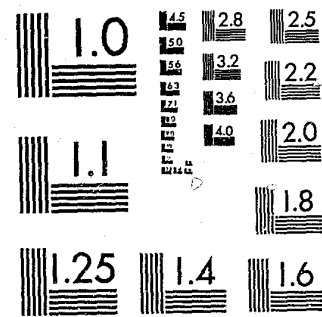


National Criminal Justice Reference Service



This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

DATE FILMED

7-10-81

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

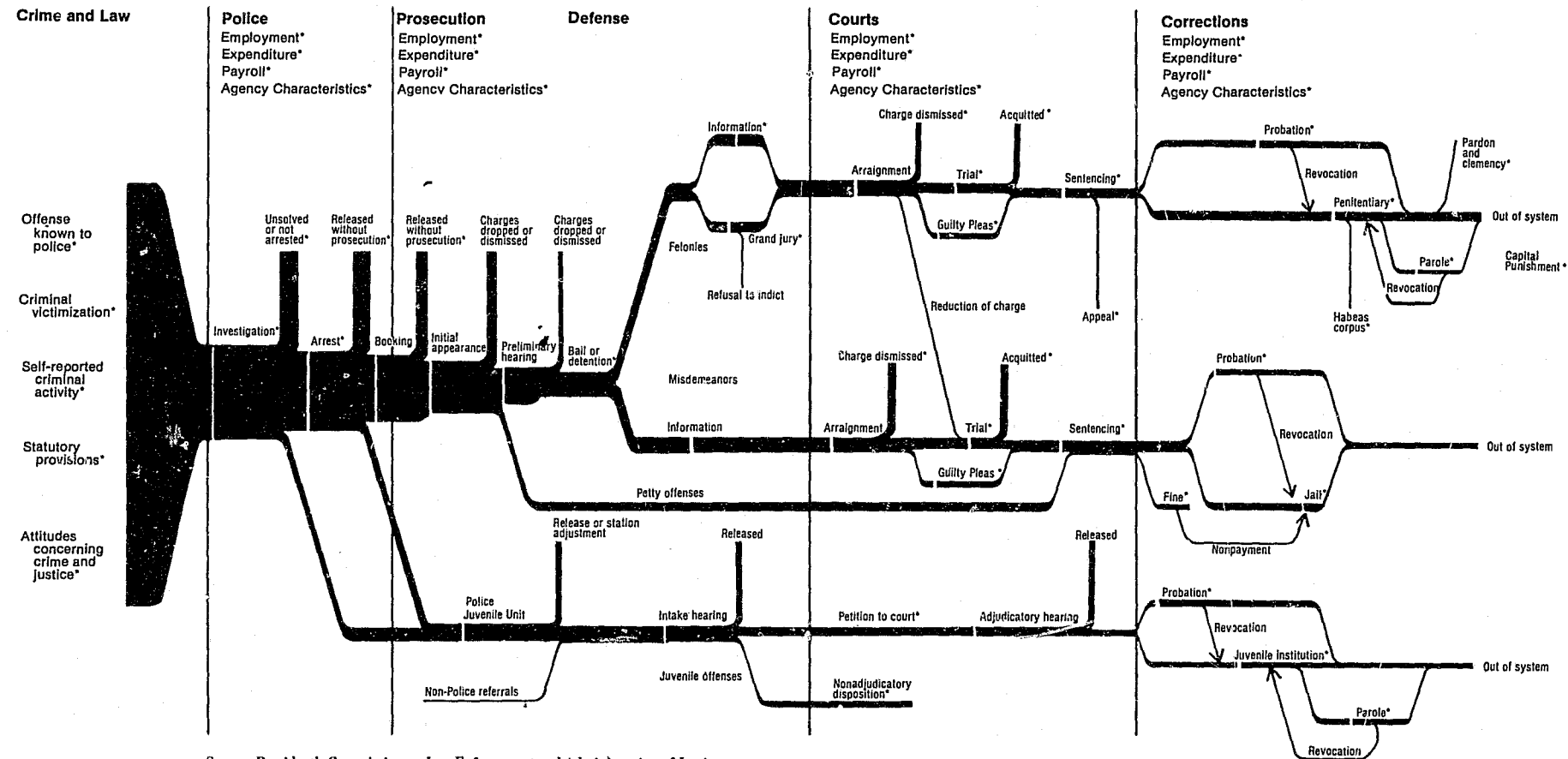


SOURCEBOOK
SOURCEBOOK
SOURCEBOOK
SOURCEBOOK
OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS — 1980
SOURCEBOOK
SOURCEBOOK
SOURCEBOOK
SOURCEBOOK
SOURCEBOOK
SOURCEBOOK
SOURCEBOOK

71096
96011

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

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



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



SOURCEBOOK

OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS — 1980

71096

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

PUBLIC DOMAIN

U.S. Department of Justice

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

Edited by

Michael J. Hindelang
Michael R. Gottfredson
Timothy J. Flanagan

Criminal Justice Research Center
Albany, New York

This project was supported by Grant No. 76-SS-99-6038 awarded to the Criminal Justice Research Center, Albany, New York, by the Statistics Division, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice (now the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice), under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended; the project, entitled "Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics," is being directed by Michael J. Hindelang and Michael R. Gottfredson and is being monitored for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by Sue A. Lindgren. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the editors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics authorizes any person to reproduce, publish, translate, or otherwise use all or any part of the copyrighted material in this publication, with the exception of those items indicating that they are copyrighted by or reprinted by permission of any source other than the Criminal Justice Research Center.

Copyright 1981 by the Criminal Justice Research Center

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Bureau of Justice Statistics

71016

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Harry A. Scarr, Ph.D., Director

Charles R. Kindermann, Ph.D., Acting Assistant Director
Office of Data Analysis, Collection,
Tabulation, and Statistical Services

SUGGESTED CITATION

Michael J. Hindelang, Michael R. Gottfredson, and Timothy J. Flanagan,
eds., *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics—1980*.
U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.
Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

United States. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.
Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1980, by Michael J. Hindelang
[and others].

"Report no. SD-SB-8."

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

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

UTILIZATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS PROJECT

Project Staff

Michael J. Hindelang	Project Co-Director
Michael R. Gottfredson	Project Co-Director
Timothy J. Flanagan	Project Coordinator
Marilyn A. Chandler	Research Analyst
Mona Margarita	Research Analyst
Kenneth Adams	Research Assistant
James A. Gilmer	Research Assistant
Maureen McLeod	Research Assistant
Ann L. Pastore	Editorial Specialist and Graphic Artist
Sharleen Brittell	Editorial Assistant
Maria Casapini	Editorial Assistant
Lowell M. Tangjerd	Computer Programmer
Janet L. Westervelt	Statistical Typist
Marjorie J. Jones	Production Assistant
Lisa G. Warren	Production Assistant

UTILIZATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS PROJECT

Advisory Committee

Alfred Blumstein
Urban Systems Institute
Carnegie-Mellon University
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Adam D'Alessandro
Division of Criminal Justice Services
Albany, New York

Charles M. Friel
Institute of Contemporary Corrections and
the Behavioral Sciences
Sam Houston State University
Huntsville, Texas

James A. McCafferty
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts
Washington, D.C.

Calvin F. Schmid
Department of Sociology
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

Daniel L. Skoler
American Bar Association
Washington, D.C.

Leslie T. Wilkins
School of Criminal Justice
State University of New York at Albany
Albany, New York

Paul A. Zolbe
Uniform Crime Reporting Section
F.B.I./U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Preface

This is the eighth 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. However, the nationally coordinated collection of non-Federal criminal justice statistics is relatively rare. 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 or organizations. Data relating to the Federal Government are often presented in the SOURCEBOOK because they are the only data available on particular topics or the only data adequate for some purposes.

Reporting periods

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 many 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. It should also 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 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 and to expand upon 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. 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.

Reliability of the data

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 has been 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.

Explanatory notes

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 that 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. The appendices included in this volume are designed to provide 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 (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.

Organization of the SOURCEBOOK

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 the SOURCEBOOK reviews hundreds of research reports, journals, books, agency annual reports and other sources to select data for the SOURCEBOOK. Initially, the material is reviewed to determine whether the subject matter is appropriate and consistent with the purpose of the 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 the 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.

Sources of criminal justice data

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 Bureau of Justice Statistics 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 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 criminal justice-related activities. The Bureau of Justice Statistics 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 Local Jails* 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 National Center for State Courts, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the 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 Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts and the Federal Prison System. Although 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 Bureau of Justice Statistics' *Survey of State and Local Probation and Parole Systems* and surveys of 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 Bureau of Justice Statistics, as well as in special purpose reports such as the *Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities*. Information on Federal prisoners is available in the annual *Statistical Report of the Federal Prison System*. 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 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 U.S. Parole Commission. Discharges from State and Federal correctional facilities are reported in the *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions* series issued by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

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*. Data on the volume of cases disposed of by juvenile courts are provided in *Delinquency 1977* by the National Center for Juvenile Justice.

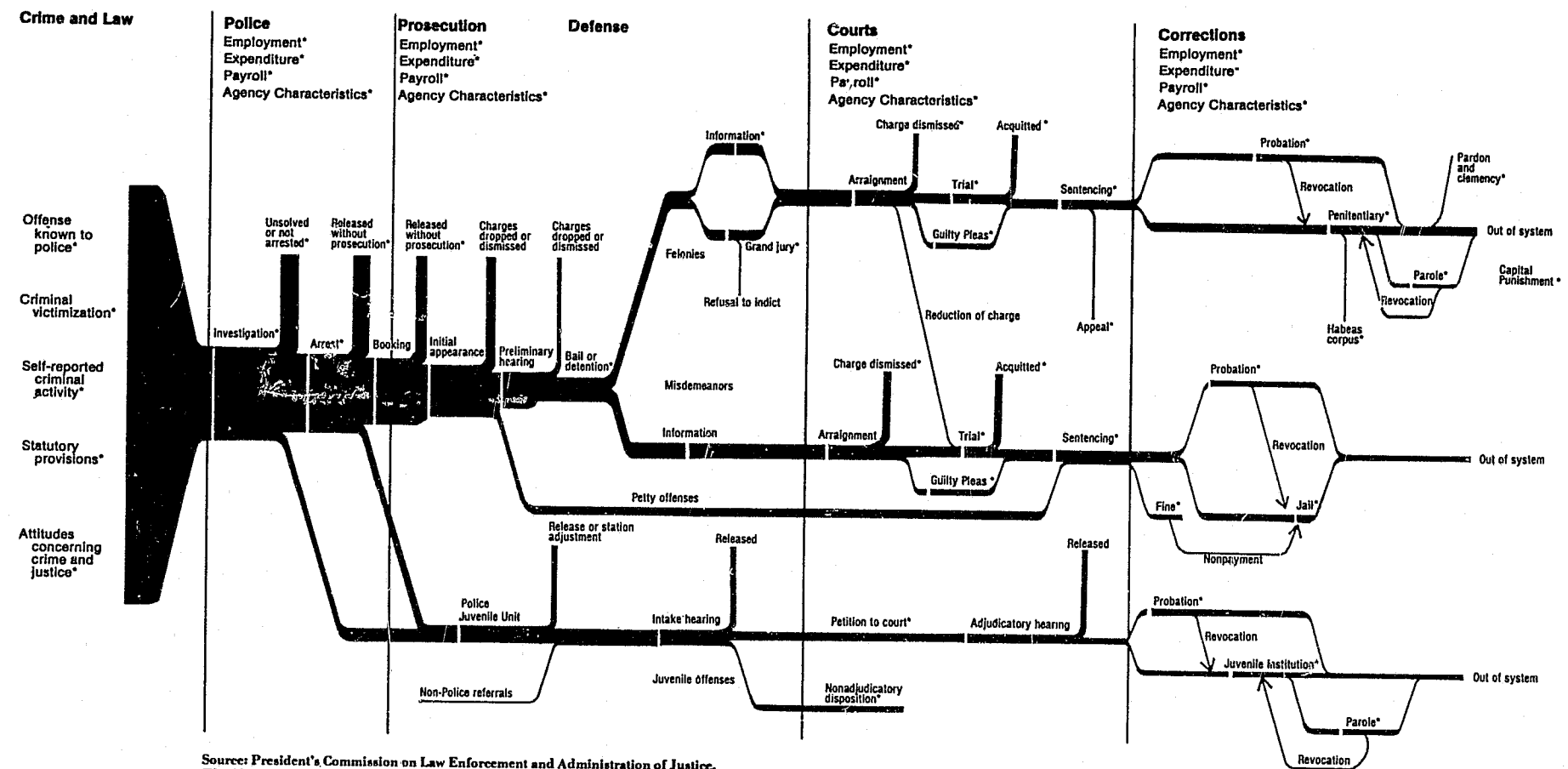
Juvenile correctional data are provided by a number of sources. The *Survey of State and Local Probation and Parole Systems* reports counts of the number of juveniles under probation and parole supervision. The *Children in Custody* series issued by the Bureau of Justice Statistics reports data on the 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 systematic perspective. In Figure A, the flow-chart originally published by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and 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 the 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

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

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



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

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
(1) Criminal and civil justice agencies	(1) Employment and payroll for police services	(1) Expenditures, workload, employment, and payroll for defense activities	(1) Expenditures, employment, payroll, and salaries of judicial and court administrative personnel	(1) Characteristics of public and private juvenile correctional facilities
(1) Expenditures, employment, and payroll for criminal justice activities	(2) Attitudes toward strikes by police	(1) Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities	(1) Employment and salaries of attorney general's offices	(1) Utilization of drug abuse treatment service units
(1) Child abuse and neglect legislation	(2) Attitudes toward use of force by police	(1) Characteristics of State prosecution agencies	(1) Representation of women in legal professions	(1) Expenditures, employment, and payroll for correctional activities
(1) Characteristics of privacy legislation	(4) Arrests, national estimates	(5) Requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors	(1) Workload and duties of Federal judiciary	(1) Employment, workload, and salaries for probation/parole officers
(1) Characteristics of gun control legislation	(4) Number and rate of arrests	(5) Federal prosecutions in Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms cases	(1) Expenditures, employment, and payroll for judicial activities	(1) Salaries and unionization of State correctional officers
(1) Characteristics of marijuana legislation	(4) Characteristics of persons arrested	(5) Cases argued and pending in U.S. Attorney's offices	(1) Characteristics of bail and pretrial release criteria	(1) Inmate education programs
(2) Attitudes toward extent of crime	(4) Arrests in cities	(5) Workload of Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice	(1) Characteristics of speedy trial legislation	(1) Characteristics of State paroling authorities
(2) Attitudes toward personal safety	(4) Arrests in suburban areas	(5) Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts	(1) Expenditures, characteristics, and selection criteria for grand and petit juries	(1) Characteristics of parole release hearings
(2) Attitudes toward causes of crime	(4) Arrests in rural areas	(5) Interstate Commerce Commission cases filed in U.S. District Courts	(1) Employment, salaries, and selection qualifications of trial and appellate judges	(1) Characteristics of parole revocation hearings
(2) Attitudes toward selected social issues	(4) Arrest rates	(5) Environmental, Economic Stabilization Act, and Energy Allocation Act cases filed in U.S. District Courts	(1) Characteristics of intermittent confinement legislation	(1) Characteristics of parole-related legislation
(2) Attitudes toward various rights and freedoms	(4) Clearance rates	(5) Cases referred to the U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution by the Securities and Exchange Commission	(1) Characteristics of juvenile court proceedings	(1) Characteristics of clemency-granting authority
(2) Attitudes toward system of criminal justice	(4) Arrests for alcohol-related offenses	(5) Prosecutions of violations of immigration and nationality laws	(1) Statutory regulations of juvenile detention and juvenile court dispositions	(1) Employment of ex-offenders in departments of corrections
(2) Gun ownership	(4) Arrests, self-report data	(5) Prosecutions of corrupt officials	(2) Attitudes toward confidentiality of news sources	(2) Attitudes toward capital punishment
(2) Attitudes toward gun control	(4) Juvenile offenders taken into police custody		(2) Lawyers' attitudes toward televised courtroom proceedings	(6) Adults and juveniles under probation or parole supervision
(2) Attitudes toward the use and effects of drugs and alcohol	(4) Seizures and arrests by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms		(2) Public confidence in the courts	(6) Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System
(2) Attitudes toward legalization of marijuana	(4) Arrests for drug law violations		(2) Attitudes toward severity of courts	(6) Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs
(2) Attitudes toward gambling	(4) Drug seizures		(5) Delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts	(6) Characteristics of residents of public and private juvenile custody facilities
(2) Attitudes toward pornography	(4) Aliens apprehended, deported, and excluded from the United States		(5) Court-authorized interception of wire and oral communication	(6) Number and rate of inmates in local jails, and characteristics of jail inmates
(2) Attitudes toward white-collar crime	(4) Seizures by the U.S. Customs Service		(5) Cases filed in courts of general jurisdiction	(6) Prisoners in, rates of incarceration for, admissions to, and movement of prisoners in State and Federal institutions
(3) Estimated number of personal, household, and business victimizations	(4) Activities of the U.S. Secret Service		(5) Cases filed in appellate courts and courts of last resort	(6) Characteristics of inmates in State correctional facilities
(3) Estimated percentage of non-reported personal, household, and business victimizations	(4) Arrests for offenses against railroads		(5) Cases argued and pending in U.S. Attorney's offices	(6) Movement of, admissions to, and releases from Federal correctional facilities
(3) Estimated rate of personal, household, and business victimizations	(5) Criminal investigations by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service		(5) Cases filed in U.S. District Courts	(6) Population of U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, and U.S. Marine Corps correctional facilities
(3) Estimated number of personal, household, and business incidents, by specific incident characteristics			(5) Proposed and actual time limits for judicial processing	(6) Releases from State and Federal institutions
(3) Estimated number of personal and business victimizations, by specific incident characteristics			(5) Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts	(6) Movement of prisoners paroled and conditionally released from State and Federal institutions
(3) Estimated rate and number of household victimizations			(5) Prisoner petitions filed in U.S. District Courts	(6) Adults and juveniles under parole supervision
(3) Estimated rate and number of business victimizations			(5) Appeals filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals	(6) Parole outcome by characteristics of parolees
(3) Changes in rates of personal, household, and business victimizations between 1973 and 1978			(5) Petitions for writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court	(6) Deaths among prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities
(3) Child abuse, characteristics of reports, victims, and perpetrators			(5) Executive clemency application	(6) Capital punishment: Prisoners under sentence of death State and Federal prisoners executed
(3) Reported alcohol use			(5) Dispositions and sentences of defendants charged with drug law violations in U.S. District Courts	
(3) Reported drug use among adults and youth			(5) Dispositions of persons arrested for offenses against railroads	
(3) Reported marijuana use among adults and youth			(5) Dispositions in criminal tax fraud cases	
(3) Offenses known to the police			(5) Dispositions of arrests by the U.S. Secret Service	
(3) Offenses in U.S. park areas			(5) Military:	
(3) Selected causes of death			Army personnel tried and convicted in U.S. Army General and Special Courts-Martial	
(3) Murders known to the police			Air Force personnel tried and convicted in U.S. Air Force General and Special Courts-Martial	
(3) Robberies known to the police			Navy and Marine Corps personnel tried and convicted in U.S. Navy and Marine Corps General and Special Courts-Martial	
(3) Aggravated assaults known to the police			Coast Guard personnel tried in U.S. Coast Guard Special Courts-Martial	
(3) Burglaries known to the police				
(3) Larcenies known to the police				
(3) Violations of Federal bank robbery statutes				
(3) Motor vehicle thefts known to the police				
(3) Property loss due to selected crimes				
(3) Law enforcement officers killed				
(3) Persons identified as killing law enforcement officers				
(3) Assaults on law enforcement officers				
(3) Drug thefts, illegal drug prices, and drug-related deaths				
(3) Bombing incidents known to the police				
(3) Hijackings and other criminal acts related to air transportation				
(3) Crime insurance policies, claims, and losses				
(3) Offenses against railroads				

that the SOURCEBOOK now includes a wide range of system-wide data, and that major gaps are becoming scarce. Such a conclusion, however, is erroneous. For some areas—such as the measurement of crime and characteristics of persons under correctional supervision—relatively 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 numerous and uniform than are 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 of government. 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 Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice 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.

Thumb index

Guide to table symbols	1
Contents	1
Table and figure list	1
Sections:	
1	
Criminal justice system characteristics	1
2	
Public attitudes toward crime	2
3	
Nature of known offenses	3
4	
Persons arrested	4
5	
Judicial processing	5
6	
Correctional supervision	6
Annotated sources	6
Publishers' addresses	6
Appendices: Methodology, Definitions	6
Index	6

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The editors are grateful to the many people who contributed in various ways to the compilation of the eighth annual SOURCEBOOK. We especially appreciate the assistance of those agencies that contributed data for use in the SOURCEBOOK. In many instances, personnel of contributing agencies gave generously of their time to assist the project staff in understanding the intricacies of available data and definitions of appropriate terms and concepts, as well as in providing prepublication copies of tables and reports. The following people were particularly helpful in this respect: Ellen McNeil, Uniform Parole Reports, National Council on Crime and Delinquency Research Center West; Daniel Smith, National Center for Juvenile Justice; Gladys Lavelle, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Mary Elsner, National Center for State Courts; Dr. Joan Rittenhouse, National Institute on Drug Abuse; Steven Schroeffel, Immigration and Naturalization Service; Dennis Gosier, U.S. Bureau of the Census; and the staff of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Special thanks are due the personnel of the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, for their continuing input to the project. In particular, Sue A. Lindgren, our project monitor, has spent many hours carefully reviewing our draft materials and making suggestions for improving the substance of the SOURCEBOOK.

Again we have been especially fortunate to have the help of Ann L. Pastore, our Editorial Specialist and Graphic Artist. Her talents and expertise are reflected throughout the SOURCEBOOK and in all phases of its production. As with past editions, both the accuracy and the attractiveness of the SOURCEBOOK have been enhanced by

her contributions. We gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to her and offer our gratitude.

We also acknowledge and thank the staff of the Criminal Justice Research Center who contributed to the compilation of SOURCEBOOK. Lowell Tangjerd, our computer programmer, generated many of the National Crime Survey tables from machine-readable data. Sharleen Brittell and Maria Casapini, our Editorial Assistants, obtained the annual sources from agencies, translated the research analysts' instructions, supervised copymarking, and maintained our permission to reprint file. Janet L. Westervelt, our Statistical Typist, prepared most of the tables for production. Marjorie J. Jones and Lisa G. Warren provided valuable clerical assistance in the preparation of the manuscript. We would also like to thank Mary Lee Newell, Administrative Associate of the Criminal Justice Research Center for her continued assistance with the administration of the project.

Finally, the SOURCEBOOK could not have been completed without the efforts made by our Research Analysts and Research Assistants to evaluate, annotate, digest, document, and organize materials to be considered for inclusion in the SOURCEBOOK. In this regard we are grateful to Kenneth Adams, Marilyn A. Chandler, James A. Gilmer, Mona Margarita, and Maureen McLeod.

In anticipation of public use of the SOURCEBOOK, we also wish to thank those users who provide us with feedback regarding their use of the SOURCEBOOK and with suggestions for additional inclusions in subsequent editions, either by using the questionnaire at the end of the book or by personal contact with the editors at the Criminal Justice Research Center, One Alton Road, Albany, New York 12203.

Contents

	Page		Page
Preface	v	Attitudes toward various rights and freedoms	179
Guide to symbols used in tables	xi	Attitudes toward confidentiality of news sources	181
Acknowledgments	xiii	Attitudes toward use of force by police	183
List of figures and tables and list of figure and table equivalents	xv	Attitudes toward strikes by police	189
Section 1: Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems ..	1	Attitudes toward system of criminal justice	189
Criminal and civil justice agencies	2	Lawyers' attitudes toward televised courtroom proceedings ..	190
Expenditures, employment, and payroll for criminal justice activities	4	Public confidence in the courts	192
Colleges and universities with criminal justice degree programs	45	Attitudes toward severity of the courts	196
Employment and payroll for police services	47	Attitudes toward capital punishment	199
Expenditures, employment, payroll, and salaries of judicial and court administrative personnel	58	Gun ownership	203
Employment and salaries of attorney general's offices	63	Attitudes toward gun control	205
Representation of women in legal professions	65	Attitudes toward the use and effect of drugs and alcohol ...	212
Expenditures, workload, employment, and payroll for defense activities	66	Attitudes toward legalization of marihuana	219
Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities	74	Attitudes toward gambling	221
Characteristics of State prosecution agencies	80	Attitudes toward pornography	223
Workload and duties of Federal judiciary	85	Attitudes toward white-collar crime	225
Expenditures, employment, and payroll for judicial activities	88	Section 3: Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses	227
Characteristics of bail and pretrial release criteria	96	Estimated number of personal, household, and business victimizations	228
Characteristics of speedy trial legislation	100	Estimated percentage of non-reported personal, household, and business victimizations	230
Expenditures, characteristics, and selection criteria for grand and petit juries	104	Estimated rate of personal, household, and business victimizations	242
Employment, salaries, and selection qualifications of trial and appellate judges	111	Estimated number of personal, household, and business incidents, by specific incident characteristics	256
Characteristics of intermittent confinement legislation	115	Estimated number of personal and business victimizations, by specific incident characteristics	263
Characteristics of juvenile court proceedings	118	Estimated rate and number of household victimizations	268
Child neglect and abuse legislation	120	Estimated rate and number of business victimizations	270
Statutory regulations of juvenile detention and juvenile court dispositions	122	Changes in rates of personal, household, and business victimizations between 1973 and 1978	273
Characteristics of public and private juvenile custody facilities	128	Child abuse, characteristics of reports, victims, and perpetrators	274
Utilization of drug abuse treatment service units	130	Reported alcohol use	277
Expenditures, employment, and payroll for correctional activities	131	Reported drug use among adults and youth	279
Employment, workload, and salaries for probation/parole officers	138	Reported marihuana use among adults and youth	281
Salaries and unionization of State correctional officers	141	Offenses known to the police	290
Inmate educational programs	148	Offenses in U.S. park areas	309
Characteristics of State paroling authorities	149	Selected causes of death	310
Characteristics of parole release hearings	150	Murders known to the police	311
Characteristics of parole revocation proceedings	151	Robberies known to the police	315
Characteristics of parole-related legislation	153	Aggravated assaults known to the police	316
Characteristics of clemency-granting authority	155	Burglaries known to the police	317
Employment of ex-offenders in departments of corrections	157	Larcenies known to the police	317
Characteristics of privacy legislation	160	Violations of Federal bank robbery statutes	318
Characteristics of gun control legislation	163	Motor vehicle thefts known to the police	319
Characteristics of marihuana legislation	164	Property loss due to selected crimes	320
Section 2: Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Criminal Justice-Related Topics	165	Law enforcement officers killed	321
Attitudes toward extent of crime	166	Persons identified as killing law enforcement officers	322
Attitudes toward personal safety	171	Assaults on law enforcement officers	323
Attitudes toward causes of crime	178	Drug thefts, illegal drug prices, and drug-related deaths	324
Attitudes toward selected social issues	178	Bombing incidents known to the police	325
		Hijackings and other criminal acts related to air transportation	328
		Crime insurance policies, claims, and losses	329
		Offenses against railroads	330
		Section 4: Characteristics and Distribution of Persons	
		Arrested	331
		Arrests, national estimates	332

Number and rate of arrests	Page 333	Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System	Page 473
Characteristics of persons arrested	334	Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs	476
Arrests in cities	350	Characteristics of residents of public and private juvenile custody facilities	481
Arrests in suburban areas	354	Number and rates of inmates in local jails, and characteristics of jail inmates	482
Arrests in rural areas	358	Prisoners in, rates of incarceration for, admissions to, and movement of prisoners in State and Federal institutions	490
Arrest rates	362	Characteristics of inmates in State correctional facilities	500
Clearance rates	367	Movement of, admissions to, and releases from Federal correctional facilities	501
Arrests for alcohol-related offenses	371	Population of U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, and U.S. Marine Corps correctional facilities	506
Arrests, self-report data	372	Releases from State and Federal institutions	507
Juvenile offenders taken into police custody	374	Movement of prisoners paroled and conditionally released from State and Federal institutions	508
Seizures and arrests by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	376	Adults and juveniles under parole supervision	513
Arrests for drug law violations	378	Parole outcome by characteristics of parolees	519
Drug seizures	379	Deaths among prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities	523
Seizures by the U.S. Customs Service	381	Prisoners under sentence of death	524
Aliens apprehended, deported, and excluded from the United States	382	State and Federal prisoners executed	538
Activities of the U.S. Secret Service	386	Annotated list of sources and references	545
Arrests for offenses against railroads	387	Addresses of publishers	563
Section 5: Judicial Processing of Defendants	389	Appendices	
Delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts	390	1 <i>Justice Agencies in the United States—Methodology and definitions of terms</i>	569
Requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors	394	2 <i>Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System—Survey methodology and definitions of terms</i>	573
Court-authorized interception of wire and oral communication	395	3 <i>Uniform Crime Reports—Definitions of terms</i>	578
Cases filed in courts of general jurisdiction	404	4 <i>State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems—Survey methodology and definitions of terms</i>	582
Cases filed in appellate courts and courts of last resort	412	5 <i>The Juvenile Status Offender and the Law—Definitions of terms</i>	585
Cases argued and pending in U.S. Attorney's offices	415	6 <i>Parole in the United States: 1978—Survey methodology and definitions of terms</i>	586
Cases filed in U.S. District Courts	418	7 <i>Privacy and Security of Criminal History Information—Definitions of terms</i>	590
Proposed and actual time limits for judicial processing	421	8 Public opinion survey sampling procedures	591
Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts	425	9 <i>National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977—Survey methodology and definitions of terms</i>	594
Prisoner petitions filed in U.S. District Courts	440	10 <i>Drugs and the Class of '78—Survey methodology and definitions of terms</i>	597
Appeals filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals	442	11 Data collection procedures and definitions of terms for the National Crime Survey	599
Petitions for writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court	444	12 <i>National Analysis of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting—Study methodology</i>	602
Executive clemency applications	445	13 <i>Delinquency 1975, 1976, 1977—Survey methodology and definitions of terms</i>	605
Dispositions and sentences of defendants charged with drug law violations in U.S. District Courts	446	14 <i>State and Local Probation and Parole Systems—Survey methodology and definitions of terms</i>	608
Federal prosecutions in Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms cases	449	15 <i>Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), 1978 Annual Data—Definitions of terms</i>	611
Dispositions of persons arrested for offenses against railroads	450	16 <i>Profile of Jail Inmates—Survey methodology and definitions of terms</i>	613
Dispositions in criminal tax fraud cases	450	17 <i>Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978—Methodology, definitions of terms, and explanation of data</i>	616
Criminal investigations by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service	452	18 <i>Federal Prison System Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1978—Definitions of Federal sentencing procedures</i>	621
Workload of the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice	454	19 <i>Uniform Parole Reports—Definitions of terms and reporting information</i>	623
Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts	454	Index	631
Interstate Commerce Commission cases filed in U.S. District Courts	455	Evaluation form	647
Environmental, Economic Stabilization Act, and Energy Allocation Act cases filed in U.S. District Courts	456		
Cases referred to the U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution by the Securities and Exchange Commission	458		
Prosecutions of violations of immigration and nationality laws	459		
Dispositions of arrests by the U.S. Secret Service	460		
Prosecutions of corrupt public officials	461		
Army personnel tried and convicted in U.S. Army General and Special Courts-Martial	464		
Air Force personnel tried and convicted in U.S. Air Force General and Special Courts-Martial	466		
Navy and Marine Corps personnel tried and convicted in U.S. Navy and Marine Corps General and Special Courts-Martial	467		
Coast Guard personnel tried in U.S. Coast Guard Special Courts-Martial	469		
Section 6: Persons Under Correctional Supervision	471		
Adults and juveniles under probation or parole supervision	472		

List of figures and tables and list of figure and table equivalents

To aid users who are interested in making comparisons with data contained in the 1979 SOURCEBOOK, the last column in the following list of figures and tables presents the number of equivalent tables and figures in the 1979 SOURCEBOOK. Table numbers marked with an asterisk (*) contain identical data in both the 1979 and 1980 editions. These tables have been repeated from 1979 to 1980, with possible

changes in titles and notation for accuracy and consistency within this edition. The table identifiers in this column that appear without asterisks are tables for which more recent data are presented in (generally) the same format as in the listed table from the earlier (1979) edition. Tables for which dashes (—) appear in the last column have no comparable table in the 1979 edition.

Figure	Page	Equivalent figure number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK	Figure	Page	Equivalent figure number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK
1.1 Criminal justice expenditures of Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal years 1971 and 1977	5	—	2.3 Attitudes toward personal safety on the streets compared to a year ago, United States, selected years 1966-78	173	2.4*
1.2 Criminal justice expenditures of Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1971 and 1978	6	—	2.4 Respondents rating selected problems as severe in own community, by community size, United States, 1977-78	176	2.5*
1.3 Expenditures for criminal justice activities, by level of government and type of activity, United States, fiscal year 1978	8	1.1	2.5 Respondents approving of a policeman striking a citizen under certain circumstances, United States, 1978	189	2.6*
1.4 Criminal justice full-time equivalent employment for Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1971 and 1978	23	—	2.6 Respondents agreeing that courts do not deal harshly enough with criminals, by race, United States, 1972-78	198	2.8*
1.5 Federal criminal justice budget outlays, by type of program, fiscal years 1971-79, 1980-83 (estimated)	42	—	2.7 Attitudes toward capital punishment, United States, selected years 1965-77	199	2.9*
1.6 Colleges and universities with criminal justice degree programs, by type of degree, United States and Canada, academic years 1966-67 to 1977-78	45	1.14*	2.8 Gun owners' reasons for possessing a handgun or pistol, United States, 1978	204	2.11*
1.7 Percent distribution of full-time police employees, by sex, United States, on Oct. 31, 1978	57	1.2	2.9 Attitudes toward drug addiction as a problem in own community, by size of community, United States, 1977-78	213	2.12*
1.8 Expenditures for Federal courts, by type of expense, fiscal year 1979	59	—	2.10 Respondents favoring the legalization of marihuana use, United States, selected years 1969-79	220	—
1.9 Selected personnel of the Federal courts, years ending June 30, 1972-79	61	1.4	3.1 Estimated percent of personal victimizations not reported to police, by type of victimization, United States, 1973-78	230	3.1
1.10 Judicial and administrative personnel of the Federal courts, by type of activity, on June 30, 1979	62	—	3.2 Estimated percent of household victimizations not reported to police, by type of victimization, United States, 1973-78	231	3.2
1.11 Estimated expenditures of Criminal Justice Act monies for defender services in Federal courts, by type of activity, fiscal year 1979	66	1.3	3.3 Estimated percent of business victimizations not reported to police, by type of victimization, United States, 1973-76	232	3.3*
1.12 Duties performed by magistrates in U.S. District Courts, year ending June 30, 1979	87	1.5	3.4 Estimated rate (per 100,000 females 12 years of age or older) of rape victimization, United States, 1973-78	243	3.4
1.13 Grand and petit juror expenditures in U.S. District Courts, by type of expenditure, year ending June 30, 1979	104	1.7	3.5 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of robbery victimization, United States, 1973-78	244	3.5
1.14 Correctional institutions offering educational programs, by type of program and inmate enrollment, United States, 1977	148	1.13*	3.6 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of assault victimization, United States, 1973-78	244	3.6
2.1 Attitudes toward changes in the level of crime in own area, United States, selected years 1967-78	166	2.1*	3.7 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal larceny with contact victimization, United States, 1973-78	245	3.7
2.2 Public perceptions of communities having the least crime, by income, United States, 1977-78	169	2.2*	3.8 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal larceny without contact victimization, United States, 1973-78	245	3.8

Figure	Page	Equivalent figure number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK	Figure	Page	Equivalent figure number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK
3.9 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household burglary victimization, United States, 1973-78	246	3.9	4.5 Arrests for property crimes, by offense charged and sex, United States, 1978	343	4.3
3.10 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household larceny victimization, United States, 1973-78	246	3.10	4.6 Arrests for violent crimes, by offense charged and race, United States, 1978	348	4.4
3.11 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of motor vehicle theft, United States, 1973-78	247	3.11	4.7 Arrests for property crimes, by offense charged and race, United States, 1978	349	4.4
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, 1978	248	3.12	4.8 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for all offenses, by extent of urbanization, 1973-78	362	4.5
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, 1978	250	3.13	4.9 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for violent crimes, by offense charged and region, 1978	364	4.6
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, 1978	252	3.14	4.10 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for property crimes, by offense charged and region, 1978	366	4.6
3.15 Estimated rate (per 100,000 businesses) of business robbery victimization, United States, 1973-76	271	3.15*	4.11 Percent of violent crimes known to police that were cleared by arrest, by offense, United States, 1978	368	4.7
3.16 Estimated rate (per 100,000 businesses) of business burglary victimization, United States, 1973-76	271	3.16*	4.12 Percent of property crimes known to police that were cleared by arrest, by offense, United States, 1978	369	4.7
3.17 Victims of child abuse or neglect, by age and sex, 33 jurisdictions, 1978	275	—	4.13 Percent distribution of juveniles taken into police custody, by method of disposition, United States, 1978	375	4.8
3.18 Perpetrators of child abuse or neglect, by age and sex, 33 jurisdictions, 1978	276	—	5.1 Requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors to the U.S. Attorney General and witnesses involved in these requests, by origin of request, fiscal years 1973-79	394	5.9
3.19 Reported use of cocaine among high school seniors, by recency of use, United States, 1975-79	280	—	5.2 Civil and criminal trials argued by U.S. Attorneys' offices, fiscal years 1969-78	415	—
3.20 Reported use of marihuana by college students, United States, selected years 1967-78	282	—	5.3 Civil and criminal cases pending in U.S. Attorneys' offices, by age of case, on Sept. 30, 1978	416	—
3.21 Reported marihuana and/or hashish use among adults, young adults, and youth, United States, selected years 1971-79	285	3.19	5.4 Criminal cases pending in U.S. Attorneys' offices, by offense, on Sept. 30, 1978	417	—
3.22 Reported alcohol, cigarette, and marihuana and/or hashish use among adults, young adults, and youth, United States, selected years 1971-79	289	3.20	5.5 Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by type of offense, year ending June 30, 1978	420	5.1
3.23 Estimated rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by type of offense, United States, 1960-78	291	3.21	5.6 Civil and prisoner lawsuits against the Federal Government filed in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1960-79	440	5.2
3.24 Estimated rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of violent crime known to police, by offense and extent of urbanization, 1978	297	3.22	5.7 Average sentence of imprisonment for defendants imprisoned for marihuana violations in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1962-78	448	5.5*
3.25 Estimated rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of property crime known to police, by offense and extent of urbanization, 1978	298	3.23	5.8 Criminal proceedings in cases referred by the Securities and Exchange Commission to the U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution, fiscal years 1968-78	458	5.7
3.26 Estimated rate (per 100,000 motor vehicle registrations) of motor vehicle thefts known to police, United States, 1968-78	319	3.25	6.1 Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision, on June 30, 1970-79	474	6.1
3.27 Rate (per 100 officers) of assaults and assaults with injury on law enforcement officers, United States, 1970-78	323	3.26	6.2 Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System and authorized probation officers, selected years ending June 30, 1940-79	475	—
4.1 Arrests for violent crimes, by offense charged and age group, United States, 1978	338	4.1	6.3 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by age at first use and primary drug of abuse at admission, United States, 1978	479	6.3
4.2 Arrests for property crimes, by offense charged and age group, United States, 1978	339	4.1	6.4 Drug users discharged from federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by reason for discharge and primary drug of abuse at admission, United States, 1978	480	6.4
4.3 Percent distribution of persons arrested for all offenses and of total U.S. population, by age, 1978	340	4.2	6.5 Percent distribution of age and sex among inmates of local jails and persons in the general population, United States, 1978	487	—
4.4 Arrests for violent crimes, by offense charged and sex, United States, 1978	342	4.3			

Figure	Page	Equivalent figure number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK	Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK
6.6 Percent distribution of annual income and sex among inmates of local jails and persons in the general population, United States, 1978	488	—	Fig. 1.3 Expenditures for criminal justice activities, by level of government and type of activity, United States, fiscal year 1978	8	Fig. 1.1
6.7 Percent distribution of educational attainment and sex among inmates of local jails and persons in the general population, United States, 1978	489	—	1.5 Total direct expenditures, and direct expenditures for State and local criminal justice activities, by type of activity, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1978	10	1.10
6.8 Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31 and estimated resident population on July 1, United States, 1925-78	491	6.5	1.6 Total expenditures and expenditures from general purpose revenue sources and own sources for State and local criminal justice activities, by State, fiscal year 1978	20	—
6.9 Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, by sex, United States, 1971-78	492	6.6	1.7 Employment and payroll for criminal justice activities, by type of activity and level of government, United States, October 1978	21	1.22
6.10 Prison and parole populations, United States, 1974-78	512	6.9	1.8 Criminal justice employment and payroll for Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity, United States, October 1971-October 1978	22	1.15
6.11 Total prison releases and releases to parole from State institutions, United States, 1965-77	514	6.10	Fig. 1.4 Criminal justice full-time equivalent employment for Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1971 and 1978	23	—
6.12 Rate (per 100,000 State inhabitants) of persons on parole, by region and State, on Dec. 31, 1978	515	6.11	1.9 Criminal justice expenditures of the Federal Government, by type of activity and expenditure, fiscal years 1971-78	24	1.7
6.13 Prisoners under sentence of death, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1978	525	6.12	1.10 Criminal justice employment and payroll for the Federal Government, by type of activity, October 1971-October 1978	25	1.16
6.14 Characteristics of prisoners under sentence of death, United States, on Dec. 31, 1978	527	6.13	1.11 Employment and payroll for Federal criminal justice activities, by type of activity and agency, October 1978	26	1.21
6.15 Prisoners under sentence of death, by prior felony history, United States, on Dec. 31, 1978	528	—	1.12 Criminal justice expenditures of State governments, by type of activity and expenditure, fiscal years 1971-78	28	1.8
6.16 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, United States, 1968-78	532	6.14	1.13 Criminal justice employment and payroll for State governments, by type of activity, October 1971-October 1978	29	1.17
6.17 Prisoners executed under civil authority, United States, 1930-78	539	6.15	1.14 Criminal justice expenditures of local governments, by type of activity and expenditure, fiscal years 1971-78	30	1.9
6.18 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by offense and race, United States, 1930-78 (aggregate)	544	6.16	1.15 Criminal justice employment and payroll for local governments, by type of activity, October 1971-October 1978	31	1.18
			1.16 Employment and payroll for State and local criminal justice activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1978	32	1.20
			1.17 Federal criminal justice budget authorities and outlays, by type of activity, fiscal years 1979, 1980-83 (estimated)	42	1.11
			Fig. 1.5 Federal criminal justice budget outlays, by type of program, fiscal years 1971-78, 1980-83 (estimated)	42	—
			1.18 U.S. Department of Justice budget authorities and outlays, by type of activity and agency, fiscal years 1979, 1980-81 (estimated)	43	1.12
			1.19 Allocation of Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (OJARS) funds, by type of activity, fiscal year 1980	44	—

Section 1: Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK
1.1 Federal criminal and civil justice agencies, by type of agency or facility and location	2	1.1
1.2 State and local criminal and civil justice agencies and facilities, by type of agency or facility and State	3	1.2
1.3 Criminal justice expenditures of Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity and expenditure, United States, fiscal years 1971-78	4	1.3
Fig. 1.1 Criminal justice expenditures of Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal years 1971 and 1977	5	—
Fig. 1.2 Criminal justice expenditures of Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1971 and 1978	6	—
1.4 Expenditures for criminal justice activities, by type of activity and expenditure, and level of government, United States, fiscal year 1978	7	1.4

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK	Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK
Fig. 1.6 Colleges and universities with criminal justice degree programs, by type of degree, United States and Canada, academic years 1966-67 to 1977-78	45	Fig. 1.14*	1.33 ... State and local criminal and civil public defender agencies, by type of legal jurisdiction and level of government, as of March 31, 1977	73	—
1.20 ... Colleges and universities with criminal justice degree programs, by type of degree and jurisdiction, academic year 1977-78	46	1.125*	1.34 ... Employment and payroll for State and local legal services and prosecution activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1978	74	1.41
1.21 ... Employment and payroll for State and local police protection activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1978	47	1.28	1.35 ... Estimated number of full- and part-time employees of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of position, level of government, and State, Sept. 1, 1976	80	1.49*
1.22 ... State and local law enforcement agencies, by type of agency and State, 1977	53	1.3	1.36 ... Selected characteristics of local prosecutors with criminal jurisdiction, by jurisdiction, 1976	84	1.51*
1.23 ... Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police employees, by geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1978	54	1.29	1.37 ... Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts, by district, years ending June 30, 1969-79	85	1.58
1.24 ... Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police officers, by geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1978	55	1.30	Fig. 1.12 Duties performed by magistrates in U.S. District Courts, year ending June 30, 1979	87	Fig. 1.5
1.25 ... Full-time police employees, by sex and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1978	56	1.31	1.38 ... Direct current expenditures for State judicial activities, by type of court and State, fiscal year 1978	88	1.55
Fig. 1.7 Percent distribution of full-time police employees, by sex, United States, on Oct. 31, 1978	57	Fig. 1.2	1.39 ... Employment and payroll for State and local judicial activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1978	89	1.56
1.26 ... Appropriations for the Federal Judiciary, fiscal year 1979	58	—	1.40 ... Provisions used in bail and pretrial release decisions, by State, as of December 1978	96	1.133*
Fig. 1.8 Expenditures for Federal courts, by type of expense, fiscal year 1979	59	—	1.41 ... Criteria used in bail and pretrial release decisions, by State, as of December 1978	98	1.134*
1.27 ... Judicial and administrative personnel of the Federal courts, by type of activity and level of court, years ending June 30, 1972-79	60	1.59	1.42 ... Characteristics of speedy trial provisions, by jurisdiction, as of Feb. 28, 1978	100	—
Fig. 1.9 Selected personnel of the Federal courts, years ending June 30, 1972-79	61	Fig. 1.4	1.43 ... Statutory sanctions for violations of State speedy trial provisions, by jurisdiction, as of Feb. 28, 1978	103	—
Fig. 1.10 Judicial and administrative personnel of the Federal courts, by type of activity, on June 30, 1979	62	—	Fig. 1.13 Grand and petit juror expenditures in U.S. District Courts, by type of expenditure, year ending June 30, 1979	104	Fig. 1.7
1.28 ... Full- and part-time attorney positions authorized in attorney general's offices, by funding source and jurisdiction, fiscal year 1980	63	1.42	1.44 ... Selected characteristics of grand juries, by jurisdiction, as of 1976	105	1.73*
1.29 ... Salaries of State attorney general, deputy attorney general, and other staff attorneys, by jurisdiction, fiscal year 1980	64	1.43	1.45 ... Petit juror utilization in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1971-79	108	—
1.30 ... Representation of women in law schools, on attorney general's staffs, and on courts of general and limited jurisdiction, by State, 1977	65	1.44*	1.46 ... Selection process and statutory requirements for trial jury service, by jurisdiction, as of 1976	109	1.70*
Fig. 1.11 Estimated expenditures of Criminal Justice Act monies for defender services in Federal courts, by type of activity, fiscal year 1979	66	Fig. 1.3	1.47 ... Number and term of judges of appellate and major trial courts, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1977	111	1.62*
1.31 ... Caseload and average hours in court per case for Federal public defenders and community defenders, by type of defender and case, United States, fiscal year 1979	66	—	1.48 ... Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1977	112	1.63*
1.32 ... Employment and payroll for State and local public defense activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1978	67	1.34	1.49 ... Salaries of judges of appellate and general trial courts, and date of last salary change, by type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 31, 1980	113	1.57
			1.50 ... Method of selection of justices and term of chief justice of courts of last resort, by jurisdiction, 1976	114	1.64*

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK	Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK
1.51 ... Characteristics of statutory provisions authorizing intermittent confinement in 30 States, as of May 1979	115	—	1.72 ... Salary range for State correctional superintendents, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1979	146	1.103
1.52 ... Classification of juveniles subject to court intervention, by State, as of 1977	118	1.137*	1.73 ... Unionization of correctional officers, by jurisdiction, 1979	147	—
1.53 ... Characteristics of child abuse and neglect legislation and procedure, by jurisdiction, as of 1978	120	1.141	Fig. 1.14 Correctional institutions offering educational programs, by type of program and inmate enrollment, United States, 1977	148	Fig. 1.13*
1.54 ... Statutory regulations on the pre-adjudicatory detention of juveniles with adults, by State, as of 1977	122	1.138*	1.74 ... Characteristics of State adult paroling authorities, by State, 1979	149	1.111
1.55 ... Statutory provisions governing juvenile delinquency proceedings, by State, as of 1977	123	1.139*	1.75 ... Characteristics of parole release hearings, by jurisdiction, 1976	150	1.117*
1.56 ... Statutory regulations on the post-adjudicatory disposition of juveniles, by legal status and State, as of 1977	124	1.140*	1.76 ... Characteristics of parole revocation procedures, by jurisdiction, 1976	151	1.118*
1.57 ... Selected characteristics of public and private juvenile custody facilities, United States, selected years 1971-77	128	—	1.77 ... Parole revocation hearings conducted by hearing examiners of the U.S. Parole Commission, by type of revocation hearing and region, October 1974 to September 1978	152	—
1.58 ... Selected characteristics of public and private juvenile custody facilities, by type of facility, United States, as of Dec. 31, 1977	128	—	1.78 ... Representation at parole consideration and revocation hearings conducted by the U.S. Parole Commission, by type of hearing and region, October 1974 to September 1978	152	—
1.59 ... Residents, facilities, staff, and expenditures of public and private juvenile custody facilities, by State, on Dec. 31, 1977	129	—	1.79 ... Parole-related legislative activity during the 1979 legislative session, by State	153	—
1.60 ... Number, total funding, budgeted capacity, and utilization rate of drug abuse treatment service units, by jurisdiction, on April 30, 1978	130	—	1.80 ... Types of clemency available and clemency-granting authority, by State, as of September 1977	155	1.123*
1.61 ... Direct current expenditures for State correctional activities, by type of activity and State, fiscal year 1978	131	1.74	1.81 ... Departments of corrections' policies regarding employment of ex-offenders, by State, 1978	157	1.124*
1.62 ... Employment and payroll for State and local correctional activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1978	132	1.75	1.82 ... Statutes and regulations on the privacy and security of criminal history information, by jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1979	160	1.151
1.63 ... Staff supervising conditional releasees and probationers, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1978	138	1.77	1.83 ... State and Federal privacy statutes, by area of privacy protected and jurisdiction, as of 1978	162	1.150*
1.64 ... Probation, parole, and conditional release cases supervised and presentence reports completed, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1978	139	—	1.84 ... Statutory restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and ownership of handguns, by State, as of 1977	163	1.132*
1.65 ... Workload of Federal probation officers, years ending June 30, 1972-79	140	1.78	1.85 ... Characteristics of marihuana laws in States that have decriminalized possession of marihuana, 11 States, as of May 1980	164	1.149*
1.66 ... Investigative reports by Federal probation officers, by type of investigation, years ending June 30, 1973-79	140	1.79	Section 2: Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Criminal Justice-Related Topics		
1.67 ... Salary range for State probation and parole officers, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1979	141	1.84			
1.68 ... Salary range for State senior probation and parole officers, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1979	142	1.85	Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK
1.69 ... Salary range for State directors of probation and parole services, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1979	143	1.86	Fig. 2.1	166	Fig. 2.1*
1.70 ... Salary range for State correctional officers, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1979	144	1.101	2.1	167	2.1*
1.71 ... Salary range for State correctional sergeants, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1979	145	1.102	2.2	167	2.2*

