	66
South Carolina	6,226	4,747	1,479	3,837	2,971	866	2,389	1,776	613
South Dakota	983	708	275	641	502	139	342	206	136
Tennessee	5,527	4,289	1,238	4,647	3,739	908	880	550	330
Texas	14,099	10,653	3,446	9,023	7,314	1,709	5,076	3,339	1,737
Utah	1,587	1,365	222	1,388	1,221	167	199	144	55
Vermont	275	242	33	210	185	25	65	57	8
Virginia	7,023	5,226	1,797	4,611	3,742	869	2,412	1,484	928
Washington	7,738	5,725	2,013	5,797	4,492	1,305	1,941	1,233	708
West Virginia	3,005	2,320	685	1,902	1,587	315	1,103	733	370
Wisconsin	8,416	6,030	2,386	6,217	4,804	1,413	2,199	1,226	973
Wyoming	848	600	248	491	339	152	357	261	96

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*, No. SD-P-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 36.

Table 6.6 Movement of persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System, by circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.39 and 1.78. "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).

Circuit and district	Persons under supervision July 1, 1976	Total received	Received for supervision								Re-ceived by transfer	Total re-moved	Removed from supervision								Re-moved by transfer	Persons under supervision June 30, 1977
			Total less transfers	Court probation	Pre-trial diversion	U.S. magistrate probation	Parole	Manda-tory release	Mili-tary parole	Special parole			Total less transfers	Court probation	Pre-trial diversion	U.S. magistrate probation	Parole	Manda-tory release	Mili-tary parole	Special parole		
Total all districts	64,246	44,529	35,090	17,561	2,081	5,678	5,222	2,521	289	1,746	9,431	44,348	34,979	17,974	1,747	4,991	6,784	2,346	244	893	9,369	64,427
District of Columbia	2,040	1,178	1,022	428	0	244	254	61	4	31	156	1,342	1,252	556	2	293	329	62	0	10	90	1,876
First Circuit	1,672	1,054	863	479	77	104	98	37	10	58	191	1,019	839	513	38	75	142	33	8	30	180	1,707
Maine	114	71	52	32	0	3	10	4	1	2	19	72	61	40	0	2	13	5	0	1	11	113
Massachusetts	1,049	658	572	323	59	66	52	26	5	41	86	620	511	306	26	50	84	21	2	22	109	1,087
New Hampshire	92	47	26	21	0	1	1	0	0	3	21	49	40	30	2	2	6	0	0	0	9	90
Rhode Island	126	96	75	43	0	20	9	1	0	2	21	101	85	66	0	12	6	1	0	0	16	121
Puerto Rico	291	182	138	60	18	14	26	6	4	10	44	177	142	71	10	9	33	6	6	7	35	296
Second Circuit	5,535	3,804	3,069	1,922	294	204	285	173	17	174	735	3,754	2,923	1,719	197	182	495	187	21	122	831	5,585
Connecticut	575	343	280	209	18	3	18	20	0	12	63	354	312	199	18	2	69	17	1	6	42	564
New York:																						
Northern	239	187	157	85	31	20	8	5	5	3	30	214	168	118	19	7	16	2	6	0	46	212
Eastern	2,148	1,310	955	515	40	151	154	49	5	41	355	1,274	1,009	527	33	135	208	55	9	42	265	2,184
Southern	2,067	1,628	1,398	900	191	17	95	85	1	109	230	1,571	1,161	673	123	20	176	98	5	66	410	2,124
Western	345	265	225	175	4	13	6	13	6	8	40	231	193	133	4	18	18	15	0	5	38	379
Vermont	161	71	54	38	10	0	4	1	0	1	17	110	80	69	0	0	8	0	0	3	30	122
Third Circuit	5,055	3,437	2,925	1,238	167	987	271	135	17	110	512	3,105	2,634	1,237	103	772	339	112	14	57	471	5,387
Delaware	210	177	157	72	13	53	14	1	3	1	20	151	120	60	4	37	18	0	1	0	31	236
New Jersey	1,593	1,155	916	362	18	391	74	37	4	30	239	1,091	906	401	15	317	115	39	4	15	185	1,657
Pennsylvania:																						
Eastern	2,041	1,454	1,315	501	99	475	92	75	2	71	139	1,291	1,141	495	51	378	129	49	5	34	150	2,204
Middle	303	225	165	96	1	36	19	7	4	2	60	205	153	88	14	25	14	7	2	3	52	323
Western	908	426	372	207	36	32	72	15	4	6	54	367	314	193	19	15	63	17	2	5	53	967
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth Circuit	6,531	4,041	3,371	1,436	212	917	567	136	44	59	670	4,189	3,332	1,612	194	704	639	127	29	27	857	6,403
Maryland	1,574	1,165	1,058	249	15	609	119	33	9	24	107	1,175	932	328	14	396	153	31	3	7	243	1,564
North Carolina:																						
Eastern	677	399	312	139	17	79	64	5	7	1	87	383	294	159	5	74	42	11	2	1	89	693
Middle	773	319	250	122	10	15	73	22	4	4	69	384	312	176	30	11	72	20	1	2	72	708
Western	599	359	283	155	12	56	44	8	2	6	76	359	283	148	4	74	45	9	0	3	76	599
South Carolina	1,016	573	461	237	33	57	96	19	7	12	112	589	494	247	56	50	103	25	7	6	95	1,000
Virginia:																						
Eastern	1,008	695	577	271	90	73	100	26	9	8	118	747	599	290	51	78	144	20	12	4	148	956
Western	505	255	216	126	28	23	24	6	6	3	39	285	230	151	34	11	28	3	0	3	55	475
West Virginia:																						
Northern	114	70	57	40	0	1	12	4	0	0	13	54	35	25	0	1	9	0	0	0	19	130
Southern	285	206	157	97	7	4	35	13	0	1	49	213	153	88	0	9	43	8	4	1	60	278
Fifth Circuit	13,404	10,724	8,093	3,755	426	1,454	1,313	593	67	485	2,631	10,284	7,443	3,503	292	1,142	1,653	545	59	249	2,841	13,844
Alabama:																						
Northern	946	644	544	371	23	15	91	32	4	8	100	652	527	325	38	16	99	36	8	5	125	938
Middle	369	192	149	59	10	20	42	12	2	4	43	216	173	94	7	14	47	9	2	0	43	345
Southern	293	176	131	91	0	8	21	8	2	1	45	155	120	91	0	4	18	5	0	2	35	314
Florida:																						
Northern	276	148	97	28	1	15	36	6	1	10	51	193	143	65	1	13	54	5	2	3	50	231
Middle	1,286	848	577	288	31	40	111	35	8	6	271	875	623	335	19	39	178	27	6	19	252	1,259
Southern	1,215	833	585	298	4	30	88	61	7	1	248	884	699	363	2	43	160	54	5	72	185	1,164

Table 6.6 Movement of persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System, by circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1977—(Continued)

Circuit and district	Persons under supervision July 1, 1976	Total received	Received for supervision								Received by transfer	Total removed	Removed from supervision								Removed by transfer	Persons under supervision June 30, 1977
			Total less transfers	Court probation	Pre-trial diversion	U.S. magistrate probation	Parole	Mandatory release	Military parole	Special parole			Total less transfers	Court probation	Pre-trial diversion	U.S. magistrate probation	Parole	Mandatory release	Military parole	Special parole		
Ninth Circuit	12,284	8,869	6,728	3,520	376	1,075	780	504	38	435	2,141	9,016	7,120	3,765	327	992	1,294	480	39	223	1,896	12,137
Alaska	186	172	129	99	7	1	10	2	1	9	43	181	128	96	4	4	12	8	1	3	53	177
Arizona	1,223	952	789	383	21	142	100	76	1	66	163	920	705	339	14	94	150	71	3	34	215	1,255
California:																						
Northern	1,858	1,296	987	304	31	417	116	58	4	57	309	1,487	1,273	554	44	380	215	58	5	17	214	1,667
Eastern	976	717	490	292	37	57	49	25	9	21	297	714	545	353	19	44	80	27	5	17	169	979
Central	4,299	2,721	1,988	1,125	91	175	264	179	13	141	733	2,835	2,367	1,270	101	279	451	170	13	83	468	4,185
Southern	1,133	1,025	848	510	0	161	64	39	1	73	177	999	664	401	5	92	89	42	2	33	335	1,159
Hawaii	254	172	144	95	0	16	19	7	0	7	28	171	139	88	1	12	26	11	0	1	32	255
Idaho	189	139	99	66	8	6	8	6	0	5	40	153	113	74	8	5	17	6	0	3	40	175
Montana	277	172	145	107	10	5	14	7	1	1	27	142	108	69	11	2	19	3	4	0	34	307
Nevada	266	254	161	103	8	6	23	14	1	6	93	219	143	94	7	8	20	6	1	7	76	301
Oregon	541	359	239	97	66	15	32	21	2	6	120	380	292	129	61	10	59	23	3	7	88	520
Washington:																						
Eastern	228	206	144	74	18	23	20	7	0	2	62	172	118	74	10	10	20	3	0	1	54	262
Western	854	634	517	224	79	51	56	63	3	41	117	632	515	216	42	52	134	52	2	17	117	856
Guam	0	50	48	41	0	0	5	0	2	0	2	11	10	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	39
Tenth Circuit	3,053	2,259	1,578	849	57	210	233	148	18	63	681	2,241	1,625	816	49	241	330	134	12	43	616	3,071
Colorado	765	530	344	178	3	34	53	41	3	32	186	511	372	196	8	22	87	38	2	19	139	784
Kansas	604	423	332	157	31	45	56	29	6	8	91	457	367	158	33	61	69	32	7	7	90	570
New Mexico	464	365	233	112	6	34	35	34	0	12	132	372	257	114	2	51	61	21	0	8	115	457
Oklahoma:																						
Northern	269	204	160	118	5	9	17	10	0	1	44	180	114	68	4	8	23	8	0	3	66	293
Eastern	133	118	66	45	0	1	10	6	1	3	52	115	78	57	0	1	11	7	0	2	37	136
Western	432	370	273	112	0	84	47	17	7	6	97	342	250	88	0	94	50	15	1	2	92	460
Utah	254	126	77	59	0	0	13	5	0	0	49	160	115	82	0	2	24	7	0	0	45	220
Wyoming	132	123	93	68	12	3	2	6	1	1	30	104	72	53	2	2	5	6	2	2	32	151

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), pp. A-104-A-107. (Preliminary Report)

Table 6.7 Persons received for supervision by the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision, years ending June 30, 1974-77

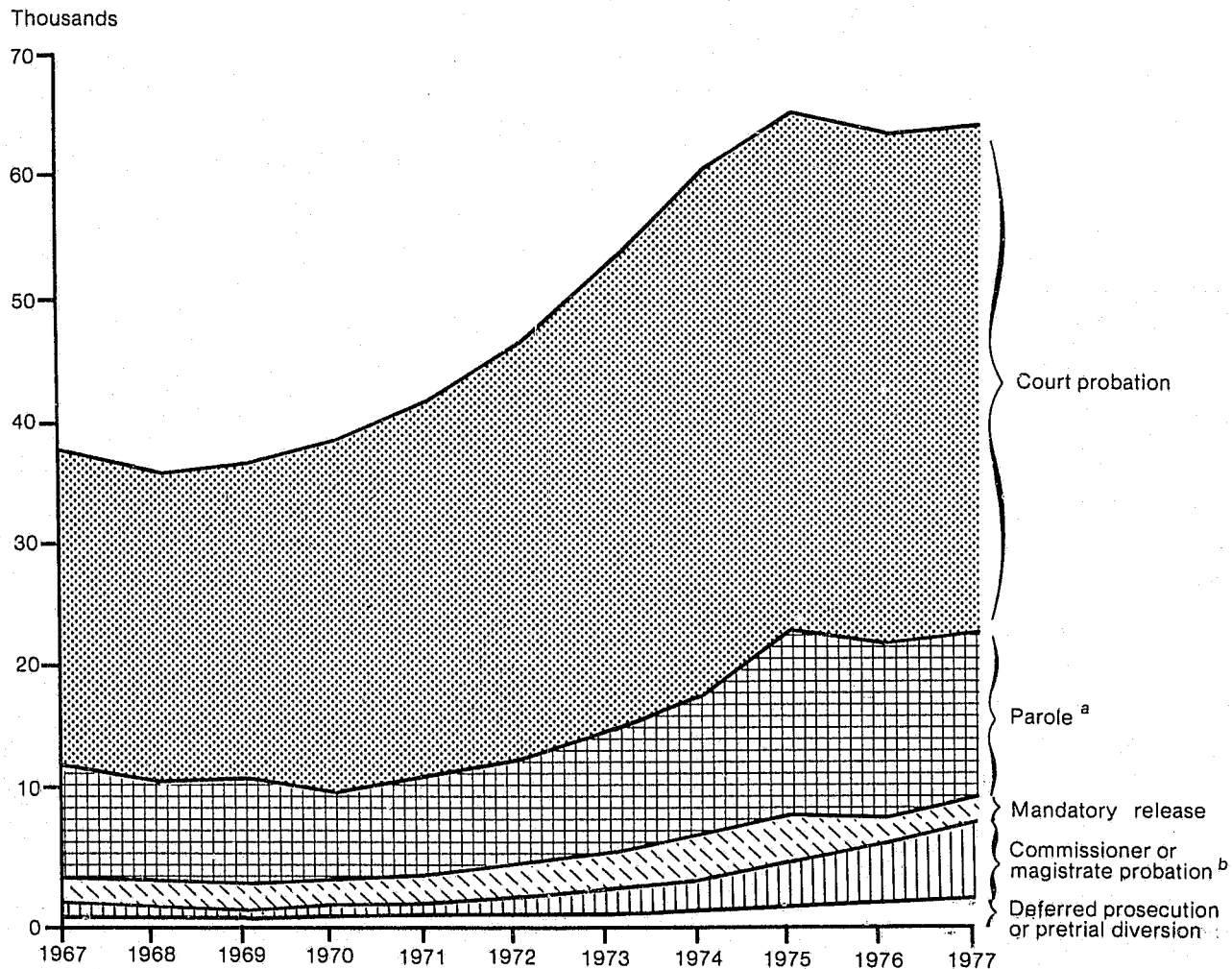
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.78 and 6.6. These data represent persons who began supervision between July 1 and June 30 of the year noted. The data presented for 1974-76 exclude the Canal Zone, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, but the 1977 data include these jurisdictions. "Pretrial diversion" was called "deferred prosecution" in years prior to 1977.

Type of supervision	1974		1975		1976		1977		Percent change 1977 over 1976
	Total	Percent of total	Total	Percent of total	Total	Percent of total	Total	Percent of total	
All cases	32,660	100.0	36,061	100.0	35,102	100.0	35,098	100.0	0.0
Probation (court)	19,452	59.6	18,665	51.8	18,375	52.3	17,561	50.0	-4.4
Probation (U.S. magistrate)	3,351	10.2	4,884	13.5	5,358	15.3	5,678	16.2	6.0
Pretrial diversion	977	3.0	1,143	3.2	1,711	4.9	2,081	5.9	21.6
Parole	6,299	19.3	7,888	21.9	6,286	17.9	5,222	14.9	-16.9
Mandatory release	2,398	7.3	2,408	6.7	1,935	5.5	2,521	7.2	30.3
Military parole	183	0.6	200	0.6	232	0.7	289	0.8	24.6
Special parole	—	—	873	2.4	1,205	3.4	1,746	5.0	44.9

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1975*, p. X-8; *1977 (Preliminary Report)*, p. 17, Table II (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.1 Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation Service, by type of supervision, on June 30, 1967-77

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.78 and 6.6.



^aIncludes military parole and special parole.

^bThe Federal Magistrates Act came into full effect as of July 1, 1971.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. 20.

Table 6.8 Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.39, 1.78 and 6.6. These data represent the total number of persons under supervision during any part of the year.

Circuit and district	Total	Type of supervision						Special parole
		Court probation	Parole	Mandatory release	Military parole	Pretrial diversion	U.S. magistrate probation	
Total all districts	64,427	38,846	12,492	1,541	382	2,120	6,732	2,314
District of Columbia	1,876	843	607	76	6	5	307	32
93 districts	62,551	38,003	11,885	1,465	376	2,115	6,425	2,282
First Circuit	1,707	1,030	276	30	15	85	147	94
Maine	113	85	19	1	2	1	3	2
Massachusetts	1,087	634	199	22	8	67	97	60
New Hampshire	90	73	11	0	0	0	2	4
Rhode Island	121	75	28	1	0	1	14	2
Puerto Rico	296	163	49	6	5	16	31	26
Second Circuit	5,585	3,655	1,066	170	24	272	152	246
Connecticut	564	415	91	17	1	17	8	15
New York:								
Northern	212	130	36	4	3	17	17	5
Eastern	2,184	1,561	478	33	10	39	13	50
Southern	2,124	1,168	400	107	3	189	103	154
Western	379	288	46	7	7	2	11	18
Vermont	122	93	15	2	0	8	0	4
Third Circuit	5,387	3,170	734	79	16	190	1,058	140
Delaware	236	131	39	2	1	10	50	3
New Jersey	1,657	911	208	26	6	24	443	39
Pennsylvania:								
Eastern	2,204	1,260	261	36	2	93	470	82
Middle	323	227	49	2	3	5	35	2
Western	967	641	177	13	4	58	60	14
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth Circuit	6,403	3,876	1,170	73	50	188	963	83
Maryland	1,564	670	265	20	9	18	550	32
North Carolina:								
Eastern	693	429	141	5	10	19	87	2
Middle	708	554	103	8	4	11	23	5
Western	599	414	78	2	3	13	83	6
South Carolina	1,000	651	188	6	6	33	100	16
Virginia:								
Eastern	956	535	240	11	12	64	82	12
Western	475	335	68	6	6	22	32	6
West Virginia:								
Northern	130	100	22	5	0	0	3	0
Southern	278	188	65	10	0	8	3	4
Fifth Circuit	13,844	7,862	2,865	322	93	469	1,608	625
Alabama:								
Northern	938	711	165	12	5	20	16	9
Middle	345	217	77	10	2	14	20	5
Southern	314	223	66	5	2	1	13	4
Florida:								
Northern	231	127	69	3	4	2	13	13
Middle	1,259	798	260	27	9	27	63	75
Southern	1,164	683	225	26	12	5	42	171
Georgia:								
Northern	1,042	554	236	15	5	56	153	23
Middle	528	379	81	9	1	39	13	6
Southern	424	257	39	3	5	1	118	1
Louisiana:								
Eastern	774	434	177	35	1	60	31	36
Middle	177	82	46	1	3	16	26	3
Western	493	304	53	10	3	88	30	5
Mississippi:								
Northern	246	192	29	3	3	3	11	5
Southern	348	226	42	7	2	7	61	3
Texas:								
Northern	1,517	818	389	38	7	57	174	34
Eastern	338	228	54	7	7	11	22	9
Southern	2,068	1,059	357	50	13	20	450	119
Western	1,385	404	463	56	9	32	349	72
Canal Zone	253	166	37	5	0	10	3	32

Table 6.3 Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1977—(Continued)

Circuit and district	Total	Type of supervision						Special parole
		Court probation	Parole	Mandatory release	Military parole	Pretrial diversion	U.S. magistrate probation	
Sixth Circuit	6,508	4,076	1,446	187	56	84	466	193
Kentucky:								
Eastern	430	294	100	10	2	1	17	6
Western	491	315	103	15	4	10	35	9
Michigan:								
Eastern	1,974	1,126	471	76	16	24	154	107
Western	414	288	50	7	5	22	37	5
Ohio:								
Northern	1,269	943	223	18	8	23	35	19
Southern	686	409	180	25	8	0	55	9
Tennessee:								
Eastern	446	236	113	22	4	3	65	3
Middle	370	195	84	7	1	0	65	18
Western	428	270	122	7	8	1	3	17
Seventh Circuit	4,352	2,808	873	124	27	209	156	155
Illinois:								
Northern	2,269	1,494	389	74	11	139	89	73
Eastern	324	205	70	3	4	11	19	12
Southern	325	221	75	5	3	6	11	4
Indiana:								
Northern	579	368	147	13	3	14	5	29
Southern	495	309	138	17	1	6	13	11
Wisconsin:								
Eastern	269	155	38	9	4	31	8	24
Western	91	56	16	3	1	2	11	2
Eighth Circuit	3,557	2,349	687	104	23	194	102	98
Arkansas:								
Eastern	420	303	68	16	2	7	15	9
Western	140	107	24	0	2	1	6	0
Iowa:								
Northern	157	128	21	1	1	3	2	1
Southern	175	105	57	2	2	0	2	7
Minnesota	522	321	82	18	3	19	26	53
Missouri:								
Eastern	836	469	238	29	6	69	12	13
Western	611	350	133	24	3	61	31	9
Nebraska	223	160	35	5	3	12	4	4
North Dakota	141	114	16	6	0	0	3	2
South Dakota	332	292	13	3	1	22	1	0
Ninth Circuit	12,137	7,343	2,165	273	47	354	1,405	550
Alaska	177	122	32	0	1	8	10	4
Arizona	1,255	757	256	34	4	21	90	93
California:								
Northern	1,667	767	303	37	0	34	459	67
Eastern	979	677	126	14	10	36	100	16
Central	4,185	2,711	780	98	14	76	335	171
Southern	1,159	664	142	6	3	6	252	86
Hawaii	255	190	32	9	0	0	11	13
Idaho	175	117	32	4	0	7	10	5
Montana	307	218	64	7	1	10	6	1
Nevada	301	210	53	9	1	7	8	13
Oregon	520	306	101	9	3	64	27	10
Washington:								
Eastern	262	160	47	8	2	11	22	12
Western	856	410	194	38	6	74	75	59
Guam	39	34	3	0	2	0	0	0
Tenth Circuit	3,071	1,834	573	103	25	70	368	98
Colorado	784	461	156	26	3	6	82	50
Kansas	570	317	127	18	11	28	57	12
New Mexico	457	230	87	34	1	7	83	15
Oklahoma:								
Northern	293	199	54	10	1	6	19	4
Eastern	136	153	21	0	1	0	4	7
Western	460	225	82	9	8	3	116	7
Utah	220	188	25	2	0	0	4	1
Wyoming	151	111	11	4	0	20	3	2

Table 6.9 Heroin users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse programs, by age, race, and sex, Jan. 1 to June 30, 1975

NOTE: This study, by the Research Triangle Institute, is based on data that were reported to the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), an information system operated by the National Institute of Drug Abuse that collects admission and discharge reports on patients admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs. These admission data are for 49,048 heroin abusers received from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1975. The addition of the percents in this table do not add to 100 because of rounding.

[Percent]

Age	White		Black	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Younger than 16.....	—	—	0.1	0.1
16 to 19.....	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.5
20 to 24.....	11.9	5.9	12.4	4.6
25 to 34.....	14.9	4.2	23.6	6.4
35 to 44.....	1.8	0.4	5.9	1.0
45 to 54.....	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.2
55 to 64.....	0.1	—	0.2	—
65 and older.....	—	—	—	—

Source: Brent L. Rufener, J. Valley Rachal, and Alvin M. Cruze, *Management Effectiveness Measures for NIDA Drug Abuse Treatment Programs, Volume II: Costs to Society of Drug Abuse*, Research Triangle Institute (Rockville, Md.: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1976), p. A-14, Table A-5.

SOURCE: U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Table 6.10 Male drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse programs, by primary drug of abuse and age at first use, United States, January to June 1976

NOTE: This table is based on data that were reported to the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), an information system operated by the National Institute of Drug Abuse that collects admission and discharge reports on patients admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs. The number of reporting clinics varies from month to month; however approximately 90 percent of federally-funded drug clinics report CODAP data. During the period covered in the table below, approximately 1,700 clinics are represented. Admissions under the heading of "prevention" consist of individuals who may not currently be using drugs but who, in the judgment of medical personnel, require treatment for drug or drug-related problems. The number of cases may vary from table to table because of missing values in different categories.

Primary drug of abuse	Total male admissions		Age at first use											
	Number	Percent ^a	Under 18		18 to 20		21 to 25		26 to 30		31 to 36		37 and older	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Heroin	56,833	100	18,454	32	18,795	33	14,074	25	3,782	7	1,221	2	507	1
Illegal methadone	614	100	120	20	173	28	198	32	76	12	29	5	18	3
Other opiates	1,851	100	461	25	441	24	503	27	208	11	111	6	127	7
Alcohol	7,337	100	4,487	61	1,411	19	680	9	310	4	187	2	262	4
Barbiturates	3,682	100	2,258	61	763	21	425	12	121	3	49	1	66	2
Other sedative	1,552	100	667	43	310	20	269	17	123	8	76	5	107	7
Amphetamines	3,772	100	1,972	52	973	26	562	15	179	5	60	2	26	1
Cocaine	1,123	100	441	39	334	30	223	20	78	7	32	3	15	1
Marihuana	8,436	100	6,595	78	1,241	15	462	6	93	1	27	0	18	0
Hallucinogens	2,159	100	1,493	69	434	20	180	8	36	2	11	0	5	0
Inhalants	1,210	100	1,050	87	91	8	55	4	6	0	8	1	0	0
Over-the-counter drugs	118	100	56	48	19	16	19	16	10	8	9	8	5	4
Other drugs	342	100	157	46	63	18	63	18	32	9	6	2	21	6
Prevention	14	100	11	79	2	14	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	89,043	100	38,222	43	25,050	28	17,714	20	5,054	6	1,826	2	1,177	1

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Table 6.11 Female drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse programs, by primary drug of abuse and age at first use, United States, January to June 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.10.

Primary drug of abuse	Total female admissions		Age at first use											
	Number	Percent ^a	Under 18		18 to 20		21 to 25		26 to 30		31 to 36		37 and older	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Heroin	18,498	100	5,750	31	6,018	32	4,758	26	1,425	8	403	2	144	1
Illegal methadone	170	100	29	17	50	29	63	37	19	11	5	3	4	2
Other opiates	683	100	155	23	136	20	169	25	96	14	64	9	63	9
Alcohol	1,568	100	905	58	242	15	145	9	82	5	70	4	124	8
Barbiturates	1,852	100	1,088	59	284	15	239	13	108	6	61	3	72	4
Other sedative	1,611	100	551	34	207	13	261	16	188	12	169	10	235	15
Amphetamines	1,818	100	1,108	61	318	18	247	14	83	5	38	2	24	1
Cocaine	253	100	120	47	48	19	57	22	20	8	6	2	2	1
Marihuana	2,941	100	2,415	82	282	10	168	6	49	2	13	0	14	0
Hallucinogens	763	100	604	79	103	14	37	5	12	2	4	0	3	0
Inhalants	225	100	195	88	17	8	10	4	1	0	1	0	1	0
Over-the-counter drugs	92	100	29	32	11	12	19	21	10	11	7	8	16	17
Other drugs	149	100	51	34	42	28	26	17	15	10	4	3	11	7
Prevention	2	100	1	50	0	0	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30,625	100	13,001	42	7,758	25	6,200	20	2,108	7	845	3	713	2

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Table 6.12 Male drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse programs, by primary drug of abuse and race, United States, January to June 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.10.

Primary drug of abuse	Total		White		Black		Puerto Rican		Mexican American		Other	
	Number	Percent ^a	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No primary drug	1,450	100	587	41	693	48	132	9	20	1	18	1
Heroin	57,237	100	19,557	34	27,591	48	3,480	6	5,921	10	688	1
Illegal methadone	626	100	371	59	169	27	65	10	16	3	5	1
Other opiates	1,882	100	1,515	80	291	16	34	2	22	1	20	1
Alcohol	7,394	100	5,241	71	1,732	23	130	2	160	2	131	2
Barbiturates	3,705	100	2,865	77	447	12	118	3	144	4	131	4
Other sedative	1,565	100	1,291	82	188	12	11	1	45	3	32	2
Amphetamines	3,798	100	3,162	83	462	12	38	1	92	2	44	1
Cocaine	1,136	100	580	51	422	37	74	6	27	2	33	3
Marihuana	8,542	100	5,766	68	1,720	20	418	5	417	5	221	3
Hallucinogens	2,184	100	1,826	84	223	10	26	1	64	3	45	2
Inhalants	1,219	100	653	54	87	7	95	8	312	26	72	6
Over-the-counter drugs	179	100	86	72	26	22	2	2	3	2	3	2
Other drugs	350	100	267	76	40	11	11	3	24	7	8	2
Prevention	138	100	87	63	39	28	3	2	2	1	7	5
Total	91,346	100	43,854	48	34,130	37	4,637	5	7,269	8	1,456	2

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Table 6.13 Female drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse programs, by primary drug of abuse and race, United States, January to June 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.10.

Primary drug of abuse	Total		White		Black		Puerto Rican		Mexican American		Other	
	Number	Percent ^a	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No primary drug	880	100	433	49	366	42	62	7	8	1	11	1
Heroin	18,597	100	8,215	44	8,238	44	510	3	1,385	7	249	1
Illegal methadone	177	100	101	57	57	32	17	10	0	0	2	1
Other opiates	693	100	575	83	86	12	11	2	8	1	13	2
Alcohol	1,583	100	1,202	76	299	19	20	1	31	2	31	2
Barbiturates	1,860	100	1,479	80	260	14	21	1	57	3	43	2
Other sedative	1,624	100	1,414	87	124	8	12	1	28	2	46	3
Amphetamines	1,831	100	1,583	86	173	9	12	1	43	2	20	1
Cocaine	259	100	130	50	103	40	10	4	6	2	10	4
Marihuana	2,983	100	2,218	74	475	16	87	3	123	4	80	3
Hallucinogens	774	100	670	87	52	7	10	1	20	3	22	3
Inhalants	226	100	120	53	10	4	4	2	76	34	16	7
Over-the-counter drugs	94	100	85	90	2	2	1	1	4	4	2	2
Other drugs	149	100	119	80	18	12	3	2	9	6	0	0
Prevention	122	100	79	65	33	27	0	0	1	1	9	7
Total	31,852	100	18,423	59	10,296	32	780	2	1,799	6	554	2

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Table 6.14 Juveniles in public juvenile detention and correctional facilities on June 30, by type of facility, United States, 1971, 1973-75

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.86. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Type of facility	Number of juveniles				Percent change			
	1971	1973	1974	1975	Cumulative 1971-75	Between censuses		
						1971-73	1973-74	1974-75
All facilities	54,729	45,694	44,922	46,980	-14	-17	-2	+5
Detention center	11,767	10,782	11,010	11,089	-6	-8	+2	+1
Shelter	360	190	180	200	-44	-47	-5	+11
Reception or diagnostic center	2,153	1,734	1,376	1,436	-33	-19	-21	+4
Training school	34,005	26,427	25,397	26,748	-21	-22	-4	+5
Ranch, forestry camp, and farm	5,471	4,959	5,232	5,385	-2	-9	+6	+3
Halfway house and group home	973	1,602	1,727	2,122	+118	+65	+3	+23

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 17, Table 2.

Table 6.15 Juveniles in public juvenile detention and correctional facilities, by type of facility and State, on June 30, 1974 and June 30, 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.86. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

State	All facilities			Detention center			Shelter			Reception or diagnostic center			Training school			Ranch, forestry camp, and farm			Halfway house and group home		
	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change
United States	44,922	46,980	+5	11,010	11,089	+1	180	200	+11	1,376	1,436	+4	25,397	26,748	+5	5,232	5,385	+3	1,727	2,122	+23
Alabama	507	478	-6	129	141	+9	0	9	(*)	0	0	0	373	313	-16	0	0	0	5	15	+200
Alaska	107	122	+14	6	2	-67	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	104	+3	0	16	(*)	0	0	0
Arizona	544	637	+17	165	168	+2	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	338	+31	77	97	+26	44	34	-23
Arkansas	460	335	-27	5	4	-20	2	6	+200	35	39	+11	413	286	-31	0	0	0	5	0	-100
California	8,935	8,720	-2	3,896	3,484	-11	0	0	0	329	341	+4	2,401	2,360	-2	2,258	2,452	+9	51	83	+63
Colorado	512	527	+3	171	169	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	236	247	+5	99	111	+12	6	0	-100
Connecticut	140	176	+26	39	44	+13	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	132	+31	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	204	209	+2	38	30	-21	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	171	+8	0	0	0	7	8	+14
District of Columbia	637	654	+3	26	32	+23	66	68	+3	0	0	0	532	528	-1	0	0	0	13	26	+100
Florida	2,075	2,937	+42	560	666	+19	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,144	1,809	+58	106	122	+15	265	340	+28
Georgia	1,422	1,425	(*)	405	399	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	994	989	-1	0	0	0	23	37	+61
Hawaii	113	128	+13	41	39	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	89	+24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	135	193	+43	0	13	(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	180	+33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	1,410	1,197	-15	343	373	+9	0	0	0	0	0	0	897	676	-25	148	128	-14	22	20	-9
Indiana	928	1,028	+11	269	260	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	599	708	+18	49	42	-14	11	18	+64
Iowa	371	369	-1	40	38	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	253	270	+7	65	51	-22	13	10	-23
Kansas	524	592	+13	162	171	+6	0	0	0	11	16	+45	344	399	+16	0	0	0	7	6	-14
Kentucky	471	569	+21	78	77	-1	0	6	0	60	78	+30	69	158	+129	241	234	-3	23	16	-30
Louisiana	1,170	1,228	+5	132	147	+11	0	0	0	52	83	+60	977	998	+2	0	0	0	9	0	-100
Maine	187	245	+31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	245	+31	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	1,148	1,058	-8	45	80	+78	0	0	0	111	91	-18	756	638	-16	169	165	-2	67	84	+25
Massachusetts	161	130	-19	89	41	-54	0	7	(*)	0	0	0	0	46	(*)	31	36	+16	41	0	-100
Michigan	1,711	1,655	-3	819	755	-8	25	52	+108	45	45	0	593	493	-5	150	144	-4	149	163	+9
Minnesota	721	619	-14	90	113	+26	0	0	0	0	0	0	566	431	-24	40	49	+22	25	26	+4
Mississippi	601	632	+5	37	52	+41	0	0	0	0	0	0	546	567	+4	0	0	0	18	13	-28
Missouri	1,083	1,124	+4	211	204	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	510	521	+2	205	194	-5	157	205	+31
Montana	231	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	184	0	47	32	-32	0	15	(*)
Nebraska	187	290	+55	25	27	+8	0	0	0	0	0	0	162	263	+62	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	363	375	+3	65	101	+55	0	0	0	0	0	0	243	204	-16	55	70	+27	0	0	0
New Hampshire	212	204	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	212	204	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	936	1,102	+18	362	496	+37	11	0	-100	0	0	0	387	391	+1	70	46	-34	106	169	+59
New Mexico	351	353	+1	70	47	-33	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	306	+9	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	1,950	1,950	0	365	290	-21	27	0	-100	0	0	0	919	924	+1	280	290	+4	359	446	+24
North Carolina	1,089	996	-9	40	55	+38	0	0	0	37	56	+51	1,012	885	-13	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	112	117	+4	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	-100	65	88	+35	0	0	0	22	29	+32
Ohio	3,168	3,529	+11	492	652	+33	0	0	0	127	145	+14	2,304	2,426	+5	213	252	+18	32	54	+69
Oklahoma	411	404	+13	38	44	+16	23	26	+13	0	0	0	350	394	+13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	448	543	+21	93	112	+20	0	0	0	0	0	0	296	376	+27	59	55	-7	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	1,290	1,441	+12	424	439	+4	0	0	0	0	0	0	720	837	+16	146	165	+13	0	0	0
Rhode Island	127	124	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	20	-13	104	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	789	788	(*)	17	17	0	0	0	0	136	158	+16	629	586	-7	0	0	0	7	27	+296
South Dakota	98	141	+44	6	12	+100	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	108	+52	21	21	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	1,256	1,233	-2	94	133	+41	0	0	0	90	68	-24	953	910	-5	90	104	+16	29	18	-38
Texas	1,332	1,520	+14	261	268	+3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,039	1,210	+16	0	0	0	32	42	+31
Utah	311	292	-6	109	105	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	180	0	0	0	0	22	7	-68

See footnote at end of table.

Table 6.15 *Juveniles in public juvenile detention and correctional facilities, by type of facility and State, on June 30, 1974 and June 30, 1975—(Continued)*

State	All facilities			Detention center			Shelter			Reception or diagnostic center			Training school			Ranch, forestry camp, and farm			Halfway house and group home		
	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change
Vermont	100	110	+10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	110	+10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1,369	1,434	+5	297	323	+9	0	0	0	125	115	-8	727	869	+20	125	0	-100	95	127	+34
Washington	1,228	1,302	+6	294	318	+8	0	0	0	170	181	+6	451	456	+1	255	275	+8	58	72	+24
West Virginia	398	437	+10	54	33	-39	15	15	0	0	0	0	184	229	+24	145	160	+10	0	0	0
Wisconsin	757	878	+16	108	115	+6	11	11	0	0	0	0	546	666	+22	88	74	-16	4	12	+200
Wyoming	132	139	+5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	139	+5	0	0	0	0	0	0

^aIncrease not definable.

^bLess than +0.5 percent.

^cData for two State forestry camps in New Mexico were reported with those for a State training school in both 1974 and 1975.

^dData for three State group homes in North Dakota were reported with those for a State training school in 1974.

^eLess than -0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 24, 25.

Table 6.16 Juveniles in public juvenile detention and correctional facilities, by sex and State, on June 30, 1974 and June 30, 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.86. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

State	Total			Male			Female		
	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change
United States	44,922	46,980	+5	34,783	37,926	+9	10,139	9,054	-11
Alabama	507	478	-6	358	338	-6	149	140	-6
Alaska	107	122	+14	74	96	+30	33	26	-21
Arizona	544	637	+17	424	504	+19	120	133	+11
Arkansas	460	335	-27	334	251	-25	126	84	-33
California	8,935	8,720	-2	7,173	7,186	(^c)	1,762	1,534	-13
Colorado	512	527	+3	372	411	+10	140	116	-17
Connecticut	140	176	+26	90	139	+54	50	37	-26
Delaware	204	209	+2	144	159	+10	60	50	-17
District of Columbia	637	654	+3	545	545	0	92	109	+18
Florida	2,075	2,937	+42	1,582	2,531	+60	493	406	-18
Georgia	1,422	1,425	(^c)	1,167	1,184	+1	255	241	-5
Hawaii	113	128	+13	81	92	+14	32	36	+13
Idaho	135	152	+43	105	156	+49	30	37	+23
Illinois	1,410	1,197	-15	1,207	1,067	-12	263	130	-36
Indiana	928	1,028	+11	691	806	+17	237	222	-6
Iowa	371	369	-1	269	254	-6	102	115	+13
Kansas	524	592	+13	387	452	+17	137	140	+2
Kentucky	471	569	+21	359	463	+29	112	106	-5
Louisiana	1,170	1,228	+5	974	1,044	+7	196	184	-6
Maine	187	245	+31	154	218	+42	33	27	-18
Maryland	1,148	1,058	-8	1,005	966	-4	143	92	-36
Massachusetts	161	130	-19	116	113	-3	45	17	-62
Michigan	1,711	1,655	-3	1,246	1,232	-1	465	423	-9
Minnesota	721	619	-14	543	497	-8	178	122	-31
Mississippi	601	632	+5	471	532	+13	130	100	-23
Missouri	1,083	1,124	+4	836	875	+5	247	249	+1
Montana	231	231	0	171	162	-5	60	69	+15
Nebraska	187	290	+55	122	224	+84	65	66	+2
Nevada	363	375	+3	258	267	+3	105	108	+3
New Hampshire	212	204	-4	154	160	+4	58	44	-24
New Jersey	936	1,102	+18	737	918	+25	199	184	-8
New Mexico	351	353	+1	287	298	+4	64	55	-14
New York	1,950	1,950	0	1,481	1,503	+1	469	447	-5
North Carolina	1,089	996	-9	719	733	+2	370	263	-29
North Dakota	112	117	+4	66	82	+24	46	35	-24
Ohio	3,168	3,529	+11	2,418	2,833	+17	750	696	-7
Oklahoma	411	464	+13	271	337	+24	140	127	-9
Oregon	448	543	+21	342	460	+35	106	83	-22
Pennsylvania	1,290	1,441	+12	1,065	1,181	+11	225	260	+16
Rhode Island	127	124	-2	110	107	-3	17	17	0
South Carolina	789	788	(^b)	549	615	+12	240	173	-28
South Dakota	98	141	+44	84	125	+49	14	16	+14
Tennessee	1,256	1,233	-2	995	977	-2	261	256	-2
Texas	1,332	1,520	+14	1,154	1,343	+16	178	177	-1
Utah	311	292	-6	216	216	0	95	76	-20
Vermont	100	110	+10	57	66	+16	43	44	+2
Virginia	1,369	1,434	+5	995	1,043	+5	374	391	+5
Washington	1,228	1,302	+6	832	936	+13	396	366	-8
West Virginia	398	437	+10	309	369	+19	89	68	-24
Wisconsin	757	876	+16	598	774	+29	159	104	-35
Wyoming	132	139	+5	86	86	0	46	53	+15

^aLess than +0.5 percent.
^bLess than -0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 27.

Table 6.17 Juveniles in public juvenile detention and correctional facilities, by detention status and State, on June 30, 1974 and June 30, 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.86. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

State	All juveniles			Adjudicated delinquent			Person in need of supervision (PINS)			Held pending court disposition			Awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction			Voluntary admission			Dependent and neglected			Other ^a		
	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change
United States	44,922	46,980	+5	31,270	34,107	+9	4,644	4,494	-3	7,373	7,011	-5	458	392	-14	679	516	-24	498	451	-9	0	9	(^b)
Alabama	507	478	-6	435	372	-14	0	0	0	51	67	+31	2	13	+550	0	3	(^b)	19	23	+21	0	0	0
Alaska	107	122	+14	68	73	+7	6	3	-50	28	36	+29	5	0	-100	0	5	(^b)	0	5	(^b)	0	0	0
Arizona	544	637	+17	272	315	+16	178	206	+16	65	94	+45	24	14	-42	0	7	(^b)	5	1	-80	0	0	0
Arkansas	460	335	-27	444	284	-36	0	0	0	6	47	+683	1	2	+100	0	0	0	9	2	-78	0	0	0
California	8,935	8,720	-2	5,249	5,668	+8	1,309	1,244	-5	2,166	1,682	-22	86	69	-20	4	8	+100	121	49	-60	0	0	0
Colorado	512	527	+3	285	315	+11	197	161	-18	22	36	+64	5	4	-20	3	9	+200	0	2	(^b)	0	0	0
Connecticut	140	176	+26	116	155	+34	0	0	0	20	20	0	2	1	-50	0	0	0	2	0	-100	0	0	0
Delaware	204	209	+2	166	179	+8	0	0	0	38	28	-26	0	2	(^b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	637	654	+3	306	284	-7	94	64	-32	234	306	+31	3	0	-100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	2,075	2,937	+42	1,330	2,152	+62	180	78	-57	532	666	+25	22	0	-100	2	41	+1,950	9	0	-100	0	0	0
Georgia	1,422	1,425	(^c)	1,158	1,053	-9	65	165	+94	172	194	+13	7	11	+57	0	2	(^b)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	113	128	+13	84	106	+29	11	18	+64	18	2	-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	135	193	+43	135	191	+41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(^b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	1,410	1,197	-15	985	849	-14	71	40	-44	125	293	+134	2	15	+650	225	0	-100	2	0	-100	0	0	0
Indiana	928	1,028	+11	666	816	+23	0	0	0	252	203	-19	0	1	(^b)	0	0	0	10	6	-40	0	2	(^b)
Iowa	371	369	-1	286	307	+7	0	0	0	34	22	-35	1	0	-100	2	0	-100	48	39	-19	0	1	(^b)
Kansas	524	592	+13	319	325	+2	93	112	+20	75	112	+49	6	10	+67	28	20	-29	3	11	+267	0	2	(^b)
Kentucky	471	569	+21	290	402	+39	110	107	-3	68	36	-47	2	16	+700	0	1	(^b)	1	7	+600	0	0	0
Louisiana	1,170	1,228	+5	1,026	1,095	+7	0	0	0	92	64	-30	9	8	-11	27	36	+33	16	25	+56	0	0	0
Maine	187	245	+32	161	231	+43	0	0	0	26	14	-46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	1,148	1,058	-8	699	765	+9	99	8	-92	350	285	-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	161	130	-19	37	55	+49	10	1	-90	80	57	-29	0	0	0	34	17	-50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	1,711	1,655	-3	1,151	1,164	+1	0	0	0	433	331	-24	19	49	+158	7	0	-100	101	111	+10	0	0	0
Minnesota	721	619	-14	604	444	-26	0	0	0	102	120	+18	9	3	-67	5	52	+940	1	0	-100	0	0	0
Mississippi	601	632	+5	560	589	+5	0	0	0	26	41	+14	3	0	-100	1	2	+100	1	0	-100	0	0	0
Missouri	1,083	1,124	+4	915	1,041	+14	0	0	0	150	76	-49	8	6	-25	1	0	-100	9	1	-89	0	0	0
Montana	231	231	0	221	203	-8	0	7	(^b)	10	21	+110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	187	290	+55	115	130	+13	54	105	+94	17	55	+224	1	0	-100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	363	375	+3	317	279	-12	13	15	+15	21	76	+262	10	5	-50	0	0	0	2	0	-100	0	0	0
New Hampshire	212	204	-4	152	178	+17	0	0	0	60	26	-57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	936	1,102	+18	550	741	+35	78	43	-45	209	253	+21	2	20	+900	82	30	-63	15	15	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	351	353	+1	197	278	+41	63	42	-33	86	33	-62	5	0	-100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	1,950	1,950	0	535	1,031	+93	980	599	-39	214	106	-50	25	24	-4	196	190	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	1,089	996	-9	1,052	951	-10	11	13	+18	26	32	+23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	112	117	+4	77	71	-8	8	45	+463	16	0	-100	0	0	0	9	1	-89	2	0	-100	0	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table 6.17 *Juveniles in public juvenile detention and correctional facilities, by detention status and State, on June 30, 1974 and June 30, 1975—(Continued)*

State	All juveniles			Adjudicated delinquent			Person in need of supervision (PINS)			Held pending court disposition			Awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction			Voluntary admission			Dependent and neglected			Other ^d		
	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change
Ohio	3,168	3,529	+11	2,638	2,553	-3	64	503	+686	409	452	+11	54	17	-69	0	2	(^b)	3	2	-33	0	0	0
Oklahoma	411	464	+13	206	197	-4	164	218	+33	25	37	+48	2	1	-50	11	4	-64	3	6	+100	0	1	(^b)
Oregon	448	543	+21	360	453	+26	0	0	0	80	84	+5	0	6	(^b)	0	0	0	8	0	-100	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	1,290	1,441	+12	962	1,176	+22	0	0	0	277	251	-9	41	9	-78	2	1	-50	8	4	-50	0	0	0
Rhode Island	127	124	-2	55	98	+78	23	6	-74	34	20	-41	15	0	-100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	789	788	(^c)	778	763	-2	0	0	0	4	11	+175	0	0	0	5	13	+160	2	1	-50	0	0	0
South Dakota	98	141	+44	86	124	+44	6	8	+33	5	8	+60	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	1,256	1,233	-2	909	986	+8	265	157	-41	57	79	+39	14	8	-43	4	0	-100	7	3	-57	0	0	0
Texas	1,332	1,520	+14	959	1,175	+23	171	110	-36	151	157	+4	32	28	-13	16	37	+131	3	13	+333	0	0	0
Utah	311	292	-6	220	206	-6	0	0	0	67	71	+6	11	10	-9	0	1	(^b)	13	4	-69	0	0	0
Vermont	100	110	+10	31	43	+39	50	58	+16	18	9	-50	1	0	-100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1,369	1,434	+5	1,198	1,236	+3	0	0	0	143	166	+16	18	19	+6	7	8	+14	3	5	+67	0	0	0
Washington	1,228	1,302	+6	846	826	-2	210	270	+29	151	124	-18	9	14	+56	4	4	0	8	62	+675	0	2	(^b)
West Virginia	398	437	+10	353	395	+12	0	0	0	45	39	-13	0	3	(^b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	757	878	+16	596	710	+19	21	22	+5	72	69	-4	1	1	0	3	21	+600	64	54	-16	0	1	(^b)
Wyoming	132	139	+5	110	72	-35	20	66	+230	1	0	-100	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

^aOn June 30, 1975, nine emotionally disturbed or mentally retarded juveniles were awaiting transfer for specialized treatment. No such residents were reported on June 30, 1974.

^bIncrease not definable.

^cLess than -0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 28, 29.

Table 6.18 Juveniles in private juvenile detention and correctional facilities, by sex and State, on June 30, 1974 and June 30, 1975

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.86 and 1.89. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

State	Total			Male			Female		
	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change
United States	31,749	27,290	-14	22,104	19,152	-13	9,645	8,138	-16
Alabama	81	67	-17	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Alaska	119	121	+2	72	63	-13	47	58	+23
Arizona	824	955	+16	566	632	+12	258	323	+25
Arkansas	369	528	+43	191	264	+38	178	264	+48
California	4,639	3,888	-16	3,340	2,893	-13	1,299	995	-23
Colorado	636	634	(^b)	410	335	-18	226	299	+32
Connecticut	507	431	-15	426	330	-23	81	101	+25
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	18	12	-33	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Florida	874	761	-13	617	573	-7	257	188	-27
Georgia	577	294	-49	359	113	-69	218	181	-17
Hawaii	51	42	-18	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Idaho	113	110	-3	83	82	-1	30	28	-7
Illinois	989	902	-9	608	548	-10	381	354	-7
Indiana	919	726	-21	664	506	-24	255	220	-14
Iowa	273	252	-8	198	196	-1	75	56	-25
Kansas	378	413	+9	265	284	+7	113	129	+14
Kentucky	245	170	-31	131	64	-51	114	106	-7
Louisiana	481	428	-11	320	253	-21	161	175	+9
Maine	316	316	0	232	218	-6	84	98	+17
Maryland	630	431	-32	441	270	-37	189	153	-19
Massachusetts	1,049	781	-26	756	574	-24	293	207	-29
Michigan	1,379	1,254	-9	989	893	-10	390	361	-7
Minnesota	765	687	-10	464	401	-14	301	286	-5
Mississippi	191	119	-38	99	57	-42	92	62	-33
Missouri	738	523	-29	539	409	-24	199	114	-43
Montana	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Nebraska	648	592	-9	581	527	-9	67	65	-3
Nevada	111	60	-46	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
New Hampshire	221	311	+41	175	253	+45	46	58	+26
New Jersey	186	179	-4	143	131	-8	43	48	+12
New Mexico	189	155	-18	145	123	-15	44	32	-27
New York	4,165	3,397	-18	2,838	2,472	-13	1,327	925	-30
North Carolina	229	213	-7	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
North Dakota	115	111	-3	82	(^a)	(^a)	33	(^a)	(^a)
Ohio	827	813	-2	595	572	-4	232	241	+4
Oklahoma	600	575	-4	50	411	-9	150	164	+9
Oregon	599	487	-19	337	271	-20	262	216	-18
Pennsylvania	1,835	1,549	-16	1,284	1,196	-7	551	353	-36
Rhode Island	90	58	-36	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
South Carolina	77	107	+39	67	81	+21	10	26	+160
South Dakota	228	244	+7	170	178	+5	58	66	+14
Tennessee	268	135	-50	140	(^a)	(^a)	128	(^a)	(^a)
Texas	1,755	1,417	-19	1,170	1,072	-8	585	345	-41
Utah	210	120	-43	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Vermont	45	97	+116	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Virginia	351	164	-53	304	(^a)	(^a)	47	(^a)	(^a)
Washington	1,037	866	-16	716	611	-15	321	255	-21
West Virginia	50	28	-44	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Wisconsin	588	606	+3	391	394	+1	197	212	+8
Wyoming	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)

^aData not shown to preserve confidentiality guarantees.^bLess than -0.5 percent.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 31.

Table 6.19 Juveniles in private juvenile detention and correctional facilities, by detention status and State, on June 30, 1974 and June 30, 1975

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.86 and 1.89. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

State	All juveniles			Adjudicated delinquent			Person in need of supervision (PINS)			Held pending court disposition or awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction			Voluntary admission			Dependent and neglected			Other ^a		
	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change
United States	31,749	27,290	-14	9,874	9,809	-1	4,969	4,910	-13	544	529	-3	7,635	5,879	-23	7,104	4,844	-32	1,623	1,913	+18
Alabama	81	67	-17	27	27	0	0	0	0	(b)	4	(b)	(b)	19	(b)	42	14	-67	0	(b)	(c)
Alaska	119	121	+2	28	56	+100	64	21	-67	(b)	5	(b)	11	11	0	(b)	25	(b)	0	(b)	(c)
Arizona	824	955	+16	410	402	-2	149	267	+79	(b)	(b)	(b)	60	103	+72	149	159	+7	(b)	23	(b)
Arkansas	369	528	+43	140	167	+19	0	0	0	(b)	9	(b)	79	164	+108	115	152	+32	(b)	36	(b)
California	4,639	3,888	-16	1,299	1,404	+8	1,090	922	-15	(b)	37	(b)	893	658	-26	1,120	644	-43	(b)	223	(b)
Colorado	636	634	(c)	145	141	-3	162	120	-26	(b)	15	(b)	180	230	+28	131	55	-58	(b)	73	(b)
Connecticut	507	431	-15	218	212	+3	0	0	0	16	4	-75	68	55	-19	136	124	-9	69	36	-48
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	18	(b)	(b)	(b)	4	(b)	6	4	-33	0	0	0	(b)	3	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	0	0	0
Florida	874	761	-13	281	276	-2	84	56	-33	49	10	-80	148	59	-60	125	167	+34	187	193	+3
Georgia	577	294	-49	120	70	-42	63	104	+65	0	0	0	125	39	-69	145	27	-81	124	54	-56
Hawaii	51	42	-18	(b)	12	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	0	0	0	(b)	24	(b)	(b)	4	(b)	0	0	0
Idaho	113	110	-3	54	76	+41	0	0	0	(b)	9	(b)	15	(b)	(b)	(b)	23	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Illinois	989	902	-9	247	234	-5	165	190	+15	6	39	+550	207	199	-4	327	217	-34	37	23	-38
Indiana	919	726	-21	407	409	(c)	0	0	0	(b)	0	-100	185	78	-58	301	160	-47	(b)	79	(b)
Iowa	273	252	-8	78	86	+10	0	37	(c)	(b)	7	(b)	58	44	-24	107	77	-28	(b)	(b)	(b)
Kansas	378	413	+9	(b)	103	(b)	74	48	-35	(b)	7	(b)	102	85	-17	111	123	+11	0	47	(c)
Kentucky	245	170	-31	36	(b)	(b)	48	68	+42	(b)	(b)	(b)	90	52	-42	61	43	-30	(b)	(b)	(b)
Louisiana	481	428	-11	(b)	164	(b)	0	0	0	0	(c)	(c)	188	49	-74	(b)	131	(b)	0	78	(c)
Maine	316	316	0	(b)	108	(b)	0	0	0	0	(b)	(c)	155	54	-65	77	36	-53	(b)	117	(b)
Maryland	630	431	-32	(b)	69	(b)	285	218	-24	0	16	(c)	110	57	-48	172	67	-61	(b)	(b)	(b)
Massachusetts	1,049	781	-26	327	195	-40	83	99	+19	76	73	-4	342	173	+49	165	128	-22	56	113	+102
Michigan	1,379	1,254	-9	651	720	+11	0	0	0	(b)	14	(b)	340	223	-34	294	240	-18	77	57	-26
Minnesota	765	687	-10	393	338	-14	0	0	0	(b)	68	(b)	193	206	+7	128	59	-54	(b)	16	(b)
Mississippi	191	119	-38	99	59	-40	0	0	0	(b)	10	(b)	(b)	26	(b)	45	24	-47	0	0	0
Missouri	738	523	-29	337	299	-11	0	0	0	(b)	10	(b)	117	74	-37	185	55	-70	88	85	-3
Montana	(b)	131	(b)	32	61	+91	(b)	15	(b)	0	0	0	37	14	-62	7	41	+486	0	0	0
Nebraska	648	592	-9	(b)	30	(b)	74	95	+28	36	38	+6	376	374	-1	113	44	-61	(b)	(b)	(b)
Nevada	111	60	-46	(b)	56	(b)	(b)	4	(b)	0	0	0	(b)	0	-100	(b)	0	-100	(b)	0	-100
New Hampshire	221	311	+41	86	123	+43	0	0	0	(b)	3	(b)	74	134	+81	46	46	0	(b)	(b)	(b)
New Jersey	186	179	-4	30	55	+83	46	51	+11	0	(b)	(c)	73	31	-58	37	8	-78	0	33	(c)
New Mexico	189	155	-18	(b)	15	(b)	43	19	-56	(b)	5	(b)	53	76	+43	(b)	40	(b)	(b)	0	-100
New York	4,165	3,397	-18	411	481	+17	1,221	1,061	-13	(b)	51	(b)	1,493	1,134	-24	804	516	-36	230	154	-33
North Carolina	229	213	-7	44	72	+64	(b)	(b)	(b)	0	0	0	62	118	+90	95	0	-100	(b)	(b)	(b)
North Dakota	115	111	-3	(b)	49	(b)	66	35	-47	0	0	0	(b)	17	(b)	0	(b)	(c)	0	(b)	(c)
Ohio	827	813	-2	296	297	(c)	203	154	-24	(b)	8	(b)	(b)	70	(b)	193	220	+14	44	64	+45
Oklahoma	600	575	-4	136	63	-54	180	107	-41	(b)	20	(b)	109	173	+59	146	203	+39	(b)	(b)	(b)
Oregon	599	487	-19	449	421	-6	0	0	0	(b)	7	(b)	73	37	-49	40	7	-83	(b)	15	(b)
Pennsylvania	1,835	1,549	-16	1,283	1,116	-13	0	0	0	(b)	0	-100	98	173	+77	379	236	-38	(b)	24	(b)
Rhode Island	90	58	-36	(b)	25	(b)	22	5	-77	(b)	0	-100	(b)	21	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	0	(b)	(c)
South Carolina	77	107	+39	31	35	+13	0	0	0	(b)	(b)	(b)	8	38	+375	22	10	-55	(b)	(b)	(b)
South Dakota	228	244	+7	89	105	+18	57	67	+18	0	5	(c)	31	62	+100	51	5	-90	0	0	0
Tennessee	268	135	-50	115	57	-50	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	38	39	+3	92	0	-100	0	0	0
Texas	1,755	1,417	-19	349	399	+14	293	193	-34	20	9	-55	772	521	-33	286	255	-11	35	40	+14
Utah	210	120	-43	95	112	+18	0	0	0	0	0	0	(b)	0	-100	(b)	8	(b)	0	0	0

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

See footnote at end of table.

Table 6.19 Juveniles in private juvenile detention and correctional facilities, by detention status and State, on June 30, 1974 and June 30, 1975—(Continued)

State	All juveniles			Adjudicated delinquent			Person in need of supervision (PINS)			Held pending court disposition or awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction			Voluntary admission			Dependent and neglected			Other ^a		
	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change
Vermont	45	97	+116	(^b)	18	(^b)	24	31	+29	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	22	(^b)	(^b)	14	(^b)	0	(^b)	(^c)
Virginia	351	164	-53	126	89	-29	0	0	0	(^b)	8	(^b)	66	13	-80	111	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
Washington	1,037	866	-16	265	327	+23	279	191	-32	17	8	-53	192	87	-55	248	171	-31	36	82	+128
West Virginia	50	28	-44	(^b)	28	(^b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(^b)	0	-100	(^b)	0	-100	0	0	0
Wisconsin	588	606	+3	150	128	-15	93	76	-18	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	37	(^b)	199	253	+27	114	106	-7
Wyoming	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	0	-100	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	0	-100	0	0	0

^aRepresents emotionally disturbed or mentally retarded juveniles awaiting transfer for specialized treatment.

^bData not shown to preserve confidentiality guarantees.

^cIncrease not definable.

^dLess than -0.5 percent.

^eLess than +0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 32, 33.

Table 6.20 Adults and juveniles under probation or parole supervision on Sept. 1, 1976, by sex, United States

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.80. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

Type of supervision	Total population	Adults			Juveniles		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1,461,459	1,079,258	939,845	139,413	382,201	294,484	87,717
Probation	1,251,918	923,064	795,231	127,833	328,854	251,781	77,073
Parole	209,541	156,194	144,614	11,580	53,347	42,703	10,644

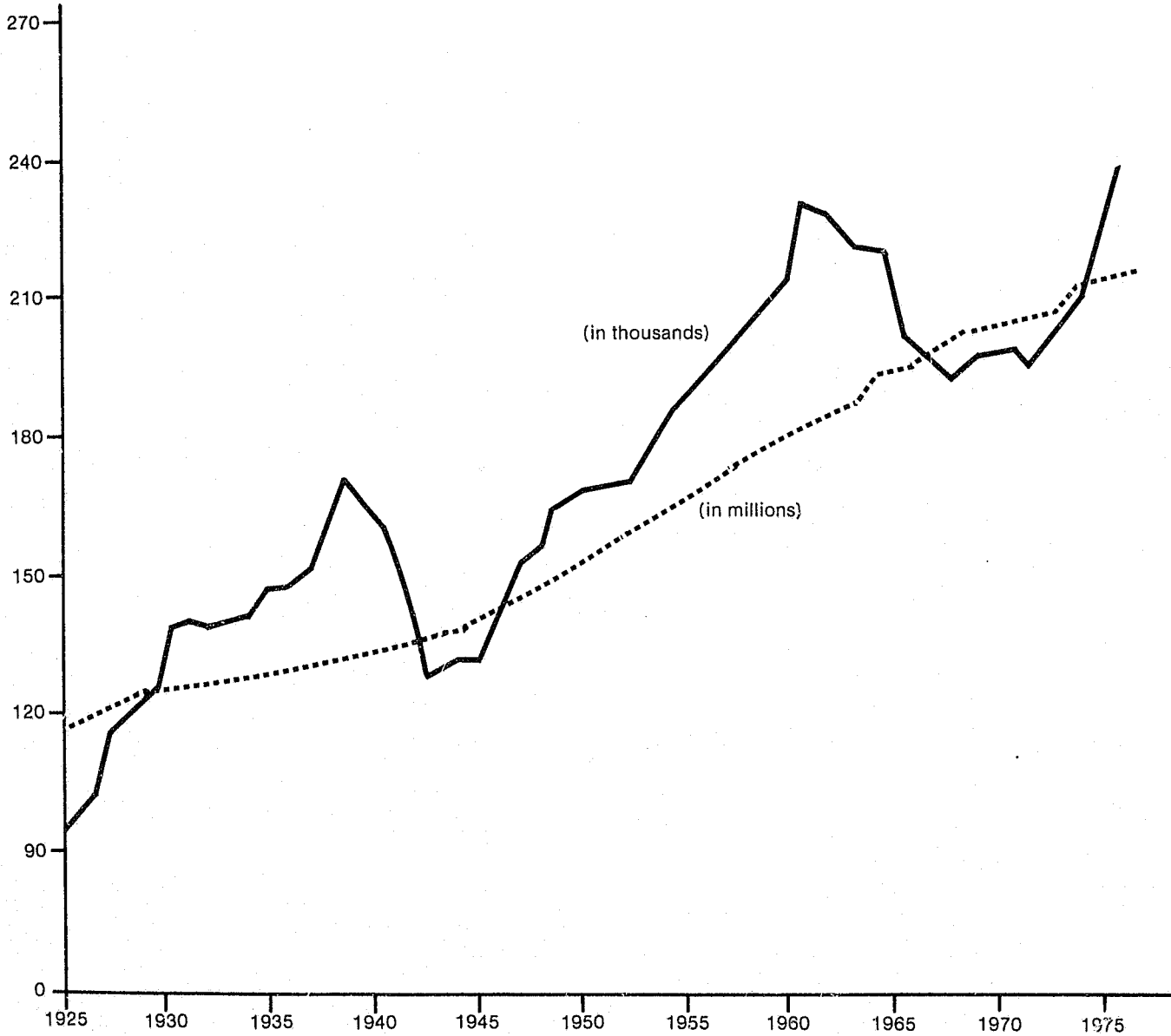
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*, No. SD-P-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 3.

Figure 6.2 Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31 and estimated U.S. resident population on July 1, United States, 1925-76

NOTE: The prison population data were compiled by a year-end census of prisoners held in custody in State and Federal correctional institutions. Prior to Dec. 31, 1971, the prison population was defined as all adult felons serving a sentence in a Federal or State correctional institution. Beginning on Dec. 31, 1971, all jurisdictions were asked to disregard the difference between felons and misdemeanants and to count as their prison population only those inmates who had been sentenced as adult or youthful offenders to a maximum term of at least 1 year and 1 day.

Comparability of data is affected by various reporting differences. Arkansas, Maryland, and South Carolina have included State prisoners held in local jails in their figures. Additionally, some jurisdictions are unable to differentiate between inmates sentenced to a maximum term of more than 1 year and those with lesser sentences or no sentence at all. For a description of the methodology and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

The U.S. resident population is compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Estimates are presented for July 1, except that 1976 is estimated for June 1. Excluded from the resident population are all armed forces abroad, as well as Alaska and Hawaii prior to 1940. For the basis of the estimates, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, series P-25, Nos. 632 and 636. For estimates prior to 1940, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970 series A 6-8.