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK	Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK
2.3 ... Public perceptions of communities having the least crime, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977-78	168	2.3*	2.21 ... Attitudes toward police protection in own neighborhood, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977-78	183	2.33*
Fig. 2.2 Public perceptions of communities having the least crime, by income, United States, 1977-78	169	Fig. 2.2*	2.22 ... Attitudes toward a policeman striking an adult male citizen, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1975, 1976, and 1978	184	2.34*
2.4 ... Public perceptions of communities having the most crime, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977-78	170	2.4*	2.23 ... Attitudes toward a policeman striking a citizen who had said vulgar and obscene things to him, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1975, 1976, and 1978	185	2.35*
2.5 ... Attitudes toward safety in own community, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977-78	171	2.7*	2.24 ... Attitudes toward a policeman striking a citizen being questioned in a murder case, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1975, 1976, and 1978	186	2.36*
2.6 ... Attitudes toward personal safety at home at night, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977	172	2.8*	2.25 ... Attitudes toward a policeman striking a citizen who was attempting to escape from custody, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1975, 1976, and 1978	187	2.37*
Fig. 2.3 Attitudes toward personal safety on the streets compared to a year ago, United States, selected years 1966-78	173	Fig. 2.4*	2.26 ... Attitudes toward a policeman striking a citizen who was attacking him with fists, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1975, 1976, and 1978	188	2.38*
2.7 ... Respondents reporting fear of walking alone at night, by demographic characteristics, 1967, 1972, 1975, and 1979	174	—	Fig. 2.5 Respondents approving of a policeman striking a citizen under certain circumstances, United States, 1978	189	Fig. 2.6*
2.8 ... Respondents reporting that they kept a gun for purposes of protection, by demographic characteristics, extent of news media exposure, and extent of television viewing of police and crime programs, United States, 1976-77	175	2.12*	2.27 ... Attitudes toward policemen's right to strike, United States, selected years 1974-79	189	2.42
Fig. 2.4 Respondents rating selected problems as severe in own community, by community size, United States, 1977-78	176	Fig. 2.5*	2.28 ... Attitudes toward the deterrent effect of the law enforcement system, United States, selected years 1967-77	189	2.45*
2.9 ... Attitudes toward crime as a problem in own community, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977-78	177	2.14*	2.29 ... Lawyers' attitudes toward statements regarding televised courtroom proceedings, United States, 1979	190	—
2.10 ... Attitudes toward teenage gangs as a problem in own community, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977-78	177	2.15*	2.30 ... Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973-78	192	2.47*
2.11 ... Perceived reasons for increase in national crime rate, United States, 1979	178	—	2.31 ... Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court; by demographic characteristics, United States, 1979	194	—
2.12 ... Attitudes toward statements about the effects of violence on television, United States, 1977	178	2.19*	2.32 ... Attitudes toward severity of courts in own area, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972-78	196	2.48*
2.13 ... Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country, United States, 1978-80	178	2.20	Fig. 2.6 Respondents agreeing that courts do not deal harshly enough with criminals, by race, United States, 1972-78	198	Fig. 2.8*
2.14 ... Attitudes toward the importance of quality of life issues, United States, 1976 and 1978	178	2.21*	Fig. 2.7 Attitudes toward capital punishment, United States, selected years 1965-77	199	Fig. 2.9*
2.15 ... Attitudes toward the legalization of abortions, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1979	179	2.25	2.33 ... Attitudes toward capital punishment for persons convicted of murder, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972-78	200	2.56*
2.16 ... Attitudes toward wiretapping, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1974, 1975, 1977, and 1978	180	2.26*	2.34 ... Attitudes toward execution of murderers as a deterrent to murder, United States, 1977	202	2.57*
2.17 ... Attitudes toward confidentiality of news sources, United States, 1972, 1973, 1978, and 1979	181	2.28	2.35 ... Attitudes toward capital punishment if proven not more effective than long prison sentences as a deterrent to murder, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977	202	2.58*
2.18 ... Attitudes toward confidentiality of news sources, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1979	181	2.29			
2.19 ... Attitudes toward freedom of the press regarding criminal cases, United States, 1979	182	2.30*			
2.20 ... Attitudes toward presence of the public and the press at court trials, United States, 1979	182	2.31*			

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK	Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK
2.36 ... Respondents in favor of capital punishment for persons convicted of murder, rape, hijacking an airplane, and treason, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978	202	—	2.51 ... High school seniors' perceptions of availability of drugs, by type of drug, United States, 1975-79	218	—
2.37 ... Respondents reporting household ownership of a handgun or pistol, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978	203	2.63*	2.52 ... High school seniors favoring prohibition of drug use, by type of drug and place of use, United States, 1975-79	218	—
2.38 ... Respondents reporting household ownership of a long gun, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978	203	2.64*	2.53 ... Attitudes toward legalization of marihuana use, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1975, 1976, and 1978	219	2.90*
Fig. 2.8 Gun owners' reasons for possessing a handgun or pistol, United States, 1978	204	Fig. 2.11*	Fig. 2.10 Respondents favoring the legalization of marihuana use, United States, selected years 1969-79	220	—
2.39 ... Attitudes toward a law requiring a police permit prior to gun purchase, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972-77	205	2.65*	2.54 ... Attitudes toward legalization of casino gambling, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978	221	2.91*
2.40 ... Attitudes toward requiring a permit prior to rifle purchase, United States, 1975 and 1978	206	2.66*	2.55 ... Attitudes toward the effect of legalized casino gambling on the crime rate, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978	221	2.92*
2.41 ... Attitudes toward a law requiring a person to obtain a license to carry a gun outside of home, by demographic characteristics and gun ownership, United States, 1975 and 1980	207	—	2.56 ... Attitudes toward the involvement of organized crime in the operation of legalized casino gambling, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978	222	2.93*
2.42 ... Attitudes toward a Federal law to control handguns, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978	208	2.69*	2.57 ... Attitudes toward pornographic material leading to rape, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1975, 1976, and 1978	223	2.101*
2.43 ... Attitudes toward change in laws covering sale of handguns, by demographic characteristics and gun ownership, United States, 1975 and 1980	209	—	2.58 ... Attitudes toward laws regulating the distribution of pornography, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1975, 1976, and 1978	224	2.102*
2.44 ... Attitudes toward a law forbidding ownership of pistols and revolvers except by police and other authorized persons, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1975 and 1979	210	—	2.59 ... Attitudes toward changes in the number of selected white-collar crimes, United States, 1978	225	2.103*
2.45 ... Attitudes toward various proposals to control handgun violence, United States, 1978	211	2.72*	Section 3: Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses		
2.46 ... Attitudes toward drug addiction as a problem in own community, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977-78	212	2.80*	Table		
Fig. 2.9 Attitudes toward drug addiction as a problem in own community, by size of community, United States, 1977-78	213	Fig. 2.12*	3.1 ... Estimated number of personal and household victimizations, 1978, and estimated number of business victimizations, 1976, by reporting to police and type of victimization, United States	228	3.1
2.47 ... Attitudes toward the use of marihuana by junior high and high school students in respondent's own community, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978	214	2.81*	3.2 ... Estimated number of personal and household victimizations and percent not reported to police, 1973-78, and estimated number of business victimizations and percent not reported to police, 1973-76, by type of victimization, United States	229	3.2
2.48 ... Adults, young adults, and youth agreeing that selected substances are addictive, by type of substance, United States, selected years 1971-79	215	2.76	Fig. 3.1 Estimated percent of personal victimizations not reported to police, by type of victimization, United States, 1973-78	230	Fig. 3.1
2.49 ... Attitudes toward physical addictiveness of use of marihuana, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972 and 1977	216	2.79*	Fig. 3.2 Estimated percent of household victimizations not reported to police, by type of victimization, United States, 1973-78	231	Fig. 3.2
2.50 ... High school seniors' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use, by type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1975-79	217	—	Fig. 3.3 Estimated percent of business victimizations not reported to police, by type of victimization, United States, 1973-76	232	Fig. 3.3*

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK	Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK
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, 1978	234	3.3	timization, by race of victim and type of victimization, United States, 1978	250	Fig. 3.13
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, 1978	236	3.4	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, 1978	251	3.10
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, 1978	238	3.5	Fig. 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, 1978	252	Fig. 3.14
3.6 ... Estimated number of personal and household victimizations not reported to police, 1976, by reason given for not reporting to police and type of victimization, United States	240	3.6	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, 1978	253	3.11
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, 1978	242	3.7	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, 1978	255	3.12
Fig. 3.4 Estimated rate (per 100,000 females 12 years of age or older) of rape victimization, United States, 1973-78	243	Fig. 3.4	3.13 ... Estimated number of personal and household incidents, 1978, and estimated number of business incidents, 1976, by time of occurrence and type of victimization, United States	256	3.13
Fig. 3.5 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of robbery victimization, United States, 1973-78	244	Fig. 3.5	3.14 ... Estimated number of personal incidents, by place of occurrence and type of victimization, United States, 1978	258	3.14
Fig. 3.6 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of assault victimization, United States, 1973-78	244	Fig. 3.6	3.15 ... Estimated number of personal incidents, by number of victims and type of victimization, United States, 1978	260	3.15
Fig. 3.7 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal larceny with contact victimization, United States, 1973-78	245	Fig. 3.7	3.16 ... Estimated number of personal incidents, 1978, and estimated number of business robberies, 1976, by type of weapon used and type of victimization, United States	260	3.16
Fig. 3.8 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal larceny without contact victimization, United States, 1973-78	245	Fig. 3.8	3.17 ... Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by perceived age of lone offender and type of victimization, United States, 1978	261	3.17
Fig. 3.9 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household burglary victimization, United States, 1973-78	246	Fig. 3.9	3.18 ... Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by perceived ages of multiple offenders and type of victimization, United States, 1978	261	3.18
Fig. 3.10 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household larceny victimization, United States, 1973-78	246	Fig. 3.10	3.19 ... Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by perceived race of lone offender and type of victimization, United States, 1978	262	3.19
Fig. 3.11 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of motor vehicle theft, United States, 1973-78	247	Fig. 3.11	3.20 ... Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by perceived races of multiple offenders and type of victimization, United States, 1978	262	3.20
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, 1978	247	3.8	3.21 ... Estimated number of personal victimizations, by relationship of offender to victim, sex and race of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1978	263	3.21
Fig. 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, 1978	248	Fig. 3.12	3.22 ... Estimated number of personal victimizations, 1978, and estimated number of business robberies, 1976, by lone versus multiple offenders and type of victimization, United States	265	3.22
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, 1978	249	3.9	3.23 ... Estimated number of personal victimizations, 1978, and estimated number of business robberies, 1976, by perceived age of lone offender and type of victimization, United States	265	3.23

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK	Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK
3.24 ... Estimated number of personal victimizations, 1978, and estimated number of business robberies, 1976, by perceived ages of multiple offenders and type of victimization, United States	266	3.24	3.37 ... Change in rates (per 1,000 businesses) of business victimization between 1973 and 1976, by type of victimization, United States	273	3.44*
3.25 ... Estimated number of personal victimizations, 1978, and estimated number of business robberies, 1976, by perceived race of lone offender and type of victimization, United States	266	3.25	3.38 ... Reports of child abuse or neglect, by status and type of report, 33 jurisdictions, 1978	274	3.46
3.26 ... Estimated number of personal victimizations, 1978, and estimated number of business robberies, 1976, by perceived races of multiple offenders, United States	267	3.26	Fig. 3.17 Victims of child abuse or neglect, by age and sex, 33 jurisdictions, 1978	275	—
3.27 ... 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, 1978	267	3.27	Fig. 3.18 Perpetrators of child abuse or neglect, by age and sex, 33 jurisdictions, 1978	276	—
3.28 ... Estimated number of personal and household victimizations, 1978, and estimated number of business victimizations, 1976, by value of stolen property (including damages) and type of victimization, United States	268	3.28	3.39 ... Reported excessive use of alcoholic beverages, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977 and 1978	277	3.50*
3.29 ... Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimizations, by race of head of household and type of victimization, United States, 1978	268	3.29	3.40 ... Reported alcohol use and recency of use among high school seniors, by sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1978	278	3.51
3.30 ... Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimization, by age of head of household and type of victimization, United States, 1978	269	3.30	3.41 ... Reported drug use within last 12 months among high school seniors, by type of drug, United States, 1975-79	279	—
3.31 ... Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimization, by family income, race of head of household, and type of victimization, United States, 1978	269	3.31	3.42 ... Reported drug use within last 30 days among high school seniors, by type of drug, United States, 1975-79	279	—
3.32 ... Estimated rate (per 100,000 motor vehicles owned) of attempted and completed motor vehicle thefts, by selected characteristics of household and type of victimization, United States, 1978	270	3.32	Fig. 3.19 Reported use of cocaine among high school seniors, by recency of use, United States, 1975-79	280	—
3.33 ... Estimated rate (per 100,000 businesses) of business victimization, by type of business and victimization, United States, 1976	270	3.33*	3.43 ... Reported use of marijuana, cocaine, and heroin among high school seniors, by sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1978	281	3.53
Fig. 3.15 Estimated rate (per 100,000 businesses) of business robbery victimization, United States, 1973-76	271	Fig. 3.15*	Fig. 3.20 Reported use of marijuana by college students, United States, selected years 1967-78	282	—
Fig. 3.16 Estimated rate (per 100,000 businesses) of business burglary victimization, United States, 1973-76	271	Fig. 3.16*	3.44 ... Reported drug use and most recent use among adults, young adults, and youth, by type of drug, United States, 1979	283	3.54
3.34 ... Estimated rate (per 100,000 businesses) of business victimization, by receipt size of business and type of victimization, United States, 1976	272	3.34*	3.45 ... Reported drug use among adults, young adults, and youth, by type of drug, United States, selected years 1972-79	283	3.55
3.35 ... Number and rate (per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal and household victimization, by type of victimization, United States, 1973-78	272	—	3.46 ... Reported drug use among adults, young adults, and youth, by use of alcohol and type of drug, United States, 1979	284	3.56
3.36 ... Change in rates (per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older), of personal and household victimization between 1973 and 1978, by type of victimization, United States	273	—	Fig. 3.21 Reported marijuana and/or hashish use among adults, young adults, and youth, United States, selected years 1971-79	285	Fig. 3.19
			3.47 ... Reported marijuana and/or hashish use and most recent use among adults, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1976, 1977, and 1979	286	3.58
			3.48 ... Reported marijuana and/or hashish use and most recent use among young adults, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1976, 1977 and 1979	287	—
			3.49 ... Reported marijuana and/or hashish use and most recent use among youth, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1971-79	287	3.60
			3.50 ... Reported marijuana and/or hashish use among adults, young adults, and youth, by frequency and extent of use, United States, 1979	288	3.62
			Fig. 3.22 Reported alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana and/or hashish use among		

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK	Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK
adults, young adults, and youth, United States, selected years 1971-79	289	Fig. 3.20	3.67 ... Robberies known to police, by type of weapon used, United States, 1974-78	315	3.79
3.51 ... Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, United States, 1960-78	290	3.63	3.68 ... Robberies known to police, by type of weapon used and region, 1978	315	3.80
Fig. 3.23 Estimated rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by type of offense, United States, 1960-78	291	Fig. 3.21	3.69 ... Robberies known to police, by place of occurrence, United States, 1964-78	315	3.81
3.52 ... Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population, 1978 and 1979	292	3.64	3.70 ... Aggravated assaults known to police, by type of weapon used, United States, 1964-78	316	3.82
3.53 ... Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense and extent of urbanization, United States, 1978	296	3.65	3.71 ... Aggravated assaults known to police, by type of weapon used and region, 1978	316	3.83
Fig. 3.24 Estimated rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of violent crime known to police, by offense and extent of urbanization, 1978	297	Fig. 3.22	3.72 ... Burglaries known to police, by place and time of occurrence, United States, 1964-78	317	3.84
Fig. 3.25 Estimated rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of property crime known to police, by offense and extent of urbanization, 1978	298	Fig. 3.23	3.73 ... Larceny-thefts known to police, by type of target, United States, 1964-78	317	3.85
3.54 ... Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1978	299	3.66	3.74 ... Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute and of the Hobbs Act, by type of violation and jurisdiction, 1978	318	—
3.55 ... Offenses known to police, by offense and size of place, 1977-78	308	3.67	Fig. 3.26 Estimated rate (per 100,000 motor vehicle registrations) of motor vehicle thefts known to police, United States, 1968-78	319	Fig. 3.25
3.56 ... Offenses committed in Federal parks and known to police, by offense, 1975-78	309	3.68	3.75 ... Number of offenses known to police and average loss incurred, by selected offenses and type of target, United States, 1978	320	3.86
3.57 ... Number and rate of deaths from homicide, suicide, and accidents, by State, 1977	310	3.69	3.76 ... Law enforcement officers killed, by circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1969-78 (aggregate)	321	3.87
3.58 ... Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by type of weapon used, United States, 1964-78	311	3.70	3.77 ... Law enforcement officers killed, by circumstances at the scene of the incident and type of assignment, United States, 1978	321	3.88
3.59 ... Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by type of weapon used and region, 1978	311	3.71	3.78 ... Law enforcement officers killed, by selected characteristics of officers, United States, 1978	322	3.90
3.60 ... Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by victim-offender relationship and circumstances of the offense, United States, 1978	312	3.72	3.79 ... Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers, by demographic characteristics and prior record, United States, 1969-78 (aggregate)	322	3.91
3.61 ... Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by type of weapon used and age of victim, United States, 1978	312	3.73	3.80 ... Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers, by type of disposition, United States, 1967-76 (aggregate)	323	3.93
3.62 ... Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by age of victim, United States, 1964-78	313	3.74	Fig. 3.27 Rate (per 100 officers) of assaults and assaults with injury on law enforcement officers, United States, 1970-78	323	Fig. 3.26
3.63 ... Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by sex of victim, United States, 1964-78	313	3.75	3.81 ... Drug thefts, by type of drug and region, 1978-79	324	3.108
3.64 ... Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by race of victim, United States, 1964-78	313	3.76	3.82 ... Estimated average illegal market retail drug prices, by type of drug, United States, 1973-79	324	3.109
3.65 ... Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by sex, race, and age of victim, United States, 1978	314	3.77	3.83 ... Drug-related deaths, by type of drug, selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1974-78	325	3.110
3.66 ... Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by race and sex of victim and offender, United States, 1978	314	3.78	3.84 ... Drug-related deaths, by age, selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1974-78	325	3.111
			3.85 ... Bombing incidents known to police, by outcome of incident, type of device, and value of property damage, United States, 1972-78	325	3.98

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK	Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK
3.86 ... Bombing incidents known to police, by type of target, outcome of incident, type of device, and value of property damage, United States, 1978	326	3.99	4.5 ... Arrests, by offense charged and sex, United States, 1978	341	4.5
3.87 ... Explosives incidents reported to and investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, by type of incident, United States, 1976-78	327	3.100*	Fig. 4.4 Arrests for violent crimes, by offense charged and sex, United States, 1978	342	Fig. 4.3
3.88 ... Explosives stolen, and recovered and seized, as reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, by type of explosive, United States, 1976-78	327	3.103	Fig. 4.5 Arrests for property crimes, by offense charged and sex, United States, 1978	343	Fig. 4.3
3.89 ... Deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting from criminal bombings and accidental explosions reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States, 1976-78	328	3.104	4.6 ... Arrests, by offense charged, sex, and age group, United States, 1977 and 1978	344	4.6
3.90 ... Reported hijackings in and outside the United States, by outcome, 1930-67 (aggregate), 1968-79	328	3.112	4.7 ... Arrests, by offense charged, race, and age group, United States, 1978	345	4.7
3.91 ... Reported hijackings of U.S. aircraft, by type of aircraft and outcome, 1930-67 (aggregate), 1968-79	328	3.113	Fig. 4.6 Arrests for violent crimes, by offense charged and race, United States, 1978	348	Fig. 4.4
3.92 ... Criminal acts involving U.S. civil aviation, by type of act, 1961-67 (aggregate), 1968-79	329	3.114	Fig. 4.7 Arrests for property crimes, by offense charged and race, United States, 1978	349	Fig. 4.4
3.93 ... Results of airline passenger screening, United States, 1976-79	329	3.115	4.8 ... Arrests in cities, by offense charged and sex, 1978	350	4.8
3.94 ... Crime insurance policies written and insurance losses paid by the Federal Crime Insurance Program, by type of policy and coverage, United States, Oct. 1, 1975-Sept. 30, 1979	329	3.117	4.9 ... Arrests in cities, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1978	351	4.9
3.95 ... Crime insurance claims and losses paid by the Federal Crime Insurance Program, by type of policy and cause of loss, United States, Oct. 1, 1975-Sept. 30, 1979	330	3.118	4.10 ... Arrests in suburban areas, by offense charged and sex, 1978	354	4.10
3.96 ... Reports of offenses against railroads, by offense, United States and Canada, 1975-79	330	3.120	4.11 ... Arrests in suburban areas, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1978	355	4.11
Section 4: Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested					
4.1 ... Estimated number of arrests, by offense charged, United States, 1978	332	4.1	4.12 ... Arrests in rural areas, by offense charged and sex, 1978	358	4.12
4.2 ... Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of arrests, by offense charged and size of place, 1978	333	4.2	4.13 ... Arrests in rural areas, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1978	359	4.13
4.3 ... Arrests, by offense charged and age group, 1969 and 1978	334	4.3	Fig. 4.8 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for all offenses, by extent of urbanization, 1973-78	362	Fig. 4.5
4.4 ... Arrests, by offense charged and age, United States, 1978	336	4.4	4.14 ... Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for violent crimes, by offense charged and region, 1970-78	363	4.14
Fig. 4.1 Arrests for violent crimes, by offense charged and age group, United States, 1978	338	Fig. 4.1	Fig. 4.9 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for violent crimes, by offense charged and region, 1978	364	Fig. 4.6
Fig. 4.2 Arrests for property crimes, by offense charged and age group, United States, 1978	339	Fig. 4.1	4.15 ... Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for property crimes, by offense charged and region, 1970-78	365	4.15
Fig. 4.3 Percent distribution of persons arrested for all offenses and of total U.S. population, by age, 1978	340	Fig. 4.2	Fig. 4.10 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for property crimes, by offense charged and region, 1978	366	Fig. 4.6
			4.16 ... Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest, by offense and size of place, 1978	367	4.16
			Fig. 4.11 Percent of violent crimes known to police that were cleared by arrest, by offense, United States, 1978	368	Fig. 4.7
			Fig. 4.12 Percent of property crimes known to police that were cleared by arrest, by offense, United States, 1978	369	Fig. 4.7
			4.17 ... Offenses cleared by arrest and percent cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age, by offense and size of place, 1978	370	4.17
			4.18 ... Percent of arrests for alcohol-related offenses, by offense and jurisdiction, 1977	371	4.18
			4.19 ... Respondents reporting arrest (excluding traffic violations), by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1974, 1976, and 1977	372	4.19*
			4.20 ... Respondents reporting traffic violation citation received (excluding illegal parking), by demographic characteris-		

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK	Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK
tics, United States, 1973, 1974, 1976, and 1977	373	4.20*	5.2 ... Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by sex of juvenile, United States, 1975-77	390	—
4.21 ... Juveniles taken into police custody, by method of disposition and size of place, 1978	374	4.21	5.3 ... Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by race of juvenile, United States, 1975-77	390	—
Fig. 4.13 Percent distribution of juveniles taken into police custody, by method of disposition, United States, 1978	375	Fig. 4.8	5.4 ... Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by sex and race of juvenile, United States, 1977	391	—
4.22 ... Seizures and arrests by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, by commodity seized, region, and jurisdiction, Oct. 1, 1976-Mar. 31, 1978	376	4.22*	5.5 ... Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 child population 10 through 17 years old) of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by age at time of referral to court, United States, 1977	391	—
4.23 ... Arrests for drug law violations and arrest rate per 100,000 population, by type of drug, United States, 1970-78	378	4.24	5.6 ... Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by age at time of referral to court and sex, United States, 1977	392	—
4.24 ... Percent distribution of arrests for drug law violations, by type of drug, region, and type of offense, 1978	378	4.23	5.7 ... Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by reason for referral to court, United States, 1977	392	—
4.25 ... Drug seizures by the U.S. Customs Service, by type, amount, and value of drugs seized, fiscal years 1975-79	379	4.25	5.8 ... Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by source of referral to court and manner of handling, United States, 1977	393	—
4.26 ... Drug removals from the domestic market by the Drug Enforcement Administration, by type of drug, 1972-79	380	4.26	Fig. 5.1 Requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors to the U.S. Attorney General and witnesses involved in these requests, by origin of request, fiscal years 1973-79	394	5.9
4.27 ... Drugs seized in foreign countries in cooperation with U.S. agencies, by type of drug, 1970-79	380	4.28	5.9 ... Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, by nature of order, duration and location of interception, and jurisdiction, 1979	395	5.10
4.28 ... Seizures and arrests by the U.S. Coast Guard, by commodity and amount seized, 1973-79	380	—	5.10 ... Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, by major offense under investigation and jurisdiction, 1979	397	5.11
4.29 ... Property seizures for violations of laws enforced by the U.S. Customs Service, by type and value of property seized, fiscal years 1975-79	381	4.33	5.11 ... Number and average cost of court-authorized and installed wiretaps, by jurisdiction, 1979	399	5.13
4.30 ... Aliens excluded from the United States, by reason for exclusion, fiscal years 1892-1978	382	4.29	5.12 ... Arrests and convictions resulting from court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, 1969-79	402	5.14
4.31 ... Aliens apprehended, deported, and required to depart from the United States, fiscal years 1892-1978	383	4.30	5.13 ... Civil, criminal, traffic, and juvenile caseload in courts of general jurisdiction, by State and court, 1977	404	5.15
4.32 ... Aliens deported from the United States, by reason for deportation, fiscal years 1908-78	384	4.32	5.14 ... Felony caseload in courts of general jurisdiction reporting felony cases, by State and court, 1977	408	5.16
4.33 ... Aliens deported from the United States, by country to which deported and reason for deportation, fiscal year 1978	385	4.31	5.15 ... Civil, criminal, juvenile, and traffic jury trials in courts of general jurisdiction reporting jury trials, by State and court, 1977	409	5.17
4.34 ... 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 1968-79	386	4.36	5.16 ... Appellate court caseload for courts of last resort, intermediate appellate		
4.35 ... Arrests for offenses against railroads, by offense and age group, United States and Canada, 1975-79	387	4.37			
Section 5: Judicial Processing of Defendants					
		Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK			
Table	Page				
5.1 ... Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 child population 10 through 17 years old) of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, United States, 1975-77	390	5.1			

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK	Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK
courts, and total appellate courts, by State, 1977	412	5.18	5.31 ... Defendants charged with violation of drug laws in U.S. District Courts, by type of disposition, and type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1945-78	446	5.37*
Fig. 5.2 Civil and criminal trials argued by U.S. Attorneys' offices, fiscal years 1969-78	415	—	Fig. 5.7 Average sentence of imprisonment for defendants imprisoned for marijuana violations in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1962-78	448	Fig. 5.5*
Fig. 5.3 Civil and criminal cases pending in U.S. Attorneys' offices, by age of case, on Sept. 30, 1978	416	—	5.32 ... Defendants in Federal firearms cases, by court action, region, and jurisdiction, Oct. 1, 1976-Mar. 31, 1978	449	5.40*
Fig. 5.4 Criminal cases pending in U.S. Attorneys' offices, by offense, on Sept. 30, 1978	417	—	5.33 ... Dispositions of persons arrested for offenses against railroads, by offense, United States and Canada, 1975-79	450	5.41
5.17 ... Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1955-79	418	5.19	5.34 ... Criminal tax fraud cases initiated by the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1975-78	450	5.42
5.18 ... Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by offense, years ending June 30, 1978 and 1979	419	5.20	5.35 ... Criminal tax fraud cases handled by the Internal Revenue Service Office of Chief Counsel, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-78	451	5.43
Fig. 5.5 Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by type of offense, year ending June 30, 1978	420	Fig. 5.1	5.36 ... Criminal investigations by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, by number of completed investigations, number of convictions, fines imposed, recoveries and restitutions, and type of offense, fiscal years 1971-79	452	5.45
5.19 ... Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts and defendants held in custody, by time in custody, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1979	421	5.23	5.37 ... Workload of the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, by activity, fiscal years 1974-78	454	5.48
5.20 ... Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1979	423	5.24	5.38 ... Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by type of case, years ending June 30, 1960-79	454	5.49
5.21 ... Criminal cases filed and terminated, and defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by offense and disposition, fiscal year 1978	425	5.27	5.39 ... Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by type of case, fiscal years 1974-78	454	5.50
5.22 ... Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by type of disposition, and type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1945-79	428	5.28	5.40 ... Interstate Commerce Commission cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1978 and 1979	455	5.51
5.23 ... Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by offense and type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1979	430	5.29	5.41 ... Environmental, Economic Stabilization Act, and Energy Allocation Act cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by circuit and district, years ending June 30, 1978 and 1979	456	5.52
5.24 ... Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts, by offense, and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1979	434	5.30	Fig. 5.8 Criminal proceedings in cases referred by the Securities and Exchange Commission to the U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution, fiscal years 1968-78	458	Fig. 5.7
Fig. 5.6 Civil and prisoner lawsuits against the Federal government filed in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1960-79	440	Fig. 5.2	5.42 ... Prosecutions for violations of United States immigration and nationality laws, by type of case, type of disposition, and aggregate fines and imprisonment imposed, fiscal years 1968-78	459	5.53
5.25 ... Petitions filed in U.S. District Courts by State and Federal prisoners, by type of petition, years ending June 30, 1970-79	441	5.32	5.43 ... Convictions for violations of United States immigration and nationality laws, by offense, fiscal years 1968-78	459	5.54
5.26 ... Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals, by nature of suit or offense, years ending June 30, 1971-79	442	5.33	5.44 ... Investigative activity of the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1968-79	460	4.34
5.27 ... Cases filed, disposed of, and pending in the U.S. Supreme Court, by method of filing, at conclusion of the October terms 1976-78	443	—	5.45 ... Forged check and forged bond cases received and closed by the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1973-79	460	4.35
5.28 ... Activities of the U.S. Supreme Court, October terms 1976-78	443	—			
5.29 ... Petitions for review on writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court filed, disposed of, and pending, by circuit and nature of proceedings, year ending June 30, 1979	444	5.35			
5.30 ... Executive clemency applications for Federal offenses received, disposed of, and pending, fiscal years 1953-78	445	5.36			

Section 6: Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK	Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK
5.46 ... Dispositions of arrests by the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1974-79 ..	461	5.55	6.1 Number and rate (per 100,000 general population) of adults and juveniles under State and local probation and parole supervision, by State, on Sept. 1, 1976	472	6.2*
5.47 ... Public officials indicted, awaiting trial on Dec. 31, and convicted of offenses involving abuse of public office, by level of government, 1970-78	461	—	6.2 Persons received for supervision by the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision, years ending June 30, 1974-79	473	6.7
5.48 ... Federal administrative, civil, and criminal actions initiated against U.S. corporations, by type of industry and type of violation, 1975 and 1976	462	—	6.3 Movement of persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System, year ending June 30, 1978	473	6.8
5.49 ... Federal administrative, civil, and criminal actions initiated against U.S. corporations, by type of industry and type of sanction, 1975 and 1976	463	—	Fig. 6.1 Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision, on June 30, 1970-79	474	Fig. 6.1
5.50 ... Federal administrative, civil, and criminal actions initiated against U.S. corporations, by type of sanction and type of violation, 1975 and 1976	463	—	Fig. 6.2 Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System and authorized probation officers, selected years ending June 30, 1940-79	475	—
5.51 ... Army personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel, fiscal years 1971-79	464	5.56	6.4 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by ethnicity, sex, age, and primary drug of abuse at admission, United States, 1978	476	6.10
5.52 ... Army personnel tried and percent pleading guilty in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of court and guilty plea, fiscal years 1971-79 ..	464	5.57	6.5 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by selected characteristics and primary drug of abuse at admission, United States, 1978	477	—
5.53 ... Army personnel disposed of in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel and disposition, fiscal years 1971-79	465	5.58	Fig. 6.3 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by age at first use and primary drug of abuse at admission, United States, 1978	479	Fig. 6.3
5.54 ... Air Force personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of court and personnel, 1971-78	466	5.59*	Fig. 6.4 Drug users discharged from federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by reason for discharge and primary drug of abuse at admission, United States, 1978	480	Fig. 6.4
5.55 ... Air Force personnel tried and percent pleading guilty to all charges entered in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of court, 1971-78	466	5.60*	6.6 Selected characteristics of residents in public and private juvenile custody facilities, United States, selected years 1971-77	481	—
5.56 ... Air Force personnel convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of disposition approved and court, 1971-78	467	5.61*	6.7 Selected characteristics of residents of public and private juvenile custody facilities, by type of facility, United States, on Dec. 31, 1977	481	—
5.57 ... Navy and Marine Corps personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel, fiscal years 1971-79	467	5.62	6.8 Number of jails, estimated number of jail inmates, and rate of inmates (per 100,000 population), by sex and legal status of inmate, region, and State, as of February 1978	482	6.18*
5.58 ... 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 1971-79	468	5.63	6.9 Estimated number of inmates in local jails, by selected characteristics, United States, 1978	483	—
5.59 ... Navy and Marine Corps personnel disposed of in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel and disposition, fiscal years 1971-79 ..	469	5.64	6.10 ... Estimated number of inmates in local jails, by detention status, race, and sex, United States, 1978	483	—
5.60 ... Coast Guard personnel tried in General, Special (BCD), and Summary Courts-Martial, by type of court, fiscal years 1966-79	469	5.65	6.11 ... Estimated number of inmates in local jails, by pre-arrest employment and income characteristics, race, and sex, United States, 1978	484	—
5.61 ... Coast Guard personnel convicted in Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1977-79	469	—	6.12 ... Estimated number of inmates in local jails, by type and frequency of drug use, race, and sex, United States, 1978 ...	485	—
5.62 ... Offenses involved in Coast Guard Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, fiscal years 1970-79	470	5.67			

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK	Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK
6.13 ... Estimated number of convicted inmates in local jails, by drug use at time of offense, type of drug, race, and sex, United States, 1978	486	—	6.25 ... Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners confined in Federal institutions, by offense, type of commitment, race, and sex, on Sept. 30, 1978	504	6.37
6.14 ... Estimated number of convicted inmates in local jails, by alcohol consumption just prior to offense, race, and sex, United States, 1978	486	—	6.26 ... Number of and average sentence for, and average time served by, first releases from Federal institutions, by offense and type of release, fiscal year 1978	505	6.39
Fig. 6.5 Percent distribution of age and sex among inmates of local jails and persons in the general population, United States, 1978	487	—	6.27 ... Average daily population of U.S. Army confinement and correctional facilities, by facility, 1973-79	506	6.40
Fig. 6.6 Percent distribution of annual income and sex among inmates of local jails and persons in the general population, United States, 1978	488	—	6.28 ... Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Navy correctional centers, by location, 1979	506	6.41
Fig. 6.7 Percent distribution of educational attainment and sex among inmates of local jails and persons in the general population, United States, 1978	489	—	6.29 ... Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Marine Corps correctional facilities, by location, 1979	506	6.42
6.15 ... Prisoners in local jails because of overcrowding in State and Federal facilities on Dec. 31, by sex, 1977 and 1978 ...	490	—	6.30 ... Conditional and unconditional releases of sentenced prisoners from State and Federal institutions, by type of release, region, and jurisdiction, 1978	507	6.43
Fig. 6.8 Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31 and estimated resident population on July 1, United States, 1925-78	491	Fig. 6.5	6.31 ... Movement of prisoners paroled from State and Federal institutions, by jurisdiction, 1978	508	6.44
Fig. 6.9 Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, by sex, United States, 1971-78	492	Fig. 6.6	6.32 ... Movement of prisoners paroled from State and Federal institutions, by method of entry or removal and jurisdiction, 1978	509	—
6.16 ... Rate (per 100,000 civilian population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, by region and jurisdiction, 1971-78	493	6.25	6.33 ... Movement of prisoners conditionally released from State and Federal institutions, by jurisdiction, 1978	510	6.45
6.17 ... Rate (per 100,000 civilian population) of prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1978	494	—	Fig. 6.10 Prison and parole populations, United States, 1974-78	512	Fig. 6.9
6.18 ... Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1978 and 1979	495	—	6.34 ... Adults under parole supervision and juveniles under parole or aftercare supervision, by sex and State, on Sept. 1, 1976	513	6.47*
6.19 ... Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by race, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1978	496	—	Fig. 6.11 Total prison releases and releases to parole from State institutions, United States, 1965-77	514	Fig. 6.10
6.20 ... Movement of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions, by region and jurisdiction, 1978	498	6.28	Fig. 6.12 Rate (per 100,000 State inhabitants) of persons on parole, by region and State, on Dec. 31, 1978	515	Fig. 6.11
6.21 ... Estimated number of inmates of State correctional facilities, by selected demographic characteristics, and nature and extent of reported drug use, United States, 1974	500	6.29	6.35 ... Characteristics of prisoners entering parole supervision in 1977, by region and jurisdiction	516	6.48
6.22 ... Population and movement of prisoners in Federal institutions, fiscal years 1941-78	501	6.32	6.36 ... Time served in prison by persons entering parole supervision, by type of commitment offense, United States, 1977 ..	517	6.49
6.23 ... Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners received from court into Federal institutions, by offense, race, and sex, fiscal year 1978	502	6.33	6.37 ... Time served in prison by persons entering parole supervision, by number of prior prison commitments and type of commitment offense, United States, 1977	518	6.50
6.24 ... Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners received from court into Federal institutions, by offense, sex, and sentencing procedure, fiscal year 1978	503	6.34	6.38 ... Prisoners entering parole supervision, by commitment offense and sex, United States, 1977	518	6.51
			6.39 ... Prisoners granted parole by the U.S. Parole Commission, by region, October 1974 to September 1978	518	—
			6.40 ... Parole outcome in first year after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1977, by age at parole entry	519	6.53
			6.41 ... Parole outcome in first year after release for inmates paroled from cor-		

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK	Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1979 SOURCEBOOK
rectional institutions in 1977, by sex and education	519	—	Fig. 6.14 Characteristics of prisoners under sentence of death, United States, on Dec. 31, 1978	527	Fig. 6.13
6.42 ... Parole outcome in first year after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1977, by race or ethnicity	519	6.54	Fig. 6.15 Prisoners under sentence of death, by prior felony history, United States, on Dec. 31, 1978	528	—
6.43 ... Parole outcome in first year after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1977, by type of admission to prison	520	6.55	6.52 ... Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, by race, offense, region, and jurisdiction, 1978	529	6.63
6.44 ... Parole outcome in first year after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1977, by number of prior prison commitments	520	6.56	6.53 ... Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, by age, legal status at time of arrest, and region, United States, 1978	530	6.64
6.45 ... Parole outcome in first year after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1977, by commitment offense (UCR Part One offenses)	521	6.57	6.54 ... Movement of prisoners under sentence of death and status of death penalty statutes, by region and jurisdiction, 1979	531	6.65
6.46 ... Parole outcome in first year after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1977, by commitment offense (non-UCR Part One offenses)	521	—	Fig. 6.16 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, United States, 1968-78	532	Fig. 6.14
6.47 ... New offense in first year after release for inmates paroled in 1977, by commitment offense (UCR Part One offenses)	522	6.58	6.55 ... Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, United States, 1968-78	533	6.66
6.48 ... New offense in first year after release for inmates paroled in 1977, by commitment offense (non-UCR Part One offenses)	522	6.59	6.56 ... Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, by race and offense, United States, 1978	534	6.67
6.49 ... Deaths among sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by cause of death, sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1978	523	—	6.57 ... Prisoners removed from death row, by current status, region, and jurisdiction, 1978	536	6.68
6.50 ... Prisoners under sentence of death, by race and jurisdiction, on June 20, 1980	524	6.61	6.58 ... Prisoners removed from death row, by method of removal, region, and jurisdiction, 1978	537	6.69
Fig. 6.13 Prisoners under sentence of death, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1978	525	Fig. 6.12	6.59 ... Prisoners executed under civil authority, by region and jurisdiction, 1930-78	538	6.70
6.51 ... Prisoners under sentence of death, by race, offense, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1978	526	6.62	Fig. 6.17 Prisoners executed under civil authority, United States, 1930-78	539	Fig. 6.15
			6.60 ... Prisoners executed under civil authority, by race and offense, United States, 1930-78	540	6.71
			6.61 ... Prisoners executed under civil authority, by race, offense, region, and jurisdiction, 1930-78 (aggregate)	542	6.72
			Fig. 6.18 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by offense and race, United States, 1930-78 (aggregate)	544	Fig. 6.16
			6.62 ... Female prisoners executed under civil authority, by offense, race, and jurisdiction, United States, 1930-78	544	6.73

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.

Information is presented 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 integrated in this section are tables that present a variety of structural or legal characteristics of criminal justice systems.

This section begins with an overview of criminal justice agencies and subsequently presents more specific data in various areas of criminal justice: law enforcement, adjudication (including information on the role of State attorneys general, defense and prosecution, the judiciary, pretrial release, speedy trial, and jurors), juvenile justice, and corrections (including data on probation and parole and State correctional facilities).

The introductory overview describes the distribution of personnel and monies at Federal, State, and local levels of government for many criminal justice agencies and activities using information obtained largely from *Justice Agencies in the United States*, compiled by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and also from the joint BJS/U.S. Bureau of the Census surveys.

The second segment of this section presents tables on police expenditures and employment gathered from the

Uniform Crime Reports as well as the BJS/U.S. Bureau of the Census surveys.

Information detailing various aspects of the adjudication process comprises the next part of this section. Data on prosecutorial activities come from the National Association of Attorneys General and a Survey of Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems conducted for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Also, information regarding judicial salaries, qualifications, terms of office, staff sizes, and methods of selection is available from a number of sources, such as the National Center for State Courts. Interspersed throughout this segment are statutory tables detailing pretrial release criteria, speedy trial provisions, and intermittent confinement regulations.

The juvenile justice process is described by several sources in the following segment of this section through statutory provisions regulating court intervention, proceedings, and conditions of custody, along with characteristics of juvenile detention facilities.

The next segment contains information about correctional services, organization, and activities provided by a large number of data sources. In addition to expenditure and employment data, salaries and characteristics of correctional organizations are included. Information is provided specifically on drug abuse treatment service units, probation and parole, and State correctional facilities. 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 pertaining to privacy of information, gun control, and marijuana legislation.

Table 1.1 Federal criminal and civil justice agencies, by type of agency or facility and location

NOTE: Between 1976 and 1978, the U.S. Bureau of the Census updated this directory of criminal and civil justice agencies for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Those data summarize the results of the various surveys used to update the "National Justice Agency List." Agencies handling civil and criminal matters are included in the list because many agencies have mixed criminal/civil jurisdictions and cannot provide separate budget, manpower, and caseload data for their civil and criminal functions. For an explanation of data collection, 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	
		Law enforcement	Prosecution and civil attorney	Public defense	Courts	Probation and parole	Other criminal justice	Juvenile correctional	Adult correctional
Federal, total	829	228	158	35	107	207	44	5	45
Alabama	17	5	3	0	3	5	0	0	1
Alaska	6	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Arizona	16	3	2	2	1	5	0	0	3
Arkansas	10	3	2	0	2	3	0	0	0
California	54	15	5	4	5	15	4	1	5
Colorado	12	4	1	1	2	1	2	1	0
Connecticut	13	2	3	2	1	3	1	0	1
Delaware	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
District of Columbia	72	19	18	3	8	4	20	0	0
Florida	28	9	6	1	3	6	0	2	1
Georgia	28	6	4	1	3	8	4	0	2
Hawaii	6	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Idaho	5	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Illinois	28	9	5	1	4	5	1	0	3
Indiana	15	3	4	0	2	5	0	0	1
Iowa	10	2	3	0	2	3	0	0	0
Kansas	10	1	3	1	1	3	0	0	1
Kentucky	19	3	2	0	2	9	0	0	3
Louisiana	19	7	3	1	3	5	0	0	0
Maine	5	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Maryland	8	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Massachusetts	11	6	1	0	2	1	1	0	0
Michigan	17	5	3	1	2	4	0	0	2
Minnesota	9	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	1
Mississippi	10	3	2	0	2	3	0	0	0
Missouri	21	6	3	2	3	4	1	0	2
Montana	8	2	2	0	1	3	0	0	0
Nebraska	8	2	2	0	1	2	1	0	0
Nevada	8	2	2	1	2	2	0	0	0
New Hampshire	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
New Jersey	10	2	3	1	1	3	0	0	0
New Mexico	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
New York	38	12	6	1	6	9	1	0	3
North Carolina	30	4	4	0	3	18	0	0	1
North Dakota	5	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Ohio	26	6	6	1	2	7	1	0	0
Oklahoma	16	4	3	0	3	5	0	0	1
Oregon	8	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	32	9	5	2	4	7	3	0	2
Rhode Island	5	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	10	2	3	0	1	4	0	0	0
South Dakota	7	1	2	0	1	3	0	0	0
Tennessee	20	6	4	1	3	5	0	0	1
Texas	53	13	10	2	4	15	2	0	7
Utah	6	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Vermont	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Virginia	21	5	5	0	3	7	0	0	1
Washington	19	7	4	1	2	3	1	0	1
West Virginia	16	3	4	1	2	4	0	1	1
Wisconsin	10	3	2	0	2	2	0	0	1
Wyoming	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0

* Tribal criminal justice agencies are excluded from this table.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Agencies in the United States (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), Table 2.

Table 1.2 State and local criminal and civil 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	
		Law enforcement	Prosecution and civil attorney*	Public defense*	Courts	Probation and parole	Other criminal justice	Juvenile correctional	Adult correctional
State and local, total	65,279	19,691	8,007	490	17,089	3,537	695	1,154	4,668
Alabama	1,322	413	118	5	528	97	9	22	132
Alaska	194	45	31	6	72	16	4	2	18
Arizona	440	101	58	2	168	34	8	17	52
Arkansas	1,199	325	170	5	498	73	10	16	102
California	1,741	542	312	45	379	112	32	134	185
Colorado	843	285	88	2	331	38	11	17	73
Connecticut	421	157	31	1	180	14	9	8	21
Delaware	132	52	5	1	44	4	7	9	10
District of Columbia	56	4	2	2	6	7	1	16	18
Florida	1,148	427	215	21	148	72	17	56	192
Georgia	2,215	719	353	14	613	210	22	29	255
Hawaii	71	10	8	3	13	16	7	5	9
Idaho	425	163	81	15	49	22	5	9	51
Illinois	1,801	1,050	259	63	117	128	27	28	131
Indiana	1,418	531	279	24	298	137	15	25	109
Iowa	1,030	548	153	8	104	68	24	17	110
Kansas	1,386	426	244	3	492	99	10	14	98
Kentucky	1,507	411	252	9	594	72	16	28	125
Louisiana	1,236	428	65	5	583	44	13	13	105
Maine	287	162	17	0	87	6	10	1	24
Maryland	422	154	86	1	83	17	14	17	50
Massachusetts	926	421	210	3	113	111	12	12	44
Michigan	1,797	696	357	9	311	210	21	55	138
Minnesota	1,469	556	419	12	272	98	11	22	79
Mississippi	973	331	117	5	345	61	7	9	98
Missouri	1,945	840	217	16	539	102	22	59	150
Montana	574	154	114	10	177	43	8	8	60
Nebraska	885	307	235	8	195	29	21	4	88
Nevada	223	47	28	4	77	28	4	7	28
New Hampshire	402	242	21	2	86	27	6	1	17
New Jersey	1,799	627	362	1	640	42	25	48	54
New Mexico	478	124	50	2	202	39	9	5	47
New York	3,031	736	276	24	1,673	83	24	102	143
North Carolina	1,148	517	149	5	205	42	20	20	190
North Dakota	780	191	146	0	358	25	9	7	42
Ohio	2,460	1,058	335	28	599	200	8	62	169
Oklahoma	1,062	468	92	4	253	90	16	16	125
Oregon	797	216	81	10	299	86	16	13	74
Pennsylvania	2,472	1,299	179	68	662	123	10	34	99
Rhode Island	186	53	31	1	62	16	6	3	12
South Carolina	1,158	305	64	19	534	105	13	11	107
South Dakota	601	210	126	1	160	43	9	5	47
Tennessee	1,224	344	172	2	512	31	18	18	127
Texas	3,897	1,093	521	6	1,632	262	33	35	315
Utah	488	177	97	4	122	37	8	10	33
Vermont	198	95	24	1	51	10	2	3	10
Virginia	1,128	350	220	3	247	99	31	41	137
Washington	1,099	306	145	7	455	59	20	34	73
West Virginia	1,047	248	114	0	533	63	12	11	68
Wisconsin	1,415	586	242	1	338	118	16	12	90
Wyoming	285	102	40	1	90	19	7	2	34

* Police prosecutors and prosecution/civil attorney branch offices are excluded from this table.

* Public defender branch offices are excluded from this table.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Agencies in the United States (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), Table 3.