Key:

Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions —————
 Estimated U.S. resident population ··········

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1976*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-4 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 14; and U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 5, No. 2. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.21 Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions, by sex, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1975 and 1976

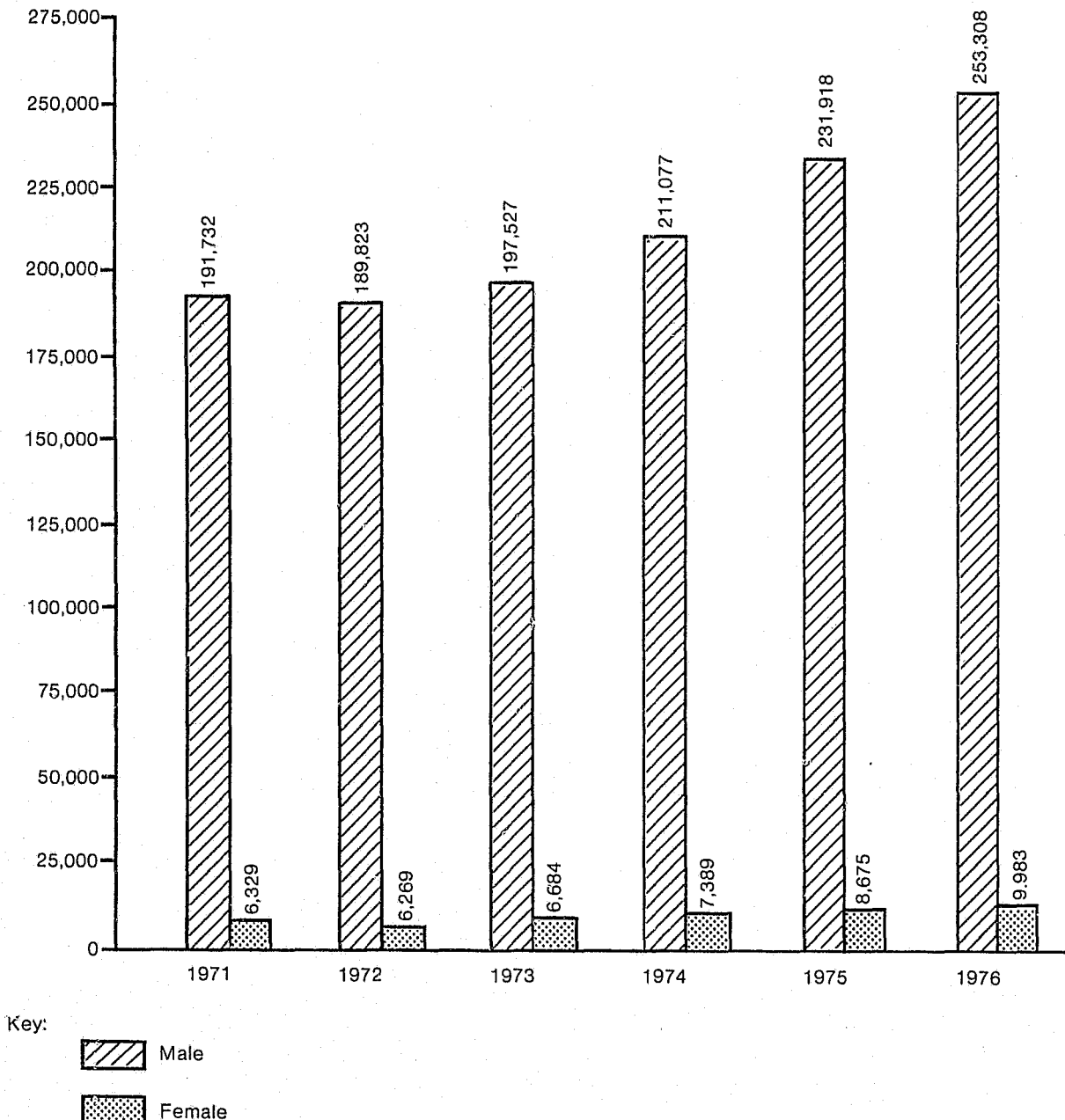
NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.2. For information on methodology and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Region and jurisdiction	Dec. 31, 1975			Dec. 31, 1976		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
United States, total	240,593	231,918	8,675	263,291	253,308	9,983
Federal institutions, total	24,131	23,026	1,105	26,799	25,429	1,370
State institutions, total	216,462	208,892	7,570	236,492	227,879	8,613
Northeast	33,371	32,433	938	36,275	35,237	1,038
Maine	643	628	15	610	600	10
New Hampshire	250	250	0	248	248	0
Vermont	244	239	5	307	301	6
Massachusetts	2,242	2,169	73	2,651	2,573	78
Rhode Island	408	398	10	490	481	9
Connecticut	1,849	1,786	63	1,923	1,874	49
New York	16,071	15,642	429	17,705	17,233	472
New Jersey	5,682	5,501	181	5,685	5,470	215
Pennsylvania	5,982	5,820	162	6,656	6,457	199
North Central	48,312	46,793	1,519	54,896	52,996	1,900
Ohio	11,421	10,985	436	12,525	11,983	542
Indiana	3,897	3,784	113	4,203	4,051	152
Illinois	7,861	7,708	153	9,739	9,502	237
Michigan	10,852	10,534	318	12,462	12,057	405
Wisconsin	2,992	2,867	125	3,299	3,160	139
Minnesota	1,685	1,619	66	1,624	1,561	63
Iowa	1,786	1,715	71	1,891	1,815	76
Missouri	4,371	4,275	96	4,997	4,878	119
North Dakota	173	173	0	162	162	0
South Dakota	338	320	18	478	461	17
Nebraska	1,251	1,184	67	1,438	1,353	85
Kansas	1,685	1,629	56	2,078	2,013	65
South	102,585	98,713	3,872	110,328	105,985	4,343
Delaware	582	565	17	684	665	19
Maryland	6,965	6,754	211	7,912	7,679	233
District of Columbia	2,302	2,276	26	2,299	2,220	79
Virginia	5,497	5,291	206	6,180	5,956	224
West Virginia	1,271	1,232	39	1,294	1,255	39
North Carolina	10,993	10,599	394	11,570	11,195	375
South Carolina	5,600	5,391	209	6,433	6,169	264
Georgia	10,421	10,027	394	11,134	10,689	445
Florida	15,315	14,643	672	17,793	17,008	785
Kentucky	3,246	3,115	131	3,657	3,521	136
Tennessee	4,561	4,371	190	4,817	4,623	194
Alabama	4,420	4,226	194	3,032	2,823	209
Mississippi	2,422	2,346	76	2,135	2,059	76
Arkansas	2,162	2,079	83	2,431	2,323	108
Louisiana	4,758	4,586	172	4,591	4,403	188
Oklahoma	3,133	2,983	150	3,649	3,503	146
Texas	18,937	18,229	708	20,717	19,894	823
West	32,194	30,953	1,241	34,993	33,661	1,332
Montana	429	429	0	551	551	0
Idaho	580	580	0	682	671	11
Wyoming	307	307	0	340	340	0
Colorado	2,039	1,969	70	2,239	2,162	77
New Mexico	999	967	32	1,220	1,167	53
Arizona	2,647	2,538	109	2,850	2,725	125
Utah	657	634	23	748	723	25
Nevada	848	804	44	953	899	54
Washington	3,369	3,209	160	3,881	3,672	209
Oregon	2,480	2,385	95	2,859	2,749	110
California	17,296	16,598	698	18,113	17,459	654
Alaska	207	202	5	230	226	4
Hawaii	336	331	5	327	317	10

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1976*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSE-4 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 18, 19, 21. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.3 Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, by sex, United States, 1971-76

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.2. The figures for the years 1972-75 have been revised subsequent to their original publication; the figures presented below represent the revised count presented in Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1974 (SD-NPS-PSF-2), 1975 (SD-NPS-PSF-3), 1976 (SD-NPS-PSF-4). For information on methodology and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-2, pp. 14, 19, 18; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-3, pp. 16-21; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-4, pp. 18-20 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.22 Rate (per 100,000 civilian population) of incarceration in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, by region and jurisdiction, 1971-76

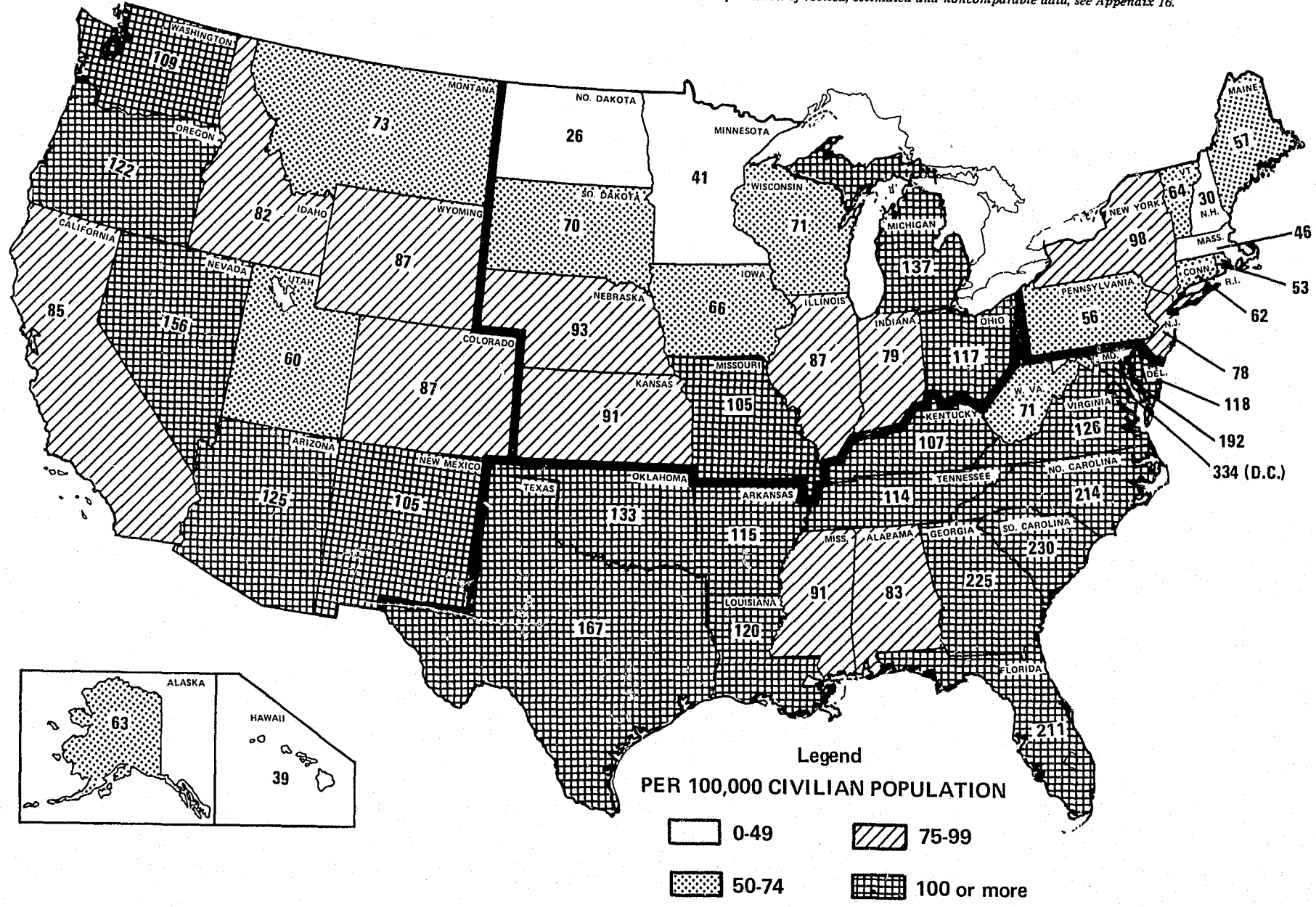
NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.2. Figures used for civilian population are based on U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates. Civilian population represents the resident population less the armed forces stationed in the United States. For basis of estimates, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, series P-25, Nos. 632 and 636. For information on methodology and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16. State and regional figures do not include prisoners confined in Federal institutions located within the individual States.

Region and jurisdiction	Rate per 100,000 civilian population					
	Dec. 31, 1971	Dec. 31, 1972	Dec. 31, 1973	Dec. 31, 1974	Dec. 31, 1975	Dec. 31, 1976
United States, total	96.4	94.6	97.8	103.6	113	123
Federal institutions, total	10.2	10.5	10.9	10.6	11	13
State institutions, total	86.2	84.1	86.8	93.0	102	111
Northeast	56.4	56.8	60.4	63.4	70	73
Maine	45.1	46.3	43.8	50.4	60	57
New Hampshire	28.0	30.8	34.8	27.1	31	30
Vermont	46.5	30.0	40.3	51.5	51	64
Massachusetts	38.3	32.1	34.3	38.4	42	46
Rhode Island	40.5	36.1	43.2	48.7	41	53
Connecticut	63.3	59.3	54.2	47.6	59	62
New York	65.0	64.0	71.4	78.5	89	98
New Jersey	72.5	72.4	73.5	71.6	77	78
Pennsylvania	44.7	52.6	55.0	56.9	60	56
North Central	72.9	65.6	62.8	69.0	84	95
Ohio	84.7	77.2	71.9	86.9	107	117
Indiana	82.9	72.8	63.4	57.5	73	79
Illinois	52.4	50.4	50.3	55.9	73	87
Michigan	106.4	93.9	86.8	94.6	119	137
Wisconsin	55.4	44.9	47.2	56.4	65	71
Minnesota	40.2	34.5	36.0	35.1	42	41
Iowa	53.6	45.5	49.0	51.6	63	66
Missouri	76.8	74.7	79.4	88.0	92	105
North Dakota	21.3	28.8	24.9	20.7	27	26
South Dakota	57.8	51.0	34.9	37.0	49	70
Nebraska	69.1	62.8	66.0	67.9	80	93
Kansas	90.5	73.5	60.6	63.5	76	91
South	123.9	124.5	128.3	135.0	150	161
Delaware	33.2	49.3	57.1	76.1	100	118
Maryland	124.9	139.3	144.0	155.0	169	192
District of Columbia	349.2	340.8	324.2	289.2	326	334
Virginia	108.9	106.3	107.9	105.1	110	126
West Virginia	59.6	59.1	60.8	57.3	65	71
North Carolina	153.0	159.9	183.9	207.2	210	214
South Carolina	118.4	121.2	130.1	158.4	198	230
Georgia	146.1	174.3	173.3	191.4	204	225
Florida	135.8	139.3	132.5	137.9	183	211
Kentucky	94.1	89.5	89.4	91.7	100	107
Tennessee	86.1	81.9	84.2	90.9	109	114
Alabama	110.0	103.5	104.5	110.3	121	83
Mississippi	82.7	83.1	75.5	91.8	103	91
Arkansas	83.9	80.4	82.2	99.6	102	115
Louisiana	113.0	92.2	108.3	127.7	126	120
Oklahoma	144.2	139.7	120.4	108.5	114	133
Texas	140.9	136.0	146.6	140.6	154	167
West	81.9	78.6	81.3	93.9	84	91
Montana	35.4	39.5	43.7	45.6	50	73
Idaho	48.9	49.6	54.6	65.5	71	82
Wyoming	77.5	75.7	78.6	73.9	80	87
Colorado	85.9	81.3	77.5	79.4	80	87
New Mexico	61.3	55.7	66.4	80.7	86	105
Arizona	74.3	76.9	81.0	97.0	118	125
Utah	53.3	51.2	44.7	46.1	54	60
Nevada	124.0	121.2	134.9	130.3	136	156
Washington	82.4	77.1	77.1	86.2	96	109
Oregon	93.5	84.4	74.7	88.3	108	122
California	87.4	83.9	96.7	105.6	81	85
Alaska	65.6	61.0	56.3	57.1	56	63
Hawaii	33.7	38.8	37.3	38.6	42	39

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-2, pp. 20, 21; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-3, pp. 16, 17; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-4, p. 18 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.4 Rate (per 100,000 civilian population) of incarceration in State institutions, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1976

NOTE: See NOTES, Figure 6.2 and Table 6.22. For information on methodology and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1976*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-4 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 15.

Table 6.23 Sentenced and unsentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions, by sex, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.2. Beginning in 1974, all reporting jurisdictions were required to provide a year-end count of all prisoners, regardless of length of sentence. This table includes all inmates sentenced and those held without sentence. Information on prisoners on June 30, 1976 has been excluded from this table by SOURCEBOOK staff. For information on methodology and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Region and jurisdiction	Dec. 31, 1976		
	Total	Male	Female
United States, total	276,207	265,125	11,082
Federal institutions, total	26,799	25,429	1,370
State institutions, total	249,408	239,696	9,712
Northeast	39,214	38,028	1,186
Maine	615	605	10
New Hampshire	254	254	0
Vermont	453	443	10
Massachusetts	2,695	2,583	112
Rhode Island	652	639	13
Connecticut	3,239	3,114	125
New York	17,712	17,240	472
New Jersey	6,004	5,789	215
Pennsylvania	7,590	7,361	229
North Central	56,100	54,158	1,942
Ohio	12,525	11,983	542
Indiana	4,903	4,742	161
Illinois	10,053	9,815	238
Michigan	12,462	12,057	405
Wisconsin	3,299	3,160	139
Minnesota	1,624	1,561	63
Iowa	1,956	1,878	78
Missouri	4,997	4,878	119
North Dakota	198	198	0
South Dakota	523	502	21
Nebraska	1,474	1,371	103
Kansas	2,086	2,013	73
South	115,460	110,714	4,746
Delaware	953	910	43
Maryland	7,912	7,679	233
District of Columbia	3,086	2,915	171
Virginia	6,690	6,421	269
West Virginia	1,308	1,269	39
North Carolina	13,257	12,770	487
South Carolina	6,988	6,695	293
Georgia	11,661	11,162	499
Florida	17,793	17,008	785
Kentucky	3,657	3,521	136
Tennessee	4,837	4,634	203
Alabama	3,033	2,824	209
Mississippi	2,135	2,059	76
Arkansas	2,503	2,389	114
Louisiana	4,591	4,403	188
Oklahoma	4,339	4,161	178
Texas	20,717	19,894	823
West	38,634	36,796	1,838
Montana	558	558	0
Idaho	695	684	11
Wyoming	340	340	0
Colorado	2,244	2,167	77
New Mexico	1,352	1,296	56
Arizona	2,850	2,725	125
Utah	820	794	26
Nevada	953	899	54
Washington	3,893	3,648	209
Oregon	2,859	2,749	110
California	21,088	19,964	1,124
Alaska	494	471	23
Hawaii	488	465	23

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1976*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSE-4 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 32.

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Table 6.24 Sentenced and unsentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions, by sex, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1976 and 1977

NOTE: For Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Oregon and Washington, all 1977 figures are estimates within a 5 percent maximum error range. For Virginia, 1976 and 1977 figures that distinguish between prisoners sentenced to more than a year and those with a shorter or no sentence are estimates; figures showing this distinction for Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Oklahoma in 1977 are also estimates. For 4 States—Florida and Maryland in both 1976 and 1977 and Mississippi and Oregon in 1976 only—figures on the number of inmates sentenced to more than 1 year include all prisoners with a shorter or no sentence; the proportion of such prisoners was estimated to be approximately 6 percent for Maryland and fewer than 1 percent for Florida in each year and about 10 percent for Mississippi in 1976, whereas no 1976 estimates were provided for Oregon.

Region and jurisdiction	Total prisoner population			Prisoners with a sentence of more than a year			Other prisoners ^a		
	1977	1976	Percent change	1977	1976	Percent change	1977	1976	Percent change
United States, total	292,325	278,422	+5.0	278,593	263,307	+5.8	13,732	15,115	-9.1
Male, total	280,270	267,476	+4.8	267,530	253,453	+5.6	12,740	14,023	-9.1
Female, total	12,055	10,946	+10.1	11,063	9,854	+12.3	992	1,092	-9.2
Federal institutions, total	30,920	29,117	+6.2	28,650	26,980	+6.2	2,270	2,137	+6.2
State institutions, total	261,405	249,305	+4.9	249,943	236,327	+5.8	11,462	12,978	-11.7
Northeast	40,765	39,214	+4.0	37,820	36,275	+4.3	2,945	2,939	+0.2
Maine	666	615	+8.3	606	610	-0.7	60	5	+1,100.0
New Hampshire	239	254	-5.9	219	248	-11.7	20	6	+233.3
Vermont ^b	416	453	-8.2	279	307	-9.1	137	146	-6.2
Massachusetts ^c	2,825	2,695	+4.8	2,794	2,651	+5.4	31	44	-29.5
Rhode Island ^b	685	652	+5.1	522	490	+6.5	163	162	+0.6
Connecticut ^b	2,965	3,239	-8.5	1,647	1,923	-14.4	1,318	1,316	+0.2
New York	19,352	17,712	+9.3	19,352	17,705	+9.3	0	7	-100.0
New Jersey ^d	6,017	6,004	+0.2	5,728	5,685	+0.8	289	319	-9.4
Pennsylvania	7,600	7,590	+0.1	6,673	6,656	+0.3	927	934	-0.7
North Central	59,305	56,100	+5.7	58,338	54,896	+6.3	967	1,204	-19.7
Ohio	12,846	12,525	+2.6	12,846	12,525	+2.6	0	0	X
Indiana	4,648	4,903	-5.2	4,196	4,203	-0.2	452	700	-35.4
Illinois	10,884	10,053	+8.3	10,560	9,739	+8.4	324	314	+3.2
Michigan ^e	13,901	12,462	+11.5	13,901	12,462	+11.5	0	0	X
Wisconsin	3,347	3,299	+1.5	3,347	3,299	+1.5	0	0	X
Minnesota	1,797	1,624	+10.7	1,797	1,624	+10.7	0	0	X
Iowa	2,125	1,956	+8.6	2,057	1,891	+8.8	68	65	+4.6
Missouri	5,302	4,997	+6.1	5,302	4,997	+6.1	0	0	X
North Dakota	216	198	+9.1	194	162	+19.8	22	36	-38.9
South Dakota	565	523	+8.0	519	478	+8.6	46	45	+2.2
Nebraska	1,425	1,474	-3.3	1,373	1,438	-4.5	52	36	+44.4
Kansas	2,249	2,086	+7.8	2,246	2,078	+8.1	3	8	-62.5
South	122,630	115,349	+6.3	118,022	110,155	+7.1	4,608	5,194	-11.3
Delaware ^b	1,076	953	+12.3	812	684	+18.7	258	269	-4.1
Maryland ^c	8,148	7,912	+3.0	8,148	7,912	+3.0	0	0	X
District of Columbia ^b	2,807	2,949	-4.8	2,240	2,299	-2.6	567	650	-12.8
Virginia ^d	7,659	6,690	+14.5	7,143	5,980	+19.4	516	710	-27.3
West Virginia	1,253	1,229	+0.3	1,233	1,177	+4.4	0	13	-100.0
North Carolina	14,189	13,257	+7.0	12,769	11,570	+10.4	1,420	1,687	-15.8
South Carolina ^e	7,004	6,988	+0.2	6,468	6,433	+0.5	536	555	-3.4
Georgia	11,658	11,661	(*)	11,243	11,134	+1.0	415	527	-21.3
Florida ^d	19,756	17,793	+11.0	19,756	17,793	+11.0	0	0	X
Kentucky	3,661	3,657	+0.1	3,660	3,657	+0.1	1	0	X
Tennessee	5,501	4,837	+13.7	5,480	4,817	+13.8	21	20	+5.0
Alabama ^d	3,473	3,033	+14.5	3,471	3,032	+14.5	2	1	+100.0
Mississippi ^d	1,727	2,135	-19.1	1,555	2,135	-27.2	172	0	X
Arkansas	2,399	2,503	-4.2	2,324	2,431	-4.4	75	72	+4.2
Louisiana ^d	5,951	4,696	+26.7	5,951	4,696	+26.7	0	0	X
Oklahoma	3,955	4,339	-8.8	3,330	3,649	-8.7	625	690	-9.4
Texas	22,439	20,717	+8.3	22,439	20,717	+8.3	0	0	X
West	38,705	38,642	+0.2	35,763	35,001	+2.2	2,942	3,641	-19.2
Montana	556	558	-0.4	551	551	0	5	7	-28.6
Idaho	769	695	+10.6	765	682	+12.2	4	13	-69.2
Wyoming	401	340	+17.9	401	340	+17.9	0	0	X
Colorado	2,317	2,244	+3.3	2,311	2,239	+3.2	6	5	+20.0
New Mexico	1,613	1,352	+19.3	1,489	1,220	+22.0	124	132	-6.1
Arizona	2,982	2,850	+4.6	2,982	2,850	+4.6	0	0	X
Utah	889	820	+8.4	824	748	+10.2	65	72	-9.7
Nevada	1,187	961	+23.5	1,184	961	+23.2	3	0	X
Washington	4,356	3,893	+11.9	4,346	3,881	+12.0	10	12	-16.7
Oregon ^c	2,935	2,859	+2.7	2,924	2,859	+2.3	11	0	X
California	19,623	21,088	-6.9	17,338	18,113	-4.3	2,285	2,975	-23.2
Alaska ^b	577	494	+16.8	584	230	+23.5	293	264	+11.0
Hawaii ^b	500	488	+2.5	364	327	+11.3	136	161	-15.5

^aIncludes prisoners with sentences of a year or less, as well as unsentenced persons. The latter include, among others, those held for safekeeping, those undergoing court-ordered evaluation, civil narcotics addicts, and, in States operating an integrated jail-prison system, those held awaiting trial or sentencing.

^bBoth 1976 and 1977 figures include jail and prison inmates, as jails and prisons form an integrated system within the jurisdiction. In both years figures for all District of Columbia facilities except two—the D.C. Jail and the D.C. Detention Center—include inmates with a maximum sentence of a year or less or with no sentence.

^cFigures for 1977 include inmates held in local jails because of overcrowding in State institutions. Such inmates are considered by these jurisdictions to be in the custody of the State correctional system. The number of inmates held in local jails as of yearend 1977 was as follows: Maryland (921), South Carolina (6,971), Massachusetts (59), Michigan (58), and Oregon (43). Two of these States also held such inmates at yearend 1976: Maryland (1,081) and South Carolina (786).

^dPrisoners detained locally to relieve overcrowding at the State level are excluded because they are considered not to be in the custody of the State correctional system. The following jurisdictions reported having such inmates on Dec. 31, 1977: Alabama (2,626), Virginia (824), Louisiana (780), Mississippi (575), New Jersey (255), and Florida (253). These States, together with Georgia, also held prisoners of this type on Dec. 31, 1976.

^eLess than -0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1977—Advance Report*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-5A (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 2, 3.

Table 6.25 Change in number of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, by region and jurisdiction, 1975 and 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.2. For data on which percents are computed, see Table 6.21. For information on methodology and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Region and State	Percent change in number of sentenced prisoners
United States, total	+9.4
Federal institutions, total	+11.1
State institutions, total	+9.3
Northeast	+8.7
Maine	-5.1
New Hampshire	-0.8
Vermont	+25.8
Massachusetts	+18.2
Rhode Island	+20.1
Connecticut	+4.0
New York	+10.2
New Jersey	+0.1
Pennsylvania	+11.3
North Central	+13.6
Ohio	+9.7
Indiana	+7.9
Illinois	+23.9
Michigan	+14.8
Wisconsin	+10.3
Minnesota	-3.6
Iowa	+5.9
Missouri	+14.3
North Dakota	-6.4
South Dakota	+41.4
Nebraska	+14.9
Kansas	+23.3
South	+7.5
Delaware	+17.5
Maryland	+13.6
District of Columbia	-0.1
Virginia	+12.4
West Virginia	+1.8
North Carolina	+5.2
South Carolina	+14.9
Georgia	+6.8
Florida	+16.2
Kentucky	+12.7
Tennessee	+5.6
Alabama	-31.4
Mississippi	-11.8
Arkansas	+12.4
Louisiana	-3.5
Oklahoma	+16.5
Texas	+9.4
West	+8.7
Montana	+23.4
Idaho	+17.6
Wyoming	+10.7
Colorado	+9.3
New Mexico	+22.1
Arizona	+7.7
Utah	+13.9
Nevada	+12.4
Washington	+15.2
Oregon	+15.3
California	+4.7
Alaska	+11.1
Hawaii	-2.7

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on Dec. 31, 1976*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-4 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 18. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.26 Movement of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions, by region and jurisdiction, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.2. Some inmates were involved in more than one transaction; all figures on admissions and departures represent number of transactions and not the actual number of individual prisoners who were involved in such movements. Unconditional releases include expiration of sentence, commutation of sentence, and other such unqualified discharges. Conditional releases (those involving some form of supervision over the offender upon return to the community) include parole, probation, supervised mandatory release (early release because of good behavior), and other forms of conditional discharge. For information on methodology and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners on Dec. 31, 1975	Admissions						Departures						Number of prisoners on Dec. 31, 1976	
		Total	New commitments from courts	Parole or conditional-release violators returned	Escapes returned	Transfers from other jurisdictions	Other admission	Total	Conditional releases	Unconditional releases	Deaths	Escapes	Transfers to other jurisdictions		Other departures
United States, total	240,593	178,957	129,482	22,792	8,083	15,709	2,891	156,259	89,253	29,938	652	8,229	21,643	6,544	263,291
Federal institutions, total	24,131	34,416	17,437	1,754	807	12,615	1,803	31,748	5,028	7,235	72	62	17,036	1,756	26,799
State institutions, total	216,462	144,541	112,045	21,038	7,276	3,094	1,088	124,511	84,225	22,703	580	7,608	4,607	4,788	236,492
Northeast	33,371	22,963	16,657	4,119	1,092	825	270	20,059	15,848	1,640	75	1,243	762	491	36,275
Maine	643	749	548	153	32	7	9	782	692	30	3	31	11	15	610
New Hampshire	250	260	168	33	3	56	0	262	198	11	1	1	51	0	248
Vermont	244	301	195	38	60	8	0	238	151	8	0	61	18	0	307
Massachusetts	2,242	2,094	1,315	259	200	320	0	1,685	836	185	15	194	369	86	2,651
Rhode Island	408	309	220	54	10	19	6	227	155	20	1	8	25	18	490
Connecticut	1,849	1,634	1,207	264	24	139	0	1,560	952	459	8	17	124	0	1,873
New York	16,071	9,737	7,421	1,798	482	0	36	8,103	6,897	377	29	618	0	182	17,705
New Jersey	5,682	3,861	2,696	1,004	118	43	0	3,858	3,237	231	6	143	51	19	5,685
Pennsylvania	5,982	4,018	2,887	516	163	233	219	3,344	2,730	319	12	170	113	0	6,656
North Central	48,312	33,365	25,712	5,943	1,192	403	115	26,781	20,389	2,647	101	1,359	539	1,746	54,896
Ohio	11,421	7,563	4,732	2,702	78	51	0	6,459	5,988	273	17	71	110	0	12,525
Indiana	3,897	2,444	2,192	195	47	10	0	2,138	1,887	151	10	43	47	0	4,203
Illinois	7,861	6,530	5,909	604	17	0	0	4,652	3,187	0	10	22	0	1,433	9,739
Michigan	10,852	6,745	4,974	1,052	699	20	0	5,135	3,855	451	28	777	24	0	12,462
Wisconsin	2,992	1,959	1,474	259	108	118	0	1,652	1,326	87	5	120	114	0	3,299
Minnesota	1,685	1,176	796	263	46	39	32	1,237	849	260	5	78	45	0	1,624
Iowa	1,786	956	687	122	92	28	27	851	495	175	2	117	35	27	1,891
Missouri	4,371	2,722	2,419	236	45	22	0	2,096	1,087	915	12	60	22	0	4,997
North Dakota	173	173	109	31	3	30	0	184	128	37	0	0	12	7	162
South Dakota	338	415	300	58	13	43	1	275	172	51	0	15	37	0	478
Nebraska	1,251	936	723	146	28	26	13	749	471	232	6	27	9	4	1,438
Kansas	1,685	1,746	1,397	275	16	16	42	1,353	944	15	6	29	84	275	2,078
South	102,585	67,850	54,805	6,758	4,277	1,341	669	60,107	33,992	16,673	286	4,261	2,625	2,270	110,328
Delaware	582	447	380	16	32	19	0	345	286	3	3	36	17	0	684
Maryland	6,965	5,654	4,885	277	407	85	0	4,707	2,813	629	21	399	152	693	7,912
District of Columbia	2,302	3,984	2,678	290	181	835	0	3,987	1,097	518	15	201	2,133	23	2,299
Virginia	5,497	3,819	3,148	304	173	191	3	3,136	1,851	849	15	163	162	96	6,180
West Virginia	1,271	656	527	41	76	1	11	633	378	146	4	78	18	9	1,294
North Carolina	10,993	8,661	6,775	485	1,401	0	0	8,084	4,584	2,146	22	1,332	0	0	11,570
South Carolina	5,600	3,967	3,397	298	163	109	0	3,134	1,819	1,118	10	181	2	0	6,433
Georgia	10,421	5,336	4,623	312	401	0	0	4,623	2,093	1,959	23	320	23	205	11,134
Florida	15,315	9,742	7,406	1,061	648	9	618	7,264	4,262	1,397	39	649	9	908	17,793
Kentucky	3,246	2,914	2,382	443	53	33	3	2,503	2,217	127	17	69	25	48	3,657
Tennessee	4,561	3,205	2,658	277	249	21	0	2,949	2,334	316	15	269	15	0	4,817
Alabama	4,420	1,605	606	684	315	0	0	2,993	1,109	1,512	18	341	0	13	3,032
Mississippi	2,422	1,378	1,235	118	25	0	0	1,665	1,117	398	4	24	3	119	2,135
Arkansas	2,162	1,825	1,282	534	9	0	0	1,556	1,372	167	9	8	0	0	2,431
Louisiana	4,758	1,464	1,154	243	51	16	0	1,631	622	896	21	89	3	0	4,591
Oklahoma	3,133	2,339	2,010	249	80	0	0	1,823	864	850	18	91	0	0	3,649
Texas	18,937	10,854	9,659	1,126	13	22	34	9,074	5,174	3,642	28	11	63	156	20,717

Table 6.26 *Movement of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions, by region and jurisdiction, 1976—(Continued)*

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners on Dec. 31, 1975	Admissions						Departures						Number of prisoners on Dec. 31, 1976	
		Total	New commitments from courts	Parole or conditional-release violators returned	Escapees returned	Transfers from other jurisdictions	Other admission	Total	Conditional releases	Unconditional releases	Deaths	Escapes	Transfers to other jurisdictions		Other departures
West	32,194	20,363	14,871	4,218	715	525	34	17,564	13,996	1,743	118	745	681	281	34,993
Montana	429	479	312	115	18	29	5	357	285	30	0	14	26	2	551
Idaho	580	659	489	99	18	44	9	557	444	32	3	19	46	13	682
Wyoming	307	203	173	2	12	16	0	170	71	73	1	10	13	2	340
Colorado	2,039	1,582	1,290	198	71	19	4	1,382	1,119	136	12	81	34	0	2,239
New Mexico	989	889	581	233	54	5	16	688	524	30	7	69	4	34	1,220
Arizona	2,647	1,622	1,403	128	63	28	0	1,419	981	302	11	44	81	0	2,850
Utah	657	383	212	122	38	11	0	292	219	23	3	37	10	0	748
Nevada	848	552	421	98	3	30	0	447	309	86	9	7	34	2	953
Washington	3,369	2,190	1,442	624	115	9	0	1,678	1,492	8	11	164	3	0	3,881
Oregon	2,480	1,817	1,414	301	97	5	0	1,438	949	341	8	105	12	23	2,859
California	17,296	9,658	6,910	2,233	206	309	0	8,841	7,426	632	51	176	351	205	18,113
Alaska	207	205	143	34	10	18	0	182	66	46	0	10	60	0	230
Hawaii	336	124	81	31	10	2	0	133	111	4	2	9	7	0	327

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1976*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-4 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 22, 23.

Table 6.27 Estimated number of inmates of State correctional facilities, by selected demographic characteristics, United States, 1974

NOTE: These data are estimates derived from a stratified probability sample of adult and youthful offenders held in the custody of State correctional authorities. The survey included not only those inmates detained in facilities directly administered by State correctional authorities, but also those in any public or private institution charged with the custody of persons under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities. Examples of the latter arrangement are inmates committed to State mental hospitals and inmates housed in YMCA's while assigned to work-release programs. For discussion of the survey sampling procedures, standard error tables, and definitions, see Appendix 17. Juvenile offenders were excluded from the survey.

Characteristic	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates	Characteristic	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Sex:			Armed forces service:		
Total ^a	191,400	100	Total ^{a,c}	187,500	100
Male.....	185,000	97	Served.....	51,200	27
Female.....	6,300	3	Never served.....	136,400	73
Race:			Personal income (year prior to arrest):		
Total ^a	191,400	100	Total ^{a,d}	168,300	100
White.....	97,700	51	No income.....	7,600	5
Black.....	89,700	47	Less than \$2,000.....	32,400	19
Other.....	3,400	2	\$2,000 to \$3,999.....	30,700	18
Not reported.....	600	(^b)	\$4,000 to \$5,999.....	30,400	18
			\$6,000 to \$9,999.....	29,900	18
Age:			\$10,000 or more.....	23,000	14
Total ^a	191,400	100	Amount not known.....	12,600	8
Under 18.....	1,800	1	Not reported.....	1,800	1
18.....	5,500	3			
19.....	7,900	4	Length of time on last job:		
20 to 24.....	57,100	30	Total ^{a,d}	168,300	100
25 to 29.....	44,900	23	Less than 5 weeks.....	16,900	10
30 to 34.....	27,300	14	5 to 26 weeks.....	61,100	36
35 to 39.....	16,300	9	27 to 104 weeks.....	55,100	33
40 to 49.....	19,600	10	105 to 260 weeks.....	21,500	13
50 and over.....	10,300	5	261 or more weeks.....	13,700	8
Not reported.....	600	(^b)			
Level of educational attainment:			Occupation at time of arrest:		
Total ^{a,c}	187,500	100	Total ^{a,d}	168,300	100
Eighth grade or less.....	49,000	26	Professional and technical workers.....	4,900	3
1 to 3 years of high school.....	65,900	35	Managers and administrators.....	9,500	6
4 years of high school.....	52,200	28	Salesworkers.....	3,900	2
1 to 3 years of college.....	14,300	8	Clerical workers.....	7,000	4
4 years or more of college.....	1,500	1	Craftsmen and kindred workers.....	39,300	23
Not reported.....	4,700	2	Carpenters.....	4,400	3
			Auto mechanics.....	4,100	2
Employment status (month prior to arrest):			Painters.....	4,300	3
Total ^a	191,400	100	Other craftsmen.....	26,500	16
Employed.....	131,000	68	Operatives.....	48,100	29
Full-time.....	117,100	61	Welders.....	3,700	2
Part-time.....	13,800	7	Machine operators.....	3,800	2
Unemployed.....	59,000	31	Truck drivers.....	9,200	5
Looking for work.....	23,800	12	Other operatives.....	31,400	19
Not looking for work.....	35,200	18	Nonfarm laborers.....	29,200	17
Wanting work.....	9,100	5	Construction laborers.....	8,200	5
Not wanting work.....	26,100	14	Freight and material handlers.....	7,100	4
Not reported.....	1,400	1	Other nonfarm laborers.....	13,800	8
			Farmers and farm managers.....	400	(^b)
Marital status:			Farm laborers and supervisors.....	4,000	2
Total ^{a,c}	187,500	100	Service workers.....	19,200	11
Married.....	44,300	24	Others.....	500	(^b)
Widowed.....	5,800	3	Not reported.....	2,500	1
Divorced.....	31,900	17			
Separated.....	15,200	8			
Never married.....	89,900	48			
Not reported.....	300	(^b)			

^a Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Percent distribution based on unrounded figures.

^b Less than 0.5 percent.

^c Includes sentenced inmates only.

^d Includes only those inmates who had held a full-time job after December 1968 or who had been employed during most of the month prior to their arrest.

Source: U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities 1974—Advance Report, National Prisoner Statistics Special Report No. SD-NPS-SR-2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), pp. 24, 25.

Table 6.28 Estimated number of sentenced inmates in State correctional facilities, by offense, United States, 1974

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.27. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

Offense	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Total ^a	137,530	100
Homicide ^a	34,000	18
Murder.....	21,400	11
Attempted murder.....	4,400	2
Manslaughter.....	8,200	4
Kidnaping.....	2,200	1
Sexual assault ^a	9,600	5
Rape.....	8,500	5
Statutory rape.....	600	(^b)
Lewd act with a child.....	500	(^b)
Other.....	(^{b,c})	(^{b,c})
Major drug offense (except possession) ^a	8,000	4
Involving heroin.....	2,800	1
Involving other specified drugs (except marijuana).....	2,100	1
Involving unspecified drugs.....	3,200	2
Robbery ^a	42,400	23
Armed.....	28,800	15
Unarmed.....	5,900	3
Undetermined.....	7,700	4
Assault ^a	9,000	5
Aggravated.....	5,700	3
Simple.....	1,700	1
Undetermined.....	1,700	1
Burglary.....	33,800	18
Larceny.....	12,200	6
Motor vehicle theft.....	3,200	2
Forgery, fraud, or embezzlement.....	8,100	4
Minor drug offense ^a	10,700	6
Involving marijuana (except possession).....	1,800	1
Possession of heroin.....	2,600	1
Possession of marijuana.....	1,100	1
Possession of other specified drugs.....	1,200	1
Possession of other unspecified drugs.....	2,100	1
Activity unspecified.....	1,800	1
Weapons offense.....	1,900	1
Arson.....	1,000	1
Stolen property offense.....	1,900	1
Other sex offense.....	2,100	1
Drunk or drugged driving.....	1,100	1
Escape or flight.....	1,000	1
Habitual criminal.....	100 ^c	(^{b,c})
Jail offense.....	2,800	2
Other.....	2,000	1
Not reported.....	(^{b,c})	(^{b,c})

^a Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Percent distribution based on unrounded figures.

^b Less than 100 inmates or 0.5 percent.

^c Estimate, based on about 17 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities 1974—Advance Report*, National Prisoner Statistics Special Report No. SD-NPS-SR-2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 28.

Table 6.29 Estimated number of inmates of State correctional facilities, by extent, nature, and circumstances of drug use, United States, 1974

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.27. Data in this table exclude use of alcohol. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

Item	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Whether drugs ever used		
Total ^a	191,400	100
Used drugs.....	116,500	61
Never used drugs.....	74,500	39
Not reported.....	300	(^b)
Number of drugs ever used		
Total ^{a,c}	116,500	100
1 drug.....	30,900	26
2 drugs.....	17,900	15
3 drugs.....	19,000	16
4 drugs.....	14,800	13
5 or more drugs.....	34,000	29
Type of drug ever used		
Total ^{a,c,d}	116,500	100
Heroin.....	58,200	50
Methadone.....	17,700	15
Cocaine.....	52,800	45
Marijuana.....	107,600	92
Amphetamines.....	56,400	48
Barbiturates.....	53,000	46
Others.....	31,200	27
Frequency of use		
Total ^{a,c}	116,500	100
Daily.....	71,200	61
Less than daily.....	45,300	39
Type of drug used daily		
Total ^{a,c}	71,200	100
Heroin.....	40,600	57
Methadone.....	5,400	8
Cocaine.....	11,500	16
Marijuana.....	45,100	63
Amphetamines.....	21,000	29
Barbiturates.....	15,200	21
Others.....	7,500	11
Whether under influence of drugs at time of "present" or subsequent offense resulting in imprisonment		
Total ^{a,c}	116,500	100
Under influence.....	50,600	43
Not under influence.....	65,100	56
Don't know and not reported.....	800	1
Number of drugs under influence of at time of "present" or subsequent offense resulting in imprisonment		
Total ^{a,f}	50,600	100
1 drug.....	36,800	73
2 drugs.....	10,600	21
3 or more drugs.....	3,200	6

^a Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Percent distribution based on unrounded figures.

^b Less than 0.5 percent.

^c Includes only those inmates who reported ever using drugs.

^d Detail exceeds total shown because inmates may have used more than one drug.

^e Includes only those inmates who reported using drugs daily. Detail exceeds total shown because inmates may have used more than one type of drug daily.

^f Includes only those inmates who reported being under the influence of drugs at the time of the "present" or subsequent offense resulting in imprisonment.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities 1974—Advance Report*, National Prisoner Statistics Special Report No. SD-NPS-SR-2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 27.

Table 6.30 *Estimated number of sentenced inmates in State correctional facilities, by detention experience between arrest and admission for "present" offense, United States, 1974*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.27. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

Item	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Whether detained between arrest and admission to prison		
Total ^a	187,500	100
Detained.....	175,000	93
Not detained.....	10,300	5
Not reported.....	2,300	1
Length of time detained		
Total ^{a,b}	175,000	100
Less than 31 days.....	41,800	24
31 to 90 days.....	45,800	26
91 to 120 days.....	19,100	11
121 to 180 days.....	27,700	16
181 to 365 days.....	29,000	17
366 or more days.....	11,500	7
Whether detention time credited toward sentence		
Total ^{a,b}	175,000	100
Credited.....	113,800	65
Not credited.....	47,700	27
Don't know and not reported.....	13,400	8

^a Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Percent distribution based on unrounded figures.

^b Includes only those sentenced inmates who had served time before admission to prison.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities 1974—Advance Report*, National Prisoner Statistics Special Report No. SD-NPS-SR-2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 30.

Table 6.31 *Estimated number of sentenced inmates in State correctional facilities, by bail experience, United States, 1974*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.27. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

Bail experience	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Whether bail was set		
Total ^a	187,500	100
Bail set.....	140,800	75
No bail set.....	44,100	24
Don't know and not reported.....	2,600	1
Amount of bail		
Total ^{a,b}	140,800	100
Less than \$2,000.....	24,700	18
\$2,000 to \$4,999.....	25,200	18
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	23,500	17
\$7,500 to \$19,999.....	27,900	20
\$20,000 or more.....	32,700	23
Amount not known.....	6,800	5
Whether released on bail		
Total ^{a,b}	140,800	100
Released.....	53,900	38
Not released.....	86,200	61
Not reported.....	800	1
To whom bail was paid		
Total ^{a,c}	53,900	100
Bondsman.....	38,400	71
Court.....	10,200	19
Not reported.....	5,300	10
Reason bail not set		
Total ^{a,d}	44,100	100
Released on own recognizance.....	3,100	7
Offense not bailable.....	19,100	43
Other reason.....	13,100	30
Reason not known.....	8,800	20

^a Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Percent distribution based on unrounded figures.

^b Includes only those sentenced inmates for whom bail had been set.

^c Includes only those sentenced inmates who had been released on bail.

^d Includes only those sentenced inmates for whom bail had not been set.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities 1974—Advance Report*, National Prisoner Statistics Special Report No. SD-NPS-SR-2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 29.

Table 6.32 Inmates of State correctional institutions, by security confinement classification and type of institution, United States, 1974

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.95.

[Maximum security includes close security]

Type of institution	All institutions	Security confinement status		
		Minimum	Medium	Maximum
All institutions	187,982	49,983	63,786	74,213
Prison	118,708	21,210	44,683	52,815
Prison farm	25,402	5,436	6,039	13,927
Classification or medical center	9,766	1,015	3,286	5,465
Road camp	6,369	3,157	2,937	275
Forestry camp	2,483	2,483	0	0
Special-function facility	16,279	7,891	6,682	1,706
Community center	8,975	8,791	159	25

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration from the 1974 Census of State Correctional Facilities.

Table 6.33 Estimated number of sentenced inmates in State correctional facilities, by maximum length of sentence, United States, 1974

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.27. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

Maximum sentence length	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Total ^a	187,500	100
Less than 1 year	3,200	2
1 to 1.99 years	7,000	4
2 to 2.99 years	8,700	5
3 to 3.99 years	16,000	9
4 to 4.99 years	11,000	6
5 to 5.99 years	25,900	14
6 to 6.99 years	20,200	11
10 to 10.99 years	22,700	12
11 to 15.99 years	19,400	10
16 to 20.99 years	12,500	7
21 or more years	15,800	8
Life	21,900	12
Death	700	(^b)
Don't know and not reported	2,500	1

^a Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Percent distribution based on unrounded figures.

^b Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities 1974—Advance Report*, National Prisoner Statistics Special Report No. SD-NPS-SR-2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 31.

Table 6.34 *Estimated number of inmates of State correctional facilities, by prior correctional experience, United States, 1974*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.27. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

Item	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates	Item	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Number of sentences ever served:			Number of times on probation as juvenile, adult, or youthful offender:		
Total ^a	191,400	100	Total ^a	191,400	100
None.....	500	(^b)	Never on probation.....	82,600	43
1.....	55,700	29	On probation.....	108,800	57
2.....	43,900	23	1 time.....	41,000	21
3.....	36,000	19	2 times.....	47,100	25
4.....	23,800	12	3 or more times.....	20,200	11
5 or more.....	31,400	16	Not reported.....	500	(^b)
Whether sentenced more than once for the same offense:			Number of times on probation as adult or youthful offender:		
Total ^a	191,400	100	Total ^a	191,400	100
Never received any sentence.....	500	(^b)	Never on probation.....	83,100	43
Received only one sentence.....	55,700	29	On probation.....	107,800	56
Received more than one sentence.....	135,200	71	1 time.....	106,900	56
Never sentenced more than once for the same offense.....	35,500	18	2 or more times.....	900	(^b)
1 time.....	42,500	22	Not reported.....	500	(^b)
2 times.....	28,200	15	Number of times on probation as juvenile offender:		
3 times.....	16,400	9	Total ^a	191,400	100
4 or more times.....	12,600	7	Never on probation.....	123,600	65
Time served on all sentences:			Time spent on probation:		
Total ^a	191,400	100	Total ^{a,d}	108,300	100
No time served.....	500	(^b)	Less than 13 months.....	54,000	50
Less than 13 months.....	33,000	17	13 to 24 months.....	24,100	22
13 to 24 months.....	30,100	16	25 or more months.....	30,300	28
25 to 48 months.....	42,100	22	Not reported.....	(^{b,e})	(^{b,e})
49 to 120 months.....	52,900	28	Number of times paroled:		
121 or more months.....	26,400	14	Total ^a	191,400	100
Not reported.....	6,800	3	Never paroled.....	119,500	62
Number of past juvenile sentences:			Paroled.....		
Total ^a	191,400	100	1 time.....	71,800	38
With past juvenile sentence(s).....	63,000	33	2 times.....	45,000	24
One past juvenile sentence.....	40,200	21	3 or more times.....	16,800	9
Two or more past juvenile sentences.....	22,900	12	3 or more times.....	10,000	5
Without past juvenile sentence.....	128,300	67	Time served on past juvenile sentence(s):		
Time served on past juvenile sentence(s):			Total ^{a,c}		
Total ^{a,c}	63,000	100	Less than 2 months.....	6,700	11
Less than 2 months.....	6,700	11	2 to 6 months.....	9,400	15
2 to 6 months.....	9,400	15	7 to 12 months.....	14,000	22
7 to 12 months.....	14,000	22	13 to 24 months.....	17,000	27
13 to 24 months.....	17,000	27	25 or more months.....	15,900	25
25 or more months.....	15,900	25			

^a Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Percent distribution based on unrounded figures.^b Less than 100 inmates or 0.5 percent.^c Includes only those inmates who, prior to their "present" sentence, had also been sentenced as juveniles.^d Includes only those inmates who had been on probation.^e Estimate, based on 17 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities 1974—Advance Report*, National Prisoner Statistics Special Report No. SD-NPS-SR-2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), pp. 35, 36.Table 6.35 *Estimated number of sentenced inmates in State correctional facilities, by process of adjudication for "present" offense, United States, 1974*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.27. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

Means	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Total.....	187,500	100
Judged guilty.....	63,200	34
Pleaded guilty.....	120,600	64
Not reported.....	3,700	2

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities 1974—Advance Report*, National Prisoner Statistics Special Report No. SD-NPS-SR-2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 8.

Table 6.36 Rated prison capacity and prison population, by region and jurisdiction, on June 30, 1977

NOTE: These data were collected by a survey of correctional agencies and institutions in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons and are current as of June 30, 1977. Two data collection instruments were used in the survey, which was conducted primarily by mail, with planned extensive telephone and site followup where necessary. In some instances, the desired data were simply not available and estimates were made from appropriate secondary sources.

"Rated capacity" was assigned for each institution by the individual institution management or by the central corrections agency of the jurisdiction. The survey defined "rated capacity" as equivalent to the phrase "ordinary capacity" or "design capacity." It assumes cells (rooms) designed to hold one person, hold one person; program space is used for programs, not dorms; hospital beds are reserved for hospital use; no beds are in hallways, corridors, tents, etc.; and a few beds are vacant to allow some flexibility. Andrew Rutherford et al., *Prison Population and Policy Choices—Volume II: Technical Appendix, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 82.* "Rated capacity" should be viewed cautiously because "jurisdictions differ among themselves and over time in how capacity is calculated, and they tend to be influenced by financial, legal, and political considerations" (Source, p. 19).

Region and jurisdiction	Rated capacity	Prison population	Difference
United States, total	262,768	283,433	+20,665
Federal	24,410 ^a	31,876 ^a	+7,466
Northeast	40,432	39,984	448
Maine	712	711	1
New Hampshire	349	265	84
Vermont	482	397	85
Massachusetts	2,734	2,687	47
Rhode Island	748	606	142
Connecticut	3,341	3,263	78
New York	19,156	18,265	891
New Jersey	4,886	6,748	+1,862
Pennsylvania	8,024	7,542	482
North Central	56,629	59,879	+3,250
Ohio	14,367	12,645	1,722
Indiana	4,109	5,058	+949
Illinois	10,650	10,729	+79
Michigan	11,476	14,451	+2,975
Wisconsin	3,103	3,344	+241
Minnesota	2,015	1,716	299
Iowa	2,088	2,035	53
Missouri	3,890	5,003	+1,113
North Dakota	350	227	123
South Dakota	540	478	62
Nebraska	1,846	1,462	384
Kansas	2,195	2,231	+36
South	100,657	111,476	+10,819
Delaware	979	967	12
Maryland	5,244	7,379	+2,135
District of Columbia	2,720	2,340	190
Virginia	7,936	6,999	937
West Virginia	1,944	1,247	697
North Carolina	10,980	11,436	+456
South Carolina	4,531	6,775	+2,244
Georgia	7,635	8,799	+1,164
Florida	14,365	18,907	+4,542
Kentucky	2,867	3,715	+848
Tennessee	3,508	5,225	+1,717
Alabama	3,489	3,323	166
Mississippi	1,802	1,715	87
Arkansas	2,561	2,543	18
Louisiana	4,900	5,422	+522
Oklahoma	2,500	3,775	+1,275
Texas	22,696	21,107	1,589
West	40,640	40,218	422
Montana	830	583	247
Idaho	648	750	+102
Wyoming	406	343	63
Colorado	2,454	2,240	214
New Mexico	1,145	1,640	+495
Arizona	2,050	2,971	+921
Utah	847	880	+33
Nevada	820	908	+88
Washington	3,487	3,950	+463
Oregon	2,351	2,901	+550
California	24,660	21,763	2,897
Alaska	499	364	135
Hawaii	443	527	+84

^aIncludes an estimated 1,500 beds and inmates in contracted prerelease facilities.

Source: Andrew Rutherford et al., *Prison Population and Policy Choices—Volume I: Preliminary Report to Congress*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 107, 108. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.37 Prison population, by inmate and institutional security levels, United States, on June 30, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.36. Definitions of inmate and institutional security levels vary from State-to-State. A uniform definition of minimum, medium, and maximum security levels was not used in this survey.

[Percent]

Inmate security level	Institutional security level			
	Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Prerelease
Maximum	86	8	2	2
Medium	2	73	43	0
Minimum	12	19	55	98
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of inmates ^a	124,507	108,652	43,048	7,226

^aThese data do not include approximately 8,000 prisoners in local jails.

Source: Andrew Rutherford et al., *Prison Population and Policy Choices—Volume I: Preliminary Report to Congress*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 94.

Table 6.38 Prison population, by size and security level of institution, United States, on June 30, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 6.36 and 6.37. Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

[Percent]

Size of institution	Institutional security level				
	Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pre-release	Total
Less than 500 inmates	9	21	54	77	22
500 to 999 inmates	17	31	16	23	22
1,000 inmates and more	74	49	30	0	56
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Number of inmates ^a	124,507	108,652	43,048	7,226	283,433

^aThese data do not include approximately 8,000 prisoners in local jails.

Source: Andrew Rutherford et al., *Prison Population and Policy Choices—Volume I: Preliminary Report to Congress*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 97.

Table 6.39 Prison population, by size and period of construction of institution, United States, on June 30, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.36. Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

[Percent]

Size of institution	Period of construction of institution			
	Prior to 1875	1875 to 1924	1925 to 1977	Total
Less than 500 inmates	6	10	32	22
500 to 999 inmates	20	19	25	22
1,000 inmates and more	74	72	44	56
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of inmates ^a ..	44,172	74,684	163,077	283,433

^aThese data do not include approximately 8,000 prisoners in local jails.

Source: Andrew Rutherford et al., *Prison Population and Policy Choices—Volume I: Preliminary Report to Congress*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 22, Table 1.3.

Table 6.40 *Number of cells rated to hold one person and the number of inmates in these cells, by region and in Federal jurisdiction, United States, on June 30, 1977*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.36. For a listing of the States in each region, see Table 6.36.

	Total prison population	Inmates in cells rated to hold one person		Number of cells rated to hold one person
		Number of inmates	Percent of prison population	
Northeast	39,984	33,827	84	36,280
North Central	59,879	30,905	49	28,919
South	111,476	24,700	23	23,098
West	40,218	22,590	54	23,570
Federal	31,876	15,790	47	14,817
United States, total ^a	283,433	127,812	45	126,684

^aThese data do not include approximately 8,000 prisoners in local jails.

Source: Andrew Rutherford et al., *Prison Population and Policy Choices—Volume 1: Preliminary Report to Congress*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 109.

Table 6.41 Estimated costs of planned prison construction, renovation, or acquisition between June 30, 1977 and Dec. 31, 1982, by region and jurisdiction

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.36.

Region and jurisdiction	Rated capacity June 30, 1977	Number of new beds ^a			Number of beds removed	Net increase in beds		Estimated total cost (millions)	Estimated cost per bed (thousands)	Rated capacity Dec. 31, 1982
		Total	Cost data not available	Cost data available		Number	Percent			
United States, total	261,268	66,799	18,805	47,994	4,605	62,194	23.8	\$1,089.3	\$22.7	324,962
Federal institutions, total	22,910	3,269	0	3,269	1,050	2,219	9.7	103.5	31.7	26,629
State institutions, total	238,358	63,530	18,805	44,725	3,555	59,975	25.2	985.8	23.0	298,333
Northeast	40,432	5,402	4,786	616	202	5,200	12.9	18.3	29.7	45,632
Maine	712	300	300	0	202	98	11.2	0	0	810
New Hampshire	349	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	349
Vermont	482	74	56 ^b	18	0	74	15.1	0.1	6.9	556
Massachusetts	2,734	1,180	1,180	0	0	1,180	43.2	0	0	3,914
Rhode Island	748	418	0	418	0	418 ^c	55.9	10.2	24.4	1,166
Connecticut	3,341	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	3,341
New York	19,156	1,488	1,488	0	0	1,488	7.8	0	0	20,644
New Jersey	4,886 ^d	1,762	1,762	0	0	1,762	36.1	0	0	6,648
Pennsylvania	8,024	180	0	180	0	180	2.2	8.0	44.4	8,204
North Central	56,629	12,047	2,553	9,492	484	11,563	20.4	294.4	31.3	68,192
Ohio	14,367	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	14,367
Indiana	4,109	1,310	1,200	110 ^e	0	1,310	31.9	0.3	4.3	5,419
Illinois	10,650	2,550	0	2,550	0	2,550	16.9	59.6	23.3	13,200
Michigan	11,476	3,835	435	3,400	0	3,835	33.4	111.5	32.8	15,311
Wisconsin	3,103	1,556	350	1,206	494	1,072	34.5	29.1 ^f	24.1	4,175
Minnesota	2,015	0	0	0	0	0 ^g	0.0	0	0	2,015
Iowa	2,088	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	2,088
Missouri	3,890	1,054	554	500	0	1,054	27.1	36.6	34.7	4,944
North Dakota	350	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	350
South Dakota	540	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	540
Nebraska	1,846	1,242	16	1,226	0	1,242	67.3	38.5	31.4	3,088
Kansas	2,195	500	0	500	0	500	22.8	18.5	37.0	2,695
South	100,657	37,320	8,282	29,038	1,297	36,023	35.8	517.7	17.8	136,680
Delaware	979	92	0	92	4	88	9.0	0.5	5.4	1,067
Maryland	5,244	2,360	890	1,470	0	2,360	45.0	44.2	30.0	7,604
District of Columbia	2,720	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	13.0	0	2,720
Virginia	7,936	1,760	200	1,560 ^h	0	1,760	22.2	29.6	19.0	9,696
West Virginia	1,944	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	1,944
North Carolina	10,980	1,442	0	1,442	0	1,442	13.1	23.8 ⁱ	16.5	12,422
South Carolina	4,531	3,936	0	3,936	293	3,643	80.4	57.0 ^j	14.5	8,174
Georgia	7,635	3,440	3,440	0	0	3,440	3.7	0	0	11,075
Florida	14,365	5,325	0	5,325	0	5,325	37.1	77.6	14.6	19,690
Kentucky	2,867	385	0	385	0	385	13.4	19.0	49.4	3,252
Tennessee	3,508	800	0	800	0	800	22.8	12.0	15.0	4,308
Alabama	3,489	2,528	60 ^k	2,468	0	2,528	72.5	38.0	15.4	6,017
Mississippi	1,802	1,296	1,296	0	0	1,296	60.3	0	0	3,098
Arkansas	2,561	376	376	0	0	376	14.7	0	0	2,937
Louisiana	4,900	4,660	0	4,660	500	4,160	84.9	125.4 ^m	26.9	9,060
Oklahoma	2,500	2,020	2,020	0	500	1,520 ⁿ	60.8	0	0	4,020
Texas	22,696	6,900	0	6,900	0	6,900	79.1	78.0	11.3	29,596
West	40,640	8,761	3,182	5,579	1,572	7,189	17.7	155.4	27.8	47,829
Montana	830	114	0	114	0	114	13.7	3.9	34.0	944
Idaho	648	362	74	288	0	362	55.9	2.4	8.5	1,010
Wyoming	406	554	50	504	406	148	36.5	25.0	49.6	554
Colorado	2,454	1,026	0	1,026	800	226	9.2	19.6	19.2	2,680
New Mexico	1,145	150	150	0	0	150	13.1	0	0	1,295
Arizona	2,050	2,722	128 ^o	2,594	336	2,386	116.4	67.9	26.2	4,436
Utah	847	235	0	235	0	235	27.7	1.0	4.2	1,082
Nevada	820	544	0	544	30	514	62.7	23.8 ^p	43.7	1,334
Washington	3,487	494	350	144	0	494	14.2	10.5	72.9	3,981
Oregon	2,351	130	0	130	0	130	5.5	1.3	10.0	2,481
California	24,660	2,400	2,400	0	0	2,400	9.8	0	0	27,060
Alaska	499	30	30 ^q	0	0	30	6.0	0	0	529
Hawaii	443	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	443

^aMid-points were used when ranges were provided by the States.^bThe number of beds to be added had too much of a range for a meaningful cost estimate.^cThe planned increase will allow for the gradual abandonment of existing inadequate facilities.^dThe rated capacity figure includes space for 359 juveniles.^eThere were no costs involved for 40 work release beds in Michigan City.^fAn additional cost of \$1,000,000 was given for advance planning and design of a new maximum security institution.^gDuring the next five years Minnesota plans to decrease its capacity in some institutions and possibly utilize juvenile facilities for adults, thus maintaining its current rated capacity.^hSome construction depends on the passage of a bond referendum in November 1977.ⁱAn additional cost of \$24,027,000 was given for renovation of existing facilities.^jCost for additions to existing institutions include some renovation costs as well as add-on construction.^kLease facility.^lCamp 8 (134 beds) and 9 (76 beds) will close during the last half of 1977. This does not result in a drop in the 30 June 1977 rated capacity.^mAn additional cost of \$6,000,000 was given for new land acquisition, construction and equipment in Orleans Parish.ⁿThere are tentative plans for a Geriatrics Unit at McAlester.^oAn additional cost of \$8,522,400 was given for renovation of existing facilities.Source: Andrew Rutherford et al., *Prison Population and Policy Choices—Volume I: Preliminary Report to Congress*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 120, 127. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.42 Female inmates in State and local institutions, by race or ethnicity, 14 selected States, 1975

NOTE: These data were derived from a survey of 14 selected States: California, New York, Texas, Illinois, Michigan, Florida, Massachusetts, Indiana, North Carolina, Georgia, Minnesota, Washington, Colorado, and Nebraska. These States include approximately 52 percent of the female population 18 years and older and approximately 66 percent of all incarcerated women (Source, p. 219). Within the selected States, all State prisons housing women, all jails in counties with a population of 250,000 or more inhabitants and a female jail population of 15 or more (20 or more in California), and selected community-based programs were included in the study. These criteria resulted in 16 State prisons (Illinois and Minnesota maintain two facilities housing women), 46 jails, and 36 community-based programs. These prisons in the 14 selected States did not exclusively confine women: Illinois—Dwight Correctional Institution had a population of 146 including 101 women; Illinois—Vienna Correctional Center had a population of 395 including 58 women; Massachusetts Correctional Institution had a population of 139 including 90 women. This information was based on a systematic representative sample of females in prisons and jails in the 14 selected States. The data, therefore, represent only the female inmate population in the 14 selected States and should not be construed as an accurate national profile of the female inmate. The total number of cases is 6,466, but the number may vary because of missing data.

State	Race or ethnicity					No information	Total number
	Black	White	Hispanic	Indian	Other		
California.....	42.6	37.0	15.7	2.7	1.2	0.8	2,001
New York.....	61.8	22.8	10.2	0.9	2.9	1.1	861
Texas.....	46.6	37.4	13.9	0.8	0.0	1.2	983
Illinois.....	66.0	27.7	0.0	1.9	3.1	1.3	159
Michigan.....	63.6	29.0	0.9	2.8	1.9	0.9	107
Florida.....	60.0	33.2	1.2	4.8	0.9	0.0	816
Massachusetts.....	45.5	44.4	4.4	4.4	1.1	0.0	90
Indiana.....	49.2	42.2	2.3	2.3	3.9	0.0	128
North Carolina.....	62.9	32.1	1.6	3.0	0.2	0.2	439
Georgia.....	53.5	39.7	2.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	458
Minnesota.....	17.7	63.2	1.5	14.7	0.0	3.0	68
Washington.....	26.3	63.6	0.0	8.2	1.8	0.0	217
Colorado.....	37.3	30.7	12.0	17.3	2.7	0.0	75
Nebraska.....	32.8	50.0	1.6	15.6	0.0	0.0	64
Total.....	50.2	35.7	9.1	3.2	1.2	0.7	6,466

Source: Ruth M. Glick and Virginia V. Neto, *National Study of Women's Correctional Programs*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 105, Table 4.1.2.

Table 6.43 Female inmates in State and local institutions, by age, 14 selected States, 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.42.

State	Age							Total number
	Under 18	18 to 21	22 to 25	26 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 and older	
California.....	0.0	12.3	29.2	21.8	16.5	6.2	12.0	2,001
New York.....	3.1	21.4	28.6	15.3	11.3	11.1	9.1	860
Texas.....	1.2	16.4	22.6	18.9	17.0	13.6	10.4	983
Illinois.....	0.0	24.3	26.0	28.3	10.3	5.8	5.2	159
Michigan.....	1.4	34.5	28.7	18.9	8.3	6.8	1.4	104
Florida.....	0.3	22.2	22.9	17.2	16.8	9.0	11.5	809
Massachusetts.....	1.6	20.1	47.1	16.9	10.1	4.2	0.0	90
Indiana.....	0.0	16.4	20.0	30.7	6.5	8.0	18.4	128
North Carolina.....	4.9	19.2	30.9	10.5	8.7	10.1	15.7	439
Georgia.....	2.0	24.9	21.2	13.8	17.5	5.9	14.8	468
Minnesota.....	0.0	22.9	18.3	15.6	14.5	9.3	19.4	68
Washington.....	0.9	21.9	30.7	11.8	18.3	7.8	8.6	217
Colorado.....	0.0	22.7	24.0	19.6	16.8	15.5	1.5	75
Nebraska.....	0.0	41.3	27.0	7.9	9.5	11.1	3.2	63
Total.....	1.2	18.4	26.7	18.2	15.5	8.8	11.1	6,454

Source: Ruth M. Glick and Virginia V. Neto, *National Study of Women's Correctional Programs*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 109.

Table 6.44 *Female inmates in State and local institutions, by maternal status, 14 selected States, 1975*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.42.

[Percent]

State	Maternal status		Mean number of children ^a
	No children	One or more	
California.....	19.8	79.0	2.57
New York.....	32.1	66.3	2.23
Texas.....	23.9	74.8	2.07
Illinois.....	25.9	71.1	1.95
Michigan.....	28.0	72.0	2.27
Florida.....	27.0	72.2	1.95
Massachusetts.....	15.9	84.2	1.75
Indiana.....	25.5	74.6	2.21
North Carolina.....	24.6	73.8	2.30
Georgia.....	36.9	61.6	2.88
Minnesota.....	18.1	81.9	3.10
Washington.....	35.9	64.1	2.55
Colorado.....	24.0	76.0	2.82
Nebraska.....	37.5	62.4	2.05
Total.....	25.6	73.2	2.48
	(N = 1,655)	(N = 4,373)	

^a Of those women who have children.Source: Ruth M. Glck and Virginia V. Neto, *National Study of Women's Correctional Programs*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 116.Table 6.45 *Female inmates in State and local institutions, by educational attainment, 14 selected States, 1975*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.42.