Table 1.3 Criminal justice expenditures of Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity and expenditure, United States, fiscal years 1971-78

NOTE: This survey of expenditure and employment is conducted annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. 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 9,044 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.
 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. For the Federal Government, fiscal year 1978 refers to the period beginning Oct. 1, 1977 and ending Sept. 30, 1978; State expenditure data cover the fiscal year ending June 30, 1978, except for New York (Mar. 31, 1978), Texas (Aug. 31, 1978), and Alabama and Michigan (Sept. 30, 1978). For local governments, the 1978 fiscal years reported are those that closed between July 1, 1977 and June 30, 1978; most municipalities and counties ended their fiscal years on Dec. 31, 1977 or June 30, 1978. Employment data are for October 1978, for all levels of government. For details of survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

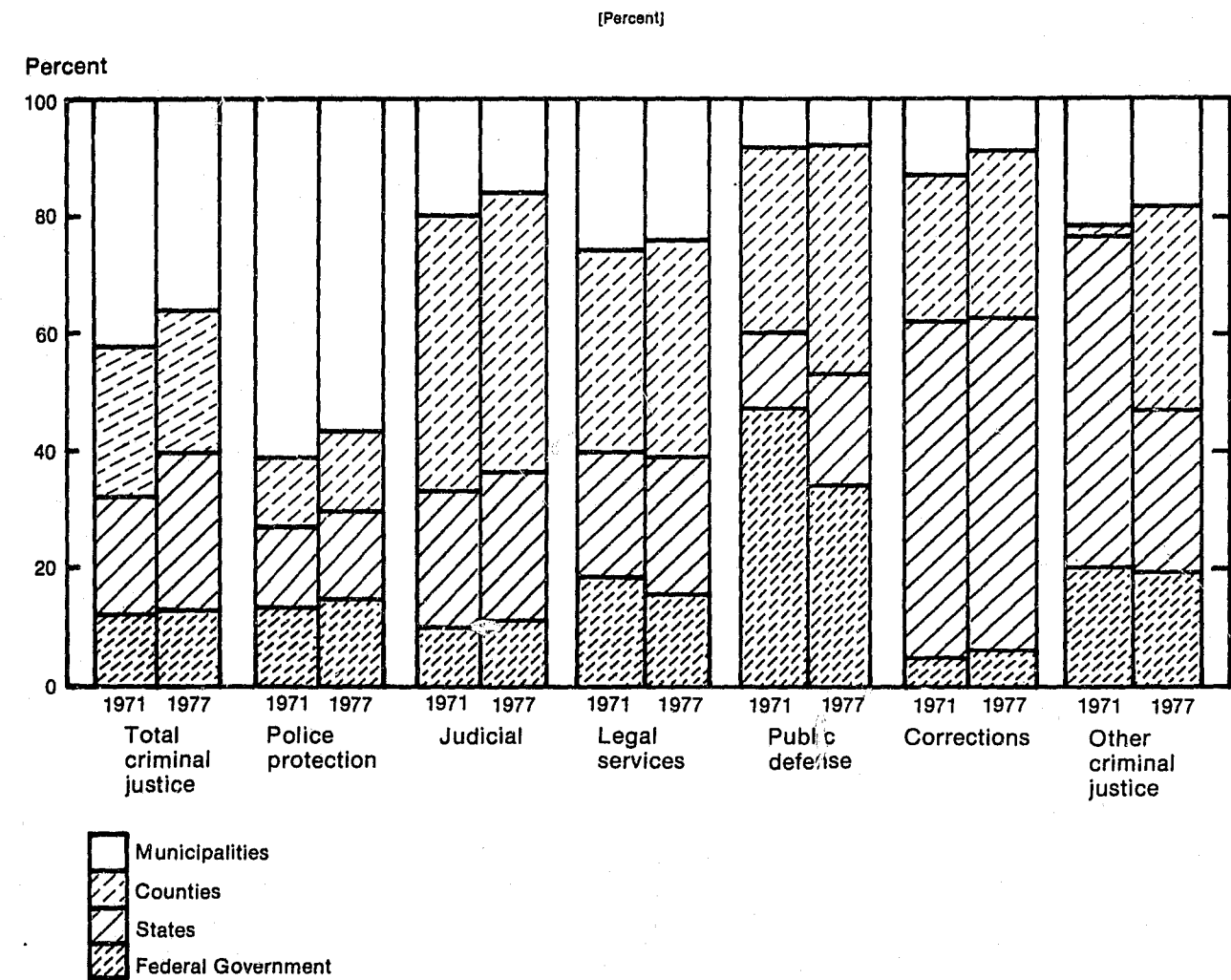
Type of activity and expenditure	Amount								Percent increase or decrease (-)							
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1977 to 1978	1971 to 1978
Total criminal justice system*	\$10,517,083	\$11,731,802	\$13,006,721	\$14,842,053	\$17,248,860	\$19,681,409	\$21,573,756	\$24,131,995	11.5	10.9	14.1	16.2	14.1	9.6	11.8	129.0
Direct expenditure	10,517,083	11,731,802	13,006,721	14,842,053	17,248,860	19,681,409	21,573,756	24,131,995	11.5	10.9	14.1	16.2	14.1	9.6	11.8	129.0
Intergovernmental expenditure	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Police protection*	6,164,918	6,903,304	7,624,178	8,511,676	9,786,162	11,028,244	11,864,875	13,120,193	12.0	10.4	11.6	15.0	12.7	7.6	10.6	112.5
Direct expenditure	6,164,918	6,903,304	7,624,178	8,511,676	9,786,162	11,028,244	11,864,875	13,120,193	12.0	10.4	11.6	15.0	12.7	7.6	10.6	112.5
Intergovernmental expenditure	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Judicial*	1,358,282	1,490,649	1,579,457	1,798,153	2,067,664	2,428,472	2,638,251	3,067,221	9.7	6.0	13.8	15.0	17.5	8.6	16.2	125.8
Direct expenditure	1,358,282	1,490,649	1,579,457	1,798,153	2,067,664	2,428,472	2,638,251	3,067,221	9.7	6.0	13.8	15.0	17.5	8.6	16.2	125.8
Intergovernmental expenditure	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Legal services and prosecution* ...	491,326	530,381	663,810	770,762	933,126	1,047,929	1,225,344	1,459,859	18.1	14.4	16.1	21.1	12.3	16.9	19.1	197.1
Direct expenditure	491,326	530,381	663,810	770,762	933,126	1,047,929	1,225,344	1,459,859	18.1	14.4	16.1	21.1	12.3	16.9	19.1	197.1
Intergovernmental expenditure	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Public defense*	128,547	167,630	206,705	244,593	280,270	331,102	403,754	523,735	30.4	23.3	18.3	14.6	18.1	21.9	29.7	307.4
Direct expenditure	128,547	167,630	206,705	244,593	280,270	331,102	403,754	523,735	30.4	23.3	18.3	14.6	18.1	21.9	29.7	307.4
Intergovernmental expenditure	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Corrections*	2,291,073	2,422,330	2,740,208	3,240,396	3,843,313	4,385,512	4,934,067	5,522,711	5.7	13.1	18.3	18.6	14.1	12.5	11.9	141.0
Direct expenditure	2,291,073	2,422,330	2,740,208	3,240,396	3,843,313	4,385,512	4,934,067	5,522,711	5.7	13.1	18.3	18.6	14.1	12.5	11.9	141.0
Intergovernmental expenditure	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Other criminal justice*	82,937	167,508	192,363	276,473	338,325	460,150	507,465	438,276	102.0	14.8	43.7	22.4	36.0	10.3	-13.6	428.4
Direct expenditure	82,937	167,508	192,363	276,473	338,325	460,150	507,465	438,276	102.0	14.8	43.7	22.4	36.0	10.3	-13.6	428.4
Intergovernmental expenditure	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)

*The 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, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971-1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 37; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 1.1 Criminal justice expenditures of Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal years 1971 and 1977

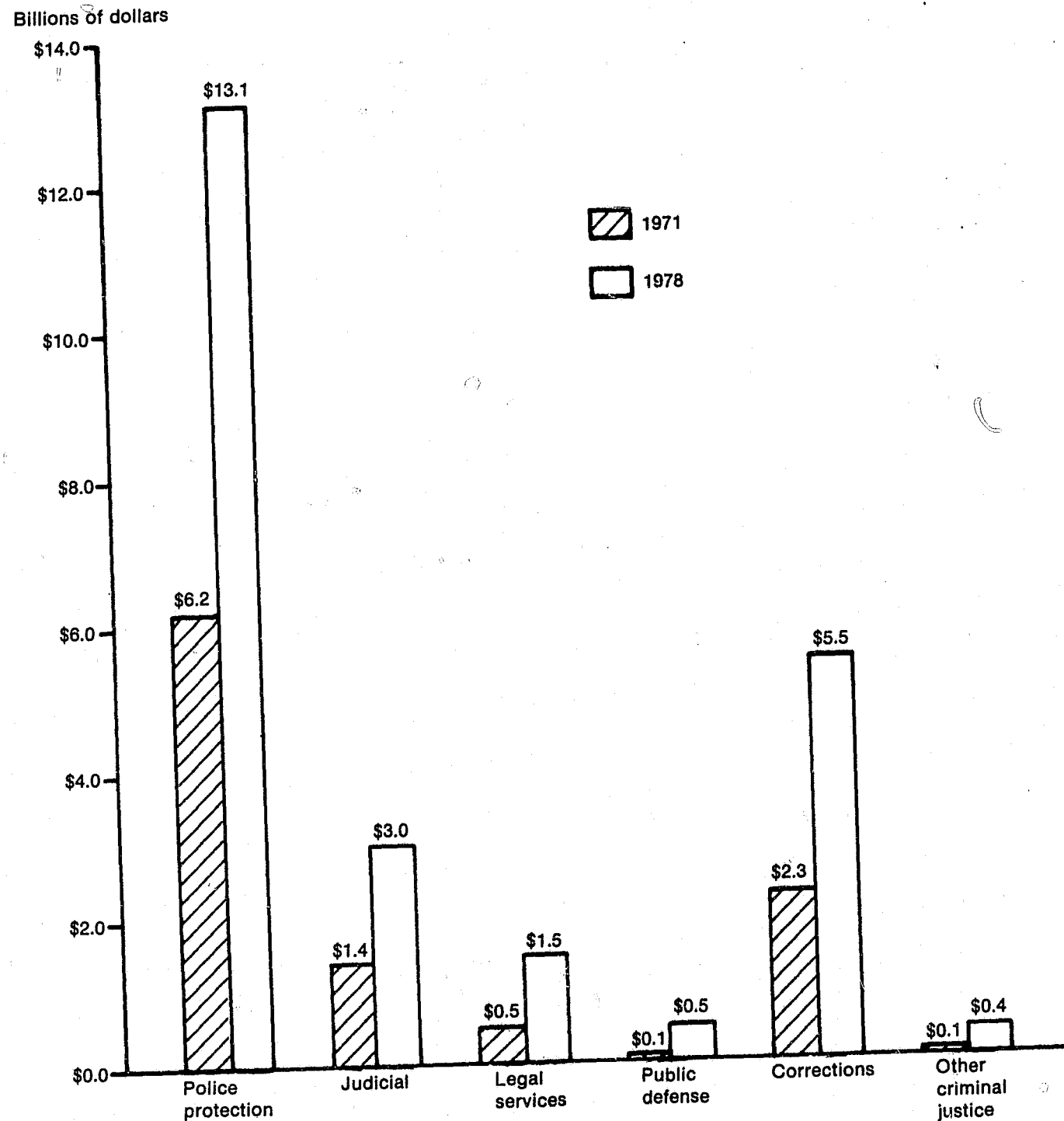
NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971-1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 14.

Figure 1.2 Criminal justice expenditures of Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1971 and 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. 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, Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971-1977 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 20, Figure 7; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1978 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 5. Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.4 Expenditures for criminal justice activities, by type of activity and expenditure, and level of government, United States, fiscal year 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. 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	Total ^a	Level of government					
		Federal ^b		State		Local ^c	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total criminal justice system ^e	\$24,131,995	\$3,834,607	X	\$7,544,251	X	\$14,456,003	X
Direct expenditure	24,131,995	3,122,290	12.9	6,688,192	27.7	14,321,513	59.4
Intergovernmental expenditure	(^f)	712,317	X	856,059	X	295,356	X
Police protection ^e	13,120,193	1,959,305	X	2,016,228	X	9,281,149	X
Direct expenditure	13,120,193	1,951,786	14.9	1,892,127	14.4	9,276,280	70.7
Intergovernmental expenditure	(^f)	7,519	X	124,101	X	96,279	X
Judicial ^e	3,067,221	321,373	X	1,150,265	X	1,823,223	X
Direct expenditure	3,067,221	321,373	10.5	1,012,899	33.0	1,732,949	56.5
Intergovernmental expenditure	(^f)	—	X	137,366	X	118,381	X
Legal services and prosecution ^e	1,459,859	220,058	X	400,367	X	862,094	X
Direct expenditure	1,459,859	215,525	14.8	385,783	26.4	858,551	58.8
Intergovernmental expenditure	(^f)	4,533	X	14,584	X	4,537	X
Public defense ^e	523,735	209,060	X	109,294	X	216,824	X
Direct expenditure	523,735	209,060	39.9	97,956	18.7	216,719	41.4
Intergovernmental expenditure	(^f)	—	X	11,338	X	2,152	X
Corrections ^e	5,522,711	375,802	X	3,341,200	X	2,030,722	X
Direct expenditure	5,522,711	337,174	6.1	3,176,963	57.5	2,006,574	36.4
Intergovernmental expenditure	(^f)	38,628	X	164,237	X	58,369	X
Other criminal justice ^e	438,276	749,009	X	526,897	X	241,992	X
Direct expenditure	438,276	87,372	19.9	122,464	28.0	228,440	52.1
Intergovernmental expenditure	(^f)	681,637	X	404,433	X	15,638	X

^a Local governments data are estimates subject to sampling variations; see Source for data limitations.

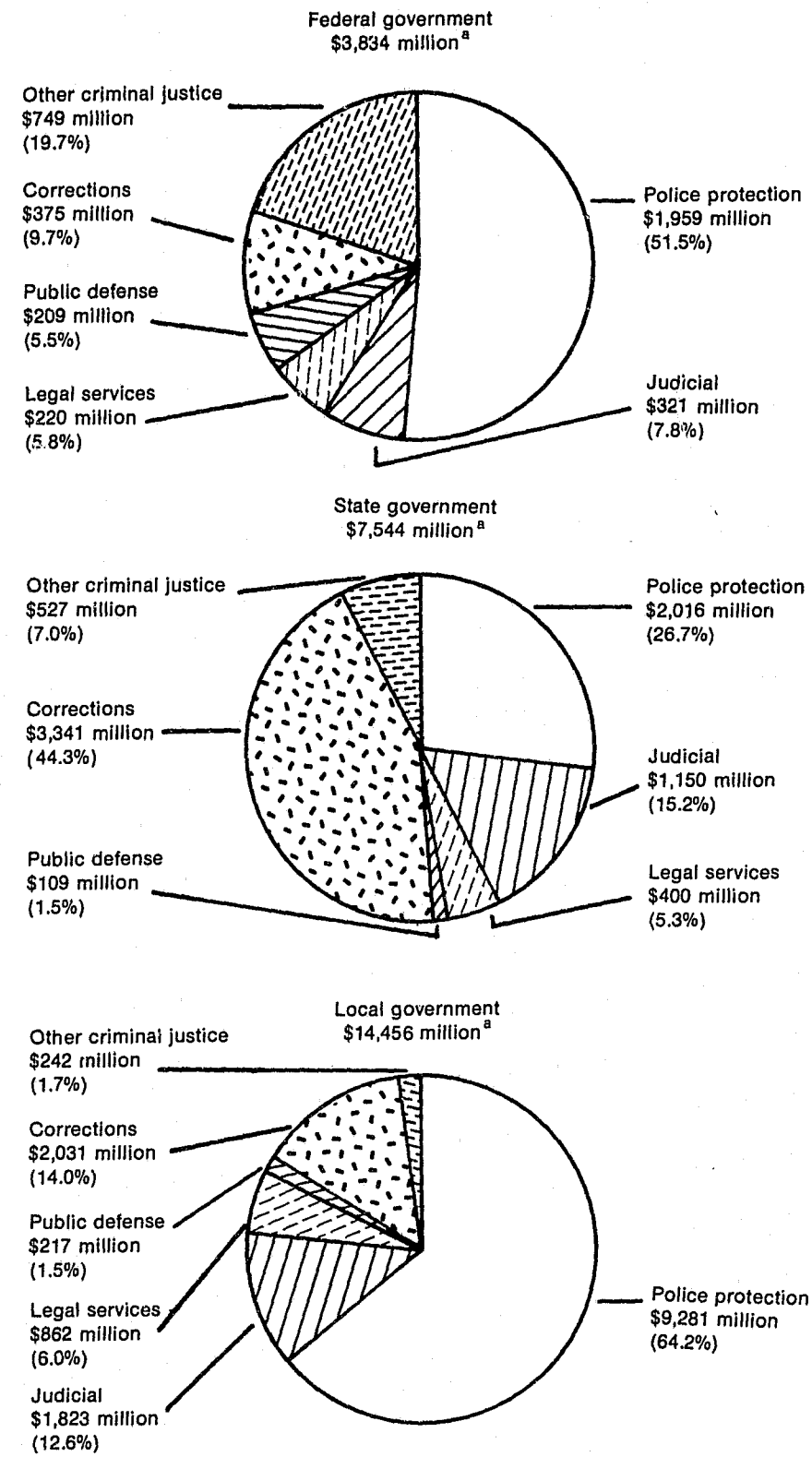
^b Federal Government data are for the fiscal period beginning Oct. 1, 1977 and ending Sept. 30, 1978.

^c The 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, Bureau of Justice Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1978 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), Table 2.

Figure 1.3 Expenditures for criminal justice activities, by level of government and type of activity, United States, fiscal year 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.



^a Because of rounding, detail does not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), Figures 8, 10, 12. Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

This page left blank to preserve table sequence.

Table 1.5 Total direct expenditures, and direct expenditures for State and local criminal

[Dollar amounts in thousands.]

State and level of government*	Population in thousands ^b	Total direct expenditure ^c	Total criminal justice system		Police protection	
			Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
Utah	1,268	\$1,160,000	\$109,208	9.4	\$59,521	54.5
State	X	813,000	47,384	5.8	18,312	38.6
Local, total	X	346,000	61,824	17.9	41,209	66.7
Counties	X	169,000	27,626	16.3	11,928	43.2
Municipalities	X	178,000	34,198	19.2	29,281	85.6
Vermont	483	506,000	33,305	6.6	16,469	49.4
State	X	408,000	24,623	6.0	8,648	35.1
Local, total	X	98,000	8,682	8.9	7,821	90.1
Counties	X	—	700	70.0	186	26.5
Municipalities	X	98,000	7,982	8.1	7,635	95.7
Virginia	5,148	5,981,000	423,807	7.1	190,652	45.0
State	X	2,889,000	186,272	6.4	44,367	23.8
Local, total	X	3,092,000	237,535	7.7	146,285	61.6
Counties	X	1,636,000	104,165	6.4	61,830	59.4
Municipalities	X	1,456,000	133,370	9.2	84,455	63.3
Washington	3,668	3,622,000	325,154	9.0	163,231	50.2
State	X	2,437,000	113,922	4.7	34,085	30.4
Local, total	X	1,185,000	211,232	17.8	128,546	60.9
Counties	X	508,000	108,033	21.3	39,404	36.5
Municipalities	X	678,000	103,199	15.2	89,142	86.4
West Virginia	1,859	1,606,000	93,423	5.8	49,165	52.6
State	X	1,277,000	48,328	3.8	18,243	37.7
Local, total	X	329,000	45,095	13.7	30,922	68.6
Counties	X	118,000	22,118	18.7	9,090	41.1
Municipalities	X	211,000	22,977	10.9	21,832	95.0
Wisconsin	4,651	5,105,000	365,940	7.2	201,371	55.0
State	X	2,271,000	107,253	4.7	20,318	18.9
Local, total	X	2,834,000	258,687	9.1	181,053	70.0
Counties	X	1,287,000	115,061	8.9	44,178	38.4
Municipalities	X	1,546,000	143,625	9.3	136,875	95.3
Wyoming	406	509,000	47,338	9.1	20,553	44.4
State	X	305,000	25,361	8.3	5,662	22.3
Local, total	X	203,000	20,977	10.3	14,891	71.0
Counties	X	114,000	10,741	9.4	5,535	51.5
Municipalities	X	90,000	10,236	11.4	9,355	91.4

* Data 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.
^b Estimated population of States as of July 1, 1977 is derived from Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P-25, No. 7901.
^c The relation of criminal justice total expenditure to total general expenditure is based on data for general purpose governments only and does not include data for State-operated liquor stores, independent school districts, or special districts.
^d Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), Table 7.

Justice activities, by type of activity, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1978—Continued

— represents zero or rounds to zero.

Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Legal services and prosecution		Public defense		Corrections		Other criminal justice	
		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
\$10,624	9.7	\$6,894	6.4	\$807	0.7	\$29,071	26.6	\$2,191	2.0
3,719	7.8	1,955	4.1	—	—	22,857	48.2	541	1.1
6,905	11.2	5,039	8.1	807	1.3	6,214	10.1	1,650	2.7
4,294	15.5	3,284	11.8	780	2.8	6,171	22.3	1,188	4.3
2,611	7.6	1,774	5.2	27	0.1	43	0.1	462	1.3
4,847	14.0	2,057	6.2	1,180	3.5	8,325	25.0	627	1.9
4,180	17.0	1,710	6.9	1,180	4.8	8,278	33.6	827	2.5
467	5.4	347	4.0	—	—	47	0.5	—	—
440	82.9	29	4.2	—	—	45	6.4	—	—
27	0.3	318	4.0	—	—	2	(*)	—	—
44,751	10.6	16,757	4.0	5,669	1.3	153,767	36.3	12,209	2.9
20,274	10.9	4,404	2.4	5,292	2.8	107,618	57.8	4,317	2.3
24,477	10.3	12,353	5.2	377	0.2	46,149	19.4	7,892	3.3
12,859	12.3	5,477	5.3	154	0.1	18,162	17.4	5,683	5.5
11,618	8.7	8,876	5.2	224	0.2	27,987	21.0	2,209	1.7
35,681	11.0	21,242	6.5	6,609	2.0	94,872	29.2	3,519	1.1
6,829	6.0	6,495	5.7	398	0.3	64,163	56.3	1,352	1.2
28,852	13.7	14,747	7.0	6,211	2.9	30,709	14.5	2,187	1.0
23,613	21.9	10,134	9.4	5,482	5.1	28,406	26.3	1,014	0.9
5,239	5.1	4,613	4.5	750	0.7	2,302	2.2	1,152	1.1
16,890	18.1	5,940	6.4	1,057	1.1	18,527	19.8	1,843	2.0
11,088	22.9	2,726	5.6	1,011	2.1	13,604	28.1	1,656	3.4
5,802	12.9	3,214	7.1	46	0.1	4,923	10.9	187	0.4
5,394	24.4	2,608	11.8	46	0.2	4,907	22.2	73	0.3
408	1.8	606	2.6	—	—	16	0.1	114	0.5
37,233	10.2	30,171	8.2	5,027	1.4	63,587	22.8	8,551	2.3
7,284	6.8	13,889	12.9	781	0.7	60,340	56.3	4,641	4.3
29,949	11.6	16,282	6.3	4,246	1.6	23,247	9.0	3,910	1.5
28,740	25.0	11,137	9.7	4,245	3.7	22,863	19.9	3,898	3.4
1,209	0.8	5,145	3.6	1	(*)	384	0.3	12	(*)
4,207	9.1	2,361	5.1	379	0.8	18,315	39.5	522	1.1
1,691	6.7	707	2.8	—	—	16,779	66.2	522	2.1
2,516	12.0	1,654	7.9	379	1.8	1,536	7.3	—	—
2,117	19.7	1,281	11.9	379	3.5	1,429	13.3	—	—
398	3.9	374	3.7	—	(*)	108	1.1	—	—

Table 1.6 Total expenditures and expenditures from general purpose revenue sources and own revenue sources for State and local criminal justice activities, by State, fiscal year 1978

NOTE: "Total criminal justice expenditure" includes both direct and intergovernmental expenditures for criminal justice activities. "Expenditure from own revenue sources" includes all amounts expended by a government from its own tax levies, fees, charges, and other such sources. Excluded from the calculation of this figure are all amounts expended from revenue received from other governments. "Expenditure from general purpose revenue sources" is comprised of all expenditures financed from a government's own revenue sources, from revenue received from the Federal Government for general support, and from general support payments from State and local governments. "Expenditure from own revenue sources" was used in the allocation of Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) block grants under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 as amended. "Expenditure from general purpose revenue sources" replaced own source expenditure in the allocation of Federal funds as a result of changes to the LEAA formula grant program as specified by the 1979 Justice System Improvement Act. See also, NOTE, Table 1.3. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

(Dollar amounts in thousands)							
State	Expenditure from all revenue sources						
	Total criminal justice expenditure	Direct expenditure		Capital outlay expenditure		Expenditure from general purpose revenue sources	Expenditure from own revenue sources
		Amount	Percent of total expenditure	Amount	Percent of total expenditure		
Alabama	\$232,062	\$232,062	100.0	\$10,412	4.5	\$213,910	\$187,919
Alaska	95,965	95,965	100.0	2,974	3.1	92,651	89,513
Arizona	278,994	278,994	100.0	20,603	7.4	267,986	247,369
Arkansas	101,531	101,531	100.0	8,460	8.3	94,495	81,315
California	2,919,786	2,919,786	100.0	112,445	3.9	2,832,304	2,674,472
Colorado	271,597	271,597	100.0	15,057	5.5	264,007	251,638
Connecticut	248,025	248,025	100.0	14,000	5.6	234,085	220,866
Delaware	63,302	63,302	100.0	4,275	6.8	60,006	53,188
District of Columbia	206,665	206,665	100.0	3,457	1.7	197,960	194,194
Florida	868,286	868,286	100.0	77,120	8.9	822,384	784,400
Georgia	391,250	391,250	100.0	34,929	8.9	374,456	352,109
Hawaii	106,460	106,460	100.0	10,876	10.2	99,444	80,272
Idaho	64,882	64,882	100.0	8,113	12.5	61,358	54,785
Illinois	1,159,866	1,159,866	100.0	110,117	9.5	1,123,928	1,056,339
Indiana	319,135	319,135	100.0	26,788	8.4	300,563	274,997
Iowa	181,701	181,701	100.0	8,404	4.6	170,867	163,205
Kansas	166,755	166,755	100.0	15,176	9.1	157,660	143,272
Kentucky	234,453	234,453	100.0	16,666	7.1	219,845	186,297
Louisiana	338,198	338,198	100.0	17,269	5.1	323,998	303,312
Maine	59,422	59,422	100.0	3,600	6.1	55,693	49,763
Maryland	468,226	468,226	100.0	33,423	7.1	444,386	415,651
Massachusetts	593,833	593,833	100.0	30,226	5.1	579,339	523,016
Michigan	994,062	994,062	100.0	71,227	7.2	963,382	852,033
Minnesota	308,469	308,469	100.0	20,661	6.7	290,450	262,951
Mississippi	116,359	116,359	100.0	10,465	9.0	107,853	99,850
Missouri	361,371	361,371	100.0	23,223	6.4	343,349	299,782
Montana	55,875	55,875	100.0	2,924	5.2	52,985	47,934
Nebraska	106,628	106,628	100.0	8,818	8.3	97,472	96,176
Nevada	109,285	109,285	100.0	13,617	12.5	104,777	101,650
New Hampshire	57,175	57,175	100.0	6,164	10.8	51,917	49,763
New Jersey	825,690	825,690	100.0	30,897	3.7	802,964	712,551
New Mexico	103,937	103,937	100.0	12,129	11.7	99,423	93,807
New York	2,925,492	2,925,492	100.0	80,112	2.7	2,848,733	2,492,720
North Carolina	394,322	394,322	100.0	30,257	7.7	368,599	345,670
North Dakota	35,222	35,222	100.0	2,180	6.2	33,471	30,766
Ohio	882,567	882,567	100.0	85,993	9.7	851,091	760,353
Oklahoma	202,201	202,201	100.0	31,723	15.7	192,686	187,778
Oregon	248,684	248,684	100.0	19,131	7.7	239,245	210,917
Pennsylvania	993,979	993,979	100.0	32,601	3.3	946,595	843,922
Rhode Island	88,015	88,015	100.0	9,470	10.8	83,232	69,936
South Carolina	182,463	182,463	100.0	13,864	7.6	174,090	149,976
South Dakota	41,430	41,430	100.0	3,232	7.8	37,489	36,127
Tennessee	323,469	323,469	100.0	47,847	14.8	315,568	302,029
Texas	885,419	885,419	100.0	61,186	6.9	837,284	781,294
Utah	109,207	109,207	100.0	8,674	7.9	102,750	98,440
Vermont	33,304	33,304	100.0	1,313	3.9	31,452	29,667
Virginia	423,806	423,806	100.0	35,653	8.4	405,063	384,056
Washington	325,153	325,153	100.0	14,940	4.6	308,131	268,207
West Virginia	93,422	93,422	100.0	7,232	7.7	87,744	80,660
Wisconsin	365,939	365,939	100.0	15,192	4.2	354,862	315,926
Wyoming	46,337	46,337	100.0	13,270	28.6	45,008	44,400

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1978—Summary Report* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), Table 8.

Table 1.7 Employment and payroll for criminal justice activities, by type of activity and level of government, United States, October 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

Type of activity	Total*	Level of government					
		Federal		State		Local*	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total criminal justice system:							
Total employees	1,228,199	105,423	8.6	322,046	26.2	800,730	65.2
Full-time employees	1,125,276	102,769	9.1	303,950	27.0	718,557	63.9
Full-time equivalent employees	1,157,177	103,725	9.0	310,554	26.8	742,898	64.2
October payroll	\$1,533,965	\$179,873	11.7	\$438,358	28.6	\$915,734	59.7
Police protection:							
Total employees	697,039	75,182	10.8	98,651	14.1	523,206	75.1
Full-time employees	641,639	73,559	11.5	89,977	14.0	478,103	74.5
Full-time equivalent employees	655,950	73,993	11.3	92,443	14.1	489,514	74.6
October payroll	\$908,221	\$128,182	14.1	\$153,798	16.9	\$626,241	70.0
Judicial:							
Total employees	163,154	8,266	5.1	43,625	26.7	111,263	68.2
Full-time employees	139,976	8,174	5.8	39,448	28.2	92,354	66.0
Full-time equivalent employees	149,181	8,234	5.5	41,642	27.9	99,305	66.6
October payroll	\$185,383	\$15,867	8.6	\$68,050	36.7	\$101,466	54.7
Legal services and prosecution:							
Total employees	75,937	7,811	10.3	18,974	25.0	49,152	64.7
Full-time employees	65,463	7,325	11.2	17,596	26.9	40,542	61.9
Full-time equivalent employees	69,234	7,558	10.9	18,212	26.3	43,464	62.8
October payroll	\$101,288	\$14,940	14.7	\$27,334	27.0	\$59,014	58.3
Public defense:							
Total employees	8,680	230	2.7	3,256	37.5	5,194	59.8
Full-time employees	7,946	230	2.9	3,121	39.3	4,595	57.8
Full-time equivalent employees	8,268	230	2.8	3,159	38.2	4,879	59.0
October payroll	\$12,529	\$468	3.7	\$4,724	37.7	\$7,337	58.6
Corrections:							
Total employees	273,556	12,192	4.5	153,770	56.2	107,594	39.3
Full-time employees	261,467	11,937	4.6	150,148	57.4	99,382	38.0
Full-time equivalent employees	265,503	12,055	4.6	151,408	57.0	102,040	38.4
October payroll	\$314,864	\$17,497	5.5	\$179,654	57.1	\$117,713	37.4
Other criminal justice:							
Total employees	9,833	1,742	17.7	3,770	38.3	4,321	44.0
Full-time employees	8,785	1,544	17.7	3,660	41.7	3,581	40.7
Full-time equivalent employees	9,041	1,655	18.3	3,690	40.8	3,696	40.9
October payroll	\$11,679	\$2,919	25.0	\$4,797	41.1	\$3,963	33.9

* Local governments data are estimates subject to sampling variation; see Source for data limitations.
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), Table 2.

Table 1.8 Criminal justice employment and payroll for Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity, United States, October 1971–October 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

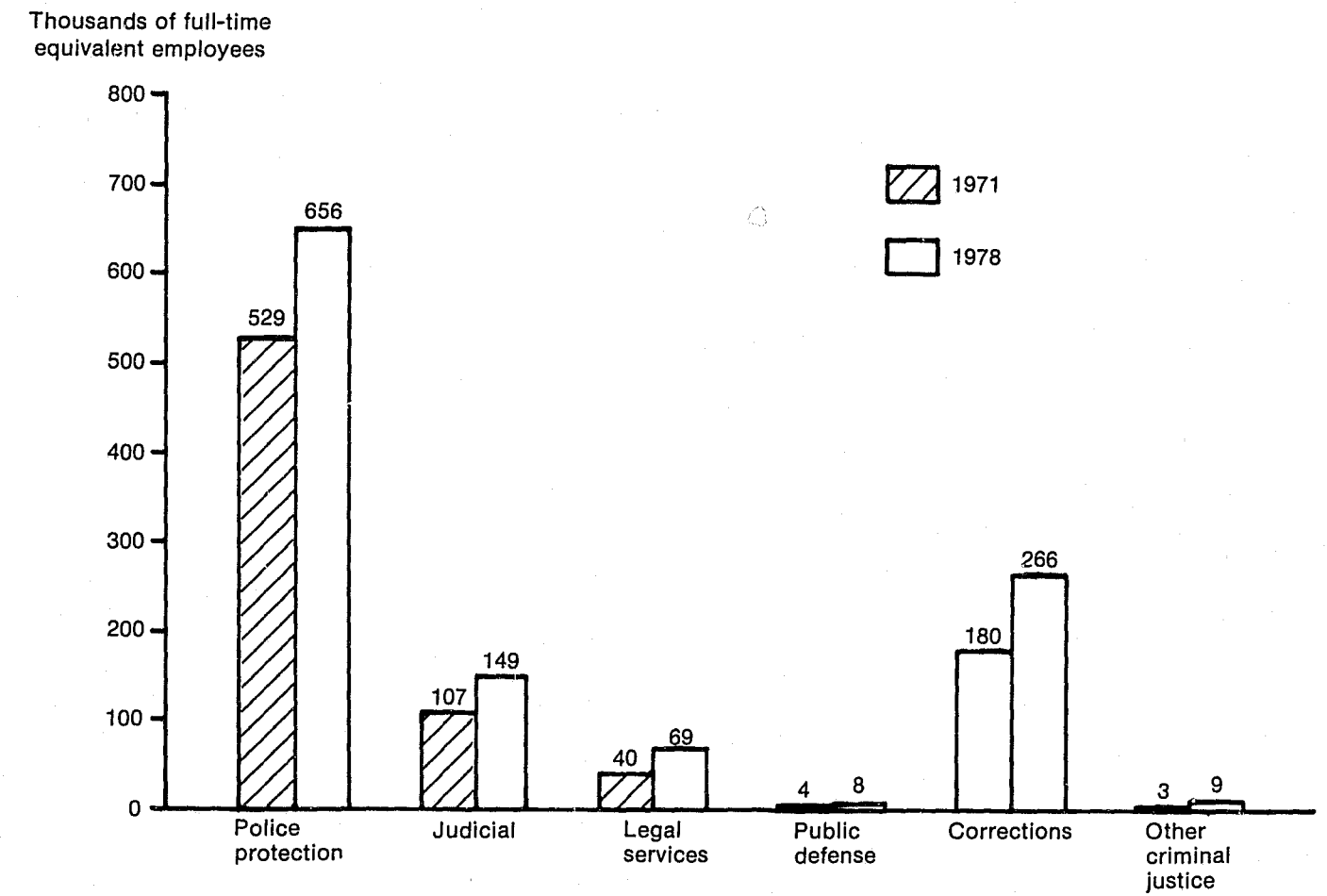
[The local governments portion of these data are estimates subject to sampling variation; see Source for data limitations, Dollar amounts in thousands.]

Type of activity	October 1971	October 1972	October 1973	October 1974	October 1975	October 1976	October 1977	October 1978	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 1976 to October 1977	October 1977 to October 1978	October 1971 to October 1978
Total criminal justice system:																
Total employees	929,473	975,531	1,024,116	1,093,609	1,128,569	1,148,262	1,197,777	1,228,198	5.0	5.0	6.8	3.2	1.7	4.3	2.5	32.1
Full-time employees	836,007	873,613	916,183	980,230	1,024,505	1,049,750	1,100,098	1,125,275	4.5	4.9	7.0	4.5	2.5	4.8	2.3	34.6
Full-time equivalent employees ..	861,776	898,305	945,309	1,011,205	1,050,503	1,079,892	1,131,780	1,157,288	4.2	5.2	7.0	3.9	2.8	4.8	2.3	34.3
October payroll	\$714,873	\$804,741	\$912,176	\$1,043,104	\$1,158,872	\$1,277,120	\$1,426,601	\$1,540,955	12.6	13.4	14.4	11.1	10.2	11.7	8.0	115.6
Police protection:																
Total employees	575,514	598,663	623,603	653,580	669,518	670,724	685,881	696,809	3.7	4.5	4.8	2.4	0.2	2.3	1.6	21.1
Full-time employees	515,691	535,688	561,646	594,209	612,321	617,132	632,928	641,409	3.9	4.8	5.8	3.0	0.8	2.6	1.3	24.4
Full-time equivalent employees	528,594	547,555	575,142	607,913	625,045	628,347	645,015	655,720	3.6	5.0	5.7	2.8	0.5	2.7	1.6	24.0
October payroll	\$445,289	\$501,277	\$570,871	\$645,612	\$708,888	\$772,867	\$846,197	\$908,221	12.6	13.9	13.1	9.8	9.0	9.5	7.5	104.0
Judicial:																
Total employees	117,554	125,970	130,526	141,094	151,534	151,074	162,900	163,197	7.2	3.6	8.1	7.4	-0.3	7.8	0.2	38.8
Full-time employees	100,491	105,140	107,712	116,597	127,940	127,736	140,737	140,019	4.6	2.4	8.2	9.7	-0.2	10.2	-0.5	39.3
Full-time equivalent employees	107,129	111,686	115,490	125,129	131,988	137,451	150,546	149,336	4.3	3.4	8.3	5.5	4.1	9.5	-0.8	39.4
October payroll	\$88,698	\$97,634	\$107,916	\$124,817	\$141,122	\$154,466	\$178,918	\$190,541	10.1	10.5	15.7	13.1	9.5	15.8	6.5	114.8
Legal services and prosecution:																
Total employees	44,620	50,570	54,781	58,582	61,403	64,860	68,327	75,937	13.3	8.3	6.9	4.8	5.6	5.3	11.1	70.2
Full-time employees	36,888	40,433	43,067	47,374	50,323	54,473	59,302	65,463	9.6	6.5	10.0	6.2	8.2	8.9	10.4	77.5
Full-time equivalent employees	39,725	43,789	47,304	52,219	55,364	59,306	63,902	69,234	10.2	8.0	10.4	6.0	7.1	7.7	8.3	74.3
October payroll	\$37,922	\$43,929	\$50,978	\$59,585	\$67,695	\$77,140	\$89,734	\$101,288	15.8	16.0	16.9	13.6	14.0	16.3	12.9	167.1
Public defense:																
Total employees	4,018	4,951	5,987	6,687	7,647	7,623	8,462	8,680	23.2	20.9	11.7	-0.6	14.7	11.0	2.6	116.0
Full-time employees	3,154	3,804	4,765	5,655	6,021	6,735	7,411	7,946	20.6	25.3	18.7	6.5	11.9	10.0	7.2	151.9
Full-time equivalent employees	3,510	4,156	5,178	6,119	6,357	7,255	8,104	8,268	18.4	24.6	18.2	3.9	14.1	11.7	2.0	135.6
October payroll	\$3,439	\$4,367	\$5,728	\$7,201	\$8,213	\$9,821	\$12,219	\$12,529	27.0	31.2	25.7	14.1	19.6	24.4	2.5	264.3
Corrections:																
Total employees	184,819	191,760	203,101	226,794	232,009	246,376	262,585	273,556	3.8	6.0	11.7	2.3	6.2	6.6	4.2	48.0
Full-time employees	176,958	183,290	193,172	209,906	220,952	235,625	250,732	261,467	3.6	5.4	8.7	5.3	6.6	6.4	4.3	47.8
Full-time equivalent employees	179,961	185,793	196,279	213,197	224,520	239,293	255,008	265,503	3.2	5.6	8.6	5.3	6.6	6.6	4.1	47.5
October payroll	\$136,810	\$152,299	\$170,405	\$198,462	\$224,635	\$252,890	\$287,924	\$314,864	11.3	11.9	16.5	13.2	12.6	13.9	9.4	130.1
Other criminal justice:																
Total employees	2,948	5,617	6,118	6,872	7,458	8,451	9,622	9,833	90.5	9.0	12.3	8.5	13.3	13.9	2.2	233.5
Full-time employees	2,825	5,258	5,821	6,489	6,948	8,049	8,988	8,785	86.1	10.7	11.5	7.1	15.8	11.7	-2.2	210.9
Full-time equivalent employees	2,857	5,326	5,916	6,628	7,229	8,240	9,206	9,041	86.4	11.1	12.0	9.1	14.0	11.7	-1.7	216.4
October payroll	\$2,715	\$5,235	\$6,278	\$7,427	\$8,319	\$9,935	\$11,859	\$11,679	92.8	19.9	18.3	12.0	19.4	19.4	-1.5	330.2

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 1971-1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 38; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 1.4 Criminal Justice full-time equivalent employment for Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1971 and 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. 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, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971-1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 20, Figure 8; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 6. Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.9 Criminal justice expenditures of the Federal Government, by type of activity and expenditure, fiscal years 1971-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. 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	1977	1978	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1977 to 1978	1971 to 1978
Total criminal justice system	\$1,448,335*	\$1,876,345*	\$2,260,099*	\$2,601,959*	\$3,018,566	\$3,322,073	\$3,601,647	\$3,834,607	29.6	20.5	15.1	16.0	10.1	8.4	6.5	164.8
Direct expenditure	1,214,857*	1,502,463*	1,650,881*	1,859,113*	2,187,875	2,450,229	2,778,710	3,122,290	23.7	9.9	12.6	17.7	12.0	13.4	12.4	157.0
Intergovernmental expenditure	233,478*	373,882*	609,218*	742,846*	830,691	871,844	822,937	712,317	60.1	62.9	21.9	11.8	5.0	-5.6	-13.4	205.1
Police protection	804,514	963,108	1,089,873	1,224,586	1,464,244	1,615,714	1,771,922	1,959,305	19.7	13.2	12.4	19.6	10.3	9.7	10.6	143.5
Direct expenditure	803,600	962,149	1,088,854	1,221,510	1,460,625	1,611,640	1,765,420	1,951,786	19.7	13.2	12.2	19.6	10.3	9.5	8.6	142.9
Intergovernmental expenditure	914	959	1,019	3,076	3,619	4,074	6,502	7,519	4.9	6.3	201.3	17.7	12.6	59.6	15.6	722.6
Judicial	134,020	179,099	118,359	136,135	165,332	219,445	289,626	321,373	33.6	-33.9	15.0	21.4	32.7	32.0	11.0	139.8
Direct expenditure	134,020	179,099	118,359	136,135	165,332	219,445	289,626	321,373	33.6	-33.9	15.0	21.4	32.7	32.0	11.0	139.8
Intergovernmental expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Legal services and prosecution	88,748	107,071	123,494	117,798	177,275	149,402	185,604	220,058	20.8	15.3	-4.6	50.5	-15.7	24.2	18.6	148.2
Direct expenditure	88,748	107,071	123,494	117,798	177,275	149,402	185,604	215,525	20.6	15.3	-4.6	50.5	-15.7	24.2	16.1	142.8
Intergovernmental expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,533	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Public defense	61,095	80,237	90,436	91,629	87,017	103,718	140,452	209,060	31.3	12.7	1.3	-5.0	19.2	35.4	48.8	242.2
Direct expenditure	61,095	80,237	90,436	91,629	87,017	103,718	140,452	209,060	31.3	12.7	1.3	-5.0	19.2	35.4	48.8	242.2
Intergovernmental expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Corrections	121,258	146,491	189,096	237,300	243,113	285,973	338,400	375,802	20.8	29.1	25.5	2.4	17.6	18.3	11.0	209.9
Direct expenditure	110,801	133,272	170,854	214,529	216,778	256,352	298,718	337,174	20.3	28.2	25.6	1.0	18.3	16.5	12.9	204.3
Intergovernmental expenditure	10,457	13,219	18,242	22,771	26,335	29,621	39,682	38,628	26.3	38.0	24.8	15.7	12.5	34.0	-2.6	269.4
Other criminal justice	238,700*	400,339*	648,841*	794,511*	881,585	947,821	875,643	749,009	67.7	62.1	22.4	11.0	7.5	-7.6	-14.5	213.8
Direct expenditure	16,593*	40,635*	58,884*	77,512*	80,848	109,672	98,890	87,372	144.9	44.9	31.6	4.3	35.7	-9.8	-11.6	426.6
Intergovernmental expenditure	222,107*	359,704*	589,957*	716,999*	800,737	838,149	776,753	661,637	61.9	64.0	21.5	11.7	4.7	-7.3	-14.8	197.9

* Federal 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 1971-1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 39; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.10 Criminal justice employment and payroll for the Federal Government, by type of activity, October 1971–October 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

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

Type of activity	October 1971	October 1972	October 1973	October 1974	October 1975	October 1976	October 1977	October 1978	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 1976 to October 1977	October 1977 to October 1978	October 1971 to October 1978
Total criminal justice system:																
Total employees	78,133	86,733	88,560	95,252	97,623	100,771	101,547	105,376	11.0	2.1	7.6	2.5	3.2	0.8	3.8	34.8
Full-time employees	77,118	84,702	86,739	93,234	95,465	99,016	99,479	102,722	9.8	2.4	7.5	2.4	3.7	0.5	3.3	33.2
Full-time equivalent employees ..	77,523	85,222	87,139	93,755	96,136	99,553	100,088	103,678	9.9	2.2	7.6	2.5	3.6	0.5	3.6	33.7
October payroll	\$83,457	\$100,367	\$113,552	\$130,802	\$145,110	\$159,726	\$170,004	\$184,202	20.3	13.1	15.2	10.9	10.1	6.4	8.4	120.7
Police protection:																
Total employees	56,972	62,126	64,880	69,420	70,087	72,301	72,455	75,182	9.0	4.4	7.0	1.0	3.2	0.2	3.8	32.0
Full-time employees	56,199	61,117	63,786	68,257	68,924	71,207	71,130	73,559	8.8	4.4	7.0	1.0	3.3	-0.1	3.4	30.9
Full-time equivalent employees	56,528	61,393	63,996	68,504	69,196	71,421	71,433	73,993	8.6	4.2	7.0	1.0	3.2	—	3.6	30.9
October payroll	\$59,231	\$70,777	\$82,367	\$94,705	\$102,289	\$113,497	\$122,380	\$128,182	19.5	16.4	15.0	8.0	11.0	7.8	4.7	116.4
Judicial:																
Total employees	7,487	8,837	6,360	6,804	7,351	7,578	8,216	8,321	18.0	-28.0	7.0	8.0	3.1	8.4	1.3	11.1
Full-time employees	7,389	8,404	6,254	6,700	7,238	7,473	8,131	8,229	13.7	-25.6	7.1	8.0	3.2	8.8	1.2	11.4
Full-time equivalent employees	7,421	8,517	6,277	6,734	7,278	7,531	8,165	8,289	14.8	-26.3	7.3	8.1	3.5	8.4	1.3	11.7
October payroll	\$8,748	\$10,935	\$9,319	\$10,517	\$13,118	\$13,733	\$15,363	\$17,474	25.0	-14.8	12.9	24.7	4.7	11.9	13.7	99.7
Legal services and prosecution:																
Total employees	5,644	6,249	6,649	7,091	7,323	7,008	7,147	7,811	10.7	6.4	6.6	3.3	-4.3	2.0	9.3	38.4
Full-time employees	5,635	5,944	6,333	6,749	6,992	6,821	6,864	7,325	5.5	6.5	6.6	3.6	-2.4	0.6	6.7	30.0
Full-time equivalent employees	5,638	6,015	6,395	6,845	7,099	6,928	6,930	7,558	6.7	6.3	7.0	3.7	-2.4	—	9.1	34.0
October payroll	\$6,842	\$7,619	\$9,022	\$10,422	\$11,270	\$12,427	\$12,954	\$14,940	11.4	18.4	15.5	8.1	10.3	4.2	15.3	118.4
Public defense:																
Total employees	52	88	109	154	185	219	230	230	69.2	23.9	41.3	20.1	18.4	5.0	—	342.3
Full-time employees	52	88	109	154	185	219	230	230	69.2	23.9	41.3	20.1	18.4	5.0	—	342.3
Full-time equivalent employees	52	88	109	154	185	219	230	230	69.2	23.9	41.3	20.1	18.4	5.0	—	342.3
October payroll	\$87	\$100	\$153	\$222	\$315	\$407	\$468	\$468	14.9	53.0	45.1	41.9	29.2	15.0	—	437.9
Corrections:																
Total employees	7,223	8,019	9,076	10,126	10,894	11,869	11,875	12,192	11.0	13.2	11.6	7.6	8.9	0.1	2.7	68.8
Full-time employees	7,103	7,895	8,897	9,893	10,647	11,634	11,626	11,937	11.2	12.7	11.2	7.6	9.3	-0.1	2.7	68.0
Full-time equivalent employees	7,140	7,929	8,969	9,967	10,707	11,717	11,760	12,055	11.1	13.1	11.1	7.4	9.4	0.4	2.5	68.8
October payroll	\$7,692	\$9,396	\$10,887	\$12,885	\$15,693	\$16,938	\$16,279	\$17,497	22.2	15.9	18.4	21.8	7.9	3.9	7.5	127.5
Other criminal justice:																
Total employees	755	1,414	1,486	1,657	1,783	1,796	1,624	1,742	87.3	5.1	11.5	7.6	0.7	-9.6	7.3	130.7
Full-time employees	740	1,254	1,360	1,481	1,479	1,662	1,498	1,544	69.5	8.5	8.9	-0.1	12.4	-9.9	3.1	105.6
Full-time equivalent employees	744	1,380	1,393	1,551	1,671	1,737	1,570	1,655	72.0	8.8	11.3	7.7	3.9	-9.6	5.4	122.4
October payroll	\$857	\$1,540	\$1,804	\$2,051	\$2,425	\$2,724	\$2,560	\$2,919	79.7	17.1	13.7	18.2	12.3	-6.0	14.0	240.6

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 1971–1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 40; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.11 Employment and payroll for Federal criminal justice activities, by type of activity and agency, October 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Type of activity and agency*	Number of employees			Total October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
Federal Government civilian employment, all functions	2,888,169	2,630,454	2,716,628	\$4,343,851
Total criminal justice system	105,376	102,722	103,678	184,202
Police protection, total	75,182	73,559	73,993	128,182
The Congress:				
U.S. Capitol Police	1,120	1,120	1,120	2,016
Library of Congress Police Force	107	107	107	151
Federal Judiciary:				
Supreme Court of the United States Police Force	70	70	70	108
Department of Agriculture:				
U.S. Forest Service:				
Cooperative Law Enforcement Program	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Department of the Interior:				
National Park Service:				
U.S. Park Police	679	644	661	1,157
U.S. Park Rangers ^c	1,867	1,786	1,827	1,390
Department of Justice:				
Drug Enforcement Administration	3,921	3,906	3,911	9,640
Federal Bureau of Investigation	19,432	19,430	19,431	34,307
Immigration and Naturalization Service:				
U.S. Border Patrol	2,477	2,442	2,458	3,882
Investigations Division	1,066	1,062	1,064	1,785
U.S. Marshals Service ^d	550	511	542	1,036
Department of Transportation:				
Federal Aviation Administration:				
Airport Police	164	163	163	287
U.S. Coast Guard	3,475	3,475	3,475	4,210
Department of the Treasury:				
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	4,012	3,921	3,940	8,099
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	295	286	288	467
Internal Revenue Service:				
Intelligence Division	4,246	4,151	4,192	7,671
Internal Security Division	575	566	570	1,140
Office of Law Enforcement	9	9	9	23
U.S. Customs Service	16,488	15,401	15,597	28,782
U.S. Secret Service	3,578	3,577	3,578	7,928
General Services Administration:				
Office of Federal Protective Service Management	3,676	3,639	3,669	4,030
Smithsonian Institution:				
National Zoological Park Police	29	26	27	41
Smithsonian Institution Police Force	21	21	21	24
U.S. Postal Service:				
Postal Inspection Service	5,586	5,509	5,534	8,297
Veterans Administration:				
Security Division	739	1,737	1,739	1,711
Judicial, Total	8,321	8,229	8,289	17,474
Appellate Courts, total	1,436	1,408	1,419	2,334
Courts of Last Resort, total	274	246	257	472
Supreme Court of the United States	274	246	257	472
Intermediate Appellate Courts, total	1,162	1,162	1,162	1,862
U.S. Courts of Appeals	1,162	1,162	1,162	1,862
Courts of General Jurisdiction, total	5,112	5,112	5,112	11,730
U.S. District Courts	5,112	5,112	5,112	11,730
Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, total	448	441	445	912
U.S. Court of Claims	106	106	106	231
U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	35	35	35	82
U.S. Customs Court	111	111	111	220
U.S. Tax Court	196	189	193	379
Miscellaneous, total	1,325	1,268	1,313	2,498
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	435	435	435	788
Department of Justice:				
U.S. Marshals Service ^d	801	744	789	1,511
Federal Judicial Center	89	89	89	199

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.11 Employment and payroll for Federal criminal justice activities, by type of activity and agency, October 1978—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Type of activity and agency*	Number of employees			Total October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
Legal Services and Prosecution, total	7,811	7,325	7,558	\$14,940
Department of Justice:				
Antitrust Division	955	852	899	1,814
Board of Immigration Appeals	39	37	38	78
Civil Division	620	570	588	1,170
Civil Rights Division	404	377	391	790
Criminal Division	676	652	639	1,400
Land and Natural Resources Division	281	253	258	564
Office of Legal Counsel	39	35	36	87
Office of Legislative Affairs	27	26	26	56
Office of Management and Finance	482	438	462	908
Office of the Attorney General	37	35	37	78
Office of the Deputy Attorney General	22	21	21	47
Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys	3,627	3,461	3,537	6,731
Office for Improvements in the Administration of Justice	43	39	41	98
Office of the Solicitor General	48	46	47	109
Tax Division	531	483	508	1,010
Public Defense, total	265	265	265	525
Federal Judiciary:				
Community Defender Organizations	X	X	X	X
Federal Public Defender Organizations	265	265	265	525
Representation by Court-Appointed Counsel	X	X	X	X
Legal Services Corporation	X	X	X	X
Corrections, total	12,055	11,800	11,918	\$20,162
Department of Justice:				
Bureau of Prisons	8,497	8,298	8,372	13,899
Institutions	7,857	7,743	7,793	12,489
For men	6,120	6,043	6,076	9,874
For women	357	354	356	478
For juveniles	347	339	343	522
Other and combined	1,033	1,007	1,018	1,615
Administration	640	555	579	1,410
Office of the Pardon Attorney	10	8	8	19
U.S. Marshals Service ^d	733	681	723	1,381
U.S. Parole Commission	157	155	157	304
Federal Judiciary:				
Federal Probation Service	2,658	2,658	2,658	4,559
Other criminal justice, total	1,742	1,544	1,655	2,919
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:				
National Institute of Mental Health:				
Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency	10	10	10	23
Department of the Interior:				
Bureau of Indian Affairs:				
Division of Law Enforcement Services	562	506	546	603
Department of Justice:				
Community Relations Service	136	121	127	208
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	828	716	716	1,624
U.S. Marshals Service ^d	205	191	191	389

* Data are based on a canvass of all Federal criminal justice agencies; see Source for data limitations.
^b Information developed for the current fiscal year indicates that no Federal employees are assigned to administer this program.
^c Estimated criminal justice activities only.
^d Total 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, Bureau of Justice Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1978 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), Table 5.