[Percent]

State	Educational attainment					Total number
	8th grade or less	Some high school	High school graduate	Some college	College graduate	
California.....	10.7	42.6	25.5	18.0	3.3	2,001
New York.....	6.0	54.7	22.1	16.2	1.2	846
Texas.....	21.0	43.6	17.2	16.7	1.5	974
Illinois.....	10.9	53.2	16.8	19.1	0.0	159
Michigan.....	6.7	58.5	13.5	20.3	1.0	106
Florida.....	20.4	41.9	22.1	13.4	2.3	816
Massachusetts.....	7.4	25.9	45.5	16.9	4.2	90
Indiana.....	9.5	50.8	32.4	6.3	1.0	127
North Carolina.....	28.6	38.4	20.2	8.7	4.2	439
Georgia.....	17.2	46.0	26.0	10.3	0.5	458
Minnesota.....	14.5	40.2	28.6	15.1	1.5	68
Washington.....	7.0	44.0	20.7	28.3	0.0	217
Colorado.....	3.0	52.2	22.5	16.8	5.5	75
Nebraska.....	6.3	31.2	50.0	10.9	1.6	64
Total.....	14.2	44.7	23.1	15.8	2.2	6,440

Source: Ruth M. Glck and Virginia V. Neto, *National Study of Women's Correctional Programs*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 128.

Table 6.46 Female inmates in State and local institutions, by confinement status and offense, 14 selected States, 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.42. In this study, unsentenced inmates were those who were confined awaiting trial or sentencing; misdemeanants included sentenced offenders serving 1 year or less; felons were sentenced offenders serving more than 1 year (Source, p. 7).

[Percent]

State	Total number	Murder	Other violent including assault	Robbery	Burglary	Forgery/fraud	Larceny	Drugs	Prostitution	Other nonviolent
UNSENTENCED										
California.....	500	7.1	9.0	5.6	8.6	15.7	5.3	30.6	0.4	16.9
New York.....	257	19.0	6.9	23.3	0.7	4.7	14.2	20.5	4.4	4.9
Texas.....	198	5.8	9.2	11.8	2.9	20.4	18.3	18.1	2.9	9.8
Illinois ^a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Michigan.....	60	12.1	7.4	14.1	2.4	16.6	25.4	4.9	7.3	7.4
Florida.....	142	4.8	7.1	17.9	8.6	11.5	11.0	16.1	1.9	18.8
Massachusetts.....	10	28.6	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0
Indiana.....	28	27.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	25.7	21.4	8.6	4.3
North Carolina.....	17	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	17.6	23.5	17.6	11.8	17.6
Georgia.....	45	13.8	13.6	8.9	0.0	18.3	13.8	18.1	4.5	8.9
Minnesota.....	9	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	22.2	0.0	11.1	33.3	22.2
Washington.....	31	0.0	0.0	17.3	6.1	11.2	12.2	23.4	11.2	18.6
Colorado.....	13	8.3	8.3	8.3	16.7	25.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	25.0
Nebraska.....	12	8.3	0.0	8.3	8.3	33.3	16.7	0.0	8.3	16.7
MISDEMEANANTS										
California.....	731	1.1	3.7	2.5	9.6	12.3	16.2	31.3	5.4	16.1
New York.....	193	0.8	10.0	8.3	1.9	13.6	31.7	3.5	12.6	11.0
Texas.....	104	2.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	15.6	34.9	8.8	11.0	20.7
Illinois.....	16 ^b	0.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	50.0	16.7	0.0	0.0
Michigan.....	36 ^c	4.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	16.1	51.5	3.8	16.7	3.8
Florida.....	126	0.0	7.8	4.7	0.0	10.6	26.9	20.1	3.2	26.7
Massachusetts.....	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.6	0.0	46.7	0.0	26.6	0.0
Indiana.....	27	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	12.9	30.2	0.0	3.9	43.6
North Carolina.....	70	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	29.4	8.8	0.0	8.8	35.3
Georgia.....	70	12.8	10.0	12.8	10.0	10.0	12.8	10.0	0.0	21.7
Minnesota.....	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
Washington.....	25	6.3	12.5	6.3	0.0	25.0	15.0	12.5	22.5	0.0
Colorado.....	7	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	16.7	16.7
Nebraska.....	5	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0
FELONS										
California.....	767	18.3	9.8	13.3	6.5	14.6	0.4	28.7	1.4	7.0
New York.....	422	25.0	13.6	10.4	3.5	3.9	3.5	37.4	0.0	2.8
Texas.....	721	10.9	6.2	21.3	6.7	16.2	8.7	24.4	0.0	1.8
Illinois.....	143	23.9	5.1	29.6	5.1	21.9	3.9	8.5	0.0	0.0
Michigan.....	11 ^c	0.0	0.0	35.5	13.2	13.2	25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Florida.....	541	33.7	7.0	8.8	2.2	17.2	7.6	16.0	0.0	3.5
Massachusetts.....	65	23.5	11.8	11.8	5.9	11.8	17.6	11.8	0.0	5.9
Indiana.....	73	15.8	0.0	6.5	1.6	18.6	4.7	20.2	4.7	18.6
North Carolina.....	352	22.8	8.8	15.8	3.5	19.3	15.8	12.3	0.0	1.8
Georgia.....	341	35.7	9.3	2.6	10.2	18.4	6.1	15.5	0.0	2.0
Minnesota.....	55	12.5	4.2	14.3	12.5	41.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	5.5
Washington.....	161	9.5	0.0	11.9	4.8	22.6	22.6	22.6	0.0	5.9
Colorado.....	55	3.8	3.8	9.5	3.8	52.8	3.8	22.6	0.0	0.0
Nebraska.....	47	10.6	10.7	10.6	8.5	36.2	6.4	12.8	0.0	4.3

^a Unsented women were not included in the Illinois sample.

^b Does not include misdemeanants serving sentences in jail.

^c Does not include sentenced misdemeanants or felons in the Detroit House of Corrections.

Source: Ruth M. Glick and Virginia V. Neto, *National Study of Women's Correctional Programs*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 150-152. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.47 Average daily cost per inmate in 18 Southern jurisdictions, by type of institution and jurisdiction, fiscal years 1974 and 1975

NOTE: The data result from a survey of correctional administrations in 17 Southern States and the Virgin Islands conducted by the Southern Office of the Council of State Governments for the Southern Governor's Conference Task Force Committee on Correctional Problems. All institutions are maximum and medium security prison facilities. Walled institutions include maximum and medium security prison facilities. Residential community-based centers include only those funded and operated by the State.

Jurisdiction	Walled institutions		Community-based	
	1974	1975	1974	1975
Alabama	\$6.85	\$6.90	\$7.35	\$7.69
Arkansas	5.91	6.12	NA	12.09
Delaware	7.84	6.88	20.00	20.51
Florida	10.63	12.52	11.33	11.74
Georgia	7.86	9.14	7.46	8.60 ^a
Kentucky	11.42	NA	(^b)	(^b)
Louisiana	7.42	8.93	(^b)	(^b)
Maryland	13.71	15.84	NA	17.50
Mississippi	8.53	10.83	(^b)	(^b)
Missouri	8.87	NA	(^c)	(^c)
North Carolina	10.33	13.26	(^d)	(^d)
Oklahoma	10.94	12.34	16.84	19.73
South Carolina	8.01	9.41	5.36	6.37
Tennessee	15.74	14.38	8.49	7.78
Texas	4.59	5.20	(^b)	(^b)
Virginia	11.39 ^e	14.21 ^e	65.66 ^f	24.29 ^f
Virgin Islands	23.00	27.00	(^b)	(^b)
West Virginia	11.50	13.50	2.75	3.35

^aNet costs including receipts from recreation.
^bNo State-funded, State-operated, community-based residential programs available.
^cHalfway houses are privately owned and operated.
^dExact figures are not readily available.
^eBased on net cost of operation.
^fBased only on operation of State halfway houses.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *Survey of Corrections Systems in the South* (Atlanta: The Council of State Governments, Southern Office, 1976), p. 7.

Table 6.48 Inmate deaths in State and Federal correctional institutions, by jurisdiction, 1972-75

NOTE: Data for this report were obtained from National Prisoner Statistics bulletins and special reports issued by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). Each State and Federal correctional facility reported its annual total inmate population, and number of deaths and escapes to LEAA on Dec. 31 of each year. The cause of death (e.g., suicide, homicide, natural death) is not listed in the reports used for this table. Data for several States for 1 or more years are estimated. The appropriate National Prisoner Statistics bulletins should be consulted for more complete information on estimated figures and other circumstances, such as varying reporting periods that affect these data. Data on inmate deaths in Maine for 1974 have been corrected by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Jurisdiction	1972	1973	1974	1975
United States, total	657	644	675	766
Federal institutions, total	65	55	55	61
State institutions, total	592	589	620	705
Alabama	28	16	19	17
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Arizona	8	5	5	11
Arkansas	7	7	6	4
California	99	77	77	70
Colorado	9	7	7	12
Connecticut	4	2	4	3
Delaware	0	0	0	0
Florida	26	25	28	34
Georgia	16	31	32	29
Hawaii	0	3	0	1
Idaho	1	0	0	4
Illinois	17	13	10	69
Indiana	NA	6	12	9
Iowa	3	2	10	8
Kansas	8	8	12	14
Kentucky	13	15	18	10
Louisiana	21	25	26	29
Maine	1	0	0	1
Maryland	11	15	8	12
Massachusetts	6	13	8	8
Michigan	21	13	12	22
Minnesota	6	6	10	24
Mississippi	9	6	4	12
Missouri	17	10	19	23
Montana	2	3	6	3
Nebraska	3	7	7	4
Nevada	0	6	2	1
New Hampshire	0	1	2	1
New Jersey	8	16	6	6
New Mexico	1	1	0	5
New York	34	30	28	37
North Carolina	41	40	36 ^a	28
North Dakota	0	1	1	0
Ohio	29	40	29	26
Oklahoma	16	14	21	5
Oregon	9	4	6	7
Pennsylvania	19	15	15	19
Rhode Island	3	NA	0	0
South Carolina	9	3	10	17
South Dakota	0	1	0	1
Tennessee	20	12	10	10
Texas	26	46	50	55
Utah	1	1	6	1
Vermont	NA	0	0	0
Virginia	13	10	23	12
Washington	15	14	15	13
West Virginia	5	5	7	4
Wisconsin	3	4	5	6
Wyoming	4	0	2	1
District of Columbia	NA	10	6	17

^aEstimated figure based on past data.

Source: Sheri D. Touchstone, *Comparison Analysis of Deaths in State and Federal Correctional Institutions 1972 through 1975*, Research, Planning, and Development Division, Technical Note No. 57 (Huntsville, Tex.: Texas Department of Corrections, 1978), pp. 6, 7.

Table 6.49 Inmate and staff deaths in State and Federal correctional institutions, by jurisdiction, 1974 and 1975

NOTE: Data were collected through a mail survey made to the various departments of corrections during November and December 1976. A followup telephone survey was used to reduce the nonresponse rate.

Jurisdiction	Inmates killed by inmates		Inmate suicides		Inmates killed in disturbances or riots		Staff killed by inmates		Staff killed in disturbances or riots	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
Alabama	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1 ^a	0	0
Arkansas	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	23	17	14	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	4 ^b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	2	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	11	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idaho	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	0	1	5	2	0	1 ^c	0	0	0	0
Indiana	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	1	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	1	2	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	10	11	2 ^c	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	2	2 ^c	1 ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	1	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Missouri	6	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Montana	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	2	2	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	3	2	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Texas	1	1	7	10	1	0	0	0	2	0
Utah	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	4	0	1	1	4 ^d	0	0	2	0	2
Washington	5	3	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	1	0	0	1 ^e	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	16	18	5	4	0	0	1	2	0	0

^aOccurred in a juvenile institution.

^bOccurred in correctional centers.

^cSame incidence as reflected in corresponding "inmates killed by inmates" column.

^dOne incident occurred while on escape.

^eDoes not represent total number of suicides, which was not available.

^fIncludes escape attempts.

Source: CONTACT, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, Neb.: CONTACT, Inc., February and March 1977).

Table 6.50 Escapes from State and Federal correctional institutions, by jurisdiction, 1972-75

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.48. Data for this report were obtained from National Prisoner Statistics bulletins and special reports issued by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). There is no uniform classification of escapes and definitions of escape may vary greatly from institution to institution.

Jurisdiction	1972	1973	1974	1975
United States, total	7,024	8,083	8,328	8,582
Federal institutions, total	665	737	656	655
State institutions, total	6,359	7,346	7,672	7,927
Alabama	169	167	228	188
Alaska	0	0	2	26
Arizona	27	2	44	75
Arkansas	29	22	17	25
California	615	272	258	192
Colorado	185	170	141	188
Connecticut	19	21	18	28
Delaware	3	23	15	28
Florida	435	528	531	621
Georgia	428	502	403	424
Hawaii	23	14	16	8
Idaho	12	18	22	10
Illinois	23	13	56	6
Indiana	NA	144	172	60
Iowa	153	102	94	66
Kansas	44	47	56	24
Kentucky	104	87	91	73
Louisiana	101	103	96	102
Maine	38	15	7	4
Maryland	494	368	401	391
Massachusetts	57	271	213	258
Michigan	418	646	640	709
Minnesota	55	NA	77	45
Mississippi	42	48	29	11
Missouri	29	52	69	82
Montana	9	8	16	23
Nebraska	48	33	35	29
Nevada	2	1	9	3
New Hampshire	4	3	18	12
New Jersey	130	159	186	270
New Mexico	19	23	34	32
New York	23	164	459	468
North Carolina	925	942	927 ^a	1,494
North Dakota	21	10	12	1
Ohio	152	126	62	65
Oklahoma	46	64	156	192
Oregon	156	174	116	155
Pennsylvania	190	124	135	186
Rhode Island	26	NA	0	1
South Carolina	115	110	125	36
South Dakota	15	8	12	18
Tennessee	234	256	277	325
Texas	8	21	21	22
Utah	22	32	46	21
Vermont	NA	31	71	51
Virginia	284	545	494	291
Washington	230	233	193	176
West Virginia	80	74	86	95
Wisconsin	112	80	96	105
Wyoming	5	6	10	6
District of Columbia	NA	484	380	206

^aInformation obtained directly from North Carolina Department of Corrections.

Source: Sheri D. Touchstone, *Comparison Analysis of Escapes from State and Federal Correctional Institutions 1972 through 1976*, Research, Planning, and Development Division, Technical Note No. 55 (Huntsville, Tex.: Texas Department of Corrections, 1978), pp. 3, 4.

Table 6.51 Prisoners participating in, and absconding from, study-release programs, by type of program, sex, and jurisdiction, 1974

NOTE: In this survey, a study-release program is defined as "any educational program for incarcerated adult felons in which inmates leave the institution to engage in such programs in the community" (Source, p. 3). Questionnaires were sent to the departments of correction in the 50 States, the Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Alaska and the Virgin Islands did not return the questionnaire. Nine jurisdictions (Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, Texas, Wyoming, and the Canal Zone) reported no study-release programs in effect at the time of the study. Oklahoma, Utah, and West Virginia reported that their programs are open only to males. Note that where dashes appear in the table, the Source does not specify whether a program exists or whether there are no participants in a program.

Jurisdiction	Total in program		Type of program										Number absconded
	Male	Female	College		Vocational		High school		Adult basic education		Other		
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Alabama	24	0	8	0	4	0	—	—	12	0	—	—	—
Arizona	30	6	0	6	30	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	2	0	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
California	1	15	1	0	0	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Colorado	12	2	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	29	8	13	5	6	3	—	—	10	0	—	—	0
Delaware ^a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
District of Columbia	65	3	60	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	6
Federal Bureau of Prisons	299	9	248	5	51	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Florida	266	1	160	0	106	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Georgia	47	6	11	5	36	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	NA
Guam	17	0	3	0	6	0	—	—	8	0	—	—	0
Idaho	32	0	7	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	0	0
Illinois	10	0	10	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Indiana	4	0	2	0	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Kentucky ^b	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maine	12	1	7	1	5	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Maryland	18	0	12	0	6	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	61	0	61	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Michigan	40	0	10	0	30	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	NA
Minnesota	31	11	0	7	31	2	—	—	—	—	0	2	1
Mississippi	30	15	22	15	8	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Montana ^c	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nebraska	8	3	5	0	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
New Hampshire	12	4	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	6	2	0
New Jersey	220	7	89	3	131	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
New Mexico	9	1	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
New York ^d	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Carolina	1,021	16	22	0	891	16	35	0	43	0	30	0	60
North Dakota	131	0	7	0	62	0	—	—	62	0	—	—	0
Ohio	115	2	68	0	35	2	4	0	2	0	6	0	26
Oklahoma	10	X	6	X	4	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—
Oregon ^d	139	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	65	5	20	5	10	0	15	0	20	0	—	—	NA
Puerto Rico	55	2	3	0	52	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Rhode Island	6	1	4	1	1	0	—	—	1	0	—	—	1
South Carolina	250	50	150	15	100	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
South Dakota	2	0	1	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Tennessee	33	1	10	1	5	0	—	—	—	—	18	0	1
Utah	11	X	4	X	7	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	2
Vermont	49	2	2	0	—	—	5	0	40	1	2	1	2
Virginia ^d	128	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington	311	24	141	4	145	15	—	—	25	5	—	—	13
West Virginia ^a	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	NA
Wisconsin	186	11	80	4	75	7	—	—	—	—	31	0	0
Total	3,791	206	1,270	81	1,849	112	59	0	223	6	123	7	139

^aStatistics not available.
^bProgram was just approved.
^cProgram just passed by legislature.
^dMore detailed breakdown not available.

Source: David Shichor and Harry E. Allen, "Study-Release: A Correctional Alternative," *Offender Rehabilitation* 2 (Fall 1977), p. 7. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.52 Population and movement of prisoners in Federal institutions, fiscal years 1939-76^a

NOTE: The Federal Prison System is responsible for two distinct Federal offender populations: (1) individuals who are housed in, have escaped from, or are in transit between Federal institutions and community treatment centers; (2) individuals who are housed in, awaiting trial in, or enroute to State, local, or private facilities that are under contract with the Federal Prison System for the housing of Federal offenders. Data in the Source only present statistics on Federal institution populations. Approximately 20 percent of the total Federal prisoner population is housed in contract facilities. Data in this report are broken down into two sets of mutually exclusive categories: (1) court commitments and other-than-court commitments; and (2) prisoners under sentence and prisoners not under sentence. The figure below presents the breakdowns within these categories. Beginning in fiscal year 1974, persons committed for mental competency determination and mental incompetency (18 U.S.C. 4244, 4246) were included in "study and observation." The tables in this series that present data on population and court commitments are approximately 94 percent complete, unless otherwise noted. For explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 18. For definition of "mandatory release," see NOTE, Table 1.78.

Fiscal year ended June 30 ^b	Population beginning of year	Received (transfers excluded)							Discharged (transfers excluded)							Transferred to other institutions	Population end of year
		From courts	Violators returned		Study and observation	Escaped prisoners returned	Other ^c	Transferred from other institutions	Sentence expired	Mandatory release ^d	Paroled ^e	Died	Study and observation	Escaped	Other ^c		
			Parole	Mandatory release													
1939	18,781	15,813	144	652	X	46	373	3,930	5,211	7,377	2,568	104	X	65	240	3,976	20,198
1940	20,198	15,292	184	700	X	132	10	3,621	4,965	7,754	2,908	99	X	138	642	3,286	20,345
1941	20,345	15,800	211	727	X	94	11	4,667	5,986	8,045	2,888	121	X	109	167	4,583	19,956
1942	19,956	14,994	222	730	X	95	25	3,206	6,300	7,554	2,758	106	X	84	193	3,337	18,896
1943	18,896	12,567	186	568	X	115	11	2,301	4,874	6,618	3,883	69	X	106	221	2,334	16,539
1944	16,539	13,938	226	450	X	108	9	2,588	4,176	5,153	3,202	73	X	101	188	2,573	18,392
1945	18,392	14,982	338	363	X	106	0	3,837	4,856	4,990	3,697	66	X	102	358	3,966	19,987
1946	19,987	14,832	321	367	X	144	0	3,842	4,974	5,347	4,496	69	X	152	290	4,982	19,183
1947	19,183	14,812	466	471	X	174	0	3,702	5,552	4,855	5,445	54	X	193	356	3,903	18,450
1948	18,450	12,845	499	476	X	195	0	3,565	4,816	5,147	3,985	47	X	218	291	3,545	17,981
1949	17,981	12,738	751	694	X	147	0	2,775	5,258	5,146	3,868	50	X	137	394	2,770	17,463
1950	17,463	14,403	710	789	X	122	0	3,442	5,616	5,744	3,493	37	X	138	460	3,511	17,930
1951	17,930	14,676	662	787	X	127	0	3,472	5,598	6,000	3,717	52	X	152	427	3,291	18,417
1952	18,417	14,823	577	547	X	134	0	4,010	6,655	2,005	3,687	42	X	160	267	4,135	18,557
1953	18,557	16,166	576	410	X	181	0	4,666	9,287	2,230	4,204	60	X	223	182	4,637	19,733
1954	19,733	17,448	657	349	X	169	0	5,004	10,272	2,413	4,243	55	X	185	150	5,165	20,877
1955	20,877	16,699	620	332	X	157	0	4,501	9,599	2,598	4,411	47	X	170	125	4,630	21,606
1956	21,606	13,971	678	364	X	113	0	4,736	8,373	2,791	4,295	33	X	134	117	4,769	20,956
1957	20,956	14,112	666	363	X	146	0	5,128	6,983	3,282	4,357	49	X	155	138	5,225	21,182
1958	21,182	13,907	732	510	X	140	0	5,766	6,929	3,313	4,087	50	X	176	102	5,682	18,992
1959	21,899	14,324	782	517	98	179	0	6,148	7,085	3,263	4,209	54	160	201	0	6,137	22,838
1960	22,838	14,210	852	555	229	196	0	8,062	6,651	3,194	4,432	54	372	197	0	8,058	23,974
1961	23,974	14,185	965	594	361	226	0	6,873	6,301	3,555	4,599	49	533	242	0	6,974	24,925
1962	24,925	13,624	1,041	597	468	324	0	7,254	6,359	3,757	5,195	45	699	348	0	7,219	24,613
1963	24,613	13,536	1,071	615	459	419	0	7,811	6,376	3,740	5,083	57	721	490	0	7,809	24,248
1964	24,248	13,220	1,031	579	429	379	0	7,518	6,283	3,788	5,590	68	196	383	0	7,522	22,974
1965	22,974	12,982	1,180	648	442	239	0	7,230	6,232	3,652	5,131	64	886	229	0	7,155	22,346
1966	22,346	12,370	1,174	595	386	256	0	7,617	5,962	3,368	5,575	57	792	343	0	7,587	21,040
1967	21,040	11,691	1,264	497	397	416	0	7,804	4,970	3,080	6,181	60	673	527	0	7,796	19,822
1968	19,815	11,653	1,408	490	396	423	0	7,859	4,490	2,739	5,151	44	667	480	0	8,272	20,170
1969	20,170	11,162	1,366	475	425	374	0	8,168	4,237	2,398	4,758	44	629	406	0	9,460	20,208
1970	20,208	11,060	1,234	399	476	493	0	9,342	4,167	2,625	4,106	35	729	640	0	10,224	20,686
1971	20,686	12,633	1,028	415	492	547	17,405	10,720	5,184	2,649	4,757	56	577	652	17,561	11,670	20,820
1972	20,820	13,622	1,021	326	530	565	20,441	11,868	5,336	2,562	4,802	65	636	648	20,733	13,131	21,200
1973	21,280	15,430	787	194	508	644	23,571	11,929	5,416	2,204	4,999	51	503	711	23,960	14,063	22,436
1974	23,336	15,181	774	189	1,890	561	32,556	11,933	5,184	2,089	4,908	64	1,815	725	33,184	14,657	23,691
1975	23,691	16,528	994	182	1,938	795	51,935	12,228	6,002	1,910	6,142	55	1,908	655	51,510	16,643	23,566
1976	23,566	18,835	1,378	213	1,811	795	65,140	14,073	6,664	1,535	4,504	68	1,933	592	65,700	17,582	27,033

^aData prior to 1974 reflect sentenced prisoners only.

^bFrom fiscal year 1970, figures include only Bureau of Prisons institutions.

^cOther includes other temporary movement such as furloughs, writs, etc.

^dBeginning in 1958 the term mandatory release replaces the term conditional release.

^eIncludes discharges of Selective Service Act violators paroled under the provisions of Executive Order No. 8641 as follows: 1941-11; 1942-32; 1943-266; 1944-193; 1945-719; 1946-126; 1947-151.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, *Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1976* (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1978), Table A-1.

Table 6.53 Number of, and average sentence for, Federal prisoners received from court into Federal institutions, by offense, race, and sex, fiscal year 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.52. "Average sentence" is in months.

Offense	All prisoners			Sentenced prisoners								Youth Corrections Act	
	Total	Male	Female	White				All other				Male	Female
				Number	Average sentence	Male	Female	Number	Average sentence	Male	Female		
Total	17,573	16,441	1,132	12,460	41.7	11,879	581	5,113	68.6	4,562	551	1,584	201
Total excluding immigration and violent crimes ^a	12,412	11,439	973	8,538	43.0	8,055	483	3,874	44.0	3,384	490	1,200	174
Assault	67	65	2	37	40.8	37	0	30	49.5	28	2	8	0
Bankruptcy	2	2	0	2	12.0	2	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Burglary	45	44	1	36	60.7	36	0	9	55.3	8	1	12	1
Counterfeiting	346	331	15	266	44.5	256	10	80	43.5	75	5	20	4
Drug laws, total	4,323	4,047	276	3,451	50.8	3,268	183	872	61.5	779	93	486	61
Non-narcotics	1,165	1,118	47	1,111	35.6	1,066	45	54	31.8	52	2	142	13
Narcotics	2,584	2,402	182	1,856	65.2	1,758	98	728	66.0	644	84	284	37
Controlled substances	574	527	47	484	30.2	444	40	90	42.8	83	7	60	11
Embezzlement	251	207	44	190	27.5	162	28	61	25.2	45	16	10	4
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	117	113	4	100	28.7	97	3	17	36.6	16	1	6	2
Extortion	121	117	4	106	53.6	103	3	15	59.8	14	1	11	1
Firearms	1,070	1,054	16	699	37.1	690	9	371	37.4	364	7	101	2
Forgery	741	692	119	279	40.3	239	40	462	39.9	383	79	88	27
Fraud	593	533	60	448	27.7	415	33	145	22.7	118	27	15	2
Immigration	3,055	2,992	63	3,030	6.2	2,968	62	25	13.2	24	1	3	1
Income tax	208	205	3	172	13.2	171	1	36	21.5	34	2	0	0
Juvenile delinquency	179	173	6	117	26.1	113	4	62	34.8	60	2	0	0
Kidnaping	78	73	5	54	272.0	49	5	24	242.3	24	0	6	0
Larceny/theft, total	2,833	2,558	275	1,643	41.0	1,550	93	1,190	36.5	1,008	182	309	47
Motor vehicle, interstate	973	962	11	774	43.5	765	9	199	40.3	197	2	135	2
Postal	922	720	202	298	32.5	244	54	624	31.8	476	148	81	30
Theft, interstate	326	323	3	218	34.6	217	1	108	37.4	106	2	15	0
Other	612	553	59	353	46.9	324	29	259	44.7	229	30	78	15
Liquor laws	79	78	1	54	23.7	53	1	25	15.1	25	0	1	0
National security laws	8	8	0	6	80.0	6	0	2	24.0	2	0	0	0
Robbery	1,595	1,531	64	744	142.7	717	27	851	150.1	814	37	277	19
Selective Service Acts	8	8	0	5	24.2	5	0	3	38.0	3	0	2	0
Securities, transporting false or forged	384	333	51	255	49.4	228	27	129	49.1	105	24	25	11
White slave traffic	30	26	4	16	34.6	12	4	14	51.4	14	0	3	0
Other and unclassifiable	723	674	49	595	39.2	563	32	128	35.7	111	17	38	6
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	693	629	64	148	98.3	133	15	545	110.0	496	49	162	13
Assault	124	118	6	20	73.7	19	1	104	75.3	99	5	27	1
Auto theft	25	22	3	7	37.6	6	1	18	50.7	16	2	8	0
Burglary	69	67	2	12	54.5	12	0	57	91.2	55	2	25	1
Forgery	30	20	10	4	36.0	2	2	26	81.7	18	8	3	1
Homicide	108	97	11	28	327.0	27	1	6	232.5	70	10	16	2
Larceny/theft	108	100	8	33	30.9	31	2	75	52.3	69	6	24	2
Robbery	109	101	8	8	84.3	6	2	101	129.3	95	6	43	4
Rape	25	25	0	1	180.0	1	0	24	233.5	24	0	4	0
Sex offenses, except rape	13	13	0	4	93.0	4	0	9	66.0	9	0	5	0
Other and unclassifiable	82	66	16	31	19.6	25	6	51	41.0	41	10	7	2
Military court-martial cases	24	18	6	7	105.7	6	1	17	44.2	12	5	1	0

^aThis total line excludes the immigration law and violent crime offenses whose unusual sentence lengths distort the average sentence length statistic.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, *Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1976* (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1978), Table B-1.

Table 6.54 Number of, and average sentence for, Federal prisoners received from court into Federal institutions, by offense, sex, and sentencing procedure, fiscal year 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.52. For an explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 18.

Offense	All court commitments				Sentencing procedure						
	Total	Male	Female	Average sentence (months)	Regular	Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act	Youth Corrections Act	Title 18, U.S. code, 4208(a)		Split sentence	Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act
								(a1)	(a2)		
Total	17,591	16,459	1,132	49.6	10,766	179	1,786	244	2,733	1,714	169
Assault	70	68	2	44.5	39	3	8	0	15	5	0
Bankruptcy	2	2	0	12.0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Burglary	48	47	1	58.4	18	3	13	1	9	1	3
Counterfeiting	348	333	15	44.2	193	2	24	6	76	45	2
Drug laws, total	4,355	4,078	277	52.8	2,473	28	547	34	706	503	64
Non-narcotics	1,180	1,133	47	35.4	638	15	155	4	133	234	1
Narcotics	2,597	2,414	183	65.3	1,484	10	321	26	517	182	57
Controlled substances	578	531	47	32.0	351	3	71	4	56	87	6
Embezzlement	249	205	44	27.2	120	0	14	2	44	69	0
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	118	114	4	29.8	84	0	8	1	15	9	1
Extortion	123	119	4	54.4	71	1	12	6	16	17	0
Firearms	1,073	1,057	16	37.2	625	2	103	10	214	116	3
Forgery	751	630	121	39.8	432	8	115	5	106	75	10
Fraud	594	534	60	26.7	344	1	17	6	101	125	0
Immigration	3,095	3,031	64	6.4	2,873	34	4	0	46	138	0
Income tax	207	204	3	14.7	118	0	0	3	14	72	0
Kidnaping	77	72	5	266.3	48	0	6	5	18	0	0
Larceny/theft, total	2,864	2,589	275	39.1	1,648	25	356	32	504	269	30
Motor vehicle, interstate	986	975	11	42.8	565	9	137	8	212	52	3
Postal	933	731	202	32.0	559	9	111	9	137	86	22
Theft, interstate	326	323	3	35.5	198	0	15	8	45	60	0
Other	619	560	59	45.9	326	7	93	7	110	71	5
Liquor laws	80	79	1	20.9	59	1	1	0	4	15	0
National security laws	8	8	0	66.0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0
Robbery	1,619	1,555	64	145.3	655	20	296	39	562	32	15
Selective Service Acts	8	8	0	29.4	3	0	2	0	0	3	0
Securities, transporting false or forged	383	332	51	49.4	208	1	36	2	110	24	2
White slave traffic	31	27	4	42.6	24	0	3	0	3	1	0
Other and unclassifiable	725	676	49	38.7	378	2	44	20	119	162	0
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	739	673	66	103.4	324	48	176	72	49	32	39
Assault	138	131	7	70.2	65	14	28	8	16	7	0
Auto theft	25	22	3	47.0	12	0	8	3	0	1	1
Burglary	89	87	2	73.9	20	19	26	8	3	3	10
Forgery	30	20	10	75.6	13	0	4	2	3	1	7
Homicide	107	96	11	260.3	62	1	18	13	11	2	0
Larceny/theft	118	110	8	45.4	44	11	26	5	4	14	14
Robbery	111	102	9	125.7	33	1	48	22	5	0	2
Rape	24	24	0	241.0	11	0	4	6	2	1	0
Sex offenses, except rape	13	13	0	74.3	6	0	5	2	0	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	84	68	16	32.7	58	2	9	3	4	3	5
Military court-martial cases	24	18	6	62.2	23	0	1	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, *Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1976* (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1978), Table B-18.

Table 6.55 Number of, and average sentence for, Federal prisoners received from court into Federal institutions, by offense and number of prior commitments, fiscal year 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.52, "Average sentence" is in months.

[Population 16,555. Data complete on 93.2 percent of the population.]

Offense	Grand total		With known prior commitments						Without known prior commitments				
	Num-ber	Average sentence	Total		With one		With two		With three or more		None		Not reported
			Num-ber	Average sentence	Num-ber	Average sentence	Num-ber	Average sentence	Num-ber	Average sentence	Num-ber	Average sentence	
Total.....	15,431	49.8	5,459	63.5	2,086	59.7	1,207	63.0	2,166	67.4	6,490	48.6	3,482
Assault.....	46	66.4	21	81.5	7	82.3	3	128.0	11	68.3	18	40.6	7
Bankruptcy.....	4	25.5	1	24.0	1	24.0	0	X	0	X	2	36.0	1
Burglary.....	128	64.7	69	61.5	21	63.6	18	51.7	30	65.9	38	75.6	21
Counterfeiting.....	306	44.0	132	47.8	48	41.0	26	44.2	58	55.0	120	42.6	54
Drug laws, total.....	4,012	51.5	952	62.4	464	60.9	208	58.5	282	67.7	2,265	52.0	705
Non-narcotics.....	1,187	34.5	192	44.9	114	41.8	36	51.1	42	48.2	718	37.1	277
Narcotics.....	2,309	65.3	641	72.7	293	73.4	141	62.7	207	78.5	1,311	65.1	357
Controlled substances.....	516	28.7	119	35.2	57	34.8	29	47.7	33	24.9	236	33.2	161
Embezzlement.....	233	28.4	34	31.3	18	30.9	9	24.0	7	41.9	143	29.7	56
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive.....	98	25.0	47	24.6	13	25.2	13	31.4	21	20.0	31	26.1	20
Extortion.....	98	76.1	32	81.8	16	82.9	6	117.0	10	58.8	53	77.7	13
Firearms.....	909	36.3	527	35.5	169	34.5	126	36.9	232	35.6	247	42.4	135
Forgery.....	681	36.5	363	37.7	146	36.6	72	34.9	145	40.1	196	38.7	122
Fraud.....	431	31.3	107	37.8	36	44.3	31	36.2	40	33.2	211	31.7	113
Immigration.....	2,321	7.2	294	15.8	160	13.2	48	16.8	86	20.1	926	7.6	1,101
Income tax.....	224	16.1	26	27.0	12	20.6	7	29.3	7	35.7	126	13.7	72
Juvenile delinquency.....	217	32.9	49	35.4	34	36.8	7	34.9	8	30.0	142	32.4	26
Kidnaping.....	98	262.4	47	281.4	17	230.1	9	300.0	21	314.9	42	221.7	9
Larceny/theft, total.....	2,356	39.2	1,288	42.1	376	38.5	280	45.0	612	43.0	690	39.2	398
Motor vehicle, interstate.....	936	42.3	574	46.1	130	45.0	127	49.6	317	45.1	220	37.0	133
Postal.....	701	30.6	370	32.3	133	31.0	77	32.7	160	33.2	193	32.8	138
Theft, interstate.....	278	47.3	117	50.3	41	44.2	25	50.4	51	55.1	101	62.0	60
Other.....	441	41.5	207	44.3	72	37.6	51	49.5	84	46.8	167	41.3	67
Liquor laws.....	154	17.4	85	20.6	33	16.4	23	21.3	29	24.8	58	12.8	11
National security laws.....	6	21.0	4	15.0	0	X	0	X	4	15.0	2	33.0	0
Robbery.....	1,387	140.1	720	154.1	250	150.3	164	145.6	306	161.7	501	123.0	166
Selective Service Acts.....	29	22.4	2	54.0	1	36.0	1	72.0	0	X	15	21.5	12
Securities, transporting false or forged.....	387	48.4	201	49.7	64	48.2	48	49.7	89	50.7	104	46.6	62
White slave traffic.....	41	48.1	16	50.6	7	58.3	4	49.5	5	40.8	20	50.4	5
Other and unclassifiable.....	613	31.2	187	41.1	74	36.9	46	41.9	67	45.2	278	28.7	148
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia.....	655	97.1	270	103.4	116	90.9	60	107.0	94	116.7	251	97.4	134
Assault.....	31	48.4	34	54.8	13	56.9	8	64.5	13	46.6	35	48.4	22
Auto theft.....	15	47.7	6	35.7	4	32.5	2	42.0	0	X	6	41.5	3
Burglary.....	77	62.9	34	64.2	13	54.5	11	78.5	10	61.2	26	65.4	17
Forgery.....	20	71.7	8	78.0	5	91.2	1	36.0	2	66.0	7	55.6	5
Homicide.....	89	238.6	34	261.7	14	228.0	10	222.6	10	348.0	40	217.2	15
Larceny/theft.....	106	52.2	45	61.3	19	69.2	5	51.0	21	56.7	43	58.4	18
Robbery.....	128	129.5	56	130.1	25	117.7	15	124.8	16	154.5	50	118.0	22
Rape.....	34	154.3	9	228.7	3	72.0	2	120.0	4	396.0	18	141.0	7
Sex offenses, except rape.....	8	93.0	4	114.0	2	90.0	1	36.0	1	240.0	4	72.0	0
Other and unclassifiable.....	87	33.0	40	40.2	18	36.8	5	58.2	17	38.4	22	22.4	25
Military court-martial cases.....	17	154.1	5	157.2	3	194.0	0	X	2	102.0	11	159.6	1

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1975 (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1977), pp. 59, 60.

Table 6.56 Federal prisoners received from court into Federal institutions, by age and offense, fiscal year 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.52.

Age at commitment	All offenses		Drug laws						Forgery		Immigration		Transportation of stolen motor vehicle		Other larceny		Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act		Selective Service violators		Robbery		Securities interstate		Government reservations		All other offenses	
	Number	Percent	Non-narcotics		Narcotics		Controlled substance		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent																				
Median age ..	28.3	X	27.4	X	28.9	X	27.4	X	27.8	X	25.9	X	28.9	X	28.2	X	17.2	X	23.3	X	26.6	X	31.7	X	24.8	X	33.0	X
Total	17,621	100.0	1,166	100.0	2,591	100.0	575	100.0	743	100.0	3,141	100.0	977	100.0	1,864	100.0	179	100.0	8	100.0	1,603	100.0	384	100.0	697	100.0	3,693	100.0
Age 21 and under ..	2,731	15.5	148	12.7	223	8.6	78	13.6	88	11.8	795	25.3	151	15.5	250	13.4	179	100.0	1	12.5	281	17.5	27	7.0	207	29.7	303	8.2
17 and under ..	246	1.4	6	.5	14	.5	3	.5	7	.9	53	1.7	3	.3	10	.5	110	61.5	0	X	3	.2	2	.5	14	2.0	21	.6
19	333	1.9	15	1.3	6	.2	3	.5	5	.7	134	4.3	12	1.2	22	1.2	43	24.0	0	X	34	2.1	0	X	37	5.3	22	.6
19	563	3.2	22	1.9	34	1.3	21	3.7	11	1.5	189	6.0	39	4.0	53	2.8	17	9.5	0	X	72	4.5	3	.8	49	7.0	53	1.4
20	738	4.2	44	3.8	79	3.0	31	5.4	26	3.8	211	6.7	22	4.3	63	3.4	9	5.0	1	12.5	84	5.2	9	2.3	47	6.7	90	2.4
21	831	4.8	61	5.2	90	3.5	20	3.5	37	5.0	208	6.6	55	5.6	102	5.5	X	X	0	X	88	5.5	13	3.4	60	8.6	117	3.2
Age 22 through 25 ..	3,994	22.7	327	28.0	589	22.7	155	27.0	208	28.0	777	24.7	209	21.4	443	23.8	X	X	6	75.0	457	28.5	75	19.5	193	27.7	555	15.0
22	993	5.6	92	7.9	121	4.7	34	5.9	54	7.3	225	7.2	61	6.2	100	5.4	X	X	2	25.0	114	7.1	18	4.7	51	7.3	121	3.2
23	996	5.7	79	6.8	149	5.8	36	6.3	54	7.3	199	6.3	47	4.8	124	6.7	X	X	3	37.5	104	6.5	21	5.5	56	8.0	124	3.4
24	1,001	5.7	68	5.8	171	6.6	38	6.6	46	6.2	190	6.0	48	4.9	113	6.1	X	X	0	X	117	7.3	16	4.2	40	5.7	154	4.2
25	1,004	5.7	88	7.5	148	5.7	47	8.2	54	7.3	163	5.2	53	5.4	106	5.7	X	X	1	12.5	122	7.6	20	5.2	46	6.6	156	4.2
Age 26 and older ...	10,896	61.8	691	59.3	1,779	68.7	342	59.5	447	60.2	1,569	50.0	617	63.2	1,171	62.8	X	X	1	12.5	865	54.0	282	73.4	297	42.6	2,835	76.8
26 through 29 ..	3,612	20.5	307	26.3	650	25.1	152	26.4	161	21.7	530	16.9	175	17.9	433	23.2	X	X	1	12.5	374	23.3	72	18.8	119	17.1	638	17.3
30 through 34 ..	2,698	15.3	193	16.6	480	18.5	96	16.7	132	17.8	428	13.6	164	16.8	268	14.4	X	X	0	X	237	14.8	52	13.5	67	9.6	581	15.7
35 through 39 ..	1,664	9.4	86	7.4	255	9.8	44	7.7	57	7.7	281	8.9	101	10.3	184	9.9	X	X	0	X	121	7.5	55	14.3	51	7.3	429	11.6
40 through 44 ..	1,167	6.6	46	3.9	173	6.7	21	3.7	50	6.7	160	5.1	66	6.8	124	6.7	X	X	0	X	61	3.8	42	10.9	26	3.7	398	10.8
45 through 49 ..	817	4.6	35	3.0	112	4.3	17	3.0	21	2.8	86	2.7	57	5.8	84	4.5	X	X	0	X	33	2.1	35	9.1	17	2.4	320	8.7
50 through 54 ..	514	2.9	16	1.4	61	2.4	6	1.0	15	2.0	54	1.7	40	4.1	50	2.7	X	X	0	X	17	1.1	11	2.9	12	1.7	232	6.3
55 through 59 ..	241	1.4	5	.4	28	1.1	4	.7	5	.7	15	.5	11	1.1	18	1.0	X	X	0	X	16	1.0	9	2.3	3	.4	127	3.4
60 through 64 ..	132	.7	3	.3	15	.6	1	.2	4	.5	14	.4	2	.2	8	.4	X	X	0	X	3	.2	5	1.3	0	X	77	2.1
65 through 69 ..	39	.2	0	X	4	.2	0	X	2	.3	1	X	1	.1	1	.1	X	X	0	X	1	.1	1	.3	2	.3	26	.7
70 and older ...	12	.1	0	X	1	X	1	.2	0	X	0	X	0	X	1	.1	X	X	0	X	2	.1	0	X	0	X	7	.2

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, *Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1976* (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1978), Table E-3.

Table 6.57 Number of, and average sentence for, Federal prisoners received from court into Federal institutions, by age, race, and number of prior commitments, fiscal year 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.52. "Average sentence" is in months.
 [Population 16,555. Data complete on 92.6 percent of the population.]

Age and race	Grand total		With known prior commitments						Without known prior commitments				
			Total		With one		With two		With three or more		None		Not reported
	Number	Average sentence	Number	Average sentence	Number	Average sentence	Number	Average sentence	Number	Average sentence	Number	Average sentence	
All prisoners.....	15,336	49.9	5,429	63.7	2,077	60.2	1,198	63.3	2,154	67.4	6,470	48.7	3,437
Native born.....	13,592	53.5	5,058	66.5	1,867	64.1	1,129	65.5	2,082	69.1	5,097	56.2	3,437
Foreign born.....	1,744	22.0	371	26.3	210	25.2	69	27.1	92	28.3	1,373	20.9	0
White.....	10,715	42.2	3,148	57.9	1,199	51.9	686	57.6	1,263	63.8	4,817	42.2	2,750
Negro.....	4,413	68.3	2,203	71.9	845	72.1	493	71.3	865	72.1	1,558	68.5	652
American Indian.....	174	54.2	74	64.4	31	53.5	18	62.7	25	79.0	71	53.7	29
Other.....	34	74.2	4	118.5	2	120.0	1	54.0	1	180.0	24	70.7	6
Age 17 and under.....	169	45.0	39	45.3	31	46.2	5	51.6	3	28.3	102	50.3	28
White.....	107	32.3	23	39.1	20	40.8	2	30.0	1	24.0	65	34.7	19
Negro.....	43	72.8	11	57.4	7	61.9	3	66.0	1	X	25	86.0	7
American Indian.....	19	53.4	5	47.4	4	45.5	0	X	1	55.0	12	60.1	2
Other.....	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0
Age 18 through 21.....	2,346	50.8	549	63.3	311	62.5	130	62.6	108	66.4	1,290	55.6	507
White.....	1,639	41.2	295	52.4	161	49.1	72	59.8	62	52.3	918	48.0	426
Negro.....	655	75.0	246	76.6	148	76.9	55	67.5	43	87.4	334	76.8	75
American Indian.....	48	47.4	8	54.0	2	72.0	3	40.0	3	56.0	34	48.6	6
Other.....	4	66.0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	4	66.0	0
Age 22 through 25.....	3,484	53.8	1,066	70.3	512	66.7	269	69.9	285	77.1	1,695	54.0	723
White.....	2,293	42.1	535	57.9	275	53.6	125	59.5	135	65.1	1,192	45.3	571
Negro.....	1,138	77.2	513	83.4	230	83.6	136	81.0	147	85.4	482	75.2	143
American Indian.....	41	56.5	18	67.2	7	32.3	8	43.5	3	212.0	14	70.5	9
Other.....	7	49.0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	7	49.0	0
Age 26 through 29.....	2,966	49.7	1,140	61.5	455	56.6	279	67.0	406	63.1	1,167	48.1	659
White.....	1,923	40.8	574	54.2	221	46.1	160	55.6	193	62.2	844	41.4	505
Negro.....	1,014	66.6	549	69.2	226	66.2	115	83.2	208	64.7	315	66.2	150
American Indian.....	22	44.6	14	49.3	6	57.0	3	60.0	5	33.6	4	18.8	4
Other.....	7	87.0	3	98.0	2	120.0	1	54.0	0	X	4	78.6	0
Age 30 through 39.....	3,724	49.7	1,529	65.3	471	61.0	335	58.4	723	71.3	1,293	43.1	902
White.....	2,663	43.1	939	60.7	294	55.1	199	54.8	446	67.0	1,011	38.5	713
Negro.....	1,023	66.0	569	71.8	167	70.7	132	61.8	270	77.3	272	60.1	182
American Indian.....	31	77.5	21	94.0	10	72.6	4	120.0	7	109.7	6	43.0	4
Other.....	7	64.3	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	4	36.0	3
Age 40 and over.....	2,647	44.9	1,106	58.4	297	52.2	180	57.9	629	61.5	923	38.1	618
White.....	2,085	43.9	782	60.0	228	54.3	128	62.0	426	62.5	787	36.7	516
Negro.....	540	48.3	315	54.9	67	46.1	52	47.8	196	59.8	130	42.2	95
American Indian.....	13	34.0	8	27.5	2	20.0	0	X	6	30.0	1	120.0	4
Other.....	9	95.3	1	180.0	0	X	0	X	1	180.0	5	126.0	3

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1975 (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1977), pp. 57, 58.

Table 6.58 Prisoners received into Federal institutions, excluding court commitments, by offense and type of commitment, fiscal year 1976

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.78 and 6.52. For an explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 18.

Offense	All other admissions	Prisoners under sentence						Prisoners not under sentence				
		Total	Violators returned		Mandatory release	Title 18 U.S. Code 4208 (b)	State boarded	Title 18, U.S. Code P.L. 285		Observation juvenile	Study youth	Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act
			Youth Corrections Act	Other				(4244) Mental observation	(4246) Mentally incompetent			
Total	2,897	1,985	342	892	211	435	105	280	48	16	349	219
Assault	20	9	2	3	2	2	0	9	2	0	0	0
Burglary	22	19	2	11	1	1	4	0	1	0	1	1
Counterfeiting	59	47	2	32	4	9	0	3	0	0	8	1
Drug laws, total	603	419	74	223	36	84	2	20	2	2	83	77
Non-narcotics	142	111	32	53	2	24	0	6	0	1	17	7
Narcotics	375	261	26	155	30	48	2	10	0	0	46	58
Controlled substances	86	47	16	15	4	12	0	4	2	1	20	12
Embezzlement	43	30	2	8	1	19	0	2	0	0	10	1
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	9	9	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extortion	38	11	1	1	0	9	0	20	3	1	3	0
Firearms	138	80	17	27	6	29	1	20	3	2	30	3
Forgery	137	99	24	45	9	21	0	6	3	0	15	14
Fraud	68	47	3	13	2	29	0	7	3	0	10	1
Immigration	17	12	4	6	1	1	0	3	1	0	1	0
Income tax	15	13	0	0	0	13	0	1	0	0	0	1
Kidnaping	31	19	3	4	1	6	5	6	4	0	1	1
Larceny/theft, total	604	486	125	203	80	75	3	33	6	1	48	30
Motor vehicle, interstate	300	269	73	110	65	18	3	15	2	0	12	2
Postal	171	113	34	46	4	29	0	11	3	0	22	22
Theft, interstate	30	25	6	8	5	6	0	0	1	1	2	1
Other	103	79	12	39	6	22	0	7	0	0	12	5
Liquor laws	3	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	444	292	26	152	33	81	0	74	6	0	52	20
Selective Service Acts	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Securities, transporting false or forged	107	91	9	46	16	20	0	6	3	0	4	3
White slave traffic	7	7	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	142	67	9	34	5	19	0	49	10	0	13	3
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	385	221	38	65	13	15	90	21	1	10	69	63
Assault	47	36	6	4	5	6	15	2	0	1	7	1
Auto theft	15	5	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	8	2
Burglary	49	23	7	8	0	1	7	2	0	4	4	16
Forgery	15	9	0	8	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	5
Homicide	63	46	3	2	4	1	36	8	1	1	7	0
Larceny/theft	49	21	6	11	0	4	0	1	0	1	6	20
Robbery	74	42	7	14	2	1	18	0	0	2	24	6
Rape	12	10	3	4	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0
Sex offenses, except rape	9	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	1
Other and unclassifiable	52	26	4	11	2	1	8	6	0	1	7	12
Military court-martial cases	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, *Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1976* (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1978), Table B-19.

Table 6.59 Number of, and average sentence for, Federal prisoners confined in Federal institutions, by offense, type of commitment, race, and sex, on June 30, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.52. "Average sentence" is in months. This table presents data on the population of sentenced inmates in Federal institutions on a particular day. This table should be distinguished from tables reflecting admissions to Federal institutions. Tables describing admissions deal with the flow into Federal institutions during the fiscal year, whereas tables describing populations reflect the composite of Federal institutions on a given day during the year.

Offense	All prisoners			Prisoners under sentence								Prisoners not under sentence		Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act commitments included in total	
				White				All other							
	Total	Male	Female	Number	Average sentence	Male	Female	Number	Average sentence	Male	Female	Male	Female	Under sentence	Not under sentence
Total	24,261	23,010	1,251	15,082	86.8	14,506	576	9,034	110.9	8,377	657	127	18	393	36
Total excluding immigration and violent crimes ^a	16,739	15,692	1,047	11,150	64.9	10,661	489	5,462	68.8	4,939	543	92	15	355	27
Assault	121	119	2	61	96.7	61	0	59	81.4	57	2	1	0	0	0
Bankruptcy	3	3	0	3	28.0	3	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	179	177	2	107	86.9	107	0	71	82.9	69	2	1	0	1	1
Counterfeiting	460	441	19	365	69.1	352	13	94	53.9	88	6	1	0	4	0
Drug laws, total	6,449	6,094	355	4,694	73.1	4,484	210	1,729	91.5	1,585	144	25	1	185	11
Non-narcotics	1,295	1,240	55	1,227	49.9	1,182	45	62	61.5	53	9	5	1	12	0
Narcotics	4,602	4,343	259	3,035	85.6	2,902	133	1,551	93.9	1,425	126	16	0	160	11
Controlled substances	552	511	41	432	50.6	400	32	116	74.8	107	9	4	0	13	0
Embezzlement	220	186	34	164	39.2	139	25	53	37.5	45	8	2	1	0	0
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	164	160	4	141	48.3	137	4	23	76.1	23	0	0	0	0	0
Extortion	178	173	5	151	96.7	148	3	24	67.9	23	1	2	1	0	0
Firearms	1,269	1,250	19	820	50.9	810	10	439	49.8	431	8	9	1	7	0
Forgery	918	788	130	360	55.3	319	41	554	56.0	466	88	3	1	20	1
Fraud	516	478	38	398	43.0	377	21	116	36.5	99	17	2	0	0	0
Immigration	1,069	1,054	15	1,057	13.9	1,042	15	12	20.6	12	0	0	0	0	0
Income tax	125	123	2	92	31.1	91	1	33	38.0	32	1	0	0	0	0
Juvenile delinquency	278	266	12	160	37.3	155	5	115	41.2	108	7	3	0	0	0
Kidnaping	411	394	17	300	308.1	285	15	109	325.0	107	2	2	0	0	0
Larceny/theft, total	3,856	3,592	264	2,441	56.4	2,363	78	1,396	48.5	1,212	184	17	2	48	1
Motor vehicle, interstate	1,716	1,706	10	1,387	53.9	1,378	9	322	52.9	321	1	7	0	5	0
Postal	993	793	200	315	49.0	266	49	670	42.9	521	149	6	2	32	1
Theft, interstate	397	395	2	284	62.8	283	1	113	51.7	112	1	0	0	1	0
Other	750	698	52	455	65.3	436	19	291	55.0	258	33	4	0	10	0
Liquor laws	70	70	0	47	38.0	47	0	23	33.0	23	0	0	0	0	0
National security laws	9	8	1	7	236.6	6	1	2	138.0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	4,798	4,692	106	2,234	171.9	2,190	44	2,541	163.7	2,479	62	23	0	32	7
Selective Service Acts	8	7	1	4	51.0	3	1	4	49.5	4	0	0	0	0	0
Securities, transporting false or forged	656	592	64	442	69.3	407	35	211	60.4	183	28	2	1	9	1
White slave traffic	65	62	3	25	55.4	22	3	40	72.3	40	0	0	0	1	0
Other and unclassifiable	761	716	45	585	73.1	558	27	163	80.2	148	15	10	3	15	2
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	1,611	1,499	112	403	239.8	379	24	1,177	169.1	1,096	81	24	7	71	12
Assault	216	205	11	52	188.2	49	3	163	122.8	156	7	0	1	1	1
Auto theft	33	30	3	7	49.1	7	0	26	65.5	23	3	0	0	2	0
Burglary	137	133	4	22	90.3	22	0	110	102.6	107	3	4	1	19	4
Forgery	40	27	13	7	42.9	3	4	32	92.7	23	9	1	0	11	1
Homicide	471	437	34	161	403.9	155	6	303	387.8	275	28	7	0	0	0
Larceny/theft	135	126	9	39	51.8	38	1	91	85.5	84	7	4	1	19	4
Robbery	335	316	19	44	163.8	40	4	287	156.5	274	13	2	2	5	1
Rape	101	101	0	23	290.6	23	0	78	203.1	78	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses, except rape	21	20	1	6	150.0	6	0	13	66.9	13	0	1	1	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	122	104	18	42	56.7	36	6	74	79.7	63	11	5	1	14	1
Military court-martial cases	67	66	1	21	287.3	21	0	46	238.5	45	1	0	0	0	0

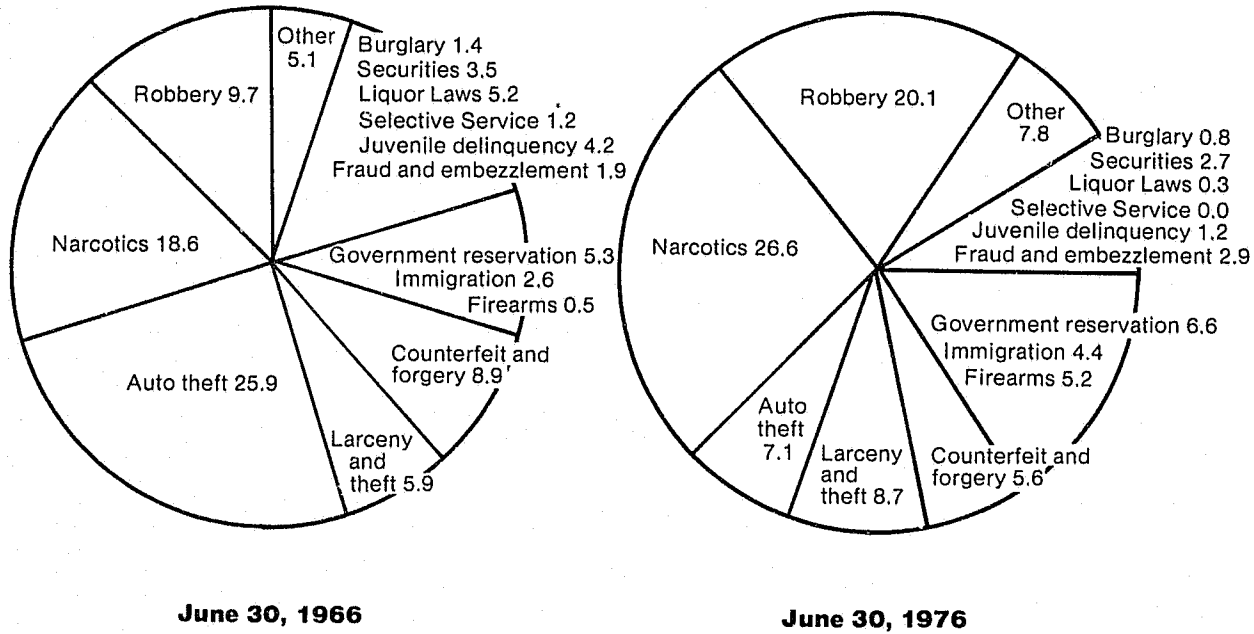
^aThis total line excludes the immigration law and violent crime offenses whose unusual sentence lengths distort the average sentence length statistic.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, *Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1976* (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1978), Table A-3.

Figure 6.5 *Offense distribution of sentenced Federal prisoners confined in Federal institutions, on June 30, 1966 and 1976*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 6.52 and 6.59. The figures upon which these percentages are based are presented in Table 6.59. The category "government reservation" denotes not a specific offense, but offenses committed on government reservations, in the District of Columbia, on high seas, and in territories.

[Percent]



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, *1976 Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 199.

Table 6.60 Federal prisoners confined in Federal institutions, by type and capacity of institution, on June 30, 1974 and 1975

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 6.52 and 6.59. Change in capacity refers to the difference between the population figures for June 30, 1975 and the planned capacity for the institution.

Institution	Population		Planned capacity	Present versus planned capacity	
	June 30, 1975	June 30, 1974 ^a		Change	Percent
Total, all institutions.....	23,586	23,090	22,133	+1,433	+6.5
Juveniles and youths.....	1,255	1,186	1,130	+125	+11.1
Ashland.....	516	559	425	+91	+21.4
Englewood.....	348	403	325	+23	+7.1
Morgantown.....	214	224	190	+24	+12.6
Pleasanton.....	177	0	190	-13	-6.8
Young adults.....	4,613	4,576	4,343	+270	+6.2
El Reno.....	961	988	900	+61	+6.8
Lompoc.....	876	1,133	1,000	-124	-12.4
Milan.....	584	617	535	+49	+9.2
Oxford.....	491	211	500	-9	-1.8
Petersburg.....	670	612	528	+142	+26.9
Seagoville.....	427	443	400	+27	+6.8
Tallahassee.....	604	571	480	+124	+25.8
Long term adults.....	7,792	8,032	6,855	+937	+13.7
Atlanta.....	2,085	2,092	1,000	+105	+8.7
Leavenworth.....	1,726	1,988	1,680	+46	+2.7
Lewisburg.....	1,509	1,544	1,150	+359	+31.2
Marion.....	483	442	525	-42	-8.0
McNeil Island.....	838	815	750	+88	+11.7
Terre Haute.....	1,171	1,151	850	+321	+37.8
Intermediate term adults.....	3,962	4,089	3,600	+362	+10.1
Danbury.....	681	811	600	+81	+13.5
Fort Worth.....	332	384	400	-68	-17.0
La Tuna.....	701	727	550	+151	+27.5
Lexington.....	468	231	525	-57	-10.9
Sandstone.....	425	559	450	-25	-5.6
Terminal Island.....	710	791	600	+110	+18.3
Texarkana.....	645	588	475	+170	+35.8
Short term adults.....	3,823	3,713	3,822	+1	+0
Allenwood (camp).....	410	384	410	+0	+0
Eglin (camp).....	379	459	450	-71	-15.8
El Paso Detention Center.....	153	164	155	-2	-1.3
Florence Detention Center.....	94	166	130	-36	-27.7
Leavenworth (camp).....	137	215	220	-83	-37.7
Lompoc (camp).....	277	354	350	-73	-20.9
Marion (camp).....	95	96	95	+0	+0
McNeil (camp).....	210	244	250	-40	-16.0
Montgomery (camp).....	284	274	250	+34	+13.6
New York Detention Center.....	385	370	225	+160	+71.1
Safford (camp).....	271	326	250	+21	+8.4
San Diego Metropolitan Correctional Center.....	485	0	456	+29	+6.4
Springfield (camp).....	366	378	350	+10	+2.8
Terre Haute (camp).....	277	283	225	+52	+23.1
Female offenders.....	1,039	965	1,208	-169	-14.0
Alderson.....	472	489	475	-3	-0.6
Fort Worth.....	90	103	100	-10	-10.0
Lexington.....	240	96	275	-35	-12.7
Morgantown.....	0	103	120	-120	-100.0
Pleasanton.....	58	0	60	-2	-3.3
San Diego.....	50	0	48	+2	+4.2
Terminal Island.....	129	183	160	-31	-19.4
Intensive medical treatment.....	614	682	600	+14	+2.3
Springfield Hospital.....	614	682	600	+14	+2.3
Community treatment centers.....	468	448	575	-107	-18.6
Atlanta.....	44	31	50	-6	-12.0
Chicago.....	70	55	55	+15	+27.3
Dallas.....	23	34	30	-7	-23.3
Detroit.....	52	44	54	-2	-3.7
Houston.....	20	28	36	-16	-44.4
Kansas City.....	39	28	40	-1	-2.5
Long Beach.....	15	0	30	-15	-50.0
Los Angeles.....	46	55	50	-4	-8.0
Miami.....	15	0	34	-19	-55.9
New York.....	108	149	130	-22	-16.9
Oakland.....	16	24	26	-10	-38.5
Phoenix.....	20	0	40	-20	-50.0

^a Zero in this column indicates no previous year data.

Table 6.61 Number of, average sentence for, and average time served by, first releasees from Federal institutions, by offense and type of release, fiscal year 1976

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.78 and 6.52. "Average sentence" is in months. The table below presents data on only slightly over four-fifths of the population. Furthermore, data on approximately 2,200 individuals released from Contract Community Treatment Centers are not included. This information was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Bureau of Prisons.

Offense	Releases except of prisoners sentenced under the Youth Corrections Act												Youth Corrections Act releases	
	All prisoners				By parole				By expiration of sentence and mandatory release				Number	Average time served
	Number	Average sentence	Average time served		Number	Average sentence	Average time served		Number	Average sentence	Average time served			
			Months	Percent of average sentence			Months	Percent of average sentence			Months	Percent of average sentence		
Total	10,463	32.3	15.1	46.8	3,114	74.3	26.9	36.2	7,349	14.4	10.1	69.8	958	19.7
Assault	32	40.8	17.5	42.8	12	82.8	30.3	36.5	20	15.7	9.8	62.6	2	28.5
Bankruptcy	2	6.5	5.0	76.9	1	7.0	6.0	85.7	1	6.0	4.0	66.7	0	X
Burglary	47	63.4	31.6	49.9	19	107.9	41.6	38.6	28	33.1	24.9	75.0	10	21.7
Counterfeiting	203	35.9	15.9	44.3	82	66.3	24.1	36.4	121	15.4	10.3	67.3	15	12.7
Drug laws, total	2,249	39.6	17.7	44.7	902	70.5	26.0	36.8	1,347	19.0	12.2	64.3	346	17.5
Non-narcotics	653	25.7	12.2	47.6	214	52.2	20.9	40.1	439	12.8	8.0	62.5	111	15.2
Narcotics	1,248	50.6	21.9	43.2	610	76.5	27.5	36.0	638	25.7	16.4	63.9	190	18.3
Controlled substances	348	26.7	13.3	49.6	78	73.4	27.4	37.3	270	13.2	9.2	69.3	45	19.6
Embezzlement	140	18.8	10.3	54.8	44	40.1	16.2	40.4	96	9.0	7.6	84.2	13	13.5
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	85	22.3	15.9	71.3	16	40.7	20.2	49.6	69	18.0	14.9	82.7	4	22.5
Extortion	78	48.1	23.9	49.7	26	89.2	35.0	39.3	52	27.6	18.4	66.7	10	16.2
Firearms	574	27.6	15.3	55.5	158	49.2	19.4	39.5	416	19.4	13.8	71.0	59	17.6
Forgery	428	27.5	14.7	53.4	148	49.2	19.6	39.8	280	16.0	12.0	75.4	56	15.9
Fraud	328	22.0	11.0	50.1	95	47.1	18.2	38.6	233	11.7	8.1	68.9	7	12.9
Immigration	2,716	6.1	4.6	75.1	102	35.2	13.7	39.0	2,614	5.0	4.2	85.1	4	21.8
Income tax	166	15.5	7.9	50.8	49	37.5	15.3	40.8	117	6.3	4.7	75.3	0	X
Juvenile delinquency	194	32.4	16.2	50.1	101	41.9	17.2	41.0	93	22.0	15.2	68.9	0	X
Kidnaping	16	196.9	70.4	35.8	12	244.5	82.8	33.9	4	54.0	33.3	61.6	6	27.5
Larceny/theft, total	1,559	31.0	17.1	55.3	514	50.3	21.4	42.6	1,045	21.4	15.0	69.9	188	19.0
Motor vehicle, interstate	653	37.5	21.9	58.3	229	51.4	22.7	44.1	424	30.1	21.4	71.3	103	21.0
Postal	468	22.2	12.2	55.2	119	43.4	18.6	42.8	349	14.9	10.1	67.4	43	15.7
Theft, interstate	176	32.4	16.0	49.2	73	55.5	22.2	40.1	103	16.1	11.5	71.6	12	16.5
Other	262	29.3	14.8	50.5	93	52.5	21.5	40.9	169	16.6	11.1	67.3	20	18.1
Liquor laws	103	24.4	13.9	56.8	47	37.5	17.4	46.3	56	13.5	11.0	81.3	1	18.0
National security laws	3	106.0	45.3	42.8	1	300.0	122.0	40.7	2	9.0	7.0	77.8	0	X
Robbery	622	131.3	44.4	33.8	473	153.2	47.2	30.8	149	61.7	35.4	57.4	142	27.0
Selective Service Acts	6	16.0	9.8	61.5	1	36.0	13.0	36.1	5	12.0	9.2	76.7	0	X
Securities, transporting false or forged	217	44.3	21.2	48.0	113	60.9	24.6	40.4	104	26.2	17.5	67.0	19	18.4
White slave traffic	22	50.7	28.8	56.8	12	50.5	22.4	44.4	10	51.0	36.5	71.6	4	19.3
Other and unclassifiable	435	21.0	10.8	51.3	114	48.2	17.8	36.9	321	11.4	8.3	72.8	15	15.9
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	221	46.9	20.8	44.4	62	115.8	40.7	35.2	159	20.0	13.0	65.1	57	26.8
Assault	40	26.1	12.9	49.5	4	87.3	27.0	30.9	36	19.3	11.3	58.8	7	22.6
Auto theft	3	11.7	14.3	122.9	0	X	X	X	3	11.7	14.3	122.9	0	X
Burglary	22	38.1	22.1	58.0	6	70.0	31.0	44.3	16	26.1	18.8	71.8	8	25.3
Forgery	7	23.1	11.1	48.1	2	54.0	16.5	30.6	5	10.8	9.0	83.3	0	X
Homicide	30	123.2	50.2	40.7	13	234.5	86.8	37.0	17	38.2	22.2	58.2	4	42.8
Larceny/theft	47	22.7	11.9	52.3	9	58.7	19.8	33.7	38	14.2	10.0	70.4	9	15.1
Robbery	14	93.4	38.1	40.7	7	143.1	49.0	34.2	7	43.7	27.1	62.1	20	32.9
Rape	10	86.7	36.3	41.9	5	136.8	51.4	37.6	5	36.6	21.2	57.9	3	31.0
Sex offenses, except rape	3	62.0	22.0	35.5	1	108.0	18.0	16.7	2	39.0	24.0	61.5	0	X
Other and unclassifiable	45	25.8	10.0	38.8	15	62.0	18.3	29.5	30	7.6	5.9	76.9	6	18.5
Military court-martial cases	17	113.6	46.4	40.8	10	181.8	69.5	38.2	7	16.3	13.3	81.6	0	X

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, *Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1976* (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1978), Table C-2.

Figure 6.6 Average sentence for, and average time served by, first releasees from Federal institutions, fiscal years 1965-75

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.52. "First release" represents the first discharge (parole, mandatory release, expiration, etc.) from confinement.

[Excludes Youth Corrections Act releases]

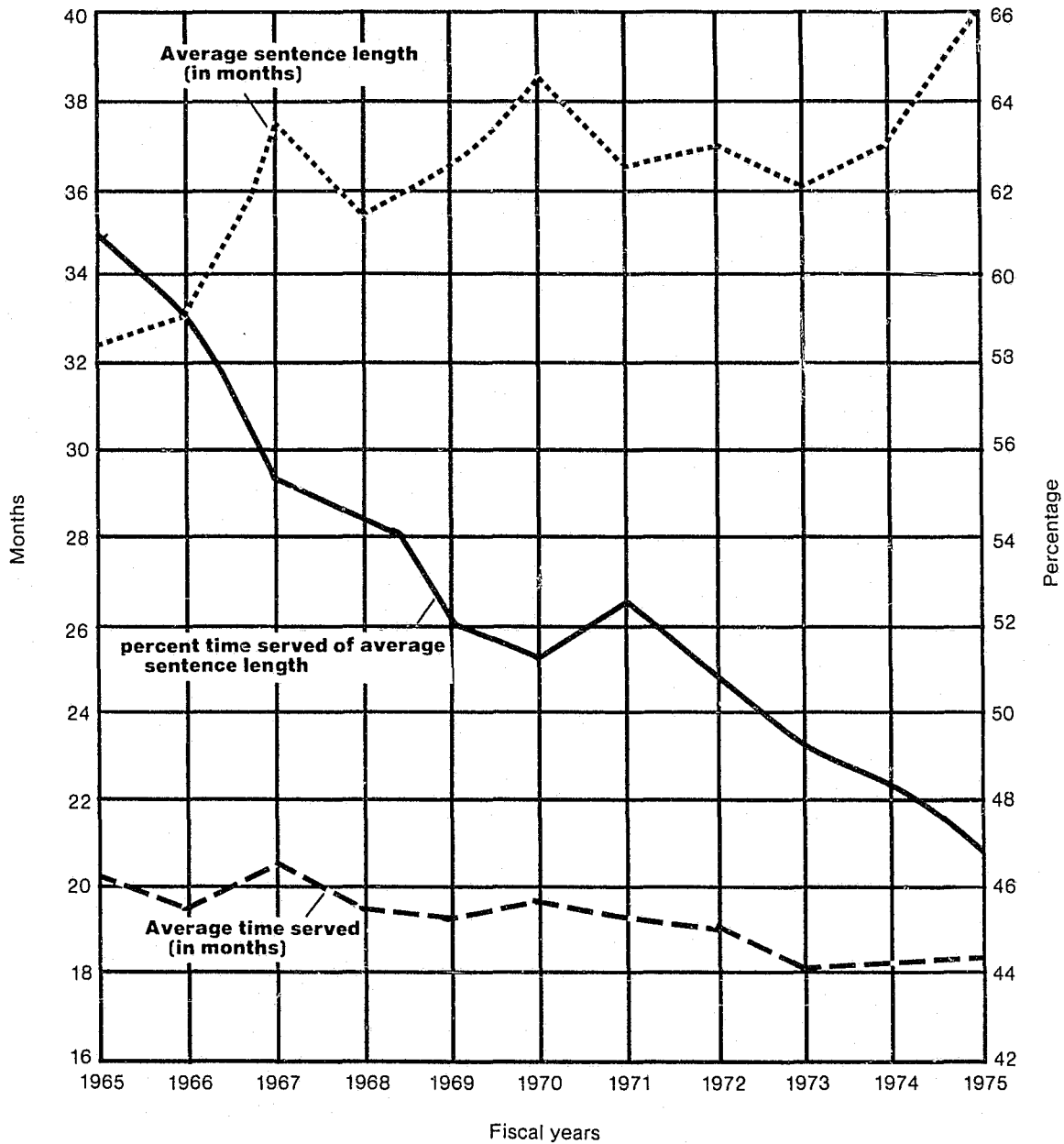


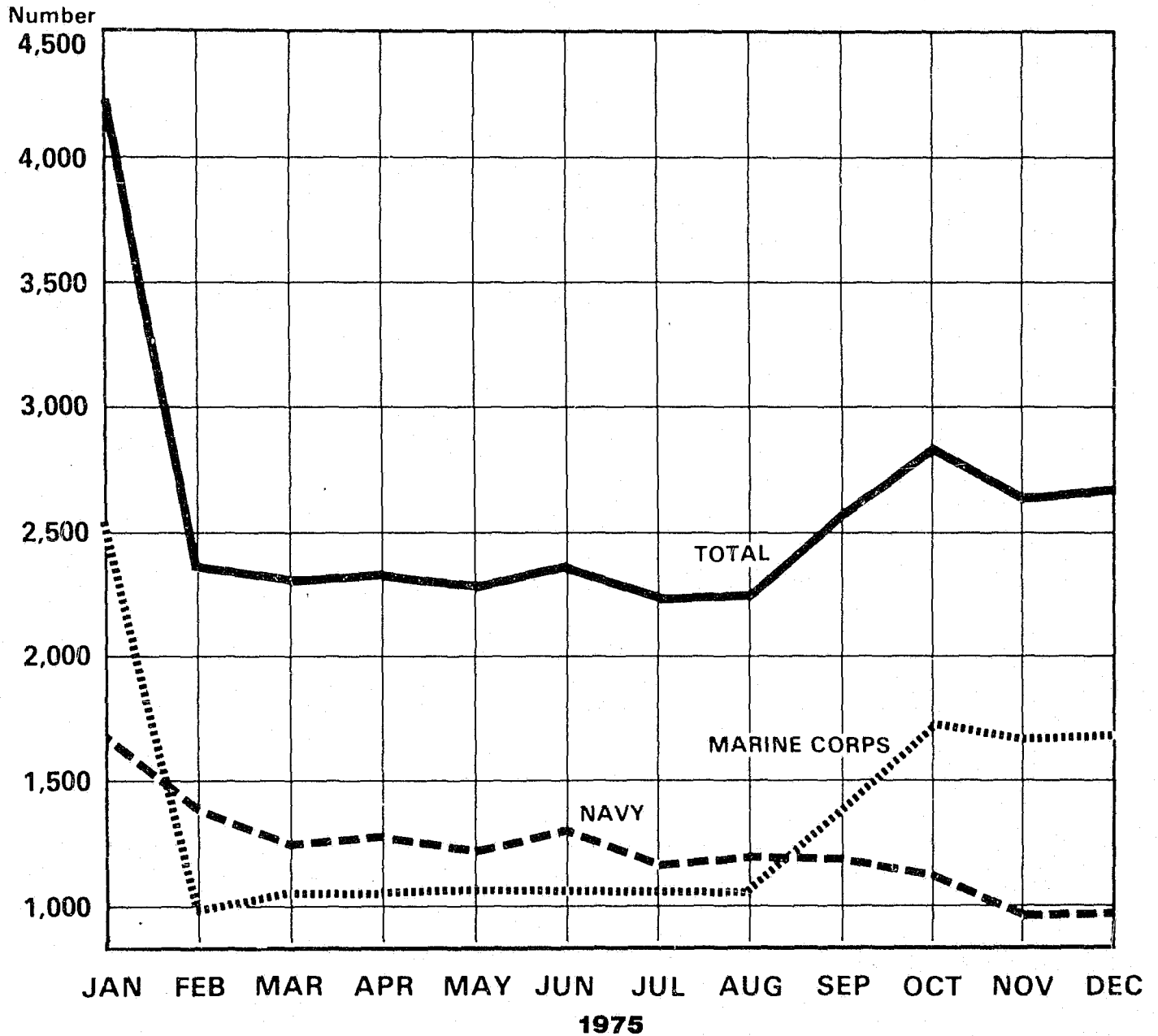
Table 6.62 *Average daily population of U.S. Army confinement and correctional facilities, by facility, 1973-77*

Facility	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Fort Bragg	177	154	85	30	10
Fort Campbell	165	131	86	77	35
Fort Carson	77	117	47	42	21
Fort Hood	118	135	96	55	33
Fort Lewis	140	144	77	49	22
Fort Meade	131	122	71	20	18
Fort Ord	162	171	73	42	26
Fort Polk	42	27	13	10	8
Fort Richardson	25	17	16	10	10
Fort Riley	93	52	36	24	27
Fort Benning	127	67	37	27	18
Fort Bliss	49	42	33	21	14
Fort Dix	280	171	61	33	19
Fort Gordon	125	97	53	38	20
Fort Jackson	39	20	15	2	2
Fort Knox	244	198	63	47	21
Fort Sill	155	109	19	19	21
Fort Leonard Wood	179	46	21	13	7
Fort Fitzsimons	1	1	2	3	2
U.S. Army Disciplinary Barracks	931	1,158	1,152	1,189	1,038
U.S. Army Retraining Brigade	1,031	953	580	412	450

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Figure 6.7 Admissions to Navy and Marine Corps correctional facilities, by branch of service and month, 1975

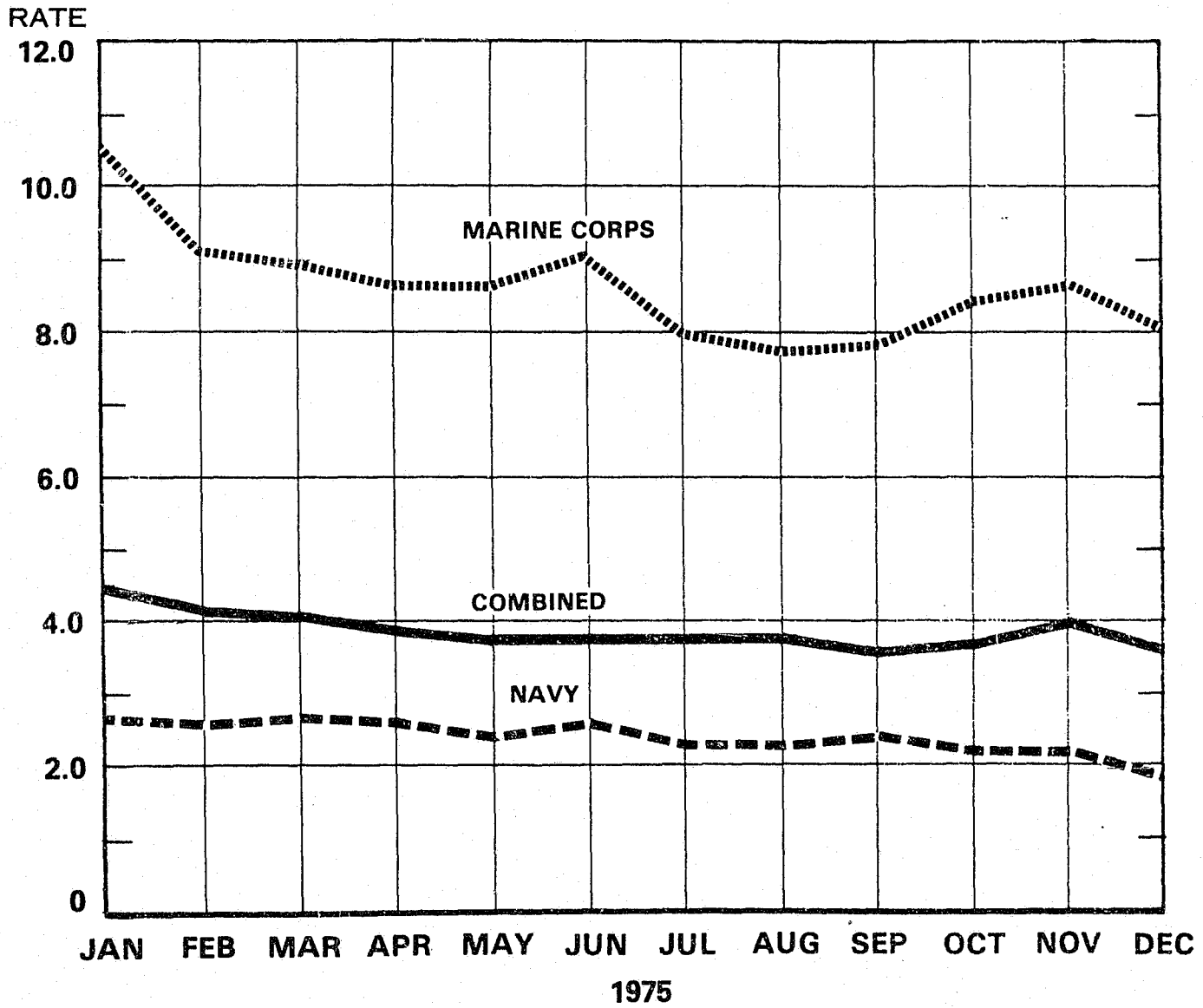
NOTE: Inmates in the Navy-Marine Corps correctional system include "detained" persons (those individuals who are confined awaiting trial), "adjudged" persons (those individuals who have been found guilty by courts-martial, but whose sentences are in the review process awaiting final approval), and "sentenced" persons (individuals whose sentences have received final review and approval).



Source: U.S. Department of the Navy, Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy-Marine Corps Prisoners, Semi-annual Statistical Report 1 July-31 December 1975 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Navy, 1976), Chart VIII.

Figure 6.8 *Rate of incarceration (per 1,000 enlisted personnel on active duty) in Navy and Marine Corps correctional facilities, by month, 1975*

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.7. These rates were computed from average facility population figures for each month.



Source: U.S. Department of the Navy, Bureau of Naval Personnel, *Navy—Marine Corps Prisoners, Semi-annual Statistical Report 1 July—31 December 1975* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Navy, 1976), Chart X.

Table 6.63 Releases and transfers of Navy prisoners from Navy and Marine Corps correctional centers, by type of offense, July 1-Dec. 31, 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.7. These data include transfers to the Norfolk Correctional Center and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. For definitions of offenses, see the Uniform Code of Military Justice, 10 U.S.C.A. 801-940.

Type of offense	
Military offenses:	
Desertion.....	11
Unauthorized absence.....	1,583
Missing movement.....	11
Disrespect, superior officer.....	12
Strike, or disobey order of superior officer.....	10
Strike, or disobey order of warrant officer, petty officer.....	42
Fail to obey lawful order.....	230
Malingering.....	2
Sell, dispose, damage government property.....	26
Wasting other property.....	5
Provoking words, gestures.....	9
General article.....	72
Civil-type offenses:	
Resist apprehension, break arrest.....	9
False official statement, sign false record.....	4
Operate vehicle while drunk.....	1
Drunk.....	1
Riot, breach of peace.....	2
Murder.....	1
Larceny, wrongful appropriation.....	132
Robbery.....	5
Forgery.....	15
Sodomy.....	3
Arson.....	3
Extortion.....	1
Assault.....	103
Burglary.....	1
Housebreaking.....	22
Perjury.....	2
Narcotics involvement.....	44
Total military offenses.....	2,020
Total civil-type offenses.....	349
Grand total.....	2,369

Source: U.S. Department of the Navy, Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy-Marine Corps Prisoners, Semi-annual Statistical Report 1 July-31 December 1975 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Navy, 1976), Table 1.

Table 6.64 Adult felons released and paroled from State prisons and reformatories, United States, 1965-74

NOTE: These data were collected through the Uniform Parole Reports Program, which publishes information voluntarily supplied to it by State parole agencies. Only 42 States provided data on the number of adult felons released from their prisons and reformatories for each year, 1965 through 1974. Eight other States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Federal government supply these figures for some part of the time period. Although data were requested for each calendar year, where only fiscal year data were available, they were used.

"Releases" include adult felons released by means of parole, expiration of sentence, mandatory release (release due to credit for good behavior), commutation of sentence, court-ordered release, etc., and excludes deaths and inter-institutional transfers.

Year	Number released	Number paroled	Percent paroled
1965	84,803	51,594	61
1966	82,977	50,200	61
1967	81,491	49,954	61
1968	79,644	48,783	61
1969	79,765	49,608	62
1970	86,129	52,991	62
1971	89,863	57,529	64
1972	95,829	62,917	66
1973	96,209	62,316	65
1974	96,438	61,923	64
Total	873,148	547,825	63

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, National Probation and Parole Institutes, *Uniform Parole Reports Newsletter* (Davis, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency Research Center, March 1976), p. 6.

Table 6.65 Conditional and unconditional releases of sentenced prisoners from State and Federal institutions, by type of release, region, and jurisdiction, 1976

NOTE: See NOTES, Figure 6.2 and Table 6.26. For information on methodology and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Region and jurisdiction	Conditional release					Unconditional release			
	Total	Parole	Pro-bation	Supervised mandatory release	Other	Total	Expiration of sentence	Commutation of sentence	Other
United States, total	89,253	77,181	3,119	7,762	1,191	29,938	27,770	1,403	765
Federal institutions, total	5,028	3,457	0	1,571	0	7,235	7,235	0	0
State institutions, total	84,225	73,724	3,119	6,191	1,191	22,703	20,535	1,403	765
Northeast	15,848	13,540	103	1,920	285	1,640	1,543	97	0
Maine	692	643	49	0	0	30	30	0	0
New Hampshire	198	198	0	0	0	11	5	4	0
Vermont	151	147	0	3	1	8	8	0	0
Massachusetts	836	836	0	0	0	185	171	14	0
Rhode Island	155	101	54	0	0	20	20	0	0
Connecticut	952	952	0	0	0	459	418	41	0
New York	6,897	4,980	0	1,917	0	377	377	0	0
New Jersey	3,237	3,237	0	0	0	231	231	0	0
Pennsylvania	2,730	2,446	0	0	284	319	283	36	0
North Central	20,389	17,781	1,914	660	34	2,647	2,262	385	0
Ohio	5,988	4,510	1,478	0	0	273	95	178	0
Indiana	1,887	1,682	205	0	0	151	151	0	0
Illinois	3,187	2,886	0	301	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	3,855	3,821	34	0	0	451	398	53	0
Wisconsin	1,326	1,073	0	253	0	87	40	47	0
Minnesota	849	825	24	0	0	260	177	83	0
Iowa	495	495	0	0	0	175	161	14	0
Missouri	1,087	1,053	0	0	34	915	915	0	0
North Dakota	128	128	0	0	0	37	34	3	0
South Dakota	172	124	48	0	0	51	50	1	0
Nebraska	471	384	0	87	0	232	226	6	0
Kansas	944	800	125	19	0	15	15	0	0
South	33,992	29,291	596	3,240	865	16,673	15,386	855	432
Delaware	286	194	0	92	0	3	0	0	3
Maryland	2,813	2,424	0	389	0	629	231	398	0
District of Columbia	1,097	835	0	262	0	518	518	0	0
Virginia	1,851	1,851	0	0	0	849	835	14	0
West Virginia	378	369	3	0	6	146	135	0	11
North Carolina	4,584	4,484	100	0	0	2,146	2,081	65	0
South Carolina	1,819	1,819	0	0	0	1,118	1,059	58	1
Georgia	2,093	1,463	42	588	0	1,959	1,505	37	417
Florida	4,262	2,831	0	1,220	211	1,397	1,397	0	0
Kentucky	2,217	1,333	375	509	0	127	127	0	0
Tennessee	2,334	1,540	7	180	607	316	284	32	0
Alabama	1,109	1,109	0	0	0	1,512	1,512	0	0
Mississippi	1,117	1,117	0	0	0	398	396	2	0
Arkansas	1,372	1,372	0	0	0	167	158	9	0
Louisiana	622	622	0	0	0	896	888	8	0
Oklahoma	864	795	69	0	0	850	618	232	0
Texas	5,174	5,133	0	0	41	3,642	3,642	0	0
West	13,986	13,112	506	371	7	1,743	1,344	66	333
Montana	285	249	36	0	0	30	30	0	0
Idaho	444	223	221	0	0	32	31	0	1
Wyoming	71	54	17	0	0	73	68	5	0
Colorado	1,119	1,036	83	0	0	136	88	48	0
New Mexico	524	524	0	0	0	30	30	0	0
Arizona	981	486	124	371	0	302	262	0	40
Utah	219	219	0	0	0	23	7	10	6
Nevada	309	309	0	0	0	86	76	1	9
Washington	1,492	1,485	0	0	7	8	2	0	6
Oregon	949	949	0	0	0	341	339	2	0
California	7,426	7,426	0	0	0	632	362	0	270
Alaska	66	66	0	0	0	46	46	0	0
Hawaii	111	86	25	0	0	4	3	0	1

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1976*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-4 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 28.

Table 6.66 Adults under parole supervision and juveniles under parole or aftercare supervision, by sex and State, 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.80. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

State	Adult parole			Juvenile parole or aftercare		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
State and local, total	234,096	209,826	24,270	94,140	74,752	19,388
Alabama	4,350	3,985	365	747	565	182
Alaska	214	202	12	(*)	(*)	(*)
Arizona	1,236	1,179	57	567	538	29
Arkansas	4,356	4,049	307	1,263	912	351
California	28,322	26,607	1,715	9,573	8,243	1,330
Colorado	2,998	2,804	194	892	713	179
Connecticut	2,752	2,477	275	1,042	726	316
Delaware	416	366	50	381	300	81
District of Columbia	3,628	3,569	59	1,116	893	223
Florida	6,401	5,748	653	6,656	5,343	1,313
Georgia	4,379	3,973	406	3,797	3,007	790
Hawaii	534	524	10	96	64	32
Idaho	493	479	14	336	265	71
Illinois	20,868	12,719	8,149	1,886	1,602	284
Indiana	2,153	2,052	101	1,702	1,392	310
Iowa	780	684	96	1,106	756	320
Kansas	1,865	1,731	134	120	91	29
Kentucky	2,831	2,607	224	2,117	1,612	505
Louisiana	2,384	2,230	154	2,598	2,089	509
Maine	997	900	97	7	5	2
Maryland	8,044	7,641	403	1,174	1,067	107
Massachusetts	3,957	3,742	215	5,887	4,839	1,048
Michigan	7,074	6,672	402	4,969	3,816	1,153
Minnesota	2,309	2,123	186	1,270	1,008	262
Mississippi	1,103	855	248	1,169	1,011	158
Missouri	4,644	3,630	1,014	1,647	1,319	328
Montana	506	460	46	1,028	598	430
Nebraska	1,076	1,010	66	884	626	238
Nevada	382	323	59	810	430	380
New Hampshire	303	294	9	313	283	30
New Jersey	11,066	10,525	541	1,411	1,328	83
New Mexico	3,417	3,158	259	1,223	910	313
New York	17,823	17,181	642	7,280	5,458	1,822
North Carolina	6,793	5,909	884	1,812	1,319	493
North Dakota	170	167	3	39	33	6
Ohio	11,004	9,757	1,247	6,907	5,778	1,129
Oklahoma	3,368	2,863	505	2,797	1,854	943
Oregon	2,145	1,836	309	1,682	1,265	417
Pennsylvania	21,917	20,659	1,258	(*)	(*)	(*)
Rhode Island	430	365	65	304	283	21
South Carolina	4,672	4,310	362	1,362	987	375
South Dakota	187	171	16	828	574	254
Tennessee	2,745	2,458	287	3,181	2,506	675
Texas	11,162	10,477	685	2,809	2,391	418
Utah	917	844	73	130	109	21
Vermont	603	535	68	146	134	12
Virginia	4,076	3,743	333	2,230	1,682	548
Washington	5,783	5,058	725	2,931	2,312	619
West Virginia	818	734	84	403	359	44
Wisconsin	3,574	3,380	194	1,323	1,159	164
Wyoming	71	61	10	209	168	41

*In Alaska and Pennsylvania, upon release from institution, juveniles are placed on probation, not parole or aftercare.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*, No. SD-P-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 30.

Table 6.67 Adults under parole supervision and juveniles under parole or aftercare supervision, by sex and State, on Sept. 1, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.80. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

[—represents zero]

State	Adult parole			Juvenile parole or aftercare		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
State and local, total	156,194	144,614	11,580	53,347	42,703	10,644
Alabama	2,930	2,659	271	417	313	104
Alaska	190	180	10	(*)	(*)	(*)
Arizona	960	926	34	425	408	17
Arkansas	2,299	2,145	154	660	504	156
California	24,123	22,544	1,579	4,853	4,220	633
Colorado	1,844	1,724	120	429	372	57
Connecticut	1,832	1,681	151	861	605	256
Delaware	405	356	49	137	101	36
District of Columbia	2,791	2,746	45	449	359	90
Florida	5,343	4,784	559	3,609	3,014	595
Georgia	3,175	2,941	234	2,171	1,751	420
Hawaii	536	529	7	80	51	29
Idaho	223	213	10	172	126	46
Illinois	5,374	4,448	926	1,142	996	146
Indiana	1,978	1,909	69	1,171	961	210
Iowa	558	496	72	873	612	261
Kansas	1,250	1,174	76	59	43	16
Kentucky	1,889	1,712	177	1,634	1,269	365
Louisiana	2,004	1,877	127	934	751	183
Maine	548	506	42	1	1	—
Maryland	4,912	4,666	246	864	779	85
Massachusetts	3,132	2,954	178	1,998	1,661	337
Michigan	4,004	3,785	219	3,911	2,915	996
Minnesota	1,843	1,685	158	765	624	141
Mississippi	966	749	217	433	367	66
Missouri	2,114	1,797	317	764	612	152
Montana	453	411	42	394	221	173
Nebraska	478	449	29	356	249	107
Nevada	319	271	48	502	352	150
New Hampshire	285	278	7	169	147	22
New Jersey	7,545	7,197	348	969	909	60
New Mexico	797	723	74	180	144	36
New York	14,612	14,028	584	3,509	2,638	871
North Carolina	5,603	4,838	765	1,012	734	278
North Dakota	185	182	3	18	17	1
Ohio	6,775	6,010	765	4,733	3,959	774
Oklahoma	2,035	1,729	306	2,073	1,391	682
Oregon	1,401	1,295	106	1,158	968	190
Pennsylvania	16,097	15,282	815	(*)	(*)	(*)
Rhode Island	342	306	36	157	146	11
South Carolina	2,874	2,676	198	910	659	251
South Dakota	144	131	13	376	242	134
Tennessee	2,054	1,850	204	2,145	1,736	409
Texas	7,311	6,875	436	1,629	1,383	246
Utah	465	405	60	96	81	15
Vermont	364	327	37	57	41	16
Virginia	2,973	2,789	184	1,192	908	284
Washington	3,185	2,880	305	1,819	1,432	387
West Virginia	473	423	50	235	203	32
Wisconsin	2,148	2,035	113	687	598	89
Wyoming	53	48	5	159	130	29

*In Alaska and Pennsylvania, upon release from institutions, juveniles are placed on probation, not parole or aftercare.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*, No. SD-P-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 37.

Table 6.68 Federal prisoners granted parole by the U.S. Parole Commission, by region, October 1974 to September 1977

NOTE: These data refer only to defendants sentenced as adults. The percentages shown are a percent of all hearings in which the prisoner was granted parole. For a discussion of grants of parole as an indicator of paroling policy, see Source, p. 9.

Region	October 1974 to September 1975		October 1975 to September 1976		October 1976 to September 1977	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Northeast	1,454	63.0	910	45.3	664	43.9
North Central	1,680	57.3	1,066	41.8	864	41.7
West	988	50.6	611	31.3	519	35.2
South Central	928	55.6	654	41.5	593	41.5
Southeast	1,430	66.4	1,188	55.3	1,106	55.1
Total	6,480	58.8	4,429	43.3	3,746	44.1

Source: Barbara Melerhoefer, *Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights, October 1974 to September 1977*, U.S. Parole Commission, Research Unit, Report 18 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Parole Commission, 1977), p. 7, Tables II-A and II-B. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.69 Federal warrants for revocation of parole and mandatory release issued by the U.S. Parole Commission, by region, October 1974 to September 1977

NOTE: These data refer only to defendants sentenced as adults. For a discussion of the use of the proportion of warrants to parole grants or to persons under supervision as a measure of recidivism, see Source, p. 9.

Region	October 1974 to September 1975	October 1975 to September 1976	October 1976 to September 1977
Northeast	626	654	661
North Central	599	630	531
West	613	681	555
South Central	385	509	460
Southeast	424	531	487
Total	2,647	3,005	2,694

Source: Barbara Melerhoefer, *Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights, October 1974 to September 1977*, U.S. Parole Commission, Research Unit, Report 18 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Parole Commission, 1977), p. 8, Table II-D. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.70 Parole outcome in first year after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1975, by sex and age

NOTE: These data have been collected by the Uniform Parole Reports Program, which publishes information supplied voluntarily to it by agencies in 50 States, the Federal Government, and Puerto Rico. However, not all persons paroled by State agencies are included in these tables. Some States transmit data only for particular years, while some States report on only a random sample of parolees. For a complete list of all agencies reporting for 1975 and the proportion of parolees on which they reported, see Appendix 19.

Sampled agencies were weighted to approximate 100 percent reporting. Where reporting gaps occur, data for missing months are approximated. A total of 28,330 unweighted cases were reported for 1975. The number of cases varies across tables because of weighting procedures and missing data. Subcategories may not add to total because of rounding. For definitions of terms and additional information on the collection of data, see Appendix 19.

Parole outcome	Sex			Age						
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Younger than 20	21 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	Older than 64
Continued on parole	23,022	21,793	1,229	23,004	1,898	6,788	9,298	3,762	1,090	168
Percent	64	64	65	64	53	62	65	69	74	91
Discharged	7,389	6,923	466	7,388	1,016	2,387	2,776	971	226	12
Percent	21	20	25	20	28	22	19	18	15	6
Returned to prison	2,410	2,313	97	2,409	321	749	977	287	71	4
Percent	7	7	5	7	9	7	7	5	5	2
Recommitted to prison	2,026	1,997	29	2,026	270	758	773	205	21	0
Percent	6	6	2	6	8	7	5	4	1	0
Absconder	1,160	1,102	58	1,160	100	343	438	220	58	1
Percent	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	1
Died	73	72	1	73	2	16	36	15	3	0
Percent	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Total	36,081	34,200	1,880	36,061	3,608	11,042	14,298	5,460	1,468	185

*Less than 1 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center.

Table 6.71 Parole outcome in first year after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1975, by race or ethnicity

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.70. For definitions of terms and information on the collection of data, see Appendix 19.

Parole outcome	Total	Race or ethnicity						
		White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian or Alaskan	Asian or Pacific Island	Other	Unknown
Continued on parole	21,701	11,039	9,399	1,094	104	23	37	7
Percent	64	63	65	68	48	74	75	B
Discharged	6,931	3,845	2,736	268	65	8	10	0
Percent	20	22	19	17	30	26	20	B
Returned to prison	2,269	1,243	866	131	29	0	0	0
Percent	7	7	6	8	14	0	0	B
Recommitted to prison	1,900	868	968	46	16	0	1	0
Percent	6	5	7	3	7	0	3	B
Absconder	1,121	580	467	72	1	0	0	1
Percent	3	3	3	4	(*)	0	0	B
Died	72	21	44	5	0	0	1	0
Percent	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	0	3	B
Total	33,994	17,595	14,481	1,616	214	31	49	8

*Less than 1 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center.

Table 6.72 Parole outcome in first year after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1975, by type of admission to prison and number of prior prison commitments

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.70. For definitions of terms and information on the collection of data, see Appendix 19.

Parole outcome	Type of admission to prison			Prior prison commitments			
	Total	New court commitment	Parole violator	Total	None	One	More than one
Continued on parole	24,739	23,022	1,717	23,023	17,646	3,055	3,322
Percent	63	64	54	64	65	60	60
Discharged	7,958	7,389	569	7,389	5,762	982	645
Percent	20	20	18	20	21	19	17
Returned to prison	2,797	2,410	387	2,410	1,669	424	316
Percent	7	7	12	7	6	8	8
Recommitted to prison	2,356	2,026	330	2,026	1,292	444	290
Percent	6	6	10	6	5	9	8
Absconder	1,355	1,160	195	1,160	718	190	252
Percent	4	3	6	3	3	4	7
Died	76	73	3	73	43	12	17
Percent	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total	39,281	36,080	3,201	36,082	27,131	5,108	3,843

*Less than 1 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center.

Table 6.73 Parole outcome in first year after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1975, by commitment offense

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.70. For definitions of terms and information on the collection of data, see Appendix 19.

Parole outcome	Total		Commitment offense											
	Number	Percent	Willful homicide	Negligent manslaughter	Armed robbery	Unarmed robbery	Aggravated assault	Forcible rape	Burglary	Theft or larceny	Vehicle theft	Other property offenses	Narcotics laws	Other offenses
Continued on parole:														
No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	22,442	62.2 ^a	2,371 (83) ^a	367 (77)	2,962 (72)	1,411 (71)	1,323 (64)	652 (82)	4,700 (55)	2,093 (52)	391 (46)	1,232 (51)	2,931 (67)	2,010 (57)
With new minor conviction(s)	453	1.3	30	1	40	21	44	8	124	66	27	20	29	42
With new major conviction(s)	131	0.4	4	1	9	5	15	7	45	22	4	12	7	6
Discharged	7,390	20.5	235	68	410	189	405	56	2,094	1,148	230	627	1,001	927
Return to prison as a technical violator:														
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	1,561	4.3	102	18	142	119	78	19	461	175	56	147	153	91
New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution	321	0.9	19	4	30	11	26	2	109	44	12	31	12	21
In lieu of prosecution of new major offense(s)	522	1.4	8	1	57	11	24	14	181	71	14	27	36	77
Return to prison, no violation	7	0.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1
Recommitted to prison with new major conviction(s):														
Same jurisdiction	1,860	5.2	43	7	242	154	65	23	552	267	68	158	96	183
Any other jurisdiction	167	0.5	4	5	26	8	6	2	37	19	7	31	6	15
Absconder	1,160	3.2	50	8	155	64	49	20	289	150	37	117	86	136
Died	73	0.2	1	0	21	3	12	2	9	2	0	2	7	13
Total	36,086	100.0	2,867	479	4,096	1,997	2,049	800	8,603	4,059	847	2,404	4,364	3,522

^aColumn percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center.

Table 6.74 New offense in first year after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1975, by commitment offense

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.70. For definitions of terms and information on the collection of data, see Appendix 19.

New offense	Total	Commitment offense											
		Willful homicide	Negligent manslaughter	Armed robbery	Unarmed robbery	Aggravated assault	Forcible rape	Burglary	Theft or larceny	Vehicle theft	Other property offenses	Narcotics laws	Other offenses
None	33,384	2,824	467	3,737	1,822	1,930	762	7,782	3,664	752	2,168	4,237	3,239
Willful homicide	59	8	0	9	5	6	0	16	5	0	4	3	2
Negligent manslaughter	9	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Armed robbery	352	18	2	121	32	19	1	79	22	2	12	22	21
Unarmed robbery	109	6	0	13	26	6	2	31	10	3	6	2	2
Aggravated assault	160	6	2	20	10	18	5	23	6	2	5	2	1
Forcible rape	56	1	1	1	5	6	15	17	1	1	0	0	7
Burglary	734	3	6	74	33	22	8	377	71	10	63	28	38
Theft or larceny	393	18	2	21	19	20	0	132	88	18	29	16	30
Vehicle theft	142	0	0	15	4	1	1	23	44	34	10	1	9
Other property offenses	157	0	0	6	5	6	4	38	12	5	69	3	10
Narcotics laws	186	0	0	12	10	2	1	25	22	1	13	70	27
Other offenses	592	10	5	77	38	21	4	83	130	22	32	6	164
Total	36,970	2,897	484	4,106	2,009	2,058	803	8,626	4,077	851	2,413	4,392	3,554

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center.

Table 6.75 Parole outcome in first 3 years after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1973, by sex and age

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.70. For definitions of terms, a complete list of all agencies reporting for 1973 and the proportion of parolees on which they reported, see Appendix 19. A total of 21,794 unweighted cases were reported for 1973. If a subject remains at risk during the entire 3-year monitoring period, that subject's final status is reported as continued on parole or absconder.

Parole outcome	Sex			Age						
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Younger than 20	21 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	Older than 64
Continued on parole	4,128	3,076	152	4,109	113	791	1,701	1,053	381	70
Percent	15	15	13	15	5	10	16	22	30	42
Discharged	16,724	15,839	885	16,682	1,445	5,209	6,525	2,766	669	69
Percent	62	61	74	62	69	66	61	57	52	41
Returned to prison	3,262	3,170	91	3,253	296	1,012	1,247	581	112	5
Percent	12	12	8	12	14	13	12	12	9	3
Recommitted to prison	2,125	2,095	30	2,123	226	710	905	245	31	7
Percent	8	8	2	8	11	9	8	5	2	4
Absconder	576	555	22	572	14	132	251	140	32	3
Percent	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	2
Died	401	389	12	399	12	79	134	95	65	14
Percent	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	5	8
Total	27,215	26,024	1,192	27,138	2,106	7,932	10,763	4,879	1,290	168

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center.

Table 6.76 Parole outcome in first 3 years after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1973, by race or ethnicity

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 6.70 and 6.75. For definitions of terms and information on the collection of data, see Appendix 19.

Parole outcome	Total	Race or ethnicity						
		White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian or Alaskan	Asian or Pacific Island	Other	Unknown
Continued on parole	3,979	1,851	2,012	86	27	2	1	0
Percent	15	14	16	12	16	B	B	B
Discharged	16,500	8,549	7,423	447	78	2	0	2
Percent	62	64	60	65	47	B	B	B
Returned to prison	3,234	1,606	1,505	83	34	1	0	4
Percent	12	12	12	12	21	B	B	B
Recommitted to prison	2,074	916	1,106	46	6	0	0	0
Percent	8	7	9	7	4	B	B	B
Absconder	567	299	241	13	10	2	0	2
Percent	2	2	2	2	6	B	B	B
Died	390	178	190	12	9	2	0	0
Percent	2	1	2	2	5	B	B	B
Total	26,745	13,398	12,477	687	164	9	1	8

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center.

Table 6.77 Parole outcome in first 3 years after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1973, by type of admission and number of prior prison commitments

NCTE: See NOTES, Tables 6.70 and 6.75. For definitions of terms and information on the collection of data, see Appendix 19.

Parole outcome	Type of admission			Prior prison commitments			
	Total	New court commitment	Parole violation	Total	None	One	More than one
Continued on parole	4,406	4,128	278	4,128	1,365	854	1,909
Percent	15	15	12	15	16	16	14
Discharged	17,493	16,724	769	16,725	5,620	3,336	7,770
Percent	59	62	33	61	65	62	59
Returned to prison	3,752	3,262	491	3,262	807	562	1,893
Percent	13	12	21	12	9	10	14
Recommitted to prison	2,764	2,125	639	2,125	623	469	1,032
Percent	9	8	27	8	7	9	8
Absconder	693	576	117	576	136	93	347
Percent	2	2	5	2	2	2	3
Died	453	401	52	401	112	70	219
Percent	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
Total	29,561	27,215	2,346	27,217	8,663	5,384	13,170

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center.

Table 6.78 Parole outcome in first 3 years after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1973, by commitment offense

NOTE: See NOTE, Tables 6.70 and 6.75. For definitions of terms and information on the collection of data, see Appendix 19.

Parole outcome	Total		Commitment offense											
	Number	Percent	Willful homicide	Negligent manslaughter	Armed robbery	Unarmed robbery	Aggravated assault	Forcible rape	Burglary	Theft or larceny	Vehicle theft	Other property offenses	Narcotics laws	Other offenses
Continued on parole:														
No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	4,010	14.7 ^a	1,044	75	782	192	179	201	544	163	49	127	368	286
(49) ^a			(49) ^a	(23)	(23)	(16)	(14)	(37)	(9)	(6)	(7)	(6)	(12)	(8)
With new minor conviction(s)	54	0.2	0	2	5	10	3	1	16	8	1	2	6	1
With new major conviction(s)	63	0.2	3	0	14	1	2	2	9	1	3	8	11	7
Discharged	16,726	61.5	689	196	1,471	662	873	227	3,983	1,989	442	1,338	2,223	2,634
Returned to prison as a technical violator:														
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	1,596	5.9	118	14	253	84	74	31	431	130	76	150	125	112
New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution ..	854	3.1	62	2	119	39	31	19	249	93	25	75	82	60
In lieu of prosecution of new major offense(s)	806	3.0	33	16	145	44	45	11	240	80	19	66	47	60
Returned to prison, no violation	5	0.0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
Recommitted to prison with new major conviction(s):														
Same jurisdiction	1,769	6.5	57	8	370	90	64	24	484	171	70	132	137	160
Any other jurisdiction	356	1.3	9	0	80	19	11	11	99	35	13	37	22	19
Absconder	576	2.1	45	7	104	32	16	11	126	48	16	71	58	41
Died	401	1.5	67	4	74	15	24	8	82	14	2	26	32	52
Total	27,218	100.0	2,126	324	3,418	1,189	1,323	546	6,266	2,734	716	2,032	3,111	3,432

^aColumn percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center.

Table 6.79 *New offense in first 3 years after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1973, by commitment offense*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 6.70 and 6.75. For definitions of terms and information on the collection of data, see Appendix 19.

New offense	Total	Commitment offense											
		Willful homicide	Negligent manslaughter	Armed robbery	Unarmed robbery	Aggravated assault	Forcible rape	Burglary	Theft or larceny	Vehicle theft	Other property offenses	Narcotics laws	Other offenses
None	24,222	2,052	302	2,849	1,036	1,200	500	5,390	2,423	609	1,797	2,912	3,151
Willful homicide	71	4	1	20	2	4	4	21	2	3	1	2	7
Negligent manslaughter	13	0	1	2	0	2	1	1	6	0	0	0	0
Armed robbery	456	33	3	194	30	19	4	83	22	13	17	19	18
Unarmed robbery	103	5	0	28	15	8	3	23	1	8	2	7	1
Aggravated assault	196	15	1	35	19	30	0	57	13	3	2	10	10
Forcible rape	65	3	0	15	5	6	7	14	2	2	1	1	8
Burglary	774	10	7	92	29	29	4	392	95	21	44	30	20
Theft or larceny	376	4	1	58	16	5	7	113	81	11	36	20	25
Vehicle theft	122	1	0	6	3	3	0	42	18	30	9	3	7
Other property offenses	221	0	0	33	12	4	0	31	25	3	86	22	4
Narcotics laws	256	3	0	46	11	12	2	49	10	2	21	93	6
Other offenses	593	31	11	77	25	13	21	91	58	15	36	24	191
Total	27,474	2,161	327	3,458	1,203	1,336	553	6,314	2,758	720	2,054	3,143	3,447

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center.

Table 6.80 Prisoners under sentence of death, by race and jurisdiction, on Dec. 15, 1977

NOTE: The Legal Defense and Educational Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People periodically collects data on persons on death row. At the time of this survey, 33 jurisdictions had capital punishment laws.

Jurisdiction	Total	Race			
		Black	White	Other	Unknown
United States	408	183	203	16	6
Federal	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama	19	10	9	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	17	2	11	3 ^a	1
Arkansas	7	4	3	0	0
California	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	5	2	3	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	93	38	53	1 ^a	1
Georgia	67	33	34	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	1	0	0	1 ^b	0
Illinois	1	1	0	0	0
Indiana	5	2	3	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	2	1	1	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	11	9	2	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	5	1	4	0	0
Nebraska	4	0	4	0	0
Nevada	2	0	2	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	1	0	0	1 ^b	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	83	52	31	0	0
Oklahoma	5	2	3	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	4	2	2	0	0
South Carolina	2	0	1	0	1
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	1	0	1	0	0
Texas	65	21	31	10 ^a	3
Utah	5	2	3	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1	1	0	0	0
Washington	2	0	2	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0

^aSpanish surname(s).

^bNative American.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

Table 6.81 Prisoners under sentence of death, by race, offense, region, and jurisdiction, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.9.

Region and jurisdiction	Total					White					Black					Other					
	Total	Murder	Rape	Kidnaping	Other ^a	Total	Murder	Rape	Kidnaping	Other ^a	Total	Murder	Rape	Kidnaping	Other ^a	Total	Murder	Rape	Kidnaping	Other ^a	
United States	444	421	18	3	2	243	239	3	1	0	201	182	15	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State	443	420	18	3	2	242	238	3	1	0	201	182	15	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	10	10	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	6	6	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Central	79	79	0	0	0	35	35	0	0	0	44	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	67	67	0	0	0	26	26	0	0	0	41	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	7	7	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	5	5	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South	246	225	18	3	0	130	126	3	1	0	116	99	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia ^b	34	29	2	3	0	16	14	1	1	0	18	15	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	81	79	2	0	0	49	47	2	0	0	32	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	34	34	0	0	0	19	19	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama	4	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	6	6	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	30	16	14	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	27	13	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	53	53	0	0	0	34	34	0	0	0	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West	108	106	0	0	2	74	74	0	0	0	34	32	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	5	5	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	5	5	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	16	16	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	6	6	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	68	66	0	0	2	43	43	0	0	0	25	23	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

^aAssault committed while serving a life term in prison.

^bData for Georgia include persons who received separate death sentences for more than one offense, although these prisoners are enumerated only by the most serious offense for which the capital penalty was imposed.

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1976*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-5 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 45.

Table 6.82 Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, by race, offense, region, and jurisdiction, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.9.

Region and jurisdiction	Total					White					Black					Other				
	Total	Murder	Rape	Kidnaping	Other	Total	Murder	Rape	Kidnaping	Other	Total	Murder	Rape	Kidnaping	Other	Total	Murder	Rape	Kidnaping	Other
	United States	233	224	5	2	2	138	136	1	1	0	95	88	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Federal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State	233	224	5	2	2	138	136	1	1	0	95	88	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	7	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	5	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Central	38	38	0	0	0	19	19	0	0	0	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	34	34	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	0	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	3	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South	134	127	5	2	0	77	75	1	1	0	57	52	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	22	19	3	0	0	9	8	1	0	0	13	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	13	13	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia ^{a,b}	11	9	0	2	0	5	4	0	1	0	6	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	29	29	0	0	0	22	22	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	12	12	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama	3	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	8	8	0	0	0	6	5	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	16	16	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West	54	52	0	0	2	41	41	0	0	0	13	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	7	7	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	34	32	0	0	2	23	23	0	0	0	11	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

^aData for Georgia include persons who received death sentences for more than one offense, although these prisoners are enumerated only by the most serious offense for which the capital penalty was imposed.
^bGeorgia does not admit condemned persons to its correctional system until after certain mandatory appeals are exhausted. It is estimated that there were about 25 persons under sentence of death who had not been admitted to the correctional system as of Dec. 31, 1976. These persons are excluded from this table.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1976*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-5 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 22.

Table 6.84 Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, by race, legal status at time of arrest, region, and jurisdiction, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.9.

Region and jurisdiction	Total								White								Black								Other											
	Total	Not under sentence	On probation	On parole	In prison	Escaped from prison	Other	Not reported	Total	Not under sentence	On probation	On parole	In prison	Escaped from prison	Other	Not reported	Total	Not under sentence	On probation	On parole	In prison	Escaped from prison	Other	Not reported	Total	Not under sentence	On probation	On parole	In prison	Escaped from prison	Other	Not reported				
United States	233	166	1	24	7	0	0	35	138	93	1	19	1	0	0	24	95	73	0	5	6	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
State	233	166	0	24	7	0	0	35	138	93	1	19	1	0	0	24	95	73	0	5	6	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Northeast	7	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Rhode Island	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
New York	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Pennsylvania	5	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
North Central	38	30	0	8	0	0	0	0	19	13	0	6	0	0	0	19	17	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Ohio	34	28	0	6	0	0	0	0	15	11	0	4	0	0	0	19	17	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Indiana	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Nebraska	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
South	134	119	0	10	4	0	0	1	77	68	0	8	0	0	1	57	51	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Delaware	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Maryland	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Virginia	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
North Carolina	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
South Carolina	13	11	0	1	0	0	0	1	8	7	0	0	0	0	1	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Georgia	11	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Florida	29	24	0	5	0	0	0	0	22	17	0	5	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Tennessee	12	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Alabama	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Mississippi	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Arkansas	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Louisiana	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Oklahoma	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Texas	16	14	0	2	0	0	0	0	12	10	0	2	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
West	54	13	1	5	1	0	0	34	41	11	1	5	1	0	0	23	13	2	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Montana	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Idaho	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				

Table 6.84 Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, by race, legal status at time of arrest, region, and jurisdiction, 1976—(Continued)

Region and jurisdiction	Total								White					Black					Other					
	Total	Not under sentence	On probation	On parole	In prison	Escaped from prison	Other	Not reported	Total	Not under sentence	On probation	On parole	In prison	Escaped from prison	Other	Not reported	Total	Not under sentence	On probation	On parole	In prison	Escaped from prison	Other	Not reported
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	7	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	7	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	34	0	0	0	0	0	34	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1976*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-5 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 28, 29.

Table 6.85 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, United States, 1967-76

NOTE: For the status of death penalty statutes in each jurisdiction, see Source, pp. 60, 61.

Number of prisoners	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Under sentence of death, January 1	415	434	479	524	607 ^a	620	329 ^b	158 ^c	261 ^d	473 ^e
Received from court:										
Received death sentence during year	85	102	97	127	104	75	42	151	285	233
Other admissions ^f	5	20	33	33	11	0	30	0	0	0
Dispositions:										
Executed during year	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Median time elapsed from sentencing to execution (in months)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Other dispositions ^g	69	77	85	76	102	365	239	55	67	262
Median time elapsed from sentencing to disposition (in months) ^h	41	33	36	54	52	47	44	55	40	13
Under sentence of death, December 31	434	479	524	608	620	330	162	254	479	444
Median time elapsed from sentencing to December 31 (in months)	29	33	39	37	40	37	38	10	9	14

^aTotal for Jan. 1, 1971, was revised from that reported for Dec. 31, 1970, to exclude two prisoners in Florida, one in Louisiana, and one in Georgia who were incorrectly reported as awaiting execution on Dec. 30, 1970, and to include one prisoner in Louisiana and two in Pennsylvania who were incorrectly excluded from the count of those awaiting execution on Dec. 30, 1970.

^bTotal for Jan. 1, 1973, was revised from that reported for Dec. 31, 1972, to include one prisoner in California who was incorrectly reported as awaiting execution on Dec. 31, 1972.

^cTotal for Jan. 1, 1974, was revised from that reported for Dec. 31, 1973, to exclude one prisoner in Alabama, two in Arizona, and one in Florida who were incorrectly reported as awaiting execution on Dec. 31, 1973. In addition, the figure includes one prisoner in Massachusetts who was incorrectly excluded from the count of those awaiting execution on Dec. 31, 1973, but it excludes another Massachusetts prisoner who was incorrectly reported as awaiting execution on Dec. 31, 1973, but had actually been relieved of the death sentence in September 1972.

^dTotal for Jan. 1, 1975, was revised from that reported for Dec. 31, 1974, to include two prisoners in Florida, two in Georgia, one in Louisiana, one in Massachusetts, one in North Carolina, and three in Texas who were not reported by these jurisdictions in their counts of those awaiting execution on Dec. 31, 1974. In addition, the figure excludes one prisoner in Georgia, one in Louisiana, and one in Pennsylvania who were incorrectly reported as awaiting execution on Dec. 31, 1974.

^eTotal for Jan. 1, 1976, was revised from that reported for Dec. 31, 1975. See Source, p. 6, for explanation.

^fPrior to 1974, includes prisoners sentenced in previous years but reported late to the NPS program, as well as prisoners returned to death row after previously being reported as either escaped or transferred to a mental hospital.

^gIncludes commutations, resentencings, reversals, grants for new trials, other forms of release from the death sentence, and deaths other than executions.

^hPrior to 1968, includes those prisoners who were not reported to the NPS program until the following year.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1976*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-5 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 18.

Table 6.86 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, by race and offense, United States, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.9.

[Some of the figures reported here for Dec. 31, 1975 disagree with those published in *Capital Punishment 1975*, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-4, July 1976. See Source, p. 6, for explanation.]

Offense ^a	Total			White			Black			Other						
	Reported under sentence of death on 12-31-75	Received from court	Dispositions	Reported under sentence of death on 12-31-76 ^b	Received from court	Dispositions	Reported under sentence of death on 12-31-75	Received from court	Dispositions	Reported under sentence of death on 12-31-75	Received from court	Dispositions				
All offenses	473	233	262	444	209	138	104	243	256	95	150	201	8	0	8	0
Murder	433 ^c	224	236	421	201	136	98	239	225	88	131	182	7	0	7	0
Rape	39 ^d	5	26	18	8	1	6	3	30	4	19	15	1	0	1	0
Kidnaping	1	2	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Other	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0

^aData include persons who received separate death sentences for more than one offense, although these prisoners are enumerated only by the most serious offense for which the capital penalty was imposed.

^bThe number of prisoners under sentence of death as of Dec. 31, 1976 included six females sentenced to death for murder. Of this total, four were white and two were black.

^cThe total number of inmates under sentence of death for murder on Dec. 31, 1975 included four prisoners previously reported in the 1975 issuance of this National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) series as under sentence of death for aggravated kidnaping.

^dOne prisoner under sentence of death for rape was erroneously reported in the 1974 and 1975 issuances of this National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) series as under sentence of death for murder.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1976*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-5 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 18.

Table 6.87 Prisoners removed from death row, by race, method of disposition, region, and jurisdiction, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.9.

[With the exception of the categories "New trial granted" and "Sentencing provisions of statute struck down," all dispositions are final. As for the two methods above, prisoners are subject to further legal or administrative action before their ultimate disposition is determined.]

Region and jurisdiction	Total										
	Reduction of sentence to										Other ^c
	Total	Total	20 years or less	Fixed term of years greater than 20	Life imprisonment	New trial granted ^a	Conviction vacated or reversed ^b	Sentencing provisions of statute struck down	Death other than execution	Execution	
United States	262	192	5	1	186	29	2	34	2	0	3
Federal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State	262	192	5	1	186	29	2	34	2	0	3
Northeast	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
North Central	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South	243	180	5	1	174	26	1	34	0	0	2
Delaware	10	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	5	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	125	122	1	1	120	2	1	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	26	8	0	0	8	0	0	18	0	0	0
Georgia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Florida	10	9	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	21	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	38	21	0	0	21	1	0	16	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West	16	11	0	0	11	2	0	0	2	0	1
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	10	8	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table 6.87 Prisoners removed from death row, by race, method of disposition, region, and jurisdiction, 1976—(Continued)

Region and jurisdiction	White											
	Reduction of sentence to										Execution	Other
	Total	Total	20 years or less	Fixed term of years greater than 20	Life imprisonment	New trial granted ^a	Conviction vacated or reversed ^b	Sentencing provisions of statute struck down	Death other than execution			
United States	104	78	2	0	76	6	0	19	1	0	0	
Federal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
State	104	78	2	0	76	6	0	19	1	0	0	
Northeast	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pennsylvania	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
North Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
South	91	68	2	0	66	4	0	19	0	0	0	
Delaware	5	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Virginia	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
North Carolina	39	39	1	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	
South Carolina	16	6	0	0	6	0	0	10	0	0	0	
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Florida	5	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tennessee	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mississippi	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Louisiana	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oklahoma	20	11	0	0	11	0	0	9	0	0	0	
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
West	12	9	0	0	9	2	0	0	1	0	0	
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Colorado	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New Mexico	9	7	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Arizona	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
California	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

See footnote at end of table.

Table 6.87 Prisoners removed from death row, by race, method of disposition, region, and jurisdiction, 1976—(Continued)

Region and jurisdiction	Black										
	Reduction of sentence to										
	Total	Total	20 years or less	Fixed term of years greater than 20	Life imprisonment	New trial granted ^a	Conviction vacated or reversed ^b	Sentencing provisions of statute struck down	Death other than execution	Execution	Other ^c
United States	150	107	3	1	103	23	2	14	1	0	3
Federal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State	150	107	3	1	103	23	2	14	1	0	3
Northeast	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
North Central	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South	145	106	3	1	102	22	1	14	0	0	2
Delaware	5	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	4	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	81	78	0	1	77	2	1	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	10	2	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	0
Georgia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Florida	5	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	18	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	16	9	0	0	9	1	0	6	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table 6.87 Prisoners removed from death row, by race, method of disposition, region, and jurisdiction, 1976—(Continued)

Region and jurisdiction	Other										
	Reduction of sentence to					Other					
	Total	Total	90 years or less	Fixed term of years greater than 20	Life imprisonment	New trial granted ^a	Conviction vacated or reversed ^b	Sentencing provisions of statute struck down	Death other than execution	Execution	Other
United States	8	7	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	0
Federal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State	8	7	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South	7	6	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	5	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

^aIncludes inmates granted a new trial in order to determine their guilt or innocence, and if convicted, their sentence as well.
^bPrisoners whose conviction and corresponding sentence have been set aside or revoked such that they are under no further legal obligation for the offense for which the capital penalty was imposed.
^cIncludes persons who had their convictions affirmed but their death sentences vacated.

Table 6.88 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by region and jurisdiction, 1930-76

NOTE: In three States, Maine, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, the death penalty was abolished for the entire period covered by the table. For the status of death penalty statutes in each jurisdiction, see Source, pp. 60, 61.

Region and jurisdiction	Total	1930 to 34	1935 to 39	1940 to 44	1945 to 49	1950 to 54	1955 to 59	1960 to 64	1965 to 69	1970 to 74	1975	1976
United States	3,859	776	891	645	639	413	304	181	10	0	0	0
Federal	33	1	9	7	6	6	3	1	0	0	0	0
State	3,826	775	882	638	633	407	301	180	10	0	0	0
Northeast	608	155	145	110	74	56	51	17	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	4	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	27	7	11	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	21	2	3	5	5	0	5	1	0	0	0	0
New York	329	80	73	78	36	27	25	10	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	74	24	16	6	8	8	9	3	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	152	41	41	15	21	19	12	3	0	0	0	0
North Central	403	105	113	42	64	42	16	16	5	0	0	0
Ohio	172	43	39	15	36	20	12	7	0	0	0	0
Indiana	41	11	20	2	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Illinois	90	34	27	13	5	8	1	2	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	18	1	7	3	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Missouri	62	16	20	6	9	5	2	3	1	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	4	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	15	0	0	3	2	5	0	1	4	0	0	0
South	2,306	419	524	413	419	244	183	102	2	0	0	0
Delaware	12	2	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	68	6	10	26	19	2	4	1	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	40	15	5	3	13	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	92	8	20	13	22	15	8	6	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	40	10	10	2	9	5	4	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	263	51	80	50	62	14	5	1	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	162	37	30	32	29	16	10	8	0	0	0	0
Georgia	366	64	73	58	72	51	34	14	0	0	0	0
Florida	170	15	29	38	27	22	27	12	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	103	18	34	19	15	8	8	1	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	93	16	31	19	18	1	7	1	0	0	0	0
Alabama	135	19	41	29	21	14	6	4	1	0	0	0
Mississippi	154	26	22	34	26	15	21	10	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	118	20	33	20	18	11	7	9	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	133	39	19	24	23	14	13	1	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	60	25	9	6	7	4	3	5	1	0	0	0
Texas	297	48	72	38	36	49	25	29	0	0	0	0
West	509	96	100	73	76	65	51	45	3	0	0	0
Montana	6	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	7	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Colorado	47	16	9	6	7	1	2	5	1	0	0	0
New Mexico	8	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Arizona	38	7	10	6	3	2	6	4	0	0	0	0
Utah	13	0	2	3	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	0
Nevada	29	5	3	5	5	9	0	2	0	0	0	0
Washington	47	10	13	9	7	4	2	2	0	0	0	0
Oregon	19	1	1	6	6	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
California	292	51	57	35	45	39	35	29	1	0	0	0
Alaska ^a	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii ^a	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0

^aAs States, Alaska and Hawaii are included in the series beginning Jan. 1, 1960.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1976*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-5 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 14, 16.

Table 6.89 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by race and offense, United States, 1930-76

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.88.

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
All years	3,859	3,334	455	70	1,751	1,664	48	39	2,066	1,630	405	31	42	40	2	0
1976	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1974	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1973	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1972	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1969	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1968	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1967	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1965	7	7	0	0	6	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1964	15	9	6	0	8	5	3	0	7	4	3	0	0	0	0	0
1963	21	18	2	1	13	12	0	1	8	6	2	0	0	0	0	0
1962	47	41	4	2	28	26	2	0	19	15	2	2	0	0	0	0
1961	42	33	8	1	20	18	1	1	22	15	7	0	0	0	0	0
1960	56	44	8	4	21	18	0	3	35	26	8	1	0	0	0	0
1959	49	41	8	0	16	15	1	0	33	26	7	0	0	0	0	0
1958	49	41	7	1	20	20	0	0	28	20	7	1	1	1	0	0
1957	65	54	10	1	34	32	2	0	31	22	8	1	0	0	0	0
1956	65	52	12	1	21	20	0	1	43	31	12	0	1	1	0	0
1955	76	65	7	4	44	41	1	2	32	24	6	2	0	0	0	0
1954	81	71	9	1	38	37	1	0	42	33	8	1	1	1	0	0
1953	62	51	7	4	30	25	1	4	31	25	6	0	1	1	0	0
1952	83	71	12	0	36	35	1	0	47	36	11	0	0	0	0	0
1951	105	87	17	1	57	55	2	0	47	31	15	1	1	1	0	0
1950	82	68	13	1	40	36	4	0	42	32	9	1	0	0	0	0
1949	119	107	10	2	50	49	0	1	67	56	10	1	2	2	0	0
1948	119	95	22	2	35	32	1	2	82	61	21	0	2	2	0	0
1947	153	129	23	1	42	40	2	0	111	89	21	1	0	0	0	0
1946	131	107	22	2	46	45	0	1	84	61	22	1	1	1	0	0
1945	117	90	26	1	41	37	4	0	75	52	22	1	1	1	0	0
1944	120	96	24	0	47	45	2	0	70	48	22	0	3	3	0	0
1943	131	118	13	0	54	54	0	0	74	63	11	0	3	1	2	0
1942	147	115	25	7	67	57	4	6	80	58	21	1	0	0	0	0
1941	123	102	20	1	59	55	4	0	63	46	16	1	1	1	0	0
1940	124	105	15	4	49	44	2	3	75	61	13	1	0	0	0	0
1939	160	145	12	3	80	79	0	1	77	63	12	2	3	3	0	0
1938	190	154	25	11	96	89	1	6	92	63	24	5	2	2	0	0
1937	147	133	13	1	69	67	2	0	74	62	11	1	4	4	0	0
1936	195	181	10	4	92	86	2	4	101	93	8	0	2	2	0	0
1935	199	184	13	2	119	115	2	2	77	66	11	0	3	3	0	0
1934	168	154	14	0	65	64	1	0	102	89	13	0	1	1	0	0
1933	160	151	7	2	77	75	1	1	81	74	6	1	2	2	0	0
1932	140	128	10	2	62	62	0	0	75	63	10	2	3	3	0	0
1931	153	137	15	1	77	76	1	0	72	57	14	1	4	4	0	0
1930	155	147	6	2	90	90	0	0	65	57	6	2	0	0	0	0

^aIncludes 25 executed for armed robbery, 20 for kidnaping, 11 for burglary, 6 for sabotage, 6 for aggravated assault, and 2 for espionage.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1976*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-5 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 13.

Table 6.90 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by race, offense, region, and jurisdiction, 1930-76 (aggregate)

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.88.