Table 1.12 Criminal justice expenditures of State governments, by type of activity and expenditure, fiscal years 1971-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For survey methodology and definition 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	1977	1978	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1977 to 1978	1971 to 1978
	Total criminal justice system	\$2,920,751	\$3,341,507	\$3,855,356	\$4,536,957*	\$5,321,378	\$5,986,650	\$6,689,474	\$7,544,251	14.4	15.4	17.7*	17.3*	12.5	11.7	12.8
Direct expenditure	2,681,419	2,948,091	3,303,608	3,890,570*	4,612,373	5,204,226	5,812,353	6,688,192	9.9	12.1	17.8*	18.6*	12.8	11.7	15.1	149.4
Intergovernmental expenditure	239,332	393,416	551,748	646,387	709,005	782,424	877,121	856,059	64.4	40.2	17.1	9.7	10.4	12.1	-2.4	257.7
Police protection	932,234	1,048,094	1,187,470	1,382,931	1,577,889	1,789,471	1,963,975	2,016,228	12.4	13.3	16.5	14.1	13.4	9.8	2.7	116.3
Direct expenditure	873,453	992,801	1,132,288	1,308,455	1,512,130	1,696,460	1,799,725	1,892,127	13.7	14.0	15.6	15.6	12.2	6.1	5.1	116.6
Intergovernmental expenditure	58,741	55,293	55,182	74,476	65,759	93,011	164,250	124,101	-5.9	-0.2	35.0	-11.7	41.4	76.6	-24.4	111.3
Judicial	528,850	371,014	419,247	475,992	561,291	663,068	735,829	1,150,265	13.5	13.0	13.5	17.9	18.1	11.0	56.3	251.9
Direct expenditure	313,717	346,290	385,619	439,456	497,660	585,151	650,559	1,012,899	10.4	11.4	14.0	13.2	17.6	11.2	55.7	222.9
Intergovernmental expenditure	13,133	24,724	33,628	36,536	63,631	77,917	85,270	137,366	88.3	36.0	8.6	74.2	22.5	9.4	61.1	945.9
Legal services and prosecution	109,494	127,879	145,805	181,537	219,247	253,591	314,472	400,367	16.8	14.0	24.5	20.8	15.7	24.0	27.3	265.6
Direct expenditure	107,799	124,959	143,417	178,355	215,997	247,723	296,758	385,783	15.9	14.8	24.4	21.1	14.7	19.8	30.0	257.9
Intergovernmental expenditure	1,695	2,920	2,388	3,182	3,250	5,868	17,714	14,584	72.3	-18.2	33.2	2.1	80.6	201.9	-17.7	760.4
Public defense	17,266	25,571	41,830	58,055	73,127	78,622	90,393	109,294	48.1	63.5	38.8	26.0	7.5	15.0	20.9	533.0
Direct expenditure	16,491	23,963	37,029	51,683	65,481	70,139	78,365	97,956	45.3	54.5	39.6	26.7	7.1	11.7	25.0	494.0
Intergovernmental expenditure	775	1,608	4,801	6,372	7,646	8,483	12,028	11,338	107.5	198.5	32.7	26.0	10.9	41.8	-5.7	1,363.0
Corrections	1,387,331	1,467,524	1,613,049	1,895,434	2,291,749	2,589,609	2,974,890	3,341,200	5.8	9.9	17.5	20.9	13.0	14.9	12.3	140.8
Direct expenditure	1,323,104	1,377,776	1,533,920	1,812,529	2,193,000	2,474,783	2,847,020	3,176,963	4.1	11.3	18.2	21.0	12.8	15.0	11.6	140.1
Intergovernmental expenditure	64,227	89,748	79,129	82,905	98,749	114,826	127,870	164,237	39.7	-11.8	4.8	19.1	16.3	11.4	28.4	155.7
Other criminal justice	147,576	301,425	447,955	543,008*	598,075	612,289	609,915	526,897	104.3	48.6	21.2*	10.1*	2.4	-0.4	-13.6	257.0
Direct expenditure	46,815	82,302	71,335	100,092*	128,105	129,970	139,926	122,464	75.8	-13.3	40.3*	28.0*	1.5	7.7	-12.5	161.6
Intergovernmental expenditure	100,761	219,123	376,620	442,916	469,970	482,319	469,989	404,433	117.5	71.9	17.6	6.1	2.6	-2.6	-13.9	301.4

* 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 1971-1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 43; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.11 Employment and payroll for Federal criminal justice activities, by type of activity and agency, October 1978—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Type of activity and agency ^a	Number of employees			Total October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
Legal Services and Prosecution, total	7,811	7,325	7,558	\$14,940
Department of Justice:				
Antitrust Division	955	852	899	1,814
Board of Immigration Appeals	39	37	38	78
Civil Division	620	570	588	1,170
Civil Rights Division	404	377	391	790
Criminal Division	676	652	669	1,400
Land and Natural Resources Division	261	253	258	564
Office of Legal Counsel	39	35	36	87
Office of Legislative Affairs	27	26	26	56
Office of Management and Finance	482	438	462	908
Office of the Attorney General	37	35	37	78
Office of the Deputy Attorney General	22	21	21	47
Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys	3,627	3,461	3,537	6,731
Office for Improvements in the Administration of Justice	43	39	41	98
Office of the Solicitor General	48	46	47	109
Tax Division	531	483	508	1,010
Public Defense, total	265	265	265	525
Federal Judiciary:				
Community Defender Organizations	X	X	X	X
Federal Public Defender Organizations	265	265	265	525
Representation by Court-Appointed Counsel	X	X	X	X
Legal Services Corporation	X	X	X	X
Corrections, total	12,055	11,800	11,913	\$20,162
Department of Justice:				
Bureau of Prisons:				
Institutions	8,497	8,298	8,372	13,899
For men	7,857	7,743	7,793	12,489
For women	6,120	6,043	6,076	9,874
For juveniles	357	354	356	478
Other and combined	347	339	343	522
Administration	1,033	1,007	1,018	1,615
Office of the Pardon Attorney	640	555	579	1,410
U.S. Marshals Service ^d	10	8	8	19
U.S. Parole Commission	733	681	723	1,381
U.S. Parole Commission	157	155	157	304
Federal Judiciary:				
Federal Probation Service	2,658	2,658	2,658	4,559
Other criminal justice, total	1,742	1,544	1,655	2,919
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:				
National Institute of Mental Health:				
Center For Studies of Crime and Delinquency	10	10	10	23
Department of the Interior:				
Bureau of Indian Affairs:				
Division of Law Enforcement Services	563	506	546	603
Department of Justice:				
Community Relations Service	136	121	127	208
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	828	716	716	1,624
U.S. Marshals Service ^d	205	191	191	389

^a Data are based on a canvass of all Federal criminal justice agencies; see Source for data limitations.

^b Information developed for the current fiscal year indicates that no Federal employees are assigned to administer this program.

^c Estimated criminal justice activities only.

^d Total 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, Bureau of Justice Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), Table 5.

Table 1.13 Criminal justice employment and payroll for State governments, by type of activity, October 1971–October 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. 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	October 1977	October 1978	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 1976 to October 1977	October 1977 to October 1978	October 1971 to October 1978
Total criminal justice system:																
Total employees	211,785	222,273	241,765	262,735	274,319	283,049	310,358	322,046	5.0	8.8	8.7	4.4	3.2	9.6	3.8	52.1
Full-time employees	202,508	213,869	227,610	247,356	257,633	267,685	292,772	303,950	5.6	6.4	8.7	4.2	3.9	9.4	3.8	50.1
Full-time equivalent employees	205,859	216,603	232,299	252,588	263,208	272,488	298,571	310,554	5.2	7.2	8.7	4.2	3.5	9.6	4.0	50.8
October payroll	\$164,719	\$189,390	\$218,554	\$252,214	\$280,593	\$311,636	\$370,396	\$438,357	15.0	15.4	15.4	11.3	11.1	18.9	18.3	166.1
Police protection:																
Total employees	72,609	78,482	88,465	97,224	100,272	97,887	101,068	98,651	8.1	12.7	9.9	3.1	-2.4	3.2	-2.4	35.9
Full-time employees	67,986	73,963	79,475	87,026	89,428	89,175	92,065	89,977	8.8	7.5	9.5	2.8	-0.3	3.2	-2.3	32.3
Full-time equivalent employees	69,375	75,397	81,634	89,822	92,445	90,884	93,674	92,443	8.7	8.3	10.0	2.9	-1.7	3.1	-1.3	33.2
October payroll	\$52,800	\$65,622	\$77,140	\$88,426	\$97,737	\$105,620	\$116,294	\$153,798	24.3	17.6	14.6	10.5	8.1	10.1	32.2	191.3
Judicial:																
Total employees	20,562	21,026	23,602	24,560	26,402	28,535	38,910	43,625	2.3	12.3	4.1	7.5	8.1	36.4	12.1	112.2
Full-time employees	19,466	19,987	21,726	22,582	24,183	25,629	34,937	39,448	2.7	8.7	4.0	7.1	6.0	36.3	12.9	102.6
Full-time equivalent employees	19,856	20,372	22,977	23,939	25,578	27,516	37,337	41,642	2.6	12.8	4.2	6.8	7.6	35.7	11.5	109.7
October payroll	\$23,175	\$23,878	\$29,201	\$33,220	\$37,372	\$42,786	\$58,566	\$68,050	3.0	22.3	13.8	12.5	14.5	36.9	16.2	193.6
Legal services and prosecution:																
Total employees	8,765	9,714	11,082	12,381	13,122	13,685	15,584	18,974	10.8	14.1	11.7	6.0	4.1	14.0	21.8	116.5
Full-time employees	7,766	8,695	9,905	11,408	11,950	12,984	14,627	17,596	12.0	13.9	15.2	4.8	8.7	12.7	20.3	126.6
Full-time equivalent employees	8,133	9,035	10,490	11,776	12,334	13,227	15,068	18,212	11.1	16.1	12.3	4.7	7.2	13.9	20.9	123.9
October payroll	\$8,037	\$9,461	\$11,648	\$13,579	\$15,615	\$17,623	\$23,147	\$27,334*	17.7	23.1	16.6	15.0	12.9	31.3	18.1	240.1
Public defense:																
Total employees	1,030	1,432	2,161	2,710	2,602	2,912	3,245	3,256	39.0	50.9	25.4	-4.0	11.9	11.4	0.3	216.1
Full-time employees	961	1,382	2,071	2,575	2,518	2,809	3,005	3,121	43.8	49.5	21.3	-2.2	11.6	7.0	3.9	224.8
Full-time equivalent employees	985	1,406	2,102	2,625	2,547	2,843	3,175	3,159	42.7	49.5	24.9	-3.0	11.6	11.7	-0.5	220.7
October payroll	\$878	\$1,410	\$2,244	\$2,950	\$3,057	\$3,624	\$4,376	\$4,724	60.6	59.1	31.5	3.6	18.5	20.8	8.0	438.0
Corrections:																
Total employees	107,317	108,968	113,503	122,560	128,523	136,400	147,695	153,770	1.5	4.2	8.0	4.9	6.1	8.3	4.1	43.3
Full-time employees	104,882	107,250	111,536	120,519	126,196	133,520	144,420	150,148	2.3	4.0	8.0	4.7	5.8	8.2	4.0	43.2
Full-time equivalent employees	106,045	107,785	112,176	121,160	126,933	134,420	145,552	151,408	1.6	4.1	8.0	4.8	5.9	8.3	4.0	42.8
October payroll	\$78,648	\$86,710	\$95,565	\$110,710	\$123,252	\$137,928	\$163,079	\$179,654	10.3	10.2	15.8	11.3	11.9	18.2	10.2	128.4
Other criminal justice:																
Total employees	1,502	2,651	2,952	3,300	3,398	3,650	3,856	3,770	76.5	11.4	11.8	3.0	7.4	5.6	-2.2	151.0
Full-time employees	1,447	2,592	2,897	3,246	3,358	3,568	3,718	3,660	79.1	11.8	12.0	3.4	6.3	4.2	-1.6	152.9
Full-time equivalent employees	1,465	2,608	2,920	3,266	3,371	3,598	3,766	3,690	78.0	12.0	11.8	3.2	6.7	4.7	-2.0	151.9
October payroll	\$1,181	\$2,309	\$2,756	\$3,329	\$3,561	\$4,054	\$4,934	\$4,797	95.5	19.4	20.8	7.0	13.8	21.7	-2.8	306.2

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 1971-1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 44; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.14 Criminal justice expenditures of local governments, by type of activity and expenditure, fiscal years 1971-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. 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	1977	1978	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1977 to 1978	1971 to 1978
Total criminal justice system	\$6,662,697	\$7,324,585	\$8,094,225	\$9,129,864	\$10,501,604	\$12,068,308	\$13,027,249	\$14,456,003	9.9	10.5	12.8	15.0	14.9	7.9	11.0	117.0
Direct expenditure	6,620,807	7,281,248	8,052,232	9,092,370	10,448,612	12,026,954	12,982,693	14,321,513	10.0	10.6	12.9	14.9	15.1	7.9	10.3	116.3
Intergovernmental expenditure	75,545	91,261	90,249	115,395	144,501	133,855	164,728	295,356	20.8	-1.1	27.9	25.2	-7.4	23.1	79.3	291.0
Police protection	4,489,045	4,978,854	5,405,423	5,984,077	6,817,005	7,723,588	8,304,366	9,281,149	10.9	8.6	10.7	13.9	13.3	7.5	11.8	106.8
Direct expenditure	4,487,825	4,948,354	5,403,036	5,981,711	6,813,407	7,720,144	8,299,730	9,276,280	10.3	9.2	10.7	13.9	13.3	7.5	11.8	106.7
Intergovernmental expenditure	21,327	30,500	32,697	52,985	64,620	59,390	80,908	96,275	43.0	7.2	62.0	22.0	-8.1	36.2	19.0	351.4
Judicial	912,310	973,918	1,082,257	1,227,391	1,412,763	1,633,645	1,707,783	1,823,223	6.8	11.1	13.4	15.1	15.6	4.5	6.8	99.8
Direct expenditure	910,545	965,260	1,075,479	1,222,562	1,404,672	1,623,876	1,698,066	1,732,949	6.0	11.4	13.7	14.9	15.6	4.6	2.1	90.3
Intergovernmental expenditure	5,561	8,658	13,824	11,729	17,226	18,123	22,583	118,381	55.7	59.7	-15.1	46.9	5.2	24.6	424.2	2,028.8
Legal services and prosecution	295,415	350,150	398,783	476,793	542,440	653,502	745,585	862,094	18.5	13.9	19.6	13.8	20.5	14.1	15.6	191.8
Direct expenditure	294,779	348,351	396,899	474,609	539,854	650,004	742,982	858,551	18.2	13.9	19.6	13.7	20.6	14.2	15.6	191.3
Intergovernmental expenditure	787	1,799	2,553	2,627	2,967	3,142	3,354	4,537	128.6	41.9	2.9	12.9	5.9	6.7	35.3	476.5
Public defense	50,969	63,573	79,283	101,445	127,938	157,364	185,151	216,824	24.7	24.7	28.0	26.1	23.0	17.7	17.1	325.4
Direct expenditure	50,961	63,430	79,240	101,281	127,772	157,245	184,937	216,719	24.5	24.9	27.8	26.2	23.1	17.6	17.2	325.3
Intergovernmental expenditure	123	143	257	522	545	1,279	1,243	2,152	16.3	79.7	103.1	4.4	134.7	-2.8	73.1	1,649.6
Corrections	895,420	961,338	1,066,000	1,240,815	1,471,470	1,678,879	1,814,539	2,030,722	7.4	10.9	16.4	16.6	14.1	8.1	11.9	126.8
Direct expenditure	857,168	911,282	1,035,434	1,213,338	1,433,535	1,654,377	1,788,329	2,008,574	6.3	13.6	17.2	18.1	15.4	8.1	12.3	134.3
Intergovernmental expenditure	47,425	50,056	40,275	46,456	58,170	49,547	53,338	58,369	5.5	-19.5	15.3	25.2	-14.8	7.7	9.4	23.1
Other criminal justice	19,538	44,676	62,478	99,343	129,988	221,329	267,825	241,992	128.7	39.8	59.0	30.8	70.3	21.9	-9.6	1,138.6
Direct expenditure	19,529	44,571	62,144	98,869	129,372	220,508	268,649	228,440	128.2	39.4	59.1	30.9	70.4	21.8	-15.0	1,069.7
Intergovernmental expenditure	321	105	643	1,076	1,007	2,374	3,302	15,638	-67.3	512.4	67.3	-6.4	135.7	39.1	373.6	4,771.7

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 1971-1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 45; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.15 Criminal justice employment and payroll for local governments, by type of activity, October 1971–October 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. 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	October 1977	October 1978	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 1976 to October 1977	October 1977 to October 1978	October 1971 to October 1978
Total criminal justice system:																
Total employees	639,555	666,525	693,791	735,622	756,627	764,442	785,872	800,730	4.2	4.1	6.0	2.9	1.0	2.8	1.9	25.2
Full-time employees	556,381	575,042	601,834	639,640	671,407	683,049	707,847	718,557	3.4	4.7	6.3	5.0	1.7	3.6	1.5	29.1
Full-time equivalent employees	578,394	596,480	625,871	664,862	691,159	707,891	733,121	742,898	3.1	4.9	6.2	4.0	2.4	3.6	1.3	28.4
October payroll	\$466,697	\$514,984	\$580,070	\$660,088	\$733,169	\$805,719	\$886,401	\$915,734	10.3	12.6	13.8	11.1	9.9	10.0	3.3	96.2
Police protection:																
Total employees	445,933	456,055	470,258	486,936	499,159	500,536	512,358	523,206	2.3	3.1	3.5	2.5	0.3	2.4	2.1	17.3
Full-time employees	391,506	400,608	418,385	438,926	453,969	456,750	469,733	478,103	2.3	4.4	4.9	3.4	0.6	2.8	1.8	22.1
Full-time equivalent employees	402,691	410,765	429,512	449,587	463,404	466,042	479,908	489,514	2.0	4.6	4.7	3.1	0.6	3.0	2.0	21.6
October payroll	\$333,258	\$364,878	\$411,364	\$462,481	\$508,662	\$553,750	\$607,473	\$626,241	9.5	12.7	12.4	10.0	8.8	9.7	3.1	87.9
Judicial:																
Total employees	89,505	96,107	100,564	109,730	117,781	114,998	115,774	111,263	7.4	4.6	9.1	7.3	-2.4	0.7	-3.9	24.3
Full-time employees	73,636	76,749	79,732	87,315	96,519	94,667	97,669	92,354	4.2	3.9	9.5	10.5	-1.9	3.2	-5.4	25.4
Full-time equivalent employees	79,852	82,797	86,236	94,456	99,132	102,442	105,044	99,305	3.7	4.2	9.5	4.9	3.3	2.5	-5.5	24.4
October payroll	\$56,775	\$62,821	\$69,396	\$81,080	\$90,632	\$97,948	\$104,989	\$101,466	10.6	10.5	16.8	11.8	8.1	7.2	-3.4	78.7
Legal services and prosecution:																
Total employees	30,211	34,607	37,050	39,110	40,958	43,304	45,596	49,152	14.6	7.1	5.6	4.7	5.7	5.3	7.8	62.7
Full-time employees	23,487	25,794	26,829	29,217	31,381	34,668	37,811	40,542	9.8	4.0	8.9	7.4	10.5	9.1	7.2	72.6
Full-time equivalent employees	25,954	28,739	30,419	33,598	35,931	39,153	41,904	43,464	10.7	5.8	10.4	6.9	9.0	7.0	3.7	67.5
October payroll	\$23,043	\$26,849	\$30,308	\$35,584	\$40,810	\$47,050	\$53,633	\$59,014	16.5	12.9	17.4	14.7	15.3	14.0	10.0	156.1
Public defense:																
Total employees	2,936	3,431	3,717	3,823	3,860	4,492	4,987	5,194	16.9	8.3	2.9	1.0	16.4	11.0	4.2	76.9
Full-time employees	2,141	2,334	2,585	2,926	3,318	3,707	4,176	4,595	9.0	10.8	13.2	13.4	11.7	12.7	10.0	114.6
Full-time equivalent employees	2,473	2,662	2,967	3,340	3,625	4,193	4,699	4,879	7.6	11.5	12.6	8.5	15.7	12.1	3.8	97.3
October payroll	\$2,474	\$2,857	\$3,331	\$4,029	\$4,841	\$5,790	\$7,375	\$7,337	15.5	16.6	21.0	20.2	19.6	27.4	-0.5	196.6
Corrections:																
Total employees	70,279	74,773	80,522	94,108	92,592	98,107	103,015	107,594	6.4	7.7	16.9	-1.6	6.0	5.0	4.4	53.1
Full-time employees	64,973	68,145	72,739	79,494	84,109	90,471	94,686	99,382	4.9	6.7	9.3	5.8	7.0	4.7	5.0	53.0
Full-time equivalent employees	66,776	70,079	75,134	82,070	86,880	93,156	97,676	102,040	4.9	7.2	9.2	5.9	7.2	4.9	4.4	52.8
October payroll	\$50,470	\$56,193	\$63,953	\$74,867	\$85,690	\$98,024	\$108,566	\$117,713	11.3	13.8	17.1	14.5	14.4	10.8	8.4	133.2
Other criminal justice:																
Total employees	691	1,552	1,680	1,915	2,277	3,005	4,142	4,321	124.6	8.2	14.0	18.9	32.0	37.8	4.3	525.3
Full-time employees	638	1,412	1,564	1,762	2,111	2,819	3,772	3,581	121.3	10.8	12.7	19.8	33.5	33.8	-5.1	461.3
Full-time equivalent employees	648	1,438	1,603	1,811	2,187	2,905	3,870	3,696	121.9	11.5	13.0	20.8	32.8	33.2	-4.5	470.4
October payroll	\$677	\$1,386	\$1,718	\$2,017	\$2,333	\$3,157	\$4,365	\$3,963	104.7	4.0	19.1	14.0	35.3	39.3	-9.2	485.4

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 1971-1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 46; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.16 Employment and payroll for State and local criminal justice

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For additional data on police protection activities, public defense activities, legal services and prosecution activities, judicial activities, and correctional activities,

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: Employment and payroll*, October 1971, October 1972, October 1973. Rows include States-local, total, States, Local, total, Counties, Municipalities for various states including Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii.

See footnote at end of table.

activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1978

see Tables 1.21, 1.32, 1.34, 1.39 and 1.62, respectively. For data on "other criminal justice" activities, see Source. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: Employment and payroll*, October 1974, October 1975, October 1976, October 1977, October 1978. Rows include Full-time equivalent employment and October payroll for various states and localities.

Table 1.16 Employment and payroll for State and local criminal justice
 [Dollar amounts in thousands]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*					
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
West Virginia	3,885	\$2,137	3,993	\$2,404	4,310	\$2,746
State	1,503	877	1,500	940	1,627	1,072
Local, total	2,382	1,268	2,493	1,465	2,683	1,673
Counties	1,116	560	1,203	636	1,273	721
Municipalities	1,266	708	1,290	829	1,410	953
Wisconsin	15,477	12,640	16,573	14,371	16,114	14,940
State	3,922	3,579	4,627	4,191	4,468	4,488
Local, total	11,555	9,132	11,746	10,180	11,646	10,452
Counties	4,160	3,154	4,323	3,539	4,275	3,664
Municipalities	7,395	5,978	7,423	6,641	7,371	6,789
Wyoming	1,170	703	1,262	796	1,403	936
State	454	298	464	322	507	384
Local, total	716	405	798	464	896	553
Counties	302	165	346	186	406	228
Municipalities	414	240	452	278	490	324

* Data 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.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971-1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), Table 17.

activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1978-Continued
 [Dollar amounts in thousands]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*									
	October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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
West Virginia	4,845	\$3,315	4,842	\$3,633	5,243	\$4,295	5,913	\$5,167	6,010	\$5,837
State	1,850	1,324	1,893	1,444	2,070	1,848	2,684	2,538	2,728	2,800
Local, total	2,995	1,992	2,949	2,189	3,173	2,447	3,229	2,629	3,282	3,037
Counties	1,549	940	1,441	922	1,560	1,045	1,621	1,216	1,619	1,411
Municipalities	1,446	1,052	1,508	1,267	1,613	1,402	1,608	1,414	1,663	1,626
Wisconsin	16,908	16,669	17,543	18,261	17,973	20,521	18,664	22,677	18,967	24,851
State	4,570	4,682	4,681	5,049	4,702	5,621	4,890	6,201	5,229	7,197
Local, total	12,338	11,987	12,862	13,212	13,271	14,900	13,774	16,476	13,738	17,654
Counties	4,612	4,167	5,000	4,769	5,179	5,447	5,491	6,089	5,726	6,804
Municipalities	7,726	7,821	7,862	8,443	8,092	9,454	8,283	10,387	8,012	10,849
Wyoming	1,535	1,088	1,719	1,408	1,862	1,688	2,036	1,959	2,172	2,336
State	561	458	601	563	612	670	649	750	671	737
Local, total	974	630	1,118	844	1,250	1,018	1,347	1,209	1,501	1,473
Counties	432	245	527	354	601	448	683	530	737	658
Municipalities	542	385	591	491	649	570	704	679	764	815

Table 1.17 Federal criminal justice budget authorities and outlays, by type of activity, fiscal years 1979, 1980-83 (estimated)

NOTE: The budget authority (actual or estimated) for each fiscal year includes appropriations for that year, as well as for future years, that have been approved by Congress. The outlays (actual or estimated) for the corresponding year are funded partially by the budget authority and partially through unspent funds allocated in previous years. "Outlays" are defined as values of checks or issued, interest accrued on the public debt, or other payments made, and net of refunds and reimbursements. "Proposed legislation" refers to legislation that is in Congress to increase or decrease scheduled allocations. "Criminal justice assistance" includes civil and criminal justice programs in 1980 and subsequent years. Estimated reductions of budget authorities and outlays in proposed legislation are indicated by negative numbers. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

The U.S. budget for fiscal year 1981 was revised as of March 1980 (Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Fiscal Year 1981 Budget Revisions, March 1980) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980). The total revised budget authority estimates are as follows: 1980, \$4.4 billion; 1981, \$4.3 billion; 1982, \$4.4 billion; and 1983, \$4.6 billion (p. 66). The total revised budget outlays are estimated at \$4.6 billion dollars for each year (p. 66).

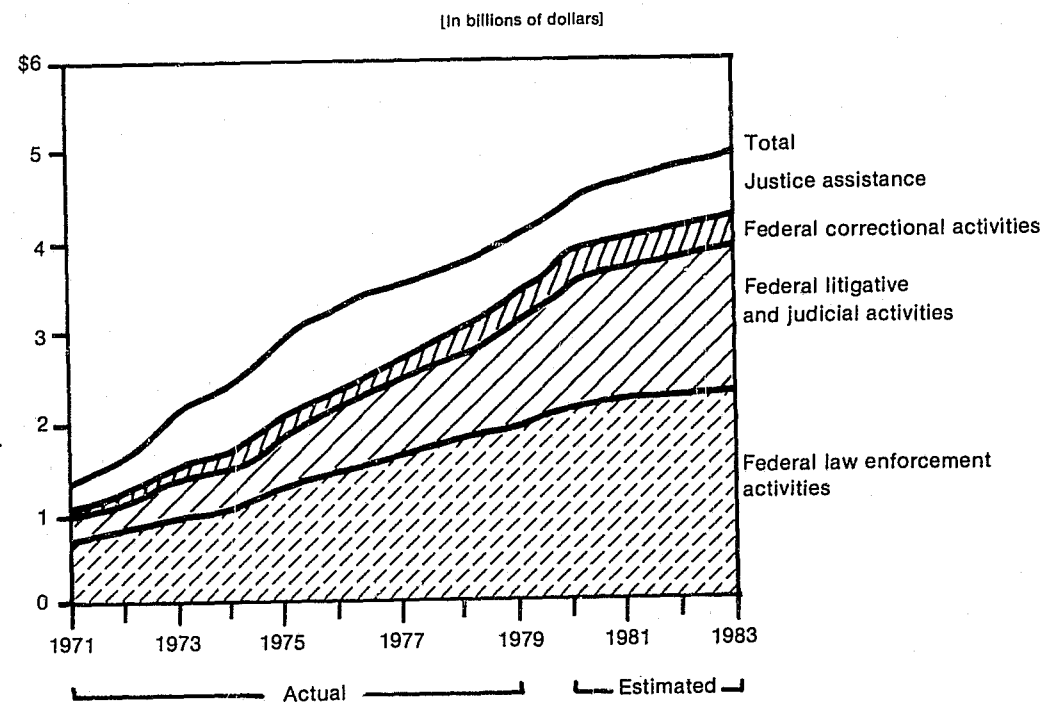
[In millions of dollars]

Type of program	1979 actual		1980 estimate		1981 estimate		1982 estimate		1983 estimate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Federal law enforcement activities	\$2,065	\$1,992	\$2,220	\$2,224	\$2,292	\$2,266	\$2,344	\$2,359	\$2,394	\$2,388
General investigation	584	585	614	615	637	635	649	649	658	658
Narcotics violation investigation	194	185	202	200	209	206	215	214	222	221
Alcohol, tobacco and firearms investigation	137	131	144	144	147	146	151	151	154	154
Border enforcement activities	755	730	795	797	822	814	838	838	854	854
Protection and other activities	145	139	186	187	167	165	169	169	173	173
Other enforcement	252	221	280	281	310	301	322	318	333	328
Federal litigative and judicial activities	1,190	1,130	1,383	1,389	1,473	1,471	1,535	1,527	1,604	1,587
Civil and criminal prosecution and representation, existing law	397	388	456	457	497	485	508	498	519	509
Proposed legislation	—	—	—	—	-3	-3	-6	-6	-6	-6
Federal judicial activities	523	488	627	632	657	659	689	688	723	720
Representation of indigents in civil cases	270	254	300	300	321	329	344	346	368	364
Federal correctional activities	339	337	327	348	355	357	363	380	373	384
Criminal justice assistance	656	710	496	580	582	618	625	676	671	651
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-17	-17	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12
Total	4,234	4,153	4,415	4,530	4,689	4,699	4,855	4,910	5,029	4,999

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *The Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 289, 290. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 1.5 Federal criminal justice budget outlays, by type of program, fiscal years 1971-79, 1980-83 (estimated)

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.17. The U.S. budget for fiscal year 1981 was revised as of March 1980 (Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Fiscal Year 1981 Budget Revisions, March 1980) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980). Reductions in total criminal justice budget outlays for fiscal year 1981 are estimated at \$0.1 billion (p. 67); reductions for 1982 are estimated at \$0.3 billion (p. 27); and reductions for 1983 are estimated at \$0.3 billion (p. 27).



Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *The United States Budget in Brief, Fiscal Year 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 57.

Table 1.18 U.S. Department of Justice budget authorities and outlays, by type of activity and agency, fiscal years 1979, 1980-81 (estimated)

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.17. This table contains information on budget authority and outlays for the general and special Federal fund accounts within the Department of Justice. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

The U.S. budget for fiscal year 1981 was revised as of March 1980 (Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Fiscal Year 1981 Budget Revisions, March 1980) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980). Law enforcement assistance grants to States and localities are proposed to be phased out, with a reduction of \$0.4 billion in estimated budget authorities and \$0.1 billion in estimated outlays for 1981. In addition, reductions totalling \$50 million or less are planned in operations and maintenance for enforcement and other programs in the Departments of Justice and Treasury (p. 53).

[In thousands of dollars]

	1979 actual		1980 estimate		1981 estimate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
General administration:						
Salaries and expenses	\$29,789	\$30,008	\$32,500	\$31,082	\$32,152	\$31,135
United States Parole Commission:						
Salaries and expenses	—	—	5,500	5,669	5,868	5,756
Legal activities						
General legal activities, salaries and expenses	397,268	387,630	455,743	457,246	494,489	482,585
Attorneys and marshals, salaries and expenses	139,882	133,372	149,811	153,597	163,889	156,023
Support of United States prisoners	207,013	208,890	232,915	238,943	278,195	271,148
Fees and expenses of witnesses	20,091	17,867	21,800	22,131	23,000	21,137
Community Relations Service, salaries and expenses	25,829	22,344	27,000	25,450	27,000	26,706
Research and statistics	4,853	5,157	4,925	5,158	5,318	5,287
Federal Bureau of Investigation:						
Salaries and expenses	584,483	585,991	584,408	614,763	636,971	634,776
Immigration and Naturalization Service:						
Salaries and expenses	309,285	304,963	318,465	333,465	349,855	347,452
Drug Enforcement Administration:						
Salaries and expenses	193,725	104,781	193,836	200,478	208,605	206,344
Federal Prison System:						
Bureau of Prisons, salaries and expenses	348,700	343,247	337,344	358,421	365,704	367,248
National Institute of Corrections	303,500	290,763	321,500	324,178	344,567	336,302
Buildings and facilities	9,920	10,030	9,884	10,400	10,691	10,500
Research and statistics	35,280	42,454	5,960	23,843	10,446	20,446
Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics:						
Law enforcement assistance	646,488	700,063	486,463	569,805	570,882	607,399
Research and statistics	646,488	700,063	442,695	544,911	521,358	559,904
Research and statistics	—	—	43,768	24,894	49,524	47,495

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *The Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 470-472. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.19 Allocation of Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (OJARS) funds, by type of activity, fiscal year 1980

NOTE: The Justice System Improvement Act of 1979 authorized the establishment of the Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (OJARS) as the successor agency to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). This new body will be responsible for coordinating the activities of its three component bureaus. LEAA will continue to dispense action grants. Research and statistical activities are to be conducted by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), respectively.

(In thousands of dollars)

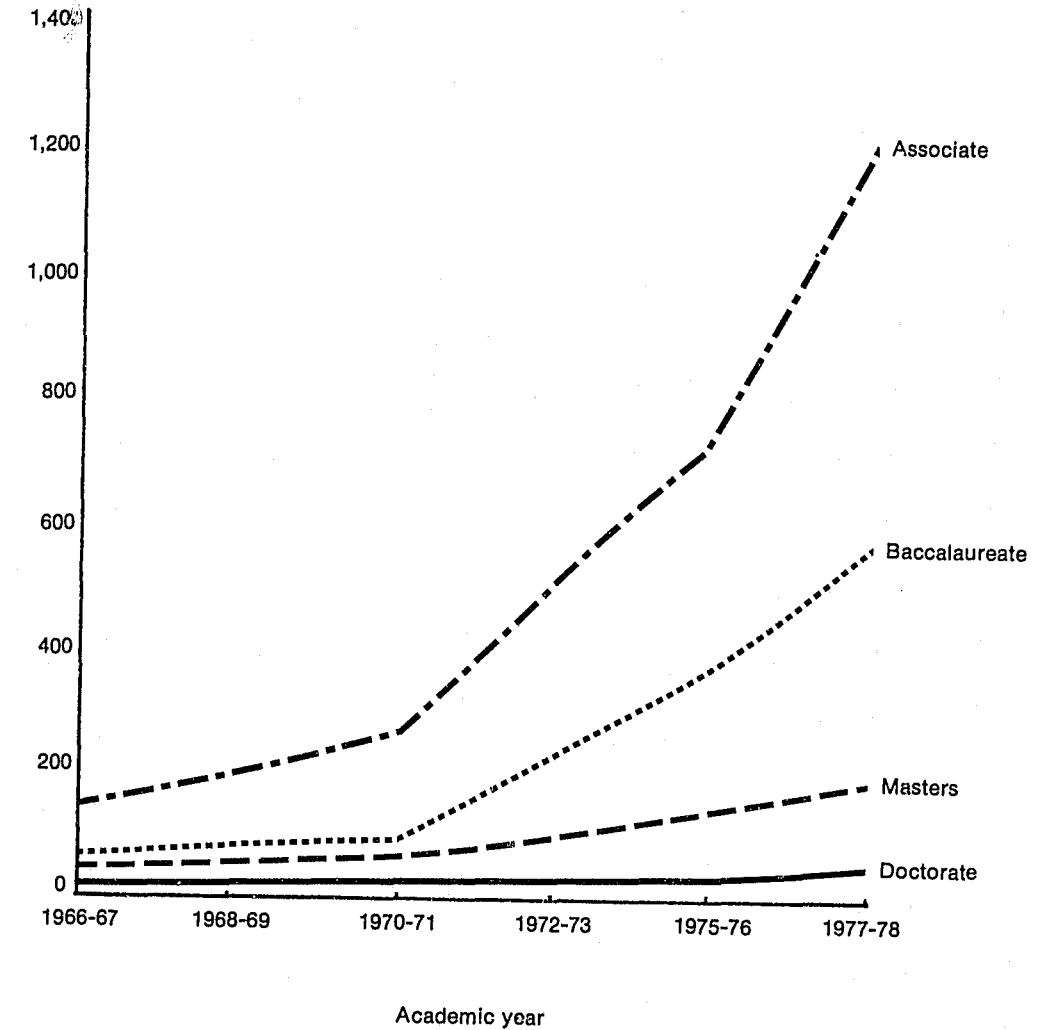
Budget activity	Fiscal year 1980
Total	\$486,483
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, total	442,695
Juvenile justice formula grants	63,750
Criminal justice formula grants (Part D)	239,234
National priority grants program (Part E)	29,904
General criminal justice grants program (Part F)	29,905
Training, total	2,528
Educational development	500
Prosecutor training	250
General criminal justice training	1,778
Crime prevention programs	10,000
Juvenile justice programs, total	36,250
Special emphasis	21,250
Juvenile Justice Institute	11,000
Technical assistance	3,000
Concentration of Federal efforts	1,000
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program	10,000
Executive direction and control, Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics	10,285
Administrative services, Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics	10,839
Executive direction and control, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	0
Research and statistics, total	43,783
Research, evaluation, and demonstration programs	25,000
Justice statistical programs	15,000
Executive direction and control, National Institute of Justice	3,768
Executive direction and control, Bureau of Justice Statistics	0

Source: Table provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics.

Figure 1.6 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. The number of colleges and universities with criminal justice programs for the following academic years is: 1966-67, 184; 1968-69, 234; 1970-71, 292; 1972-73, 515; 1975-76, 864; 1977-78, 816. 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 Arts, Master of Science, 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, or Police Science.

Number of criminal justice degree programs



Source: Richard W. Kobetz, *Criminal Justice Education Directory 1978-80* (Galthersburg, Md.: International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1978), p. 1. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.20 Colleges and universities with criminal justice degree programs, by type of degree and jurisdiction, academic year 1977-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.6. 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
Guern.	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	18	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 1978-80* (Gaithersburg, Md.: International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1978), p. 9. Reprinted by permission.

CONTINUED

1 OF 8

Table 1.21 Employment and payroll for State and local police protection activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For data required to compute percentages based on total criminal justice full-time equivalent employees and total criminal justice payroll, see Table 1.16. 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*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	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	573,582	\$723,767	581,957	\$771,172
States	69,372	55,666	75,397	65,622	61,634	77,140	89,822	88,426	92,445	97,737	90,884	105,620	93,674	116,294	92,443	122,337
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	479,908	607,473	489,514	648,835
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	96,635	122,434	99,889	124,757
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	383,273	485,040	389,625	524,078
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	8,185	7,845	8,469	8,976
State	1,116	732	1,114	777	1,153	908	1,328	1,041	1,505	1,295	1,503	1,323	1,535	1,704	1,526	1,877
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	6,650	6,141	6,943	7,099
Counties	842	506	888	576	944	623	1,056	760	1,131	842	1,199	1,033	1,273	1,150	1,295	1,331
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	5,377	4,991	5,648	5,769
Alaska	744	828	945	1,128	997	1,074	1,032	1,546	1,156	1,982	1,206	2,394	1,347	2,789	1,408	3,089
State	380	476	527	692	589	635	495	750	589	1,091	658	1,405	664	1,456	674	1,488
Local, total	364	352	418	435	408	439	537	796	567	891	548	989	683	1,343	734	1,601
Boroughs	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	3	4	5	25	69	4	6
Municipalities	364	352	418	435	408	439	535	793	564	888	544	984	658	1,274	730	1,596
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	7,023	8,988	7,337	10,685
State	1,023	835	1,018	977	1,309	1,222	1,374	1,399	1,498	1,601	1,501	1,711	1,600	1,976	1,609	2,180
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	5,423	7,012	5,728	8,505
Counties	896	637	1,038	756	1,031	824	1,162	1,077	1,234	1,194	1,192	1,339	1,266	1,437	1,315	1,733
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	4,157	5,575	4,413	6,772
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	4,048	3,372	4,101	3,507
State	580	319	581	366	608	418	709	524	712	597	812	687	834	734	855	856
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	3,214	2,638	3,246	2,651
Counties	454	190	547	232	544	261	561	296	695	427	707	471	770	544	861	621
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	2,444	2,094	2,385	2,030
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	62,745	106,495	60,069	96,321
State	9,570	8,438	11,063	10,620	11,571	12,128	12,183	13,218	11,665	13,726	11,861	15,877	11,195	15,592	9,421	14,660
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	51,550	90,903	50,648	81,661
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	14,105	32,008	14,078	23,127
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	37,445	58,894	36,570	58,534
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	7,290	8,219	7,231	9,354
State	801	593	825	657	902	786	1,086	965	949	1,067	960	1,112	1,022	1,191	989	1,337
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	6,268	7,028	6,242	8,017
Counties	702	399	711	407	829	504	915	625	972	777	1,031	905	1,106	1,065	1,186	1,265
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	5,162	5,963	5,056	6,752
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	7,716	9,745	7,825	10,491
State	1,089	920	1,134	986	1,217	1,080	1,346	1,270	1,346	1,403	1,360	1,310	1,418	1,791	1,444	2,028
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	6,298	7,954	6,381	8,463
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	6,298	7,954	6,381	8,463

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.21 Employment and payroll for State and local police protection activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1978—Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Delaware	1,329	\$946	1,430	\$1,214	1,426	\$1,191	1,312	\$1,307	1,505	\$1,526	1,493	\$1,688	1,499	\$1,852	1,619	\$2,078
State	539	383	607	543	621	515	647	613	687	698	648	721	649	821	729	946
Local, total	790	563	823	671	805	676	665	693	818	858	845	967	850	1,032	890	1,133
Counties	187	125	197	181	178	169	182	229	221	273	253	343	250	371	258	372
Municipalities	603	438	626	490	627	507	483	464	597	585	592	624	600	660	632	761
District of Columbia:																
Local, total	5,935	5,417	6,349	6,505	5,744	5,874	6,132	7,547	5,452	7,053	4,968	7,331	4,783	7,910	4,637	8,053
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	24,649	28,588	25,371	32,100
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	3,125	3,528	3,415	4,011
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	21,524	25,059	21,956	28,089
Counties	4,966	3,503	5,403	3,857	6,055	5,240	6,896	5,951	7,351	7,555	7,563	7,847	7,862	9,073	8,767	11,658
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	13,662	15,987	13,189	16,431
Georgia	8,153	5,154	8,645	5,866	9,875	7,068	10,993	8,454	12,123	9,640	12,359	10,768	12,867	11,888	12,512	12,757
State	961	667	1,417	1,150	1,554	1,226	1,746	1,456	2,240	1,808	2,265	2,326	2,441	2,475	2,245	2,740
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	10,426	9,213	10,267	10,017
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	3,537	3,160	3,648	3,671
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	6,889	6,053	6,619	6,345
Hawaii	2,351	1,922	2,380	1,999	2,373	2,267	2,233	2,467	2,434	2,728	2,503	3,186	2,537	3,486	2,641	3,690
State	34	24	30	23	33	27	10	9	6	5	94	108	96	119	102	132
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	2,441	3,367	2,539	3,558
Counties	496	420	605	469	615	531	542	637	551	635	697	697	578	818	609	848
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	1,863	2,549	1,930	2,710
Idaho	1,371	845	1,453	865	1,551	980	1,709	1,235	1,779	1,401	1,983	1,653	2,132	2,039	2,245	2,335
State	254	173	253	179	304	220	266	273	280	278	322	323	338	366	487	571
Local, total	1,117	672	1,200	685	1,247	760	1,423	961	1,499	1,123	1,661	1,330	1,794	1,674	1,758	1,764
Counties	391	177	413	200	458	236	518	296	559	359	640	440	749	611	750	663
Municipalities	726	496	787	485	811	524	905	665	940	764	1,021	890	1,045	1,062	1,008	1,101
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	34,472	47,261	35,313	53,223
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	3,475	4,323	3,665	5,836
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	30,997	42,938	31,648	47,387
Counties	1,950	1,533	2,419	1,914	2,835	2,158	2,699	2,396	3,113	2,913	3,264	3,224	3,303	3,520	3,326	3,894
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	27,694	39,417	28,322	43,493
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	11,187	11,001	10,712	11,486
State	1,501	1,074	1,467	1,224	1,693	1,404	1,928	1,747	2,020	1,985	2,077	2,151	2,327	2,534	2,106	2,578
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	8,860	8,467	8,606	8,908
Counties	988	570	1,090	659	1,192	761	1,228	829	1,370	1,038	1,459	1,186	1,522	1,255	1,413	1,309
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	7,338	7,212	7,193	7,599
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	5,654	6,338	5,629	6,441
State	1,141	785	1,080	780	1,067	912	850	871	931	991	1,098	1,284	1,219	1,789	1,204	1,639
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	4,435	4,549	4,425	4,802
Counties	559	343	600	376	699	473	779	555	864	692	930	806	997	935	986	1,012
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	3,438	3,615	3,439	3,790

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.21 Employment and payroll for State and local police protection activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1978—Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
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	5,258	\$4,843	5,196	\$5,242
State	662	529	688	512	665	533	751	629	764	735	734	755	787	840	821	932
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	4,471	4,003	4,375	4,310
Counties	600	294	680	339	802	418	756	445	910	600	1,034	719	1,098	822	1,038	874
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	3,373	3,180	3,337	3,436
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	6,847	6,961	7,001	7,879
State	1,142	809	1,303	1,024	1,441	1,174	1,513	1,221	1,640	1,782	1,941	2,157	1,906	2,074	1,893	2,312
Local, total	3,669	2,270	3,633	2,467	4,058	3,151	4,438	3,584	4,341	4,269	4,923	4,460	4,941	4,887	5,108	5,568
Counties	897	566	932	634	949	750	1,105	862	1,274	1,050	1,319	1,212	1,353	1,396	1,490	1,675
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	3,588	3,490	3,618	3,893
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	11,497	10,364	12,917	11,820
State	1,197	772	1,252	825	2,071	1,453	2,391	1,728	2,919	2,346	2,808	2,403	2,370	2,536	3,292	3,350
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	9,127	7,829	9,625	8,470
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	3,118	2,877	3,347	3,085
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	6,009	4,952	6,278	5,386
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	2,314	2,190	2,270	2,384
State	406	254	520	376	513	405	576	469	709	507	564	492	606	626	535	617
Local, total	1,259	778	1,335	863	1,417	968	1,411	1,070	1,542	1,299	1,594	1,395	1,708	1,565	1,735	1,766
Counties	117	62	123	67	147	89	158	101	191	132	173	121	232	180	240	202
Municipalities	1,142	716	1,212	796	1,270	879	1,253	969	1,351	1,167	1,421	1,275	1,476	1,385	1,495	1,564
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	12,399	15,579	12,294	16,655
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	2,815	3,678	2,819	3,801
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	9,584	11,901	9,475	12,853
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	4,600	6,203	4,531	6,843
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	4,984	5,698	4,944	6,010
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	17,162	22,294	17,017	23,394
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	2,284	2,895	2,339	2,891
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	14,878	19,399	14,678	20,503
Counties	23	16	24	17	24	19	36	32	38	33	40	36	45	40	46	50
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	14,833	19,360	14,632	20,452
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	24,155	35,682	23,205	38,167
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	3,568	6,062	3,934	6,525
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	20,587	29,619	19,271	31,642
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	3,088	3,973	3,308	4,450
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	17,519	25,646	15,963	27,192
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	7,740	11,317	7,344	10,471
State	1,006	759	884	818	800	831	1,102	1,254	1,120	1,328	1,090	1,377	1,087	1,608	887	1,512
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	6,653	9,709	6,457	8,959
Counties	1,103	848	1,179	931	1,296	1,072	1,385	1,234	1,466	1,440	1,491	1,614	1,615	3,032	1,624	1,983
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	5,038	6,677	4,833	6,976

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.21 Employment and payroll for State and local police protection activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1978-Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Mississippi	3,713	\$2,028	3,991	\$2,244	3,979	\$2,483	4,243	\$2,905	4,299	\$3,229	4,428	\$3,430	4,716	\$3,884	4,808	\$4,320
State	901	565	961	657	1,027	757	1,131	960	1,097	1,014	1,090	1,005	1,116	1,111	1,205	1,255
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	3,600	2,772	3,603	3,065
Counties	445	244	589	347	591	381	653	419	705	474	745	541	889	649	894	710
Municipalities	2,367	1,219	2,341	1,240	2,361	1,345	2,459	1,526	2,497	1,740	2,593	1,884	2,711	2,123	2,709	2,355
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	13,425	14,066	13,482	15,294
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	1,730	1,833	1,749	2,062
Local, total	10,102	3,421	9,453	7,133	9,816	8,152	10,438	9,089	11,106	9,637	11,123	10,323	11,695	12,233	11,733	13,232
Counties	1,320	833	1,376	928	1,502	1,052	1,633	1,268	1,854	1,466	1,815	1,532	1,845	1,665	1,933	1,889
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	9,850	10,568	9,800	11,343
Montana	1,349	776	1,421	881	1,485	1,046	1,546	1,175	1,545	1,328	1,718	1,551	1,839	1,815	1,826	1,863
State	314	200	339	222	352	258	350	289	259	283	286	305	357	413	334	382
Local, total	1,035	576	1,082	659	1,133	788	1,196	886	1,286	1,065	1,432	1,246	1,482	1,402	1,492	1,481
Counties	434	201	456	249	493	329	488	334	564	436	660	536	685	617	672	618
Municipalities	601	375	626	410	640	460	708	551	722	629	772	710	797	784	820	863
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	3,337	3,493	3,260	3,741
State	457	321	558	397	548	447	560	502	587	592	645	686	758	895	648	785
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	2,579	2,598	2,612	2,957
Counties	387	205	417	235	432	264	455	297	455	353	562	446	630	534	639	631
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	1,949	2,064	1,973	2,326
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	2,481	3,231	2,354	3,335
State	163	139	169	151	197	222	209	229	221	247	315	377	328	415	306	413
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	2,153	2,815	2,048	2,922
Counties	651	574	732	588	1,168	1,153	1,222	1,355	1,310	1,488	1,309	1,637	1,425	1,868	1,287	1,822
Municipalities	1,042	852	1,079	1,086	614	622	674	726	706	831	690	830	728	948	761	1,100
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	1,918	1,980	2,022	2,207
State	200	142	262	227	304	237	311	293	354	357	343	338	336	404	408	478
Local, total	1,172	815	1,261	932	1,428	1,041	1,413	1,122	1,426	1,232	1,500	1,414	1,582	1,575	1,614	1,729
Counties	60	33	61	41	79	53	111	79	84	71	112	86	104	92	109	105
Municipalities	1,112	781	1,200	891	1,349	988	1,302	1,043	1,342	1,161	1,388	1,328	1,478	1,484	1,505	1,625
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	25,154	32,748	26,299	35,072
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	3,426	4,348	3,582	4,711
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	21,728	28,400	22,717	30,362
Counties	1,092	828	1,150	928	1,276	1,058	1,251	1,131	1,494	1,499	1,545	1,716	1,695	1,883	1,639	1,838
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	20,033	26,517	21,078	28,524
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	3,336	3,195	3,533	3,471
State	515	347	677	436	682	474	729	537	818	683	848	773	839	851	886	968
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	2,497	2,344	2,647	2,503
Counties	295	165	331	185	391	246	468	331	543	391	552	453	597	527	587	521
Municipalities	1,398	881	1,456	1,070	1,619	1,201	1,674	1,434	1,677	1,471	1,754	1,553	1,900	1,817	2,060	1,982
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	64,733	99,577	70,594	108,447
State	6,047	5,231	5,417	5,651	5,766	7,098	6,665	7,754	6,563	8,157	6,444	7,905	6,200	8,751	6,417	8,956
Local, total	62,593	62,831	62,400	67,699	65,541	79,714	65,359	86,194	62,869	83,919	59,426	89,555	58,533	90,826	64,177	99,491
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	9,980	14,093	10,198	16,432
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	48,553	76,733	53,979	83,059

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.21 Employment and payroll for State and local police protection activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1978—Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
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	12,158	\$11,693	11,714	\$12,046
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	2,672	2,872	2,201	2,577
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	9,486	8,821	9,513	9,469
Counties	1,717	968	1,793	1,104	2,035	1,365	2,049	1,494	2,224	1,647	2,183	1,757	2,556	2,216	2,617	2,405
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	6,930	6,605	6,896	7,064
North Dakota	945	590	978	651	1,029	711	1,032	796	1,043	920	1,079	1,042	1,141	1,161	1,169	1,279
State	141	89	144	91	151	104	157	124	153	149	163	192	169	194	192	237
Local, total	804	509	834	560	878	607	875	672	890	772	916	850	972	966	977	1,041
Counties	178	92	183	103	208	125	232	148	250	183	253	189	232	239	270	254
Municipalities	626	417	651	457	670	482	643	524	640	589	663	662	690	727	707	787
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	22,207	26,160	25,142	28,822
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	2,682	3,476	2,636	3,751
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	19,525	22,684	22,506	25,072
Counties	2,495	1,586	2,420	1,665	2,607	1,975	2,802	2,164	2,802	2,364	2,929	2,701	3,144	3,043	3,248	3,453
Municipalities	13,818	10,956	14,275	12,528	15,211	14,368	17,168	17,109	18,596	20,910	17,385	19,174	16,381	19,641	19,258	21,619
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	6,650	6,119	6,627	6,766
State	969	603	1,216	786	1,283	955	1,440	1,075	1,505	1,242	1,582	1,467	1,575	1,604	1,661	1,813
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	5,075	4,516	4,966	4,954
Counties	521	272	547	282	591	321	596	344	531	319	515	335	595	407	569	426
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	4,480	4,109	4,397	4,528
Oregon	4,229	3,464	4,310	3,680	4,807	4,368	5,153	5,152	5,277	5,975	5,390	6,367	5,830	7,431	5,891	6,110
State	947	786	984	828	1,137	1,042	1,262	1,218	1,231	1,406	1,323	1,650	1,334	1,860	1,298	1,860
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	4,496	5,571	4,593	6,231
Counties	850	684	960	804	1,118	1,024	1,164	1,165	1,335	1,578	1,350	1,563	1,510	1,855	1,580	2,108
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	2,986	3,716	3,013	4,123
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	29,627	34,670	28,207	39,569
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	5,570	7,920	5,621	8,264
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	24,057	26,750	22,586	31,305
Counties	608	406	667	473	780	576	841	683	954	807	998	902	1,132	1,057	1,309	1,258
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	22,925	25,694	21,277	30,047
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	2,574	3,118	2,600	3,356
State	298	219	297	265	292	357	289	323	283	354	295	344	338	541	348	601
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	2,236	2,577	2,252	2,755
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	2,236	2,577	2,252	2,755
South Carolina	4,103	2,435	4,225	2,726	4,835	3,151	5,154	3,793	5,778	4,519	6,156	5,093	6,424	5,619	6,883	6,450
State	929	629	1,055	728	1,178	838	1,268	1,039	1,532	1,383	1,571	1,482	1,633	1,623	1,856	1,892
Local, total	3,174	1,806	3,500	1,998	3,657	2,313	3,886	2,754	4,246	3,137	4,585	3,611	4,791	3,995	5,027	4,558
Counties	1,063	583	1,190	705	1,222	791	1,310	936	1,493	1,118	1,730	1,364	1,819	1,508	1,865	1,699
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	2,972	2,487	3,162	2,859
South Dakota	1,026	595	1,108	688	1,070	724	1,151	845	1,222	988	1,222	1,064	1,318	1,197	1,346	1,331
State	228	155	244	177	190	160	184	179	238	234	237	250	244	262	285	349
Local, total	798	440	864	512	880	564	967	666	984	754	985	815	1,074	935	1,045	982
Counties	158	88	171	96	183	113	216	133	246	162	286	209	302	241	292	241
Municipalities	630	352	693	416	687	451	751	532	738	592	699	605	772	694	753	740

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.21 Employment and payroll for State and local police protection activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1978—Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
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	9,810	\$9,423	10,061	\$10,212
State	978	668	1,066	748	1,164	841	1,217	963	1,189	1,088	1,194	1,149	1,783	1,796	1,412	1,569
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	8,027	7,627	8,649	8,643
Counties	961	526	801	486	1,005	641	1,215	825	1,389	1,015	1,410	1,113	1,506	1,307	1,674	1,536
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	6,521	6,320	6,975	7,107
Texas	21,312	14,008	21,510	15,164	24,191	18,291	26,687	21,737	28,077	25,600	27,781	28,842	30,354	31,543	30,026	35,472
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	5,794	5,844	4,899	5,208
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	24,560	25,699	25,127	30,264
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	4,096	3,381	4,399	3,981
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	20,464	22,318	20,728	26,283
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	3,008	3,198	3,170	3,999
State	441	321	382	297	514	421	540	498	580	609	670	803	716	852	717	957
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	2,292	2,346	2,453	3,042
Counties	427	294	540	369	529	383	590	433	581	544	726	714	749	786	783	861
Municipalities	1,066	702	1,150	791	1,165	882	1,211	1,014	1,372	1,237	1,471	1,354	1,543	1,560	1,670	2,182
Vermont	787	532	895	617	917	746	922	778	951	856	993	924	1,067	1,103	1,005	1,118
State	332	246	355	275	388	361	397	378	405	403	410	434	408	499	426	537
Local, total	455	286	540	342	529	385	525	400	546	453	583	491	659	604	579	581
Counties	—	—	2	1	2	1	5	3	3	2	15	11	17	12	16	11
Municipalities	455	286	538	341	527	384	520	397	543	452	568	479	642	592	563	570
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	11,149	11,760	11,551	13,060
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	2,286	2,341	2,396	2,721
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	8,863	9,419	9,155	10,339
Counties	2,082	1,649	2,081	1,710	2,003	1,899	2,245	2,290	2,692	2,732	3,030	3,423	3,355	3,993	3,573	4,429
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	5,508	5,426	5,582	5,910
Washington	6,701	5,746	6,893	5,967	7,090	6,662	7,483	7,636	7,242	8,323	7,645	9,478	7,901	10,569	8,280	11,888
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	1,581	2,162	1,726	2,491
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	6,400	8,407	6,554	9,397
Counties	1,369	1,045	1,461	1,199	1,694	1,441	1,747	1,647	1,821	1,900	1,882	2,207	1,934	2,422	2,088	2,884
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	4,466	5,985	4,466	6,513
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	3,222	2,860	3,349	3,293
State	598	364	703	429	761	481	918	646	941	739	917	791	969	958	1,044	1,120
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	2,253	1,902	2,305	2,172
Counties	383	193	400	201	454	252	495	296	458	302	479	327	717	552	703	607
Municipalities	1,231	684	1,249	801	1,347	914	1,396	1,012	1,449	1,222	1,558	1,353	1,536	1,351	1,602	1,565
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	11,442	14,142	11,105	14,636
State	948	806	1,726	1,187	1,320	1,235	1,303	1,160	1,297	1,249	1,312	1,406	1,244	1,480	955	1,218
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	10,198	12,662	10,150	13,418
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	2,266	2,664	2,452	3,018
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	7,932	9,998	7,698	10,400
Wyoming	668	412	700	449	801	538	853	614	993	829	1,071	980	1,175	1,157	1,296	1,414
State	159	120	151	115	167	129	167	143	225	213	223	248	225	269	234	324
Local, total	509	292	549	334	634	409	686	471	768	616	848	732	950	888	1,062	1,091
Counties	124	73	137	79	192	114	195	114	242	173	271	214	333	284	373	346
Municipalities	385	219	412	255	442	295	491	356	526	443	577	518	617	604	689	745

* Data 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.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971–1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), Table 19.

Table 1.22 State and local law enforcement agencies, by type of agency and State, 1977

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							
		State police agencies ^a	Local police agencies						
			Total	Sheriff	County police	Municipal police	Special police	Medical examiners/coroners ^b	Other related agencies
State and local, total	1,969	726	18,570	3,077	74	13,288	504	1,627	395
Alabama	413	25	379	67	0	290	0	22	9
Alaska	45	6	33	0	1	31	1	0	8
Arizona	101	9	84	14	0	64	4	2	8
Arkansas	325	14	307	75	0	166	1	65	4
California	542	34	484	58	0	350	51	25	24
Colorado	285	10	270	63	0	145	2	60	5
Connecticut	157	35	115	0	0	111	4	0	7
Delaware	52	6	39	3	1	34	1	0	7
District of Columbia	4	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	7
Florida	427	15	398	67	0	306	16	9	14
Georgia	719	22	691	158	15	345	12	161	6
Hawaii	10	2	5	0	3	1	0	1	3
Idaho	193	6	183	44	0	94	1	44	4
Illinois	1,050	16	1,022	102	1	791	27	101	12
Indiana	531	15	510	92	0	321	6	91	6
Iowa	546	9	518	99	1	321	1	96	19
Kansas	425	40	381	104	1	243	5	28	5
Kentucky	411	8	396	121	8	232	6	29	7
Louisiana	428	19	394	64	0	266	6	58	15
Maine	162	9	150	16	0	132	2	0	3
Maryland	154	20	126	24	5	84	2	11	8
Massachusetts	421	26	379	12	0	352	8	7	16
Michigan	696	18	671	85	0	555	7	24	7
Minnesota	556	4	546	87	0	369	3	87	6
Mississippi	331	13	312	81	0	183	1	47	6
Missouri	840	13	812	115	1	579	9	108	15
Montana	154	5	144	56	0	75	0	13	5
Nebraska	307	8	294	93	0	186	0	15	5
Nevada	47	4	40	16	0	16	1	7	3
New Hampshire	242	4	236	10	0	222	0	4	2
New Jersey	627	13	590	21	3	523	22	21	24
New Mexico	124	16	111	32	1	71	2	5	3
New York	736	44	681	62	2	544	14	59	11
North Carolina	517	22	491	100	3	338	0	50	4
North Dakota	191	5	184	52	0	106	0	26	2
Ohio	1,059	16	1,021	88	0	861	22	50	22
Oklahoma	466	17	442	77	0	357	3	5	7
Oregon	218	3	203	36	0	153	4	10	12
Pennsylvania	1,299	19	1,262	67	3	1,107	45	40	18
Rhode Island	53	10	40	0	0	40	0	0	3
South Carolina	305	11	290	47	1	195	2	45	4
South Dakota	210	2	205	62	0	118	0	25	3
Tennessee	344	13	326	95	0	200	6	25	5
Texas	1,093	38	1,043	255	0	598	181	9	12
Utah	177	11	162	29	0	129	3	1	4
Vermont	95	4	87	14	0	73	0	0	4
Virginia	350	33	316	125	10	159	7	15	1
Washington	306	9	292	39	0	224	8	21	5
West Virginia	246	12	230	55	0	164	0	11	4
Wisconsin	598	17	575	72	14	413	6	70	6
Wyoming	102	2	97	23	0	50	1	23	3

^a Included in this count are 52 general purpose State police agencies without jails, 618 special police agencies, and 56 State medical examiner and coroner agencies.
^b There are 56 State level medical examiners/coroners agencies included in the column for State police agencies.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Agencies in the United States* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), Table 13.

Table 1.25 Full-time police employees, by sex and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.23.

[11,216 agencies; 1978 estimated population 203,023,000]

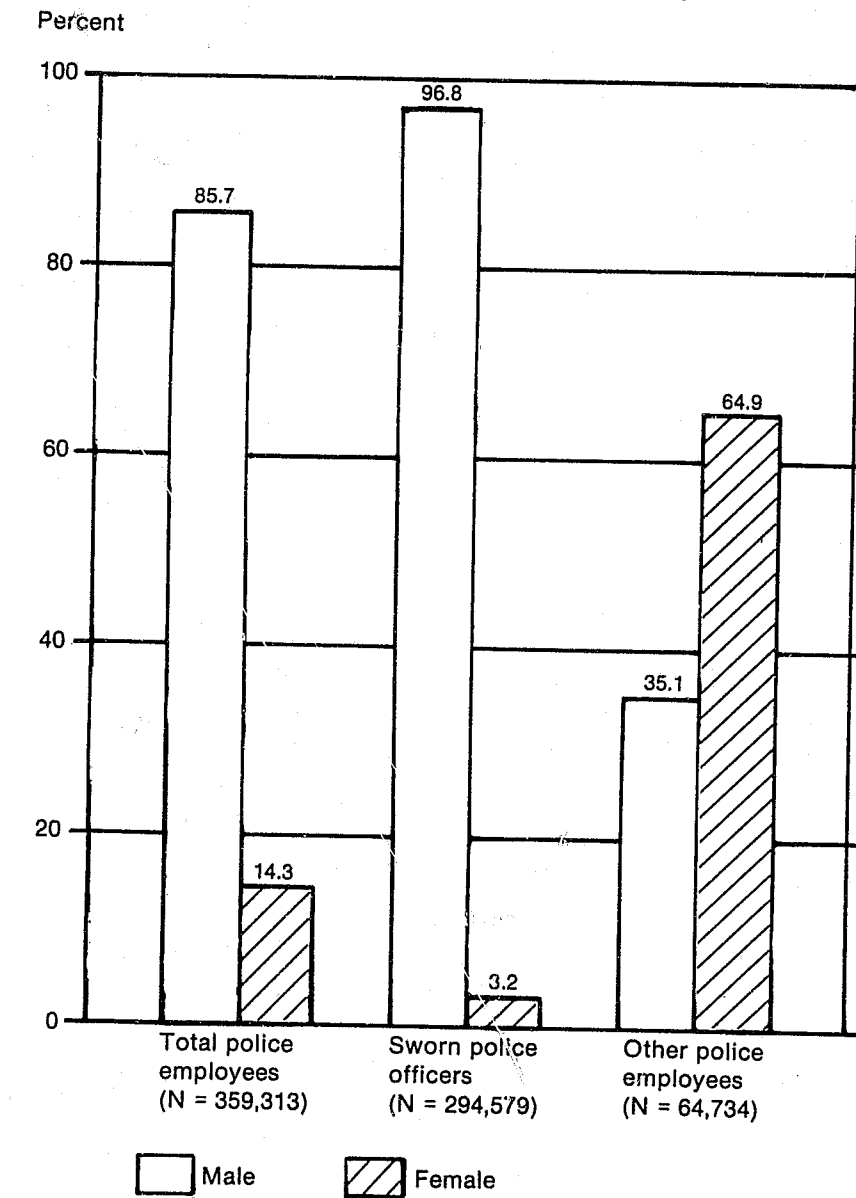
Population group	Total police employees			Police officers (sworn)			Other police employees		
	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female
Total cities	359,313	85.7	14.3	294,579	96.8	3.2	64,734	35.1	64.9
Group I:									
Total (over 250,000 inhabitants)	142,635	85.8	14.2	117,079	96.1	3.9	25,556	38.6	61.4
Over 1,000,000 inhabitants	72,915	87.4	12.6	61,292	96.3	3.7	11,623	40.6	59.4
500,000 to 999,999 inhabitants	38,337	85.0	15.0	30,842	95.9	4.1	7,495	40.2	59.8
250,000 to 499,999 inhabitants	31,383	83.3	16.7	24,945	96.2	3.8	6,438	33.3	66.7
Group II:									
100,000 to 249,999 inhabitants	38,324	83.9	16.1	31,042	96.4	3.6	7,282	31.0	69.0
Group III:									
50,000 to 99,999 inhabitants	38,016	85.3	14.7	30,788	97.5	2.5	7,248	33.2	66.8
Group IV:									
25,000 to 49,999 inhabitants	41,932	85.8	14.2	34,577	97.7	2.3	7,355	29.9	70.1
Group V:									
10,000 to 24,999 inhabitants	46,675	86.5	13.5	38,815	97.6	2.4	7,860	31.9	68.1
Group VI:									
Under 10,000 inhabitants	51,731	86.0	14.0	42,298	96.9	3.1	9,433	37.2	62.8
Suburban	161,895	83.4	16.6	128,977	95.4	4.6	32,918	36.5	63.5
County	117,248	79.8	20.2	90,237	91.9	8.1	27,011	39.2	60.8

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, 1979), p. 234, Table 57.

Figure 1.7 Percent distribution of full-time police employees, by sex, United States, on Oct. 31, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.23.

[11,216 agencies; 1978 estimated population 203,023,000]



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, 1979), p. 234, Table 57. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.26 Appropriations for the Federal Judiciary, fiscal year 1979

NOTE: The data presented exclude appropriations for the Supreme Court of the United States.

[Amounts in millions of dollars]

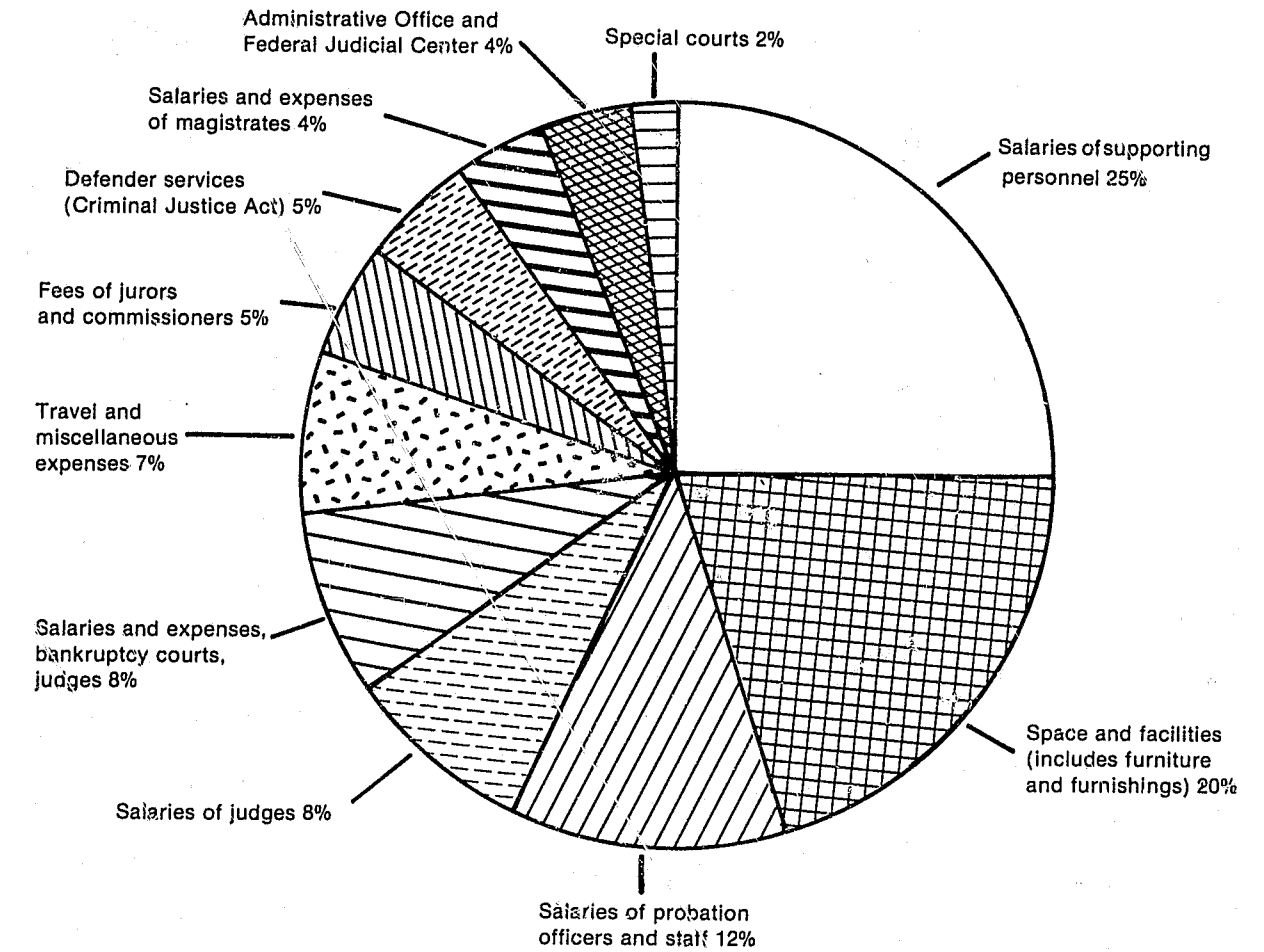
Appropriation account	Annual appropriation	Supplemental appropriations		Total budget authority
		Pay costs	Other	
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals:				
Salaries and expenses	\$1,099	\$22	—	\$1,121
Customs Court:				
Salaries and expenses	3,055	40	—	3,095
Court of Claims:				
Salaries and expenses	3,520	50	—	3,570
Courts of Appeals, District Courts and other				
Judicial services	450,558	8,858	\$14,800	474,216
Salaries of judges	40,258	—	1,200	41,458
Salaries of supporting personnel	166,195	7,500	1,800	175,495
Defender services (Criminal Justice Act)	24,800	—	—	24,800
Fees of jurors and commissioners	20,750	—	4,000	24,750
Travel and miscellaneous expenses	31,914	—	3,600	35,514
Salaries and expenses of magistrates	19,441	—	—	19,441
Salaries and expenses of bankruptcy courts	35,300	1,358	—	36,658
Space and facilities	98,400	—	—	98,400
Furniture and furnishings	8,500	—	—	8,500
Furniture and furnishings (no-year)*	—	—	4,200	4,200
Pretrial services agencies	5,000	—	—	5,000
Administrative Office, U.S. Courts:				
Salaries and expenses	12,250	499	150	12,899
Federal Judicial Center:				
Salaries and expenses	8,025	104	150	8,279
Total	\$478,507	\$9,573	\$15,100	\$503,180

* The amount of \$4,200,000 is a no-year appropriation for the procurement of furniture and furnishings for circuit and district judges appointed pursuant to the Omnibus Judgeship Act of 1978 and for bankruptcy judges pursuant to the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), p. 35.

Figure 1.8 Expenditures for Federal courts, by type of expense, fiscal year 1979

NOTE: The Federal courts include both the U.S. Courts of Appeals and the U.S. District Courts.



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1979 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), p. 23. Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.27 Judicial and administrative personnel of the Federal courts, by type of activity and level of court, years ending June 30, 1972-79

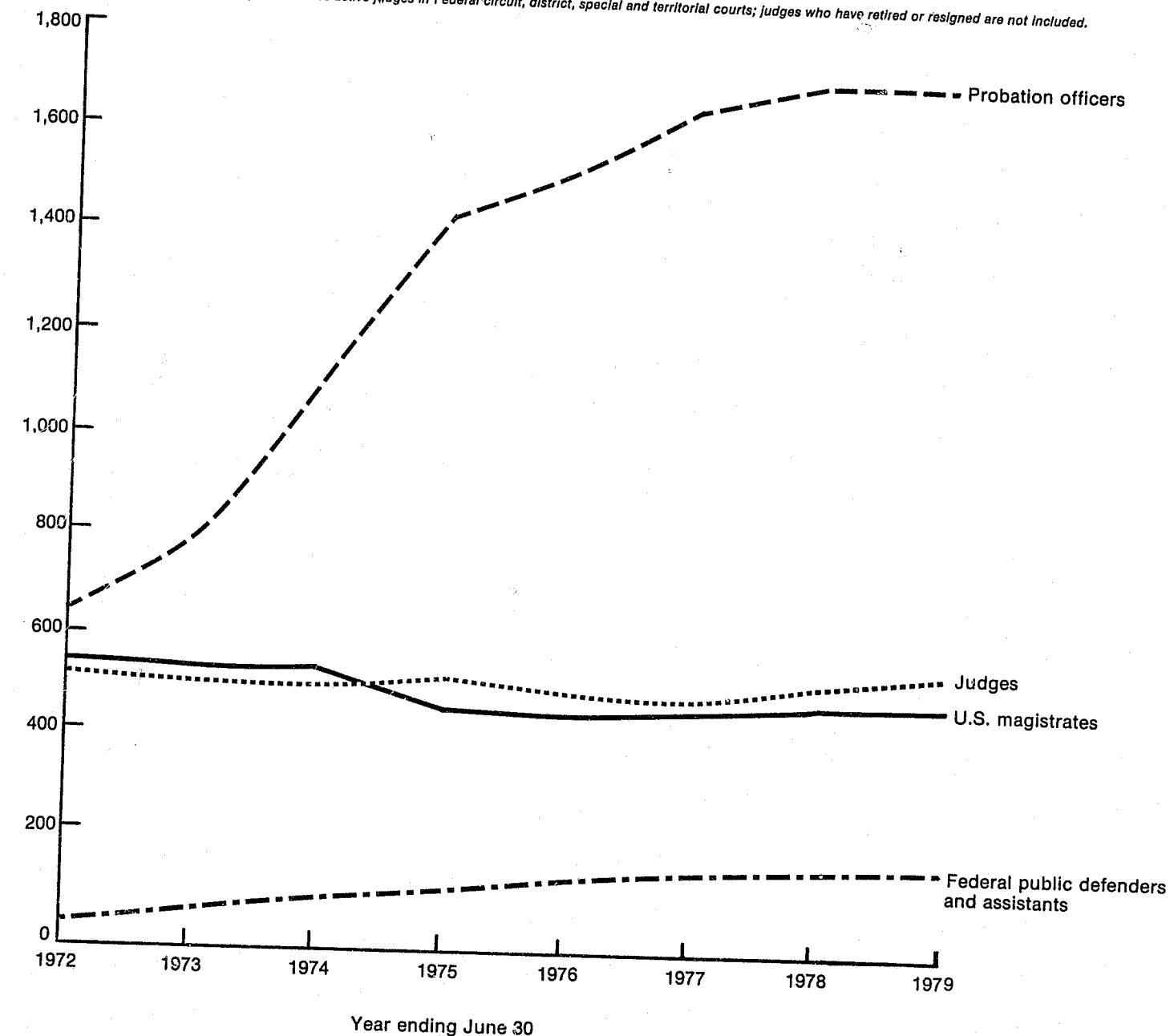
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total personnel ^a	8,123	8,592	9,371	10,082	11,217	11,825	12,279	12,580
Judges, total	658	660	667	667	680	663	678	701
Circuit	91	93	95	96	94	87	95	94
District	388	384	378	383	375	373	381	397
Special courts	21	20	21	21	21	19	20	20
Territorial courts	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3
Retired/resigned	154	159	169	163	166	181	179	187
Circuit executives	4	8	9	9	9	10	10	10
Staff to circuit executives	1	8	8	10	15	11	15	18
Secretaries to judges	506	532	547	568	533	510	544	528
Secretary-law clerks to judges	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
Secretaries to retired judges	112	129	120	128	155	153	140	139
Court (staff) secretaries	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	41	56	62	126
Law clerks to judges	554	541	586	638	607	598	689	697
Law clerks to retired judges	84	109	113	105	124	148	160	159
Senior staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11
Supervisory staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8
Staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	117
Senior law clerks	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	32	11	11	—
Court (staff) law clerks	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	20	80	73	17
Total personnel for clerks' offices	1,864	1,952	2,140	2,246	2,557	2,788	2,917	2,717
Members of probation staffs, total	1,078	1,342	1,868	2,375	2,630	2,853	2,902	2,886
Probation officers	618	784	1,124	1,423	1,522	1,632	1,673	1,664
Probation officers' assistants	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	19	30	30	30
Pretrial services officers	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	79	86	91	100
Clerks	460	558	744	952	1,010	1,105	1,108	1,092
Members of bankruptcy staffs, total	1,086	1,102	1,056	1,006	1,294	1,305	1,250	1,569
Referees	203	201	212	210	224	228	232	236
Clerks	883	901	1,844	796	1,070	1,077	1,018	1,333
U.S. magistrates	518	514	517	452	450	454	455	444
Staff to U.S. magistrates	137	162	193	211	285	298	325	358
Federal public defenders and assistants	43	56	72	94	111	124	136	138
Staff to Federal public defenders	41	45	69	90	118	121	139	135
Court criers (including court crier-law clerks)	401	410	430	442	435	411	436	411
Court reporters	410	403	399	394	390	403	443	461
Court reporter/secretaries	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
Supporting personnel of the special courts	222	227	212	216	220	222	219	223
Miscellaneous personnel in the District of Columbia	83	57	26	30	23	24	20	10
Messengers	15	14	10	10	9	8	7	5
Librarians	34	34	36	39	40	48	48	51
Nurses	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Interpreters	9	10	9	10	12	12	13	14
Temporary emergency Court of Appeals	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	5	3	5	8
Members of the staff of the Administrative Office	248	272	279	337	437	408	444	473
Members of the staff of the Federal Judicial Center	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^d)	98	117	129
Members of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	10
Jury Commissioner's staff	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Speedy Trial Planning Groups Reporters	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—

^a Permanent and temporary personnel are included in the totals.
^b Position was not counted separately in previous years.
^c Position was created by the Speedy Trial Act.
^d In 1976, this total was included in the members of the staff of the Administrative Office total.

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; 1978 (Preliminary Report), pp. 18, 19; 1979, pp. 22, 23 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 1.9 Selected personnel of the Federal courts, years ending June 30, 1972-79

NOTE: "Judges" includes active judges in Federal circuit, district, special and territorial courts; judges who have retired or resigned are not included.



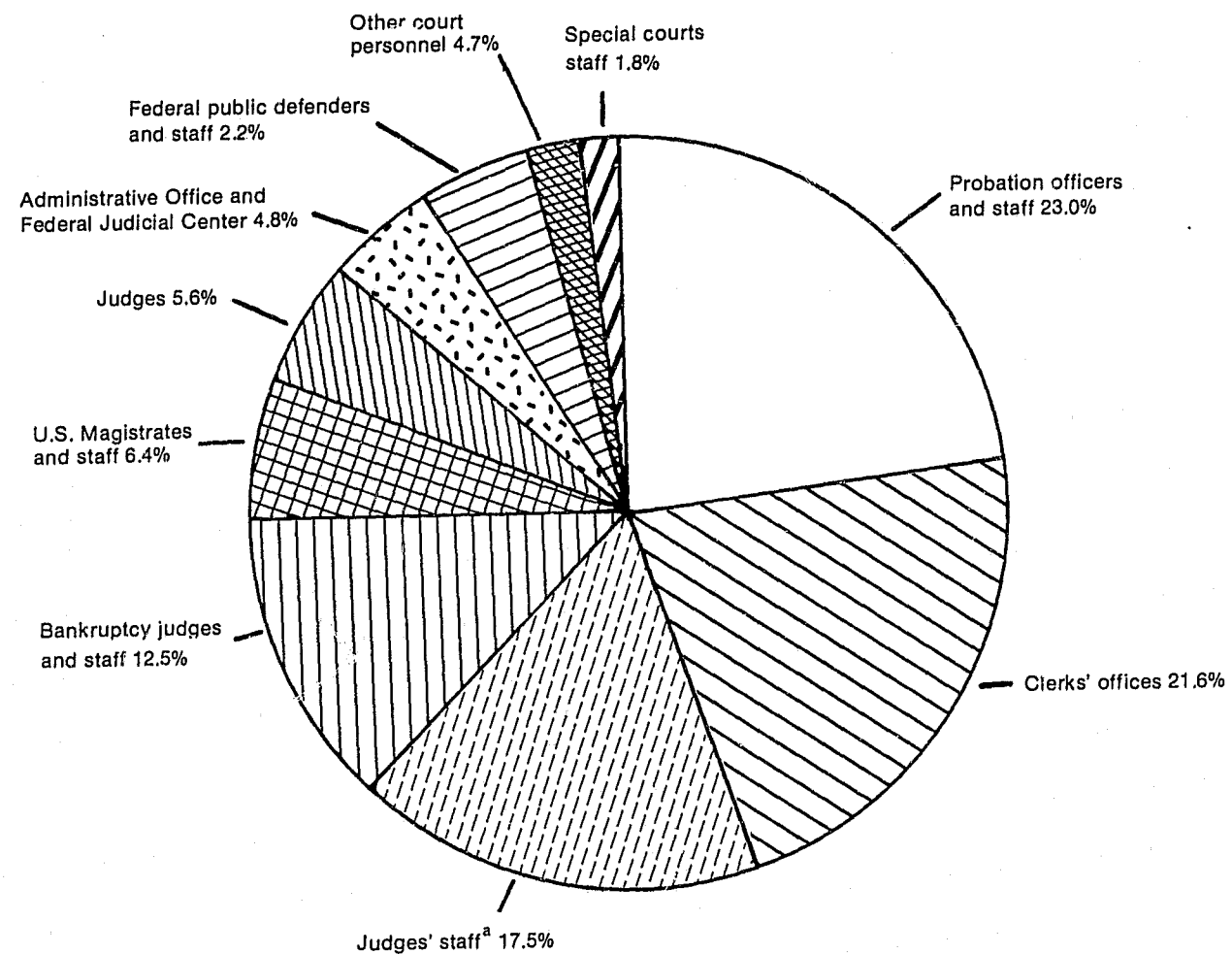
Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1973*, pp. VII-3, VII-4; 1974, pp. III-1, III-2; 1975, pp. V-2, V-3; 1977 (Preliminary Report), p. 27; 1978 (Preliminary Report), pp. 18, 19; 1979, pp. 22, 23 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 1.10 Judicial and administrative personnel of the Federal courts, by type of activity, on June 30, 1979

NOTE: The Federal courts include both the U.S. Courts of Appeals and the U.S. District Courts.

[Percents may not total 100 because of rounding]

Total personnel = 12,563



^a Secretaries, law clerks, and clerks.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), p. 24.

Table 1.28 Full- and part-time attorney positions authorized in attorney general's offices, by funding source and jurisdiction, fiscal year 1980

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 the 50 States, Guam, Puerto Rico, Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.

Jurisdiction	Total		Paid by attorney general		Paid by other State agencies	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Alabama	57	0	57	X	X	X
Alaska	105	1	80	0	25	1
Arizona	120	0	90	X	30	X
Arkansas	33	0	33	X	X	X
California	460	0	460	X	X	X
Colorado ^a	88	1	83	0	5	1
Connecticut	109	0	100	X	9	X
Delaware	60	0	42 ^b	X	18	X
Florida	92	0	92	X	X	X
Georgia	60	0	60	X	X	X
Guam	24	0	20	X	4	X
Hawaii	62	0	42	X	20	X
Idaho	19	0	19	X	X	X
Illinois ^c	169	130	165	130	4	X
Indiana	95	0	95	X	X	X
Iowa	88	0	48	X	40	X
Kansas	26	0	23	X	3	X
Kentucky	58	0	58	X	X	X
Louisiana	77	0	77	X	X	X
Maine	87	19	73	19	14	X
Maryland	159	20	60	3	99	17
Massachusetts	114	0	114	X	X	X
Michigan	177	0	177	X	X	X
Minnesota	149	0	149	X	X	X
Mississippi ^c	45	0	43	X	2	X
Missouri	70	0	70	X	X	X
Montana	20	0	20	X	X	X
Nebraska	31	0	19	X	12	X
Nevada	18	0	14	X	4	X
New Hampshire	34	1	33	1	1	X
New Jersey	312	0	209	X	103	X
New Mexico	41	0	41	X	X	X
New York	529	0	513	X	16	X
North Carolina	84	0	72	X	12	X
North Dakota	11	0	11	X	X	X
Ohio	194	36	184	16	10	20
Oklahoma ^d	27	0	26	X	1	X
Oregon	103	2	103	2	X	X
Pennsylvania ^c	126	2	106	2	20	X
Puerto Rico	1	0	1	X	X	X
Rhode Island	41	0	34	X	7	X
Samoa	10	1	6	1	4	X
South Carolina	76	0	76	X	X	X
South Dakota	14	0	14	X	X	X
Tennessee	50	0	50	X	X	X
Texas	165	0	160	X	5	X
Utah	47	0	47	X	X	X
Vermont	22	0	22	X	X	X
Virgin Islands	28	0	28	X	X	X
Virginia	89	0	46	X	43	X
Washington	202	2	202	2	X	X
West Virginia	50	0	50	X	X	X
Wisconsin	78	3	77	3	1	X
Wyoming	23	5	23	5	X	X

^a Based on data for fiscal year 1975.
^b Three full-time attorney positions are federally funded.
^c Based on data for fiscal year 1978.
^d Based on data for calendar year 1976.

Source: The National Association of Attorneys General, Committee on the Office of Attorney General, *Selected Statistics on the Office of Attorney General* (Raleigh, N.C.: The National Association of Attorneys General, 1979), p. 58; and the National Association of Attorneys General, Committee on the Office of Attorney General, *Supplement to Selected Statistics on the Office of Attorney General* (Raleigh, N.C.: The National Association of Attorneys General, 1979), Table 14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.29 Salaries of State attorney general, deputy attorney general, and other staff attorneys, by jurisdiction, fiscal year 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.28. Data in this table may differ from data in the Source due to the receipt of revised figures from the National Association of Attorneys General, Committee on the Office of Attorney General.

Jurisdiction	Attorney general	Deputy or first assistant	Other attorneys
Alabama	\$39,500	\$38,500	\$15,340 to 34,515
Alaska	49,069	50,928	21,576 to 56,160
Arizona	45,000	43,360	16,395 to 45,138
Arkansas	26,500	26,800	16,000 to 26,800
California	47,500	53,300	19,956 to 52,836
Colorado*	32,500	30,000	12,000 to 24,000
Connecticut	38,500	31,530	17,087 to 41,662
Delaware	37,000	35,800	15,000 to 33,000
Florida	42,000	39,716	15,117 to 45,184
Georgia	48,530	45,180	17,400 to 38,100
Guam	29,000	24,540	17,260 to 27,660
Hawaii ^b	42,500	40,000	14,400 to 35,500
Idaho	35,000	33,400	14,000 to 35,000
Illinois ^b	42,500	39,600	14,000 to 39,100
Indiana	34,000	31,252	14,976 minimum
Iowa	43,500	39,239	13,991 to 39,239
Kansas	40,000	35,000	14,500 to 30,400
Kentucky	34,104	30,216	12,576 to 34,980
Louisiana	38,777	42,622	16,500 to 42,097
Maine	34,240	28,500	12,500 to 29,680
Maryland	50,000	46,500	19,619 to 37,100
Massachusetts	37,500	42,500	14,767 to 28,000
Michigan	60,000	46,300	20,838 to 54,121
Minnesota	52,500	49,875	16,000 to 46,000
Mississippi ^c	41,000	35,000	13,500 to 31,000
Missouri	25,000	33,700	14,500 to 35,600
Montana	34,500	28,500	14,700 to 39,000
Nebraska	39,500	38,040	15,000 to 38,040
Nevada	40,500	34,800	20,000 to 34,800
New Hampshire	37,100	29,892	16,349 to 27,560
New Jersey	49,000	48,500	17,716 to 48,500
New Mexico	35,000	35,668	14,928 to 35,668
New York	60,000	56,925	19,600 to 52,529
North Carolina	46,728	38,292	15,468 to 43,764
North Dakota	35,700	33,900	16,800 to 37,100
Ohio	50,000	42,000	15,163 to 42,016
Oklahoma ^c	27,500	26,125	12,500 to 24,750
Oregon	41,460	37,608	16,380 to 41,424
Pennsylvania ^b	44,000	37,497	16,078 to 37,497
Puerto Rico	32,000	28,200	11,760 to 21,660
Rhode Island	36,875	34,674	16,897 to 37,077
Samoa	39,000	29,000	16,000 to 27,500
South Carolina	45,000	37,417	15,892 to 43,877
South Dakota	31,500	22,575	15,000 to 29,500
Tennessee	53,434	44,940	18,204 to 38,772
Texas	48,500	41,100	15,500 minimum
Utah	30,000	39,624	16,680 to 43,980
Vermont	28,940	29,432	15,400 to 35,750
Virgin Islands	33,600	NA	18,231 to 26,880
Virginia	45,000	40,150	15,000 to 40,000
Washington	44,000	48,000	16,200 to 48,000
West Virginia	35,000	34,000	15,000 to 35,000
Wisconsin	50,780	53,682	18,382 to 48,744
Wyoming	40,000	30,500	15,600 to 40,000

* Based on data for fiscal year 1975.
^b Based on data for fiscal year 1979.
^c Based on data for fiscal year 1976.

Source: The National Association of Attorneys General, Committee on the Office of Attorney General, *Selected Statistics on the Office of Attorney General* (Raleigh, N.C.: The National Association of Attorneys General, 1979), p. 54. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.30 Representation of women in law schools, on attorney general's staffs, and on courts of general and limited jurisdiction, by State, 1977

NOTE: The data on law schools were obtained from the Prelaw Handbook, 1976-77 (Washington, D.C.: Association of American Law Schools and Law School Administrative Council, 1977). The data pertaining to attorneys-general staffs were compiled from State reports, phone contacts, and letters to each personnel office. The data on female judges were collected by means of a survey questionnaire mailed to all women sitting on courts of general and limited jurisdiction. The total number of judgeships was derived from a variety of sources, including the judge directory, *The American Bench*, 1st ed. (Minneapolis, Minn.: Reginald Bishop Forster and Associates, Inc., 1977). This information was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the author.

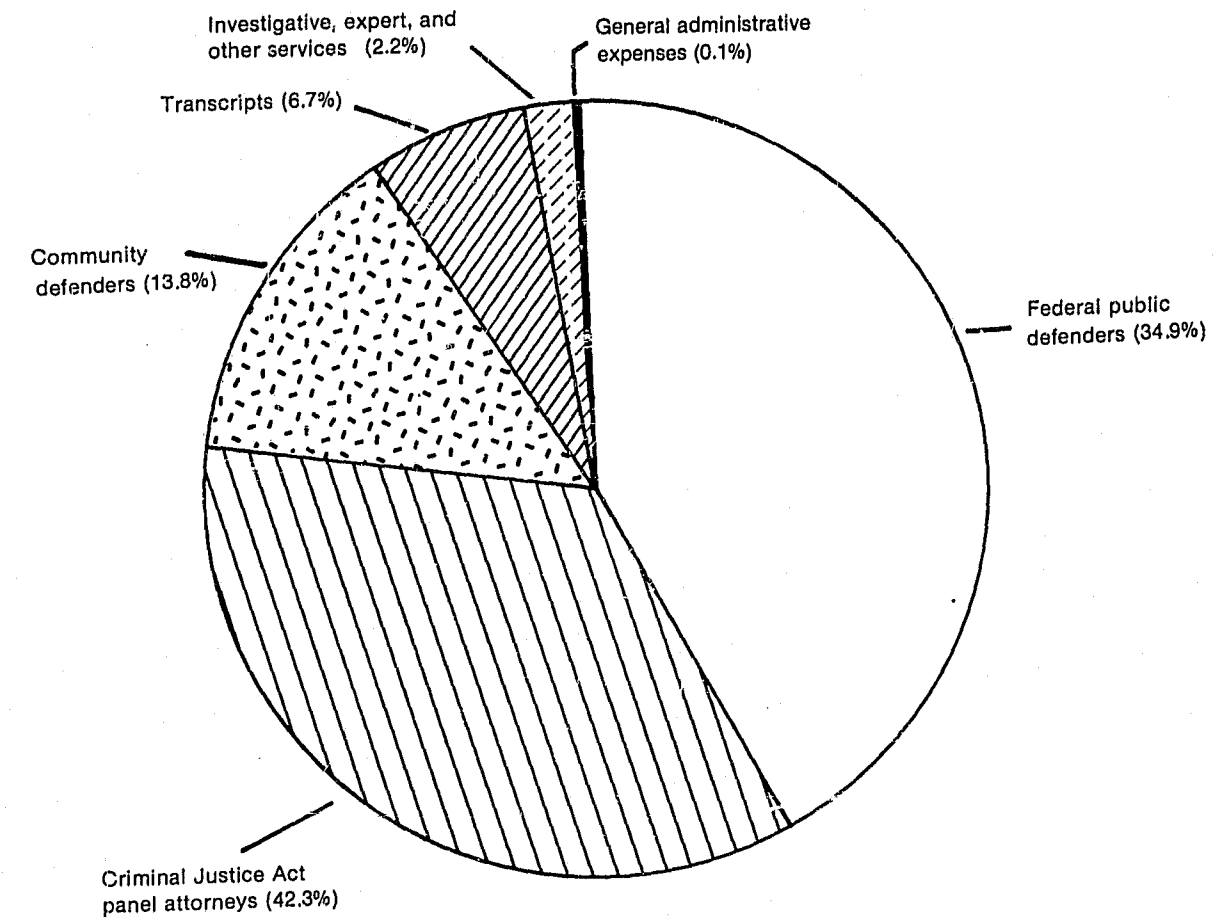
State	Percent female		Number of judgeships	Number of female judges
	Law school	Attorney-general staff		
Alabama	15.4	16.7	108	0
Alaska	(*)	16.7	18	0
Arizona	28.7	17.9	72	5
Arkansas	18.0	16.7	56	2
California	26.5	17.0	502	21
Colorado	21.8	24.2	99	3
Connecticut	25.2	6.4	45	2
Delaware	10.0	10.5	14	0
Florida	18.4	21.6	272	12
Georgia	22.8	14.5	86	1
Hawaii	31.5	5.8	39	1
Idaho	17.7	7.5	25	0
Illinois	22.4	14.3	369	10
Indiana	23.8	3.5	170	2
Iowa	17.5	15.5	92	1
Kansas	18.5	5.6	69	1
Kentucky	19.2	9.1	87	0
Louisiana	19.8	11.7	149	1
Maine	26.3	15.4	15	0
Maryland	23.4	11.6	85	2
Massachusetts	28.6	22.9	113	2
Michigan	19.4	10.9	174	8
Minnesota	24.1	9.0	72	1
Mississippi	13.0	18.9	55	2
Missouri	24.6	11.9	113	0
Montana	14.0	10.0	28	0
Nebraska	15.0	9.5	45	0
Nevada	(*)	9.5	25	0
New Hampshire	15.3	11.1	13	0
New Jersey	29.7	18.2	248	6
New Mexico	34.3	15.0	38	0
New York	27.1	11.1	445	20
North Carolina	18.7	22.5	55	0
North Dakota	19.2	7.7	19	0
Ohio	21.8	6.6	303	8
Oklahoma	18.6	11.5	141	4
Oregon	23.3	6.8	70	3
Pennsylvania	23.6	13.5	285	11
Rhode Island	(*)	8.3	17	1
South Carolina	6.7	10.5	16	0
South Dakota	19.5	20.0	37	1
Tennessee	20.9	7.4	102	0
Texas	19.7	14.1	258	7
Utah	13.2	2.5	24	0
Vermont	9.6	4.0	19	0
Virginia	17.3	7.1	103	0
Washington	10.1	8.8	101	5
West Virginia	20.4	0.0	50	1
Wisconsin	24.8	11.3	179	1
Wyoming	21.1	4.8	15	0

* No accredited law school exists in this State.

Source: Beverly Blair Cook, "Women Judges: The End of Tokenism," in Winifred L. Hep-
 parie and Laura Crites, eds., *Women in the Courts* (Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for
 State Courts, 1976), pp. 100, 101. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 1.11 Estimated expenditures of Criminal Justice Act monies for defender services in Federal courts, by type of activity,* fiscal year 1979

NOTE: This report reflects information received by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts as of Nov. 30, 1979. Federal public defenders are salaried employees of the Federal Government, appointed by the Circuit Council of the U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeals. There are 32 public defender offices. Community defenders provide services for Federal defendants similar to those provided by Federal public defenders. However, community defenders are supported through Federal grants to non-profit corporations. There are 9 community defender offices. For a listing of the judicial districts in which Federal public defenders and community defenders are operating, see Source, Exhibits I and J.