Region and jurisdiction	Total						White						Black						Other					
	Total	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kidnaping	Other ^a	Total	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kidnaping	Other ^a	Total	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kidnaping	Other ^a	Total	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kidnaping	Other ^a
United States	3,859	3,334	455	25	20	25	1,751	1,664	48	6	20	13	2,066	1,630	405	19	0	12	42	40	2	0	0	0
Federal	33	15	2	2	6	8	28	10	2	2	6	8	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
State	3,826	3,319	453	23	14	17	1,723	1,654	46	4	14	5	2,063	1,627	405	19	0	12	40	38	2	0	0	0
Northeast	608	606	0	0	2	0	424	422	0	0	2	0	177	177	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	27	27	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	21	21	0	0	0	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	329	327	0	0	2	0	234	232	0	0	2	0	90	90	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	74	74	0	0	0	0	47	47	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	152	152	0	0	0	0	95	95	0	0	0	0	57	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Central	403	393	10	0	0	0	257	254	3	0	0	0	144	137	7	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Ohio	172	172	0	0	0	0	104	104	0	0	0	0	67	67	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Indiana	41	41	0	0	0	0	31	31	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	90	90	0	0	0	0	59	59	0	0	0	0	31	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	18	18	0	0	0	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	62	52	10	0	0	0	29	26	3	0	0	0	33	26	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	4	4	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kansas	15	15	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South	2,306	1,824	443	23	5	11	637	585	43	4	5	0	1,659	1,231	398	19	0	11	10	8	2	0	0	0
Delaware	12	8	4	0	0	0	5	4	1	0	0	0	7	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	68	44	24	0	0	0	13	7	6	0	0	0	55	37	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	40	37	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	37	34	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	92	71	21	0	0	0	17	17	0	0	0	0	75	54	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	40	36	1	0	3	0	31	28	0	0	3	0	9	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	263	207	47	0	0	9	59	55	4	0	0	0	199	149	41	0	0	9	5	3	2	0	0	0
South Carolina	162	120	42	0	0	0	35	30	5	0	0	0	127	90	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	366	299	61	6	0	0	68	65	3	0	0	0	298	234	58	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	170	133	33	0	1	0	57	55	1	0	1	0	113	78	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	103	88	10	5	0	0	51	47	1	3	0	0	52	41	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	93	66	27	0	0	0	27	22	5	0	0	0	66	44	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama	135	106	22	5	0	2	28	26	2	0	0	0	107	80	20	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	154	130	21	3	0	0	30	30	0	0	0	0	124	100	21	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	118	99	19	0	0	0	27	25	2	0	0	0	90	73	17	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	133	116	17	0	0	0	30	30	0	0	0	0	103	86	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	60	54	4	1	1	0	42	40	0	1	1	0	15	11	4	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Texas	297	210	84	3	0	0	114	101	13	0	0	0	182	108	71	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
West	509	496	0	0	7	6	405	393	0	0	7	5	83	82	0	0	0	1	21	21	0	0	0	0
Montana	6	6	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	7	7	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table 6.90 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by race, offense, region, and jurisdiction, 1930-76 (aggregate)—(Continued)

Region and jurisdiction	Total						White					Black					Other							
	Total	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kidnaping	Other ^a	Total	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kidnaping	Other ^a	Total	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kidnaping	Other ^a	Total	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kidnaping	Other ^a
Colorado	47	47	0	0	0	0	41	41	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	8	8	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	38	38	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	13	13	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	29	29	0	0	0	0	27	27	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	47	46	0	0	1	0	40	39	0	0	1	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Oregon	19	19	0	0	0	0	16	16	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	292	280	0	0	6	6	221	210	0	0	6	5	53	52	0	0	0	1	18	18	0	0	0	0
Alaska ^b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii ^b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

^aIn this category, the 8 Federal executions were for sabotage (6) and espionage (2). The 9 executions in North Carolina and the 2 in Alabama were for burglary. In California, the 6 executions were for aggravated assault committed by prisoners under a life sentence.

^bAs States, Alaska and Hawaii are included in the series beginning Jan. 1, 1960.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1976*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-5 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 16, 17.

Table 6.91 *Female prisoners executed under civil authority, by offense, race, and jurisdiction, United States, 1930-76*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.88. No executions of females occurred in the years that are not listed.

[Includes State and Federal executions]

Year	Total	Offense		Race		Jurisdiction in which executed
		Murder	Other ^a	White	Black	
1930 to 1976	32	30	2	20	12	X
1962	1	1	0	1	0	California
1957	1	1	0	1	0	Alabama
1955	1	1	0	1	0	California
1954	2	2	0	1	1	Ohio
1953	3	1	2	3	0	Alabama, Federal (Missouri and New York)
1951	1	1	0	1	0	New York
1947	2	2	0	1	1	California, South Carolina
1946	1	1	0	0	1	Pennsylvania
1945	1	1	0	0	1	Georgia
1944	3	3	0	0	3	Mississippi, New York, North Carolina
1943	3	3	0	1	2	South Carolina, Mississippi, North Carolina
1942	1	1	0	1	0	Louisiana
1941	1	1	0	1	0	California
1938	2	2	0	2	0	Illinois, Ohio
1937	1	1	0	0	1	Mississippi
1936	1	1	0	1	0	New York
1935	3	3	0	2	1	Delaware
1934	1	1	0	1	0	New York
1931	1	1	0	1	0	Pennsylvania
1930	2	2	0	1	1	Arizona, Alabama

^aIncludes one kidnaping and one espionage case (both Federal).Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1976*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-5 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 88.

Annotated list of sources and references

The following list of sources and references represents those publications containing data or information used in the SOURCEBOOK. It is not a complete list of the data or sources surveyed for possible inclusion, nor does it represent the universe of publications that contain criminal justice or related statistics, or information about such data.

To aid users who are not familiar with particular sources, an annotation of each source has been prepared. These annotations include—in addition to standard bibliographic entries—information about the periodicity of the source, about the time frame of the data reported therein, and about the nature of the contents of the entire source. (Sources typically contain more tables than are actually selected for presentation here as well as narrative describing or analyzing the tables, or presenting detailed information about the procedures used to collect the data.) Each annotation also lists the SOURCEBOOK table numbers of those tables selected from the publication for use in this volume.

Abelson, Herbert I., and Fishburne, Patricia M. *Nonmedical Use of Psychoactive Substances: 1975/6 Nationwide Study Among Youth and Adults*. Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1976.

Contents:

115 pages, 67 tables, 10 figures, 9 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1971, 1972, 1974, and 1976

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

2.89, 2.96, 2.97, 2.102, 2.103, Figure 3.19, 3.59-3.61, 3.63-3.67, Appendix 10

This report is the first of six documents presenting the results of a 1976 nationwide survey of the beliefs, attitudes, and experiences of adults and youths with regard to a wide range of legal and illicit drugs. Information from three prior studies conducted for the National Institute on Drug Abuse (1974) and for the National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse (1971 and 1972) is also included.

Data are presented for adults (18 or older) and youth (12 to 17) in the following areas: (1) use of 12 types of drugs; (2) medical usage of psychotherapeutic drugs; (3) use of cigarettes, alcohol, coffee, and tea; and (4) beliefs and attitudes related to drugs.

The appendices include sampling techniques, descriptions of variables, and copies of questionnaires and exhibits.

★ ★ ★

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. *1977 Annual Report of the Director*. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977. (Preliminary Report)

Contents:

321 pages, 112 tables, 26 figures, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: year ending June 30, 1977

Trend tables: years ending June 30, 1955-77

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.62, 1.72, 1.78, 1.79, 5.20-5.22, 5.26, 5.27, 5.30-5.36, 5.50, 5.52, 5.53, 6.6-6.8

Beginning with an overview of Federal judicial business, administration, and appropriations and expenditures, this report 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 the following: civil cases filed, terminated, and pending; prisoner petitions; antitrust cases; Interstate Commerce Commission cases and trials; juror utilization; Federal defenders; passport and natu-

ralization actions; criminal cases filed; and disposition of criminal defendants.

★ ★ ★

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. *Federal Offenders in the United States District Courts July 1973-June 1974*. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977.

Contents:

344 pages, 36 tables, 7 figures

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: year ending June 30, 1974

Trend tables: years ending June 30, 1945-77

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

5.29, 5.38, 5.39, Figure 5.3

Narrative and tables are provided on Federal offenders disposed of in the U.S. District Courts in the year ending June 30, 1974. The report begins with a series of figures focusing on type of disposition, counsel, type of sentence, sex, age, and prior record of defendants disposed of in that period. Tables on marihuana, Selective Service, and weapon and firearm violations are also included. Data are presented for each district along the following dimensions: offense and disposition; counsel, disposition, and offense; type and length of sentence, and offense; type and average length of sentence, and offense; and age, prior record, sex, and offense.

Also included are trend tables (1945-77) on dispositions in U.S. District Courts. Similar trend tables (1962-77) are presented for selected offenses. An appendix provides tables on (1) criminal cases commenced and terminated for the year ending June 30, 1974 by district, nature of offense, and type of disposition; (2) criminal defendants sentenced by district and nature of offense; and (3) median time intervals from filing to disposition of criminal defendants disposed of during the year ending June 30, 1974.

★ ★ ★

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. *1977 Juror Utilization in United States District Courts*. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978.

Contents:

159 pages, 107 tables, 2 figures, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: year ending June 30, 1977

Trend tables: years ending June 30, 1972-77

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK figure:

Figure 1.3

This report on the Federal courts is divided into three sections. The first section presents information on grand jury operation, petit juror activity, and historical comparisons of petit juror utili-

zation data over the past 6 years. The second section contains information on juror expenditures for each district court as well as national figures on juror costs. The last part of the report provides an individual profile for each of the 94 district courts. A national profile of juror utilization presents summary statistics on both grand and petit juror use in the year ending June 30, 1977, as well as historical comparisons across years ending June 30, 1972-77. Appendix B lists U.S. District Courts that have adopted rules reducing the size of civil juries.

* * *

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. *Management Statistics for United States Courts 1977*. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977.

Contents:

125 pages, 119 tables

Dates of data presented:

Years ending June 30, 1945-77

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK table:

1.61

This report presents key workload and performance statistics for each U.S. Court of Appeals and each U.S. District Court. There is a "statistical profile" for each of the 11 U.S. Courts of Appeals and 94 U.S. District Courts. Data for the former include cases filed, terminated, pending; number of judgeships; types of appeals; number of opinions; percent reversed or denied; median time from filing to disposition; and other matters pertaining to the appellate courts. Information 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 data related to activities in U.S. District Courts. Each court's ranking on each variable when compared with other courts is also presented for each part of the profile. Two tables presenting the national profile for all U.S. Courts of Appeals and all U.S. District Courts on the workload and performance measures are included.

* * *

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. *Report of the Judicial Conference Committee to Implement the Criminal Justice Act*. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978.

Contents:

9 pages, 56 tables, 6 figures, 13 appendices

Dates of data presented:

Years ending June 30, 1973-79

Periodicity:

Semi-annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.39-1.44

This report includes narrative and tabular data on the appointment of counsel for indigent Federal defendants; payments; budget requests; community defender organizations; Federal public defenders; the cost of representation by private attorneys; and the cost of investigative, expert, and other services.

* * *

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, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978.

Contents:

128 pages, 20 tables, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: 1977

Trend tables: 1969-77

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

5.11-5.15

This document is a report on the applications for orders authorizing or approving the interception of wire or oral communications, as required by Title 18, United States Code, Section 2519(3). 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; the offenses for which court intercept orders were granted; the consequences of the intercept order; costs of the electronic surveillance; arrests and convictions resulting from electronic surveillance; and a summary of authorized intercepts from 1968 to the year of the report. An appendix contains 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.

* * *

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. *Report on the Implementation of Title I and Title II of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974*. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1976.

Contents:

79 pages, 3 tables, 4 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1975-78

Periodicity:

See narrative

SOURCEBOOK table:

5.23

The Speedy Trial Act of 1974 requires each U.S. District Court, with the approval of the judicial council of the circuit, to adopt a plan for the prompt disposition of criminal cases in accordance with statutory time limits. This report is prepared pursuant to the provisions of 18 U.S.C. 3167 that require the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts to submit periodic reports to Congress detailing plans submitted by district courts to meet the requirements of the Speedy Trial Act. Data are presented on the allocation of funds for speedy trial planning, on time limits from arrest to indictment and from arraignment to trial by circuit and district, and on defendants in custody in each district.

* * *

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. *Second Report on the Implementation of Title I and Title II of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974, Vol. I*. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977.

Contents:

88 pages, 15 tables

Dates of data presented:

Year ending June 30, 1977

Periodicity:

See narrative

SOURCEBOOK tables:

5.24, 5.25

This report is the second submitted pursuant to the provisions of 18 U.S.C. 3167 that require the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts to "submit periodic reports to Congress detailing plans submitted" by the district courts pursuant to Title I of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974, and the provisions of 18 U.S.C.

3155 that require the Director to report annually to the Congress on the accomplishments of the pretrial services agencies established in ten district courts on a demonstration basis pursuant to Title II of the Act.

Volume I presents data for all U.S. District Courts on the current status of criminal dockets; statutory time intervals; incidence of and reasons for delay; detention prior to plea, dismissal or trial; and cases disposed of by plea or trial. Data are also presented on pretrial services activity of the ten demonstration district courts.

Volume II presents data for each appellate and district circuit, on the length of the pretrial period for criminal defendants as well as the incidence of and reasons for delay.

* * *

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. *The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1977*. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977.

Contents:

28 pages, 10 tables, 18 figures

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: year ending June 30, 1977

Trend tables: years ending June 30, 1960-77

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK figures:

Figure 5.1, Figure 5.2, Figure 6.1

This pictorial summary provides a description of the number of civil and criminal cases in the United States courts, juror utilization, duties of the U.S. magistrates, persons served by the Federal Probation Service, and the budget of the Federal judiciary.

The data presented in the report are from annual U.S. Courts of Appeals and U.S. District Courts' workload statistics, compiled in accordance with 28 U.S.C. 604 (a)(3).

* * *

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. *Cigarette Bootlegging: A State and Federal Responsibility*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Contents:

124 pages, 36 tables, 3 figures, 4 appendices

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: fiscal years 1975 and 1976

Trend tables: 1960-75

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK table:

1.154

This report describes the nature and causes of cigarette smuggling in the United States. Federal and State taxation and enforcement policies are discussed, in addition to the connection of organized crime with cigarette smuggling, and the impact of cigarette smuggling on State revenues. The report recommends improved enforcement efforts against smugglers, in addition to the reduction of cigarette tax rate disparity among States, as necessary steps to alleviate the problem of cigarette smuggling. The appendices present selected statistics on cigarette taxes, methodology, proposed Federal legislation to control illegal cigarette trafficking, and testimony presented to the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations regarding this problem.

* * *

Alviani, Joseph D., and Drake, William R. *Handgun Control . . . Issues and Alternatives*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Conference of Mayors, 1975.

Contents:

63 pages, 16 tables, 5 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1966-75

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK table:

1.126

This report contains statistics from a variety of sources that deal with the issue of handgun control. In Part I of the report the data are contrasted with seven commonly heard claims about handguns, such as, "Guns don't kill people—people kill people." Part II documents existing controls at the Federal, State, and local levels. Part III describes the various methods of control, listing relevant recommendations made by various national commissions and also explains some administrative options for achieving stronger handgun control. The appendices consist of a U.S. Conference of Mayors' policy statement on handgun control, a list of handgun control organizations, policy positions taken by several national organizations, representative legislation pending in the 94th Congress, and an annotated bibliography.

* * *

American Correctional Association. *Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities*. College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1976.

Contents:

260 pages, 3 tables, 1 figure

Dates of data presented:

1975

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.85

This directory describes the organization and administrative structure of correctional services in all 50 States. Within the section for each State, information is provided on institutions, parole boards, and parole and probation services for both adults and juveniles. Descriptive listings and addresses of the individual facilities within each State are also presented.

In addition, information is provided on the Federal Prison System, the Canadian correctional system, correctional service agencies, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration regional offices, and State planning agencies. Jails and county departments of corrections are not included in this report.

* * *

American Humane Association. *National Analysis of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting*. Englewood, Colo.: American Humane Association, 1978.

Contents:

63 pages, 17 tables, 13 figures, 5 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1976

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

3.48, Figure 3.17, Figure 3.18, 3.49, Appendix 12

This report is a result of the collaboration among the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, the American Humane Association, and the Center for Social Research and Development at the Denver Research Institute. The body of the report consists of three chapters. The first chapter outlines the prior research in the area and then explains the purpose, the history of participation, and the current status of the national study.

The second chapter begins with a description of the methodology and then is divided into two parts. The first part presents the findings for the States fully participating in the study. These

findings are broken down into five areas. They are (1) case information, (2) description of involved families, (3) alleged perpetrators, (4) involved child information, and (5) types of abuse or neglect. The second part of this chapter presents the findings for those States that were not fully participating and thus sent their data to the national study in aggregate form. Analysis proceeds along lines similar to those in part one. However, the relative uniformity of the data from the fully participating States enabled much more extensive statistical analysis, whereas the data from the other States could only be presented in summary form.

The third chapter discusses the policy implications of the data. The areas discussed are the use and allocation of resources, source of reports, family factors, age of child victim, validation rates, State reporting systems, and the future of the national study.

Included in the appendices are the national standard reporting form and instructions, a computer printout of 1976 data from the fully participating States, State-specific data from States not fully participating with the national study, a list of State liaisons to the national study, and a list of members of the advisory committee for the national study.

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Austin, Joseph; Levi, Richard; and Cook, Phillip J. "A Summary of State Legal Codes Governing Juvenile Delinquency Proceedings." Preliminary edition. Center for the Study of Criminal Justice Policy, Duke University, 1977. (Mimeographed.)

Contents:

58 pages, 3 tables

Dates of data presented:

See narrative

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK table:

1.143

This document, basically an update of the survey of juvenile codes in effect from 1969-71 (Levin, Mark M., and Sarri, Rosemary. *Juvenile Delinquency: A Comparative Analysis of Legal Codes in the United States*. Ann Arbor, Mich.: National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections, University of Michigan, 1974), is presented entirely in tabular form. The document summarizes and notes important changes in juvenile statutes for the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Information is presented on (1) the maximum age for juvenile court jurisdiction, as determined either by age at the time of initiation of juvenile court proceedings or by age at the time the alleged offense was committed; (2) the statutory provision with regard to transfer from juvenile court to criminal court jurisdiction; (3) the appropriate statutory provision with regard to confidentiality of police and/or court records; and (4) provisions for expungement of juvenile court records.

* * *

Bailey, Linda, and Knapp, Elaine. "Gambling." *State Government News* 20(September 1977), pp. 2-5.

Contents:

4 pages, 1 table

Dates of data presented:

1977

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK table:

1.153

This article discusses the growth of legalized gambling. It reviews present States' practices that either permit or ban various forms of gambling (pari-mutuel betting, casino operations, State lotteries, and bingo), and presents data on the States' revenues from such forms of legalized gambling. The article focuses pri-

marily on State-run lotteries, with a discussion of the elements of a successful (large revenue-producing) lottery.

* * *

Bermant, Gordon. *Conduct of the Voir Dire Examination: Practices and Opinions of Federal District Judges*. Federal Judicial Center. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Contents:

32 pages, 12 tables, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented:

1977

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK table:

5.9

This report presents an overview of current theory, practice, and opinion regarding the conduct of the voir dire examination. In particular, it contains a thorough summary of voir dire practice in U.S. District Courts as of March 1977. The entire report emphasizes the extent and significance of the so-called "Federal Method" of examination, during which all questions are put to prospective jurors, without oral participation by counsel. The report itself is divided into four sections: (1) introduction, (2) current Federal voir dire practice and judicial opinion, (3) policy questions, and (4) conclusions and recommendations. The appendix contains an excerpt from a U. S. District Court case that relates to voir dire procedures.

* * *

CBS News, "CBS News/New York Times Poll—Parts I and II." New York, 1977. (Mimeographed.)

Contents:

Part I: 19 pages, 33 tables

Part II: 16 pages, 22 tables

Dates of data presented:

1977

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

2.5, 2.13-2.16, 2.29, 2.32, 2.63, 2.66, 2.68, 2.70

This report presents the results of a nationwide random telephone survey conducted jointly by CBS News and *The New York Times*. The survey is divided into two parts, although both were collected from July 19 through July 25, 1977. Part I of the survey covers economic, military, and social issues of concern, including public reaction to the blackout occurring in New York City the week prior to the survey. An evaluation of the Carter administration is also included in Part I. Part II covers the topics of crime, including public opinion about the death penalty, personal fear of victimization, welfare, and job discrimination. Depending upon the nature of the question, the data are presented by race, sex, or political ideology (liberal, moderate, conservative). The sample size is 1,447 for each of the parts, and was drawn using the random digit dialing technique. Area code exchanges were stratified by region and by city size within each region. Sampling error for each part of the survey is estimated at a plus or minus 3 percent points, for results based on the entire sample.

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Chesney, Steve; Hudson, Joe; and McLagen, John. "A New Look at Restitution: Recent Legislation, Programs and Research." *Judicature* 61(March 1978), pp. 348-357.

Contents:

10 pages, 1 table, 2 figures

Dates of data presented:

1976 and 1977

Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.139

This article deals with restitution as a sanction for juvenile or criminal offenders, presenting major developments in legislation, programs, and research since a survey a year earlier (Hudson, Joe; Gallaway, Burt; and Chesney, Steven L. "When Criminals Repay Their Victims: A Survey of Restitution Programs." *Judicature* 60 [February 1977], pp. 313-321). Figure 1 presents a summary of restitution bills passed in either the 1976 or 1977 legislative sessions of various States and Figure 2 summarizes the proposed restitution legislation that did not pass. The article also discusses the three major categories of restitution proposals or laws: restitution as a component of the routine sentencing of adults, as a specific condition of the disposition of juveniles, or as a goal to be achieved through special programs.

Data from a mail survey of all State planning agencies and State correctional agencies or their equivalents are presented on 54 projects or programs that now make restitution a primary focus. The data include the program name and its location, what agency or person is responsible for administering the program, the point of contact in the juvenile or criminal justice system for offenders, the clientele, and whether or not the program is residential. A review of current descriptive studies, attitude studies, and evaluation studies of restitution programs concludes the article.

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Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling. *Gambling in America—Final Report of the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Contents:
192 pages, 100 tables
Dates of data presented:
1975
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.110, 2.114-2.116, 3.71, 3.72

This report represents the final publication of the National Gambling Commission. The introduction begins with an overview of the final report. The first chapter presents the Commission's recommendations on a national policy toward gambling. There is a discussion of the various Federal gambling statutes and State and local gambling enforcement activities. Information from the *FBI Uniform Crime Reports* and from an International Association of Chiefs of Police survey on gambling enforcement is included. From a national survey of public attitudes toward and participation in gambling activities, the Commission is able to present data on bettors, wagering estimates, economic aspects of gambling, beliefs about gambling, motivations toward gambling, attitudes toward legalization of gambling, and compulsive gambling. The report also discusses the background and operation of casinos, pari-mutuel wagering, off-track betting, lotteries, and bingo, in addition to illegal gambling operations such as numbers, bookmaking, and illegal casinos.

* * *

Commissioner of Internal Revenue. *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue 1976*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.

Contents:
161 pages, 81 tables, 12 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1976
Trend tables: 1972-76

Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
5.43-5.45

This report details the activities of the Internal Revenue Service, and presents data on a wide variety of subjects related to the income tax system. Data are reported on tax returns filed, revenue collections, auditing of tax returns, tax penalties, tax fraud investigations, tax litigation, and criminal prosecutions for tax-related cases.

* * *

Comptroller General of the United States. *Smugglers, Illicit Documents, and Schemes are Undermining U.S. Controls Over Immigration*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1976.

Contents:
63 pages, 8 tables, 2 figures
Dates of data presented:
1975
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
5.55

This report was prepared by the General Accounting Office for the Departments of Justice and State in order to recommend legislative and administrative changes "to strengthen the Immigration and Naturalization Service's capability." Described are the problems of smuggling of illegal aliens and the use of illicit documents by illegal aliens. Discussions of approaches to these problems and recommendations for policy change are included.

* * *

CONTACT, Inc. *Corrections Compendium*. Lincoln, Neb.: CONTACT, Inc.

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
Monthly
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.100, 1.103, 1.104, 6.49

The *Corrections Compendium* is a monthly publication that focuses on issues in the corrections area. Regular features of the *Corrections Compendium* include a review of recent court decisions and legislation in the corrections area, a listing of grants awarded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, recent publications of interest to criminal justice personnel, and a section on women in criminal justice. Each issue of the *Compendium* also carries a special feature on issues of interest in the corrections area (e.g., December 1977—workmen's compensation for inmates).

* * *

The Council of State Governments. *The Book of the States 1978-79*. Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1978.

Contents:
672 pages, 400 tables (estimated), 5 figures (estimated)
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
Biennial
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.63-1.65

The Book of the States is a reference work containing very recent information on the operations, revenues, expenditures, and ser-

vices of State governments. Data are presented on a wide variety of topics, including criminal justice, gambling legislation, legislative organization, the judiciary, energy, transportation, taxes, and constitutional revisions.

* * *

The Council of State Governments. *State Court Systems, Revised 1976*. Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1976.

Contents:

43 pages, 15 tables

Dates of data presented:

1976

Periodicity:

Biennial

SOURCEBOOK table:

1.69

Information contained in this report is based on data solicited from chief justices of State courts of last resort and from court administrative officers. The tabular presentation includes data for each State on the names of courts and numbers of judges of appellate courts and trial courts of general jurisdiction; process for final selection of judges; qualifications required; terms, salaries, retirement, and pension provisions for judges; direct retirement benefits for widows and other dependents of judges; methods for removal of judges and filling of vacancies; method of selection and terms of chief justices of courts of last resort; selected data on court administrative offices; and legal and clerical assistance for courts of last resort.

* * *

The Council of State Governments. *Survey of Corrections Systems in the South*. Atlanta: The Council of State Governments, Southern Office, 1976.

Contents:

16 pages, 8 tables, 3 appendices

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: 1974 and 1975

Trend tables: fiscal years 1974 and 1975

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK table:

6.47

This report presents information collected by the Southern Office of The Council of State Governments for a seminar on corrections sponsored by the Task Force Committee on Correctional Problems of the Southern Governors' Conference. Data in the report were collected from the Corrections Administrators in the 18 jurisdictions which compose the Southern Governors' Conference. Tables present comparative data on physical facilities, inmate populations, fiscal statistics, and parolees and probationers under State supervision. Respondents' comments on the use of community-based programs and the factors principally responsible for growing prison populations are included. Also presented is information as to the States that were under court orders affecting their operations of correctional institutions at the time of the study. The appendices present reports of the Task Force to the Southern Governors' Conference and a listing of the agencies responsible for planning future prison needs in the Southern Governors' Conference.

* * *

Curran, Barbara A. *The Legal Needs of the Public: The Final Report of a National Survey*. Chicago: American Bar Foundation, 1977.

Contents:

382 pages, 75 tables, 75 figures, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1973-74

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

2.53, Figures 2.2-2.5, 2.54

This report presents the results of a national survey undertaken by the Special Committee of the American Bar Association to survey the legal needs of the public, in collaboration with the American Bar Foundation. The report presents data on the legal problems encountered by the public, the ways in which these problems are dealt with, experiences with lawyers, and opinions and perceptions about lawyers and their work. The interviews were conducted with 2,064 persons during the period from October 1973 to March 1974. Extensive documentation of the sampling procedure and development of the survey instrument is included. A copy of the survey questionnaire is included as an appendix.

* * *

Doan, Rachel N., and Shapiro, Robert A. *State Court Administrators: Qualifications and Responsibilities*. Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1976.

Contents:

143 pages, 9 tables

Dates of data presented:

1975-76

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK table:

1.67

This report contains information from a nationwide survey of State court administrators. Data are presented for each State in the following areas: statutory authority for State court administration functions, appointment procedures, budget and salary data, staff size, personnel qualifications, source of funding, and functions performed by State court administrators. In addition to individual State summaries, tables are presented on personnel and budget information, qualifications for the State court administrator, the role of the State court administrator in the selection of trial court administrator, role of State court administrator in the rule-making process and assignment of judges, and the activities and services of State court administrators.

* * *

Education Commission of the States. Child Abuse and Neglect Project. *A Comparison of the States' Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Statutes*. Report No. 84. Denver, Colo.: Education Commission of the States, 1976.

Contents:

7 pages, 1 table

Dates of data presented:

1975

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK table:

1.145

This report is a table presenting data on child abuse legislation by State. Statutory characteristics include citation, year of enactment, effective date of legislation, purpose of legislation, reportable age, definitions, mandatory reporting provisions, confidentiality of records, penalties for misuse of records, and provisions concerning release of information.

* * *

Education Commission of the States. Child Abuse Project. *Trends in Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Statutes*. Report No. 95. Denver, Colo.: Education Commission of the States, 1977.

Contents:

21 pages, 2 tables, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1976

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK table:

1.145

This report presents data on the status of child abuse and neglect legislation by State. Data are presented on the statutory definitions of abuse and neglect, on persons required to report suspected cases of abuse or neglect, on penalties for failure to report, on public education regarding child abuse and neglect, on appointment of guardians ad litem, and on central registries.

* * *

Education Commission of the States. National Assessment of Educational Progress. *Changes in Political Knowledge and Attitudes, 1969-76*. Citizenship/Social Studies Report No. 07-CS-02. National Center for Education Statistics. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:

83 pages, 14 tables, 16 figures, 4 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1969-76

Periodicity:

See narrative

SOURCEBOOK tables:

2.24, 2.31, Appendix 9

This report is one in a series of studies conducted annually by the National Assessment of Educational Progress that measure levels of educational achievement of 9-year-olds, 13-year-olds, 17-year-olds, and adults (ages 26 to 35) in various learning areas (e.g., art, career and occupational development, literature, citizenship). The report summarizes the findings of the National Assessment survey of the educational attainments of 13- and 17-year-olds in the areas of citizenship and social studies. Data, which measured political knowledge and attitudes, are presented in five major content areas: (1) constitutional rights, (2) respect for others, (3) the structure and function of government, (4) the political process, and (5) international affairs. The methodology of the survey is also included in the appendices and introduction to this report.

* * *

Executive Office of the President. Office of Management and Budget. *The Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1979*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:

506 pages, 116 tables, 12 figures

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: fiscal year 1979

Trend tables: fiscal years 1789-1979

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.11, 1.12

This document contains an overview of the President's budget proposals, and includes explanations of spending programs in terms of national needs, agency missions, and basic programs, an analysis of estimated receipts, and a discussion of the President's tax proposals. This document also contains a description of the budget system and various summary tables on the budget as a whole. A detailed appendix is published in a separate volume.

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Executive Office of the President. Office of Management and Budget. *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1979*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:

329 pages, 150 tables, 22 figures

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: fiscal year 1979

Trend tables: fiscal years 1954-1979

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK table:

1.13

This document contains 16 special analyses that are designed to highlight specific program areas and provide more detailed presentation of data concerning the budget of the United States Government.

The report contains analytical information and presents data in the following areas: current services and national income accounts; economic and financial analyses of the budget covering government finances as a whole; government-wide program and financial information for Federal education, training and employment, health, income security, civil rights, environment, and research and development programs.

* * *

Fox, James W., and Ullman, Robert W. *Criminal Justice Education Manpower Survey*. National Criminal Justice Education Consortium Reports, Vol. 3. Tempe, Ariz.: National Criminal Justice Education Consortium, 1976.

Contents:

168 pages, 46 tables, 3 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1974-75

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.124, 1.125

This volume is the third in a series of four reports of the National Criminal Justice Education Consortium project. The report presents data on the number of graduate degree programs in criminal justice areas, master's and doctoral level graduates, faculty in higher education programs in criminal justice, and projections of the need for advanced degree personnel in criminal justice in the future. In addition, data on personnel of criminal justice research organizations and on six State planning agencies are presented.

* * *

Fraternal Order of Police. *A Survey of 1977 Salaries and Working Conditions of the Police Departments in the United States*. Flint, Mich.: Fraternal Order of Police, 1977.

Contents:

29 pages, 1 table

Dates of data presented:

1977

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK table:

1.26

This survey was compiled from information received from various police agencies and provides statistics on police officers' salaries according to the officer's rank and the population of the area serviced. Other information presented on a city-wide basis includes number of uniformed police and detectives, work hours per week, annual vacation, overtime compensation, number of paid holidays, annual clothing allowance, paid hospitalization, annual sick leave, amount of life insurance contributed by employer, civil service status, monthly pension as a percentage of salary according to years of service, minimum age required for pension, minimum years of service required for pension, com-

pulsory retirement age, shift differential pay, and residency requirements.

* * *

Gallup, George H. *The Gallup Opinion Index*. Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion.

Contents:

See narrative

Dates of data presented:

See narrative

Periodicity:

Monthly

SOURCEBOOK tables:

2.21, 2.23, 2.26, 2.27, 2.34, 2.45, 2.47, 2.48, 2.55, 2.56, Figure 2.6, Figure 2.7, 2.77, 2.81, 2.83, 2.86-2.88, 2.98-2.100, 2.106, 2.107, 2.119, 2.123, 2.124, 3.62, Appendix 8

The Gallup Opinion Index is a monthly publication of the American Institute of Public Opinion and contains the results of opinion surveys conducted by the Gallup Poll. Political, social, and economic trends are presented in issues that include many topics (e.g., June 1977—marihuana in America, the energy crisis, affirmative action programs, and immigration and the employment of illegal aliens). A brief note on sample size, sampling tolerances, and survey dates is included in each issue.

* * *

"Gambling Goes Legit." *Time*. Dec. 6, 1976, pp. 54-56, 58, 61, 62, 65.

Contents:

8 pages, 1 figure

Dates of data presented:

1976

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK figure:

Figure 1.5

This *Time* magazine article describes the spread of legalized gambling in the United States in its different forms.

* * *

Gelles, Richard J. "Violence Towards Children in the United States." *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 48(October 1978).

Contents:

31 pages, 6 tables, 1 figure

Dates of data presented:

1975

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK table:

3.47

This article reports and interprets results of a representative survey of American families on questions pertaining to parent-to-child violence. Types of violent interactions are defined, and range on a continuum from "threw something" to "used a knife or a gun."

* * *

Georgetown University Law Center. Institute on Criminal Law and Procedure. *Plea Bargaining in the United States: Phase I Report*. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Law Center, 1977.

Contents:

311 pages, 60 tables (estimated), 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1973, 1974, and 1975

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK table:

5.19

This report presents findings from a nationwide survey of plea bargaining practices. Data are presented on the extent of plea bargaining in the United States from information provided by 20 States. In addition, the report discusses the various forms of plea bargaining, based upon field research. The role of the prosecutor, defense counsel, and judge in plea bargaining are discussed in detail.

* * *

Glick, Ruth M., and Neto, Virginia V. *National Study of Women's Correctional Programs*. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Contents:

358 pages, 87 tables, 20 figures, 6 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1975

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

6.42-6.46

This report presents an examination of programs and services for women confined in jails, prisons, and community-based programs in 14 States. Institutional profiles include data on physical factors, social environment, and administrative aspects. Programs and services are presented in the following areas: intake, counseling and treatment, health care, education and training, work assignments, religious programs, recreation and food services. The female inmates are described by ethnicity, age, marital status, children, welfare status, education, work experience, offense, prior record, and attitudes expressed in an inmate interview. Community-based programs are also described in detail. The appendices provide the methodology, a list of the sample institutions, a description of offense categories and occupation/training categories, selected research instruments, and profiles of the facilities used in this study.

* * *

Goldkamp, John S. *Bail Decision-Making and the Role of Pre-Trial Detention in American Justice*. Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics Project. Research Report Draft. Albany, N.Y.: Criminal Justice Research Center, 1977.

Contents:

500 pages, 50 tables, 10 figures

Dates of data presented:

1972 and 1975-76

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.128, 1.129

This report presents a wide-ranging look at bail decisionmaking and the role of pretrial detention. The investigation begins with a review of legal guidelines for bail decisionmaking and pretrial detention in 50 States and the District of Columbia. Both the general provisions concerning bail and the criteria specified to guide the bail decision are discussed, along with advisory guidelines, and State and Federal constitutions, statutes, and rules. Next, research in the area of bail and detention is reviewed and critiqued methodologically. A third section analyzes U.S. Bureau of the Census data on inmates of local jails (from the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1972), with an eye to describing detained defendants, their attributes and legal situations. Empirical analysis of bail decisionmaking in one jurisdiction, Philadelphia, is undertaken in a final component. A number of issues regarding bail, pretrial custody, and the relationship between detention and the final disposition of de-

endants' cases are included in the empirical analysis of Philadelphia data.

* * *

Harris, Louis. *The Harris Survey*. Chicago: Chicago Tribune.

Contents:

See narrative

Dates of data presented:

See narrative

Periodicity:

See narrative

SOURCEBOOK tables:

2.2, Figure 2.1, 2.3, 2.18-2.20, 2.25, 2.33, 2.46, 2.49, 2.51, 2.57, 2.60, 2.61, 2.65, 2.69, 2.71, 2.72-2.76, 2.78, 2.80, 2.82, 2.85, 2.92, 2.101, 2.104, 2.105, 2.111-2.113, 2.122, 2.125, 2.126, Appendix 8

Since 1963, public opinion research conducted by Louis Harris and Associates has been reported in newspapers across the country in Mr. Harris' syndicated column, *The Harris Survey*. Results of polls on a wide variety of current issues are released every Monday and Thursday.

Much of the firm's work is for private clients. At the discretion of the client, the results of these studies are sometimes released to the press.

* * *

Horowitz, Robert. *Back on the Street—From Prison to Poverty: The Financial Resources of Released Prisoners*. Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association, 1976.

Contents:

43 pages, 9 tables, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1961, 1971, and 1975

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.106, 1.107

This report of the Transitional Aid Research Project for Ex-offenders presents data on various forms of financial assistance for prison releasees, including welfare assistance, gate money payments, clothing and transportation services, loan programs, and special programs. The financial resources and need for financial assistance to juvenile offenders are also included. Tables present data by State on maximum gate money payments, methods used to determine gate money payments, State compulsory savings plans for inmates, inmates on work release, average period of incarceration for juveniles, percent of released juveniles returning to homes that receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children payments, and percent of juveniles that resume their education after release from a correctional facility.

* * *

Insurance Information Institute. *Insurance Facts 1977*. New York: Insurance Information Institute, 1977.

Contents:

80 pages, 66 tables, 2 figures

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: 1976

Trend tables: 1952-76

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.140, 3.94

This yearbook provides basic data on the property and liability segment of the insurance business in the United States. Tables include data on premiums written by type of insurance; and insur-

ance losses due to fire, auto accidents, industrial accidents, and crime.

* * *

International Association of Chiefs of Police. Division of State and Provincial Police. *1976 Salary Survey*. Gaithersburg, Md.: International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1976.

Contents:

39 pages, 7 tables

Dates of data presented:

Fiscal year 1976

Periodicity:

Biennial

SOURCEBOOK table:

1.27

This document is presented entirely in tabular form. It provides data on salary ranges for police officers by rank, additional cash paid annually to investigative personnel, and other financial benefits such as meals and subsistence allowances, overtime pay, uniform allowances, and holiday pay for uniformed officers. Data are presented by State.

* * *

International Association of Chiefs of Police. Police Chief Executive Committee. *The Police Chief Executive Report*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.

Contents:

259 pages, 67 tables, 25 figures, 4 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1975

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.34, 1.35

This report presents information on and suggests guidelines for the selection and retention of qualified police chief executives. The study includes both a profile of the police chiefs in the United States (e.g., average age, tenure, educational attainment) as well as responses of police chiefs and their superiors on a variety of issues affecting leaders in law enforcement. These include opinions about how police chief executives should be selected, minimum qualifications needed and desirable personal characteristics for police executives to possess, and the severity of problems confronting police chief executives.

The appendices include (1) research methodology and questionnaires, (2) Maine's police chief and sheriff certification criteria, (3) tables on years in law enforcement prior to appointment as police chief executive, and (4) summarized data from the questionnaire surveys.

* * *

International City Management Association. *The Municipal Yearbook 1978*. Washington, D.C.: International City Management Association, 1978.

Contents:

440 pages, 53 tables, 2 figures

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: 1977

Trend tables: 1972-77

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.23-1.25, 1.29

The *Municipal Yearbook* is divided into numerous sections, each individually authored, on various aspects of urban government. The 1978 edition contains eight major subdivisions: (1) profiles of individual cities; (2) administrative, legislative, and judicial

trends; (3) the international community; (4) salaries of American and Canadian municipal officials; (5) public services; (6) municipal activities; (7) directories of agencies and professional organizations; and (8) a list of references by topic. Also included is a list of authors and a cumulative index for the 1973-77 volumes.

In the area of criminal justice, the *Yearbook* regularly provides data on police personnel, salaries, and expenditures. The information provided in the *Municipal Yearbook 1978* was collected from a survey questionnaire sent to every city of 2,500 and over in population and all council-manager places with populations under 2,500.

* * *

Johnston, Lloyd D.; Bachman, Jerald G.; and O'Malley, Patrick M. *Drug Use Among American High School Students 1975-77*. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. National Institute on Drug Abuse. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:

238 pages, 131 tables, 10 figures, 4 appendices

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: 1977

Trend tables: 1975-77

Periodicity:

See narrative

SOURCEBOOK tables:

2.93-2.95, 3.56-3.58, Appendix 11

This is the first major publication from a national research and reporting series being conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse. Data are presented on the prevalence and frequency of drug use among high school seniors, attitudes and beliefs about drug use, and the perceived availability of drugs. Trend tables display changes in these measures from 1975 to 1977.

* * *

Klejbuk, Christine F., and Rosenberg, Beth. *The Juvenile Status Offender and the Law*. Harrisburg, Pa.: Pennsylvania Joint Council on the Criminal Justice System, 1977.

Contents:

103 pages, 3 tables, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1977

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.141, 1.142, 1.144, Appendix 6

This report includes tables describing the classification system, preadjudicatory detention alternatives, and post-adjudicatory dispositions available to juveniles in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Eleven States are singled out for detailed descriptive study. Also included is a review of Constitutional considerations of status offender legislation, and policies and standards of national juvenile justice groups.

* * *

Kobetz, Richard W. *Criminal Justice Education Directory 1978-80*. Gaithersburg, Md.: International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1978.

Contents:

592 pages, 4 tables

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: academic years 1977-78

Trend tables: academic years 1966-67 to 1977-78

Periodicity:

Biennial

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.122, 1.123

This directory initially presents a brief introduction and chronology of post-secondary criminal justice education programs. Survey data presented in tables report the number of institutions and types of degrees in criminal justice from 1966 to 1980; the current number and type of criminal justice degree programs available by State; the current number of police, judicial, and corrections personnel enrolled in criminal justice programs by State; and the current number of full- and part-time student enrollments by State. There is a listing, by State, of colleges and universities with criminal justice programs (including names and addresses of directors and departments). This listing also systematically describes each program according to a schedule of items, including the year established; number of full- and part-time faculty; number of enrolled full- and part-time students; the enrolled number of police, judicial, and corrections personnel; the enrolled number of graduate and undergraduate students; and the number of graduates in the 1976-77 term. Listed information on each curriculum includes the requisite number of credits for graduate and undergraduate degrees; availability of day, evening, or extension classes; availability of internship programs; and a listing of course offerings for each degree. Summary descriptions of the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP), the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS), and the American Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminal Justice and Criminology are provided.

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May, Edgar. "Prison Guards in America." *Corrections Magazine* 2(December 1976), pp. 3-5, 12, 35-40, 44-49.

Contents:

16 pages, 1 table

Dates of data presented:

1976

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK table:

1.101

This article profiles the role of the American correctional officer. Issues discussed include job satisfaction, guard-inmate and inter-guard relationships, brutality, hiring requirements, and characteristics of correctional officers. One section of the article describes a typical day in the career of a correctional officer.

The article also reports data from a nationwide survey of correctional administrators regarding employment of correctional officers. Data are presented by State on the number of officers employed, annual turnover rate among officers, starting salary, overtime pay, minimum entrance requirements, percentage of racial minorities, and number of violent deaths among correctional officers in the first 6 months of 1976.

* * *

Meierhoefer, Barbara. *Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights, October 1974 to September 1977*. U.S. Parole Commission. Research Unit. Report 18. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Parole Commission, 1977.

Contents:

23 pages, 11 tables

Dates of data presented:

October 1974-September 1977

Periodicity:

See narrative

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.108, 6.68, 6.69

This report summarizes the activity of the U.S. Parole Commission and its employees for the 3-year period October 1974 to September 1975, October 1975 to September 1976, and October 1976 to

CONTINUED

10 OF 11

September 1977. Data are presented on the number of initial hearings conducted, pre-hearing record reviews, review hearings, local and institutional revocation hearings, and total decisions. Also, tables present data on the number of parole grants, violator warrants issued, the percentage of parole hearings with representation for inmates, and parole outcome data.

* * *

Morris, Grant H. *The Insanity Defense: A Blueprint for Legislative Reform*. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, D.C. Heath and Company, 1975.

Contents:

133 pages, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:
1975

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.151, 1.152

This book presents an examination of the insanity defense, focusing on such issues as the purposes and function of the insanity defense, proposals for its abolition, the tests of insanity, procedural issues, diminished responsibility, and dispositions of persons acquitted by reason of insanity.

The first appendix lists each insanity defense issue and each State according to its respective position. The second appendix includes a State-by-State analysis of the issues with appropriate citations to statutory and case law. A table of cases and an index are also included.

* * *

National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. *Private Security: Report of the Task Force on Private Security*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Contents:

617 pages, 36 tables, 19 figures, 11 appendices

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1975
Trend tables: 1967-73

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.130-1.134

This report presents narrative and tabular information on private security and its role in the criminal justice system of the United States, based on data from the Task Force on Private Security. The report is divided into five major parts. Part I serves as an introduction. Part II describes private security personnel and their selection and training. Part III deals with crime prevention systems; Part IV discusses the relationship of private security to other industries, in particular, its relationship with law enforcement agencies; and Part V analyzes governmental regulations relating to the private security industry. Each chapter of the report concludes with recommended standards for adoption by the private security industry and governmental agencies to improve the quality of operations in the area of private security.

* * *

National Association of Attorneys General. *Selected Statistics on the Office of Attorney General*. Raleigh, N.C.: National Association of Attorneys General, 1977.

Contents:

35 pages, 18 tables

Dates of data presented:
1971-77

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.46, 1.47

This publication reports on findings resulting from a questionnaire survey by the Committee on the Office of Attorney General for the National Association of Attorneys General. Data are presented on the Office of Attorneys General in 50 States, Guam, Puerto Rico, Samoa, and the Virgin Islands. Information on budgets, appropriations, grants from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, advisory opinions, and salaries is included.

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National Association of Attorneys General. Committee on the Office of Attorney General. *The Attorney General's Role in Prosecution*. Raleigh, N.C.: National Association of Attorneys General, 1977.

Contents:

27 pages, 5 tables

Dates of data presented:
1976

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.54, 1.136

This document is an update of a 1974 report (National Association of Attorneys General, Committee on the Office of Attorneys General. *The Prosecution Function: Local Prosecutors and the Attorney General*. Raleigh, N.C.: National Association of Attorneys General, 1974). While most of the 1974 report remains accurate and is still available, the purpose of the 1977 report is to supplement and highlight some of the changes since that time. This report follows the general outline of the earlier report, describing the various State statutory systems for assigning responsibility for prosecutions, the respective roles of the Attorney General and local prosecutors, the judicial interpretation of those roles, and the extent to which the Attorney General exercises statutorily-vested authority. Major changes in Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, and North Dakota's systems of prosecution have occurred since the first report, and are discussed in detail. The information provided in the report is derived primarily from questionnaires to the Attorney General's offices of each State and from correspondence with selected States.

* * *

National Association of Counties and International City Management Association. *The County Yearbook 1977*. Washington, D.C.: National Association of Counties and International City Management Association, 1977.

Contents:

300 pages, 100 tables (estimated)

Dates of data presented:
1976

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK table:
1.20

Each *County Yearbook* is divided into several sections on various aspects of urban government, each individually authored. For example, the 1977 edition contains six major subdivisions: (1) profiles of individual counties; (2) administrative, legislative, and judicial trends; (3) finances and employment; (4) services and administration; (5) directories of agencies and professional organizations; (6) a list of references by topic. The *Yearbook* also contains a list of authors and an index.

In the area of criminal justice, the *Yearbook* regularly provides data on related finance trends and official salaries. The information is collected annually through a survey questionnaire sent to

3,104 governmental units defined as performing the functions of county government.

* * *

National Center for State Courts. *Facets of the Jury System: A Survey*. Denver, Colo.: National Center for State Courts, 1976.

Contents:

114 pages, 5 tables, 1 figure, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented:

1976

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.70, 1.71

This report provides information on several components of the jury system. Legal developments concerning juries, selection of jurors, administration of the jury system, and compensation for jury service are discussed. Tables present data on the use of juries with fewer than 12 members and non-unanimous verdicts by State. Also included are methods of obtaining the master jury list and compensation of jurors. The appendix presents a summary of constitutional and statutory provisions regarding jury size and unanimity of verdicts in the 50 States.

* * *

National Center for State Courts. *Survey of Judicial Salaries*. Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1978.

Contents:

15 pages, 3 tables, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:

See narrative

Periodicity:

Quarterly

SOURCEBOOK table:

1.60

This document, prepared by the National Center for State Courts, presents judicial salary figures as of Jan. 31, 1978. Data are presented for appellate courts, general trial courts, and courts of special or limited jurisdiction (e.g., probate courts) in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Federal system. State court administrators' salaries are also given. Appendix I lists salaries scheduled to take effect in the future and pending legislation that could affect judicial salaries. Appendix II lists the States that provide for "floating" judicial salaries on the consumer price index or other cost of living adjuster.

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National Center for State Courts. National Court Statistics Project. *State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report, 1975*. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:

145 tables (estimated), 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1975

Periodicity:

See narrative

SOURCEBOOK tables:

5.16-5.18

This report, the first of a planned annual series, presents 1975 court caseload data from the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The report is the second document prepared by The National Court Statistics Project, whose purpose is to establish a permanent data base of State court caseload statistics. The first report, *State Court Caseload Statistics: The State of the Art* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), reviewed the types of data collected by State courts and the problems, successes, or failures in

attempts to collect and disseminate State court caseload statistics on a national basis.

This report is limited to a study of caseloads of State appellate courts, trial courts of general jurisdiction, courts of limited jurisdiction that provide trials in felony cases, and special jurisdiction courts staffed by general jurisdiction court judges. Data are presented on the criminal and civil caseload in each of the above mentioned courts, including tables that present cross-jurisdictional Statewide category totals for juvenile, domestic relations, probate, and mental health cases. Individual profiles of each State are provided and include a chart depicting the organization of the court system within the State, the jurisdiction and route of appeal of each court, the number of judges, the handling of jury trials, and a set of tables containing the actual data received from each State court or court system. The sources from which data for each State were drawn and a discussion of estimation procedures used in the study are reported in the appendices.

* * *

National Center for State Courts. National Court Statistics Project. *State Court Caseload Statistics: The State of the Art*. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:

17 tables, 23 figures, 9 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1975

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.55-1.57

This report describes the research efforts of the National Court Statistics Project to establish a national data base of State court caseload statistics. The monograph is limited to a study of caseloads of appellate courts, trial courts of general jurisdiction, special jurisdiction courts staffed by general jurisdiction judges, and courts of limited jurisdiction that try felony cases to completion. State and trial court documents were used to determine the caseload statistics presented in the report. Data are presented, by State, for each of the above mentioned courts on the availability of such caseload statistics as types and methods of disposition, number of cases filed and pending, time interval and trend data collected by the court, and the required reporting periods for court caseload statistics. The appendices present a more detailed breakdown on the availability of caseload statistics for each court, by State; examples of current court reporting forms; and the findings of selected reports on court and criminal justice data.

* * *

National Council on Crime and Delinquency. *Probation and Parole Directory*. 17th ed. Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1976.

Contents:

275 pages, 2 tables

Dates of data presented:

1957-75.

Periodicity:

Every 5 years

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.76, 1.77

This directory presents information on probation and parole agencies operated by the Federal government, all 50 States, local governments, Puerto Rico, and Canada. A legal summary of probation and parole laws and clemency is given for each State. This is followed by the names of administrators and the addresses of all parole and probation offices. Included in the agency information is

the size of the operating staff and type of service provided by the different agencies.

* * *

National District Attorneys Association. Commission on Victim Witness Assistance. *Help for Victims and Witnesses*. Washington, D.C.: National District Attorneys Association, 1976.

Contents:

75 pages, 8 tables
 Dates of data presented:
 1975
 Periodicity:
 Annual
 SOURCEBOOK tables:
 1.37, 1.38

This document is the year-end report of the National District Attorneys Association's Commission on Victim Witness Assistance for 1975. The report details the activities of the Commission since Oct. 8, 1974. Summaries are presented on the activities of victim-witness assistance programs in the following prosecutor's offices: Alameda County, California; Cook County, Illinois; Davis County, Utah; Denver, Colorado; Kenton County, Kentucky; New Orleans, Louisiana; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Westchester County, New York.

In addition, findings from two Commission-sponsored surveys are presented: a nationwide survey of witness compensation and a similar survey of victim compensation. Finally, a survey of State legislation concerning statutory penalties for victim-witness intimidation is presented.

* * *

National Governors' Conference. Center for Policy Research and Analysis. *Marijuana: A Study of State Policies and Penalties*. 3 vols. Washington, D.C.: National Governors' Conference, 1977.

Contents:

380 pages, 59 tables, 2 figures, 1 appendix
 Dates of data presented:
 Primary period: 1975-76
 Trend tables: 1960-72
 Periodicity:
 Special
 SOURCEBOOK table:
 1.155

These volumes are the result of an analysis of current State policies and legal penalties regarding marijuana use, as well as the impact of such policies and penalties on dimensions of historical and current usage patterns, the criminal justice system, and the medical/health field. Volume 1 introduces the structure of the study and provides a brief analytic summary of policy issues. In Volume 2, marijuana policymaking issues are discussed in detail. Case study findings, from nine States, on the process of changing policy and penalty reduction are presented. Data produced are from secondary survey sources and interviews with officials. A guide to policy decision-making is provided for the decriminalization of marijuana offenses; selection of noncriminal sanctions; and modification of detection, post-arrest, and post-conviction consequences. Volume 3 includes a comprehensive review of the health and social scientific literature; a summary of State and Federal legislation; and an analysis of constitutional case law pertaining to marijuana possession, use, and sale. Finally, on-site case studies are reported for California, Colorado, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, and Texas. A variety of data are presented on State and selected urban arrests, estimated enforcement costs, demographic patterns of usage, proposed legislation, and current penalty structures.

* * *

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information. *Alcohol Topics in Brief*. Rockville, Md.: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Jan. 31, 1977.

Contents:

4 pages, 2 tables
 Dates of data presented:
 1976
 Periodicity:
 Irregular
 SOURCEBOOK table:
 1.157

This issue of the publication examines State implementation of the Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Act. One of the major provisions of the Act is the decriminalization of public intoxication. The report discusses the effects of decriminalization on police activities and other segments of the criminal justice system. Tabular data on the status of implementation of the Uniform Act are presented by State.

* * *

National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws. *The Marijuana Issue*. Washington, D.C.: National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, 1977.

Contents:

17 pages, 5 tables
 Dates of data presented:
 1974-77
 Periodicity:
 Special
 SOURCEBOOK table:
 1.156

This report reviews the marijuana issue from a legal and empirical perspective. It includes a brief history of marijuana legislation at Federal and State levels, a review of medical research about the effects of marijuana use, and contemporary patterns of marijuana use. The report presents the three general approaches to regulating marijuana use: continued criminal prohibition, legalization of the sale and use of marijuana, and decriminalization of penalties for the marijuana user. The relative merits of each of these approaches is discussed, with emphasis upon decriminalization. Data compiled from selected surveys, and from State and Federal government commissions and agencies on marijuana use, marijuana arrests, and handling of marijuana offenses are presented.

* * *

The National Planning Association. *A Nationwide Survey of Law Enforcement Criminal Justice Personnel Needs and Resources, Interim Report*. Washington, D.C.: The National Planning Association, 1976.

Contents:

417 pages, 104 tables, 24 figures, 1 appendix
 Dates of data presented:
 1975-76
 Periodicity:
 See narrative
 SOURCEBOOK tables:
 1.102, Figure 1.4

In the 1973 Amendments to the Safe Streets Act, Congress required the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to conduct, by June 30, 1976, a survey of personnel needs in the field of law enforcement and criminal justice and of the adequacy of Federal, State, and local programs to meet these needs. This interim report, the first of a planned series of reports on the results of the National Manpower Survey, is designed to respond to the statutory

requirement for an assessment of the personnel, training, and educational needs in law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. The report presents data collected from mailed questionnaire surveys and field visits to selected agencies; these data are analyzed to determine the adequacy of existing Federal programs and to establish guidelines for these programs.

Data are included in the following areas: police agencies, sheriffs' agencies, prosecutor and defender offices, probation and parole agencies, correctional agencies, and court administrators. Personnel issues are explored in tabular and narrative form.

* * *

Obscenity Law Project. "An Empirical Inquiry into the Effects of *Miller v. California* on the Control of Obscenity." *New York University Law Review* 52(October 1977), pp. 810-939.

Contents:

140 pages, 14 tables, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1971-72, 1974-75, and 1976

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.158, 1.159

This article presents the findings of a study to determine the impact of contemporary court decisions on the prosecution and distribution of obscene materials. The article reviews, first, the history of the Supreme Court's attempts at defining obscenity, up to its 1973 decision in *Miller v. California* (413 U.S. 15). The article then presents the results of a nationwide mail survey and interviews on the effect of *Miller* to control obscenity. Data are presented on the number of criminal prosecutions for obscenity, alternatives to criminal prosecution to control the level and visibility of pornography, and the quantity and types of sexually explicit material since the 1973 decision. A discussion of the methodology of the survey and its primary findings are also presented, with the conclusion that *Miller* had little effect on the day-to-day regulation of obscene materials. The appendices include the survey instrument, and judicial and legislative sources used to construct a table on the necessary criteria to demonstrate a violation of obscenity statutes in each of the 50 States.

* * *

O'Leary, Vincent, and Hanrahan, Kathleen J. *Parole Systems in the United States: A Detailed Description of Their Structure and Procedures*. 3rd ed. Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1977.

Contents:

344 pages, 37 tables

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: 1976

Trend tables: 1966, 1972, and 1976

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.109-1.120

This is the third in a series of national surveys of parole board organization and practices conducted by the National Parole Institutes, under the auspices of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Previous surveys were conducted in 1967 and 1972. Data are presented on the organizational setting of parole, administration of parole field services, size of parole boards, manner of appointment and term of office of parole board members, and the role of the parole board in the executive clemency function. Practices at parole release and revocation hearings are described through summary tables and State-by-State data.

* * *

Opinion Research Corporation. *Public Opinion Index*. Vol. 34, No. 12. Princeton, N.J.: Opinion Research Corporation, June 1976.

Contents:

11 pages, 17 figures

Dates of data presented:

1976

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK figures:

Figures 2.8-2.14

This is a report of a public opinion poll of attitudes toward corporate bribery. Figures present data on public attitudes concerning ethical and moral practices of the American people, large corporate businessmen, and public officials. Also, data concerning public awareness of illegal corporate activity are presented by type of activity, type of industry, and demographic characteristics.

* * *

Parker, William. *Parole (Origins, Development, Current Practices and Statutes)*. Parole Corrections Project Resource Document No. 1. College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1975.

Contents:

224 pages, 8 tables, 7 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1975

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK table:

1.121

This document is a revision of *Parole (Origins, Development, Current Practices and Statutes)* published in May 1972. There is a detailed history of the origins of parole, followed by highlights of the parole process. A summary of parole statutes that includes the number of board members, terms of office, compensation, etc. is provided. There is an individual synopsis of parole statutes of each State, the Federal jurisdiction, the District of Columbia, and Canada. The appendices include (1) considerations in parole decisions and prisoner characteristics as predictors of parole success; (2) general factors considered by the U.S. Board of Parole in parole selection; (3) parole conditions in the 50 States, in the District of Columbia, and in Canada, and changes since 1972; (4) Declaration of Principles from the National Parole Conference, 1939; (5) standards for parole and aftercare suggested by the Special Committee on Correctional Standards, 1967; (6) elements of an adequate parole system recommended by the American Correctional Association's Manual of Correctional Standards, 1966; and (7) a survey of parole board policy on employment before release on parole.

* * *

Pratter, Frederick and Fowler, Floyd J., Jr. "Police Perceptions About Gambling Enforcement: A National Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies," in Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling, *Gambling in America—Appendix 1: Staff and Consultant Papers, Model Statutes, Bibliography, Correspondence*. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1976.

Contents:

33 pages, 22 tables

Dates of data presented:

1976

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

2.117, 2.118

This report presents a preliminary analysis of the survey of law enforcement objectives, priorities, policies, and procedures in re-

gard to gambling enforcement activities. There is a brief description of the methodology of the survey. Data from the survey are presented in narrative and tabular form.

This report is part of a larger volume of individually-authored reports and papers on various aspects of gambling. Reports and papers are presented on (1) the historical aspects of gambling, (2) gambling and society, (3) gambling and law enforcement, (4) Federal aspects of gambling, and (5) foreign experiences with legalized gambling. This volume also includes model gambling statutes and regulations. Finally, responses to the *Second Interim Report* of the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling conclude this volume of the appendix to the final report of the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling, *Gambling in America* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977).

* * *

Rachal, J. Valley; Williams, Jay R.; Brehm, Mary L.; Cavanaugh, Betty; Moore, R. Paul; and Eckerman, William C. *A National Study of Adolescent Drinking Behavior, Attitudes and Correlates*. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Springfield, Va.: National Technical Information Service, 1975.

Contents:

387 pages, 71 tables, 5 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1974

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

3.50-3.53

This is the final report of a study of drinking practices, drinking attitudes, and problems related to alcohol consumption among American youth. The various aspects of the study design and methodology are detailed in this report. Analysis begins with the demographic characteristics of adolescent drinkers. The report continues with a description of selected correlates (parental influence, peer influence and behavior, drinking context, and reasons for drinking) of drinking behavior. Prior to summarizing the findings, the report explores problem drinking among adolescents. The various appendices include (1) the sampling plan, (2) the questionnaire, (3) the distribution of responses to questionnaire items, (4) a field procedure report, and (5) a codebook for the variables used in the study.

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The Roper Public Opinion Research Center. *Current Opinion*. Williamstown, Mass.: The Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

Contents:

See narrative

Dates of data presented:

See narrative

Periodicity:

Monthly

SOURCEBOOK tables:

2.34, 2.77, 2.101

Current Opinion was a monthly publication of the Roper Public Opinion Research Center that presented the results of opinion surveys conducted by that organization and other groups. Public attitudes on a variety of political, social, and economic topics were reported monthly (e.g., January 1978—rape as an act of violence, the energy crisis, legalization of marihuana, the use of seat belts by Americans, and cigarette smoking). A note about the sample population was included in the citation for each set of tables presented.

Current Opinion was discontinued in the spring of 1978.

* * *

Ruferer, Brent L.; Rachal, J. Valley; and Cruze, Alvin M. *Management Effectiveness Measures for NIDA Drug Abuse Treatment Programs, Volume II: Costs to Society of Drug Abuse*. Research Triangle Institute. Rockville, Md.: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1976.

Contents:

26 pages, 15 tables, 1 figure, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:

Fiscal year 1975

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK table:

6.9

This report presents an estimate of the total economic costs to society resulting from the abuse of drugs in fiscal year 1975. These estimates have been developed from existing secondary data sources, and from research findings concerning the extent of drug abuse in the United States and the association between drug abuse and other forms of behavior that impose costs to society. Tables report data on the direct and indirect costs of drug abuse and alcoholism, incarceration costs, and the distribution of drug abuse by demographic characteristics.

* * *

Rutherford, Andrew et al. *Prison Population and Policy Choices—Volume I: Preliminary Report to Congress*. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Contents:

265 pages, 34 tables, 62 figures

Dates of data presented:

1977

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

6.36-6.41

This preliminary report represents Phase I of a two-phased research project designed to meet the mandate of a provision of the Crime Control Act of 1976. Three sets of issues are to be addressed by the full report and they are (1) an assessment of the contemporary condition of American correctional institutions in terms of capacity and adequacy; (2) a search for the causes of fluctuation in prison population; and (3) the development of methods for projecting future prison populations, with particular reference to policy alternatives that might affect the level of imprisonment. For the purposes of this study, the Congressional mandate to assess future needs was defined to cover the years 1977-82.

Three activities defined the scope of the Phase I effort. First, a national survey was conducted of all Federal and State correctional institutions. This survey was intended to determine both prison population fluctuations since 1970 and plans to either extend or reduce total prison capacity between 1977 and 1982. Second, an assessment was made of forecasting technology and preliminary application of four projection techniques. Finally, case studies were undertaken to illuminate the mechanisms determining prison population policy by State governments.

In addition, there is a Volume 2 of the preliminary report that is a technical appendix describing the application of the correctional planning models, as employed in Volume 1.

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Schneider, Peter R.; Schneider, Anne L.; Reiter, Paul D.; and Cleary, Colleen M. "Restitution Requirements for Juvenile Offenders: A Survey of the Practices in American Juvenile Courts." *Juvenile Justice* 28(November 1977), pp. 43-56.

Contents:

14 pages, 14 tables
 Dates of data presented:
 1977
 Periodicity:
 Special
 SOURCEBOOK table:
 2.64

This article presents findings from a study of juvenile courts' restitution practices. The information presented is based on results from a national sample of all juvenile courts in the United States. Data from the mail questionnaires are presented on (1) the scope and history of restitution practices in the respondent juvenile court, (2) the types of restitution programs utilized (e.g., payment to the victim or community service), (3) whether the use of restitution increases or decreases the amount of penetration into the juvenile justice system, (4) the program goals, and (5) victim and court officials' attitudes and expectations about restitution. The methodology of the survey and a critique of earlier studies of adult and juvenile restitution programs is also provided.

* * *

Securities and Exchange Commission. *Annual Report of the SEC for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1976*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Contents:

215 pages, 34 tables
 Dates of data presented:
 Primary period: fiscal year 1976
 Trend tables: fiscal years 1967-76
 Periodicity:
 Annual
 SOURCEBOOK table:
 5.54

This forty-second annual report of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is divided into nine sections. These sections are (1) important developments, (2) the disclosure system, (3) regulations of securities markets, (4) enforcement, (5) investment companies and advisors, (6) public utility holding companies, (7) corporate reorganizations, (8) SEC management operations, and (9) statistics.

Of special relevance to criminal justice is the narrative section on enforcement detailing the responsibilities of the SEC and providing illustrative case histories, and the statistical section on enforcement that presents data about types of authorized proceedings, investigations, administrative proceedings, injunctive actions, and criminal proceedings.

* * *

"Selection and Salaries of Clerks of Courts of Appellate and General Jurisdiction." *State Court Journal* 1(Winter 1977), pp. 30-32.

Contents:

3 pages, 1 table
 Dates of data presented:
 1976
 Periodicity:
 Special
 SOURCEBOOK tables
 1.68

Data are presented in this 3-page table on the method of selection, term of office, and salary of clerks of courts of appellate and trial jurisdiction for each State.

Shichor, David and Allen, Harry E. "Study-Release: A Correctional Alternative." *Offender Rehabilitation* 2(Fall 1977), pp. 7-17.

Contents:

11 pages, 2 tables
 Date of data presented:
 1974
 Periodicity:
 Special
 SOURCEBOOK table:
 6.51

This article presents findings from a nationwide survey of study-release programs operated by State correctional agencies, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the departments of corrections in the Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Data are reported for each jurisdiction on the number of agencies with study-release programs, types of programs, number and sex of participants, and number of absconders from study-release programs.

* * *

Sigler, Robert T. et al. *Furlough Programs for Inmates—Final Report: A Phase I Product National Evaluation Program*. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Tuscaloosa, Ala.: University of Alabama, School of Social Work, 1976.

Contents:

300 pages, 6 tables, 8 figures, 3 appendices
 Dates of data presented:
 1974
 Periodicity:
 Special
 SOURCEBOOK table:
 1.105

This final report presents findings from a national survey of furlough programs of State and Federal correctional institutions. Data for 1974 are displayed on the types of furloughs, program entrance criteria and restrictions, as well as the estimated number of furloughs granted, persons granted furlough, and escapes and arrests on furlough in each jurisdiction.

The report develops modules for evaluating furlough programs in terms of costs, risk to society, institutional management, short- and long-term correctional goals, and assessment of community attitudes. Discussions on the history of prison furloughs and prior evaluation efforts, as well as a summary of site visits, are also presented. The appendices include the interview schedules used in the study, a summary of furlough statute development for each State, and flow charts of the furlough application process.

* * *

Skinner, Madonna M.R., compiler. *The Question of Capital Punishment*. Lincoln, Neb.: CONtact, Inc., 1978.