* The sector relating to "Investigative, expert, and other services" includes Federal public defender and community defender expenses made in this category.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, "Summary of the Report of the Judicial Conference Committee to Implement the Criminal Justice Act," Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, D.C., 1980. (Mimeographed) Exhibit L. Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.31 Caseload and average hours in court per case for Federal public defenders and community defenders, by type of defender and case, United States, fiscal year 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.11.

District	Pending Oct. 1, 1978	Cases opened	Number	Cases closed		Pending Sept. 30, 1979
				Total number of hours in court*	Average number of hours in court per case*	
Federal public defenders, total	3,114	14,046	13,959	22,539	1.6	3,201
Criminal	1,971	8,692	8,837	19,451	2.2	1,826
Appeals	368	531	418	223	0.5	481
Other	775	4,823	4,704	2,866	0.6	894
Community defenders, total	1,802	7,333	7,561	14,230	1.9	1,574
Criminal	1,159	5,455	5,637	12,380	2.2	977
Appeals	169	193	210	142	0.7	152
Other	474	1,885	1,714	1,708	1.0	445

* Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, "Summary of the Report of the Judicial Conference Committee to Implement the Criminal Justice Act," Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, D.C., 1980. (Mimeographed) Exhibits I and J. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.32 Employment and payroll for State and local public defense activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For data required to compute percentages based on total criminal justice full-time equivalent employees and total criminal justice payroll, see Table 1.16. 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*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	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	7,874	\$11,751	8,038	\$12,062
States	985	878	1,406	1,410	2,102	2,244	2,625	2,950	2,547	3,057	2,843	3,624	3,175	4,376	3,159	4,724
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	4,699	7,375	4,879	7,337
Counties	2,259	2,281	2,503	2,700	2,822	3,130	3,161	3,849	3,423	4,629	3,974	5,539	4,441	7,058	4,543	6,824
Municipalities	214	193	159	155	145	151	179	180	202	212	219	251	258	317	336	513
Alabama	1	1	1	1	6	5	7	5	3	2	3	4	2	4	6	6
State	—	—	—	—	4	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	4
Local, total	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	3	2	3	4	1	2	4	4
Counties	1	1	—	(¹)	2	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	—	—	2	2
Municipalities	—	—	1	1	—	(¹)	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	2	2	2
Alaska	20	30	29	51	23	40	39	62	40	78	47	99	51	111	51	107
State	20	30	29	51	23	40	39	62	40	78	47	99	51	111	51	107
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	(¹)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boroughs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	(¹)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	65	67	64	69	92	106	118	147	146	185	159	233	150	239	161	291
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	65	67	64	69	92	106	118	147	146	185	159	233	150	239	161	291
Counties	65	67	64	69	91	106	117	147	145	184	155	227	148	238	160	289
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	2	1	1	2
Arkansas	—	—	13	10	34	26	24	22	19	22	36	37	27	29	30	35
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	—	—	13	10	34	26	23	21	19	22	36	37	27	29	30	35
Counties	—	—	13	10	34	26	23	21	19	22	33	33	22	24	24	28
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	(¹)	—	—	—	—	3	4	5	5	6	7
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	1,946	3,676	1,908	3,759
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	72	137	235	141	286
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	1,809	3,441	1,767	3,473
Counties	1,099	1,447	1,136	1,661	1,287	1,894	1,385	2,193	1,500	2,575	1,561	2,864	1,701	3,274	1,694	3,331
Municipalities	39	61	45	65	50	81	53	86	64	101	66	115	108	167	73	142
Colorado	100	95	107	117	118	145	152	159	125	179	138	204	136	192	149	242
State	99	94	107	117	118	145	152	159	125	179	137	204	136	192	149	242
Local, total	1	1	—	—	—	(¹)	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Counties	1	1	—	—	—	(¹)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	114	97	65	73	59	76	93	116	89	127	108	140	128	183	132	210
State	114	97	62	70	57	74	91	114	89	127	108	140	128	183	132	210
Local, total	—	—	3	3	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	3	3	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	23	17	17	17	25	25	29	27	33	34	32	37	34	42	41	56
State	23	17	17	17	25	25	29	27	33	34	32	37	34	42	41	56
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.32 Employment and payroll for State and local public defense activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1978—Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
District of Columbia:																
Local, total	65	\$50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	\$185
Florida	350	237	361	\$347	559	\$577	677	\$705	675	\$721	727	\$813	789	\$1,059	843	1,206
State	210	151	305	311	538	559	649	680	650	695	687	771	735	1,003	786	1,142
Local, total	140	86	56	35	21	18	28	25	25	26	40	42	54	55	57	64
Counties	102	64	50	30	19	17	21	19	20	22	32	34	54	55	55	60
Municipalities	38	22	6	5	2	2	7	6	5	4	8	8	—	—	2	4
Georgia	20	16	38	32	47	50	63	60	52	61	72	75	65	78	64	77
State	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	6	6	7	7	10	12	14	17
Local, total	20	16	38	32	44	46	60	57	46	55	65	67	55	66	50	60
Counties	19	15	38	32	37	40	56	52	39	49	61	62	50	60	42	47
Municipalities	1	2	—	—	7	6	4	5	7	6	4	5	5	6	8	12
Hawaii	22	23	26	28	30	33	40	45	46	67	51	74	57	73	53	74
State	22	23	26	28	30	33	40	45	46	67	51	74	57	73	53	74
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	20	10	20	10	27	4	23	14	25	21	29	25	25	24	36	36
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	20	10	20	10	27	14	23	14	25	21	29	25	25	24	36	36
Counties	20	10	20	10	27	14	23	14	25	21	29	25	25	24	36	36
Municipalities	—	—	—	(^b)	—	(^b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	220	194	232	208	387	405	474	510	506	613	626	809	727	970	746	1,108
State	—	—	—	—	77	91	93	106	97	116	85	104	85	107	99	134
Local, total	220	194	232	208	310	313	381	404	409	497	541	705	642	863	647	975
Counties	220	194	231	208	309	312	381	404	407	496	540	705	642	863	647	975
Municipalities	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	52	36	83	56	114	78	135	97	116	102	180	150	165	175	147	164
State	8	7	12	9	15	13	19	18	22	22	28	29	35	46	38	51
Local, total	44	29	71	47	99	65	116	79	94	80	152	122	130	129	109	113
Counties	40	24	50	35	83	56	84	63	75	62	120	99	129	128	108	112
Municipalities	4	6	21	11	16	9	32	16	19	18	32	23	1	1	1	—
Iowa	5	3	16	15	17	12	20	16	18	21	46	46	35	43	46	60
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	5	3	16	15	17	12	20	16	18	21	46	46	35	43	46	60
Counties	5	3	16	15	17	12	20	16	18	21	46	46	35	43	46	60
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	21	11	21	14	20	14	18	14	15	15	22	21	24	24	20	23
State	10	6	10	7	14	10	15	11	14	14	16	17	18	19	17	21
Local, total	11	5	11	6	6	4	3	2	1	—	6	4	6	5	3	3
Counties	11	5	11	6	6	4	3	2	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	(^b)	—	—	1	—	3	2	6	5	3	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.32 Employment and payroll for State and local public defense activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1978—Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Kentucky	—	—	5	\$4	41	\$37	61	\$47	58	\$56	70	\$73	67	\$69	75	\$83
State	—	—	—	—	25	25	35	30	42	44	47	56	57	60	74	81
Local, total	—	—	5	4	16	11	26	17	16	12	23	17	10	8	1	1
Counties	—	—	5	4	16	11	26	17	16	12	23	17	10	8	1	1
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	24	\$18	39	26	43	28	46	31	62	46	74	65	74	74	78	88
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	7	14
Local, total	24	18	39	26	43	28	46	31	62	46	74	65	72	71	71	73
Parishes	—	—	9	5	9	5	15	9	12	7	22	20	22	21	22	22
Municipalities	24	18	30	22	34	23	31	22	50	39	52	45	50	49	49	52
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	267	383	283	426
State	—	—	193	193	233	244	249	313	270	367	265	355	264	380	283	426
Local, total	12	11	5	3	1	(^b)	—	—	1	1	3	2	3	2	—	—
Counties	12	11	5	3	1	(^b)	—	—	1	1	3	2	3	2	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	74	60	85	74	124	117	158	165	175	184	198	209	204	222	158	212
State	74	59	85	74	124	117	148	156	132	142	150	162	150	178	135	182
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	43	43	48	47	54	44	23	30
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	43	43	48	47	54	44	23	30
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	8	4	73	47	65	62	129	148	161	219	93	127	91	160	94	139
State	—	—	40	24	30	35	83	109	104	150	37	61	39	70	40	69
Local, total	8	4	33	23	35	27	46	39	57	68	56	66	52	90	54	70
Counties	8	4	33	23	35	27	45	38	53	64	55	65	51	89	53	69
Municipalities	—	—	—	(^b)	—	—	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Minnesota	42	29	45	33	63	48	104	96	108	140	142	209	195	294	186	299
State	5	5	9	8	10	9	10	10	10	11	10	13	14	19	22	32
Local, total	37	24	36	24	53	38	94	86	98	129	132	197	181	275	164	267
Counties	33	22	35	24	53	38	94	86	98	129	132	197	181	275	164	267
Municipalities	4	2	1	1	—	(^b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	32	56	10	5	20	16	9	5	18	15	41	25	16	15
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	—	—	32	56	10	5	20	16	9	5	18	15	41	25	16	15
Counties	—	—	30	55	8	4	12	13	4	3	15	13	36	23	13	14
Municipalities	—	—	2	1	2	1	8	3	5	2	3	2	5	2	3	2
Missouri	39	35	38	36	102	98	102	97	98	98	105	106	123	125	119	127
State	—	—	—	—	102	98	100	96	98	97	104	104	123	122	119	127
Local, total	39	35	38	36	—	(^b)	2	1	—	—	1	2	2	3	—	—
Counties	10	9	8	8	—	(^b)	1	1	—	—	1	2	2	3	—	—
Municipalities	29	25	30	28	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.32 Employment and payroll for State and local public defense activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1978—Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Montana	11	\$7	10	\$6	22	\$17	22	\$15	15	\$15	11	\$10	11	\$9	10	\$10
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	11	7	10	6	22	17	22	15	15	15	11	10	11	9	10	10
Counties	11	7	10	6	22	17	21	15	15	15	11	10	11	9	10	10
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	21	19	35	31	45	44	49	58	44	68	55	63	63	71	56	76
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	21	19	35	31	45	44	49	58	44	68	55	63	63	71	56	76
Counties	21	19	35	30	45	44	49	58	44	68	55	63	63	71	56	76
Municipalities	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	36	35	45	47	51	59	32	79	64	95	69	107	80	124	77	129
State	—	—	4	4	4	5	5	7	6	10	8	12	10	15	10	16
Local, total	36	35	41	42	47	54	57	73	58	85	61	95	70	109	67	113
Counties	36	35	41	42	47	54	57	73	58	85	61	95	72	109	67	113
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	2	1	—	(*)	—	(*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	2	1	—	(*)	—	(*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	2	1	—	(*)	—	(*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	366	355	466	454	512	547	641	762	536	643	697	938	749	1,085	526	869
State	366	355	460	448	506	539	637	760	517	629	686	931	730	1,074	513	854
Local, total	—	—	6	6	6	7	4	2	19	14	11	7	19	12	13	15
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	5	3	6	3	2	2
Municipalities	—	—	6	6	6	7	4	2	9	6	6	4	13	8	11	13
New Mexico	2	1	1	1	—	—	42	38	59	62	60	120	74	82	76	92
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	37	58	61	59	119	72	81	71	88
Local, total	2	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	4
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	2	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	4
New York	126	92	132	109	152	127	175	159	170	176	195	202	236	813	216	264
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	13
Local, total	126	92	132	109	152	127	175	159	170	176	195	202	231	808	211	250
Counties	126	92	132	109	152	127	174	159	170	176	195	202	226	806	211	250
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—
North Carolina	13	13	16	16	90	108	103	120	54	60	60	71	69	87	64	91
State	13	13	16	16	90	108	103	120	54	60	59	71	65	84	60	87
Local, total	—	—	—	(*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	3	4	4
Counties	—	—	—	(*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	3	4	4
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	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.32 Employment and payroll for State and local public defense activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1978—Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Ohio	26	\$14	20	\$12	15	\$10	38	\$33	44	\$35	91	\$82	198	\$217	253	\$299
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	4	7	8	33	40	46	61
Local, total	26	14	20	12	15	10	33	28	39	31	84	74	165	177	207	238
Counties	26	13	20	12	13	7	22	16	31	24	78	70	147	152	185	203
Municipalities	—	1	—	(*)	2	2	11	12	8	7	6	4	18	25	22	35
Oklahoma	36	17	6	3	27	23	36	32	34	37	30	39	33	43	30	44
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	36	17	6	3	27	23	36	32	34	37	30	39	33	43	30	44
Counties	36	17	6	3	25	21	34	30	22	35	28	37	31	40	28	41
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3
Oregon	12	11	36	25	19	15	16	18	26	29	28	29	33	36	191	65
State	8	7	11	10	12	10	10	11	17	17	12	16	17	21	16	23
Local, total	4	4	25	16	7	5	6	7	9	12	16	13	16	15	175	42
Counties	3	3	25	15	7	4	6	7	9	12	15	12	16	15	175	42
Municipalities	1	1	—	(*)	1	(*)	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	222	135	265	174	326	225	355	270	410	323	459	394	492	446	521	498
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	222	135	265	174	326	225	355	270	410	323	459	394	492	446	521	498
Counties	222	135	265	174	326	225	355	270	410	323	459	394	492	446	521	498
Municipalities	—	—	—	(*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	11	10	16	16	20	19	27	30	31	35	34	39	34	45	39	61
State	11	10	16	16	20	19	27	30	31	35	34	39	34	45	39	61
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	11	6	19	13	20	13	11	9	33	29	22	20	22	19	33	35
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	11	6	19	13	20	13	11	9	33	29	22	20	22	19	33	35
Counties	11	6	19	13	20	13	11	9	33	29	22	20	22	19	33	35
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	7	3	8	5	11	8	9	6	7	6	15	11	18	12	8	9
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	7	3	8	5	11	8	9	6	7	6	15	11	18	12	8	9
Counties	7	3	8	5	11	8	9	6	7	6	15	11	18	12	8	9
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	34	24	40	32	55	40	58	58	79	91	100	105	109	123	126	147
State	—	—	—	—	9	5	10	8	21	25	30	27	38	36	46	48
Local, total	34	24	40	32	46	35	48	50	58	66	70	78	71	87	80	99
Counties	27	21	28	23	27	24	31	31	41	46	47	54	45	55	47	61
Municipalities	7	4	12	9	19	11	17	19	17	19	23	24	26	32	33	38
Texas	33	19	49	28	29	22	17	15	9	10	11	14	25	20	13	18
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	33	19	49	28	29	22	17	15	9	10	11	14	25	20	13	18
Counties	33	19	49	28	29	22	17	15	9	10	11	14	24	20	13	18
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.32 Employment and payroll for State and local public defense activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1978-Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Utah	2	\$1	3	\$1	3	\$2	3	\$2	2	\$1	4	\$4	4	\$5	3	\$4
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	2	1	3	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	4	4	4	5	3	4
Counties	2	1	3	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	4	4	4	5	3	4
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	9	9	4	4	36	38	46	46	44	50	56	62
State	—	—	—	—	9	9	4	4	36	38	46	46	44	50	56	62
Local, total	—	—	—	—	9	9	4	4	36	38	46	46	44	50	56	62
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	(^b)	11	10	11	9	17	11	20	21	20	25	22	28
State	—	—	—	(^b)	11	10	11	9	17	11	20	21	20	25	22	28
Local, total	—	—	—	(^b)	11	10	11	9	17	11	20	21	20	25	22	28
Counties	—	—	—	(^b)	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	3	2	3	2
Municipalities	—	—	—	(^b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Washington	23	16	28	23	32	26	39	41	51	53	58	68	61	75	71	93
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	23	16	28	23	32	26	39	41	51	53	58	68	61	75	71	93
Counties	23	16	26	21	31	26	39	41	51	53	58	68	61	75	71	93
Municipalities	—	—	—	2	1	(^b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
West Virginia	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—
Counties	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	(^b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	8	9	17	11	21	19	19	20	20	26	28	35	68	85	95	132
State	2	3	4	4	13	15	14	16	13	17	22	30	34	46	75	109
Local, total	6	6	13	7	8	4	5	4	7	9	6	6	34	39	20	23
Counties	6	6	13	7	8	4	5	4	7	9	6	6	34	39	20	23
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	3	14	10	17	15	4	4	4	6
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	3	14	10	17	15	4	4	4	6
Counties	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	3	14	10	17	15	4	4	4	6
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Data 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.
^b Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971-1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), Table 25.

Table 1.33 State and local criminal and civil public defender agencies, by type of legal jurisdiction and level of government, as of March 31, 1977

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

	Total*	Legal jurisdiction				Civil only	Other related agencies
		Criminal and civil		Criminal only			
		With felony jurisdiction	Without felony jurisdiction	With felony jurisdiction	Without felony jurisdiction		
Total	490	135	10	311	32	0	2
State	105	26	1	73	4	0	1
Local, total	385	109	9	238	28	0	1
County	363	105	8	233	17	0	0
Municipal	22	4	1	5	11	0	1
Township	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Public defender branch offices are excluded from this table.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Agencies in the United States* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), Table H.

Table 1.34 Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For data required to compute percentages based on total criminal justice full-time equivalent employees and total criminal justice payroll, see Table 1.16. 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		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
States-local, total	34,087	\$31,079	37,774	\$36,311	40,909	\$41,956	45,374	\$49,163	48,265	\$56,425	52,380	\$64,673	56,972	\$76,780	61,676	\$86,348
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	15,068	23,147	18,212	27,334
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	41,904	53,633	43,464	59,014
Counties	16,102	13,993	17,656	16,062	18,907	18,441	21,112	22,198	23,261	26,172	25,680	30,433	27,842	35,553	29,208	38,713
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	14,062	18,080	14,256	20,302
Alabama	252	228	335	282	401	326	424	382	491	507	557	552	545	641	571	772
State	97	112	117	131	146	164	166	188	189	255	197	269	243	350	277	438
Local, total	155	116	218	151	255	162	258	194	302	252	360	283	302	291	294	334
Counties	108	66	153	93	156	90	157	110	210	164	242	200	227	206	236	242
Municipalities	47	50	65	58	99	73	101	84	92	88	118	83	75	86	58	92
Alaska	146	208	172	256	160	231	187	333	179	372	199	432	229	534	266	629
State	102	163	123	192	101	158	133	245	128	291	161	350	176	420	205	495
Local, total	44	45	49	64	59	73	54	88	51	81	38	82	53	114	61	134
Boroughs	22	19	17	21	18	27	19	32	5	11	8	20	6	17	6	20
Municipalities	22	26	32	44	41	46	35	56	46	70	30	62	47	97	55	114
Arizona	378	359	424	413	502	522	586	683	622	770	737	977	800	1,108	951	1,410
State	48	45	50	55	70	76	88	106	87	121	129	164	143	206	203	290
Local, total	332	315	374	358	432	445	498	577	535	649	608	812	657	903	748	1,121
Counties	218	201	239	222	289	289	347	393	381	452	441	571	457	620	560	822
Municipalities	114	114	135	137	143	156	151	184	154	197	167	241	200	282	188	299
Arkansas	153	124	174	136	208	171	190	168	263	233	274	229	253	247	331	326
State	46	47	45	48	48	53	53	61	62	77	41	42	46	58	42	58
Local, total	107	77	129	88	160	118	137	107	201	155	233	186	217	188	289	268
Counties	60	41	69	43	96	68	82	65	144	113	170	139	147	131	214	194
Municipalities	47	36	60	45	64	50	55	42	57	42	63	48	70	57	75	74
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	9,811	15,387	11,074	17,179
State	648	686	736	819	747	861	942	1,188	668	1,097	774	1,320	997	1,746	2,205	3,234
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	8,814	13,641	8,869	13,945
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	7,199	10,876	7,282	11,107
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	1,615	2,765	1,587	2,837
Colorado	479	410	522	448	599	541	643	641	869	956	979	1,164	1,046	1,283	1,000	1,412
State	34	32	40	43	63	82	40	47	152	241	140	232	151	247	155	274
Local, total	445	378	482	404	536	459	603	594	717	715	839	933	895	1,035	845	1,138
Counties	246	200	255	197	281	216	360	322	427	379	535	557	577	625	571	740
Municipalities	199	178	227	208	255	243	243	272	290	336	304	375	318	410	274	398
Connecticut	464	449	363	377	387	402	431	523	450	543	466	591	481	656	557	786
State	358	359	235	265	238	263	282	373	304	392	330	439	334	486	425	618
Local, total	106	90	128	111	149	139	149	150	146	151	136	152	147	170	132	168
Municipalities	106	90	128	111	149	139	149	150	146	151	136	152	147	170	132	168
Delaware	85	70	84	82		95	112	128	125	139	136	158	149	172	143	189
State	54	47	53	54		68	75	85	84	91	98	116	110	128	104	137
Local, total	31	23	31	28	31	27	37	43	41	47	38	42	38	44	39	52
Counties	12	8	9	7	11	8	12	10	13	14	12	13	11	13	12	16
Municipalities	19	16	22	21	20	19	25	33	28	34	26	29	27	32	27	36

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.34 Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1978—Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	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	177	\$307	207	\$451
Florida	1,299	1,039	1,388	1,269	1,707	1,771	1,911	2,101	1,910	2,057	2,040	2,403	2,194	2,990	2,320	3,339
State	527	439	594	615	1,283	1,329	1,480	1,604	1,539	1,586	1,616	1,817	1,721	2,307	1,846	2,591
Local, total	772	599	774	654	424	442	431	497	371	470	424	586	473	683	474	748
Counties	504	370	496	402	167	182	155	177	128	178	162	242	190	298	225	353
Municipalities	268	230	278	252	257	260	276	319	243	292	262	344	283	385	249	395
Georgia	508	454	500	482	568	590	622	675	667	749	709	816	777	911	801	1,075
State	149	180	137	193	154	218	173	264	178	286	184	302	217	354	258	444
Local, total	359	274	363	289	414	372	449	411	489	463	525	514	560	557	543	631
Counties	304	223	305	236	328	287	354	312	390	361	439	420	465	456	452	508
Municipalities	55	51	58	53	86	86	95	99	99	102	86	94	95	101	91	124
Hawaii	189	209	190	218	197	276	210	312	215	313	252	412	270	425	289	479
State	77	76	76	78	73	101	93	129	80	117	101	183	108	168	108	170
Local, total	112	133	114	140	124	175	127	183	135	196	151	229	162	257	181	309
Counties	29	39	29	36	36	53	38	60	31	50	48	71	54	89	61	104
Municipalities	83	94	85	105	88	122	89	123	104	146	103	158	108	168	120	205
Idaho	141	94	168	114	164	115	191	145	207	172	261	232	286	298	298	341
State	32	29	36	34	27	24	32	32	37	43	60	72	76	107	76	121
Local, total	109	65	132	80	137	91	159	112	170	129	201	160	210	191	222	221
Counties	88	47	94	53	105	64	121	80	136	99	163	124	178	157	189	182
Municipalities	21	18	38	27	32	28	38	32	34	30	38	36	32	34	33	39
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	2,624	3,575	2,773	3,780
State	576	443	553	456	504	486	657	522	555	548	642	723	639	730	683	846
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	1,985	2,846	2,090	2,934
Counties	965	853	1,060	978	1,049	1,084	1,205	1,344	1,256	1,460	1,458	1,797	1,575	2,304	1,664	2,345
Municipalities	438	387	478	429	428	427	477	456	438	489	410	506	410	542	426	589
Indiana	726	471	862	593	925	710	989	742	1,007	839	1,061	974	1,235	1,150	1,197	1,212
State	203	166	276	239	297	293	303	310	325	353	299	363	354	442	308	457
Local, total	523	305	586	354	628	416	686	433	682	485	762	611	881	708	889	755
Counties	330	167	333	179	367	218	396	232	378	253	478	351	548	394	574	455
Municipalities	193	138	253	174	261	198	290	201	304	233	284	260	333	314	315	301
Iowa	359	256	376	281	429	376	446	417	488	500	510	556	567	664	557	729
State	48	47	61	57	76	91	87	110	102	137	111	148	132	205	121	195
Local, total	311	210	315	224	353	286	359	308	386	364	399	408	435	459	436	534
Counties	242	154	243	160	262	203	278	231	303	280	323	323	351	360	365	427
Municipalities	69	56	72	65	91	82	81	77	83	83	76	84	84	99	71	107
Kansas	359	254	474	349	513	387	577	445	622	526	632	579	698	672	671	689
State	27	25	127	137	128	137	146	134	151	153	159	168	163	184	165	200
Local, total	332	264	347	213	385	250	431	310	471	372	473	411	535	488	506	490
Counties	236	135	245	133	274	161	303	201	335	254	358	295	386	342	399	344
Municipalities	96	68	102	79	111	88	128	110	136	118	115	116	149	146	107	145

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.34 Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1978—Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Kentucky	297	\$174	302	\$225	357	\$272	443	\$362	606	\$537	567	\$505	631	\$769	578	\$639
State	82	33	54	56	59	54	71	78	181	186	98	129	189	301	251	325
Local, total	215	141	248	169	298	217	372	284	425	352	469	376	442	468	327	314
Counties	129	82	158	102	203	140	230	171	275	234	297	242	299	330	250	221
Municipalities	86	59	90	67	95	77	142	113	150	118	172	134	143	138	77	92
Louisiana	613	394	727	520	834	624	919	731	1,014	896	1,077	990	1,276	1,174	1,179	1,204
State	237	184	247	230	322	289	361	358	403	446	431	487	460	518	350	518
Local, total	376	210	480	290	512	335	558	373	611	449	646	503	816	661	829	687
Parishes	192	99	257	144	272	156	298	177	332	220	344	238	384	293	405	324
Municipalities	184	110	223	147	240	179	282	196	279	230	302	265	432	368	424	363
Maine	61	49	98	76	121	98	141	120	135	137	139	145	156	182	184	220
State	37	36	75	61	91	90	103	94	97	109	98	113	112	143	126	169
Local, total	24	13	23	14	30	19	38	26	38	28	41	32	44	39	58	52
Counties	11	4	10	5	14	6	20	10	20	11	26	16	25	17	41	29
Municipalities	13	9	13	10	16	12	18	16	18	17	15	16	19	22	17	23
Maryland	549	522	620	630	702	749	749	877	836	1,069	861	1,141	930	1,299	970	1,425
State	62	75	69	90	73	95	87	116	101	140	106	147	108	165	136	220
Local, total	487	447	551	540	629	654	662	761	735	930	755	994	822	1,134	834	1,205
Counties	255	223	291	279	348	354	369	417	424	530	459	553	510	689	524	760
Municipalities	232	224	260	262	281	300	293	344	311	400	296	401	312	444	310	445
Massachusetts	629	492	697	573	784	681	899	811	929	950	979	1,125	1,059	1,262	1,075	1,364
State	257	216	279	244	326	293	352	321	321	354	362	496	404	600	481	712
Local, total	372	275	418	329	458	387	547	490	608	596	617	629	655	682	594	652
Counties	70	47	94	70	114	87	163	138	187	173	199	194	219	198	195	197
Municipalities	302	228	324	258	344	300	384	352	421	422	418	435	436	464	399	454
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	1,818	3,060	1,863	3,249
State	186	253	206	298	225	326	260	377	304	448	312	520	339	788	384	782
Local, total	928	988	1,030	1,071	1,065	1,267	1,329	1,635	1,383	1,855	1,392	1,983	1,479	2,271	1,479	2,467
Counties	663	706	751	770	790	923	918	1,137	1,083	1,421	1,084	1,508	1,159	1,740	1,194	1,926
Municipalities	265	282	279	301	275	344	411	498	300	434	308	475	320	531	285	540
Minnesota	507	461	565	555	667	697	670	738	746	880	805	1,073	987	1,387	1,130	1,708
State	59	52	88	96	105	123	96	122	81	112	138	210	210	351	213	375
Local, total	448	409	477	458	562	574	574	616	665	768	667	863	777	1,036	917	1,333
Counties	293	257	296	273	352	327	383	396	473	526	491	619	559	738	735	1,019
Municipalities	155	152	181	186	210	247	191	220	192	241	176	245	218	298	182	314
Mississippi	164	126	183	151	195	160	250	212	259	236	256	246	269	256	252	318
State	82	73	78	79	93	96	101	117	102	124	102	133	106	149	113	196
Local, total	82	53	105	72	102	64	149	95	157	112	154	113	163	107	139	122
Counties	56	33	77	41	62	36	95	53	103	65	110	69	100	61	100	79
Municipalities	26	20	28	31	40	28	54	43	54	46	44	44	63	46	39	43
Missouri	620	492	700	537	773	645	851	745	889	827	911	867	1,038	1,031	1,031	1,175
State	66	56	73	56	76	74	74	73	85	102	94	91	149	123	124	163
Local, total	554	436	627	482	697	571	777	672	804	725	817	776	889	908	907	1,013
Counties	319	218	369	244	406	286	466	354	485	394	473	424	526	509	578	585
Municipalities	235	218	258	238	291	285	311	318	319	331	344	352	363	399	329	427

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.34 Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1978—Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Montana	186	\$107	207	\$117	203	\$133	251	\$184	236	\$191	234	\$214	236	\$230	281	\$277
State	47	36	49	40	52	41	82	75	51	63	29	37	32	44	58	79
Local, total	139	72	158	78	151	91	169	109	185	128	205	178	204	187	223	197
Counties	115	55	135	60	129	72	144	88	151	104	160	155	174	164	182	158
Municipalities	24	17	23	17	22	19	25	20	34	24	25	22	30	23	41	39
Nebaska	260	203	304	257	320	296	359	304	384	368	399	423	389	674	412	495
State	16	19	30	33	30	38	33	41	45	56	49	66	36	48	56	76
Local, total	244	184	274	223	290	247	326	263	339	312	350	357	353	627	356	419
Counties	176	116	197	139	213	161	229	161	252	208	273	253	272	509	280	294
Municipalities	68	68	77	84	77	86	97	102	87	104	77	104	81	118	76	124
Nevada	212	210	262	261	272	300	296	352	348	418	363	489	429	596	421	627
State	37	46	42	54	47	64	52	70	57	63	60	103	70	118	71	130
Local, total	175	163	220	207	225	237	244	281	291	355	303	386	359	478	350	498
Counties	143	127	167	152	168	174	180	206	228	273	238	306	293	375	275	380
Municipalities	32	37	53	55	57	62	64	76	63	81	65	80	66	102	75	118
New Hampshire	53	46	66	56	75	72	72	79	85	95	99	116	109	128	104	147
State	30	30	34	36	41	43	40	48	44	54	51	61	53	67	56	82
Local, total	23	17	32	30	34	29	32	31	41	41	48	54	56	61	48	65
Counties	12	7	20	15	15	12	18	15	25	24	29	32	33	34	25	35
Municipalities	11	10	12	15	19	17	14	16	16	17	19	23	20	27	23	30
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	3,312	4,022	3,320	4,491
State	208	232	376	368	377	457	393	559	489	633	534	803	726	958	708	1,112
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	2,586	3,064	2,612	3,380
Counties	1,094	949	1,399	1,322	1,550	1,511	1,660	1,835	1,797	2,155	1,958	2,347	2,079	2,589	2,167	2,873
Municipalities	330	246	324	461	371	300	493	387	474	416	413	390	507	466	445	507
New Mexico	162	142	200	153	224	184	246	206	291	307	323	373	367	475	428	582
State	130	112	158	113	169	133	196	157	234	232	261	290	304	382	363	493
Local, total	32	30	42	40	55	51	50	49	57	75	62	84	63	93	65	89
Counties	2	3	3	4	8	6	6	7	8	8	5	6	2	4	4	6
Municipalities	30	27	39	36	47	45	44	42	49	67	57	77	61	89	61	83
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	6,856	9,545	7,915	11,502
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	1,836	2,843	1,974	3,234
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	5,020	6,702	5,941	8,268
Counties	1,240	1,156	1,283	1,353	1,422	1,516	1,554	1,833	1,598	2,034	1,654	2,191	1,770	2,492	1,801	2,728
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	3,250	4,210	4,140	5,540
North Carolina	298	327	358	385	340	438	383	488	409	544	453	607	520	779	1,080	1,519
State	237	273	266	311	248	342	287	388	304	418	316	457	402	632	945	1,327
Local, total	61	54	92	75	92	96	96	100	105	126	137	150	118	140	135	192
Counties	21	17	28	22	37	38	43	38	41	42	63	59	55	57	66	78
Municipalities	40	38	64	53	55	60	53	63	64	84	74	91	63	91	69	114
North Dakota	137	99	134	94	143	108	152	118	153	136	167	153	179	205	164	190
State	25	21	29	28	40	40	35	34	37	42	40	48	41	57	45	65
Local, total	112	67	105	66	103	69	117	84	116	94	127	105	138	148	119	125
Counties	102	56	95	54	93	59	101	71	104	83	110	92	115	109	108	108
Municipalities	10	11	10	12	10	10	16	12	12	11	17	13	23	39	11	17

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.34 Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1978—Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
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	2,544	\$2,946	2,614	\$3,291
State	291	236	408	355	468	456	554	562	581	662	608	659	650	868	680	941
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	1,894	2,077	1,934	2,349
Counties	623	461	687	522	756	645	836	755	909	845	1,008	962	1,101	1,211	1,212	1,390
Municipalities	597	483	643	525	691	624	755	717	768	787	826	854	793	866	722	959
Oklahoma	613	472	523	425	501	430	524	443	575	583	604	596	624	727	673	853
State	333	264	373	315	381	325	403	335	400	396	414	424	405	501	498	643
Local, total	280	209	150	110	120	104	121	108	175	187	190	175	219	225	175	210
Counties	191	134	49	28	19	10	3	1	37	52	50	175	219	225	175	210
Municipalities	89	74	101	85	101	94	118	106	138	135	140	37	69	61	37	35
Oregon	542	481	636	573	677	665	719	734	849	922	862	1,035	1,025	1,266	1,117	1,522
State	189	205	247	252	247	277	267	306	318	380	361	475	414	547	488	678
Local, total	353	276	389	321	430	387	452	428	531	542	501	559	611	719	629	844
Counties	270	207	310	251	341	304	371	350	444	453	409	453	494	584	541	711
Municipalities	83	69	79	70	89	84	81	78	87	88	92	106	117	135	88	133
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	2,200	2,581	2,230	2,837
State	228	188	214	180	279	284	277	303	320	384	312	416	245	362	294	424
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	1,955	2,219	1,936	2,413
Counties	762	500	877	612	951	696	1,064	842	1,164	950	1,150	1,078	1,146	1,215	1,234	1,359
Municipalities	542	465	910	869	737	745	740	741	824	814	754	856	809	1,003	702	1,053
Rhode Island	76	53	93	73	111	91	123	106	129	134	189	185	191	216	182	222
State	35	26	47	43	62	55	69	63	78	91	137	140	141	162	136	168
Local, total	41	27	46	31	49	36	54	43	51	43	52	44	50	54	46	54
Municipalities	41	27	46	31	49	36	54	43	51	43	52	44	50	54	46	54
South Carolina	107	88	146	127	175	149	208	177	235	253	273	305	391	470	413	547
State	40	40	64	68	82	83	89	83	102	136	121	158	191	265	205	304
Local, total	67	48	82	59	93	66	119	94	133	117	152	147	200	206	208	243
Counties	48	31	63	42	67	47	92	71	102	90	121	111	160	172	177	211
Municipalities	19	17	19	17	26	20	27	23	31	27	31	36	40	34	31	32
South Dakota	118	68	125	81	172	113	184	138	200	167	276	210	217	212	235	254
State	13	11	13	12	52	36	56	51	69	69	144	103	81	94	94	124
Local, total	105	57	112	69	120	77	128	87	131	98	132	107	136	118	141	130
Counties	92	46	98	57	96	60	103	68	109	80	115	91	118	100	119	106
Municipalities	13	11	14	12	24	17	25	19	22	18	17	16	18	18	22	24
Tennessee	330	292	368	322	394	425	437	507	451	547	512	706	599	867	599	959
State	199	187	211	204	234	279	257	338	257	363	304	475	374	615	424	735
Local, total	131	105	157	118	160	145	180	169	194	185	208	231	225	252	175	224
Counties	58	41	65	48	56	48	64	57	74	71	77	89	77	94	60	85
Municipalities	73	64	92	70	104	97	116	112	120	113	131	141	148	158	115	140
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	2,878	3,536	3,080	4,031
State	285	278	285	323	330	375	414	408	371	562	435	613	478	765	527	851
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	2,400	2,971	2,553	3,180
Counties	1,153	845	1,150	889	1,278	1,087	1,397	1,251	1,647	1,488	1,709	1,779	1,895	2,122	2,068	2,429
Municipalities	404	346	458	393	500	442	512	504	522	565	526	587	505	649	485	751

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.34 Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1978—Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Utah	169	\$138	206	\$171	217	\$207	255	\$263	253	\$303	239	\$295	284	\$400	361	\$527
State	73	63	88	77	59	65	78	94	70	97	71	109	73	122	83	155
Local, total	96	75	118	95	158	141	177	169	183	206	168	187	211	277	278	372
Counties	62	50	79	65	110	100	123	121	135	154	122	132	163	216	196	280
Municipalities	34	25	39	30	48	41	54	49	48	52	46	54	48	61	82	92
Vermont	65	65	65	61	75	83	80	86	79	89	82	95	71	103	106	139
State	59	61	65	61	67	75	74	81	76	85	77	90	63	93	100	133
Local, total	6	5	—	(*)	8	8	6	6	3	4	5	5	8	10	6	6
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	6	5	—	(*)	8	8	6	6	3	4	3	4	3	9	4	5
Virginia	486	421	542	503	683	679	647	696	675	809	663	798	595	2,134	761	1,036
State	127	144	149	174	313	342	201	258	192	278	89	122	93	1,359	98	149
Local, total	359	277	393	329	370	338	446	438	483	531	574	676	602	775	663	887
Counties	140	100	146	120	200	151	235	196	275	257	309	331	515	365	326	408
Municipalities	219	178	247	209	170	187	211	242	208	274	265	344	287	410	337	480
Washington	683	649	740	739	779	819	830	922	844	1,061	916	1,220	989	1,382	1,148	1,705
State	217	241	223	255	214	266	220	298	244	343	255	389	289	446	329	515
Local, total	466	408	517	484	565	553	610	625	600	718	661	831	700	936	819	1,190
Counties	321	270	359	329	388	373	421	429	432	497	466	575	487	644	593	819
Municipalities	145	138	158	155	177	180	189	196	168	221	195	256	213	292	226	372
West Virginia	208	139	228	162	254	192	283	232	274	226	294	250	380	395	389	521
State	51	45	53	51	55	55	60	62	57	57	64	68	140	154	166	206
Local, total	157	94	175	111	199	137	223	170	217	169	230	182	240	241	223	315
Counties	137	79	157	96	167	115	198	148	189	144	208	159	214	213	204	288
Municipalities	20	15	18	15	32	22	25	22	28	25	22	24	26	28	19	28
Wisconsin	671	642	736	717	730	763	815	874	855	987	920	1,117	1,014	1,300	1,223	1,789
State	156	157	133	162	139	174	148	197	163	224	152	241	206	318	426	645
Local, total	515	485	603	555	591	589	667	677	692	763	768	875	808	982	797	1,144
Counties	322	292	361	334	366	366	413	432	454	500	530	607	568	679	598	814
Municipalities	193	193	242	221	225	222	254	245	238	263	238	268	245	303	199	330
Wyoming	72	50	88	52	112	80	141	103	134	112	153	135	158	146	152	182
State	8	8	9	9	22	26	46	47	29	39	32	41	35	48	29	39
Local, total	64	42	79	43	90	54	95	56	105	73	121	93	120	99	123	144
Counties	52	33	63	33	71	43	69	42	80	55	96	74	93	73	101	117
Municipalities	12	9	16	9	19	11	26	14	25	19	25	19	27	26	22	26

* Data 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.
 * Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971–1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), Table 23.

Table 1.35 Estimated number of full- and part-time employees of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of position, level of government, 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. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

[— represents zero]

Table with columns: State and level of government, Total full-time and part-time employees, Total full-time, Total part-time, and Type of position (Attorneys, Support staff, etc.). Rows list various states and their local government levels.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.35 Estimated number of full- and part-time employees of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of position, level of government, and State, Sept. 1, 1976 - Continued

[— represents zero]

Continuation of Table 1.35, showing detailed breakdowns of employee counts by position type (Attorneys, Investigators, Legal support, etc.) for various states.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.36 Selected characteristics of local prosecutors with criminal jurisdiction, by 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	State 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	X	X
Hawaii	County or city attorney	County	4	Elected or appointed	2
Idaho	Prosecuting attorney	County	44	Elected	4
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
	County attorney	County	29	Elected	4
Utah	State's attorney	County	14	Elected	2
Vermont	Assistant attorney general	Virgin Islands	X	Attorney general	Indefinite
Virgin Islands	Commonwealth attorney	County or city	122	Elected	4
Virginia					
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.

Table 1.37 Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts, by district, years ending June 30, 1969-79

NOTE: The Federal courts are organized into 10 geographic circuits. Each circuit comprises various District Courts, which are the trial courts and a Court of Appeals, which hears appeals taken from other courts. There is also a separate Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. In some tables, the data pertain to "circuits" as the level of the court (i.e., the Court of Appeals), but in other tables "circuits" denote only a geographic division. This report reflects information received by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts as of Nov. 30, 1979. For the years ending June 30, 1976 and 1977, U.S. District Courts have reported the number of minor offense cases filed in the Federal courts in addition to the number of felonies and misdemeanors above the minor offense level (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 1 year imprisonment or a fine of more than \$1,000). This additional reporting resulted from the Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (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 1976-78 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 1976-78 data more comparable to previous years' data that did not include most minor offense cases. Public Law 95-157 established the District Court of the Northern Mariana Islands on Nov. 8, 1977. Court was convened on Jan. 9, 1978. Data for 1979 are provided in two columns in order to reflect the efforts of individual judges before and after the enactment of the Omnibus Judgeship Act (Public Law 95-486), which became effective Oct. 20, 1978. Because the increase in authorized judgeships became effective midway through the year and most of the newly authorized positions were not filled by June 30, 1979, computations based only on the newly authorized judgeships do not give an accurate indication of the efforts of individual judges.

District	1979										Before the Omnibus Judgeship Act	After the Omnibus Judgeship Act
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978		
FIRST CIRCUIT												
Maine	57	93	143	126	91	89	103	80	74	80	73	37
Massachusetts	53	69	90	108	62	63	100	78	62	70	58	35
New Hampshire	57	90	80	74	65	48	56	41	30	40	49	25
Rhode Island	41	39	41	59	57	63	77	49	46	35	21	21
Puerto Rico	128	80	59	136	87	62	92	71	68	62	87	37
SECOND CIRCUIT												
Connecticut	66	66	72	85	90	91	85	76	52	41	37	29
New York:												
North	72	74	79	154	122	84	64	65	67	61	57	38
East	58	72	144	158	126	99	99	95	83	65	61	55
South	42	34	50	55	46	42	49	47	43	35	35	35
West	81	67	65	81	196	109	95	76	62	50	62	62
Vermont	16	29	32	51	49	69	53	40	41	28	21	21
THIRD CIRCUIT												
Delaware	23	24	26	43	37	32	64	47	45	19	18	18
New Jersey	70	54	78	79	75	57	70	53	66	48	48	39
Pennsylvania:												
East	33	35	42	38	37	37	41	39	29	25	18	18
Middle	50	41	39	48	58	68	49	46	54	29	33	20
West	39	32	29	37	31	38	38	33	30	32	25	25
Virgin Islands	227	134	111	163	120	133	192	245	199	194	157	157
FOURTH CIRCUIT												
Maryland	109	71	71	90	91	101	124	99	82	85	64	50
North Carolina:												
East	149	118	100	117	107	121	104	125	134	115	104	69
Middle	138	131	155	175	192	174	206	164	154	133	111	74
West	155	149	152	178	120	141	158	133	101	101	105	70
South Carolina	65	62	66	97	78	92	116	81	69	55	51	32
Virginia:												
East	129	131	161	163	151	159	180	141	102	83	57	43
West	77	86	120	120	110	127	162	110	96	79	70	35
West Virginia:												
North	109	112	89	76	73	57	46	46	70	49	38	38
South	122	77	85	70	70	74	96	101	84	62	53	29
FIFTH CIRCUIT												
Alabama:												
North	136	88	95	107	96	109	128	145	144	132	83	47
Middle	126	125	116	155	161	121	147	117	88	83	51	34
South	113	48	48	67	70	62	78	80	83	54	45	45
Florida:												
North	102	125	127	124	132	124	105	102	70	71	57	38
Middle	109	96	113	112	111	112	106	87	81	90	58	38
South	318	238	279	275	310	290	120	119	115	82	80	47
Georgia:												
North	167	102	103	126	123	121	106	84	85	66	46	25
Middle	107	157	158	148	127	125	106	85	116	67	37	37
South	233	188	138	179	132	143	285	340	109	75	62	41
Louisiana:												
East	60	56	59	63	69	66	83	47	77	41	36	21
Middle	X	X	X	102	97	96	86	77	104	85	33	17
West	111	167	96	65	66	71	104	123	53	46	34	27
Mississippi:												
North	78	66	69	43	62	50	73	40	57	36	36	36
South	43	56	52	47	56	32	40	35	51	38	16	16
Texas:												
North	111	103	99	119	109	112	113	100	106	100	74	50
East	96	55	46	69	55	68	58	57	64	46	49	37
South	273	291	374	411	202	140	135	159	141	166	157	96
West	448	417	384	674	287	250	220	153	161	190	133	111
Canal Zone	103	128	187	296	295	384	409	322	275	240	217	217

Table 1.37 Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts, by district, years ending June 30, 1969-79 — Continued

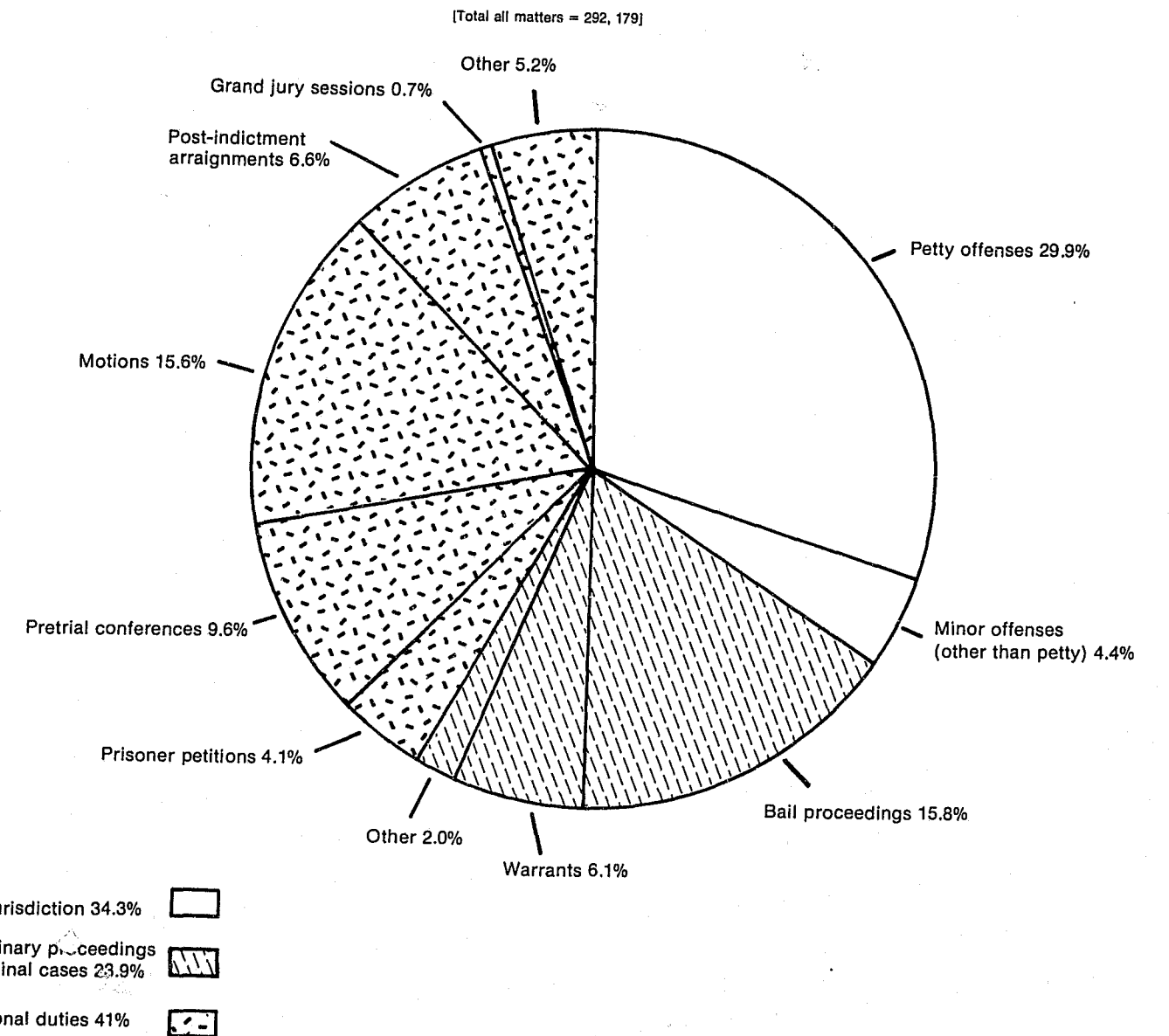
District	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	
											Before the Omnibus Judgeship Act	After the Omnibus Judgeship Act
SIXTH CIRCUIT												
Kentucky:												
East	200	145	159	187	212	184	178	93	90	81	69	31
West	99	78	66	108	117	116	116	117	122	154	76	76
Michigan:												
East	79	88	102	144	166	162	172	140	118	78	54	41
West	55	81	79	176	162	105	149	131	120	96	71	35
Ohio:												
North	67	104	113	125	113	98	100	94	79	61	37	30
South	96	81	69	94	72	57	77	75	67	63	49	41
Tennessee:												
East	95	122	90	89	98	92	70	55	71	48	38	38
Middle	123	135	126	149	144	163	157	132	84	121	87	58
West	119	103	86	102	91	74	65	57	61	72	72	72
SEVENTH CIRCUIT												
Illinois:												
North	69	48	73	73	74	65	62	68	59	42	47	38
East*	48	93	100	88	131	81	104	74	68	96	X	X
South*	81	94	90	89	89	104	74	46	47	52	54	54
Central*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	61	41
Indiana:												
North	59	84	83	95	120	124	150	107	80	61	43	32
South	82	101	120	110	90	86	74	62	54	51	34	27
Wisconsin:												
East	52	66	59	73	99	66	90	53	70	53	61	46
West	70	141	141	140	94	112	90	78	70	59	79	40
EIGHTH CIRCUIT												
Arkansas:												
East	99	145	107	137	138	133	171	128	125	123	102	51
West	70	58	40	44	45	42	59	42	34	44	37	37
Iowa:												
North	52	37	54	68	44	59	80	53	90	41	27	27
South	56	67	86	76	85	95	107	101	61	86	109	65
Minnesota:												
North	57	83	106	187	102	96	97	61	74	85	55	37
Missouri:												
East	97	75	103	77	97	78	96	67	82	57	45	36
West	78	89	109	142	139	177	307	73	58	67	56	38
Nebraska:												
North	92	75	67	70	74	70	72	46	48	44	40	40
South	57	37	42	58	39	78	50	59	70	52	51	51
South Dakota	67	81	96	70	128	159	211	200	173	99	78	52
NINTH CIRCUIT												
Alaska:												
Alaska	76	74	77	125	122	153	117	85	78	54	28	28
Arizona:												
Arizona	210	244	286	290	305	246	274	252	221	158	124	78
California:												
North	98	82	111	131	75	63	75	59	66	47	34	31
East	206	221	321	303	323	309	400	288	178	167	104	52
Central	152	134	137	141	136	109	124	109	96	81	62	58
South	1,460	585	470	374	409	502	479	286	197	141	142	101
Hawaii:												
Hawaii	57	97	81	92	98	83	80	72	304*	52	112	112
Idaho:												
Idaho	80	63	55	47	49	51	67	57	70	71	66	66
Montana:												
Montana	104	105	103	108	99	77	87	96	107	100	75	75
Nevada:												
Nevada	146	122	95	102	97	119	130	130	98	66	63	42
Oregon:												
Oregon	107	133	96	106	86	86	104	84	90	73	71	43
Washington:												
East	62	104	101	64	98	84	141	84	107	101	93	70
West	96	104	122	127	132	132	161	117	112	103	91	64
Guam:												
Guam	32	51	60	52	63	104	34	32	24	50	77	77
Northern Mariana Islands:												
Northern Mariana Islands ..	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7	17	17
TENTH CIRCUIT												
Colorado:												
Colorado	148	91	81	103	100	129	101	73	87	77	66	44
Kansas:												
Kansas	88	112	113	110	114	112	106	112	99	82	52	42
New Mexico:												
New Mexico	157	111	99	101	166	129	128	101	85	96	73	55
Oklahoma:												
North	69	100	72	128	94	106	120	116	96	88	71	45
East	67	43	45	37	50	47	39	40	55	56	58	58
West	82	128	95	118	94	84	95	81	103	70	76	55
Utah:												
Utah	83	68	51	79	54	57	72	75	74	59	65	43
Wyoming:												
Wyoming	69	158	173	146	113	115	133	107	143	122	75	75
District of Columbia:												
District of Columbia	147	144	154	174	89	56	59	56	53	48	50	50

* On Apr. 1, 1979, as a result of the enactment of Public Law 95-409, the Central District Court of Illinois was established, the Eastern District Court of Illinois was eliminated, and the Southern District Court of Illinois underwent extensive reorganization. Consequently, data collected for the Southern District Court after this date are not comparable with data collected prior to this date.
 † Included 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, 1978, and 1979 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 1.12 Duties performed by magistrates in U.S. District Courts, year ending June 30, 1979

NOTE: The Federal Magistrates Act (28 U.S.C. 636(b)) provides the authority under which magistrates assist courts in the performance of "additional duties." This authority was both broadened and clarified by Public Law 94-577, Oct. 21, 1976, and by new procedural rules governing most habeas corpus proceedings in the district courts, effective Feb. 1, 1977. The changes make clear the ability of the parties of a civil case to consent to have the case referred to a magistrate for trial as a special master; the changes also empower magistrates to conduct evidentiary hearings in prisoner petition cases. Additionally, the role of magistrates in providing pretrial assistance to district judges in both dispositive and non-dispositive matters has been clarified. A magistrate's authority to conduct arraignments following indictment in a criminal case is provided under Rule 10 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure in 88 districts.