Contents:

212 pages, 3 tables
 Dates of data presented:
 1976-77
 Periodicity:
 Special
 SOURCEBOOK table:
 1.161

This report compiles recent court decisions, State statistics, and other commentaries that relate to the issue of capital punishment. Specifically, it includes: (1) a brief, historical overview of American capital punishment, including descriptions of the physical process a body goes through when electrocuted, gassed, strangled, shot, or overdosed with drugs; (2) the full text of the *Gregg* decision and companion cases, as well as *Coker v. Georgia*; (3) what method is used to inflict death and death row population, as of June 24, 1976, by State; (4) a discussion of pro and con arguments on the issue; and (5) a collection of citations for further research.

Sleffel, Linda. *The Law and the Dangerous Criminal: Statutory Attempts at Definition and Control*. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, D.C. Heath and Company, 1977.

Contents:

189 pages, 16 tables, 4 appendices

Dates of data presented:

See narrative

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.146-1.150

This book is a survey of statutes applicable to dangerous offenders. It was undertaken as part of a larger project generally concerned with the possibilities for the identification and control of the dangerous offender. Statutes effective as of Dec. 31, 1975, and covering the habitual criminal, the sexual psychopath, or pertaining to incompetency to stand trial and disposition after an acquittal by reason of insanity are presented for State and Federal jurisdictions. Also included are a review of mandatory sentence statutes and miscellaneous statutes that may affect violent offenders, as well as procedures for transferring prisoners from correctional to mental institutions. The practical, constitutional, and ethical issues of statutes applicable to dangerous offenders are discussed in the book. The appendices present, in full, several State and Federal dangerous offender statutes.

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Smith, Robert Ellis, and Snyder, Keith D. *Compilation of State and Federal Privacy Laws*. Washington, D.C.: Privacy Journal, 1977.

Contents:

213 pages, 1 table

Dates of data presented:

1977

Periodicity:

See narrative

SOURCEBOOK table:

1.160

This report represents an overview of State and Federal laws relating to privacy. The laws are grouped into several major categories and are summarized and presented as they relate to arrest records, bank records, credit reporting and investigation, criminal justice information systems, government data banks, employment records, medical records, the use of the polygraph in employment, school records, social security numbers, tax records, wiretaps, privileges, and privacy statutes and State constitutions. Also presented are representative statutes for each of these areas. Future editions, which would reflect changes in State and Federal privacy laws, are planned.

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Thomas, Wayne H., Jr.; Cashman, V.; Davis, R.; Gayton, J.; Hanson, R.; and Martin, J. *Pretrial Release Programs*. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Contents:

95 pages, 21 tables, 5 figures, 2 appendices

Date of data presented:

1975

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK table:

1.127

This report presents the methods and preliminary results of a questionnaire survey of pretrial release programs. The survey was conducted in two parts. The first part of the survey requested descriptive information on program operations, structure, and ad-

ministration through telephone interviews with program directors or senior staff members. The second part employed mail questionnaires to request performance information such as release rates, failure-to-appear rates, and pretrial crime rates.

General information about programs, such as age, annual budgets, and sources of funding, is given in addition to questionnaire respondents' views as to what program goals should have the highest priority, and what goals actually do have the highest priority. The report also discusses the economic costs and benefits of the program. The appendices present, in tabular form, the preliminary findings from the questionnaire survey of pretrial release programs, and flow diagrams of the typical operation of early intervention programs and followup procedures for defendants released from the programs.

* * *

Touchstone, Sheri D. *Comparison Analysis of Deaths in State and Federal Correctional Institutions 1972 through 1975*. Research, Planning, and Development Division. Technical Note No. 57. Huntsville, Tex.: Texas Department of Corrections, 1978.

Contents:

27 pages, 9 tables, 4 figures, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented:

1972-75

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK table:

6.48

The purpose of this report was to enable administrators of the Texas Department of Corrections to compare and contrast the Texas inmate death rate with that of other State departments of correction and the national average. Data are presented on the total number of inmate deaths and the total deaths per 1,000 inmate population; the data are also reported by sex. The appendix provides similar data on prisoner populations.

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Touchstone, Sheri D. *Comparison Analysis of Escapes from State and Federal Correctional Institutions 1972 through 1975*. Research, Planning, and Development Division. Technical Note No. 55. Huntsville, Tex.: Texas Department of Corrections, 1978.

Contents:

29 pages, 9 tables, 5 figures, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented:

1972-75

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK table:

6.50

The purpose of this report is to enable administrators of the Texas Department of Corrections to compare and contrast the Texas inmate escape rate with that of other State departments of correction and the national average. Data are presented on the total number of inmate escapes and total escapes as a percentage of the inmate population; the data are also reported by sex. The appendix provides similar data on prisoner populations.

* * *

U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on the Judiciary. *Extraterritorial Criminal Jurisdiction, Hearings before the Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and International Law on H.R. 763, H.R. 6148, and H.R. 7842*. 95th Cong., 1st sess., 1977.

Contents:

191 pages, 17 tables, 6 figures, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented:

1975-76

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK table:

3.126

This subcommittee report presents information on the Foreign Crimes Act of 1977, the Antarctic Crimes Act of 1977, and the Antarctic Criminal Legislation Act of 1977. These bills concern extraterritorial criminal jurisdiction and the prosecution of U.S. citizens who commit criminal acts in foreign jurisdictions. Data are provided on the number of and disposition of foreign jurisdiction cases for the year ending Nov. 30, 1976.

* * *

U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on the Judiciary. *Federal Grand Jury, Hearings before the Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and International Law on H.J. Res. 46, H.R. 1277 and Related Bills*. 94th Cong., 2d sess., 1976.

Contents:

735 pages, 2 tables, 5 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1970-76

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK table:

1.135

This subcommittee report presents material given in testimony regarding legislation designed to reform the Federal grand jury system. Primarily, the information consists of the statements of witnesses and other prepared documents. Statutes and rules relating to the Federal grand jury, as well as a bibliography on the grand jury are included. Data are presented on requests for immunity approved by the U.S. Department of Justice from 1970 to 1976 for each Federal agency, and on requests for "use immunity" and "transactional immunity."

* * *

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. *Judicial Tenure Act, Hearings before the Subcommittee on Improvements in Judicial Machinery on S.1110*. 94th Cong., 2d sess., 1976.

Contents:

175 pages, 1 table

Dates of data presented:

1976

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK table:

1.66

This is a report of hearings concerning the Judicial Tenure Act, which focuses on discipline and removal of judges. The bill would create a Council on Judicial Tenure with the duty to receive and investigate written complaints by any person concerning a justice or judge of the United States and to determine if grounds exist for the censure, removal from office, or involuntary retirement of the judge. Data are presented on the provisions and guidelines for judicial discipline in 40 States, including the name of the relevant investigating body, date of establishment, and other statutory methods of removing judges.

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U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. National Institute of Education. *Violent Schools—Safe Schools: The Safe School Study Report to the Congress*. Vols. 1 and 2. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Contents:

Volume 1: 357 pages, 149 tables, 50 figures, 2 appendices

Volume 2: 489 pages, 47 tables, 1 figure, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1975 and 1976-77

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

3.68, Figure 3.20, 3.69, 3.70, Appendix 13

This report is the result of a nationwide study of violence, theft, and disruptive acts in the nation's elementary and secondary schools. The report examines the extent and patterns of crime and misbehavior in schools, the time and place of the offenses, the demographic characteristics of the victims and offenders, and the victims' experiences with crime and their attitudes toward crime. The report provides an estimate of the frequency and seriousness of crime in the Nation's schools, the number and location of the schools affected by crime, and the cost of replacement or repair of objects damaged by crime in schools. Crime prevention measures are also considered. The report provides suggestions concerning the appropriate role of the schools in reducing crime and misbehavior, along with the recommendations of principals, teachers, and students for dealing with the problem. The information presented is based on a three-part study: (1) a mail survey of principals of a representative nationwide sample of elementary and secondary public schools; (2) an on-site survey of teachers and students concerning their recent victimizations in school; and (3) in-depth case studies of 10 schools, most of which had experienced serious crime problems in the past.

Presented in Appendix A of the report is a multivariate analysis of factors associated with school violence and property loss. Appendix C explains in detail the sample design, selection, and weighting procedures; the data collection instruments and procedures; the preparation of the data; and the method of analysis. Appendix D provides a description of the pilot survey. A review of the literature, an example of the survey instruments employed, and explanations of concepts used in the sample selection process are included. Appendices C and D comprise the entire Volume 2.

Appendix B contains a report of the results of a mail survey conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics between Sept. 1, 1974 and Jan. 31, 1975. This study surveyed principals of a representative sample of 8,000 public and private schools in the 50 States. Information on 11 criminal offense categories—rape, robbery, assault, theft, burglary, arson, bombing offenses, disorderly conduct, drug abuse, alcohol abuse, and weapons offenses—was reported to the police in a five-month period. Information on the value of property damage and destruction was collected from approximately 4,200 public school districts in which the sampled schools were located.

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U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. *National Status Report Update*. Vols. 1 and 2. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1977.

Contents:

Volume 1: 168 pages, 36 tables

Volume 2: 168 pages, 36 tables

Dates of data presented:

1973-77

Periodicity:

Semi-annual

SOURCEBOOK table:

4.19

This report is designed to provide information on the impact of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism formula grants on State alcoholism programs. The information presented is based on self-reported data from States and data from a variety of national sources. Data are presented on alcoholism funding information and the distribution of those funds, the types of alcohol-

ism treatment and intervention programs, the regions served by such programs, the number of admissions to such programs, and other alcohol-related subjects.

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U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Public Health Service. *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1974*. Volume II—Mortality, Part B. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.

Contents:

713 pages, 21 tables
 Dates of data presented:
 1974
 Periodicity:
 Annual
 SOURCEBOOK table:
 3.118

This part of Volume II, Part B, contains sections 7 and 8. Sections 1 through 6 are in Part A of Volume II and deal with the topics of general mortality, infant mortality, fetal mortality, accident mortality, life tables, and a technical appendix discussing the factors affecting the collection, classification, and interpretation of the mortality statistics.

Section 7 contains the geographic detail for mortality. Included in this section are total number of deaths, deaths from selected causes, infant deaths, neo-natal deaths, fetal deaths, and selected rates and ratios. Tabulations are shown by each State and county, specified urban areas, metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties, population-size groups, and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Section 8 contains data on Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The trend of the crude death rate is given and frequency tabulations for most of the characteristics shown in other sections of Volume II are also included.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice. *1976 Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Contents:

240 pages, 40 tables, 25 figures
 Dates of data presented:
 Primary period: fiscal year 1976
 Trend tables: fiscal years 1953-76
 Periodicity:
 Annual
 SOURCEBOOK tables:
 5.28, 5.37, 5.49, 5.51, Figure 6.5

This report begins with a summary of the activities and accomplishments of the U.S. Department of Justice. Narrative and tables are presented on information for the following: Office of Deputy Attorney General, including the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, U.S. Marshals Service, Office of Policy and Planning, and Office of Special Prosecutor; Office of Solicitor General; Office of Legal Counsel; Office of Professional Responsibility; Office of Legislative Affairs; Office of Management and Finance; Community Relations Service; Civil Division; Civil Rights Division; Criminal Division; Antitrust Division; Land and Natural Resources Division; Tax Division; Drug Enforcement Administration; Immigration and Naturalization Service; Board of Immigration Appeals; Federal Bureau of Investigation; Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; Bureau of Prisons—Federal Prison Industries, Inc.; U.S. Parole Commission; and Pardon Attorney.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Drug Enforcement Administration. *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1977*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, 1978.

Contents:

47 pages, 23 tables
 Dates of data presented:
 1971-77
 Periodicity:
 Quarterly
 SOURCEBOOK tables:
 3.111, 3.112, 4.25, 4.27, 4.28

This report presents figures and narrative on Federal, State, and local enforcement activities; on drug abuse indicators; and on organization and training data. Trend tables are presented using both calendar and fiscal years through December 1977. Tables are provided on illicit drugs removed from domestic and foreign markets by either seizure or delivery by the Drug Enforcement Administration or cooperating law enforcement agencies, arrests, drug prices, drug-related deaths, Drug Enforcement Administration personnel and field offices, and enforcement training.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Bomb Summary 1976*. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.

Contents:

36 pages, 9 tables, 6 figures
 Dates of data presented:
 Primary period: 1976
 Trend tables: 1972-76
 Periodicity:
 Annual
 SOURCEBOOK tables:
 3.106, 3.107

This report provides narrative descriptions and comments, as well as tables and charts, on bombing incidents. Data are presented along such dimensions as target, geographic region, population group, hour of day, day of week, month of year, apparent motive, and amount of injury.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Law Enforcement Officers Killed, Summary, 1976*. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Contents:

68 pages, 14 tables, 5 figures
 Dates of data presented:
 Primary period: 1976
 Trend tables: 1972-76
 Periodicity:
 Annual
 SOURCEBOOK tables:
 3.97-3.99, 3.101

This report presents narrative descriptions, comments, tables, and charts on law enforcement officers feloniously killed in the line of duty. Data are presented along such dimensions as geographic region, location, type of activity, type of assignment, day of week, hour of day, population group, and month; types of weapons used in police killings; distance between officer and offender; locations of fatal wounds; and profiles of offenders and victim officers.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Contents:

304 pages, 96 tables, 30 figures, 3 appendices

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: 1976

Trend tables: 1967-76

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.30-1.33, 3.73, 3.75-3.93, 3.95, 3.96, Figure 3.21, 3.100, 3.102-3.105, 4.1, 4.2, Figure 4.1, 4.3-4.13, Figure 4.2, 4.14-4.18, 4.22, 4.24, Appendix 14

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, and motor vehicle theft) 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 shown 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), for cities, suburban areas, and rural areas. Disposition is based on a limited number of reporting agencies and is presented by offense, except for juveniles taken into custody. The law enforcement personnel information includes data on (1) number of employees, (2) law enforcement officers assaulted, and (3) law enforcement officers killed. A profile of the officers killed and persons identified as killing law enforcement officers is presented.

The 1976 report includes three 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.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Prison System. *Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1975*. Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1977.

Contents:

120 pages, 39 tables, 7 figures

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: fiscal year 1975

Trend tables: fiscal years 1939-75

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

6.55, 6.57, 6.60, Figure 6.6, Appendix 18

This report describes the population, admissions, and discharges from Federal institutions in fiscal year 1975. Detailed data are provided on the characteristics of offenders (e.g., offense, age, race) confined in Federal institutions on June 30, 1975 and on offenders admitted and discharged during fiscal year 1975. Figures on escapes and apprehensions during fiscal year 1975 are also included.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Immigration and Naturalization Service. *1976 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:

179 pages, 82 tables, 5 figures

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: fiscal year 1976

Trend tables: fiscal years 1820-1976

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

4.29-4.33, 5.56, 5.57

This report presents data on immigration and naturalization. Specifically, the report discusses the various activities of the agency: travel control (including admission inspections and adjudications), domestic control (data on deportable aliens found in the United States, foreign-born law violators, and prosecutions for violations of naturalization and immigration laws are reported), detention and deportation information, hearings and litigations, alien address reports, citizenship and naturalization activities, and a review of administrative services.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. *Capital Punishment 1976*. National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-5. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Contents:

61 pages, 28 tables, 2 figures

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: 1976

Trend tables: 1930-76

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

Figure 6.9, 6.81-6.91

This report, one of the National Prisoner Statistics series, provides a summary of information on persons under sentence of death. The tables and figures present data on persons under sentence of death, executions in the United States (1930-76), and characteristics of offenders under sentence of death (including age, sex, race, offense for which sentenced, duration of stay on death row, marital status, level of educational attainment, and legal status at the time of arrest) in 1976. Data on persons receiving death sentences and the alternative dispositions (i.e., other than execution) are presented. Information is also provided on the status of capital punishment statutes as of Dec. 31, 1976.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. *Census of State Correctional Facilities 1974—Advance Report*. National Prisoner Statistics Special Report No. SD-NPS-SR-1. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.

Contents:

30 pages, 22 tables

Dates of data presented:

1974

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.95-1.99, 6.32

This advance report presents findings from a census of State correctional facilities conducted in January 1974 for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The census of 608 institutions was accomplished by mail with telephone followups to obtain missing data or to clarify inconsistent entries. Responses were received from all facilities except two in Georgia and a majority of those in Massachusetts.

The report begins with a discussion of the general findings focusing on the type of institution and location, security confinement status, authorized staff positions, monthly payroll, operating expenses, physical plant and quarters, medical facilities, recreational and other facilities, rehabilitative programs and services, and prison industries. A brief description of the methodology follows. The appendix contains detailed tables on the various aspects of State correctional facilities noted in the general findings.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Contents:

39 pages, 15 tables
 Dates of data presented:
 1971, 1974-75

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.86-1.91, 6.14-6.19, Appendix 5

This report describes the findings of the 1975 census of public and private juvenile detention and correctional facilities. Selected data for each State are presented and compared with the census findings for 1974 and, on a selected basis, for 1971 and 1973. Detailed tabular presentation includes type of facility, population and population characteristics (such as sex and detention status), staff, and expenditures. Included in the report is a summary of general findings, a description of the data collection procedures, and a glossary.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. *Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Comparison of 1975 and 1976 Findings*. National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-8. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:

76 pages, 24 tables, 3 appendices
 Dates of data presented:
 1975 and 1976

Periodicity:

See narrative

SOURCEBOOK tables:

3.36-3.46

This report is part of a series of reports from the National Crime Survey program that discusses changes in victimization rates for selected crimes of violence and theft. The report is based on a study of variations between 1975 and 1976 in the rates of victimization of persons 12 years of age or older, households, and businesses across the Nation. Individuals in a representative national sample of up to 60,000 households and 15,000 commercial firms were asked in personal interviews to relate their experiences, if any, with these crimes. A limited discussion of trends in victimization rates from 1973 to 1976 also is included. Findings are reported on personal crimes (rape, robbery, assault, personal larceny with and without contact), household crimes (burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft), commercial crimes (burglary and robbery), use of weapons, and reporting of crimes to the police. Data are presented on the age, race or ethnicity, sex, relationship of offender to victim, marital status, family income, and place of residence of victim. Characteristics of commercial establishments that were victimized are also described.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. *The Nation's Jails: A Report on the Census of Jails from the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.

Contents:

58 pages, 31 tables, 2 appendices
 Dates of data presented:
 1972

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.92-1.94

This report contains part of the results of the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails that was conducted for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The survey consisted of two parts, an institutional questionnaire and an inmate questionnaire. The results of the latter are contained in the *Survey of Inmates of Local Jails—Advance Report* published in 1974.

This report on the institutions is based on data derived from a questionnaire sent to all locally-operated jails that had been identified in the 1970 National Jail Census as authorized to confine inmates for 48 hours or more. This report describes the location and size of the facilities, physical characteristics, separation of inmates, meal service, medical and recreational facilities, number and type of employees, and social and rehabilitative programs. A brief description of the methodology is followed by a glossary of terms. Detailed tables form the first appendix. These tables include data on jail capacity, inmate quarters, medical facilities, detention facilities, drunk tank amenities, recreational facilities, types of employees, types of custodial officers, types of professional employees, rehabilitative programs, work-release programs, and weekend sentence programs. The second appendix is the questionnaire administered to the institutions.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1976*. National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-4. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:

46 pages, 12 tables, 3 figures, 4 appendices
 Dates of data presented:
 Primary period: 1976
 Trend tables: 1925-76

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

Figures 6.2-6.4, 6.21-6.23, 6.25, 6.26, 6.65, Appendix 16

This report, one of the National Prisoner Statistics series, provides information on the number and movement of prisoners held in custody in State and Federal correctional institutions. The report examines the size and distribution of the yearend prisoner population at the national level and, in the case of the State inmate population, at regional and State levels as well. The ratio of male to female prisoners is discussed. Special attention is paid to year-to-year change in the size of the prisoner population, and the types and volume of admissions and departures that occurred during 1976 also are examined. A count of the inmate population at mid-year (June 30, 1976) is included. Appendices I and II contain tables. An explanation of the data is presented in Appendix III and the questionnaire is contained in Appendix IV.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*. No. SD-P-1. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:

185 pages, 39 tables, 1 appendix
 Dates of data presented:
 1975 and 1976

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.80-1.84, 6.1-6.5, 6.20, 6.66, 6.67, Appendix 4

This report presents findings from the Criminal Justice Directory Survey of Probation and Parole Agencies conducted by the U.S.

Bureau of the Census in late 1976 for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The survey was the first effort to collect nationwide information on the organization and activities of all State and local government probation and parole agencies. The purpose of the survey was to establish a current name and address listing of probation and parole agencies and to obtain information on agency jurisdiction, funding, employment, and client caseload.

The introductory text of the report discusses the major findings from the survey and describes the survey methodology, including data sources and limitations. The survey data are presented by State in tabular form on the number of State and local probation and parole agencies, by function and level of government; the number of clients (by sex, adult vs. juvenile, felony vs. misdemeanor, status vs. delinquent) serviced by the probation and parole agencies; the number of employees, by type of position and level of government, and employee-client ratios; and funding sources for probation and parole agencies. The report also presents descriptive profiles of each State's probation and parole system. An appendix, which exhibits the mail questionnaire used in the survey, concludes the report.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. *State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems*. No. SD-P-2. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:

130 pages, 20 tables, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented:

1976

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.48-1.53, Appendix 3

This report presents findings from the Criminal Justice Directory Survey of Prosecution and Civil Attorney Agencies conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in late 1976 for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The report begins by discussing the national overview of State and local prosecution and civil attorney agencies, followed by a personnel profile of the agencies at each level of government: State, county, and municipal/township. Data are presented on the geographic and legal jurisdiction of prosecution and legal services agencies, the types of criminal cases prosecuted, agency personnel, payroll funding, and agency statistical practices. Also included is a section describing agencies that employ police prosecutors and a discussion of the survey methodology, including data sources and limitations. The last section of the report discusses the organization of State and local prosecution and civil legal services systems in general and presents a descriptive profile of the system in each State. The appendix exhibits the mail questionnaire used in the survey.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. *Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities 1974—Advance Report*. National Prisoner Statistics Special Report No. SD-NPS-SR-2. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.

Contents:

39 pages, 21 tables, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented:

1974

Periodicity:

See narrative

SOURCEBOOK tables:

6.27-6.31, 6.33-6.35, Appendix 17

This report presents the preliminary findings of a survey of in-

mates of State correctional facilities. The data are national estimates derived from a stratified probability sample of adult and youthful offenders held in the custody of State correctional authorities. This advance report includes data on social and economic characteristics, criminal and correctional background, adjudication experience, and prison routine of inmates. Within these broad areas, detailed information is also presented on preincarceration employment and income, frequency of drug use, offense, length of sentence, and parole patterns of repeat offenders.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. *National Crime Surveys (NCS)*.

Contents:

See narrative

Dates of data presented:

See narrative

Periodicity:

See narrative

SOURCEBOOK tables:

2.1, 2.6-2.12, 2.35-2.39, 3.1-3.35, Figures 3.1-3.16, Appendix 7

In 1972, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and the U.S. Bureau of the Census, after extensive development and pretesting, began a series of surveys of criminal victimization entitled the National Crime Survey program. Using probability samples of households, the U.S. Bureau of the Census interviewed household members aged 12 and older about their experiences as victims of common crimes such as assault, robbery, rape, personal and household larceny, burglary, and vehicle theft. Probability samples of businesses were also drawn, and persons knowledgeable about the affairs of the business were interviewed about robberies or burglaries suffered by the business. Data obtained from the interviews of both household members and business personnel are used to estimate the extent and nature of criminal victimization of persons, households, and businesses.

Further information about the survey design, methodology, and estimation procedures is available in Appendix 6 of the SOURCEBOOK, and in the sources cited in Appendix 6. Most of the tables in the SOURCEBOOK that present data from the National Crime Survey were all compiled from raw data provided to the SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of LEAA and others are from a published LEAA report. Tables are included that show (1) estimated nationwide number of personal, household, and business victimizations, by various characteristics of victims and events; (2) estimated nationwide rates of personal victimizations, by age, sex, race, and family income; (3) estimated nationwide rates of household victimizations, by household characteristics; (4) estimated nationwide rates of business victimizations, by business characteristics; (5) changes in estimated nationwide rates of personal, household, and business victimizations, and changes in percent distributions of selected victimization characteristics between 1975 and 1976; and (6) responses from the 1975 city surveys on issues such as personal safety, fear of crime, extent of crime, increases in crime, and quality of the job done by police in controlling crime. Additional NCS victimization survey data are published in a number of LEAA reports.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1976*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:

400 pages, 66 tables, 21 figures, 3 appendices

Dates of data presented:

Fiscal year 1976

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.4, 1.5, Figure 1.1, 1.10, 1.22, Figure 1.2, 1.58, 1.74, Appendix 2

The tenth in a series of annual reports on criminal justice activities in the United States, this report presents expenditure data for fiscal year 1976 and employment data for the month of October 1976. Specific data are supplied for the Federal government, each of the 50 State governments, and the aggregate local level government within each State. Survey coverage was designed to produce reliable estimates for each State of the percent of State and local expenditure by units of general local government from their own revenue sources. Data are published separately for the aggregate county governments and the aggregate municipal governments (cities, towns, and townships) within each State, and for each of the 333 counties with a 1974 population of 100,000 or more, as well as for the 395 cities with a 1973 population of 50,000 or more. Also, data are shown for the 17 largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Overall, the report categorizes Federal, State, and local government expenditure and employment data of the criminal justice system into six functional sectors: police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections, and "other criminal justice." An introductory section compares 1976 data with those of the previous year. The first two sections of the report present "variable pass-through" data and summary data for the criminal justice system at the Federal, State, and local levels of government, showing the interrelationship of the various sectors of the system. The final six sections cover each of the functional sectors of the criminal justice system individually, providing where possible a further breakdown of data on particular criminal justice activities.

The first appendix contains tables on expenditure, employment and payroll for special police forces in selected school districts and special districts, as well as for campus police forces. The second appendix presents definitions of terms, and the third appendix contains the survey forms.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971-1976*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:

150 pages, 48 tables

Dates of data presented:

See contents

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.6, 1.9, 1.16-1.19, 1.21, 1.28, 1.38, 1.45, 1.59, 1.75

This report was designed as a ready reference for summary data on public expenditure for fiscal years 1971-76 and employment for October 1971-October 1976 for criminal justice activities in the United States. It covers six activities of the criminal justice system: police protection, judicial activities, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections, and a residual category entitled "other criminal justice." Federal, State, and local government trends are discussed in the Introduction with accompanying tables and charts, followed by a brief description of survey methodology, data sources, and limitations. Following the introductory text are the main tables, which include a 5-year summary of "variable pass-through" data with an accompanying explanation of this unique concept and 29 tables presenting Federal, State, and local government criminal justice expenditure and employment data with corresponding percent changes for the 5-year period. A table-finding guide cross-references all subjects contained in this report pertaining to criminal justice activities by all governments com-

bined and each level of government—Federal, State, and local. Local governments are further broken down into counties and municipalities. The appendices present a glossary of terms, concepts, and categories used in this report and an exhibit of mail questionnaires used.

* * *

U.S. Department of the Navy. Bureau of Naval Personnel. *Navy-Marine Corps Prisoners, Semi-annual Statistical Report 1 July-31 December 1975*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Navy, 1976.

Contents:

13 pages, 3 tables, 10 figures

Dates of data presented:

1975

Periodicity:

Semi-annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

Figures 6.7, 6.8, 6.63

This report summarizes data on admissions, releasees, and population counts in Navy and Marine Corps correctional centers. Data are presented on the age, education, pay grade, and sentence adjudged for prison releasees. The incarceration rate per thousand enlisted personnel is reported for each branch, as well as the distribution of prisoners by type of offense.

* * *

U.S. Department of Transportation. Federal Aviation Administration. *Fifth Semi-Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1977.

Contents:

Fifth: 43 pages, 10 tables, 7 figures

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: 1976

Trend tables: 1930-76

Periodicity:

Semi-annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

3.115, 3.116

This report contains data on the threat against civil aviation in the form of hijackings, airport bombings, bomb threats, and security incidents for each year from 1968 to 1976 with trend tables for 1930 to 1976. The report covers the period July 1-Dec. 31, 1976, and more detailed descriptions of criminal acts against civil aviation committed during that period are provided. Also included in the report are data on passenger screening activities and a summary of ongoing activities designed to provide protection of civil air commerce against hijacking/sabotage and related crimes, and other aspects of the Civil Aviation Security Program.

* * *

U.S. Department of the Treasury. U.S. Customs Service. *Prologue '76*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.

Contents:

40 pages, 7 tables, 4 figures, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: fiscal years 1975 and 1976

Trend tables: fiscal years 1950-76

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

4.26, 4.34

This report details the functions and activities of the U.S. Customs Service for 1976. Data are presented on workload and manpower; collections by region, district, and category; merchandise entries; carriers and persons arriving in United States; seizures of

property, narcotics, and dangerous drugs for violation of laws enforced by the Customs Service; and investigative activities.

* * *

U.S. Postal Service. Postal Inspection Service. *United States Postal Inspection Service 1977*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:

20 pages, 1 table, 6 figures

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: fiscal year 1977

Trend tables: fiscal years 1966-77

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

5.46, Figure 5.4

This report of the investigative arm of the U.S. Postal Service presents data on convictions in Postal Inspection Service cases, postal burglary losses, obscenity complaints, and parcels and letters reported lost in the mail. A description of Postal Inspection Service security activities is provided. A summary table presents data on criminal investigations conducted by the Postal Inspection Service during the reporting year, by type of crime and disposition of case.

* * *

Vereb, Thomas S., and Finnegan, Terrence A. *Juvenile Court Statistics 1975*. National Center for Juvenile Justice. Preliminary draft. Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1978.

Contents:

50 pages, 12 tables, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: 1975

Trend tables: 1958-75 and 1947-75

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

5.1-5.8, Appendix 15

This report presents national estimates of juvenile cases based on a survey of juvenile courts. National estimates on the number of juvenile delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts for 1958-69 were based on data derived from a national sample designed to be representative of the country. The report notes that since 1970 data for all courts reporting for two consecutive years provided the basis for the national estimates. Information for reporting year and trends on delinquency, and dependency and neglect cases is presented along the following dimensions: sex, type of court, method of handling, and age jurisdiction of the court. Judicial and nonjudicial dispositions of juvenile cases by type of

case are presented for each juvenile court reporting, and rates of disposition for each State are presented by method of handling and sex.

* * *

Watts, William, and Free, Lloyd A. *State of the Nation III*. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, D.C. Heath and Company, 1978.

Contents:

238 pages, 24 tables, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1972, 1974, 1976

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK table:

2.17

This publication reports the results of nationwide surveys in 1972, 1974, and 1976 of public attitudes towards several social issues. Tables and text present data on the following topics: personal and national hopes and fears, international issues and concerns, domestic issues and concerns, taxes and government spending, trust and confidence in major institutions, and overall evaluations of the state of the Nation. The first appendix contains the survey questions and overall results. The second appendix describes the design and composition of the sample.

* * *

Yankelovich, Skelly and White, Inc. *The Public Image of Courts: Highlights of a National Survey of the General Public, Judges, Lawyers and Community Leaders*. Williamsburg, Va.: The National Center for State Courts, 1978.

Contents:

68 pages, 68 tables, 3 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1977

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

2.52, 2.58, 2.59

This report presents the preliminary findings of a national survey of public attitudes toward courts and justice, conducted under the auspices of the National Center for State Courts. The data were compiled from in-person interviews with persons from the general public, lawyers, State and local judges, and community leaders. Data in the report are presented primarily in tabular form and cover the public's knowledge of and experience with the courts, and their evaluation and expectations of State and local courts. Tables also present comparisons of opinions among each of the four groups of respondents about the courts. The methodology of the survey and selected demographic characteristics of the respondents are included in the appendices.

Addresses of publishers

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Supreme Court Building
Washington, D.C. 20544

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations
762 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20575

American Bar Association
1800 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

American Bar Foundation
1155 East 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60621

American Correctional Association
L-208 Hartwick Office Building
4321 Hartwick Road
College Park, Maryland 20740

American Humane Association
5351 South Roslyn Street
Englewood, Colorado 80110

American Journal of Correction
L-208 Hartwick Office Building
4321 Hartwick Road
College Park, Maryland 20740

American Judicature Society
200 West Monroe Street
Suite 1606
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Association of American Railroads
Operations and Maintenance Department
Safety and Special Services Division
Police and Security Section
1920 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

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New York, New York 10019

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Atlanta, Georgia 30326

Corrections Magazine
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New York, New York 10017

D.C. Heath and Company
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Lexington, Massachusetts 02173

Education Commission of the States
Child Abuse and Neglect Project
300 Lincoln Tower
1860 Lincoln Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80295

Education Commission of the States
National Assessment of Educational Progress
Suite 700
1860 Lincoln Street
Denver, Colorado 80295

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Washington, D.C. 20005

Fraternal Order of Police
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Flint, Michigan 48504

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President, The Gallup Poll
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Princeton, New Jersey 08540

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University of Rhode Island
Kingston, Rhode Island 02881

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Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure
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Washington, D.C. 20001

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Louis Harris and Associates
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New York, New York 10020

Insurance Information Institute
110 Williams Street
New York, New York 10038

International Association of Chiefs of Police
Eleven Firstfield Road
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20760

International City Management Association
1140 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Judicature
American Judicature Society
200 West Monroe, Suite 1606
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Juvenile Justice
University of Nevada
Box 8000
Reno, Nevada 89507

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
(NAACP)
Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc.
10 Columbus Circle
New York, New York 10019

National Association of Attorneys General
3901 Barrett Drive
Raleigh, North Carolina 27608

National Association of Counties
1735 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

National Association of State Directors of Law Enforcement
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503 East Sam Houston State Office Building
Austin, Texas 78701

National Center for Juvenile Justice
3900 Forbes Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260

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Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

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Architecture
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Department of Architecture
505 East Green—Suite 200
Champaign, Illinois 61820

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411 Hackensack Avenue
Hackensack, New Jersey 07601

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760 Market Street, Suite 433
San Francisco, California 94102

National Criminal Justice Education Consortium
Arizona State University
Tempe, Arizona 85281

National District Attorneys Association
1900 L Street, N.W.
Suite 607
Washington, D.C. 20036

National Fire Protection Association
470 Atlantic Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02210

National Governors' Conference
Center for Policy and Research Analysis
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444 North Capitol Street
Washington, D.C. 20001

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11400 Rockville Pike
Rockville, Maryland 20852

National Institute on Drug Abuse
11400 Rockville Pike
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Chicago, Illinois 60637

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Washington, D.C. 20037

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Research Center
1606 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

New York University Law Review
249 Sullivan Street
New York, New York 10012

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The Haworth Press
149 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10010

Opinion Research Corporation
North Harrison Street
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

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1740 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
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Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709

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Research Park
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500 North Capitol Street
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National Center for State Courts
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Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

State Government News
The Council of State Governments
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Iron Works Pike
Lexington, Kentucky 40511

Texas Department of Corrections
Box 99
Huntsville, Texas 77340

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Time and Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York, New York 10020

U.S. Conference of Mayors
1620 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

U.S. Congress
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

U.S. Congress
Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

U.S. Department of Commerce
National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22161

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Washington, D.C. 20314

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Washington, D.C. 20310

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Washington, D.C. 20530

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Washington, D.C. 20537

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20530

U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service
425 I Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20536

U.S. Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20531

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APPENDICES

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- Appendix 2 *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms
- Appendix 3 *State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms
- Appendix 4 *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms
- Appendix 5 *Children in Custody*—Data collection procedures and definitions of terms
- Appendix 6 *The Juvenile Status Offender and the Law*—Definitions of terms
- Appendix 7 Data collection procedures and definitions of terms for the National Crime Survey
- Appendix 8 Public opinion survey sampling procedures
- Appendix 9 National Assessment of Educational Progress—Definitions of terms
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APPENDIX 1 Criminal Justice Directory Survey—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Criminal Justice Agencies in Region 1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975), pp. 3, 4, 5-7; U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, State and Local Probation and Parole Systems, No. SD-P-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 8; U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Survey of Court Organization: 1977 Supplement to State Judicial Systems (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 1; and a memorandum of May 3, 1978 from the Chief of the Criminal Justice Statistics Branch, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

In January 1970 the U.S. Bureau of the Census canvassed by mail each county in the United States and every municipality and township with a 1960 population of 1,000 or more persons, requesting the names and addresses of the criminal justice agencies and institutions administered by their government. Additional lists of State-level government criminal justice agencies were completed through inhouse research efforts that also extended to the 54 counties with a 1960 population of 500,000 or more and 43 cities with a 1960 population of 300,000 or more. In all, 18,000 independent governments were canvassed. The mail canvass effort was supplemented by reference to a variety of published government documents such as budgets; organization manuals; and State, county, and municipal directories.

Through followup requests, a telephone call-back procedure and inhouse research, 100 percent response was received for all States and counties. A response rate of 99 percent was attained for cities with a 1960 population of 25,000 or more. For the rest of the units (14,000 cities and townships with a 1960 population of 1,000 or more), a response rate of approximately 95 percent was finally achieved. Federal and tribal agencies were added to the Directory in 1976 from in-house research.

Since the original survey, updating has been carried out through surveys in various sectors and inhouse research from secondary sources under an annual interagency agreement between the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In addition, the coverage of the directory was expanded through inhouse research to include agencies in units of government of less than 1,000 population. The coverage of these units is not complete.

The data on public defense agencies, law enforcement agencies, adult correctional facilities, and "other" criminal justice agencies was updated in 1977. The majority of agency names and addresses were gathered from the original mail survey conducted in 1970. The data on prosecutor agencies were gathered in 1976 through a survey of prosecution/civil attorney agencies. The original mailing list for the survey was derived from the *National Directory of Criminal Justice Agencies* and revised to reflect information contained in the 1976 State Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plans prepared by each State for LEAA. The survey covered all State and local government agencies engaged in prosecution or providing civil legal services to the government. The data pertaining to juvenile correctional facilities were collected in the 1977 Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census. The data on probation and parole agencies were collected in a 1976 survey that derived its mailing list from the *National Directory of Criminal Justice Agen-*

cies, the Directory of Correctional Institutions and Agencies, the Probation and Parole Directory, and the 1976 State Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plans. This survey specifically excluded halfway houses, preparole agencies, work-release agencies, and Federal probation and parole agencies. The information on courts was first collected in the National Survey of Court Organization conducted in 1971 by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and was updated to reflect court organization that took place through January 1977.

Definitions of terms

Agencies in the criminal justice directory are grouped into the following categories:

- Law enforcement agencies
- Courts
- Prosecution and legal services agencies
- Defender agencies
- Adult correctional institutions
- Juvenile correctional institutions
- Other correctional institutions
- Probation and parole agencies
- Other criminal justice agencies

Working definitions used to classify criminal justice agencies into the preceding nine categories are as follows:

Law enforcement agencies—Included in this sector are police or law enforcement agencies with sworn officers (those with general power to arrest) administered by State or local governments (county, municipality, town, township, special district, or independent school district). For purposes of the directory the following definition was used: a sworn police officer "Has the power to suppress with force all breaches of the peace, riots, tumult and unlawful assemblies, power to serve all criminal process, including the power to arrest a person without a warrant if the person is apprehended in the process of committing an unlawful act or if he or she obtains 'speedy information' by other persons." This defines sworn police officers with general arrest powers. This item includes special police with arrest powers limited to a specific area or to some extent a specific type of subject matter (e.g., crime involving alcohol at the Federal and State levels of government).

This definition encompasses all major law enforcement agencies, including State police, separate Bureaus of Identification, county sheriffs and police departments, and municipal and township police departments. Also included are all identifiable and independently administered special police forces such as park rangers, harbor police, housing police, and campus police, regardless of

the size of the force. Specialized branches, divisions, or departments of a general law enforcement agency are not listed as separate enforcement agencies.

Those counties, cities, towns, and villages whose police services are provided for under a contractual agreement with another government or private agency were not considered to have a police department. Therefore cities in Los Angeles County that contract with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department for police services (under the Lakewood Plan) are not included in the enforcement agency listings or counts. The same principle holds true for all similar contractual arrangements.

Marshals and constables whose primary duties are the serving of warrants were excluded from the survey where they were identifiable. Sheriffs were included regardless of the nature of official duties; most sheriffs' duties include some combination of law enforcement, operation of the jail, and service as an officer of the court. Most sheriffs serve at the county level of government, but since Rhode Island and Connecticut have no county government, the office of sheriff for these States is included as a State-level agency. Regulatory agencies such as Game Wardens, Alcoholic Beverage Control Boards, Bingo Boards, Gambling Boards, and the like were excluded unless officers are sworn police officers with general powers of arrest.

It should be noted that State, county, and municipal medical examiners and coroners were included in this sector. Consequently, the numbers under the heading "Enforcement Agencies" include police-type agencies and coroners in any given State. Of the total 19,310 law enforcement agencies shown, 1,696 are coroners.

Courts—This directory includes all State and local courts, organized into three basic levels of jurisdiction: appellate, general, and limited. Specifically excluded from the survey were justices of the peace and similar magistrates whose compensation is solely on a direct fee basis. Also excluded were agencies performing essentially administrative functions, such as Workmen's Compensation Boards; Bank, Tax, and Industrial Review Boards; and Land Courts.

The listings in this publication include only units defined as "courts" or "court locations" by the "National Survey of Court Organization" (see definitions below); subdivisions and departments handling specific types of cases within a court were not included separately.

In most States, courts were assigned to a level of government according to the geographical boundaries of the district served by the court system. That is, court systems whose jurisdiction is statewide or crosses county boundaries were assigned to the State level. Courts of general jurisdiction were assigned to the State level exclusively in all but ten States, eight of which have general jurisdiction courts at both the State and local levels. Courts with geographical jurisdiction exceeding the boundaries of a municipality, town, or township, but not necessarily extending throughout the county, were included at the county level. Courts whose geographical jurisdiction does not exceed the boundaries of the municipality, town or township, were assigned to that respective level of government.

The basic criterion of geographic jurisdiction was used for classification in preference to administrative or financial responsibility, primarily because the latter criteria are difficult to determine with certainty. Consequently, the level of government to which a court is assigned is not as significant in this report as the type of jurisdiction which the court exercises. The following definitions and listings correspond to those developed through the "National Survey of Court Organization."

Court—Each geographically separate locality at which a court system holds sessions (sits) and operates independently.

State court—A court established or authorized under the constitution or laws of a State and concerned primarily with the judicial

administration of State and local government laws; viz., all courts other than Federal courts.

Court system—A judicial agency established or authorized by constitutional or statutory law. A court system may consist of a single court or a group of two or more courts in the same judicial district.

Adult correctional facilities—Included are correctional facilities operated by a State or local government that:

- a. hold adult or youthful offenders for at least 48 hours;
- b. are in a separate geographical location from other facilities, including subsidiaries of another facility, e.g., subsidiaries of a main institution at separate locations, such as camps, farms, halfway houses, pre-release centers, and work release centers; and
- c. are residential

Specifically excluded are private facilities under contract to the State, nonresidential facilities, drunk tanks, lockups, and other facilities that detain persons for less than two days.

Juvenile correctional facilities—Included are all publicly operated juvenile detention and correctional facilities such as detention centers, halfway houses, group homes, ranches, forestry camps, farms, shelters, reception and diagnostic centers, and training schools. Juvenile detention centers that were part of adult jails were not included unless they had both a staff and a budget separate from the jails. An individual facility, such as a camp or annex, that was administratively dependent upon a parent institution was counted as a separate facility if it was located in a separate geographical area.

Other correctional institutions—Included in this sector are publicly operated adult residential facilities and programs specifically for mentally ill criminals, drug addicts, and alcoholics.

Probation and parole agencies—Included are State and local government-operated agencies that administer or provide probation or parole services. These agencies may be independent, part of another criminal justice agency (usually the corrections department or court), or combined with other probation and parole agencies. Probation and parole agencies, like the courts, were assigned to a level of government based primarily on the geographical boundaries of their service districts.

Prosecution agencies—Included are agencies providing legal counsel or other services to the State, county, or municipal government, most of which have some prosecutorial responsibility. Many city attorneys were included, though the number of cases they prosecute may be small.

Defender agencies—Included are public defender offices staffed by salaried public employees and administered as a department of government by State, county, or municipal governments. State-, county-, or city-dependent law schools with legal aid clinics were included in this category. Any organizations or programs administered by a nongovernmental body (e.g., legal aid society, bar association) or providing services on a contractual basis were excluded even though supported entirely by public funds. For these reasons the number of defender agencies is not an accurate reflection of the activity in the defense of indigents.

Other criminal justice agencies—Included in this sector are criminal justice agencies not falling within the definitions of the other sectors, particularly agencies performing administrative services for operational agencies, e.g., Department of Public Safety or Department of Corrections. Agencies commonly assigned to this sector are: police administrative bodies, court administrators, judicial councils, probation administration, corrections administrative offices and training, police academies, crime laboratories, programs for drug addicts and alcoholics, State planning agencies, criminal justice planning agencies, and various boards and commissions. Most of these agencies are administered by the State governments.

APPENDIX 2 *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1976, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 16, 17, 381-384. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

As in previous editions of this annual publication, several tables show comparisons of criminal justice expenditure and full-time equivalent employment with the total general expenditure and full-time equivalent employment for all functions of the particular government or level of government. Beginning with the 1970-71 report, however, the total general expenditure and total full-time equivalent employment figures shown for the "local" level of government in these comparisons include data for units of general local government only.

The "variable pass-through" provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970 required that the concept of "local" government be confined to units of general local government in determining the ratio of State-to-local government criminal justice expenditure. Beginning with the fiscal year 1971 report, the same concept was applied consistently throughout the publication to reflect the intent of the law. Therefore, the total general expenditure and total full-time equivalent employment figures used for comparison with criminal justice figures do not include independent school districts or special districts. This change may result in significant differences from the percentages shown for years prior to fiscal year 1971 in those States where education is largely the responsibility of independent school districts, or where there are large special districts. Criminal justice expenditure and employment data in this series have always been for units of general local government only. As in previous reports, however, Appendix 1 of the Source shows those independent school districts and special districts having significant special police expenditures and employment. In addition, Appendix 1 of the Source includes separate data for campus police of colleges and universities that are dependent agencies of State and local governments—data that are also included in the summary figures for State and local governments.

Readers should be generally cautious in comparing governments, because other differences in functional responsibilities from State-to-State and government-to-government can also affect the comparability of expenditure and employment data. For example, some State governments directly administer certain activities that elsewhere are undertaken by local governments, with or without fiscal aid, and the same variation in the division of responsibilities exists for counties and cities. Sampling error and response error are discussed in the following section.

The documents used to collect data did not consistently provide full itemization of expenditure or employment for the sector sub-categories presented in this report. As a result, sector breakdowns may be incomplete for particular governmental units.

Because of rounding, the detail data in some tables may not add precisely to the totals shown.

Survey coverage

The survey covered the Federal Government, all State governments, and a representative sample of local governments within each State. Data were collected for all county governments (regardless of size), for all municipalities (and townships in the New England and Middle Atlantic States) having a 1970 population of 10,000 or more, and for a sample of the remaining municipalities and townships with less than 10,000 population, selected according to the relative size of their annual expenditures as reported in the 1972 Census of Governments. The survey panel included the Federal Government, the 50 State governments and 9,045 local governments (3,042 county governments, and 4,305 municipalities, and 1,697 townships).

The sample selected to develop local government figures is one of all possible samples of the same size that could have been chosen using the same sampling design. Estimates derived from these different samples would differ from each other, and also from a complete census using the same data collection procedures. This variation among all possible estimates is sampling error. Because all State and county governments were included in the survey, State and county figures are not subject to sampling error.

The local government sample was designed to produce an estimate for each State of the portion of total criminal justice expenditures made by local governments with a relative sampling error of less than one-half of 1 percent. For the fiscal year 1976 data, the errors were less than one-half of 1 percent in all but 11 States; however, in all States, the errors were less than three-quarters of 1 percent, at the 95 percent confidence level.

The relative sampling error of the State-by-State estimates of local government criminal justice expenditure has also been calculated at the two-thirds confidence level and found to be within 3 percent of the estimated totals for all States and less than 2 percent for 38 States.

The data are also subject to the inaccuracies in classification, response, and processing that would occur if a complete census had been conducted under the same conditions as the sample survey. Every effort was made to keep such errors to a minimum through care in examining, editing, and tabulating the data submitted by government officials. Followup procedures were used extensively to clarify inadequate and inconsistent survey returns.

Survey period

Federal Government data are shown for fiscal year 1976, which ended June 30, 1976.

The State expenditure data cover the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, for all States except three whose fiscal years end as follows:

New York, Mar. 31; Texas, Aug. 31; and Alabama, Sept. 30. However, there are some State agencies that operate on a different fiscal year basis from the rest of the State government. In such instances, figures are for the agency's fiscal year that ended within the State's regular fiscal year.

For local governments, the fiscal years are those that closed between July 1, 1975 and June 30, 1976. Most municipalities and counties ended their fiscal years on Dec. 31, 1975 or June 30, 1976.

Employment data shown for Federal, State, and local governments are for October 1976.

Data collection

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 the 50 States, 333 largest counties, 395 largest cities, and selected smaller units. The compilation work was done between July 1976 and June 1977. All other units in the sample were canvassed by mail for expenditure and employment data over a 5-month period beginning in January 1977 and ending in May 1977. Response for field-compiled units was 100 percent. The response from mail canvass units was 92 percent.

The field survey efforts and mail canvass were supplemented by reference to a variety of published government documents such as budgets, financial statements, and audit reports. In some cases, such sources were the basis for breakdowns of totals into more detailed employment and expenditure figures.

The expenditure and employment data for the Federal Government were collected through a special mail survey, with telephone followup, of Federal criminal justice agencies. For reports previous to fiscal year 1971, expenditure data were derived from the *Budget of the United States Government*, and employment figures were obtained from the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

Definitions of terms

The definitions are those applied in the field compilation of data for the 50 States, 333 largest counties, and 395 largest cities. These definitions were necessarily summarized for inclusion in the survey questionnaires (see Appendix 3 of Source) sent to governments on the mail portion of the survey.

Government expenditure—"Expenditure" comprises all amounts of money paid out (net of any correcting transactions) other than for retirement of debt (including interest), investment in securities, extensions of loans, or agency transactions. It includes only external cash payments and excludes any intragovernmental transfers and noncash transactions, such as the provision of meals or housing of employees. It also includes any payments financed from borrowing, fund balances, intergovernmental revenue, and other current revenue. In several instances, two or more governments share the expense of maintaining a court or other criminal justice agency. In these cases, the allocable direct expenditure amount is reported for each government in the appropriate category. When a government pays pensions directly to retired employees from appropriated funds, such payments are included as expenditure of the government concerned. However, State and local government contributions to retirement systems and various other employee benefits are not included in expenditure data, since the majority of governments make lump-sum contributions to plans covering all government employees and cannot report for criminal justice employees separately. Neither in governments' basic accounting records (from which criminal justice expenditure figures are drawn) nor in the records of their general-coverage employee benefit systems is there usually any breakdown of amounts contributed in terms of the various agencies or functions involved. Nor has an adequate procedure for calculating the proportion of such contributions allocable to criminal justice employees been developed due to the wide varia-

tion in the coverage of various plans, employee status requirements, benefit rates, etc.

For those governments whose records reflect contributions for criminal justice employees separately, separate data were obtained. However, these data are subject to variation and neither the amount nor the quality of the data reported would permit any attempt to estimate total contributions for all similar governments in a given State. Given the problems involved, no estimation procedure seemed feasible. Such data as were reported separately were therefore excluded from total criminal justice expenditures to provide a consistent data base for administering the "variable pass-through" requirement.

Expenditure is divided into two major categories by character:

1. "Direct expenditure" is all expenditure except that classed as intergovernmental and is further divided into two principal object categories:

(a) "Direct current," which includes salaries, wages, fees, and commissions, purchase of supplies, materials, and contractual services.

(b) "Capital outlay," which includes expenditure for the three subcategories below:

(1) "Construction:" Production of fixed works and structures, and additions, replacements and major alterations thereto undertaken either on a contract basis by private contractors or through force account construction by the employees of the government. Included are the planning and designing of specific projects, the grading, landscaping, and other site improvement, and the provision of equipment and facilities that are integral parts of the structure.

(2) "Equipment:" Purchase and installation of apparatus, furnishings, office equipment, motor vehicles, and the like having an expected life of more than 5 years. This includes both additional equipment and replacements. Rentals for equipment, including rental payments that may be credited on the purchase price if purchase options are exercised, are classified as current operation expenditure. Equipment and facilities that are integral parts of constructed or purchased structures are classified respectively under construction or purchase of land and existing structures.

(3) "Purchase of land and existing structures:" Purchase of these assets as such, purchase of rights-of-way, and title search and similar activities associated with purchase transactions.

The other object categories—interest on general debt, assistance and subsidies, and insurance benefits—are not applied to specific functions because they are not ordinarily available on a functional basis from government financial reports. In the few instances where bonded or mortgaged general indebtedness is identified for specific purposes, the interest payments are aggregated with other interest expenditures that make it virtually impossible to arrive at reliable and consistent breakouts of such data over a long period of time.

2. "Intergovernmental expenditure" is 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).

"Total expenditure" is direct and intergovernmental expenditure of a government or level of government for criminal justice activities.

"Total general expenditure" is all expenditure of a government or level of government for all government functions, including criminal justice activities, but excluding utility system expenditure, liquor store expenditure, and insurance trust expenditure. Total general expenditure shown for the local level of government includes expenditure only of general purpose governments, and excludes expenditure of special districts and school districts.

Government employment—“Employees” include all persons paid for personal services performed, including all paid officials and persons in paid leave status, and excludes unpaid officials, persons on unpaid leave, pensioners and contractors. Under this definition are two classes:

1. “Full-time employees,” who are all persons employed during the pay period including Oct. 15, 1976, on a full-time basis, including all full-time temporary or seasonal workers employed during this pay period as well as persons having permanent status.
2. “Part-time employees,” who are persons employed during the pay period including Oct. 15, 1976, on a basis other than full-time, and persons paid by more than one government.

Derived from these two classes is:

“Full-time equivalent employees,” which means the total number of employees, discounted by applying average full-time earning rates. This is calculated by dividing the total payroll (full-time plus part-time) by the *full-time payroll* and multiplying this by the number of full-time employees, where both full-time and part-time employees and payroll are reported. Where only part-time employees and payroll are reported, full-time equivalent employees are calculated by dividing the total part-time payroll by the average full-time salary for the particular criminal justice sector and type of government. “Average full-time salary” is calculated by dividing the full-time payroll by the number of full-time employees for the particular criminal justice sector and type of government.

“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 1976.

Governmental functions—“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 police department, a sheriff’s department, or a special police force maintained by an agency whose prime responsibility is outside the criminal justice system, but that has a police force to perform these activities in its specialized area (geographic or functional).

Included in this activity are regular police services, the maintenance of buildings used for police purposes, and such specialized police forces (including public and private contract forces) as airport police, free and toll highway police, free and toll bridge and tunnel police, housing police, maritime police, park police, transit and other utility system police, college and university campus police, and alcoholic beverage control agents. Coroners and medical examiners are also included. Excluded are vehicular inspection and licensing, traffic safety and engineering, fish and game wardens, fire marshals, and the like.

The special police forces included in the data are only those that are part of general purpose governments. Security forces, building guards, school crossing guards, and meter maids without the power to make a police arrest were excluded. Those special police forces that are part of independent school districts or special districts are not included in the data, inasmuch as these districts are not general purpose governments.

In most States, sheriffs’ departments are multifunctional agencies providing police protection, judicial, and/or correctional services. In order to allocate expenditure and employment data to the proper activity, the data for sheriffs’ departments are prorated using factors developed from a special survey of sheriffs’ departments conducted in 1973, or more current estimates of manpower distribution if available.

Short-term custody and detention have traditionally been considered part of the “police protection” function, and in editions prior to the 1969-70 report, were treated as such. However, beginning with the 1969-70 report, the concept was modified on the basis of information obtained from the *1970 National Jail Census*. Data

for institutions with authority to hold prisoners 48 hours or more are included in the “corrections” sector. Data for lockups or “tanks” holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in the “police protection” sector.

“Judicial activities” encompass all courts and activities associated with courts such as law libraries, grand juries, petit juries, and the like. Because the names of courts with similar functions and legal jurisdiction vary from State to State and even within States, data have been categorized by types of court rather than by court name.

1. “Appellate courts” include courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts. These are courts having jurisdiction of appeal and review, with original jurisdiction conferred only in special cases.

(a) “Court of last resort” is the court of final appeal within the judicial structure of each State. It is called the “Court of Appeals” in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and New York; the “Supreme Court of Appeals” in West Virginia; the “Supreme Judicial Court” in Maine and Massachusetts. In Texas and Oklahoma, two courts of last resort are authorized—the “Court of Criminal Appeals” for criminal cases and a “Supreme Court” for civil cases. In every other State the court of last resort is titled the “Supreme Court.”

(b) “Intermediate appellate courts” are those that are limited in their appellate jurisdiction by State law or at the discretion of the court of last resort. In 18 of the 27 States with a court of this type operating in fiscal year 1976, the name “court of appeals” is used. These States are:

Arizona	Louisiana
California	Michigan
Colorado	Missouri
Florida	New Mexico
Georgia	North Carolina
Kansas	Ohio
Kentucky	Oklahoma
Indiana	Oregon
Iowa	Washington

In Illinois, the title is “Appellate Court”; in Maryland, “Court of Special Appeals”; in Massachusetts, “Appeals Court”; in New Jersey, “Appellate Division of the Superior Court”; in New York, “Appellate Division of the Supreme Court”; and in Texas, “Court of Civil Appeals.” In Alabama, the civil and criminal cases are heard on appeal by separate courts—a “Court of Civil Appeals” and a “Court of Criminal Appeals.” In Tennessee, the “Court of Appeals” hears only civil appeals; a separate “Court of Criminal Appeals” reviews criminal cases before review by the court of last resort. In Pennsylvania, the “Commonwealth Court” reviews all cases brought by or against the State government or its agencies; the “Superior Court” reviews all other appeals except those within the exclusive jurisdiction of the court of last resort.

2. “Courts of general jurisdiction” are trial courts of general jurisdiction having unlimited original jurisdiction in civil and/or criminal cases, the names of which vary considerably. The list below shows the title of the courts of general jurisdiction in each State. Several States are listed more than once because local situations led to the development of separate courts, either to hear cases involving different types of pleadings or to hear cases in particular local jurisdictions.

CIRCUIT COURTS

Alabama	Illinois
Arkansas	Indiana
Florida	Kentucky
Hawaii	Maryland

There are also appellate terms of the Supreme Court that have jurisdiction in specific cases that would otherwise be heard by the appellate division.

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Included in this activity are regular police services, the maintenance of buildings used for police purposes, and such specialized police forces (including public and private contract forces) as airport police, free and toll highway police, free and toll bridge and tunnel police, housing police, maritime police, park police, transit and other utility system police, college and university campus police, and alcoholic beverage control agents. Coroners and medical examiners are also included. Excluded are vehicular inspection and licensing, traffic safety and engineering, fish and game wardens, fire marshals, and the like.

The special police forces included in the data are only those that are part of general purpose governments. Security forces, building guards, school crossing guards, and meter maids without the power to make a police arrest were excluded. Those special police forces that are part of independent school districts or special districts are not included in the data, inasmuch as these districts are not general purpose governments.

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for institutions with authority to hold prisoners 48 hours or more are included in the “corrections” sector. Data for lockups or “tanks” holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in the “police protection” sector.

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2. “Courts of general jurisdiction” are trial courts of general jurisdiction having unlimited original jurisdiction in civil and/or criminal cases, the names of which vary considerably. The list below shows the title of the courts of general jurisdiction in each State. Several States are listed more than once because local situations led to the development of separate courts, either to hear cases involving different types of pleadings or to hear cases in particular local jurisdictions.

CIRCUIT COURTS

Alabama	Illinois
Arkansas	Indiana
Florida	Kentucky
Hawaii	Maryland

*There are also appellate terms of the Supreme Court that have jurisdiction in specific cases that would otherwise be heard by the appellate division.

CIRCUITS COURTS—continued	
Michigan ^b	South Dakota
Mississippi	Tennessee ^b
Missouri	Virginia
Oregon	West Virginia
South Carolina	Wisconsin
DISTRICT COURTS	
Colorado	Nevada
Idaho	New Mexico
Iowa	North Dakota
Kansas	Oklahoma
Louisiana	Texas
Minnesota	Utah
Montana	Wyoming
Nebraska	
SUPERIOR COURTS	
Alaska	Indiana ^b
Arizona	Maine
California	Massachusetts
Connecticut	New Hampshire
Delaware	New Jersey
District of Columbia	North Carolina
Georgia	Rhode Island
	Washington
CHANCERY COURTS	
Arkansas	Mississippi
Delaware	Tennessee
COUNTY COURTS	
New Jersey	Vermont
New York	Wisconsin
COMMON PLEAS COURT	
	Missouri
	Ohio
	Pennsylvania
SUPREME COURT	
	New York

In many States, statutes either require or permit local governments to supplement the salary of State-paid judges of general jurisdiction courts. These judges were counted as part-time employees at both the State and local levels when actually receiving a check from both governments.

3. "Courts of limited jurisdiction" are courts whose legal jurisdiction covers only a particular class of cases in which the amount in controversy is below a prescribed sum or that is subject to specific exceptions. Included in this category are probate courts, juvenile courts, and other courts of limited jurisdiction.

Probate courts are also called orphans courts, surrogate's courts, or courts of ordinary. The subject jurisdiction varies from place to place, but generally includes estate settlement; probate and contest of wills; adoption; commitment of the insane; administration of the affairs of orphans, mental defectives and incompetents; guardianship of minors; apprenticeship; receivership; change of name proceedings; and the administration of trusts.

Juvenile courts are those that deal primarily with delinquent and neglected children regardless of the name of the court. In various places, such courts are juvenile courts, family courts, juvenile and domestic relations courts, domestic relations courts, or other similar names. The jurisdiction of these courts can include crimes committed by persons under legal age; juvenile status offenses; offenses against children; probation of minor delinquents; adoption, custody, or disposition of minor and mentally in-

competent children; child neglect or abandonment; child and wife support; and paternity.

Other courts include various other State and local courts with limited jurisdiction such as justices of the peace, district magistrates, justice courts, county courts of limited jurisdiction, municipal courts, city courts, etc. Also included in this category are data on specialized courts such as tax courts, courts of claims, and courts having jurisdiction over more than one type of case (e.g., a court that handles both juvenile and probate cases).

4. "Miscellaneous judicial" includes data on judicial activities that could not be reported under any of the above court categories, such as judicial councils and conferences, court administration offices (where identifiable), law libraries, jury commissions, and grand juries.

"Legal services and prosecution" includes the civil and criminal justice activities of the attorneys general, district attorneys, State's attorneys and their variously named equivalents; corporation counsels, solicitors, and legal departments with various names. It includes providing legal advice to the chief executives and subordinate departmental officers, representation of the government in lawsuits, and the prosecution of accused violators of criminal law. These activities are included whether performed by one office or several, because in some jurisdictions a single officer provides all legal services, while in others a prosecutor's office handles only criminal matters and a separate attorney's office performs all civil legal services. The operations of various investigative agencies having full arrest powers and attached to offices of attorneys general, district attorneys or their variously named equivalents are also included.

"Public defense" includes legal counsel and representation as provided by public defenders, and other government programs that pay the fees of court-appointed counsel. These include court-paid fees to individually retained counsel, fees paid by the court to court-appointed counsel, government contributions to private legal aid societies and bar association-sponsored programs, and the activities of an established public defender office or program. Employment data are included only for public defenders' offices because fee-paid counselors are not considered government employees, nor are counselors working for bar associations or legal aid societies.

"Corrections" is that function of government involving the confinement and rehabilitation of adults and juveniles convicted of offenses against the law, and the confinement of persons suspected of a crime and awaiting adjudication. Data for institutions with authority to hold prisoners 48 hours or more are included in this sector. Data for lockups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in "police protection." Corrections includes the operation of prisons, reformatories, jails, houses of correction, and other institutions. It also includes institutions, facilities, and programs exclusively for the confinement of the criminally insane or for the examination, evaluation, classification, and assignment of inmates; and institutions and programs for the confinement, treatment, and rehabilitation of drug addicts and alcoholics if the institution or program is administered by a correction agency of the criminal justice system. Pardon boards, parole and probation agencies, including resettlement or halfway houses for those not in need of institutionalization, are included in the correction sector as a separate subcategory.

1. "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 adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision, and for the detention of those accused of a crime and awaiting trial or hearing. When an institution maintains a prison industry or agricultural program, data on the cost of production or the value of prison labor used by agencies of the same government, if identifica-

^bIn these States, the above-named courts are supplemented in some counties and cities by general jurisdiction courts with varying names.

ble, are excluded (and classed as expenditure for the function using the products or services). Expenditure for the manufacture, production, sale, and distribution of goods produced for sale or use outside the government are included under this heading.

(a) "Institutions for men" include identifiable expenditure and employment data for institutions exclusively for adult male offenders.

(b) "Institutions for women" include identifiable expenditure and employment data for institutions exclusively for adult female offenders. Where there is no separate women's prison, women offenders are either maintained in a prison complex that also houses other offenders, or are boarded in private facilities or institutions in another State. No attempt was made to prorate data on institutions housing more than one type of inmate, but where females are boarded in private institutions or in another State, available expenditure data were tabulated. Employment data were not tabulated because the personnel were employees of another government.

(c) "Institutions for juveniles" are those institutions identified by the 1975 Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census as housing primarily juveniles, and in some States, "youthful offenders." These institutions include those under the control of a juvenile court, a probation department, or a youth authority or other similarly designated administrative body, as well as independently administered institutions. Also included are government payments to private agencies for the detention or treatment of delinquent juveniles. There is considerable variation from State to State in the legal definition of a juvenile, particularly in regard to the age at which a person is no longer considered a juvenile. Institutions for juveniles have been classified individually in accordance with the laws and age designations of their respective States.

(d) "Other and combined institutions" are those institutions holding a combination of inmates. Where expenditure or employment data for physically separate institutions for juveniles, adult females, and adult males were not separable by institution or type of institution, the entire amounts were included under this category.

2. "Correctional administration" consists of data for the administration of the correctional system, including data on the central administrative office (e.g., the department of corrections or a youth authority). Data on the administration of individual correctional institutions or probation/parole/pardon agencies are included in the appropriate subcategory if it was possible to deduct them.

3. "Probation, parole, and pardon" includes data on probation agencies, boards of parole, boards of pardon, and their variously named equivalents. Although probation agencies frequently function under the administration of the general jurisdiction court, the data are presented here after having been deducted from the judicial data, because of the correctional nature of the probation function. If the probation, parole, and pardon activities, or any of them individually, were part of the correctional administrative office, data were deducted and shown separately here, and the balance was shown under the correctional administration category. The overlapping character of the probation, parole, and pardon activities prevented the separate presentation of these data.

4. "Miscellaneous correction" includes expenditure and employment data which could not be classified under one of the other subcategories.

"Other criminal justice activities," shown in some tables, includes expenditure or employment data that are not classified elsewhere, or that cut across more than one category, or that are not allocable to separate categories (e.g., expenditure on a general curriculum in educational institutions, the operation of State criminal justice agencies, crime commissions, etc.). Such data are included in the totals, where they are not shown separately.