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1979 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), p. 14.

Table 1.38 Direct current expenditures for State judicial activities, by type of court and State, fiscal year 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

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

State*	Total direct current expenditures	Appellate courts				Courts of general jurisdiction	Courts of limited jurisdiction	Miscellaneous
		Total	Courts of last resort	Intermediate appellate courts				
Total	\$983,068	\$138,532	\$78,061	\$72,301	\$345,975	\$250,723	\$247,838	
Alabama	24,721	2,028	1,230	796	15,134	4,898	2,663	
Alaska	15,220	1,047	1,047	—	7,985	1,352	4,836	
Arizona	4,470	3,000	1,596	1,404	1,225	—	245	
Arkansas	3,473	620	620	—	2,512	—	341	
California	37,982	11,797	2,738	9,059	21,918	—	4,247	
Colorado	29,268	1,961	1,055	906	23,563	1,358	2,386	
Connecticut	25,981	819	819	—	9,183	12,056	3,923	
Delaware	8,733	293	293	—	1,975	5,547	918	
Florida	36,089	5,240	2,133	3,107	21,882	8,649	318	
Georgia	9,613	2,540	1,218	1,322	5,908	48	1,117	
Hawaii	14,561	808	808	—	6,242	4,888	2,623	
Idaho	4,056	1,127	1,127	—	2,883	—	46	
Illinois	44,515	11,278	4,751	6,527	24,187	—	9,050	
Indiana	8,534	2,820	1,130	1,690	5,283	—	431	
Iowa	8,582	1,267	659	408	6,634	—	661	
Kansas	8,374	2,193	1,506	687	5,729	—	452	
Kentucky	23,337	2,515	952	1,563	11,126	2,164	7,532	
Louisiana	12,305	3,938	1,009	2,929	6,999	890	478	
Maine	6,245	643	643	—	2,027	2,688	887	
Maryland	24,564	1,966	721	1,245	3,683	15,642	3,273	
Massachusetts	13,974	3,228	13,974	1,084	2,958	7,237	551	
Michigan	26,490	8,538	3,094	5,444	4,265	5,220	8,467	
Minnesota	10,898	2,060	2,060	—	3,756	4,127	955	
Mississippi	3,558	909	909	—	2,216	—	431	
Missouri	15,294	3,394	1,204	2,190	5,975	5,282	643	
Montana	2,102	590	590	—	1,227	—	285	
Nebraska	7,177	452	452	—	1,781	3,537	1,407	
Nevada	2,202	1,012	1,012	—	847	—	343	
New Hampshire	1,963	532	532	—	1,026	304	101	
New Jersey	26,301	3,662	1,243	2,419	7,258	—	15,381	
New Mexico	9,352	1,031	594	437	4,643	1,512	2,166	
New York	300,603	14,048	3,340	10,708	21,845	111,995	152,715	
North Carolina	33,765	1,901	894	1,007	21,040	8,963	1,861	
North Dakota	1,731	870	870	—	814	—	47	
Ohio	17,543	4,421	1,239	3,182	11,372	1,475	275	
Oklahoma	9,335	2,153	1,709	444	7,181	—	1	
Oregon	7,707	2,818	2,051	767	4,697	154	38	
Pennsylvania	40,496	6,428	3,094	3,334	16,042	13,316	4,710	
Rhode Island	10,710	1,357	1,357	—	3,024	3,993	2,336	
South Carolina	5,728	518	518	—	2,078	2,688	445	
South Dakota	5,022	354	354	—	4,133	—	535	
Tennessee	9,999	2,934	1,851	1,083	5,653	—	1,412	
Texas	16,965	5,237	2,142	3,095	10,847	—	881	
Utah	3,468	434	434	—	1,753	1,281	—	
Vermont	4,068	329	329	—	1,164	2,182	393	
Virginia	20,062	1,943	1,943	—	4,248	13,810	61	
Washington	6,683	3,151	1,302	1,849	2,151	—	1,381	
West Virginia	10,584	4,137	536	3,601	—	3,467	2,980	
Wisconsin	7,120	1,672	1,658	14	4,869	—	579	
Wyoming	1,586	521	521	—	1,034	—	31	

* Data are based on a field compilation from records of each State government shown; see Source for data limitations.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), Table 33.

Table 1.39 Employment and payroll for State and local judicial activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For data required to compute percentages based on total criminal justice full-time equivalent employees and total criminal justice payroll, see Table 1.16. 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*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	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	142,381	\$163,554	140,947	\$169,516
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	37,337	58,566	41,642	68,050
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	105,044	104,989	99,305	101,466
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	78,851	77,411	78,748	79,803
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	26,193	27,577	20,557	21,663
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	1,547	1,786	2,181	2,302
State	332	354	209	290	258	309	296	341	326	428	363	476	605	1,009	1,326	1,494
Local, total	1,334	752	1,177	712	1,336	806	1,394	910	1,476	1,100	1,569	1,261	942	777	855	808
Counties	1,217	683	1,075	643	1,209	721	1,232	791	1,344	994	1,412	1,135	772	649	696	618
Municipalities	117	69	102	69	127	84	162	119	132	106	157	126	170	129	159	191
Alaska	368	415	352	470	377	451	394	502	462	709	538	906	541	944	539	1,006
State	336	394	336	458	353	432	371	483	456	703	534	903	539	942	538	1,004
Local, total	32	21	16	12	24	19	23	20	6	5	4	2	2	3	1	3
Boroughs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	32	21	16	12	24	19	23	20	6	5	4	2	2	3	1	3
Arizona	1,239	786	1,218	838	1,313	1,011	1,399	1,160	1,483	1,315	1,596	1,561	1,685	1,742	1,693	1,869
State	281	279	118	122	129	165	132	189	145	227	164	255	166	284	178	301
Local, total	958	559	1,100	716	1,184	846	1,267	971	1,338	1,089	1,432	1,306	1,519	1,458	1,515	1,567
Counties	804	457	933	588	994	693	1,079	807	1,127	901	1,232	1,106	1,252	1,202	1,261	1,285
Municipalities	154	102	167	128	190	153	188	163	211	187	200	200	267	256	254	282
Arkansas	477	316	680	405	580	392	568	398	709	540	718	628	777	661	773	684
State	81	105	90	125	83	135	85	139	88	155	131	238	111	208	103	223
Local, total	396	212	590	280	497	257	483	259	621	385	587	391	666	453	670	461
Counties	276	134	452	201	360	172	364	190	491	298	454	301	514	342	470	324
Municipalities	120	77	138	79	137	85	119	68	130	87	133	90	152	111	200	137
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	14,665	20,754	14,286	20,370
State	763	1,664	767	1,452	798	1,679	835	1,940	906	2,347	938	2,667	1,237	2,825	976	2,999
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	13,429	17,929	13,310	17,371
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	12,800	17,029	12,710	16,523
Municipalities	535	565	542	593	562	649	594	684	574	705	547	733	629	900	600	848
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	1,825	2,193	1,691	2,185
State	878	717	1,042	858	1,077	967	1,067	1,249	1,082	1,258	1,146	1,429	1,198	1,539	1,113	1,539
Local, total	440	302	417	310	447	353	505	437	610	554	605	602	627	654	578	646
Counties	120	71	92	56	85	56	94	63	180	147	166	148	161	159	144	150
Municipalities	320	231	325	254	362	297	411	374	430	407	439	454	466	495	434	496
Connecticut	1,201	999	970	831	1,194	1,073	1,036	1,057	1,125	1,174	1,115	1,142	1,510	1,686	1,568	1,771
State	1,200	997	967	829	1,189	1,069	1,031	1,054	1,121	1,169	1,112	1,137	1,504	1,678	1,516	1,715
Local, total	1	1	3	2	5	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	6	8	52	56
Municipalities	1	1	3	2	5	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	6	8	52	56
Delaware	545	368	621	467	616	480	587	502	645	610	711	738	769	770	741	807
State	398	288	462	372	486	395	454	395	492	485	536	587	590	611	594	658
Local, total	147	80	159	95	130	84	133	107	153	125	175	151	179	158	147	150
Counties	119	57	120	64	88	51	33	64	106	80	123	104	131	111	107	103
Municipalities	28	23	39	31	42	33	40	43	47	45	52	46	48	47	40	47

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.39 Employment and payroll for State and local judicial activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1978 —Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
District of Columbia:																
Local, total	894	\$922	793	\$823	994	\$1,005	1,004	\$1,178	917	\$1,184	773	\$1,184	773	\$1,234	810	\$1,332
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	6,117	6,738	6,225	7,325
State	350	590	349	597	1,192	1,831	1,301	1,978	1,160	1,961	1,185	2,049	1,269	2,643	1,327	2,921
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	4,848	4,095	4,898	4,404
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	4,410	3,711	4,458	4,015
Municipalities	880	593	677	491	556	371	577	420	599	477	620	514	438	383	400	389
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	2,903	2,872	3,003	3,229
State	248	244	357	359	378	430	410	482	342	509	368	573	410	650	432	767
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	2,493	2,222	2,571	2,463
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	2,222	1,977	2,293	2,191
Municipalities	227	167	246	177	243	188	250	200	255	228	270	240	271	245	278	272
Hawaii	563	433	450	411	479	474	503	528	534	604	594	752	658	843	680	912
State	563	433	450	411	479	474	503	528	534	604	594	752	658	843	680	912
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	306	188	348	276	366	291	414	359	454	410	438	440	520	519	557	620
State	74	86	131	181	155	193	166	227	180	254	165	262	172	283	173	340
Local, total	232	102	217	95	211	98	248	132	274	156	273	178	348	236	384	280
Counties	216	91	201	85	204	93	241	128	271	154	255	164	329	221	366	264
Municipalities	16	11	16	10	7	4	7	4	3	2	18	14	19	15	18	16
Illinois	6,088	4,859	6,206	5,334	5,946	5,550	6,336	6,127	6,458	7,143	6,623	7,279	6,672	7,737	7,215	8,731
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	1,422	2,952	1,605	3,406
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	5,250	4,785	5,610	5,325
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	5,217	4,757	5,584	5,302
Municipalities	10	5	6	4	6	6	13	8	34	27	30	25	33	28	26	23
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	3,026	2,413	2,974	2,596
State	240	352	268	337	278	354	305	377	294	459	387	598	468	627	410	676
Local, total	1,617	839	1,674	924	1,756	1,024	1,918	1,153	2,014	1,310	2,262	1,566	2,558	1,786	2,564	1,920
Counties	998	489	1,120	615	1,087	622	1,180	710	1,326	862	1,541	1,060	1,755	1,225	1,850	1,379
Municipalities	619	350	554	308	669	401	738	443	688	449	721	506	803	561	714	541
Iowa	994	680	886	627	866	705	1,047	967	1,142	1,191	1,160	1,285	1,340	1,711	1,359	1,755
State	123	178	132	194	136	247	225	403	229	468	241	517	241	710	241	655
Local, total	871	503	754	433	730	458	822	564	913	723	919	769	1,099	1,002	1,118	1,100
Counties	605	333	511	272	708	446	812	559	913	723	919	769	1,097	999	1,118	1,100
Municipalities	266	170	243	161	22	12	10	5	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—
Kansas	895	576	946	608	1,047	706	1,217	871	1,334	1,040	1,398	1,144	1,716	1,506	1,734	1,568
State	158	188	165	197	178	219	180	254	191	296	217	318	298	509	323	545
Local, total	737	388	781	411	869	487	1,037	617	1,143	744	1,181	826	1,418	996	1,411	1,023
Counties	651	333	670	339	758	409	893	521	1,000	643	1,035	711	1,265	876	1,249	891
Municipalities	86	55	111	72	111	78	144	97	143	101	146	115	153	120	162	132

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.39 Employment and payroll for State and local judicial activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1978—Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Kentucky	933	\$644	833	\$602	1,199	\$850	1,263	\$978	1,604	\$1,348	1,584	\$1,468	2,058	\$1,896	2,133	\$2,152
State	162	226	174	245	294	317	141	257	284	423	380	597	329	526	1,804	1,893
Local, total	771	418	659	356	905	533	1,122	721	1,320	925	1,204	871	1,729	1,369	331	260
Counties	675	351	556	280	798	449	999	621	1,082	743	983	700	1,490	1,176	271	200
Municipalities	96	67	103	76	107	83	123	100	238	182	221	171	239	193	60	60
Louisiana	2,339	1,306	2,245	1,457	2,352	1,623	2,572	1,943	2,684	2,108	2,959	2,697	2,971	2,879	3,265	3,612
State	371	403	359	422	368	429	323	462	345	494	374	820	378	887	265	1,140
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	2,593	1,992	3,000	2,472
Parishes	883	399	1,025	526	930	577	1,231	806	1,222	852	1,318	958	1,330	1,062	1,761	1,462
Municipalities	1,085	553	861	510	1,054	618	1,018	676	1,097	762	1,267	919	1,263	929	1,239	1,009
Maine	296	189	304	196	337	247	366	276	357	293	352	312	330	324	438	479
State	151	125	179	141	183	174	200	191	208	211	274	265	260	276	346	418
Local, total	145	63	125	55	154	74	166	85	149	82	78	47	70	48	92	61
Counties	145	63	125	55	153	73	164	83	147	80	78	47	70	48	91	60
Municipalities	—	—	(*)	(*)	1	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	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	2,226	2,717	2,250	2,730
State	827	797	893	860	989	1,085	1,059	1,232	1,098	1,390	1,140	1,689	1,189	1,572	1,164	1,486
Local, total	876	624	810	626	958	794	1,057	942	1,036	1,026	921	965	1,037	1,146	1,086	1,244
Counties	413	298	448	361	563	493	665	614	633	641	520	564	642	726	679	821
Municipalities	463	326	362	265	395	301	392	329	403	385	401	401	395	420	407	423
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	3,775	4,303	4,197	5,057
State	459	505	504	523	533	614	574	720	600	736	632	817	648	887	772	1,182
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	3,127	3,416	3,425	3,875
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	1,881	2,021	2,263	2,540
Municipalities	756	653	859	790	770	788	833	885	981	1,025	965	1,055	1,246	1,395	1,162	1,335
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	6,508	8,076	6,717	8,832
State	466	907	461	805	515	927	525	958	590	1,086	658	1,322	623	1,400	732	1,571
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	5,885	6,677	5,985	7,261
Counties	3,525	2,574	3,447	2,781	3,541	3,162	3,824	3,638	4,111	4,137	4,222	4,491	4,580	5,185	4,759	3,623
Municipalities	1,065	788	1,231	974	1,179	1,043	1,259	1,205	1,224	1,267	1,238	1,386	1,305	1,491	1,226	1,638
Minnesota	1,210	1,066	1,339	1,284	1,440	1,429	1,547	1,569	1,685	1,937	1,717	2,087	1,818	2,363	1,973	2,845
State	122	207	124	241	135	261	127	261	139	305	144	304	161	409	332	958
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	1,657	1,954	1,641	1,887
Counties	937	759	1,101	918	1,204	1,040	1,348	1,229	1,542	1,628	1,573	1,783	1,640	1,949	1,641	1,887
Municipalities	151	125	114	105	101	108	72	80	4	3	—	—	17	5	—	
Mississippi	488	350	562	391	547	409	627	522	754	625	829	715	858	760	800	888
State	94	138	102	149	100	148	107	197	116	221	117	225	123	238	127	334
Local, total	394	212	460	242	447	260	520	325	638	404	712	490	735	521	673	554
Counties	334	177	436	226	384	224	469	294	575	362	652	441	646	453	535	455
Municipalities	60	35	24	16	63	36	51	31	63	42	60	49	89	68	138	98
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	3,170	2,885	3,352	3,543
State	491	430	720	616	725	781	845	900	863	1,032	935	1,067	822	998	853	1,393
Local, total	1,853	999	1,778	1,065	1,819	1,154	2,032	1,357	2,142	1,510	2,179	1,656	2,348	1,887	2,499	2,150
Counties	1,247	651	1,133	645	1,128	676	1,257	863	1,468	989	1,494	1,085	1,578	1,234	1,689	1,436
Municipalities	606	348	645	421	691	478	675	495	674	521	685	551	770	653	810	714

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.39 Employment and payroll for State and local judicial activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1978 —Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Montana	282	\$179	307	\$197	331	\$242	362	\$286	402	\$324	386	\$351	400	\$408	445	\$445
State	46	68	46	68	49	70	47	82	49	87	53	89	71	142	64	136
Local, total	216	111	261	129	282	172	315	204	353	237	333	262	329	266	381	309
Counties	190	91	236	111	260	153	287	163	321	210	301	231	292	231	327	257
Municipalities	26	20	25	18	22	19	28	21	32	27	32	31	37	35	54	52
Nebraska	634	412	628	467	753	595	804	691	867	832	848	888	859	990	907	986
State	109	160	128	162	425	384	459	439	431	488	437	515	454	604	475	583
Local, total	525	276	500	305	328	212	345	251	436	344	411	353	405	386	432	404
Counties	434	215	402	239	235	154	248	175	339	259	297	251	288	264	318	288
Municipalities	91	61	98	66	93	57	97	76	97	85	114	102	117	122	114	115
Nevada	266	212	298	252	293	265	361	349	418	428	474	518	641	691	688	780
State	41	64	47	75	48	78	56	90	62	114	70	133	79	135	74	140
Local, total	225	148	251	177	245	187	305	260	356	314	404	385	562	556	614	640
Counties	182	111	191	128	177	130	225	190	272	239	304	289	439	419	478	486
Municipalities	43	37	60	48	68	57	80	70	84	74	100	97	123	137	136	154
New Hampshire	205	166	264	214	244	234	258	246	333	311	346	330	332	352	336	373
State	62	73	75	86	72	97	73	104	85	124	85	121	95	142	89	147
Local, total	143	93	189	128	172	133	185	143	248	187	261	210	237	210	247	226
Counties	71	48	95	58	73	48	83	63	137	104	135	113	129	110	127	121
Municipalities	72	46	94	60	99	90	102	80	111	83	126	97	108	100	120	105
New Jersey	4,366	3,412	4,813	3,901	4,889	4,233	5,198	4,931	5,443	5,303	5,446	5,549	5,920	6,213	6,379	7,323
State	570	703	629	775	699	985	799	1,145	810	1,130	799	1,167	951	1,347	985	1,574
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	4,969	4,866	5,394	5,749
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	3,551	3,708	3,883	4,457
Municipalities	1,043	587	1,134	673	1,054	666	1,278	825	1,450	974	1,373	1,035	1,418	1,158	1,511	1,292
New Mexico	396	273	499	346	483	352	537	424	613	529	622	733	663	650	867	887
State	307	214	394	252	386	292	415	340	487	424	479	621	522	535	670	707
Local, total	89	59	105	64	97	60	122	84	131	105	143	112	141	114	197	180
Counties	28	20	16	10	14	9	29	24	23	18	23	18	21	18	37	34
Municipalities	61	39	89	54	83	50	93	59	108	86	120	94	120	97	160	146
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	18,911	27,141	12,724	19,781
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	9,719	15,456	10,822	17,714
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	9,192	11,684	1,902	2,067
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	2,589	3,428	660	743
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	6,603	8,256	1,242	1,323
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	2,775	2,608	2,815	2,911
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	2,374	2,237	2,392	2,497
Local, total	122	62	123	70	146	86	364	265	460	339	596	481	401	371	423	415
Counties	102	54	111	65	146	86	364	265	460	339	596	481	401	371	423	415
Municipalities	20	8	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	249	161	297	188	287	211	320	249	345	301	335	309	342	349	336	381
State	48	57	52	59	52	74	54	80	64	100	52	93	76	127	75	130
Local, total	201	104	245	129	235	136	266	170	281	201	283	216	266	222	263	251
Counties	182	90	225	114	216	120	246	151	256	175	256	189	239	194	235	218
Municipalities	19	15	20	16	19	16	20	19	25	26	27	27	27	28	28	33

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.39 Employment and payroll for State and local judicial activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1978 —Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Ohio	6,340	\$4,012	6,257	\$4,240	6,833	\$4,905	7,256	\$5,733	7,220	\$6,224	7,583	\$8,607	7,857	\$7,432	8,178	\$8,583
State	407	655	334	444	332	459	400	712	373	744	397	741	466	973	526	1,338
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	7,391	6,459	7,652	7,245
Counties	4,304	2,442	4,184	2,588	4,719	3,102	4,920	3,439	4,801	3,723	5,106	3,988	5,177	4,396	5,553	5,083
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	2,214	2,063	2,099	2,162
Oklahoma	1,208	830	979	721	1,028	800	1,161	938	1,238	1,052	1,331	1,159	1,320	1,367	1,427	1,528
State	373	406	381	401	386	425	405	501	425	530	450	570	428	700	431	738
Local, total	835	425	598	320	642	371	756	437	813	522	881	589	892	667	996	790
Counties	720	352	461	232	497	272	605	331	634	391	677	434	675	466	748	571
Municipalities	115	73	137	88	145	99	151	106	179	131	204	156	217	200	248	218
Oregon	1,060	856	1,099	917	1,046	920	1,119	1,089	1,286	1,288	1,339	1,465	1,469	1,728	1,556	1,924
State	162	248	170	264	198	330	196	369	217	425	233	492	240	563	240	611
Local, total	898	608	929	653	848	590	923	720	1,069	863	1,106	973	1,229	1,164	1,316	1,313
Counties	762	510	845	604	753	533	818	654	949	785	984	889	1,083	1,045	1,191	1,199
Municipalities	136	98	84	50	95	57	105	66	120	78	122	83	146	120	125	114
Pennsylvania	6,842	5,125	7,211	5,646	7,796	6,855	8,339	7,683	8,981	8,398	9,131	9,619	8,518	9,201	8,600	9,686
State	934	1,156	1,063	1,373	1,029	1,781	1,070	1,887	1,085	1,921	1,132	2,339	1,133	2,315	1,119	2,389
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	7,385	6,886	7,481	7,298
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	4,775	3,837	4,934	4,182
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	2,610	3,049	2,547	3,116
Rhode Island	435	301	415	352	454	392	481	463	478	489	524	555	563	660	638	767
State	404	285	390	337	421	372	447	442	438	464	487	530	534	637	609	745
Local, total	31	16	25	14	33	19	34	21	40	25	37	25	29	23	29	23
Municipalities	31	16	25	14	33	19	34	21	40	25	37	25	29	23	29	23
South Carolina	796	529	943	630	946	667	1,159	889	1,253	968	1,283	1,117	1,369	1,283	1,472	1,474
State	58	92	59	89	63	101	88	127	87	132	116	191	264	438	288	493
Local, total	738	438	884	541	883	566	1,071	763	1,166	836	1,167	926	1,105	845	1,184	980
Counties	700	412	843	505	830	524	988	702	1,072	768	1,071	848	1,013	779	1,083	892
Municipalities	38	26	41	25	53	42	83	60	94	68	96	78	92	66	101	89
South Dakota	181	130	202	158	200	170	251	219	392	432	450	378	409	427	303	398
State	30	45	35	49	39	60	43	77	376	338	426	359	404	422	300	396
Local, total	151	86	167	109	161	110	208	143	16	94	24	19	5	5	3	2
Counties	131	74	146	94	136	92	177	125	16	93	23	18	5	5	3	2
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	1,957	2,282	2,231	2,304	2,404	2,570	2,852
State	222	229	268	256	310	285	312	471	322	465	350	604	394	684	412	771
Local, total	1,242	776	1,424	902	1,589	1,067	1,841	1,356	1,877	1,473	1,932	1,627	1,910	1,720	2,158	2,082
Counties	894	523	1,004	620	1,134	734	1,291	928	1,359	1,046	1,418	1,172	1,421	1,264	1,637	1,545
Municipalities	348	253	420	282	455	333	550	428	518	427	514	455	489	457	521	537
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	8,451	7,952	8,523	8,692
State	436	620	420	645	430	772	447	786	458	962	467	1,027	555	1,309	571	1,383
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	7,896	6,643	7,952	7,309
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	6,716	5,675	6,714	6,217
Municipalities	753	434	808	485	849	546	931	624	1,027	738	1,069	838	1,180	968	1,238	1,092

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.39 Employment and payroll for State and local judicial activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1978—Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Utah	267	\$202	276	\$224	360	\$288	372	\$321	505	\$451	575	\$547	529	\$583	611	\$728
State	116	110	109	116	110	128	113	135	116	161	120	182	143	227	207	358
Local, total	151	92	167	109	250	160	259	186	389	290	455	365	386	355	404	370
Counties	39	24	40	25	115	64	109	82	199	152	251	211	235	208	227	225
Municipalities	112	68	127	83	135	96	150	104	190	138	204	153	151	147	177	145
Vermont	165	140	180	154	179	173	197	195	174	181	197	201	206	244	215	264
State	164	138	170	148	172	170	180	186	156	170	166	181	175	223	186	242
Local, total	1	1	10	5	7	4	17	9	18	11	31	21	31	21	29	22
Counties	1	1	10	5	7	4	17	9	18	11	31	21	31	21	29	22
Municipalities	—	1	—	([†])	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	2,507	2,814	2,603	2,970
State	529	504	601	482	936	1,020	1,031	1,189	1,397	1,505	1,624	1,761	1,449	1,869	1,649	2,026
Local, total	1,520	916	1,290	895	824	594	889	672	1,041	871	1,173	1,032	1,058	945	954	944
Counties	378	259	444	312	388	289	473	362	568	495	689	637	567	521	517	536
Municipalities	1,142	657	846	584	436	305	416	310	473	376	484	396	491	424	437	408
Washington	1,417	984	1,486	1,134	1,583	1,304	1,703	1,491	1,719	1,713	1,805	1,899	1,874	2,155	2,135	2,528
State	204	241	207	221	214	257	224	281	227	343	251	369	282	449	343	529
Local, total	1,213	786	1,279	914	1,369	1,047	1,479	1,210	1,492	1,370	1,554	1,530	1,592	1,706	1,792	1,999
Counties	990	645	1,034	743	1,090	850	1,217	1,004	1,263	1,142	1,321	1,304	1,317	1,424	1,487	1,865
Municipalities	223	141	245	171	279	197	262	205	229	228	233	227	275	283	305	335
West Virginia	459	296	519	337	499	354	678	484	673	478	818	692	1,083	964	1,089	1,028
State	95	107	90	106	91	124	93	128	96	128	216	307	619	661	632	702
Local, total	364	197	429	232	408	229	585	356	577	350	602	385	464	303	457	326
Counties	351	189	408	220	379	214	561	339	547	329	572	362	420	270	416	293
Municipalities	13	8	21	11	29	15	24	17	30	20	30	23	44	33	41	33
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	2,051	2,390	2,088	2,747
State	423	622	394	506	405	588	413	632	424	700	412	718	425	761	488	1,049
Local, total	1,204	791	1,299	945	1,247	952	1,316	1,086	1,462	1,291	1,503	1,473	1,626	1,629	1,600	1,698
Counties	1,161	756	1,210	903	1,178	908	1,262	1,044	1,407	1,249	1,424	1,410	1,523	1,545	1,511	1,604
Municipalities	43	35	89	42	69	43	54	42	55	42	79	64	103	84	89	94
Wyoming	127	86	145	104	165	131	183	139	216	182	245	210	268	238	284	277
State	39	44	39	50	46	70	47	71	50	81	51	85	63	104	65	125
Local, total	88	42	106	54	119	61	136	68	166	101	194	125	205	134	219	151
Counties	79	35	91	46	102	51	115	57	139	84	160	105	162	100	175	118
Municipalities	9	7	15	8	17	10	21	11	27	16	34	20	43	34	44	34

* Data 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.
[†] Less than half the unit of measurement shown.
 Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971–1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), Table 21.

Table 1.40 Provisions used in bail and pretrial

NOTE: These data were derived from a survey of State constitutions, statutes, rules of criminal procedure, and court rules. These data are current as of December 1978 for all States except Arizona. Arizona revisions were not available at the time of review; instead, Arizona provisions are accurate as of October 1978.

"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

	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	
"Excessive bail" clause	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	AB	A	
Right to bail, except in capital cases	AB	A	AB	AB	AB	AB	AB	AB	B	A			AB	A	AB		AB	A	AB		A	
Right to bail, other exclusions				B ^a						B ^b	B ^c	B ^d		B ^e	B ^f						B ^g	B ^h
Not when proof is evident and presumption is great (in capital cases or other exclusions)	AB	A	AB	A	AB	AB	A	AB		AB			AB	A	AB	A	A	A	A	AB	AB	
Purpose (stated or implied): to assure appearance	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B			B		B		B	B	B	B	
Purpose (stated or implied): to protect the community from dangerous defendants	B	B		B		B		B	B												B	
Policy against unnecessary detention stated		B															B				B	
Preference expressed for release on own recognizance	B	B	B				B	B	B					B		B	B	B			B	
Mandates release on least restrictive conditions			B	B					B							B	B	B				
Prosecutor's recommendation or approval important				B		B																
Bail schedule used	B				B																B ⁱ	
Ten percent bail	B		B						B					B	B			B			B ^j	

^a In Arkansas, bail is granted as a matter of discretion for murder, manslaughter, or any capital offense.

^b Bail is granted as a matter of discretion in Florida, South Carolina, Rhode Island, and West Virginia in capital cases and for offenses punishable by life imprisonment.

^c In Georgia, there is no right to bail in cases of rape; armed robbery; murder; perjury; aircraft hijacking; treason; or selling, giving, offering for sale or bartering of narcotics.

^d Bail cannot be set in Hawaii or Maryland in cases where the offense charged is punishable by life imprisonment without parole. Bail is discretionary in Hawaii when the offense is punishable by between 20 years and life imprisonment with parole. In all other cases, bail is a right.

^e In Illinois, bail is discretionary not only in capital cases generally, but in murder, aggravated kidnapping, and treason cases specifically.

^f In Indiana, Nebraska, and Oregon, bail is discretionary not only in capital cases generally, but in murder and treason cases specifically.

^g Bail is discretionary in Maine for offenses punishable by life imprisonment. Rather than 10 percent bail, a 50 percent plan is available in Maine.

^h By popular referendum, the Michigan constitution was amended (November 1978) to permit denial of bail not only for murder and treason defendants, but for other categories of seriously charged defendants as well. These include persons charged with violent felonies having prior convictions for violent felonies, persons charged with criminal sexual conduct of the first degree, robbery, kidnapping with the intent to extort, and other categories of defendants.

Source: John S. Goldkamp, *Two Classes of Accused: A Study of Bail and Detention in American Justice* (Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing Co., 1979), Table 4.1. Reprinted by permission.

release decisions, by State, as of December 1978

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 decision-making. 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.

The key to the letter codes is as follows:
 A—These provisions were included in State constitutions.
 B—These provisions were included in State statutes or rules.
 See also Table 1.41.

	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
"Excessive bail" clause	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Right to bail, except in capital cases	B	A	A	A	AB		AB	B	AB	A		A	A	A	A	AB		AB	B	AB	A	AB		A		AB	B	AB	AB	
Right to bail, other exclusions	AB ^a						AB ^b					B ^c	A				AB ^d		A ^e	B ^f				A ^g	A ^h			B ⁱ		
Not when proof is evident and presumption is great (in capital cases or other exclusions)	AB	A	A	A	AB		AB	B	AB	A				A	A	A	AB	A	A	A	A	AB	A	AB	A		AB		A	A
Purpose (stated or implied): to assure appearance	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Purpose (stated or implied): to protect the community from dangerous defendants	A ^a	B							B	B	B	B	B	B ^m			B	B		B					B	B ⁿ	B			
Policy against unnecessary detention stated										B								B												B
Preference expressed for release on own recognizance	B	B	B															B			B	B			B	B	B		B	B
Mandates release on least restrictive conditions			B	B																	B	B	B		B	B	B		B	B
Prosecutor's recommendation or approval important												B ^l																		
Bail schedule used																							B ^l							B ⁿ
Ten percent bail	B	B	B						B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B ^o	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B

^a 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.

^b In Texas, in addition to persons charged with 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.

^c 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.

^d 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.)

^e In Ohio's Rules of Criminal Procedure the dangerousness concept is mentioned only in relation to misdemeanors.

^f Use of bail schedules are authorized by statute for defendants charged in misdemeanors only.

^g The 10 percent option is not available on a Statewide basis in Pennsylvania, but operates in a number of major jurisdictions.

Table 1.41 Criteria used in bail and pretrial

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.40. The key to the letter code is as follows: A—These provisions were included

Decision criteria	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland
Legal factors:																					
Nature of charge	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Probability of conviction		B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Possible penalty			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Prior criminal record	B		B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Prior arrests																					
Prior record of court appearance (failure to appear)		B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
On probation or parole when presently charged																					B
On pretrial release for a previous charge						B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Community ties factors:																					
General community ties					B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Age	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Residence, length of residence	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Family ties	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Employment, employment history	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Defendant's financial resources	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Character	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Reputation			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Mental condition	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Past conduct							B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Persons to assist accused in attending court				B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Addiction to drugs or alcohol																					
Dangerousness factors:																					
General consideration of dangerousness																					
Danger to self																					
Danger to others (other persons, witnesses)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Danger to community (public)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Likelihood of violation of law if released			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
General considerations:																					
Risk of nonappearance			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
"Not oppressive" but "sufficient" bail						B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Total	8	11	1	13	3	15	0	12	13	9	1	2	0	5	0	9	10	8	5	11	1

Source: John S. Goldkamp, *Two Classes of Accused: A Study of Bail and Detention in American Justice* (Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing Co., 1979), Table 4.2. Reprinted by permission.

release decisions, by State, as of December 1978

In State constitutions. B—These provisions were included in State statutes or rules.

	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	Number of States having criterion	
	B	AB	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	39	
	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	23	
	B	AB	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	7	
																															38	
																															1	
	B																														25	
	A																														3	
	A																														5	
																																5
																																2
	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	30	
	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	31	
	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	30	
	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	35	
	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	25	
	B																														7	
	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	22	
																																1
																																6
																																2
	A																															3
																																5
	A																															10
	B																															9
																																6
	B	B																														20
	10	8	11	0	10	6	8	3	6	5	14	13	13	9	11	0	11	15	0	10	9	11	6	5	11	12	16	4	8	10	8	

Table 1.42 Characteristics of speedy trial provisions, by jurisdiction, as of Feb. 28, 1978—Continued

*Normally 60 days unless "unavailability of witnesses or other factors resulting from passage of time shall make trial within 60 days impractical," where the maximum period shall be 180 days. 18 U.S.C. sec. 3162(a)(2).

^aFor felonies: (a) conversion of State or county revenue—8 years, (b) capital offenses, murder 1 and 2, manslaughter 1, arson, forgery, counterfeiting—no limit, (c) all other felonies—3 years. For misdemeanors: 12 months. (Source: Ala. Code tit. 15, sec. 3-1 et seq.).

^bA defendant in custody shall be brought to trial within 2 terms, not to exceed 9 months. Ark. R. Crim. P. 28.1(a).

^cCalifornia courts adhere to the guidelines found in Section 10 of the "Standards of Judicial Administration Recommended by the Judicial Council." The time limits listed in the table pertain to felony cases. Section 10 also covers misdemeanors accordingly: Arrest to arraignment—both in and out of custody, 2 days; Arraignment to trial—in custody, 30 days, out of custody, 45 days. Also, there is a 15 day time limit between the time when a person has been held to answer for a public offense (i.e., the preliminary hearing) and an information. Cal. Penal Code sec. 1382 (1) (West Supp. 1977).

^dThe Connecticut statute of limitations on criminal offenses specifies the following limits: (a) capital felonies and Class A felonies—no limit, (b) offenses bringing possible imprisonment in excess of 1 year—5 years, (c) all other offenses—1 year. (Source: Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. §54-193 (West Supp. 1977)).

^eSpeedy trial time limits, if no demand is made, are 90 days for misdemeanors and 180 days for felonies. If demand is made, time limits are 60 days unless a continuance has been granted because of exceptional circumstances. Fla. R. Crim. P. 2.191(a)(1), (a)(2). Demand is a nullity if filed prior to return of indictment. *State v. Cullen*, 253 So. 2d 861 (Fla. 1971). If currently imprisoned in Florida, with or without filing of detainer, defendant must be brought to trial if no demand is made within 1 year, if the crime is a misdemeanor or a felony not involving violence, or within 2 years if the crime is a noncapital felony involving violence or is punishable by death; if demand is made, defendant must be brought to trial within 6 months. Fla. R. Crim. P. 3.191(b)(1), (b)(2).

^fUnder "capital offenses" defendant has to be brought to trial during term of court in which demand is made or within two regular terms; for "offenses not affecting . . . life," defendant must be brought to trial within two terms. Ga. Code Ann. Secs. 27-1901, 27-1901.1 (Harrison Co. 1972); *Criss v. State*, 237 Ga. 8, 228 S.E.2d 570 (1976).

^gA person on bail is entitled to trial within 180 days from date defendant demands trial. A person in custody is entitled automatically to trial within 120 days from date she/he is taken into custody. Ill. Ann. Stat. ch. 39, sec. 103-5(a)(b) (Smith-Hurd Supp. 1977).

^hWhere the defendant is in jail awaiting trial, he may: (1) request an "early trial" or (2) fail to make such a request. Under the first option, discharge of an incarcerated defendant occurs after 80 calendar days have elapsed from the motion without a trial. Under the second option, release of an incarcerated defendant occurs after 6 months have elapsed from formal charges or arrest, whichever is later. In both cases the prosecutor may obtain a continuance on grounds not involving his own fault. In any case, a defendant, whether incarcerated or not, is entitled to discharge after 1 year has elapsed from being held to answer for a criminal charge without trial. Ind. Code Ann. Cr. R. 4(A-C) (Burns Supp. 1977).

ⁱThe court rules promulgated in 1974 supersede the relevant statutes by express provision as they pertain to time limits. Ind. Code Ann. Cr. R. 4(E) (Burns Supp. 1977).

^jThere is a 20 day limit between arrest and preliminary examination before a magistrate. Kan. Stat. Sec. 22-2901(3) (Varnon 1973).

^kKan. Stat. Ann. §22-3205 requires arraignment to be made in the district court not later than the next required day of court that occurs 10 or more days after arrest upon a warrant issued on an indictment or after the order of the magistrate binding over the defendant for trial.

^lAll prosecutions are to proceed when the defendant appears or is brought before the court unless postponed for cause. The trials of all persons in custody after arrest are to be held as promptly as reasonably possible. Ky. R. Crim. P. 9.02.

^mWhen the defendant's new trial is not held within 17 months from reversal and remand of the previous trial, he is denied his right to speedy trial. *Wagner v. Ardery*, 378 S.W.2d 625 (Ky. 1964).

ⁿWhere there is a mistrial or a new trial, the State must commence the second trial within 1 year, unless: (1) the 2 year "other felony" limits allow more time; or (2) the 3 year "capital-case" limits allow more time. See also footnote n.

^oCapital cases carry a 3 year limit. All other felony cases must come to trial within 2 years. La. Code Crim. Pro. Ann. art. 578 (West 1967).

^pA flexible statutory standard of "unnecessary delay" and all of its definitions and meanings in light of the 6th Amendment's incorporated right to a speedy trial replaced earlier specified time limits. Me. Cr. R. 48(b); *State v. O'Clair*, 292 A.2d 186 (Me. 1972); *State v. Brann*, 292 A.2d 173 (Me. 1972).

^qIf detained upon an indictment the defendant is entitled to be brought to trial at the "sitting of the court next after the expiration of six months" from the time of detention. Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 277, sec. 72 (West 1972).

^rStatutory 180 day rule does not require that trial be concluded, or even commenced with 180 days; all that is required is that good faith action be taken on the case by the prosecution during the 180 days. *People v. Wilder*, 51 Mich. App. 280, 214 N.W.2d 749 (1974).

^sOn July 28, 1977, the Missouri General Assembly completely revamped Mo. Ann. Stat. sec. 545.780, reflecting general conformity with the American Bar Association Standards. The information appearing in the tables contain the new changes, although the new law will not be effective until Sept. 1, 1978. No other Missouri provisions were changed by this enactment.

^tNev. Rev. Stat. §171.178(1) requires that an arrestee be taken without unnecessary delay before the nearest available magistrate. A preliminary hearing must be held within 15 days of arraignment, pursuant to the provisions of Nev. Rev. Stat. §171.196.

^uTo be prosecuted, tried, or punished for a disorderly person offense, a complaint must be filed within 1 year from the commission of a crime or discovery of the offense in order for a person to be prosecuted, tried, or punished. N.J. Stat. Ann. sec. 2A:169-10 (West 1976). No person may be prosecuted unless an indictment is rendered within 5 years from the commission of the offense. N.J. Stat. Ann. sec. 2A:159-2, 159-3, 159-4 (West 1971).

^vN.J. Cr. R. 3:4-1 requires that a person be brought before a judge without unnecessary delay after arrest.

^wFor purposes of computing time for persons held in jail without bail, each day in jail shall be counted as 3 days on bail. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. sec. 2945.71 (Page Supp. 1976).

^xThe standard is a "reasonable period of time." Or. Rev. Stat. sec. 135.747 (1975).

^yIf an indictment or information is not found within a "reasonable time," the court may dismiss the prosecution. Pa. R. Cr. Pro. 316 (Purdon 1977).

^zWhere a defendant is imprisoned for treason or felony and has not been indicted and tried within: (1) 6 months of the "commitment" in second class counties, or (2) the next term of court in all other counties; she/he shall be freed on bail. If the defendant again is not indicted and tried within: (1) 6 months of the "commitment" in second class counties, or (2) the second term of court in all other counties; she/he shall be discharged from imprisonment. The defendant, however, is not released from subsequent prosecution and trial. Pa. Stat. Ann. tit. 19, sec. 781 (Purdon 1977); *Commonwealth v. Monck*, 375 Pa. 559, 101 A.2d 726 (1954).

^{aa}Rhode Island has a general statute of limitations for "all suits or prosecutions founded upon any penal statute, which are wholly or in part for the use of the prosecutor" of one year after the commission of the offense. All other suits and prosecutions on a penal statute have a limitation of 2 years after the commission of the offense. R.I. Gen. Laws sec. 12-21-2 (Bobbs-Merrill Supp. 1976).

^{ab}Utah Code Ann. §76-1-301 and §76-1-302 require prosecutions to be commenced within certain time periods unless it is a capital felony, embezzlement of public monies, or the falsification of public records.

^{ac}Utah Code Ann. §77-51-1(1), 1 term plus Utah Code Ann. §77-22-1, 3 days or by the first day of the next term.

^{ad}Utah Code Ann. §77-22-1 requires arraignment within 3 days or the first day of the next term.

^{ae}Utah Code Ann. §77-51-1(1), 1 term, plus §77-51-1(2), 1 term minus §77-51-1(1), 1 term plus §77-22-1, 3 days or first term day.

^{af}Would be the maximum time limits allowed for arrest to indictment/information plus indictment/information to arraignment plus arraignment to trial.

^{ag}Utah Code Ann. §77-1-B(6) requires defendant who cannot get bail to be brought to trial within 30 days after arraignment or on the first day of the next session of court if the court is not then in session.

^{ah}Prosecutions for felonies and misdemeanors must commence within 3 years of the commission of the offense. Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 13, sec. 4501 (1973). Prosecutions for larceny, robbery, burglary, and forgery must commence within 6 years of the commission of the offense. Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 13, sec. 4502 (1973).

^{ai}The standard for all but the "exempted" jurisdictions is the existence of "unnecessary delay in bringing the defendant to trial." Wyo. R. Cr. Pro. 45, Rule 56, Wyo. R. Cr. P., provides that all existing speedy trial statutes are superseded by Rules 45 and 47, Wyo. R. Cr. P., which are the same as Fed. R. Cr. P. 48 and 50(a), respectively. However, the Wyoming Rules of Criminal Procedure have no application in municipal courts, justice of the peace courts and in appeals therefrom according to Rule 51, Wyo. R. Cr. P.

Source: Burke O'Hara Fort et al., *Speedy Trial: A Selected Bibliography and Comparative Analysis of State Speedy Trial Provisions*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 155, 161-168.

Table 1.43 Statutory sanctions for violations of State speedy trial provisions, by jurisdiction, as of Feb. 28, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.42. Discharge of the defendant is the standard consequence of excessive delay in the prosecution of criminal defendants. Statutory sanction provisions in many States authorize both absolute and qualified discharge, conditioning their usage on several factors—the stage in the judicial process at which the denial of the speedy trial right occurred; the complete discharge of a defendant, barring another suit on the same charges involving the same alleged criminal conduct. It is considered an adjudication of the facts at issue and a final disposition. "Qualified discharge (without prejudice)" is a voluntary dismissal of the defendant that does not act as a bar to another suit on the same charges involving the same alleged criminal conduct. This is neither an adjudication of the facts at issue nor a final disposition. "Mandatory discharge—untimely indictment/information" refers to an automatic discharge, either with or without prejudice, if the filing of the indictment or information exceeds the authorized speedy trial time limits. "Mandatory release from jail—untimely trial" refers to the automatic release of an incarcerated defendant who is not given a trial within speedy trial limits. "Discretionary review before discharge" refers to the discretionary review by the court of the question of denial of speedy trial once raised before discharge. Automatic discharge is not mandated (Source, p. 180).

Jurisdiction	Consequences of excessive delay			Sanctions		
	Absolute discharge (with prejudice)	Qualified discharge (without prejudice)	No discharge	Mandatory discharge—untimely indictment/information	Mandatory release from jail—untimely trial	Discretionary review before discharge
Federal	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Alabama						
Alaska	Yes					
Arizona	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Arkansas				Yes		Yes
California				Yes		Yes
Colorado	Yes					
Connecticut					Yes	
Delaware	(*)			No		
District of Columbia	(*)	Yes				Yes
Florida						Yes
Georgia						
Hawaii	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	
Idaho		Yes				Yes
Illinois						
Indiana	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes
Iowa	Yes	Yes				
Kansas	Yes					Yes
Kentucky						Yes
Louisiana	Yes				Yes	
Maine						Yes
Maryland			Yes	No	No	Yes
Massachusetts	Yes		(*)	No	No	Yes
Michigan	Yes	Yes				Yes
Minnesota						
Mississippi						
Missouri	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	
Montana	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	
Nebraska				Yes	Yes	
Nevada				Yes	Yes	
New Hampshire				Yes	Yes	
New Jersey	Yes					
New Mexico	Yes			Yes		Yes
New York				No		
North Carolina	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	
North Dakota						
Ohio						
Oklahoma		Yes		Yes		
Oregon	(*)	(*)				Yes
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes				Yes
Rhode Island		Yes				Yes
South Carolina				Yes	Yes	
South Dakota				Yes	Yes	
Tennessee				Yes	Yes	
Texas				Yes		
Utah	(*)	(*)		Yes	Yes	
Vermont						
Virginia						
Washington	Yes			Yes	Yes	
West Virginia	Yes					Yes
Wisconsin	Yes					Yes
Wyoming						Yes

*Order for dismissal "may" be with prejudice and will be presumed so unless otherwise indicated. *State v. Fischer*, 295 A.2d 417 (Del. 1971).

^aTrial court may dismiss with prejudice only when it concludes that defendant's right to speedy trial has been violated. *U.S. v. Mack*, 298 A.2d 509 (D.C. Ct. App. 1972).

^bThe county may be liable to the defendant for loss of earnings caused by detention over 6 months before trial, if discharged or acquitted. Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 277, sec. 73 (West 1972).

^c"An order for the dismissal of a charge or action . . . is a bar to another prosecution for the same crime if the crime is a Class B or C misdemeanor; but it is not a bar if the crime charged is a Class A misdemeanor or a felony." Or. Rev. Stat. sec. 135.753(2) (1975).