APPENDIX 3 *State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems—Survey methodology and definitions of terms*

NOTE: The following material is excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems, No. SD-P-2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 5-8. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey coverage

The survey covered all State and local government agencies engaged in prosecution or in providing civil legal services to the government. The data for each agency include information for any branch offices. Also included were identifiable local police prosecutors. Data provided by police prosecutor agencies are summarized in the Source but are not included in the tables. Specifically excluded from the survey were strictly private law firms that perform legal services periodically for a government and are compensated by retainer and fees. In such instances, neither the firms nor the government consider the attorneys to be public officers.

All States have a State-level agency headed by an Attorney General. Information obtained for these agencies included data from those divisions or organizational units within the agency that actually provide prosecutorial or legal services, from the primary administrative unit, and from any investigative bureau under the administrative control of the Attorney General. Other divisions that were within the organization of the agency but did not perform the functions described above (such as law enforcement divisions and police training commissions) were excluded.

The mailing list used for the survey was derived from the National Directory of Criminal Justice Agencies, which is maintained by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). The list was revised to reflect information contained in the 1976 State Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plans prepared by each State for LEAA. State-level agency lists were reviewed and updated by various Attorneys General and State prosecution coordinators. County and municipal lists were updated from research of State, county, and municipal directories.

Agencies were assigned to a particular level of government according to the criteria summarized below:

State agencies—Agencies were assigned to the State level if they were administered by the State, if they served more than one county government, or if they were administered in districts not having the same boundaries as single counties, municipalities, or townships.

Local agencies—The remaining agencies were assigned to the three major classes of local governments: Counties, municipalities, and townships.

Counties—Agencies administered by the county or serving more than one local government within the county were assigned to the county level of government. Organized county governments are found throughout the Nation, except in Connecticut, Rhode Island, the District of Columbia, and limited portions of a number of other States. In Alaska the counties are officially designated as "boroughs" and in Louisiana as "parishes." Some of the most populous counties in the Nation operate as consolidated city-county governments and are included in the "municipalities" category of the tables in this report.

Municipalities—Agencies were assigned to the municipal level of government if they were administered by a municipality. Municipalities include all active governmental units officially

designated as cities, villages, boroughs (except for Alaska), and towns (except for the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin). The concept generally corresponds to the "incorporated places" category recognized in U.S. Bureau of the Census reporting of population and housing statistics. Any agencies in unincorporated places were not covered.

It should be noted that tables displaying municipal data include 47 cities that are independent, being wholly outside any county area, and 15 others that operate wholly or in part as consolidated city-counties. In general, these cities are similar to large counties in the scope of their responsibilities; however, because their population density makes them generally more similar to municipalities, they are included in the city tables. The independent cities are: Anchorage, Alaska; Washington, D.C.; Columbus, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; St. Louis, Mo.; Carson City, Nev.; and the following cities in Virginia: Alexandria, Chesapeake, Hampton, Lynchburg, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Roanoke, Virginia Beach, and 31 others. The 15 consolidated city-county governments are: Juneau, Alaska; Sitka, Alaska; San Francisco, Calif.; Denver, Colo.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Indianapolis, Ind.; Lexington-Fayette, Ky.; Baton Rouge, La.; New Orleans, La.; Boston, Mass.; Nantucket, Mass.; New York City, N.Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.

Townships—This category includes governmental units in 21 States, including those officially designated as towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin; some "plantations" in Maine; "locations" in New Hampshire; and governments called townships in other areas. As distinguished from municipalities, which are created to serve specific population concentrations, townships exist to serve inhabitants of areas defined without regard to population concentrations. Townships range widely in scope of governmental powers and operations. Most of them, particularly in the North Central States, perform only a very limited range of services for predominantly rural areas. However, by general law in New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and to some degree in Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin, townships (or towns) are vested with relatively broad powers and, where they include closely settled territory, perform functions commonly associated with municipal governments.

Survey Period

This report reflects the organization of prosecution and legal services agencies and their number as of Sept. 1, 1976. The reference date for agency employment is Sept. 1, 1976.

Data Collection

This survey was conducted by mail with an initial mailout of 10,310 questionnaires in October 1976. Nonresponding agencies were followed up with second and third mail requests and, finally, by mailgram or telephone when necessary. Mail and telephone followup procedures were also used to clarify inadequate and inconsistent survey returns, as well as in-house reference to secondary sources of information (statutes, official reports, directories,

etc.). The mail questionnaire used in the survey is exhibited in the source.

An overall response rate of 68 percent was achieved which included all State Attorneys General, all major county and major municipal prosecution and legal services agencies and a significant number of smaller county and municipal offices. These responses, plus secondary reference sources, were used to assign selected data items for the smaller county and municipal agencies that did not respond. The legal jurisdiction of nonrespondent agencies was assigned on the basis of State statutes. In some instances, the statutes also provided the type of government responsible for financing the agency; when this information was not available in the statutes, funding sources were assigned on the basis of the level of government administering the agency. The number of employees in the agency was estimated on the basis of returns from similar agencies within the same State. These data are included in all tables. However, information on method of attorney compensation, restrictions on private practice, and compilation of workload statistics was not assigned because these items vary considerably from agency to agency. Consequently, information in Tables 9, 10, 13 and 14 of the Source do not include data for nonrespondent agencies.

The textual descriptions of State and local prosecution and legal services agencies presented in this report were prepared from survey returns and research into the State constitutions and statutes. The descriptions reflect the organization of prosecution and legal services agencies on Sept. 1, 1976.

Limitations

In interpreting the figures, it should be noted that the size and range of activity of prosecution and legal services agencies may not always be reflected by simple counts, as the organization and operation of prosecution and legal services systems vary considerably from State-to-State and even within the same State. The data should therefore be interpreted in the light of the organizational descriptions in the final section of the Source.

It should also be noted that if any items on the survey questionnaire were unobtainable from available records, reasonable estimates were requested; and, as mentioned above, certain data were estimated for smaller agencies that did not respond.

The employment data differ from the estimates developed by the annual Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment Survey. This is true for the total number of employees reported for some States and for the distribution of employees between State and local governments. In general, these differences can be attributed to the difference in survey methods. The survey from which the data were derived was addressed to individual agencies that reported assigned personnel whether they were payrollled by the agency or not; whereas the annual employment survey data are derived from the payroll records of the parent government. Consequently, the parent government may report attorneys and other legal services employees who work outside the regular prosecution and legal services agency (e.g., the legal staff of executive departments). On the other hand, elected or appointed attorneys compensated exclusively on a fee basis (and therefore not reflected in the payroll records of the parent government) are excluded in the annual survey but were included in this report.

Differences in the distribution of employees between the State and local governments are primarily due to the different classification criteria used in the surveys. In the survey covered by this report, agencies were classified as State or local on the basis of geographic jurisdiction; in the annual survey, classification is based on source of funding as reflected in finance and payroll records. For example: In this report personnel are shown at the State level if their agency's jurisdiction extends to more than one county; whereas the annual survey might count them at the State or county level, or as part-time at both levels, depending on funding arrangements.

Definitions of terms

Civil case, civil lawsuit—A civil case or lawsuit is an action by or against a government or government employee in an official capacity on the basis of some civil right to obtain redress of a wrong that is not a criminal act, e.g., breach of contract, a negligent injury, etc.

Civil attorney agency—A State or local government agency of which the sole function is to provide legal advice, assistance and representation to the government in civil matters.

Concurrent jurisdiction—The authority to deal with the same subject matter as another agency.

Court of general jurisdiction—A trial court of unlimited original jurisdiction in civil and/or criminal cases, also called "major trial court," which may or may not hear appeals.

Criminal case—An action instituted to secure conviction and punishment for a crime or an infraction of the criminal laws; a prosecution for a criminal offense against a sovereign State; includes both felonies and misdemeanors.

District or circuit—One of the geographic areas into which a State is commonly divided for judicial, political, or administrative purposes. A district or circuit usually consists of a single county. However, it may include two or more counties, a single city, or a consolidated city-county area.

Employees of a prosecution and/or legal services agency:

a. *Administrative-supervisory employees*—Employees who are not attorneys and perform administrative and/or supervisory functions, e.g., business managers, office or case managers, administrative assistants, and accountants.

b. *Attorney*—A person trained in the law, admitted to practice before the bar of a given jurisdiction, and authorized to advise, represent, and act for other persons in legal proceedings.

c. *Legal services employees*—Law clerks, legal interns, and paralegal aides who are not attorneys but are engaged in legal research or who prepare legal memos or briefs.

d. *Secretarial-clerical employees*—Stenographers, record clerks, data processing employees, typists, and similar support personnel.

Fee—Compensation paid by a government to an attorney for representation in a specific case or for a single service.

Felony—A criminal offense that is punishable by death or incarceration in a State or Federal confinement facility for a period of which the lower limit is prescribed by statute in a given jurisdiction, typically one year or more.

Juvenile matters—Proceedings involving a person below the statutorily defined age limit for adjudication in a juvenile court as a delinquent, status offender, or dependent.

Legal services—Denotes the legal representation of a government in civil matters, including courtroom representation and other services short of courtroom representation; e.g., research and investigation, legal opinions, courtroom assistance, advice at council meetings, and preparing contracts.

Minor criminal case—An action instituted to secure conviction and punishment for misdemeanors, infractions, and/or municipal ordinance violations, including traffic offenses.

Misdemeanor—A criminal offense usually punishable by a fine or by incarceration in a local confinement facility for a period of which the upper limit is prescribed by statute in a given jurisdiction, typically a year or less.

Ordinance—A law enacted by a local government.

Police prosecutor—An official of a law enforcement agency who prosecutes minor violations of the law in a court of law on behalf of the local government.

Prosecute—To initiate and conduct criminal proceedings on behalf of the government against persons accused of committing criminal offenses.

Prosecutor—An attorney employed by a government agency or subunit whose official duty is to initiate and conduct criminal pro-

ceedings on behalf of the government against persons accused of committing criminal offenses.

Prosecution and/or legal services agency—A State or local government agency of which the functions are the prosecution of alleged criminal offenders and/or the legal representation of the government in civil matters. For purposes of this survey, subunits, e.g., branch offices, were included as part of the main office; they were not treated as separate agencies.

Prosecution agency—A State or local government agency of which a function is the initiation and conduct of criminal proceedings on behalf of the government against persons accused of com-

mitting criminal offenses.

Retainer—Payment to an attorney by a client for services to be performed when requested.

Suit—A proceeding by one party against another in a court of law.

Trial—The examination of issues of fact and law in a case or controversy, beginning when the jury has been selected in a jury trial, or when the first witness is sworn or the first evidence is introduced in a court trial, and concluding when a verdict is reached or the case is dismissed.

APPENDIX 4 *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems—* Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, State and Local Probation and Parole Systems, No. SD-P-1, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 8-10. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey coverage

The survey covered all parole-granting authorities and probation and parole agencies administered by State and local governments. Specifically excluded from the survey were halfway houses, preparole agencies, work-release agencies, and Federal probation and parole agencies.

The mailing list used for the survey was derived from the *National Directory of Criminal Justice Agencies*, which is maintained by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). This list was reviewed against the following sources: American Correctional Association, *The Directory of Correctional Institutions and Agencies* (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1975); the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, *Probation and Parole Directory*, 17th ed. (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1976); and the *1976 State Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plans* prepared by each State for LEAA. The list was then sent to probation and parole authorities in the respective States for review and correction.

Agencies were assigned to a particular level of government according to the criteria summarized below.

State—Agencies were assigned to the State level if they were administered by the State, if they served more than one county government, or if they were administered in districts not having the same boundaries as single counties, municipalities, or townships.

Counties—Agencies administered by the county or serving more than one local government within the county were assigned to the county level of government. Organized county governments are found throughout the Nation, except in Connecticut, Rhode Island, the District of Columbia, and limited portions of a number of other States. In Alaska the counties are officially designated as "boroughs" and in Louisiana as "parishes". Some of the most populous counties in the Nation operate as consolidated city-county governments and are classified as municipalities. Agencies serving these areas are included in the "municipalities" category of the tables in the report.

Municipalities—Agencies were assigned to the municipal level of government if they were administered by a municipality. Municipalities include all active governmental units officially designated as cities, villages, boroughs (except for Alaska), and towns (except for the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin). The concept generally corresponds to the "incorporated places" category recognized in U.S. Bureau of the Census reporting of population and housing statistics. Agencies in unincorporated places were not covered.

It should be noted that tables displaying municipal data include cities that are either independent, being wholly outside any county area, or that operate wholly or in part as a consolidated city-county. In general, these cities are more similar to large counties than to large cities in the scope of their responsibilities; however, because their population density makes them generally more similar to municipalities, they are included in the city tables. There are 47

independent cities. They are: Anchorage, Alaska; Washington, D.C.; Columbus, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; St. Louis, Mo.; Carson City, Nev.; and the following cities in Virginia: Alexandria, Chesapeake, Hampton, Lynchburg, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Roanoke, Virginia Beach, and 31 others. The 15 consolidated city-county governments are: Juneau, Alaska; Sitka, Alaska; San Francisco, Calif.; Denver, Colo.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Indianapolis, Ind.; Lexington-Fayette, Ky.; Baton Rouge, La.; New Orleans, La.; Boston, Mass.; Nantucket, Mass.; New York City (individual county areas of Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond), N.Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.

Survey period

This report reflects the organization of probation and parole systems and the number of agencies as of Sept. 1, 1976. The reference date for agency employment and client caseload is Sept. 1, 1976. In addition, annual client caseload was obtained for the period Jan. 1, 1975 through Dec. 31, 1975.

Data collection

The survey was conducted by mail, with an initial mailout of 4,310 questionnaires in September 1976. Of these, 573 were mailed to 33 State central reporters. The remaining 3,737 questionnaires were mailed directly to individual agencies. Nonrespondent agencies were followed up with second mail requests and, finally, by mailgram or telephone when necessary. A response rate of 100 percent was achieved. The mail questionnaire used in the survey is exhibited in the Source.

Mail and telephone followup procedures were also used to clarify inadequate and inconsistent survey returns; in many instances, verification was accomplished through in-house reference to State probation and parole reports, organization manuals, and State and local directories. Special followup letters were mailed to agencies that reported branch offices in order to obtain caseload and employment information for these offices individually. In some instances, separate information for individual branch offices was unavailable and the data for these offices were included in the report for the administering agency. A special followup was also made to those agencies which reported inconsistent or incomplete client caseload data.

The textual descriptions of State probation and parole systems presented in the last section of the Source were prepared from survey returns and research into the State constitutions and statutes. The descriptions reflect the organization of probation and parole systems on Sept. 1, 1976.

Limitations

In interpreting the figures, it should be noted that the size and range of activity of probation and parole agencies may not always

be reflected by simple counts, as the organization and operation of probation and parole systems vary considerably from State-to-State and even within the same State. The data should therefore be interpreted in the light of the organizational descriptions in the last section of the Source.

It should also be noted that if any items on the survey questionnaire were unobtainable from available records, reasonable estimates were requested.

The employment data differ from the estimates developed by the annual Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment Survey. This is true for the total number of employees reported for some States and for the distribution of employees between State and local governments. In general, these differences can be attributed to the difference in survey methods. The survey from which the data were derived was addressed to individual agencies that reported assigned personnel whether they were payrolled by the agency or not; whereas the annual employment survey data are derived from the payroll records of the parent government. Consequently, probation and parole employees are frequently reported in the annual survey with corrections or judicial employees. Or conversely, institutional counselors who should be counted in the corrections function of the annual survey may be included instead in the probation/parole category. Differences in the distribution of employees between the State and local governments are primarily due to the different classification criteria used in the surveys. In the survey covered by this report, agencies were classified as State or local on the basis of geographic jurisdiction; in the annual survey, classification is based on source of funding as reflected in finance and payroll records. For example: In this report, personnel are shown at the State level if their agency's jurisdiction extends to more than one county; whereas, the annual survey might count them at the State or county level, or as part-time at both levels, depending on funding arrangements.

Definitions of terms

Adult offender—A person subject to the original jurisdiction of the criminal court rather than the juvenile court because at the time of the offense the person was above a statutorily-specified age.

Aftercare—See *Parole*.

Correctional agency—A State or local criminal justice agency, under a single administrative authority, of which the principal functions are the investigation, intake screening, supervision, custody, confinement, or treatment of alleged or adjudicated adult offenders, delinquents, or status offenders. For the purposes of this survey, branch offices under the administration of a correctional agency were counted as separate agencies.

Correctional institutions:

a. **Adult**—A confinement facility having custodial authority over adults sentenced to confinement for more than a year; these facilities are often called "penitentiaries," "prisons," "prison camps," and "prison farms."

b. **Juvenile**—A confinement facility having custodial authority over delinquents and status offenders committed to confinement after a juvenile disposition hearing; these facilities are often called "training schools," "reformatories," and "boy's ranches, camps, or farms."

Criminal justice agency—Any court with criminal jurisdiction and any other governmental agency or subunit that defends indigents or of which the principal functions or activities consist of the prevention, detection, and investigation of crime; the apprehension, detention, and prosecution of alleged offenders; the confinement or official correction supervision of accused or convicted persons; or the administrative or technical support of the above functions.

Delinquent offender—A juvenile who has been adjudicated for an offense that would be a crime if committed by an adult.

Felony—A criminal offense punishable by death, or by incarceration in a State confinement facility for a period of which the lower limit is prescribed by statute in a given jurisdiction, typically one year or more.

Felony offender—An adult who has been convicted of a felony.

Juvenile—A person subject to the exercise of juvenile court jurisdiction for purposes of adjudication and treatment based on age and offense limitations as defined by State law. Jurisdiction is determined by age at the time of the event, not at the time of judicial proceedings, and continues until the case is terminated.

Misdemeanor—An offense usually punishable by incarceration in a local confinement facility, for a period of which the upper limit is prescribed by statute in a given jurisdiction, typically limited to a year or less.

Misdemeanor offender—An adult who has been convicted of a misdemeanor.

Parole—The status of an offender conditionally released from a correctional institution prior to the expiration of the offender's sentence, and placed under the supervision of a parole agency. In many States, the term "aftercare" is used for parole for juveniles.

Parole agency—A correctional agency, which may or may not include a parole authority, of which the principal functions are the supervision of adults or juveniles placed on parole. For purposes of this survey, an agency with multiple functions, e.g., adult and juvenile parole, was counted as one agency except where noted.

Parole authority—A person or a correctional agency that has the authority to release on parole adults or juveniles committed to confinement facilities, to revoke parole, and to discharge from parole. A parole authority may or may not be administratively separate from the parole agency that supervises parolees. Typical names are "parole board" and "board of parole." In many States, juvenile correctional institutions determine parole release dates; however, for the purposes of this report, these are not considered parole authorities.

Parole board—See *Parole authority*.

Person under parole supervision—A person who has been conditionally released from a correctional institution prior to expiration of the person's sentence and placed under the supervision of a parole agency.

Probation—The conditional freedom granted by a judicial officer to an alleged offender, or adjudicated adult, juvenile, or youthful offender, as long as the person meets certain conditions of behavior.

Probation agency—A correctional agency of which the principal functions are juvenile intake, the supervision of adults, juveniles, or youthful offenders placed on probation status, and/or the investigation of adults, juveniles, or youthful offenders for the purpose of preparing presentence or predisposition reports to assist the court in determining the proper sentence or juvenile court disposition. For purposes of this survey, an agency with multiple functions, e.g., adult probation and parole, was counted as one agency except where noted.

Probation and parole agency—A correctional agency of which the principal functions are those of a probation and/or parole agency. For purposes of this survey, an agency with multiple functions, e.g., adult probation and adult parole, was counted as one agency except where noted.

Probation and/or parole officer—An employee of a probation and/or parole agency whose principal functions are juvenile intake, the supervision of adults, juveniles, or youthful offenders placed on probation or parole status, and/or the investigation of adults, juveniles, or youthful offenders for the purpose of preparing presentence reports.

Person under probation supervision—A person required by a court or probation agency to meet certain conditions of behavior, who is placed under the supervision of a probation agency.

Status offender—A juvenile who has been adjudicated for an offense that would not be a crime if committed by an adult, e.g., incorrigibility, running away, and truancy.

Youthful offender—A person, adjudicated in criminal court, who may be above the statutory age limit for juveniles but below a specified upper age limit for whom special correctional commitments and special record sealing procedures are made available by State statute. For the purposes of the survey, youthful offenders were included with adults.

APPENDIX 5 *Children in Custody*—Data collection procedures and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information was taken from the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 7-13. Non-substantive adaptations have been made.

Introduction

The 1975 Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, the fourth in a series of enumerations sponsored by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), was designed to gather data on the nationwide complex of residential facilities that held juvenile offenders in custody. The first two censuses, in 1971 and 1973, were restricted to public residential facilities, but the 1974 and 1975 enumerations, partially in response to the passage of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, were expanded to include private as well as public facilities. Data for all censuses were collected for LEAA by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The 1971 census is reported in U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: A Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1971* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974). The 1973 census is reported in U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1972-73* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975). The 1974 census is reported in U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1974* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977).

Facility selection criteria

The facilities covered in the 1975 census were residential juvenile establishments operated by State or local governments or by private entities as a) detention centers; b) shelters; c) reception or diagnostic centers; d) training schools; e) ranches, forestry camps, and farms; and f) halfway houses and group homes. For purposes of tabulation and analysis, the first three of these types of facilities were classified as short-term institutions, whereas the last three were categorized as long-term facilities.

To have been 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 had a resident population in which juveniles made up at least 50 percent of the total. The last-mentioned criterion, however, did not apply to facilities that held youthful offenders in addition to juveniles; these facilities were included in the census even though their youthful offender population outnumbered the juvenile component.

In addition to meeting the criteria for public establishments, private facilities included in the census had to demonstrate that at least 10 percent of their resident population were classified as adjudicated delinquents, persons in need of supervision, voluntary admissions, persons awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction, or persons held pending disposition by courts. Excluded were facilities in which more than 90 percent of the residents

were dependent and neglected or other nonoffenders.

Specifically excluded from the 1975 census were juvenile detention centers operated as a part of local jails but lacking a separate staff or budget; Federal juvenile facilities; nonresidential facilities; foster homes; and facilities exclusively for drug abusers, alcoholics, dependent and neglected, unwed mothers, the emotionally disturbed, or the mentally retarded.

Census procedures and response rate

Names and addresses of public and private facilities for the 1975 census were based on the mailing list used in 1974, updated, where applicable, from the 1974-75 edition of the *Directory of Correctional Institutions and Agencies*, published by the American Correctional Association, and the 1975 edition of *State Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plans*, prepared by each State for LEAA. This updated list was then sent to juvenile correctional authorities in each State for review and correction.

The censuses were conducted by mail. For the 1975 enumeration, there was an initial mailout of the 1975 Public Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities Census questionnaire to 971 public facilities; of these, 350 were mailed to 41 central reporting units. The remaining 621 questionnaires were mailed directly to individual facilities, as was the 1975 Private Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities Census questionnaire, sent to 1,723 private facilities. Not all of these facilities met the stipulated criteria and, accordingly, were excluded. Institutions that failed to respond initially were mailed second and third requests, as appropriate. A subsequent followup to those still failing to report was made by telegram or telephone.

An overall response rate of 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.

Census period

The 1975 census covered the period July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975, with a June 30, 1975 reference date for questions on population and personnel. Likewise, the 1974 census covered the period July 1, 1973 through June 30, 1974, with a June 30, 1974 reference date for questions on population and personnel.

Respondents were asked to submit expenditure information on a fiscal year basis, i.e., for the period from July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975. Many provided information on such a basis; however, other reference periods, such as a calendar year, were accepted.

Limitations of data

The data in this report are preliminary and, therefore, subject to change. Interpretations of information presented in this study

should be made with the understanding that all data reflect the State-by-State variation among juvenile justice systems in the United States.

Definitions of terms

Adjudicated delinquent—Detention status of a juvenile who, as the result of a formal and completed judicial proceeding, is adjudged a delinquent, usually for a nonstatus offense—one for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court. Includes some status offenders, especially in States without special status offender statutes. Even in States with such statutes, juveniles with previous offenses can be adjudicated delinquent for status offenses. (Conversely, a judge can declare a juvenile to be a person in need of supervision for a felony or misdemeanor—see person in need of supervision.)

Awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction—Detention status of a juvenile who allegedly has committed a crime in or run away from another jurisdiction and is being held pending return to that jurisdiction. Includes runaways from other correctional facilities. Excludes adjudicated delinquents awaiting placement in a correctional facility.

Capital expenditures—Includes spending for new buildings, major repairs or improvements, and new equipment costing \$1,000 or more, but excludes single expenditures of less than \$1,000. Data for 1974 included all such single expenditures regardless of amount.

Child in need of supervision (CHINS)—see person in need of supervision.

Dependent and neglected—A juvenile over whom a juvenile court assumes jurisdiction because of its finding that the care exercised by parent, guardian, or custodian falls short of a legal standard for proper care. Excludes juveniles held on delinquency charges, adjudicated delinquents, and those declared in need of supervision, even if they also could be considered dependent and neglected.

Detention center—A short-term facility that provides temporary care in a physically restricting environment for juveniles in custody pending court disposition and, often, for juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent or are awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction.

Detention status—One of the following statuses under which juveniles are held: adjudicated delinquent, person in need of supervision, held pending court disposition, awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction, voluntary admission, and dependent and neglected.

Group home—see halfway house and group home.

Halfway house and group home—A long-term facility in which residents are allowed extensive contact with the community, such as attending school or working on a job.

Held pending court disposition—Detention status of a juvenile who has not had any hearing or who has had only a preliminary screening, detention, or similar hearing and is awaiting further court action.

Juvenile—In most States, a person under age 18. With respect to juveniles in custody, a person subject to juvenile court proceedings because a statutorily defined event is alleged to have occurred while his/her age was below the statutorily specified limit of original jurisdiction of a juvenile court.

Juvenile in need of supervision (JINS)—see person in need of supervision.

Long-term facility—A correctional, as opposed to a detention, facility. Includes training schools; ranches, forestry camps, and farms; and halfway houses and group homes.

Minor in need of supervision (MINS)—see person in need of supervision.

Nonjuvenile—With respect to persons in custody, one within the original jurisdiction of a criminal rather than a juvenile court because his/her age at the time of an alleged crime was above the statutorily specified limit.

Nonpayroll staff—Full-time or part-time staff not on the payroll of the reporting facility. Includes staff members of a parent agency or service who are assigned to the juvenile facility, personnel paid under contractual agreements or Federal grants, college interns, and community volunteers.

Operating expenditures—Gross salaries and wages, plus other operating expenditures.

Payroll staff—Full-time and part-time staff on the payroll of the reporting facility.

Person in need of supervision (PINS)—Detention status of a juvenile declared by a juvenile court to be in need of supervision. Encompasses those known variously as child in need of supervision (CHINS), juvenile in need of supervision (JINS), and minor in need of supervision (MINS), as well as those designated as unruly, unmanageable, or incorrigible under special statutes for status offenders. All PINS are not status offenders, and all status offenders are not PINS. Even in States with status offender statutes, juveniles with previous offenses can be adjudicated delinquent for status offenses. Conversely, a judge can declare a juvenile to be a person in need of supervision for a felony or misdemeanor.

Ranch, forestry camp, and farm—A long-term residential facility for persons whose behavior does not necessitate the strict confinement of a training school, often allowing them greater contact with the community.

Reception or diagnostic center—A short-term facility that screens persons committed by courts and assigns them to appropriate correctional facilities.

Resident—A person, juvenile or nonjuvenile, held in a juvenile detention or correctional facility.

Shelter—A short-term facility that provides temporary care similar to that of a detention center, but in a physically unrestricting environment.

Short-term facility—A detention, as opposed to a correctional, facility. Includes detention centers, shelters, and reception or diagnostic centers.

Status offense—An act or conduct that is declared by statute to be an offense (but only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile) and that can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court. Typical status offenses are violation of curfew, running away from home, truancy, possession of alcoholic beverages, and leading an immoral life. Both adjudicated delinquents and juveniles declared to be persons in need of supervision can be status offenders.

Training school—A long-term specialized type of facility that provides strict confinement for its residents.

Voluntary admission—A type of admission in which a juvenile voluntarily commits himself/herself to a facility without being adjudged by a court to be delinquent or in need of supervision. The juvenile may be referred to the facility for treatment by parents, court, school, or social agency.

Youthful offender—A person, adjudicated in criminal court, who may be above the statutory age limit for juveniles but below a specified upper age limit, for whom special correctional commitments and special record-sealing procedures are made available by statute. The special correctional commitment may be to a juvenile facility, to a special section of an adult facility, or to a separate facility for the confinement of persons between the age limits specified in the particular statute. Such provisions exist in Federal law and in the laws of several States.

APPENDIX 6 *The Juvenile Status Offender and the Law—* Definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information was taken from Christine F. Klejbuk and Beth Rosenberg, The Juvenile Status Offender and the Law (Harrisburg, Pa.: Pennsylvania Joint Council on the Criminal Justice System, 1977), pp. 11, 12, 19. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Definitions of terms

Status offenders—The majority of States have delineated a separate labeling category for status offenders, i.e., Children in Need of Supervision (CHINS), Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS), Minors in Need of Supervision (MINS), Juveniles in Need of Supervision (JINS), Unruly Children, Ungovernable Children, Wayward, etc.

"Ungovernability" refers to those statutes that provide court jurisdiction for a child who "disobeys the reasonable and lawful orders of his parents or guardian and is beyond their control," "who is incorrigible," "who is ungovernable," or "who is habitually disobedient."

"Endangers self" refers to the terminology most frequently expressed as "who is endangered of leading a lewd, lascivious and immoral life," or "who habitually so deports himself/herself as to injure or endanger the life, physical or mental well-being of himself/herself or others."

"Miscellaneous status offenses" refers to the less noteworthy acts of a youth, i.e., curfew, or the all-encompassing provision which permits the court's intervention upon any act of a child.

The "delinquent act provision" indicates that the court is able, by statute, to label and treat as a status offender a child who has been charged with a criminal-type offense.

Delinquents—In every State that labels children, a delinquent child includes one who commits an act that would be an offense if committed by an adult. Several States, however, include other acts or requirements that allow a child to be adjudicated delinquent, i.e., needs care or rehabilitation. In some States, a child who commits a "child only status offense" is placed in this delinquent child category. Occasionally, this provision is maintained to allow for the court's discretion, i.e., Arkansas, to treat a status offender as a delinquent or as a CHINS. A number of States specifically note that within their statute a violation of a court order will be considered a delinquent act.

Dependent children—In this category are included the many provisions for the court's intervention in the case of deprivation, neglect, abuse and dependency. It should be noted that several States have more than one labeling category for a dependent-type child. Three States label status offenders within a dependent category. Several other States, although maintaining delinquent and/or status offense category provisions, mandate that certain types of status offenders be labeled as dependent-type children.

No label—Some States are jurisdictional and provide no statutory labels for the children coming under the court's jurisdiction. The statutes provide for the court's intervention for certain defined types of activity committed by or to a child.

Protective supervision—Usually administered by a child welfare agency, by order, and at times, with assistance of court personnel, it is intended as an aid to the child and the family in lieu of removing a child from the home. If protective supervision does not benefit the child or his/her family, the court commonly has the ability to make an alternate dispositional choice as a consequence of the original adjudication. Although a violation of protective supervision may occur by the child, that, in and of itself, usually may not permit the adjudication of that child for a separate delinquent offense.

Probation—Administered directly by court personnel who tend to have greater access to the court, probation developed as an alternative method of treatment in lieu of placement. A child on probation normally is placed on restrictions by the court or the court's officer. Probation may be revoked whereby a child may be placed in a facility allowed under the original adjudication or, in some States, may be charged anew with a "violation of a court order," which may be considered a delinquent offense. The revocation of probation may lead to a child's placement in a secure facility in contrast to a protective supervision order review, which may not result in secure placement.

Violation of Court Order—This is a separate charge applied to a juvenile who violates the terms of probation.

APPENDIX 7 Data collection procedures and definitions of terms for the National Crime Survey

NOTE: The following information was compiled by the SOURCE-BOOK staff. For further information concerning sampling and interview procedures for the National Crime Survey, see U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, National Crime Survey—National Sample Survey Documentation (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976).

The National Crime Survey Program surveys a nationwide sample of individuals, households, and businesses, representative of the country, as a whole to measure changes in the extent and nature of crimes of theft and violence. The same sample is interviewed twice a year for 3 years about experiences with crime in the 6 months since the last interview.

Interview procedure

Household interviews—Before the scheduled field interview, a "Dear Friend" letter informing each household about the National Crime Survey and the interviewer's impending visit was sent to each sample unit. The initial interviewer contact with the household was a personal visit, at which time interviews were obtained for as many household members as possible who were 12 years old or older. Subsequently, in order to save time and money, telephone callbacks were sometimes used to obtain interviews with the remaining eligible household members. The following criteria were used to make the decision whether or not to make a telephone callback: 1) the size of the assignment, 2) the distance of the sampled household from the interviewer's home, 3) whether it would be less expensive to telephone or to visit the household, and 4) the respondent's preference.

There were three types of respondents in the household portion of the National Crime Survey: household respondents, self-respondents, and proxy respondents.

1. **Household respondents**—A household respondent was chosen to answer questions that pertained to the entire household. Items asked of the household respondent included such questions as whether the residence was owned or rented and total family income. In addition, the household respondent was asked a series of household "screen" questions, designed to elicit information concerning crimes against the household such as burglary and auto theft.

The interviewer was instructed to interview a knowledgeable adult household member as the household respondent; that is, one who appeared to know—or who could reasonably be expected to know—the answers to the household questions. Usually this was the head of the household or the spouse of the head of the household. If it became apparent that the particular household member being interviewed was unable to answer these questions, a more knowledgeable respondent was found, or arrangements were made to call back when a knowledgeable respondent was available.

2. **Self-respondent**—Questions that pertained to individual victimization were asked of each household member 14 years of age or older. The questions asked of each individual member include personal characteristics and whether they were victimized in some way during the preceding 6 months.

3. **Proxy respondent**—Information about each household member aged 12 and 13 was obtained by a proxy; that is, the questions for these persons were asked of the household respondent or some other knowledgeable adult household member. Proxy respondents were also utilized for those household

members who were physically or mentally unable to answer the individual questions, as well as for those household members who were temporarily absent and not expected to return within the enumeration period.

Commercial interviews—For the commercial portion of the survey, either the owners or the managers of the commercial establishment were to be interviewed. If the owner or manager was not available at an establishment, the interviewer asked for the name and telephone number so that he/she could make an appointment for an interview. If the owner or manager was temporarily absent for the entire interview period, or was ill for the entire period, or was too busy, or if the interviewer could not obtain an interview for some other reason, the interview was conducted with the assistant manager, an accountant, the senior salesclerk, the nurse, secretary, receptionist, or some other employee who was knowledgeable about the business.

Questionnaires

Household portion—The questionnaire used in the household survey had four parts. The first portion of the questionnaire completed by the interviewer consisted of such items as basic household demographic data and pertinent information concerning noninterviews. The second portion, asked of the household respondent, was designed to obtain—for the purpose of describing the household—characteristics of the household members 12 years old or older as well as to elicit general information concerning crimes committed against the household as a whole during the reference period. Items included in this section included such "screen" questions as: "During the last 6 months, did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your home, garage, or another building on your property?" and "Did anyone steal or try to steal, or use your motor vehicle without permission?"

The third portion of the household questionnaire was asked of each household member 12 years old or older, or a proxy. It consisted of items of personal characteristics, such as educational attainment and marital status, as well as individual "screen" questions, designed to elicit whether or not the respondent had been the victim of a specific crime during the reference period. For example, the following questions were asked: "Did anyone take something directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?" and "Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle?"

The final portion of the household questionnaire, the Crime Incident Report, was used to gather detailed information about crimes reported in either the household screen section (portion II) or the individual screen section (portion III). One incident report was filled out for each incident reported in answer to a screen question. For example, if a respondent said that her purse was snatched once and that she had been beaten up twice, three Crime Incident Reports—one for each separate incident—were completed.

Commercial—The commercial victimization questionnaire had three primary components. The first contained questions that ena-

bled the interviewer to classify the type of establishment, noninterview reasons, gross income, ownership, and number of employees. The second portion contained "screen" questions regarding whether any burglaries and/or robberies had occurred during the reference period, and if so, how many. This portion also included questions regarding insurance coverage and security measures used by the establishment.

The final portion of the commercial questionnaire consisted of robbery and burglary incident reports. These detailed reports were filed on every robbery and burglary incident reported in the screen questionnaire. Separate reporting forms were used for robbery and burglary incidents for the survey period from July 1972 through December 1972. Beginning in January 1973, the same incident reporting form was used to record details of both robbery and burglary incidents.

Confidentiality

A notice of confidentiality appeared on both the household and the commercial questionnaire, indicating to the respondent that the answers given were confidential by law and could be seen only by sworn Census personnel.

National sampling procedures and standard errors of the estimates^a

All of the National Crime Survey data presented are population estimates derived from nationwide probability samples. The samples used for the national survey are large: during a 6-month period, about 60,000 household interviews, 135,000 personal interviews, and 50,000 business interviews are conducted. However, 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 of particular households or businesses actually drawn is only one of an extremely large number of different samples that could have been drawn. If all possible samples of a given size were to be drawn from a population and the sample results were used to estimate the population value for a particular characteristic, the estimates from the samples would differ somewhat from each other. These differences are distributed in a known way, however, and statistical sampling theory can give an idea of how much confidence can be placed in the estimate of a population characteristic that is derived from a sample of a given size. Using a statistic called the standard error of the estimate, we can specify, at a given level of confidence, the range within which the value of a population characteristic can be expected to fall a given proportion of the time.

Because the method utilized in the production of these standard errors and confidence intervals is based on approximations, the standard errors are an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error, rather than the precise standard error, for any specific item. It should be noted that as finer and finer breakdowns of the population are made—for example, along dimensions of race, income, age, etc.—the size of the standard error, relative to the size of the estimate, can be expected to increase. Tables 3.36, 3.42, and 3.45 in SOURCEBOOK show standard errors for 1975 and 1976 changes in rates of personal, household, and business victimizations for the United States as a whole. The standard error in these tables is given at the 68 percent confidence level. These confidence intervals indicate that if a large number of samples were drawn in the manner and size actually used, and if confidence intervals were computed for each sample, 68 percent of the confi-

dence intervals would be expected to contain the true population value.

Definitions of personal crime categories

1. *Rape and attempted rape*—Rape was the method of attack; or the type of injury suffered; or there was a verbal threat of rape; or the method of attack was attempted rape; or there were attempted rape injuries suffered. This category includes victimizations both with and without theft.
2. *Robbery*—Aggregates categories 3, 6, and 7 below.
3. *Robbery and attempted robbery with injury*—Aggregates categories 4 and 5 below.
4. *Robbery and attempted robbery with injury, serious assault*—In a personal confrontation, something was stolen or taken without permission from the victim; or there was an attempt to steal or take something without permission; and the victim suffered a serious injury. The robbery may or may not have involved a weapon.
5. *Robbery and attempted robbery with injury, minor assault*—In a personal confrontation, something was stolen or taken without permission from the victim; or there was an attempt to steal or take something without permission; and the offender had no weapon or the victim did not know whether the offender had a weapon; and the victim was attacked in some fashion; and received minor injuries.^b
6. *Robbery, without injury*—In a personal confrontation, something that belonged to the victim was stolen or taken without permission; and the victim was threatened or attacked, but not injured in any way. Victimizations in which the offender had a weapon as well as those in which the offender did not have a weapon are included.
7. *Attempted robbery without injury*—In a personal confrontation, the offender attempted to steal something; and the victim was threatened or attacked but not injured in any way. The attempted robbery may or may not have involved a weapon.
8. *Assault*—Aggregates categories 9 and 12 below.
9. *Aggravated assault*—Aggregates categories 10 and 11 below.
10. *Aggravated assault with injury*—Nothing was stolen or taken without permission, nor was there an attempt to steal or take something without permission; and the victim suffered a serious injury. The assault may or may not have involved a weapon.
11. *Aggravated assault, attempted assault with weapon*—Nothing was stolen or taken without permission, nor was there an attempt to steal or take something without permission; and the offender had a weapon; and the victim was threatened with harm, or was actually attacked but received no injury.
12. *Simple assault*—Aggregates categories 13 and 14 below.
13. *Simple assault with injury*—Nothing was stolen or taken without permission, nor was there an attempt to steal or take something without permission; and the offender had no weapon, or the victim did not know whether the offender had a weapon; and the victim was attacked in some fashion; and received minor injuries.
14. *Simple assault, attempted assault without weapon*—Nothing was stolen or taken without permission, nor was there an attempt to steal or take something without permission; and the offender did not have a weapon; and the victim was threatened with harm, or was actually attacked but received no injury.
15. *Personal larceny with contact*—Aggregates categories 16, 17, and 18 below.
16. *Personal larceny with contact, purse snatching*—A purse was taken from the person; and the offender did not have a weapon; and the victim was not threatened with harm or actually attacked.
17. *Personal larceny with contact, attempted purse snatching*—An

^aA description of the city sample is presented below.

^bAll cases in which the offender had a weapon and the victim received either minor or serious injuries are classified as serious assault.

attempt was made to take a purse from the person; *and* the offender did not have a weapon; *and* the victim was not threatened with harm or actually attacked.

18. *Personal larceny with contact, pocket picking*—Cash or a wallet was taken from the person; *and* the offender did not have a weapon; *and* the victim was not threatened with harm, or actually attacked.
19. *Personal larceny without contact*—Theft or attempted theft except of motor vehicles, occurring away from the residence of the victim; *and* there was no personal confrontation between the victim and offender (e.g., umbrella stolen from restaurant in which victim was dining).

Definitions of household crime categories^c

20. *Burglary*—The offender did not live where the crime was committed and did not have a right to be there. Aggregates categories 21, 22, and 23 below.
21. *Burglary, forcible entry*—The offender actually got into the building; *and* there was some evidence that the offender used force to get in, whether or not something was stolen and whether or not there was property damage.
22. *Burglary, unlawful entry without force*—The offender actually got into the building; *and* there was no evidence that the offender tried to force his way in.
23. *Burglary, attempted forcible entry*—The offender tried to get into the building without success, *and* there was some evidence that the offender used force trying to get in.
24. *Larceny*—Theft, except of motor vehicles, and except in conjunction with burglary. Aggregates categories 25, 26, 27, and 28 below.
25. *Larceny, under \$50^d*—The sum of the stolen cash *and* stolen property was equal to \$0 to \$49.
26. *Larceny, \$50 or more*—The sum of the stolen cash *and* stolen property was equal to \$50 or more.
27. *Larceny, amount not ascertained*—The amount of stolen cash was not ascertained; or the value of the stolen property was not ascertained.
28. *Larceny, attempted*—Attempted theft, except of motor vehicles.
29. *Vehicle theft*—Theft or attempted theft of a car or other motor vehicle. Aggregates categories 30 and 31 below.
30. *Completed vehicle theft*—Theft of a car or other motor vehicle.

^cEach household incident involves some form of crime directed against property without personal confrontation between the victim and the offender during the (actual) commission of the crime.

^dStolen checks and credit cards were uniformly considered as \$0.

31. *Attempted vehicle theft*—Attempted theft of a car or other motor vehicle.

Definitions of business crime categories

32. *Burglary*—The offender tried to get into the building illegally; *and* there was evidence that the offender used force to get in; or the offender actually got into the building illegally, with or without using force.
33. *Robbery*—The offender used force or threat of force to take or attempt to take money, merchandise, equipment or supplies belonging to the business from an employee of the business, whether or not the offender had a weapon.

City surveys

In addition to the national survey, surveys have been conducted in 26 of the Nation's largest cities; in each city about 10,000 households (21,000 persons age 12 and over) and 2,000 businesses were sampled. Although the city portion of the National Crime Survey uses the same general procedures, instruments, and definitions that are used in national sample, interviews in the cities were conducted using independent probability samples on a one-time basis, rather than on a continuing basis as with the national sample.

From July to November 1972, data were collected in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland (Oregon), and St. Louis. The five largest cities—Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York City, and Philadelphia—were surveyed from January to March of 1973. Data from 13 other cities were gathered between January and April of 1974: Boston; Buffalo; Cincinnati; Houston; Miami; Milwaukee; Minneapolis; New Orleans; Oakland; Pittsburgh; San Diego; San Francisco; and Washington, D.C. In the first half of 1975, interviews were conducted once again in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland (Oregon), and St. Louis as well as the five largest cities—Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York City, and Philadelphia.

In the cities, respondents were asked about victimization experiences occurring during the preceding 12 months. Numbers given are population estimates derived from the sample taken in each city. In addition to questions concerning personal and household victimizations, attitudinal data were collected from a random sample of one half of all city households surveyed. Each household member 16 years of age or older was also asked about his/her perceptions of the crime problem, regardless of whether or not he/she reported any victimization for the survey reference period.

APPENDIX 8 Public opinion survey sampling procedures

NOTE: Information on Gallup survey sampling procedures was excerpted from George H. Gallup, The Gallup Poll, Public Opinion 1935-1971, Vol. 1, 1935-48 (New York: Random House, 1972), pp. vi-viii. Information on 1977 Harris survey sampling procedures was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.; similar procedures used in earlier surveys are described in Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., The Harris Yearbook of Public Opinion 1970: A Compendium of Current American Attitudes (New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1971), pp. 511-514. Information on the survey procedures employed by the National Opinion Research Center was excerpted from the National Opinion Research Center, National Data Program for the Social Sciences Cumulative Codebook for the 1972-1977 General Social Surveys (Chicago: University of Chicago, 1977), pp. 1, 155-161. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

The sampling procedures of three public opinion survey organizations are explained in this appendix: Gallup Polls, Harris Surveys, and the National Opinion Research Center.

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 249,999; 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 house-

hold 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 week-ends or if on week-days, 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 underrepresentation 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 sampling 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.

Prior to 1950, the samples for all Gallup surveys, excluding special surveys, were a combination of what is known as a purposive design for the selection of cities, towns, and rural areas, and the quota method for the selection of individuals within such selected areas.

The first step in obtaining the sample was to draw a national sample of places (cities, towns, and rural areas). These were distributed by six regions and five or six city-size, urban-rural groups or strata in proportion to the distribution of the population of voting age by these regional city-size strata. The distribution of cases between the non-South and South, however, was on the basis of the vote in presidential elections.

Within each region the sample of such places was drawn separately for each of the larger States and for groups of smaller States. The places were selected to provide broad geographic distribution within States and at the same time in combination to be politically representative of the State or group of States in terms of three previous elections. Specifically, they were selected so that in com-

bination, 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.

HARRIS SURVEYS

Harris Surveys are based on a national sample of the civilian population of the United States. Alaska and Hawaii, however, 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 (a cluster of adjacent households) is achieved through a series of steps, a process which is technically called multi-stage cluster sampling. 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.

Maps of the selected civil divisions are obtained and are partitioned by segments containing approximately the same number of households.

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. This avoids having too many respondents in one cluster.

Interviews are usually conducted with randomly designated respondents in 200 different locations throughout the country. Interviewers contact a designated number, generally 8, of households within each segment. Harris surveys of a nationwide sample, therefore, usually include 1,600 respondents.

All interviews are conducted in person, in the homes of respondents. At each household the respondent is chosen by means of a random selection pattern, geared to the number of adults of each sex who live in the household. Interviews last approximately one hour in length. 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 coded questionnaires are key punched and the data tabulated by standard computer equipment. In essence, the Harris sampling procedure is designed to produce a national cross-section which 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.

Sampling error

In reading the tables, it should be kept in mind that the results are subject to sampling error, i.e., the difference between the re-

sults obtained from the sample and those which would be obtained by surveying the entire population. The size of a possible sampling varies to some extent with the size of the sample and with the percentage giving a particular answer. The following table sets forth the range of error in samples of different sizes and at different percentages of response:

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

Response	[Percent]					
	Sample size					
	1,600	1,200	900	500	250	100
10 (90)	2	2	2	3	5	7
20 (80)	2	3	3	4	6	10
30 (70)	3	3	4	5	7	11
40 (60)	3	3	4	5	7	12
50	3	3	4	5	8	12

For example, if the response for a sample size of 1,200 is 30 percent, in 95 cases out of 100 the response in the population will be between 27 percent and 33 percent. This error accounts only for sampling error. Survey research is also susceptible to other errors, such as data handling and interviewer recording.

Significance of difference

The significance of the difference between two results depends on the size of the samples involved and percent giving a particular answer. The following table has two parts, one showing the significance of difference between different size samples when the percent giving an answer is near 50 percent and the other showing the significance of difference when the percent giving an answer is near 20 or 80 percent.

Recommended allowance for significance of difference between two percentages at 95 percent confidence level

First sample size	[Percent near 50]					
	Second sample size					
	1,600	1,200	900	500	250	100
1,600	4	4	5	6	8	12
1,200	—	5	5	6	8	12
900	—	—	6	7	8	12
500	—	—	—	7	9	13
250	—	—	—	—	11	14
100	—	—	—	—	—	17

First sample size	[Percent near 20 or 80]					
	Second sample size					
	1,600	1,200	900	500	250	100
1,600	3	4	4	5	6	10
1,200	—	4	4	5	7	10
900	—	—	4	5	7	10
500	—	—	—	6	7	10
250	—	—	—	—	8	11
100	—	—	—	—	—	13

For example, if one group of size 900 had a response of 56 percent "yes" for a question and an independent group of size 250 had a response of 43 percent "yes" for the same question in 95 cases out of 100, the difference in the "yes" response rate for these two groups would be 13 (56 minus 43), plus or minus 8, or between 5 and 21 percent.

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) maintains a national probability sample, which is fully revised to accord with 1970 census information. 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 1977. There are a total of 9,120 completed interviews (1,613 in 1972; 1,504 in 1973; 1,484 in 1974; 1,490 in 1975; 1,499 in 1976; and 1,530 in 1977). Since 1973, the median length of the interview has been about one hour. 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 over, living in non-institutional arrangements within the continental United States. (Alaska and Hawaii are not included in any of the samples.) 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 on half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys and the 1977 survey. 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 non-metropolitan counties selected in NORC's Master Sample. These SMSAs and counties were stratified by region, age, and race before selection. The units of selection of the second stage were block groups (BGs) and enumeration districts (EDs). These EDs and BGs were stratified according to race and income. The third stage of selection was that of blocks, which were selected with probabilities proportional to size. In places without block statistics, measures of size for the blocks were obtained by field counting. The average cluster size is five respondents per cluster.

The quotas call for approximately equal numbers of men and women with the exact proportion in each segment determined by the 1970 census tract data. For women, the additional requirement is imposed that there be the proper proportion of employed and unemployed women in the location. Again, these quotas are based on the 1970 census tract data. For men, the added requirement is that there be the proper proportion of men over and under 35 years old in the location. Past experience would suggest that, for most purposes, this quota sample of 1,500 could be considered as having about the same efficiency as a simple random sample of 1,000 cases.

The 1975 and 1976 studies were conducted with a traditional sample design, one-half full probability and one-half block quota. The sample was divided into two parts for several reasons: (1) to provide data for possibly interesting methodological comparisons;

and (2) on the chance that there are some differences over time, that it would be possible to assign these differences to either shifts in sample designs, or changes in response patterns. Having allowed for the appearance of all items in the transitional sample design, the General Social Survey then switched to a full probability sample for the 1977 survey.

The 1977 NORC national probability sample is a stratified, multistage, area probability sample of clusters of households in the continental United States. 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 selections, 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 principal frame of households for the remainder of the decade. The PSUs fall into 89 distinct SMSAs and nonmetropolitan 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, and census county divisions containing the block groups, and EDs were carefully stratified by geographic location, income, and race, in order to maximize the precision of sample estimation within a PSU. Block groups and EDs were then selected with probabilities proportional to size in numbers sufficient to satisfy survey demands for households expected throughout the decade. Lists of the separate households contained in the second stage blocks or EDs were constructed by field personnel or obtained from directories. Thus, the principal NORC national probability sample is, in effect, an inventory of identifiable households, each with a known probability of selection. In a typical sample survey with equal probability of selection for individual households (i.e., a self-weighting sample) households at which interviews will take place are probabilistically selected from the available lists of addresses for blocks and EDs. The method of *probabilities proportional to size* results in the assignment of approximately equal number of interviews in each final stage cluster, which in turn leads to increased precision in the estimation of overall population characteristics.

APPENDIX 9 National Assessment of Educational Progress— Definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information is excerpted from the Education Commission of the States, National Assessment of Educational Progress, Education for Citizenship: A Bicentennial Survey (Denver, Colo.: Education Commission of the States, 1976), pp. 5, 6.

Size and type of community

Community types are identified both by the size of the community and by the type of employment of the majority of people in the community.

High metro, high-socioeconomic or affluent urban and suburban communities—Areas in or around cities with a population greater than 200,000 where a high proportion of the residents are in professional or managerial positions.

Low metro, low-socioeconomic or impoverished urban—Areas in or around cities with a population greater than 200,000 where a high proportion of the residents are on welfare or are not regularly employed.

Rural—Areas with a population under 10,000 where most of the residents are farmers or farm workers.

Urban fringe—Communities within the metropolitan area of a city with a population greater than 200,000, outside city limits and not in the high- or low-socioeconomic urban groups.

Main big city—Communities within the city limits of a city with a population over 200,000 and not included in the high- or low-socioeconomic urban groups.

Medium city—Cities with populations between 25,000 and 200,000.

Small places—Communities with a population of less than 25,000 and not in the rural group.

Parental education

Four categories of parental education are defined by National Assessment of Educational Progress. These categories include: (1) those whose parents have had no high school education, (2) those who have at least one parent with some high school education, (3) those who have at least one parent who graduated from high school, and (4) those who have at least one parent who has had some post-high school education.

Region

The country has been divided into four regions—Northeast, Southeast, Central, and West.

Northeast—Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Southeast—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia.

Central—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.

West—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

APPENDIX 10 *Nonmedical Use of Psychoactive Substances—* Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from Herbert I. Abelson and Patricia M. Fishburne, Nonmedical Use of Psychoactive Substances: 1975/6 Nationwide Study Among Youth and Adults (Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1976), pp. i, ii, 1-3, C1-C3. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. More detailed information on the earlier studies can be found in (1971) Herbert Abelson, Reuben Cohen, and Diane Schroyer, "Public Attitudes toward Marijuana: A Nationwide Study of Beliefs, Information, and Experience," in Marijuana: A Signal of Misunderstanding, Vol. II, Appendix (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972); (1972) Herbert Abelson, Reuben Cohen, Diane Schroyer, and Michael Rappaport, "Drug Experience, Attitudes, and Related Behavior among Adolescents and Adults," in Drug Use in Perspective (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973); (1974) Herbert Abelson and Ronald Atkinson, Public Experience with Psychoactive Substances: A Nationwide Study among Adults and Youth (Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1975).

Sampling and interviews

Data collection utilized a national probability sample design. Personal face-to-face interviews were conducted during the period January through April 1976. Altogether, 2,590 adults and 986 young people were interviewed. This number of interviews represents response rates of 79.1 percent and 78.2 percent of the youth and adult samples, respectively.

Because of the importance of the younger adults to the findings, the design called for oversampling the 18 to 34 age group in order to produce about twice as many interviews with this younger adult age group as with adults age 35 and older.

This was accomplished by first determining to which of the three groups shown below the household belonged, then following the indicated procedure.

Household composition	Procedure for household group
All adults in household in 18 to 34 age range	One adult interviewed
Some adults are 18 to 34, others are 35 or older	Adult age 18 to 34 interviewed in two-thirds of households; adult age 35 or older interviewed in one-third of households
All adults are 35 or older	One adult interviewed in three out of every ten households

In any assigned household—whether or not there was an eligible adult—if there were one or more young people age 12 to 17, one of these young people was interviewed. This means that there were households in which two interviews were conducted, one with an adult and one with a young person age 12 to 17. There were also households in which only a young person was interviewed. No more than one young person (12 to 17) and one adult were interviewed in any household.

Instruments

There were relatively few changes in data collection instruments from 1974 to the current study, but the changes made are important.

For 1976, there is a de-emphasis on medical uses of prescription psychoactive drugs. Just enough questioning on prescription drugs was retained to preserve the comparability of the response set between 1976 data and earlier measurements.

Until the current study, there were still instances where the response categories to identify such information as frequency of use, or year of first use were not identical for all drugs. This year, wherever possible, there is comparability of questions and response categories across drugs.

Unlike previous studies, the 1976 interview for the young persons (age 12 to 17) was almost identical to the interview used among adults (age 18 and older). The differences are in some of the classification questions at the end of the interview.

There was a reinstatement of some of the attitude items in 1976.

The data collection instruments that made up the interview experience for 1976 were:

An interview form for personal interviews with adults, and another form for use with the youth sample.

A self-administered questionnaire on marijuana, the same questionnaire for all respondents.

Seven answer sheets, each for a particular drug or drug category, were filled out by respondents while interviewers read the questions aloud. These answer sheets (and the questions) were the same for all respondents.

Sample Characteristics Compared with U.S. Bureau of the Census Estimates

[Percent]

	Weighted sample	Census ^a
Adult sample		
Sex:		
Men	48	48
Women	52	52
Age:		
18 to 21	11	11
22 to 25	10	10
26 to 34	18	19
35 to 49	23	23
50 or older	38	37
Education:		
8th grade or less	17	17
Some high school	15	15
High school graduate	36	37
Some college	16	17
College graduate	14	14
Not reported	2	X
Race:		
White	82	88
Nonwhite	14	12
Unclassifiable	4	X
Marital Status:		
Married	68	66
Single	16	18
Widowed	8	8
Divorced/separated	7	8
Not reported	1	X
Region:		
Northeast	24	23
North Central	27	27
South	33	32
West	16	18
Youth sample		
Sex:		
Male	51	51
Female	49	49
Age:		
12 to 13 years	33	33
14 to 15 years	34	34
16 to 17 years	33	33
Race:		
White	79	84
Nonwhite	16	16
Unclassifiable	5	X
Region: ^b		
Northeast	23	23
North Central	28	29
South	33	31
West	16	17

^aU.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population Characteristics: Current Population Reports* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974 and 1975).

^bData on region for youth are from the 1970 census.

Bases for subgroups for data from 1971, 1972, 1974, and 1976 studies

Several tables throughout the *Nonmedical Use of Psychoactive Substances* compare data from this 1976 study to data from 1971, 1972 and/or 1974 for subgroups of the population. For the sake of clarity, the number of cases for each cell entry is not shown in the actual tables. This information, the unweighted number of people in each subgroup, is presented in the following table. The reader may use these figures to determine the significance of group differences.

	Adult				Youth			
	1971	1972	1974	1976	1971	1972	1974	1976
Total	2,405	2,411	3,071	2,590	781	880	952	986
Age:								
12 to 13	X	X	X	X	244	277	322	321
14 to 15	X	X	X	X	283	288	302	342
16 to 17	X	X	X	X	252	313	328	323
18 to 21	358	378	412	436	X	X	X	X
22 to 25	379	394	437	446	X	X	X	X
26 to 34	659	582	881	864	X	X	X	X
35 or older	1,005	1,031	1,340	844	X	X	X	X
Sex:								
Male	1,034	1,023	1,402	1,029	383	433	442	519
Female	1,363	1,388	1,667	1,561	398	447	510	467
Race:								
White	2,027	2,224	2,576	2,107	(*)	(*)	811	809
Nonwhite	304	187	355	390	(*)	(*)	112	134
Education (adults):								
Not high school graduate	666	700	862	665	X	X	X	X
High school graduate	836	810	1,123	986	X	X	X	X
Some college	745	873	1,006	904	X	X	X	X
Region:								
Northeast	417	532	646	614	169	194	199	221
North Central	756	692	839	670	249	262	281	274
South	868	802	1,018	854	248	321	300	340
West	364	385	568	452	115	103	172	151
Population density:								
Large metropolitan	1,013	682	993	840	271	261	348	315
Other metropolitan	653	906	1,073	897	227	295	322	317
Nonmetropolitan	721	833	1,005	853	283	324	282	354

*Only weighted bases were reported in the 1971 and 1972 reports.

Definitions of terms

Current usage of drugs—(a) Current user, 1976: has used within past month. (b) Current user, 1974: has used within past month, and indicates intention to use again. In practice, intention to use was dropped in computation because virtually all past month users indicated intent to use again. (c) Current user, 1971 and 1972: *Marihuana*, self-designated current users who report usage "once a month or less" as well as those users who report more frequent usage; *other drugs*, has used within past month.

Nonmedical use of psychotherapeutic drugs—In the 1976 and 1974 studies, a "yes" or "not sure" response to any one (or more) of the following three items: Did you ever take any of these kinds of pills just to see what it was like and how it would work? Did you ever take any of these kinds of pills just to enjoy the feeling they give you? Did you ever take any of these pills for some *other* non-medical reason and not because you needed it? In the 1972 study, a "yes" response to any one (or more) of the following five items: Have you ever taken these pills to help you get along with your family or other people? Have you ever taken any of these pills to help you get ready for some big event, or to help you accomplish something? Did you ever take one of these kinds of pills just to see what it was like and how it would work? Have you ever taken any of these pills before going out, so that you could enjoy yourself more with other people? Did you ever take these kinds of pills just to enjoy the feeling they give you?

Other opiates—1976: "Opium or other drugs containing opium and its derivatives. They are usually in the form of prescription cough syrups, pain killers, or stomach medicines—things like morphine, codeine, dilaudid, demerol, and paregoric. Although these are frequently prescribed for medical reasons, these questions ask

about the use of these drugs for nonmedical purposes—that is, for kicks or for highs, to gain insight, or for pleasure. A list of these opiates is printed at the top of your answer sheet." (Additional opiates listed on the answer sheet: hycodan, laudanum, talwin.) 1974: definition the same as in 1976; however, no additional opiates were shown on the answer sheet.

Drinking—Current drinkers, 1976 and 1974 studies: drank in past month. Current drinker, 1972 study: drank in past seven days.

Regions of the country—States grouped as "Northeast": Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. States grouped as "North Central": Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas. States grouped as "South": Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas. States grouped as "West": Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New

Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California.

Community type—Large metropolitan area includes the top 25 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA) as of 1970: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, Washington, D.C., Boston, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Baltimore, Cleveland, Houston, Newark, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Dallas, Anaheim-Garden Grove-Santa Ana (Calif.), Seattle, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Paterson-Clifton-Passaic (N.J.), Buffalo, San Diego, Miami.

Now a college student—(a) 1976: student status determined independently of educational attainment. "Now a college student" defined by a "yes" response to the question: "Are you a student or taking any course this year in a college or other kind of school?" (b) 1971 and 1974: student status defined by selection of the response "now a college student" to the following question on educational attainment: "What is the last grade that you completed in school?" (c) 1972: not tabulated.

APPENDIX 11 *Drug Use Among American High School Students* 1975-1977—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following material is excerpted from Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Drug Use Among American High School Students 1975-1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. xi-xiii, pp. 230, 231. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Research design and procedures

The basic research design involves 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 public and private high schools selected to provide an accurate cross section of high school seniors throughout the United States.

Sampling Procedures—The procedure for securing a nationwide sample of high school seniors is multi-stage. Stage 1 is the selection of particular geographic areas. Stage 2 is the selection of one or more high schools in each area. Stage 3 is the selection of seniors within each high school.

Stage 1—The geographic areas used in this study are the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) developed by the Sampling Section of the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center for use in the Center's nationwide interview studies. These consist of 74 primary areas throughout the coterminous United States. In addition to the 12 largest metropolitan areas, containing about 30 percent of the nation's population, 62 other primary areas are included: 10 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, local field representatives can be assigned to administer the data collections in practically all schools.

Stage 2—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—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 following numbers of participating schools and students:

	Class of 1975	Class of 1976	Class of 1977
Number of public schools	111	108	108
Number of private schools	14	15	16
Total number of schools	125	123	124
Total number of students	15,791	16,678	18,436

Each school (except for half of those in the 1975 data collection) is asked to participate in two data collections, thereby permitting replacement of half of the total sample of schools each year. This means, for example, that the 1977 sample consisted of two distinct half-samples: 63 schools which had already participated in the 1976 data collection before participating in 1977, plus another 61 schools that were participating for the first time in 1977 and were expected to participate again in 1978. (As of 1977, there has been only one school which participated for one year and then declined to participate in the second.) One motivation for requesting that schools participate for two years is administrative efficiency; it is a costly and time-consuming procedure to secure the cooperation of schools, and a two-year period of participation cuts down that effort substantially. Another important advantage is that whenever an appreciable shift in scores from one graduating class to the next is observed, it is possible to check whether the shift might be attributable to some differences in the newly sampled schools. This is done simply by repeating the analysis using only the 65 or so schools that participated both years. Thus far, the half-sample approach has worked quite well; an examination of drug prevalence data from the classes of 1975 and 1976 showed that the half-sample of repeat schools yielded drug prevalence trends which were virtually identical to trends based on all schools.

Definitions of terms

College Plans—Respondents were asked the question "How likely is it that you will do each of the following things after high school?" One of the alternatives listed is "graduate from college (four year program)." Seniors responding "definitely won't" or "probably won't" were assigned to the college plans category "none or under 4 years." Students responding "probably will" or "definitely will" were assigned to the college plans category "complete 4 years."

Region—States grouped as "Northeast" (Census classifications of New England and Middle Atlantic): Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

States grouped as "North Central" (Census classifications of East North Central and West North Central): Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.

States grouped as "South" (Census classifications of South Atlantic, East South Central and West South Central): Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

States grouped as "West" (Census classifications of Mountain and Pacific): Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

Population density—"Large SMSAs" include the 12 largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) as of the 1970 census: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Fran-

cisco, Washington, Boston, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Baltimore, and Cleveland.

"Other SMSAs" include all other Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas excluding the 12 above. Except in the New England States, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In the New England States SMSAs consist of towns and cities instead of counties. Each SMSA must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities.

For the complete description of the criteria used in defining SMSAs, see the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1967* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). The population living in SMSAs is designated as the metropolitan population.

"Non-SMSAs" include all areas not designated as Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The population living outside SMSAs constitutes the nonmetropolitan population.

APPENDIX 12 *Child Neglect and Abuse*—Study methodology

NOTE: This information was excerpted from the American Humane Association, National Analysis of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting (Englewood, Colo.: American Humane Association, 1978), pp. 1-11. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

The purpose of the National Study on Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting is to collect data on child abuse and neglect and to determine the national status of the problem. The overall aims of the national study are to eventually include all States and territories, to have all reported cases of child abuse and neglect recorded by means of a common form, and to have the reporting categories on the form defined and interpreted in the same way. In 1976, 31 States and 3 territories were fully participating in the national study. These fully participating States use the American Humane Association reporting form or one that has compatible and inclusive reporting categories. The other 19 States and the District of Columbia send the national study their summary data based on their own State reporting format.

The fully participating jurisdictions were: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Wyoming, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. From the 31 participating jurisdictions, a total of 99,957 reports were received in 1976. Another 15,388 reports were received but without sufficient

data to be utilized. Reporting patterns of neglect and abuse vary from State to State. A few States report only abuse rather than neglect and abuse; States vary in the designation of mandatory reporting groups and coverage patterns also vary.

The number of validated reports by the fully participating jurisdictions was 47,167 or 47 percent of the total number of reports. The issue of validity is one of the major definitional problems in the field of protective services. A validated report in some instances means one that has been or could be adjudicated; in others it means the social worker has determined that a case file has been established for the family; in still other instances it simply means that the reported incident actually took place. The instructions for the form allow States to use as criteria for substantiation any form of confirmation deemed valid by the State department of social services. The national study has encouraged States to view as substantiated any report where protective services have been provided or deemed appropriate. In many States, however, a State law or policy defines the operative criteria for substantiation. Additionally, many child protection services have refined specialized intake systems. Such specialization results in sound judgment as to the validity or invalidity of allegation of abuse or neglect.

APPENDIX 13 *Safe School Study*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute of Education, Violent Schools—Safe Schools: The Safe School Study Report to Congress, 2 Vols. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 22-28, C-3—C-11, C-41—C-46. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology of NIE study

The Safe School Study was conducted by the National Institute of Education (NIE) to determine the frequency and seriousness of crime in elementary and secondary public schools in the United States, the number and location of schools affected by crime, and how school crime can be prevented. A multiphase approach was used to collect the data, with different collection methods used for different data.

Phase I of the survey called for a mail survey of the principals of a representative sample of 5,578 public schools in the United States. The principals were randomly divided into eight subgroups. Seven of the subgroups were assigned one month—either February, March, April, May, September, October or November, 1976—as a reference period on which to base their report. The eighth subgroup was divided into sixths: one-sixth reported incidents occurring in the month of December 1976; one-sixth reported incidents occurring in the month of January 1977; the four remaining groups each reported on different one-week periods in January 1977. Two survey instruments were used, the Principal's Questionnaire and the Principal's Report Sheet, which asked for information concerning the type of incident, its seriousness, victim and offender characteristics, reporting to the police, background information on the school, and means of crime prevention used and recommended. There was a 73 percent response rate to the Principal's Questionnaire and a 90 percent response rate to the Principal's Report Sheet administered in Phase I. Responses were weighted to take into account nonresponses on both instruments.

An independent sample of schools was drawn for *Phase II* of the study and randomly assigned a reporting month, as in Phase I. In the case of some schools being included in both Phase I and Phase II of the survey, the data collection month assigned for Phase II took precedence. A nationally representative cluster sample of 851 junior and senior high schools was drawn for Phase II; 76 percent of the schools selected agreed to participate. Again, responses were weighted to adjust for nonresponses. In this second phase, principals of the selected schools were requested to fill out a Principal's Report Sheet identical to the one employed in the Phase I mail survey. Furthermore they were asked to complete a Principal's Questionnaire, which was an expanded version of the one used in Phase I. In addition to these two mail survey instruments, which had 91 and 97 percent response rates, respectively, three on-site instruments were used—an anonymous Teacher's Questionnaire, an anonymous Student's Questionnaire, and Student Interviews. Each of these instruments was designed to elicit details about personal victimizations of the respondents while in school, and also to gather demographic and environmental data. The Teacher's Questionnaire was administered to all teachers present at each school during the three-day visit by the field representative. Teachers were asked to report incidents that had occurred in the current month and the month prior. This procedure yielded 23,895 respondents, a 76 percent response rate. The Student Questionnaire was administered to a random sample of approximately 50 students at each school, resulting in 31,373 respondents (81 percent

response rate) who reported on incidents occurring in their assigned reporting month and expressed fears and attitudes about their safety at school. A random subsample of approximately 12 students of the 50 in each school who had answered the Student's Questionnaires was selected for Student Interviews. This resulted in 6,813 respondents (83 percent response rate) who reported on incidents occurring in school in the month of the interview and in the month prior thereto.

Phase III of the project included case studies of 10 schools, most of which had experienced serious problems with crime and violence in the past, but changed dramatically for the better in a short period of time. Each Phase III report is a small case study that focuses concretely on the ways in which schools have coped or failed to cope with incidents of crime and disruption, and with what consequences.

Definitions of terms used in NIE study

Elementary school—Schools with a majority of grades between 1 and 6, inclusive.

Junior high school—Schools other than a senior high school in which grades 7, 8, and 9 constitute half or more of all grades in that school.

Senior high school—Schools in which grades 10, 11, and 12 constitute half or more of all grades in that school.

Large cities—Central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas having populations in excess of 500,000.

Smaller cities—Central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas having populations of 50,000 to 500,000.

Suburban areas—The noncentral city sections of standard metropolitan statistical areas.

Rural areas and small towns—Areas outside any standard metropolitan statistical areas.

Survey methodology of NCES study

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) conducted a mail survey sample of about 8,000 public and private schools in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The sample was structured to be representative of each State, level of education, and type of location. Principals in the 8,000 schools were asked to provide the number of criminal offenses in 11 categories—rape, robbery, assault, theft, arson, bomb offenses, burglary, disorderly conduct, drug abuse, alcohol abuse, and weapons offenses—reported to the police between Sept. 1, 1974 and Jan. 31, 1975. It should be noted that anonymity of responses was not guaranteed; furthermore some of the reports were based on memory while others were based on records.

Definitions of terms used in NCES study

Rape—Carnal knowledge through the use of force or threat of force, including attempted rape.

Robbery—Theft, including attempted theft, directly from a per-

son, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

Assault—Unlawful physical attack by one person upon another, whether or not with a weapon, and whether or not the attack results in injury, including attempts to assault.

Theft/larceny—Theft, without contact between victim and offender, of personal property or cash belonging to individuals, excluding auto theft.

Burglary—Unlawful or forcible entry of a district-owned facility, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft of supplies or equipment.

Arson—Willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn property.

Bomb—Use of, or threat to use, an incendiary or explosive device.

Disorderly conduct—Unlawful assembly, riot, public demonstra-

tion, or other peace disturbance.

Drug abuse—Violations of State and local laws regarding the possession, sale, or use of narcotic drugs.

Alcohol abuse—Violations of State and local laws regarding the possession, sale, or use of alcoholic beverages.

Weapons—Unlawful possession of deadly weapons.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA)—Comprise cities having a population of 50,000 or more and any surrounding counties that are economically dependent on the city.

Metropolitan, central—Within the city limits of the central city of an SMSA.

Metropolitan, other—Areas within an SMSA but outside the city limits of the central city of an SMSA.

Nonmetropolitan—All areas not included within the boundaries of any SMSA.

APPENDIX 14 *Uniform Crime Reports*—Definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1976 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 4, 38-42, 304 and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), pp. 5-33, 89-92. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. See the Handbook for further information on classification and counting rules.

Population definitions

Data are presented in population groupings established by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Eight major population groups are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Population groups, political label, and population coverage

Group	Political label	Population coverage
I	City	Over 250,000
II	City	100,000 to 250,000
III	City	50,000 to 100,000
IV	City	25,000 to 50,000
V	City	10,000 to 25,000
VI	City	Less than 10,000
VIII	Rural county	—
IX	Suburban county	—

The major source of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data is the individual police agency; therefore, some population and geographical aggregations may differ from standard U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions to render them consistent to police reporting areas and jurisdictions. The UCR program employs standard city and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) classifications from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, but rural and suburban areas are slightly changed to match the reporting area of the local police.

Rural areas—Rural areas are unincorporated portions of counties outside of urban places and SMSA's. These areas represent 15 percent of the national population.

Suburban areas—These areas consist of cities with populations of less than 50,000 together with counties that are within a SMSA. The core city is excluded.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area—This area includes a core city with a population of 50,000 or more inhabitants and the surrounding county or counties that share certain metropolitan characteristics. SMSA's make up approximately 73 percent of the total U.S. population.

Other cities—Other cities are urban places outside SMSA's; most of those areas are incorporated and comprise 12 percent of the 1976 national population.

As a general rule, sheriffs, county police, and many State police report on crimes committed within the limits of the counties, but outside cities, while local police report on crimes committed within the city limits (urban places). The number of full-service law enforcement agencies serving the population groups vary from year to year. This phenomenon is caused through geo-political consolidation, municipal incorporation, etc. The following list shows the number of agencies within each population group in 1976.

Table 2 Population group, number of agencies, and population

Population group	Number of agencies	Population
I	59	42,407,000
II	110	15,711,000
III	278	19,144,000
IV	639	22,039,000
V	1,566	22,647,000
VI	6,827	23,647,000
VIII	2,730	32,449,000
IX	865	35,843,000

Regions

The following regions are used in the UCR program:

Northeast:

New England—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

Middle Atlantic—New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania

North Central:

East North Central—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin

West North Central—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota

South:

South Atlantic—Delaware, 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

Part I Offense Classes and the Crime Index

A. 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, and (7) motor vehicle theft.

(NOTE—Manslaughter by negligence and simple or minor assaults are not included in the crime index.)

B. Part I Offenses

1. Criminal homicide:

- (a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter;
- (b) Manslaughter by negligence.

2. Forcible rape:

- (a) Rape by force;
- (b) Attempts to commit forcible rape.

3. Robbery:
 - (a) Firearm;
 - (b) Knife or cutting instrument;
 - (c) Other dangerous weapon;
 - (d) Strong-arm—hands, fists, feet, etc.
4. Aggravated assault:
 - (a) Firearm;
 - (b) Knife or cutting instrument;
 - (c) Other dangerous weapon;
 - (d) Hands, fists, feet, etc.—aggravated injury.
5. Burglary:
 - (a) Forcible entry;
 - (b) Unlawful entry—no force;
 - (c) Attempted forcible entry.
6. Larceny—*theft* (except motor vehicle theft).
7. Motor vehicle theft:
 - (a) Autos;
 - (b) Trucks and buses;
 - (c) Other vehicles.

PART I—OFFENSE CLASSES

1. *Criminal homicide*—This is the killing of one human being by another. This class consists of two parts: (a) Killings due to willful acts (nonnegligent), and (b) deaths due to negligent acts. The two subdivisions of the criminal homicide class result from a careful study of the variations found in State statutes.

(a) *Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter*—One offense is counted for each person willfully killed by another. As a rule, any death due to a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime is counted. Suicides, accidental deaths, assaults to murder and attempted murders are not counted as murder and nonnegligent manslaughter. Assaults to murder and attempted murders are counted as aggravated assaults. Certain willful killings are classified as justifiable or excusable under this program. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) Killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty, and (2) killing of a felon by a private citizen. A killing is not justifiable or excusable on the basis of self-defense or the action of coroner, prosecutor, grand jury, or court. These data are police statistics based on a police investigation.

(b) *Manslaughter by negligence*—An offense is counted for each person killed by the gross negligence of another.

2. *Forcible rape*—This offense is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. One offense is counted for each person raped or upon whom an assault or an attempt to rape has been made. Statutory offenses (no force and victim under the legal age of consent) are not counted. Any rape or attempt accomplished by force is classified as forcible rape regardless of the age of the victim.

3. *Robbery*—Robbery is the taking or attempting to take any thing 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. Robbery involves a theft or larceny aggravated by the element of force or threat of force. If no force or threat of force is used such as in pocket-picking, or purse-snatching, the offense will be reported as larceny rather than robbery. Robbery is divided into: (a) Firearm; (b) knife or cutting instrument; (c) other dangerous weapon; (d) strong-arm—hands, fists, feet, etc.

(a) *Robbery—firearm*—In this category of robbery each "distinct operation" is reported in which any firearm is used as a weapon or employed as a means of force to threaten the victim or put him in fear.

(b) *Robbery—knife or cutting instrument*—This category includes each "distinct operation" in which a knife, broken bottle, razor or other cutting instrument is employed as a weapon or as a means of force to threaten the victim or put him in fear.

(c) *Robbery—other dangerous weapon*—A robbery involv-

ing a club, acid, explosive, brass knuckles, or other dangerous weapon would be included in this category.

(d) *Robbery—strong-arm, hands, fists, feet, etc.*—This category includes muggings, yokings, and similar offenses where no weapon is used but strong-arm tactics are employed to deprive the victim of his property. This is limited to personal weapons such as hands, arms, feet, fists, teeth, etc.

In cases involving pretended weapons or those in which the weapon is not seen by the victim but the robber claims to have it in his possession, the armed robbery is placed in the appropriate category. If an immediate "on view" arrest proves that there is no weapon, the robbery will be labeled strong-arm robbery.

In all categories of robbery, attempts are counted the same as completed offenses.

4. *Aggravated assault*—Aggravated assault is 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. This category includes the commonly entitled offenses of assault with intent to kill or to murder; poisoning; assault with a dangerous weapon; maiming, mayhem, and assault with intent to maim or commit mayhem; assault with explosives; and all attempts to commit the foregoing offenses. Attempt to murder or assault to murder are reported as aggravated assault. All aggravated assaults coming to the attention of police are classified according to: (a) Firearm; (b) knife or cutting instrument; (c) other dangerous weapon; (d) hands, fists, feet, etc.—aggravated injury.

(a) *Assault—firearm*—Included in this category are all assaults wherein a firearm such as a revolver, automatic pistol, shotgun, zipgun, rifle, etc. is used or its use is threatened.

(b) *Assault—knife or cutting instrument*—Where a knife, razor, hatchet, ax, cleaver, scissors, glass, broken bottle, ice pick, etc. is used, the assault will be classified in this category.

(c) *Assault—other dangerous weapons*—This category includes assaults resulting from the use of any object or thing as a weapon which does or could do serious injury to a victim.

(d) *Assault—hands, fists, feet, etc.—aggravated injury*—This classification is used to record only those offenses which result in serious or aggravated injury. The assault will be aggravated if the personal injury is serious (e.g., broken bones, internal injuries, or where stitches are required). A severe beating, kicking, etc., of a woman or child by an adult will usually be counted as an aggravated assault.

See Part II Offenses for a definition of simple assaults.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering*—Burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. Offenses locally known as burglary include: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; all attempts at these offenses are also counted as burglary.

For the purposes of the "Uniform Crime Reports," a structure is considered to include but is not limited to: dwelling house, appurtenances to a dwelling, out buildings, garage, church, schoolhouse, tenement, housetrailer or houseboat which is used as a permanent dwelling, mill, barn, vessel, cabin, public building, shop, office, factory, storehouse, apartment, room, warehouse, stable, other building, ship, or railroad car. There are three subcategories of burglary: (a) Forcible entry; (b) unlawful entry—no force; (c) attempted forcible entry.

(a) *Burglary—forcible entry*—Counted in this category are all offenses where force of any kind is used to unlawfully enter a structure for the purpose of committing a theft or any felony. Burglary by concealment inside a building followed by an exiting of the structure is included in this category.

(b) *Burglary—unlawful entry—no force*—The entry in these situations involves no force and is achieved by use of an unlocked door or window. The element of trespass to the structure is essential on this subcategory. If the area were one of open access, thefts from the area would not involve an unlawful trespass and would be scored as larceny.

(c) *Burglary—attempted forcible entry*—Situation where a forcible entry burglary is attempted are placed in this category.

6. *Larceny-theft*—Larceny-theft is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. All thefts which are not part of a robbery, burglary or motor vehicle theft should be classified in this category regardless of the value of the article stolen. All thefts and attempted thefts are counted. Larceny thefts are broken down into pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, thefts of bicycles, thefts from buildings (where the offender has legal access), thefts from coin-operated devices or machines, all other larceny not specifically classified.

7. *Motor vehicle theft*—Motor vehicle theft is defined as theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is defined for this program as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface and not on rails. Taking for temporary use when prior authority has been granted or can be assumed, such as in family situations, or unauthorized use by chauffeurs and others not having lawful access are not counted as motor vehicle thefts. All cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access thereto and are later abandoned are motor vehicle thefts. For the purpose of obtaining a more specific definition of the types of motor vehicles stolen, three subcategories have been established: (a) Autos, (b) trucks and buses, (c) other vehicles.

(a) *Autos*—All automobiles which serve the purpose of transporting people from one place to another are included here.

(b) *Trucks and buses*—This breakdown includes vehicles specifically designed to transport people on a commercial basis, and to transport cargo.

(c) *Other vehicles*—Examples of this type of vehicle are snowmobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters, trailbikes, etc. Thefts of farm equipment, bulldozers, airplanes, and construction equipment are scored as larceny-thefts.

PART II OFFENSE CLASSES

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program collects offense data in the Part I offense categories. In addition, the UCR program collects data on persons arrested and charged in both Part I and Part II offense classes. It is as important and essential to maintain uniformity in data collection of persons arrested and persons charged as it is in the offense data collection.

The Part II offenses encompass all other crime classifications outside of those defined as Part I offenses. In November 1932, the UCR program adopted a Standard Classification of Offenses for the compilation of criminal statistics. This classification was devised and adopted in order that police, judicial, and penal statistics might be uniformly compiled in terms of a single classification of offenses. The definitions of the Part II offenses that follow include some of the offense titles described in local and State law. The inclusion of these titles is intended to serve as descriptive data to aid in determining what offenses should be included or excluded in each classification.

8. *Other Assaults*—Assaults and attempted assaults which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim are included as other assaults. Examples of local jurisdiction offense titles which would be included in "other assaults" are: (a) Simple assault; (b) minor assault; (c) assault and battery; (d) injury by culpable negligence; (e) resisting or obstructing an officer; (f) intimidation; (g) coercion; (h) hazing; and (i) attempts at the above.

9. *Arson*—Included in this category are all arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances relating to arson and attempted arson. Any willful or malicious burning or attempts to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, church, college, jail, meeting house, public building or any building, ship or other vessel, motor vehicle or aircraft, contents of buildings, personal property of another, goods or chattels, crops, trees, fences,

gates, grain, vegetable products, lumber, woods, cranberry bogs, marshes, meadows, etc., are counted.

In the event a death results from arson, the incident would be classified as murder; and if personal injury results, the situation would be classified as aggravated assault.

10. *Forgery and Counterfeiting*—In the majority of States, forgery and counterfeiting are treated as allied offenses. In this class are placed all offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Included are: (a) Altering or forging public and other records; (b) making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting bills, notes, drafts, tickets, checks, credit cards, etc.; (c) forging wills, deeds, notes, bonds, seals, trademarks, etc.; (d) counterfeiting coins, plates, banknotes, checks, etc.; (e) possessing or uttering forged or counterfeited instruments; (f) erasures; (g) signing the name of another or fictitious person with intent to defraud; (h) using forged labels; (i) possession, manufacture, etc., of counterfeited apparatus; (j) selling goods with altered, forged, or counterfeited trademarks, and (k) all attempts to commit the above.

11. *Fraud*—Fraud is defined as the fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are bad checks, confidence games, etc., except forgeries and counterfeiting.

12. *Embezzlement*—Embezzlement is defined as misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

13. *Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing*—Included in this class are all offenses of buying, receiving and possessing stolen property, as well as all attempts to commit any of these offenses.

14. *Vandalism*—Vandalism consists of the willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or person having custody or control, by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law. This offense covers a wide range of malicious behavior directed at property such as: cutting auto tires, drawing obscene pictures on public restroom walls, smashing windows, destroying school records, tipping over gravestones, defacing library books, etc. Count all arrests for the above including attempts.

15. *Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.*—This class deals with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: (a) Manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; (b) carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; (c) using, manufacturing, etc., silencers; (d) furnishing deadly weapons to minors; (e) aliens possessing deadly weapons; and (f) all attempts to commit any of the above.

16. *Prostitution and Commercialized Vice*—Included in this class are the sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as: (a) Prostitution; (b) keeping bawdy house, disorderly house, or house of ill fame; (c) pandering, procuring, transporting or detaining women for immoral purposes, etc.; and (d) all attempts to commit any of the above.

17. *Sex Offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution and commercialized vice)*—Included in this class are offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like, such as: (a) Adultery and fornication; (b) buggery; (c) incest; (d) indecent exposure; (e) indecent liberties; (f) intercourse with an insane, epileptic, or venereally diseased person; (g) seduction; (h) sodomy or crime against nature; (i) statutory rape (no force); and (j) all attempts to commit any of the above.

18. *Narcotic Drug Laws*—Narcotic drug law arrests are requested on the basis of the narcotics used. The following subdivision of narcotic drug law arrests are made: (a) Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); (b) marijuana; (c) synthetic narcotics-manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (demerol, methadone); and (d) dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine). All arrests for violations of State and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs are included.

19. *Gambling*—All charges which relate to promoting, permit-

ting, or engaging in gambling are counted. To provide a more refined collection of gambling arrests, the following breakdown of gambling arrests is made: (a) Bookmaking (horse and sport book); (b) numbers and lottery; and (c) all other.

20. *Offense Against the Family and Children*—Included in this class are all charges of nonsupport and neglect or abuse of family and children, such as: (a) Desertion, abandonment, or nonsupport of wife or child; (b) neglect or abuse of child; (c) nonpayment of alimony; and (d) all attempts to commit any of the above.

21. *Driving Under the Influence*—This class is limited to the driving or operating of any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics. Included are: (a) Operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated; and (b) operating an engine, train, streetcar, boat, etc., while intoxicated.

22. *Liquor Laws*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 23) and "driving under the influence" (class 21), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Federal violations are not listed. Included are: (a) Manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing, etc., intoxicating liquor; (b) maintaining unlawful drinking place; (c) advertising and soliciting orders for intoxicating liquor; (d) bootlegging; (e) operating still; (f) furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; (g) using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; (h) drinking on train or public conveyance; and (i) all attempts to commit any of the above.

23. *Drunkenness*—Included in this class are all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication, with the exception of "Driving Under the Influence" (class 21). Such things as drunkenness, drunk and disorderly, common or habitual drunkard, and intoxication are counted.

24. *Disorderly Conduct*—In this class are placed all charges of committing a breach of the peace. Included under this definition are: (a) Affray; (b) unlawful assembly; (c) disturbing the peace; (d) disturbing meetings; (e) disorderly conduct in State institutions, at court, at fairs, on trains, or public conveyances, etc.; (f) prizefights; (g) blasphemy, profanity, and obscene language; (h) desecrating flag; (i) refusing to assist an officer; and (j) all attempts to commit any of the above.

25. *Vagrancy*—Persons prosecuted on the charge of being a suspicious character or person, etc., are included in this class; in-

cluded are: (a) Vagrancy; (b) begging; (c) loitering (persons 18 and over); and (d) vagabondage.

26. *All Other Offenses*—Included in this class are all other State or local offenses not included in classes 1 to 25, such as: (a) Abduction and compelling to marry; (b) abortion (death resulting from abortion is a homicide, class 1a); (c) admitting minors to improper places; (d) bigamy and polygamy; (e) blackmail and extortion; (f) bribery; (g) combination in restraint of trade; trusts, monopolies; (h) contempt of court; (i) criminal anarchism; (j) criminal syndicalism; (k) discrimination; unfair competition; (l) kidnapping; (m) marriage within prohibited degrees; (n) offenses contributing to juvenile delinquency (except as provided for in classes 1 to 28 inclusive), such as employment of children in immoral vocations or practices, admitting minors to improper places, etc.; (o) perjury and subornation of perjury; (p) possession, repair, manufacture, etc., of burglar's tools; (q) possession or sale of obscene literature, pictures, etc.; (r) public nuisances; (s) riot and rout; (t) trespass; (u) unlawfully bringing weapons into prisons or hospitals; (v) unlawfully bringing of drugs or liquor into State prisons, hospitals, etc; furnishing to convicts; (w) unlawful disinterment of the dead and violation of sepulture; (x) unlawful use, possession, etc., of explosives; (y) violations of State regulatory laws and municipal ordinances (this does not include those offenses or regulations which belong in the above classes); (z) violation of quarantine; (aa) all offenses not otherwise classified; and (bb) all attempts to commit any of the above.

27. *Suspicion*—While "suspicion" is not an offense, it is the ground for many arrests in those jurisdictions where the law permits. After examination by the police, a prisoner is either formally charged or released. Those formally charged are entered in one of the Parts I or II offense classes. This class is limited to suspicion arrests where persons arrested are released by the police.

28. *Curfew and Loitering Laws—(Juveniles)*—All arrests for violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist are counted.

29. *Runaway—(Juveniles)*—Included in this category are apprehensions of runaways for protective custody. The jurisdiction from which the juvenile ran away counts arrests of its runaways made by other jurisdictions.

Appendix 15 *Juvenile Court Statistics*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from Vereb, Thomas and Finnegan, Terrence, Juvenile Court Statistics 1975. National Center for Juvenile Justice, Preliminary draft (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1977), pp. 4, 5. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Description of sample

From 1957 through 1969, national estimates on cases processed in juvenile courts were derived from figures reported by a representative national sample of juvenile courts. Since 1970, however, largely because of the high percentage of courts reporting, recent national estimates have been based on data collected from all courts reporting for two consecutive years. Courts were stratified by the population of their respective jurisdictions. Then, figures within each stratum were inflated to compensate for the variable response level of courts within each stratum. Estimates of the eligible child population served are based on information from the 1970 decennial census report of the U.S. Bureau of Census.

The table shown below shows the population-stratified response rate of the nation's juvenile courts in 1974 and 1975. It should be noted that Delaware, Idaho, Kentucky, Ohio, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming did not report in 1974. Florida, Illinois, Montana, and Virginia reported in 1974 and 1975 but are not included in the national estimates because the data are not amenable to the projection scheme.

Definition of terms

Juvenile court—All courts that have jurisdiction in children's cases—separate or independent juvenile courts as well as other courts such as probate, domestic relations and family courts in which juvenile jurisdiction has been placed. "Juvenile court" also refers to all persons representing the court—e.g., judge, referee and the probation staff.

Juvenile delinquency cases—Cases referred to juvenile court for acts defined in State statutes as a violation of a state law or municipal ordinance by children or youth within the age of juvenile court jurisdiction, for conduct so seriously antisocial as to interfere with the rights of others or to menace the welfare of the delinquent himself, or of the community. This definition of delinquency includes conduct that violates the law only when committed by a child, e.g., truancy, ungovernable behavior, and running away. Excluded from this report are the following: (1) ordinary traffic cases handled by juvenile courts, except where traffic cases, usually the

more serious ones, are adjudicated as "juvenile delinquency" cases; (2) all adult cases in which the complaint is made against the adult, such as contributing to the delinquency of a minor, offenses against children, nonsupport and the establishment of paternity; (3) aid to families with dependent children cases in which the court's administration of funds for and to dependent children is the only reason for court referral.

Dependency and neglect cases—Cases of neglect or inadequate care on the part of parents or guardians, e.g., lack of adequate care or support resulting from death, absence, or physical or mental incapacity of the parents, abandonment or desertion, abuse or cruel treatment, and improper or inadequate condition in the home.

Special proceedings—Cases involving children in court for other than delinquency or dependency and neglect, e.g., adoption, institutional commitments for special purposes, application for consent to marry or to enlist in the armed forces, determination of custody or guardianship of a child, and permission (to hospitals) for an operation on a child.

Unit of count—Case "disposed of" by a juvenile court. The term "disposed of" means that some definite action has been taken or that some treatment plan has been decided upon or begun. Each "case" represents a child referred to the juvenile court, with or without a petition, during the year on a new referral for delinquency, neglect, or in a special proceeding. Referrals to juvenile court for alleged or adjudicated delinquency, dependency and neglect cases are included.

Type of court—Determined by the percentage of the total population served by the court that lives in an "urban" area, as classified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in the 1970 decennial census. To be classified as an "urban court," 70 percent of the total population served by the court must live in an urban area; to be classified as a "semi-urban court," 30 to 69 percent of the total population must live in an urban area; to be classified as a "rural court," less than 30 percent of the total population must live in an urban area.

Method of handling cases—Classified into official and unofficial, sometimes referred to as judicial and nonjudicial or formal and informal. "Official cases" are those cases that are placed on the official court calendar for adjudication by the judge or

Size of court	All courts			Responding Courts			Percent of total population served
	Number	Estimated total population served	Estimated eligible child population served	Number	Estimated total population served	Estimated eligible child population served	
1,000,000 or more	25	46,688,250	6,969,383	19	33,981,499	5,086,582	72.8
500,000 to 999,999	52	36,158,260	5,501,764	33	22,417,485	3,415,450	62.0
250,000 to 499,999	78	27,076,798	4,306,308	48	16,442,117	2,660,720	60.7
100,000 to 249,999	207	32,714,798	4,973,129	123	19,724,881	2,999,371	60.3
50,000 to 99,999	326	22,968,871	3,578,321	188	13,293,046	2,051,844	57.9
25,000 to 49,999	553	19,249,682	3,021,539	252	8,869,854	1,382,725	46.1
10,000 to 24,999	963	15,326,994	2,443,566	456	7,494,821	1,181,201	48.9
Under 10,000	702	4,263,529	673,654	362	2,179,619	431,408	51.1
Total, United States	2,879	204,447,172	31,476,664	1,481	124,403,322	19,119,301	60.8

referee through the filing of a petition, affidavit or other legal instrument used to initiate court action. "Unofficial cases" are those cases that were not placed on the official court calendar through the filing of a petition or affidavit but were adjusted by the judge, referee, probation officer, or other officer of the court.

APPENDIX 16 *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1976*—Methodology and explanation of data

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1976, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-4 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 11, 34-46. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

Data presented in this report were derived from an enumeration of prisoners covering the calendar year 1976 and from earlier studies in the series. As in years past, data for the 1976 count were collected through the use of a standard questionnaire transmitted to the appropriate State authorities and to the Bureau of Prisons.

In all jurisdictions the questionnaire was filled out by a central agency reporting for institutions in the correctional system. This procedure was used by the Bureau of Prisons in supplying data on Federal institutions. Response errors were held to a minimum by means of systematic telephone followups and, where necessary, other control procedures. Thus, the yearend counts are generally considered reliable.

Explanation of data

Differing legal and administrative requirements in the several States and diverse recordkeeping practices designed for State needs rather than National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) uses hamper efforts to collect uniform data nationwide 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 what is reported and what meets 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.

Comparability of data is affected by what inmate population is being reported. It is apparent that some jurisdictions report only those inmates who are physically confined within a State-operated correctional facility, whereas others cover all inmates under jurisdiction of the State correctional system irrespective of where they are housed. Among the 10 jurisdictions that held State prisoners in local jails on Dec. 31, 1976, because of prison overcrowding, only 3—Arkansas, Maryland, and South Carolina—included such inmates in the data submitted to NPS program authorities. The seven other jurisdictions—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, and Virginia—do not consider State prisoners detained in local jails to be under the authority of the State correctional system and, thus, excluded such inmates from the prisoner population. In addition, some jurisdictions are unable to differentiate between inmates sentenced to a maximum term of more than 1 year and those with lesser sentences or no sentence at all. Further clarification of the practices followed in each of the reporting jurisdictions is needed before standardization can be effected.

Comparability also is limited by the inconsistent interpretation of definitions for some data items. A case in point involves escapees. Examination of the number of escapees reported by each State shows that some jurisdictions apparently include within this count only those inmates who breach security, by scaling a wall for

example, whereas others not only count these persons but also those who fail to return, or to return on time, from furloughs and other authorized temporary absences. Some jurisdictions exclude from their count of escapees those who are returned to custody within "a short time" or within the calendar month of escape, while other jurisdictions do not. Efforts to minimize such inconsistencies are continuing.

States that revised their yearend 1975 count, as published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-3, February 1977, are identified in the following paragraphs, as are those jurisdictions whose data were submitted as estimates. An elaboration of certain data items also is provided. Finally, data known to be at variance with NPS definitions are noted.

Federal institutions:

All data exclude information on inmates of military prisons. Approximately 7 percent of "other admissions" and 2 percent of "other departures" represent movement of State prisoners.

Differences from NPS definitions—All data for 1976 (as well as the yearend 1975 count) pertain to all inmates rather than to those with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year. Inmates with lesser sentences or with no sentence are estimated to account for approximately 8 percent of the total inmate population. Yearend counts exclude about 300 to 500 inmates in transit on any given day. A small number of parole violators returned with new sentences are included among "new commitments from courts" rather than among "parole or conditional-release violators returned." Figures for "transfers to (and from) other jurisdictions" include transfers within the Federal system. An estimated 80 percent of "other admissions" and "other departures" represent movement of unsentenced inmates.

Alabama:

For 1976 data, no known variances from NPS criteria exist. All data for 1976 exclude State inmates held in local jails in lieu of State institutions as a direct result of overcrowding. Such inmates numbered 2,160 on Dec. 31, 1976. The 1976 figures on "escapes" and "escapees returned" accord with NPS criteria, but differ from those used by the Alabama State Board of Corrections, which excludes from the number of escapes (and, by extension, escapees returned), those involving inmates who were returned to prison during the calendar month of escape. The State Board of Corrections' criteria, rather than those of NPS, were used in 1975.

Alaska:

The inmate count for Dec. 31, 1975, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-3, February 1977. All data for 1976 are estimates. This State operates an integrated jail-prison system and, thus, the prisoner count, although restricted in 1976 to inmates with a maximum sentence or more than 1 year (unlike 1975 when it also encompassed those with a maximum sentence of exactly 1 year), includes both jail and prison inmates.

Differences from NPS definitions: Persons receiving a "split" sentence of more than 1 year, part to be served in prison and

the remainder on probation, are excluded from the data unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, a practice resulting in an understating of movement transactions. Moreover, such inmates released on probation are enumerated under "expiration of sentence" rather than "probation," and, if subsequently readmitted for violating probation, are included under "new commitments from courts" rather than under "parole or conditional-release violators returned." Prisoners given a "supervised mandatory release" are recorded under "parole."

Arizona:

For 1976 data, no known variances from NPS criteria exist. Figure for "other unconditional releases" represents court-ordered releases.

Arkansas:

All data for 1976 include State inmates held in local jails in lieu of State institutions as a direct result of overcrowding. Such inmates numbered 13 on Dec. 31, 1976. All data for June 30, 1976 are estimates.

Differences from NPS definitions: Figures for "escapes" and "escapees returned" exclude declared escapees who were returned to prison within a "very short time," as the Arkansas Department of Corrections does not consider these occurrences as escapes.

California:

Figure for "other unconditional releases" represents court-ordered releases.

Differences from NPS definitions: State figures for "other admissions" and "other departures" include returns from and departures on authorized temporary absences. Because such temporary moves significantly inflate total movements, only the net difference (departures) is shown in this report.

Colorado:

Midyear figures for the total number of inmates held are estimates, as no precise count of inmates with maximum sentences of less than 1 year and of prisoners without sentences was available.

Differences from NPS definitions: Data for "other admissions" reflect admissions that, had the information been more precise, would have been included in one of the specific categories of admissions.

Connecticut:

This State operates an integrated jail-prison system and, thus, the prisoner count, although restricted to inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year, includes both jail and prison inmates. Figures for admissions and departures are estimates. Some female inmates under the jurisdiction of the New Hampshire correctional system are housed at the Connecticut Correctional Institution, Niantic. They are counted as admissions and departures in both States.

Differences from NPS definitions: Data for "expiration of sentence" include persons released on probation.

Delaware

This State operates an integrated jail-prison system and thus, the prisoner count, although restricted to inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year, includes both jail and prison inmates. All data for June 30, 1976 are estimates.

Differences from NPS definitions: Persons receiving a "split" sentence of more than 1 year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, are excluded from the data unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, a practice resulting in an understating of movement transactions. Moreover, such inmates released on probation are enumerated under "supervised mandatory release" rather than "probation," and, if subsequently readmitted for violating probation, are included under "new commitments from courts" rather than under "parole or conditional-release violators returned." Although the 1976 figure for "supervised mandatory release" includes some inmates who should have been enumerated under "probation," it accurately includes other inmates, who, in 1975, were classified under "expiration of sentence." The

1976 figures for "escapes" and "escapees returned," unlike those for 1975, accord with NPS criteria.

District of Columbia

The District operates an integrated jail-prison system and, thus, the prisoner count, although restricted to inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year, includes both jail and prison inmates. Inmates with sentences of 1 year or less and those without sentences were included in data submitted for 1975. For female inmates, the total prisoner population at mid-year 1976 was used as the basis for estimating the number of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year and the number of those with shorter or no sentences.

Differences in NPS definitions: Persons receiving a "split" sentence of more than 1 year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, are excluded from the data unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, a practice resulting in an understating of the movement transactions. Moreover, such inmates released on probation are enumerated under "expiration of sentence" rather than under "probation." Data for "escapes" and "escapees returned" include prisoners with sentences of 1 year or less and unsentenced prisoners; together, these two groups of inmates accounted for about 5 percent of the total of those who escaped and those who were returned.

Florida

All data for 1976 exclude State inmates held in local jails in lieu of State institutions as a direct result of overcrowding. Such inmates numbered 300 on Dec. 31, 1976. Figures for "other admissions" and "other departures" reflect inmates released on (or returned from) authorized, long-term absences (e.g., on bond, to courts).

Differences from NPS definitions: Included was a small number (less than 1 percent) of unsentenced inmates. Data for "expiration of sentence" include a small number of prisoners who received commutations. An insignificant number of unconditionally released inmates was reported under "other conditional releases" rather than under "other unconditional releases."

Georgia

The inmate count for Dec. 31, 1975, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-3, February 1977. For 1976 data, no known variances from NPS criteria exist. All data for 1976 exclude State inmates held in local jails in lieu of State institutions as a direct result of overcrowding. Such inmates numbered 550 on Dec. 31, 1976. Figure for "other unconditional releases" represents special reprieves. Figure for "other departures" represents 140 releases on appeal and bond and 65 releases on detainer.

Hawaii

The inmate count for Dec. 31, 1975, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-3, February 1977. For 1976 data, no known variances from NPS criteria exist. This State operates an integrated jail-prison system and, thus, the prisoner count, although restricted to inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year, includes both jail and prison inmates. Figure for "other unconditional releases" represent court-ordered releases.

Idaho

For 1976 data, no known variances from NPS criteria exist. Figures for "other admissions" and "other departures" represent returns from and releases on bail, appeal, and detainer. Figure for "other unconditional releases" refers to court-ordered releases. During 1976, Idaho began holding female inmates in the State's own correctional facilities; earlier, female inmates were detained at the Nevada Women's Correctional Center, Carson City.

Illinois

The inmate count for Dec. 31, 1975, revised by the State,

differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-3, February 1977. Data incorrectly reported in 1975 as unconditional releases by expiration of sentence are correctly reported in 1976 among supervised mandatory releases. All 1976 data are estimates believed accurate within 10 percent. "Other" releases predominantly describe releases on writ to court, after which releases to the community occurred.

Differences from NPS definitions: Escape data reflect only security breaches, incorrectly excluding failures to return from authorized temporary absences (AWOL).

Indiana

For 1976 data, no known variances from NPS criteria exist.

Iowa

The inmate count for Dec. 31, 1975, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-3, February 1977. For 1976 data, no known variances from NPS criteria exist. Figures for "other admissions" and "other departures" reflect inmates released on bond for appeal proceedings and subsequently returned.

Kansas

The inmate count for Dec. 31, 1975, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-3, February 1977. Figure for "other departures" represents long-term releases to courts.

Differences from NPS definitions: Figure for "other admissions" represents inmates who were not actually being held in the State correctional system, but who were nonetheless under its jurisdiction.

Kentucky

The inmate count for Dec. 31, 1975, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-3, February 1977. Figures for "other admissions" and "other departures" represent court-ordered returns and releases on appeal.

Differences from NPS definitions: Of the total number of new commitments from courts, less than 5 percent represent parole violators returned with new sentences; these should have been included under "parole or conditional-release violators returned."

Louisiana

The inmate count for Dec. 31, 1975, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-3, February 1977. For 1976 data, no known variances from NPS criteria exist. All data for 1976 exclude State inmates held in local jails in lieu of State institutions as a direct result of overcrowding. Such inmates numbered 1,756 on Dec. 31, 1976.

Maine

Data for "other admissions" and "other departures" represent returns from and releases on bail or appeal. Some female inmates under the jurisdiction of the New Hampshire correctional system are housed at the Maine Correctional Center, South Windham. They are counted as admissions and departures in both States.

Differences from NPS definitions: Persons returned to prison for violating the probation phase of a "split" sentence, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, are reported under "new commitments from courts" rather than under "parole or conditional-release violators returned." Figures for "escapes" and "escapees returned" are estimates and encompass both escapes and absences without leave from furloughs.

Maryland

All data for 1976 include State inmates held in local jails in lieu of State institutions as a direct result of overcrowding. Such inmates numbered 1,081 on Dec. 31, 1976.

Differences from NPS definitions: Data for 1976 (as well as the yearend 1975 count) pertain to all inmates rather than to those with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year. Inmates

with shorter sentences or without sentences accounted for an estimated 6 percent of the total. Parole violators returned with new sentences are reported under "new commitments from courts" rather than under "parole or conditional-release violators returned."

Massachusetts

The inmate count for Dec. 31, 1975, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-3, February 1977. All data for 1976 are estimates. Figures for 1975 and 1976 are not comparable for "other admissions" and "other departures" because temporary movements, which were excluded in 1976, were included in 1975.

Differences from NPS definitions: "Transfers to other jurisdictions" includes an insignificant number of releases from an after-sentence (mostly intersystem transfers) and good conduct discharges to other States.

Michigan

For 1976 data, no known variances from NPS criteria exist.

Minnesota

The inmate count for Dec. 31, 1975, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-3, February 1977. For 1976 data, no known variances from NPS criteria exist. Figure for "other admissions" represents returns from medical parole. Six inmates paroled to medical facilities for long-term care are included under "parole."

Mississippi

All data for 1976 exclude State inmates held in local jails in lieu of State institutions as a direct result of overcrowding. Such inmates numbered 102 on Dec. 31, 1976.

Differences from NPS definitions: Data for 1976 (as well as the yearend 1975 count) pertain to all inmates rather than to those with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year. Inmates with shorter sentences or without sentences accounted for an estimated 10 percent of the total. State figures for "other admissions" and "other departures" include returns from and departures on authorized temporary absences. Because such temporary moves significantly inflate total movements, only the net difference (departures) is shown in this report.

Missouri

For 1976 data, no known variances from NPS criteria exist. Figure for "other conditional releases" represents court-ordered releases.

Montana

The inmate count for Dec. 31, 1975, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-3, February 1977. It was revised to cover relevant inmates in the Swan River Youth Forest Camp, excluded in the earlier published data. For 1976 data, no known variances from NPS criteria exist. Intrasystem movements to and from the Swan River Camp, included in the 1975 figures, are excluded from the 1976 data. Female inmates under the jurisdiction of the Montana correctional system are housed at the Nebraska Center for Women, York, Nebraska. They are counted as releases and departures in both States. Figure for "other departures" represents releases on bond.

Nebraska

The inmate count for Dec. 31, 1975, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-3, February 1977. Figures for "other admissions" and "other departures" represent returns from and releases to courts or bond. The Nebraska Center for Women, York, also houses female inmates under the jurisdiction of correctional systems in Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming. The transfers of these inmates back and forth between Nebraska and the other three States inflate the total number of admissions and departures in each.

Nevada

The inmate count for Dec. 31, 1975, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No.

SD-NPS-PSF-3, February 1977. For 1976 data, no known variances from NPS criteria exist. Figure for "other unconditional releases" represents court-ordered releases; figure for "other departures" represents releases on bond.

New Hampshire

For 1976 data, no known variances from NPS criteria exist. Female inmates under the jurisdiction of the New Hampshire correctional system are housed in correctional facilities in either Maine or Connecticut. They are counted as admissions and departures in New Hampshire and in Maine or Connecticut.

New Jersey

For 1976 data, no known variances from NPS criteria exist. All data for 1976 exclude State inmates held in local jails in lieu of State institutions as a direct result of overcrowding. Such inmates numbered 200 on Dec. 31, 1976. Figure for "other departures" includes, but is not restricted to, court-ordered releases to county authorities for further disposition.

New Mexico

For 1976 data, no known variances from NPS criteria exist. Figures for "other admissions" and "other departures" reflect returns from and releases on bond for appeal proceedings.

New York

For 1976 data, no known variances from NPS criteria exist. Figures for "other admissions" and "other departures" represent returns from and releases on appeal. In 1975, returns from on appeal were included under "new commitments from courts," and releases on appeal were included under "commutation of sentence," in variance with NPS definitions.

North Carolina

For 1976 data, no known variances from NPS criteria exist. The inmate count for Dec. 31, 1975, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-3, February 1977. All 1975 data were estimates and established distinctions on the basis of minimum sentences of more than 1 year, thus undercounting 1975 movements and total populations, while overcounting 1975 populations of inmates with sentences of more than 1 year. The 1976 data fit the NPS distinction of maximum sentences of more than 1 year.

North Dakota

For 1976 data, no known variances from NPS criteria exist. Figure for "other departures" represents releases on appeal. Female inmates under the jurisdiction of the North Dakota correctional system are housed at the Nebraska Center for Women, York, Nebraska. They are counted as admissions and departures in both States.

Ohio

For 1976 data, no known variances from NPS criteria exist.

Oklahoma

Data for female inmates in the "expiration of sentence" and "commutation of sentence" categories are estimates.

Differences from NPS definitions: Figures for "transfers to (and from) other jurisdictions" exclude a small number of transfers of inmates to and from State mental hospitals.

Oregon

Differences from NPS definitions: Data for 1976 include a small number of inmates (no more than 30) whose maximum sentence was exactly 1 year.

Pennsylvania

The inmate count for Dec. 31, 1975, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-3, February 1977. Figures for "other admissions" and "other conditional releases" represent transactions referred to by the State as "admissions from an authority" and "releases to an authority." Data for 1975 included movements of unsentenced persons and those with maximum sentences of 1 year or less. Data for 1976, however, meet NPS definitions and are restricted to sentenced inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year.

Differences from NPS definitions: A total of 496 movements, called "continuations" in Pennsylvania, wherein the expiration of one sentence marks the simultaneous beginning of another, are reported as various categories of releases and also as admissions in "new commitments from courts." NPS definitions exclude these administrative movements.

Rhode Island

The inmate count for Dec. 31, 1975, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-3, February 1977. For 1976 data, no known variances from NPS criteria exist. This State operates an integrated jail-prison system, and, thus, the prisoner count, although restricted to inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year, includes both jail and prison inmates. Figures for "other admissions" and "other departures" represent returns from and releases on bail, appeal, or conditional court discharges. Caution should be used in comparing 1975 and 1976 movement data. The latter describe actual NPS defined movements, whereas the former are estimates based upon other reports.

South Carolina

All data for 1976 include State inmates held in local jails in lieu of State institutions as a direct result of overcrowding. Such inmates numbered 786 on Dec. 31, 1976. Parole violators readmitted with new sentences, enumerated under "new commitments from courts" in 1975, are counted under "parole or conditional-release violators returned" in 1976. The 1976 figures on "escapes" and "escapees returned" accord with NPS criteria, unlike those for 1975, when declared escapees returned within a "short period" were excluded from the count. In 1975, conditional releases of youthful offenders were enumerated under "expiration of sentence;" in 1976, they are properly counted under "parole." Figure for "other conditional releases" represents pardons.

South Dakota

For 1976 data, no known variances from NPS criteria exist. Inmates released on probation, enumerated under "supervised mandatory release" in 1975, are counted under "probation" in 1976. Figure for "other admissions" represents returns from bond.

Tennessee

Figure for "other conditional releases" represents releases on extended furlough.

Differences from NPS definitions: The admission of Federal inmates is reported under the various admission categories rather than under "transfers from other jurisdictions." Fewer than 20 such transfers are believed to have taken place in 1976.

Texas

The inmate count for Dec. 31, 1975, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-3, February 1977. Figure for "other conditional releases" represents conditional pardons, not reported separately in earlier years.

Differences from NPS definitions: A small number of parole violators returned with new sentences (believed to have numbered fewer than 50 in 1976) are included among "new commitments from courts" rather than as "parole or conditional-release violators returned."

Utah

For 1976 data, no known variances from NPS criteria exist. Figure for "other unconditional releases" reflects inmates whose sentences were terminated by the State Board of Pardons.

Vermont

This State operates an integrated jail-prison system and, thus, the prisoner count, although restricted to inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year, includes both jail and prison inmates.

Differences from NPS definitions: Persons receiving a "split"

sentence of more than 1 year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, are excluded from the data unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, a practice resulting in an understating of movement transactions. Moreover, such persons subsequently readmitted for violating probation are included under "new commitments from courts" rather than under "parole or conditional-release violators returned."

Virginia

For 1976 data, no known variances from NPS criteria exist. All data for 1976 exclude State inmates held in local jails in lieu of State institutions as a direct result of overcrowding. Such inmates numbered 790 on Dec. 31, 1976.

Washington

The inmate count for Dec. 31, 1975, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-3, February 1977. Inmates who were pardoned or had their sentences vacated, reported under "commutation of sentence" in 1975, are properly counted under "other unconditional releases" in 1976. Figure for "other conditional releases" represents conditional pardons.

Differences from NPS definitions: Figures for "transfers to (and from) other jurisdictions" exclude a small number of inmates (probably fewer than 5) transferred to or from the State mental hospital.

West Virginia

Unlike 1975 data, which were based on the fiscal year, the 1976 data reflect the calendar year. Thus, the 1975 end-of-year count reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-3, February 1977, was revised by the State to reflect the Dec. 31, 1975 situation. For 1976 data, no known variances from NPS criteria exist; however, the midyear count of inmates with sentences of 1 year or less and with no sentences is estimated. Figures for "other admissions" and "other departures" represent returns from and releases to court. Figure for "other unconditional releases" represents court-ordered releases. Data for "other conditional releases" reflect releases for medical reasons.

Wisconsin

For 1976 data, no known variances from NPS criteria exist. Escapees returned with new sentences, enumerated under "parole or conditional-release violators returned" in 1975, are properly counted under "escapees returned" in 1976.

Wyoming

For 1976 data, no known variances from NPS criteria exist. Figure for "other departures" reflects releases on bond for appeal proceedings. Female inmates under the jurisdiction of the Wyoming correctional system are housed at the Nebraska Center for Women, York, Nebraska. They are counted as admissions and departures in both States.

APPENDIX 17 *Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities* —Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities 1974—Advance Report, National Prisoner Statistics Special Report No. SD-NPS-SR-2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), pp. 13-21. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Sample Design

Statistical results presented in the report derive from a nationwide survey conducted among adult and youthful offenders held in custody of State correctional authorities. Most personal interviews were carried out during late January and early February 1974, and all interviewing was completed by February 22. Each participating inmate was asked 45 questions with respect to social and economic background, alcohol and drug use habits, and criminal offense and incarceration history. Survey records were processed and weighted, producing results that were representative of all inmates and of subgroups within that population. Because they were based on a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration, the results are estimates.

In order to attain a sample of approximately 10,000 inmates, or 1 in 18 offenders, under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities, institutions were stratified and the following rate of sampling was used:

Number of inmates per facility	Rate of sampling	
	Institutions	Inmates
Less than 20.....	1 in 18	1 in 1
20 to 199.....	1 in 6	1 in 3
200 to 399.....	1 in 3.6	1 in 5
400 to 899.....	1 in 2	1 in 9
900 or more.....	1 in 1	1 in 18

These design procedures produced a sample of 10,359 who were selected at random from rosters provided by the 190 participating institutions. Among those chosen, 8,869 inmates were interviewed directly; 1,205 were unavailable for personal interview, but partial information on these prisoners was taken from institutional records; 76 were unavailable to be interviewed, and institutional records also were unavailable; and finally, 209 persons, including many who had been discharged from institutions but whose names had not been purged from the rosters used for sample selection, were ineligible for inclusion in the sample. Weighting adjustments compensated for cases in which inmates were unavailable or ineligible for interview, as well as for those in which data were drawn from institutional records.

Estimation

Data records obtained by interviewers were assigned final weights, which were the product of the following four elements: (1) A basic weight of 18 was applied, reflecting each inmate's probability of being included in the sample. (2) A duplication control factor was applied solely to the data records of inmates from institutions for which pre-survey population estimates differed from the total number of prisoners held at the time of the interview to the degree that the discrepancy required that inmates be sampled at a rate other than that originally prescribed. (3) A nonpersonal interview adjustment was made, designed to compensate for data derived from institutional records rather than through interviews. (4) The final factor was that of the ratio estimate, an adjustment that brought the survey-derived inmate count into accord with a total enumeration of prisoners, as determined by the January 31, 1974, Census of State Correctional Facilities.

Reliability of the Estimates

As previously indicated, these survey results are estimates. Despite precautions taken during the survey design and estimation procedures to minimize sampling variability, the estimates are subject to error arising from the fact that they were obtained from a sample survey rather than a complete census and that the sample used was only one of a large number of equal size that could have been selected. Estimates derived from different samples would, in all probability, differ from one another; they also would have differed from data obtainable from a complete census using the same questionnaires, instructions, and interviewers. As a general rule, all estimates—whether numbers of inmates or percentages—based on about 17 or fewer sample cases have been considered statistically unreliable. The minimum estimate considered sufficiently reliable to serve as a statistical base was 300.

Standard errors applicable to two types of survey statistics—absolute levels (Table 1) and percentages (Table 2)—are given below. Both tables are of the generalized type inasmuch as they contain approximations suggesting an order of magnitude rather than the precise error associated with any given survey estimate. For estimates not specifically listed in the error tables, linear interpolation must be used to approximate the standard error.

Table 1 Standard error approximations for estimated numbers of inmates

[68 chances out of 100]

Size of estimate	Standard error
300	120
500	160
750	190
1,000	220
1,500	270
2,000	310
2,500	350
3,000	380
3,500	410
4,000	440
5,000	490
7,500	600
10,000	690
20,000	950
25,000	1,050
30,000	1,140
40,000	1,280
50,000	1,400
60,000	1,490
80,000	1,610
100,000	1,680
120,000	1,700
150,000	1,630
191,400	1,510

Table 2 Standard error approximations for estimated percentages of inmates

[68 chances out of 100]

Base of estimate	Estimated percentages					
	98 or 2	95 or 5	90 or 10	80 or 20	75 or 25	50
300	5.7	8.9	12.2	16.3	17.6	20.3
500	4.4	6.9	9.4	12.6	13.6	15.7
750	3.6	5.6	7.7	10.3	11.1	12.9
1,000	3.1	4.9	6.7	8.9	9.6	11.1
1,500	2.6	4.0	5.5	7.3	7.9	9.1
2,000	2.2	3.4	4.7	6.3	6.8	7.9
2,500	2.0	3.1	4.2	5.6	6.1	7.0
3,000	1.8	2.8	3.9	5.1	5.6	6.4
3,500	1.7	2.6	3.6	4.8	5.2	5.9
4,000	1.6	2.4	3.3	4.5	4.8	5.6
5,000	1.4	2.2	3.0	4.0	4.3	5.0
7,500	1.1	1.8	2.4	3.3	3.5	4.1
10,000	1.0	1.6	2.1	2.8	3.0	3.5
20,000	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.5
25,000	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.2
30,000	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.0
40,000	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.8
50,000	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.6
60,000	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4
80,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.2
100,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1
120,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0
150,000	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9
170,000	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9
191,400	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8

Definitions

Adjudication—Used broadly to embrace all phases of the criminal justice process from preliminary hearing to final sentencing.

Aggravated assault—Unlawful attack with the intent to inflict severe bodily injury, usually by means of a weapon or other item that could produce death or serious bodily harm.

Drug treatment—Detoxification or withdrawal programs designed to lessen dependency on drugs; also drug maintenance programs that substitute one drug for another but do not attempt to lessen dependency.

Habitual criminal—A person sentenced under an Habitual Criminal Act stipulating the imposition of a prison sentence after separate convictions for a set number of felonies and/or misdemeanors.

Juvenile offender—A person, under age 18 in most States, over whom a juvenile court had original jurisdiction.

Major drug offense—Nonpossession, notably the sale or manufacture of drugs, involving any drug except marihuana.

Minor drug offense—Illegal possession of any drug; also any offense involving marihuana.

"Present" offense—The adjudicated offense for which an inmate had been most recently mandated to the custody of State correctional authorities for a period that, as of the date of the survey, had not been interrupted by an unconditional discharge. (The "present" or "entry" offense was different from that being served on the date of the survey in the cases of some of the inmates who, subsequent to incarceration for the "present" offense, had received a sentence for a different offense, whether committed prior or subsequent to being mandated for their "present" offense.)

"Present" sentence—Sentence that most recently brought a prisoner under the jurisdiction of a State correctional system (including parole authorities) for an uninterrupted period of time as of the time of the survey. In the case of a small minority of inmates, the "present," or entry, sentence was not the same as the one they were serving at the time of the survey. An example of a sentence incurred subsequent to the "present" sentence is one that was handed down for a new crime committed by a parolee. Another example is a sentence incurred for a crime committed by an inmate while in prison.

Simple assault—Unlawful attack without the use of a dangerous weapon and resulting in no serious injury to the victim.

State correctional institution—Any facility at which adult and/or youthful offenders under the jurisdiction of a State correctional system resided as a functionally distinct group on January 31, 1974. Includes prisons, prison farms, community correctional centers, work-release centers, pre-release centers, and classification or medical centers; also facilities generally not defined by the States as correctional institutions but nevertheless engaged in housing convicted persons classified as inmates in the State correctional system (e.g., hospitals, Y.M.C.A.'s, etc.).

Stolen property offense—Concealing, possessing, receiving, selling, or transporting stolen property.

Training or rehabilitation program—Any educational or therapeutic program designed to improve inmates' attitudes, correct deficiencies in educational achievement, help inmates overcome drinking or drug habits, and the like. Includes formal job training, remedial education programs, psychological and social counseling, alcoholic rehabilitation, drug treatment, and courses in religious education; excludes sports, recreational, and arts and crafts-type offerings.

Weapons offense—Illegal manufacture, sale, possession, or concealment of a deadly weapon or furnishing such a weapon to a minor; also threatening to bomb or teaching to use, using, or transporting explosives.

Work release—A program whose objective is the daytime release of inmates of a correctional institution to enable them to hold a paying job located outside of the physical confines of the institution and independent of the control of correctional authorities.

Youthful offender—A person who is eligible for special treatment under the provisions of a given State's Youthful Offender Act in the event he becomes liable for criminal charges; generally includes persons aged 17 to 24.

APPENDIX 18 *Federal Prison System Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1975*—Definitions of Federal sentencing procedures

NOTE: This information was taken from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1975, (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1977), pp. 113-114.

Regular adult—A District of Columbia adult, military prisoner, or other individual who qualifies under the parole eligibility provisions of 18 U.S.C. 924(a) and 4202, or 26 U.S.C. 5871 and 7237.

18 U.S.C. 4208(b)—A commitment for a study (deemed to be for the maximum sentence). The results of the study shall be provided by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to the courts within 3 months.

18 U.S.C. 4208(a)(1)—An individual sentenced to a term in excess of 1 year with the parole eligibility date determined by the court to be less than one-third of the maximum sentence imposed and no more than 15 years.

18 U.S.C. 4208(a)(2)—An individual eligible for parole at the termination of the United States Board of Parole.

18 U.S.C. 5010(e) (*Youth Corrections Act study and observation*)—A youth offender or young adult committed for observation and study. The findings of the study shall be provided by the Youth Division of the United States Board of Parole to the court within 60 days.

18 U.S.C. 5010(b) (*Youth Corrections Act, indeterminate*)—A youth offender or young adult sentenced for treatment and supervision who shall be released conditionally under supervision on or before the expiration of 4 years from the date of conviction and who shall be discharged unconditionally on or before 6 years from the date of conviction.

18 U.S.C. 5010(c) (*Youth Corrections Act, specific term*)—A youth offender or young adult sentenced for treatment and supervision in excess of 6 years, but not to exceed the maximum of the offended statute, and who shall be released conditionally under supervision not later than 2 years before expiration of the maximum sentence imposed.

18 U.S.C. 5034 (*juvenile offender*)—A juvenile committed for observation and study. The results of the study shall be provided by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to the court within 60 days.

18 U.S.C. 5034 (*Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act, minority*)—A juvenile committed for the period of his minority.

18 U.S.C. 5034 (*Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act, other than minority*)—A juvenile committed for a period of time less than his minority.

16 D.C.C. 2318 (*District of Columbia, juvenile*)—A District of Columbia juvenile.

18 U.S.C. 3651 (*Split sentence*)—A sentence on one count consisting of a suspended sentence with a definite term, and a confinement portion of 6 months or less followed by a period of probation not to exceed 5 years.

18 U.S.C. 4244 (*Mental competency determination/not under sentence*)—An individual whose mental condition is examined prior to sentencing to determine if he is mentally competent to understand the proceedings against him or to assist in his own defense.

18 U.S.C. 4246 (*Mental incompetency*)—A person found to be mentally incompetent and committed until such time as the person shall be found mentally competent to stand trial or until the pending charges against him are liquidated.

18 U.S.C. 4252 (*Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act, case under study*)—A person committed for an examination to determine if he is an addict and likely to be rehabilitated through treatment. The examination report shall be furnished to the court by the Attorney General within 60 days.

18 U.S.C. 4253 (*Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act, sentenced prisoner*)—An addict committed for treatment for an indeterminate period of time not to exceed 10 years or the maximum period of time which could otherwise have been imposed.

State case—A state prisoner serving his state sentence in a federal institution under contract.

APPENDIX 19 *Uniform Parole Reports*—Definitions of terms and reporting information

NOTE: This information was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center. For further information see M.G. Neithercutt, William H. Mosley, and Ernst A. Wenk, Uniform Parole Reports: A National Correctional Data System (Davis, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center, 1975).

Definitions of terms

Definitions of terms used in the Uniform Parole Reports tables presented in the SOURCEBOOK include the following:

Continued on parole—Includes continued on parole with no difficulty, with new minor conviction, or with new major conviction.

Discharged—Parole supervision has been terminated either by expiration of sentence, by commutation or paroling authority action, or by "remainder to court." This category also includes persons discharged to other States for prosecution.

Returned to prison—The parolee has been returned to prison by paroling authority action. This category comprises the following situations: technical violation, no new conviction; technical violation, new minor conviction; technical violation in lieu of prosecution on new major offense; and no violation.

Recommitted to prison—The parolee has received a new major conviction while on parole and has been sentenced and recommitted to prison. This includes both new major conviction, same jurisdiction; and new major conviction, other jurisdiction. This also includes persons receiving a suspended sentence or probation if they are then returned to prison by paroling authority action.

Absconder—The whereabouts of the parolee are unknown to the paroling authority. Either a warrant for absconding from parole has been issued or some other official action has been taken to declare the parolee an absconder.

Technical violation—The parolee has been adjudged by the paroling authority to be in violation of the conditions of his or her parole.

Parole violator—This category includes persons returned to prison by parole revocation either with or without a new court commitment.

New court commitment—Includes persons sentenced to prison after conviction or after probation revocation but does not include persons returned to prison by parole revocation.

Prior prison commitments—Known number of prior commitments to adult correctional institutions where such institutions are defined as a reformatory or prison operated by a State or Federal agency that generally receives adult persons on sentences with a

maximum of at least 1 year. This category does not include the present commitment.

No new offense committed—Parolee has not committed a new major offense during the followup period.

Minor conviction—A court conviction and sentence for a minimum term of at least 60 days and a maximum term of less than 1 year.

Major conviction—A court conviction and sentence for a maximum term of at least 1 year.

Parole agencies reporting and parolees reported on

The Uniform Parole Reports is a voluntary data collection effort. Some States report on all parolees released, while other States report on a sample of parolees. In addition, States may not report information on parolees released for each month of the year. Some States report only part of the year on all parolees or a sample of parolees. To adjust for these reporting variations, a weighting scheme has been devised.

Table 1 lists the jurisdictions that reported data on parole outcome for the first year of release for those persons paroled in 1975. Forty-three agencies reported data covering the entire 1-year monitoring period. The "percent of population reported" indicates whether the State reported on all parolees or a random sample. The "number of months with 1-year followup" refers to the number of months for which 1-year followup information was available. Agencies that only reported on a random sample of parolees were weighted to approximate 100 percent reporting. The procedure was to multiply each case by the inverse of its sample percentage. For those States not reporting on parolees released during each of the 12 months of 1975, the data for the missing months were approximated by multiplying each case by 12 and dividing by the number of months reporting. For example, Georgia reported 1-year followup information on a 50 percent sample of parolees who were released during 7 months of 1975. To reach an estimate of parole outcome, each case from Georgia was multiplied by 2 to achieve 100 percent reporting. Then each case was multiplied by 12 and divided by 7 to achieve a 12-month reporting estimate.

Table 1 Reporting information for 1-year followup of 1975 parolees

	Percent of population reported	Number of months with 1-year followup
Alabama	25	12
Alaska	100	12
Arizona	NA	NA
Arkansas	100	6
California:		
California Department of Corrections	NA	NA
California Youth Authority, Male	15	12
California Youth Authority, Female	100	12
Colorado	NA	NA
Connecticut	NA	NA
Delaware	100	100
District of Columbia	100	100
Federal jurisdiction	NA	NA
Florida	100	100
Georgia	50	7
Hawaii	100	9
Idaho	100	3
Illinois	100	12
Indiana	100	12
Iowa	100	12
Kansas	100	12
Kentucky	100	12
Louisiana	NA	NA
Maine	100	7
Maryland	NA	NA
Massachusetts	100	1
Michigan	18	12
Minnesota	NA	NA
Mississippi	100	5
Missouri	100	12
Montana	100	12
Nebraska	100	12
Nevada	100	8
New Hampshire	100	12
New Jersey	100	12
New Mexico	100	8
New York	10	12
North Carolina	50	12
North Dakota	100	11
Ohio	100	10
Oklahoma	NA	NA
Oregon	100	1
Pennsylvania	100	9
Puerto Rico	100	12
Rhode Island	100	10
South Carolina	100	12
South Dakota	100	12
Tennessee	100	12
Texas	100	11
Utah	100	12
Vermont	100	12
Virginia	NA	NA
Washington	NA	NA
West Virginia	100	10
Wisconsin	25	12
Wyoming	100	8

Table 2 lists the jurisdictions that reported data on parole outcome for 3 years of parole for those persons released in 1973. Thirty-three agencies reported data covering the entire 3-year reporting period. States reporting on a random sample of parolees were weighted to approximate all parolees released. For those States not reporting on all 36 months of parole for those parolees released in each month of 1973, the data were weighted to approximate a full reporting period. For example, Pennsylvania reported a 36-month followup on a 25 percent sample of parolees who were

released from January to August of 1973. Weighting procedures were used to adjust for the sampling of parolees and the lack of full 3-year outcome information for parolees released in each of the 12 months of 1973. Each case from Pennsylvania was multiplied by 4 to achieve 100 percent reporting figure. Then each case was multiplied by 1.5 to achieve a 12-month reporting estimate. This procedure was followed for each of the States. The final weighted number of cases is used in the tables.

Table 2 Reporting information for 3-year followup of 1973 parolees

	Percent of population reported	Number of months with 3-year followup
Alabama	25	12
Alaska	NA	NA
Arizona	100	12
Arkansas	NA	NA
California:		
California Department of Corrections	NA	NA
California Youth Authority	NA	NA
Colorado	NA	NA
Connecticut	NA	NA
Delaware	100	6
District of Columbia	100	12
Federal jurisdiction	NA	NA
Florida	100	12
Georgia	100	9
Hawaii	100	10
Idaho	100	3
Illinois	100	12
Indiana	NA	NA
Iowa	100	12
Kansas	100	12
Kentucky	100	12
Louisiana	NA	NA
Maine	100	10
Maryland	NA	NA
Massachusetts	NA	NA
Michigan	18	12
Minnesota	NA	NA
Mississippi	100	1
Missouri	100	12
Montana	NA	NA
Nebraska	100	12
Nevada	100	7
New Hampshire	100	12
New Jersey	NA	NA
New Mexico	NA	NA
New York	10	12
North Carolina	NA	NA
North Dakota	100	11
Ohio	10 ^a	10
Oklahoma	NA	NA
Oregon	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	25	8
Puerto Rico	100	12
Rhode Island	100	12
South Carolina	100	12
South Dakota	100	10
Tennessee	NA	NA
Texas	100	12
Utah	NA	NA
Vermont	100	7
Virginia	100	12
Washington	100	9
West Virginia	100	12
Wisconsin	NA	NA
Wyoming	100	12

^a100 percent for July.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

EVALUATION FORM FOR
SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS 1978

1. For exactly what purpose did you consult the Sourcebook?

2. Was the Sourcebook adequate for that purpose? Quite Adequate Adequate Somewhat Adequate Not Adequate
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National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U.S. Department of Justice
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