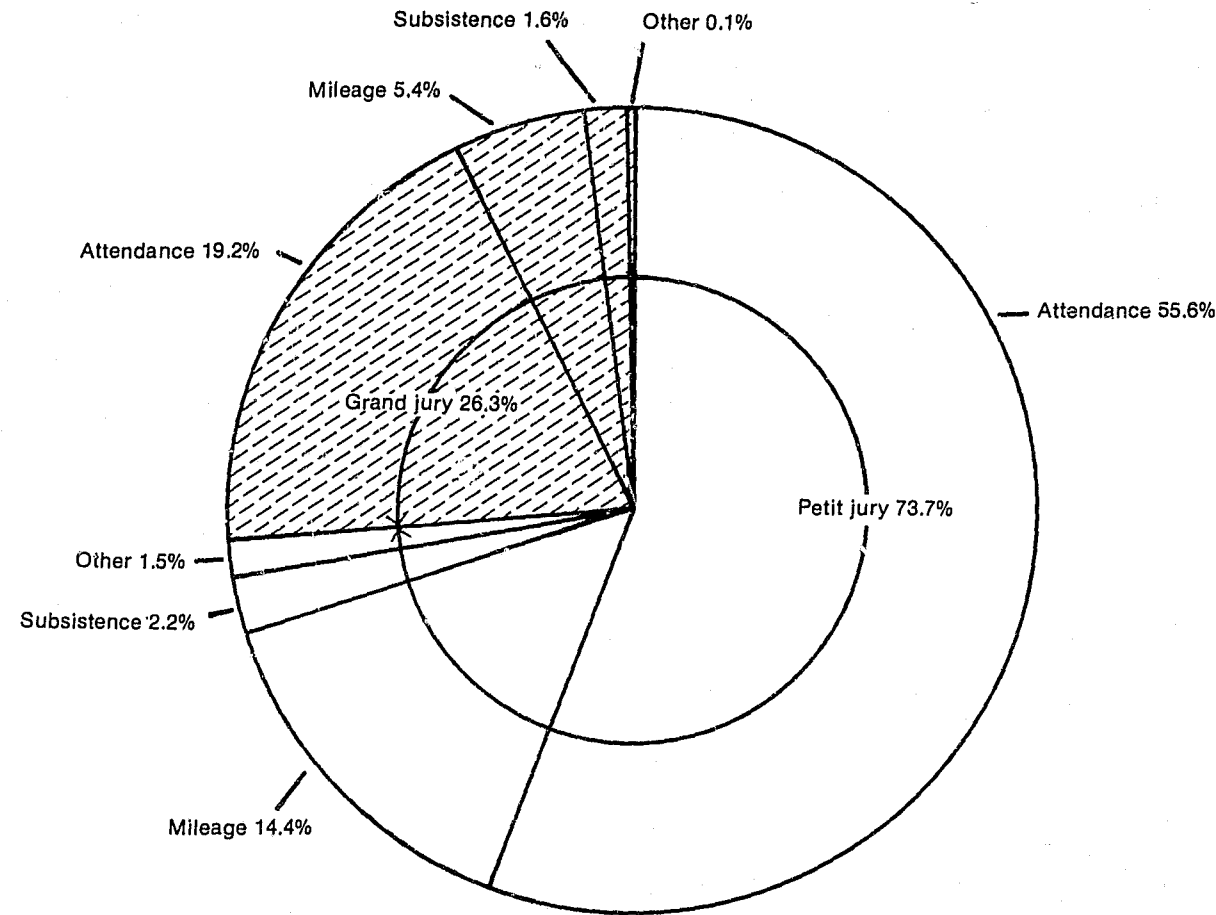
^dUtah Code Ann. §77-51-6 states that dismissal will be a bar to further prosecutions for the same offense if it is a misdemeanor but not if it is a felony.

Source: Burke O'Hara Fort et al., *Speedy Trial: A Selected Bibliography and Comparative Analysis of State Speedy Trial Provisions*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 159, 171.

Figure 1.13 Grand and petit juror expenditures in U.S. District Courts, by type of expenditure, year ending June 30, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.37. "Grand jurors" refer to citizens engaged by the court to evaluate evidence presented at grand jury proceedings. "Petit jurors" refer to citizens engaged by the court to evaluate evidence presented at civil and criminal trials. Attendance fees are paid to these jurors in compensation for their services. Federal petit jurors are selected from a group of those available to serve—the jury venire—for a given day. Of those selected from this initial group some will be excluded after the voir dire process—questioning under oath by the judge. Individuals who are excused after the voir dire process are still paid an attendance fee. As of Jan. 1, 1979, juror attendance fees were increased from \$20 to \$30 per day. "Other" expenditures include miscellaneous payments for the comfort and convenience of both petit and grand jurors.

Total juror expenditures \$25,594,000
 Grand jury expenditures 6,730,500
 Petit jury expenditures 18,863,500



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979 Juror Utilization in United States District Courts (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), p. 29.

Table 1.44 Selected characteristics of grand juries, by jurisdiction, as of 1976

NOTE: The information presented was collected by the author from relevant State statutes and through personal communication with court personnel. A grand jury 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.

Jurisdiction	Selection process	Number of grand jurors	Number needed to indict	Scope of activities	Is a grand jury indictment essential for all felony prosecutions (unless waived by the accused)?
Federal courts	Random selection from registered voters followed by questioning by a judge and the U.S. Attorney.	23	12	Criminal indictments and investigation into organized crime and conspiratorial criminal activity.	All with a potential sentence of more than a year.
Alabama	Discretion, exercised by a 3-member citizen jury commission.	18	12	Criminal indictments and investigations of local governmental affairs.	Yes
Alaska	Random selection from the lists of actual voters, tax rolls, and lists of trapping, hunting, and fishing licenses.	12 to 18	Majority	Criminal indictments and investigations of local government affairs.	Yes
Arizona	Randomly selected from registered voter lists then questioned and selected by judges. Statute authorizes statewide grand juries.	12 to 16 16 in Maricopa County (Phoenix)	9	Criminal indictments.	No
Arkansas	Discretion exercised by a 3- to 12-member citizen commission appointed by a circuit judge.	16	12	Criminal indictments and investigations of local governmental affairs.	Yes
California	Discretion exercised by the superior court judges, except in a few counties, including San Francisco, where the selection is random from the list of registered voters.	19 in all counties except Los Angeles, where it is 23.	12/19 or 14/23	Investigates local governmental affairs and considers indictments in fewer than 5 percent of all felony matters. Serves one year.	No
Colorado	Random selection from the list of registered voters, driver's license lists and city directories, followed by questioning by the judge and district attorney. Statewide grand juries can be assembled.	Usually 12, occasionally as large as 23.	9/12 or 12/23	Investigate controversial crimes, like police shootings and governmental corruption.	No
Connecticut	Discretion, exercised by the county sheriff.	18	12	All crimes with sentence of death or life imprisonment, occasional investigations.	Only for crimes with a potential sentence of death or life imprisonment.
Delaware	Discretion, exercised by jury commissioners who pick grand jurors according to geographical districts.	10 to 15	7/10 or 9/15	Criminal indictments, investigations; serves for one year.	Yes, with certain constitutional and statutory exceptions.
District of Columbia	Random selection from the list of registered voters, followed by questioning by a judge and sometimes by the U.S. Attorney.	23	12	Criminal indictments. Serves at least 2 months. Frequently 9 or 10 are operating at once.	All crimes with a potential sentence of a year or more.
Florida	Discretion, exercised by county commissions or jury commission (appointed by governor). Statewide grand juries can be impaneled.	15 to 18	12	Criminal indictments, investigations of county offices.	Capital offenses only.
Georgia	Discretion, exercised by commissioners, appointed by judge.	16 to 23	Majority	Criminal indictments, investigations of local government affairs, inspections; sets salary for certain jobs.	Yes
Hawaii	Random selection from the list of registered voters, which may be supplemented with some names from other lists.	18 to 23	12	Criminal indictments.	Yes
Idaho	Random selection from registered voter list, utility list, and drivers' license list.	16	12	Public offenses.	No
Illinois	Usually, random selection from the registered voter list, followed by questioning about the time involved.	23 (20 on supplemental panel).	12	Criminal indictments and investigations of official misconduct.	Yes
Indiana	Random selection from the registered voter list, followed by questioning by a judge and prosecutor for bias and time.	6	5	Criminal indictments (major felony cases).	No
Iowa	Random selection from the list of actual voters.	7	5	Criminal indictments, investigations of prisons, conduct of public officials, highways.	Yes
Kansas	Random selection from the list of registered voters and/or census list.	15	12	All public offenses.	No
Kentucky	Discretion, exercised by a 3-member citizen jury commission appointed by a judge.	12	9	Criminal indictments.	Yes
Louisiana	Discretion, exercised by citizen jury commission.	12	9	Criminal indictments.	Capital offenses only.
Maine	Random selection from voter registration lists followed by questioning by a judge and the district attorney.	13 to 23	12	Criminal indictments. In Cumberland County (Portland), the grand jury serves for one year and meets for 5 to 10 days three times a year.	Yes
Maryland	Random selection from voter registration lists screened to see who can spare the time.	23	12	Criminal indictments. Also inspects government agencies. Meets every day for four months.	No

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.44 Selected characteristics of grand juries, by jurisdiction, as of 1976—Continued

Jurisdiction	Selection process	Number of grand jurors	Number needed to indict	Scope of activities	Is a grand jury indictment essential for all felony prosecutions (unless waived by the accused)?
Massachusetts.....	35 names are randomly drawn from the trial jury list, which is assembled by discretion, then a judge selects 23 persons.	23	12	Criminal indictments.	Yes
Michigan.....	Random selection from the list of registered voters.	13 to 17 (Also 1 person [judge] grand juries.)	9	Criminal indictments (infrequently) and investigations.	No
Minnesota.....	Random selection from the list of registered voters (separate list maintained).	16 to 23	16	Criminal indictments, investigations of prisons and public officials.	No
Mississippi.....	Discretion, exercised by the local boards of supervisors.	15 to 20	12	Criminal indictments and investigations of local governmental affairs.	No
Missouri.....	Randomly selected names are screened carefully by the judges who make the final selection.	12	9	Criminal indictments, investigations, inspections, inquiries into government fiscal matters.	No
Montana.....	Random selection from tax rolls.	11	10	Criminal indictments, investigations, public officials, prisons.	No
Nebraska.....	Random selection of 40 names from the list of actual or registered voters, and from that list of 40, 16 are picked by the judge and jury commissioner.	16	12	Criminal indictments, county jail.	No
Nevada.....	36 persons are nominated by the county commissioners and one judge; 17 are then drawn by lot.	17	12	Criminal indictments and investigations of local governmental affairs.	No
New Hampshire.....	Random selection from the trial jury list, which is assembled by the discretion of town officials.	23	12	Criminal indictments and investigations of subversive activities. Meets about 4 days every 2 to 3 months.	Yes
New Jersey.....	Random selection from the list of registered voters. Statute authorizes statewide grand juries.*	23	12	Criminal indictments, investigations.	Yes
New Mexico.....	Random selection from the voter registration list followed by questioning by a judge.	12	8	Criminal indictments, investigations. In Bernalillo County (Albuquerque), grand juries meet once a week for a 6-month term. Elsewhere, they are called infrequently.	No
New York.....	Specially selected from persons who have been qualified as trial jurors and who pass a police investigation.	16 to 23	12	Criminal indictments, investigations into prisons and misconduct of public officials. Serves for 1 month.	Yes
North Carolina.....	Discretion, exercised by a 3-member citizen jury commission, appointed by 3 local officials.	9	Majority	Criminal indictments, inspections.	Yes
North Dakota.....	Random selection from lists of actual voters and holders of drivers' licenses.	8 to 11	6	Criminal indictments, prisons, public officials. Only rarely assembled.	No
Ohio.....	Random selection from the registered voter list followed by questioning.	9	7	Criminal indictments.	Yes
Oklahoma.....	Varies by county.	12	9	Criminal indictments and investigations of local governmental affairs. Can be called by petition of citizens.	No
Oregon.....	Random selection from list of registered voters.	7	5	Criminal indictments and investigations of public prisons and offices pertaining to courts of justice.	No
Pennsylvania.....	Selected from voter registration lists, and sometimes interviewed by jury clerk, and jury masters.	15 to 23	12	Criminal indictments and investigations.	Counties are authorized to abolish indicting grand juries and many have done so.
Rhode Island.....	Random selection from voter registration list followed by an interview. Statewide grand juries are authorized.	13 to 23	12	Criminal indictments.	Only for offenses punishable by death or life imprisonment.
South Carolina.....	Discretion, exercised by a jury commission composed of civil servants.	18	12	Criminal indictments.	Yes
South Dakota.....	Random selection from the list of registered voters.	8	5	Criminal indictments, investigations of governmental misconduct.	No
Tennessee.....	Randomly selected from the trial jury list that are compiled by jury commissioners without guidelines. Same person may serve as foreperson for several years.	13	12	Criminal indictments and investigations of prisons, elections, and governmental affairs.	Yes
Texas.....	Discretion exercised by citizen jury commissioners, appointed by a judge.	12	9	Criminal indictments, investigations.	Yes
Utah.....	Random selection from voter registration list; potential grand jurors are screened by the judges.	7	5	Criminal indictments, investigations, inspections (public prisons, willful and corrupt misconduct of public officials).	No
Vermont.....	Jury commissioners select names.	18	12	Criminal indictments.	Only for offenses punishable by death or life imprisonment.

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.44 Selected characteristics of grand juries, by jurisdiction, as of 1976—Continued

Jurisdiction	Selection process	Number of grand jurors	Number needed to indict	Scope of activities	Is a grand jury indictment essential for all felony prosecutions (unless waived by the accused)?
Virginia.....	Judges choose names.	5 to 7	4	Criminal indictments.	Yes
Washington.....	Random selection from voter registration list.	12 to 18; 17 to 18 in King County (Seattle)	3/4	Criminal indictments and investigations of governmental affairs.	No
West Virginia.....	Discretion, exercised by a 2-member citizen jury commission (representing the 2 major political parties).	16	12	Criminal indictments.	Yes
Wisconsin.....	Names selected by jury commissioners and then screened by the judges. In Milwaukee County, random selection from the registered voter list.	17	12	Criminal indictments.	No
Wyoming.....	Random selection from the voter registration list. Statewide grand juries can be assembled.	12 to 16	9	Criminal indictments, inspections, investigations.	No

* The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, in *Zicarelli v. New Jersey*, said that the use of statewide grand juries in New Jersey was unconstitutional because it deprived defendants of their right to a grand jury selected from the local vicinity. *New York Times*, Nov. 21, 1975, pp. 1, 45 (city ed.).
 Source: Jon M. Van Dyke, *Jury Selection Procedures: Our Uncertain Commitment To Representative Panels* (Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977), pp. 264-270. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.45 Petit juror utilization in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1971-79

NOTE: See NOTES, Table 1.37 and Figure 1.13.
 This report reflects information received by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts as of Nov. 30, 1979.
 The number of district courts has been changing because of the addition of new district courts and the reorganization of others over the years. The data in this table are for the District Court structure existing in the appropriate year. For 1971, data are for 93 District Courts; for 1972 through 1977, data are for 94 District Courts; and for 1978 and 1979, data are for 95 District Courts.
 The Juror Usage Index is the average number of jurors on hand for each jury trial day; it is calculated by dividing the total available jurors by the total number of jury trial days.

Petit Jurors	Year ending June 30									1979 over 1971	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	Increase (decrease)	Percent change
Total available	512,553	547,821	573,150	540,628	546,627	592,594	584,122	570,523	565,617	53,064	10.4
Selected or serving	277,878	304,178	324,038	315,419	328,445	356,961	352,940	345,372	334,765	56,887	20.5
Percent	54.2	55.5	56.5	58.3	60.1	60.2	60.4	60.5	59.2	X	X
Challenged	66,314	79,501	86,520	82,152	88,228	92,727	90,693	88,103	91,575	25,261	38.1
Percent	12.9	14.5	15.1	15.2	16.1	15.6	15.5	15.5	16.2	X	X
Not selected, serving or challenged	168,361	164,142	162,592	143,057	129,954	142,916	140,489	137,048	139,277	(29,084)	-17.3
Percent	32.8	30.0	28.4	26.5	23.8	24.1	24.1	24.0	24.6	X	X
Jury trial days	21,990	26,176	28,425	28,274	28,293	30,032	29,875	29,238	28,851	6,861	31.2
Criminal	11,999	14,815	16,791	16,426	15,818	17,818	16,945	16,084	15,171	3,172	26.4
Percent	54.6	55.8	59.1	58.1	55.9	59.3	56.7	55.0	52.8	X	X
Civil	9,991	11,561	11,634	11,848	12,475	12,214	12,930	13,154	13,680	3,689	36.9
Percent	45.4	44.2	40.9	41.9	44.1	40.7	43.3	45.0	47.4	X	X
Juror Usage Index	23.31	20.96	20.16	19.12	19.32	19.73	19.55	19.51	19.60	X	X

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), p. 8.

Table 1.46 Selection process and statutory requirement⁽¹⁾ for trial jury service, by jurisdiction, as of 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.44.

Jurisdiction	Selection process	Source(s) of names	Age requirements	Other special requirements
Federal Courts	Random selection.	List of registered voters.	18	None
Alabama	Discretion, exercised by a 3-member citizen jury commission.	List of voters, tax rolls, telephone directories, city directories, civic organizations.	21 to 65	"Esteemed in their community for their integrity, good character, and sound judgment." Must read English or be a householder (Ala. Code, Title 30, sec. 21).
Alaska	Random selection.	List of actual voters, tax rolls, list of persons with trapping, hunting, and fishing licenses, and sometimes drivers' license lists.	19	None
Arizona	Random selection.	List of registered voters.	18	None
Arkansas	Discretion exercised by a 3 to 12 member citizen jury commission appointed by a circuit judge.	List of registered voters.	18	"Good character or approved integrity," "sound judgment or reasonable information," "good behavior" (Ark. Stat., sec. 39-102).
California	Random selection.	List of registered voters, supplemented in some counties with the drivers' license lists.	18	"Fair character and approved integrity," "sound judgment" (C.C.P., sec. 205).
Colorado	Random selection (Uniform Jury Selection Act).	Registered voters lists, lists of drivers' licenses, city directories.	18	None
Connecticut	Discretion, exercised by town civil servants.	List of registered voters and city directories.	21	"Esteemed in their community as persons of good character, approved integrity, sound judgment and fair education" (Conn. Stat., sec. 51-217).
Delaware	Random selection, but from districts that are not uniform, and favor rural areas over urban areas.	List of registered voters; volunteers are accepted.	18	"Sober and judicious" (10 Del. C., sec. 4505).
District of Columbia	Random selection.	List of registered voters.	18	None
Florida	Discretion, exercised by county commissioner or 2-citizen jury commissions. (In Dade County [Miami] and a number of other counties, random selection from voter lists.)	No particular source.	18	"Law abiding citizens of approved integrity, good character, sound judgment and intelligence" (Fla. Stat. Ann., sec. 40.01).
Georgia	Discretion, exercised by a 6-member citizen jury commission, appointed by a judge.	List of voters, plus other appropriate sources, including the tax digest and personal acquaintances.	18	"Intelligent and upright citizens" (Ga. Code Ann., sec. 59-106 [1965]).
Hawaii	Random selection.	List of registered voters, plus optional supplemental lists, including taxpayers' and drivers' license lists. In Honolulu, the voter list is supplemented with a small selection from the telephone book.	18	None
Idaho	Random selection (Uniform Jury Selection Act).	Registered voters list, drivers' license lists, electric utility's list.	18	None
Illinois	Random selection.	List of registered voters.	18	"Of fair character, of approved integrity, of sound judgment, well-informed" (Ill. Rev. Stat., Ch. 78, sec. 2 [1965]).
Indiana	Random selection.	List of registered voters, occasionally supplemented by the tax rolls. The legislature passed the Uniform Jury Selection Act (which required supplementation) for Lake County (Gary) in 1973, but the State supreme court interpreted the statute to eliminate the requirement of supplementation.	18	Jurors must be free-holders (Ind. Stat. Ann., sec. 4-7115 [1968]), "good repute and honesty" (Ind. Stat. Ann., sec. 4-7101).
Iowa	Random selection.	List of actual voters.	18	"Good moral character, sound judgment" (Iowa Code Ann., sec. 607.1).
Kansas	Random selection.	Lists of registered voters or state census rolls, or both.	18	None
Kentucky	Discretion, exercised by a 3-member citizens' jury commission appointed by a judge.	List of registered voters and tax lists.	18	"Sober, temperate, discreet, and of sound demeanor" (Ken. Rev. Stat., sec. 29.025).
Louisiana	Discretion, exercised by a 5-member citizen jury commission appointed by a judge. (In Orleans Parish, they are appointed by the governor.)	No particular source.	18	None
Maine	Random selection.	List of registered voters.	18	None
Maryland	Random selection.	List of registered voters.	18	None
Massachusetts	Discretion, exercised by town officials and county officials followed by personal interviews.	Police census lists.	18 to 70	"Sound judgment," "good moral character" (Mass. Gen. Laws. Ann., Ch. 234, sec. 4 [Supp. 1972]).
Michigan	Random selection.	List of registered voters.	18	None
Minnesota	Random selection.	List of registered voters and sometimes the city directory.	18	None
Mississippi	Random selection.	Lists of registered voters.	21	None
Missouri	Random selection in the major cities, discretion in the less populated counties.	List of registered voters, tax rolls, other sources.	21	"Sober and intelligent, of good reputation" (Vernon's Ann. Mo. Stat., sec. 494.013).
Montana	Random selection.	Tax rolls.	18	None
Nebraska	Random selection.	List of actual or registered voters.	21 to 70	"Of fair character, of approved integrity, well-informed . . . of sound mind and discretion" (Neb. Stat., sec. 25-1601).
Nevada	Random selection.	List of registered voters, sometimes supplemented.	18	None
New Hampshire	Discretion, exercised by town selectmen.	No particular sources.	18	None

Table 1.46 Selection process and statutory requirements for trial jury service, by jurisdiction, as of 1976—Continued

Jurisdiction	Selection process	Source(s) of names	Age requirements	Other special requirements
New Jersey	Random selection.	List of registered voters.	21 to 75	"Impartial," "best qualified" (N.J.S.A., sec. 2A:75-2).
New Mexico	Random selection.	List of registered voters.	18	None
New York	A permanent jury list is maintained, added to by random selection, followed by a personal interview.	Lists of registered voters, telephone books, tax rolls, and other sources. Volunteers are accepted.	(21 to 75 in counties with fewer than 100,000 and New York City; 21 to 72 elsewhere).	"Intelligent, of sound mind and good character; well-informed" (Judiciary Law, sec. 596).
North Carolina	Discretion, exercised by a 3-member citizen jury commission, appointed by 3 local officials.	Lists of registered voters and tax rolls.	18	None
North Dakota	Random selection (Uniform Jury Selection Act).	Lists of actual voters and drivers' licenses.	18	None
Ohio	Random selection, followed by personal interviews conducted by a 2-member citizen jury commission, appointed by judges and representing the 2 major political parties.	List of registered voters.	18	None
Oklahoma	Discretion, exercised by a jury commission composed of civil servants, or—at the discretion of the presiding judge—random selection. Oklahoma and Tulsa Counties now both select randomly from the voter list.	List of registered voters.	18	"Sound mind and discretion," "good moral character" (Okla. Stat., sec. 38-28).
Oregon	Random selection.	List of registered voters. (Statute also authorizes use of tax lists.)	18	"Most competent" (Ore. Rev. Stat., sec. 10.110).
Pennsylvania	Random selection, followed (in Philadelphia) by some personal interviews.	List of registered voters.	18	"Mentally fit and morally strong" (Pa. Stat., sec. 1252). "Sober, intelligent and judicious" (17 Penn. Stat., sec. 942).
Rhode Island	Random selection, followed by personal interviews.	List of registered voters.	21	"Good moral character," "sound judgment" (Gen. Law. R.I., sec. 9-9-23).
South Carolina	Discretion, exercised by a jury commission composed of civil servants.	List of registered voters.	21 to 65	"Good moral character," "sound judgment" (S.C. Code, sec. 38-52).
South Dakota	Random selection.	List of registered voters.	18 to 70	None
Tennessee	Discretion, exercised by a jury commission composed of civil servants.	Various lists.	18	"Upright and intelligent persons known for their integrity, fair character and sound judgment" (Tenn. Code Ann., sec. 22-228).
Texas	Random selection.	List of registered voters.	18	"Of good moral character, of sound judgment, well-informed" (V. Ann. Civ. St., Art. 2110).
Utah	Random selection.	List of registered voters.	21	"Sound mind and discretion," "must be a taxpayer" (Utah Code Ann., 78-46-8).
Vermont	Discretion, exercised by town officials.	Various lists.	18	"Mentally, morally and physically qualified" (Vt. Stat., sec. 12-1401).
Virginia	Discretion, exercised by 2- to 9-member citizen jury commission, appointed by a judge. Counties can use a random selection method at the discretion of the chief judge of the circuit court.	No particular sources.	18	"Well qualified" (Code Va., sec. 8-208.10).
Washington	Random selection.	List of registered voters.	18	Must be a taxpayer (Sec. 1, ch. 57, Laws of 1977, as amended, 1975).
West Virginia	Discretion, exercised by a 2-member citizen jury commission (representing the 2 major political parties).	No particular sources.	18 to 65	"Sound judgment," "good moral character." Paupers are excluded. (W. Vir. Code, ch. 52, art. 1, sec. 24 [Michie 1986]).
Wisconsin	Random selection, followed by personal interviews conducted by a 3-member citizen jury commission.	List of registered voters.	18	"Esteemed in their community as of good character and sound judgment" (Wisc. Stat., sec. 225.01).
Wyoming	Random selection.	List of registered voters.	18 to 72	"Competent and well-qualified" (Wyo. Stat., sec. 1-83).

Source: Jon M. Van Dyke, *Jury Selection Procedures: Our Uncertain Commitment to Representative Panels* (Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977), pp. 258-262. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.47 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	Court of last resort	Appellate courts		Intermediate appellate court	Major trial courts				
		Number of judges	Term (in years)		Number of judges	Term (in years)			
Alabama	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6	Circuit courts	108	6
Alaska	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Civil Appeals	3	6	Superior courts	20	6
Arizona	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	12	6	Superior courts	73	4
Arkansas	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	X	X	Chancery and probate courts	27	8
California	Supreme Court	7	12	Courts of Appeal	56	12	Circuit courts	29	4
Colorado	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	10	8	Superior courts	542	6
Connecticut	Supreme Court	6 ^a	8	Court of Appeals	X	X	District Court	99	6
Delaware	Supreme Court	3	12	Court of Appeals	X	X	Superior Court	112 ^a	8
Florida	Supreme Court	7	6	District courts of appeal	28	6	Court of Chancery	3	12
Georgia	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	9	6	Superior Court	11	12
Hawaii	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	9	6	Circuit courts	287	6
Idaho	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	X	X	Superior courts	85	4 to 8
Illinois	Supreme Court	7	10	Appellate Court	34 ^b	X	Circuit courts	27	4
Indiana	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	9	10	District courts	650 ^c	6 ^c
Iowa	Supreme Court	9	8	Court of Appeals	5	6	Circuit courts	88	6
Kansas	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	5	6	Superior courts	80	6
Kentucky	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	7	4	Criminal courts	4	6 ^d
Louisiana	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	14	8	District Court	299 ^d	4
Maine	Supreme Judicial Court	7	7	Courts of Appeals	32	10	District courts	87	8
Maryland	Court of Appeals	7	10	Court of Appeals	X	X	District courts	143	6
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	7	To age 70	Court of Special Appeals	13	10	Superior Court	14	7
Michigan	Supreme Court	7	8	Appellate Court	6	To age 70 ^e	Circuit courts of counties	68	15
Minnesota	Supreme Court	9	6	Appellate Court	6	To age 70	Courts of Supreme Bench of Baltimore City	22	15
Mississippi	Supreme Court	9	8	Court of Appeals	18	6 ^f	Superior Court	46	To age 70
Missouri	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	2 ^g	12	Circuit courts	147	6 ^g
Montana	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	X	X	Recorder's Court (Detroit)	23	6 ^h
Nebraska	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	X	X	District courts	72	6
Nevada	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	X	X	Chancery courts	36	4
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	5	To age 70	Court of Appeals	X	X	Circuit courts	30	4
New Jersey	Supreme Court	7	7 ^a	Appellate division of Superior Court	22	7 ^a	Circuit courts	116	6
New Mexico	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	5	8	District courts	29	6
New York	Court of Appeals	7	14 ⁱ	Appellate divisions of Supreme Court	24 ^a	5 ^a	District courts	45	6
North Carolina	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	District courts	26	6 ^a
North Dakota	Supreme Court	5	10	Courts of appeals	44	6	Superior Court	66	8
Ohio	Supreme Court	7	6	Courts of appeals	44	6	District courts	19	6
Oklahoma	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	6	6	Courts of common pleas	313	6 ^m
Oregon	Court of Criminal Appeals	3	6	Court of Appeals	6	6	District courts	189	4 ⁿ
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	7	10	Superior Court	10	6	Circuit courts	75	6
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	5	Life	Commonwealth Court	7	10	Courts of common pleas	285	10
South Carolina	Supreme Court	5	10	Superior Court	X	X	Superior Court	17	Life
South Dakota	Supreme Court	5	8	Superior Court	X	X	Circuit Court	25	6
Tennessee	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	X	X	Circuit courts	36	8
Texas	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Criminal Appeals	9	8	Chancery courts	27	8
Utah	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6	Court of Civil Appeals	42	6	Circuit courts	58	8
Vermont	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Civil Appeals	X	X	Criminal courts	25	8
Virginia	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Civil Appeals	X	X	Law-equity courts	4	8
Washington	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	16	6	District courts	305	4
West Virginia	Supreme Court of Appeals	5	12	Court of Appeals	X	X	District courts	24	6
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	X	X	Superior courts	8	6 ^o
Wyoming	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	X	X	District courts	11	6
District of Columbia	Court of Appeals	9	15	Court of Appeals	X	X	Circuit courts	107	8
American Samoa	High Court: Appellate	8 ^p	(^q)	Court of Appeals	X	X	Superior courts	111	4
Guam	Supreme Court	3	5	Court of Appeals	X	X	Superior courts	58	8
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	8	To age 70	Court of Appeals	X	X	Circuit courts	53	6

^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, 52 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 December 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 marital 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 1.50 Method of selection of justices and term of chief justice of courts of last resort, by jurisdiction, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.47. For more details on method of selection of justices, see Source, pp. 90, 91.

State or other jurisdiction	Name of court ^a	Justices chosen		Chief Justice ^b	
		At large	By district	Method of selection	Term
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.	✓ ^e		First appointed by governor, then subject to approval by popular election	12 years
Colorado	S.C.	✓ ^e		By court	Pleasure of court
Connecticut	S.C.	✓ ^e		Nominated by governor; appointed by legislature	8 years
Delaware	S.C.	✓ ^e		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.	✓		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.	✓ ^e		By court	Remainder of term as Justice
Kansas	S.C.	✓ ^e		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.	✓		Appointed by governor, with consent of senate	7 years
Maryland	C.A.	✓ ^e	✓ ^e	By governor	Remainder of term as Judge
Massachusetts	S.J.C.	✓	✓	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.	✓ ^e		By court rotation	2 years
Montana	S.C.	✓		Popular election	8 years
Nebraska	S.C.	✓	✓ ^e	By governor	6 years
Nevada	S.C.	✓		Justice whose commission is oldest—rotation	2 years
New Hampshire	S.C.	✓		Appointed by governor and council	To age 70
New Jersey	S.C.	✓		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.	✓		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.	✓	✓ ^e	By court	2 years
Oregon	C.C.A.	✓	✓ ^e	By court	2 years
Pennsylvania	S.C.	✓	✓	By court	6 years
Rhode Island	S.C.	✓	✓	Seniority of service	Remainder of term as Justice
South Carolina	S.C.	✓	✓	By legislature	Life
South Dakota	S.C.	✓	✓	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
Texas	C.C.A.	✓		Popular election	6 years
Utah	S.C.	✓ ^e		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.	✓		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.	✓		By court	Pleasure of court
District of Columbia	C.A.	✓		By Judicial Nomination Commission	4 years
American Samoa	H.C.	✓	✓	By U.S. Secretary of Interior	Life
Guam ^j	S.C.	✓		By governor	5 years
Puerto Rico	S.C.	✓		Appointed by governor; with consent of senate	To age 70

^a S.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.
^b Title 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.
^c Justices originally appointed by governor, subsequently stand for retention on their records.
^d A Justice may serve more than one term as chief justice but may not serve consecutive terms in that office.
^e Justices nominated by governor, appointed by legislature.
^f Justices appointed by governor, with consent of senate. In Massachusetts and New Hampshire, with consent of council.
^g Justices elected by legislature.
^h Justices 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.
ⁱ Senior 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.
^j Justices appointed by governor from a list of three submitted by nominating committee.
^k Appointed by U.S. Secretary of the Interior.
^l Reflects 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 1.51 Characteristics of statutory provisions authorizing intermittent confinement in 30 States, as of May 1979

NOTE: Intermittent confinement, also referred to as periodic, part-time, partial, nonconsecutive, weekend, or nighttime confinement, is statutorily authorized in 30 States. The remaining States and the Federal jurisdiction have not established explicit provisions for this sentencing alternative.

State	Eligibility	Purposes	Time periods for interval of confinement and/or maximum duration of sentence	Place of confinement	Consequences of failure to appear
Arizona	Condition of probation	Not stated	At whatever time or intervals, consecutive or nonconsecutive, the court shall determine, within the period of probation, as long as the period actually spent in confinement does not exceed 1 year or the maximum period of imprisonment . . . , whichever is shorter.	County jail	Not stated
Arkansas	Condition of probation	Not stated	At whatever time or consecutive or nonconsecutive intervals within the period of suspension or probation; not to exceed 90 days for felony or 30 days for misdemeanor; any part of a 24 hour period shall constitute a day of confinement.	County jail, city jail, or other . . . local detention, correctional, or rehabilitative facility	Not stated
California	Condition of probation	Employment	Not stated	City or county jail	Not stated
Colorado	Condition of probation	Employment/education	During such time or for such intervals within the period of probation . . . not to exceed 90 days for felony, 60 days for misdemeanor, or 10 days for petty offense (unless part of work or education release program; maximum can be 2 years or maximum period of imprisonment, whichever is less.	County or city jail, or any other facility	Considered an escape
Florida	Whenever punishment in the county jail is prescribed	1. Paid employment; 2. conduct his own business or profession; 3. participate in an educational or vocational training program	During necessary and reasonable hours	Jail or county facility	Considered an escape from custody
Georgia	Misdemeanor in which a 6-month sentence or less is imposed; special mention of traffic offenses	Employment	At the discretion of the sentencing judge; a weekend term shall be counted as serving 2 days of the full sentence; confinement during nonworking hours during any day shall be counted as a full day.	Not stated	Not stated
Hawaii	Condition of probation for felony or misdemeanor	Not stated	Not exceeding 6 months	Not stated	Not stated
Illinois	Felony or misdemeanor/person who is 17 years of age or older	1. Seek employment; 2. work; 3. conduct a business or other self-employed occupation, including housekeeping; 4. attend to family needs; 5. attend an educational institution, including vocational education; 6. obtain medical or psychological treatment; 7. for any other purpose determined by the court.	Certain days or during certain periods of days or both; up to 2 years or the longest sentence of imprisonment that could be imposed for the offense, whichever is less; calculated on duration of term rather than upon basis of actual days spent in confinement	Not stated	Not stated
Indiana	Condition of probation	Not stated	Whatever time or intervals (consecutive or intermittent) within period of probation; not more than 60 days and must be completed within 1 year; computed on actual days in confinement	County or local penal facility	Not stated
Kentucky	Condition of probation	Not stated	At whatever time or intervals, consecutive or nonconsecutive; time spent in confinement shall not exceed 6 months or the maximum term of imprisonment, whichever is shorter	County jail	Not stated
Maryland	Prince George's County—offense must permit confinement in county detention center; Queen Anne's County—person sentenced to a period of confinement in county jail; Anne Arundel—county jail	Prince George's County—not stated; Queen Anne's County—working at gainful private employment; Anne Arundel—work	Prince George's County—during any 48 hour period, in any 7 day period, with each period of confinement to constitute not less than 2 days of the sentence imposed; total sentence may not exceed 30 2-day periods; Queen Anne's County—Department of Parole and Probation shall determine the time; Anne Arundel—"reasonable hours"	Prince George's County—detention center or place of confinement under jurisdiction of the sheriff; Queen Anne's County—county jail; Anne Arundel—detention center	Prince George's County—not stated; Queen Anne's County—considered an escape (misdemeanor); Anne Arundel—not stated

Table 1.51 Characteristics of statutory provisions authorizing intermittent confinement in 30 States, as of May 1979—Continued

State	Eligibility	Purposes	Time periods for interval of confinement and/or maximum duration of sentence	Place of confinement	Consequences of failure to appear
Massachusetts ...	First offense sentenced to jail or house of correction for a term not to exceed 1 year	Not stated	Not later than 6 pm Friday and released at 7 am Monday (if Monday is holiday, then on Tuesday at 7 am) provided total time served is equal to sentence imposed	Jail or house of correction	Not stated
Michigan	Condition of probation/not applicable to person placed on probation for life	Not stated	Not more than 6 months, at such time or intervals, which may be consecutive or nonconsecutive, within the probation period ... (or) the maximum period of imprisonment ... if this maximum is less than 6 months	House of correction or county jail	Not stated
Minnesota	Sentenced to jail	Employment	During such times as he is not employed or between times of employment	County jail, workhouse, and lockup	Considered contempt of court
Montana	Sentenced to county jail	Continue regular employment	During hours when not employed	County jail	Not stated
Nebraska	Condition of probation	Not stated	Periodically or return to custody after specified hours not to exceed 90 days	County jail	Not stated
New Hampshire	Committed to penal institution other than state prison (less than 1 year); suspended sentence of incarceration	Obtaining or working at gainful employment or for such other purpose as the court may deem conducive to his rehabilitation	Such times or intervals of time as the court may order; any part of a day spent in the free community shall be counted as a full day toward the serving of sentence unless otherwise provided by the court; suspended sentence—weekends or at such times or intervals of time as the court may direct; any part of day shall count as a full day toward the sentence. In no event shall the number of days confinement exceed the number of days in the minimum term, where there is one, or in the maximum term	Penal institution other than state prison; suspended sentence—institution to which sentenced	Considered an escape
New York	Other than second or persistent felony, for class D or E felony, or for any offense not a felony, and the court is not imposing any other sentence of imprisonment at the same time; and defendant not under any other sentence with a term in excess of 15 days imposed by any other court	Not stated	On days or during certain periods of days, or both; may specify a period of continuous confinement not to exceed 15 days to commence at the commencement of the sentence; calculated on basis of the duration of term, rather than upon the days spent in confinement	Not stated	Not considered a separate crime; however, modification or revocation of sentence is possible
North Carolina	Condition of probation for offense with a maximum penalty that does not exceed 10 years	Employment	At whatever time or intervals within probation, consecutive or nonconsecutive, the court determines; total of all periods of confinement ... may not exceed 6 months or one fourth the maximum penalty, whichever is less, and no confinement ... may be required beyond 2 years of conviction	Custody of Department of Correction or a designated local confinement or treatment facility	Not stated
North Dakota	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Penitentiary or regional detention facility or state farm if felony; county jail, state farm or regional detention facility if misdemeanor	Not stated
Ohio	Condition of parole; "definite term of imprisonment of not more than six months"	To continue at his occupation or care for his family	Overnight, or on weekends, or both, or at such other time or times as will allow him to continue his occupation or care for his family	County jail or workhouse	Not stated

CONTINUED

2 OF 8

Table 1.51 Characteristics of statutory provisions authorizing intermittent confinement in 30 States, as of May 1979—Continued

State	Eligibility	Purposes	Time periods for interval of confinement and/or maximum duration of sentence	Place of confinement	Consequences of failure to appear
Oregon	Sentence under 6 months or as a condition of probation	Employment or to seek employment; education	Fair and reasonable hours of the day or week; period not to exceed 1 year or one-half the maximum, whichever is less	County jail	Not stated
Pennsylvania	Not specified	1. To work at employment; 2. to seek employment; 3. to conduct business or to engage in self-employment, including housekeeping and attending to the needs of the family; 4. to attend an educational institution or participate in a course of vocational training; 5. to obtain medical treatment; 6. to devote time to any other purpose approved by the court.	Court specify length of the term, which may not exceed the maximum term; minimum sentence shall not exceed one-half the maximum	In a correctional or other appropriate institution	Not stated
Rhode Island	First time offender excluding capital offense	Continue usual occupation or education	Nonworking or study hours	Minimum security facility at Adult Correctional Institutions	Not stated
South Dakota	Condition of probation	Not stated	For a specific period not exceeding 60 days or sentence which was imposed or which may be imposed, whichever is less; may be further restricted to certain days or to certain parts of days specified by court ...	County jail	Not stated
Tennessee	Sentence of less than 1 year in county jail or workhouse	Not stated	Nonconsecutive days which may include but is not limited to week-ends, between hours to be specified until sentence is served or convicted person lawfully released prior to expiration ...	County jail or workhouse	Time limits are specified beyond which a continued absence shall be considered an escape
Texas	Jail time sentence	Employment	Off-work hours or on weekends/on consecutive days or weekends	Jail	Not stated/may require bail
Virginia	Sentence to jail and if dependents may become public charges or otherwise proper and suitable candidate for work release	Employment	Released on days he is regularly employed or during the time necessary to proceed to his place of employment, perform his work, and return to quarters designated by his custodial authorities; supervised by probation officer while on work release	Jail	Considered an escape
West Virginia	Sentenced to 1 year or less	1. To work at employment; 2. to seek employment; 3. to conduct his own business or to engage in other self-employment, including, in the case of a woman, housekeeping and attending to the needs of her family; 4. to attend an educational institution; 5. to obtain medical treatment; 6. to devote time to any other purpose approved by the court.	During necessary and reasonable hours	Jail	Not stated
Wisconsin	Condition of probation	Employment	Between the hours or periods of employment not to exceed 1 year	County jail	Not stated

Source: Nicolette Parisi, "Part-time Imprisonment: The Legal and Practical Issues of Periodic Confinement," *Judicature* 63 (March 1980) pp. 388-393. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.56 Statutory regulations on the post-adjudicatory

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.52. The symbol "A" indicates that such a disposition is allowed by statute; "P" indicates that the disposition is prohibited by statute; a blank means that

Table with 17 columns representing states and DC, and 29 rows representing different post-adjudicatory dispositions (e.g., Dismiss the case, Status offender, Delinquent, Remain at home, etc.).

See footnotes at end of table.

Disposition of juveniles, by legal status and State, as of 1977

the disposition is neither prescribed nor proscribed by law. For definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Large table with 26 columns representing states and DC, and multiple rows representing different legal statuses and dispositions.

Table 1.56 Statutory regulations on the post-adjudicatory

	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	
Transfer legal custody to State Department of Welfare-Youth Services:																						
Status offender	A	A				A	A	A		A	A ^a	A		A		A	A	A		A		A
Delinquent		A				A	A	A			A			A		A	A	A				A
Transfer legal custody to State Department of Justice-Corrections:																						
Status offender	A		A		A ^f					A ^g												
Delinquent	A		A		A				A	A		A		A								A

^a A juvenile twice found ungovernable may be adjudged delinquent, and, therefore, there is the possibility of probation, commitment to the Division of Youth Services or institutionalization.
^b Ungovernables can have the same dispositions as delinquent children. By statute, a delinquent child may be detained, committed or placed in an adult facility when a juvenile facility is not available.
^c A Child in Need of Supervision (CHINS) shall not be committed to a delinquent institution unless the court finds the child is not amenable to treatment under any prior disposition or such child is alleged again to be a CHINS and the court so finds.
^d A violation of the terms and conditions of probation by a Child in Need of Supervision (CHINS) is not a violation of a "lawful order of court" made under the delinquent child provisions of the children's code. By statute, CHINS may not be placed initially in institutions for juvenile delinquents, but they may be transferred by the director of institutions to such institutions with prior approval of the court. The precedent setting case of *People in Interest of D.R.*, 487 P. 2d 824 (1971) establishes, contrary to written statute, that a CHINS may not, under any circumstances, be transferred nor placed in an institution for delinquent children. Colorado does maintain, however, intake diagnostic and receiving centers for the initial placement of both CHINS and delinquent children.
^e A ninth-time status offender can be adjudicated a delinquent and hence be institutionalized.
^f Truants and ungovernables cannot be committed to the Commissioner of Corrections or to a county institution for delinquents, unless the child is a repeat offender.
^g An unruly child can only be committed to a State industrial school upon failure of the original disposition order to provide treatment and rehabilitation.
^h If an unruly child is unamenable to treatment within stated dispositions, the court may then use dispositions available for delinquents.
ⁱ The statute states that Children in Need of Supervision (CHINS) shall not be placed in institutions for delinquents; however, an opinion from the attorney general states that CHINS can be placed in delinquent institutions if other provisions have failed.
^j A status offender should not be placed in an institution for delinquents unless previous treatment has failed, at which time he/she may be committed to such an institution but must be separated from adults. Any status offender, however, may be placed up to 4 days in a delinquent institution for diagnostic evaluation.
^k For an unruly child to be committed to the Division of Children and Youth, the court shall first find that the child is not amenable to treatment or rehabilitation by delinquent dispositions that do not require such treatment.
^l A status offender who violates a court order may be adjudicated a delinquent; hence, a status offender could be committed to the youth authority.
^m The statute prohibits commitment of an unruly child to the Department of Corrections unless he/she is not amenable to prior treatment.

Source: Christine F. Kiejbuk and Beth Rosenberg, *The Juvenile Status Offender and the Law* (Harrisburg, Pa.: Pennsylvania Joint Council on the Criminal Justice System, 1977), pp. 23-27.

disposition of juveniles, by legal status and State, as of 1977—Continued

	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
	A		A			A				A	A	A		A	A	A	A	A ^b	A	A	A	A		A	A					A
	A	A				A				A	A			A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A			A		A	A
			A ^f			A							A					A ^b				A ^m				A				
	A	A				A				A	A	A						A				A	A		A	A				

Table 1.62 Employment and payroll for State and local correctional activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3, for data required to compute percentages on total criminal justice full-time equivalent employees and total criminal justice payroll, see Table 1.16. 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*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	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	243,248	\$271,645	253,448	\$297,337
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	145,552	163,079	151,408	179,654
Local, total	66,776	50,470	70,079	55,193	75,122	63,953	82,070	74,867	86,880	85,690	93,156	98,024	97,696	108,566	102,040	117,713
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	77,682	82,087	81,015	90,290
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	20,014	26,479	21,025	27,423
Alabama	1,425	730	1,590	892	1,763	1,103	2,036	1,393	2,171	1,676	2,371	1,973	2,627	2,458	3,276	3,362
State	939	486	1,003	563	1,066	695	1,245	850	1,281	1,042	1,482	1,271	1,583	1,599	1,883	2,097
Local, total	486	244	587	330	697	409	793	544	890	634	889	703	1,044	859	1,393	1,266
Counties	333	163	414	234	536	319	620	411	736	508	743	578	884	710	1,167	1,050
Municipalities	153	81	173	95	161	90	173	132	154	125	146	124	160	150	226	216
Alaska	380	401	442	559	385	403	445	571	455	701	533	862	587	1,006	522	933
State	335	364	370	476	341	360	412	534	424	667	493	814	546	948	496	902
Local, total	45	37	72	83	44	43	33	37	31	33	40	49	41	57	26	31
Boroughs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	45	37	72	83	44	43	33	37	31	33	40	49	41	57	26	31
Arizona	1,374	881	1,450	1,020	1,845	1,403	2,099	1,811	2,237	2,110	2,629	2,624	2,866	3,120	3,178	3,573
State	939	512	744	539	950	761	1,070	943	1,103	1,075	1,200	1,203	1,435	1,619	1,694	1,859
Local, total	629	369	706	481	895	642	1,029	868	1,134	1,035	1,429	1,421	1,431	1,501	1,484	1,714
Counties	576	334	649	437	847	601	1,013	856	1,115	1,018	1,381	1,377	1,376	1,451	1,452	1,676
Municipalities	53	35	57	44	48	41	16	13	19	17	48	44	55	49	32	38
Arkansas	665	313	761	405	821	479	892	561	1,148	766	1,279	883	1,636	1,144	1,396	1,172
State	452	215	543	306	560	348	643	420	792	560	813	597	1,137	819	879	803
Local, total	213	98	218	99	261	132	249	141	356	206	466	286	499	324	517	369
Counties	157	65	165	67	176	80	197	107	283	157	300	227	411	262	428	297
Municipalities	56	33	53	32	85	51	52	34	73	49	86	59	88	63	89	72
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	33,749	47,643	32,024	47,419
State	10,159	9,925	11,891	11,687	11,714	12,591	12,807	14,913	12,704	16,017	12,590	16,832	13,304	20,493	12,490	20,090
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	20,445	27,150	19,534	27,329
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	19,510	26,000	18,629	26,143
Municipalities	793	799	838	836	781	820	868	892	854	959	938	1,137	935	1,150	905	1,186
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	2,281	2,770	2,911	3,721
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	1,544	2,034	2,001	2,781
Local, total	383	253	379	259	440	333	518	441	629	556	672	646	737	736	910	940
Counties	148	76	161	87	217	131	280	184	353	264	410	347	451	409	592	551
Municipalities	235	177	218	172	223	202	238	258	276	292	262	299	286	328	318	389
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	2,843	3,116	2,689	3,191
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	2,838	3,110	2,664	3,185
Local, total	10	6	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	5	5	5	5	6	5	6
Municipalities	10	6	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	5	5	5	5	6	5	6
Delaware	583	493	690	565	654	522	683	637	791	760	831	844	872	904	944	1,004
State	583	493	690	565	654	522	683	637	791	760	831	844	872	904	944	1,004
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.62 Employment and payroll for State and local correctional activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1978—Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	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	2,878	\$4,594	2,922	\$5,457
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	13,189	13,003	13,716	14,209
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	9,885	9,849	10,310	10,742
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	3,304	3,153	3,406	3,467
Counties	2,037	1,188	2,031	1,266	2,219	1,603	1,999	1,615	2,268	1,937	2,372	2,166	2,645	2,560	2,822	2,875
Municipalities	632	365	610	381	543	357	543	409	571	440	839	685	659	593	584	591
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	6,576	5,494	6,697	6,917
State	2,503	1,412	2,493	1,736	3,183	2,170	3,427	2,566	3,637	2,713	3,949	3,324	4,394	3,742	4,505	4,976
Local, total	1,393	752	1,457	824	1,787	1,124	1,888	1,301	2,058	1,445	2,215	1,675	2,182	1,752	2,192	1,941
Counties	1,214	649	1,269	717	1,548	978	1,662	1,151	1,753	1,222	1,889	1,424	1,864	1,498	1,802	1,598
Municipalities	179	103	188	108	239	145	226	150	305	223	326	252	318	254	390	343
Hawaii	434	400	432	384	444	450	453	494	380	454	637	788	650	751	628	845
State	358	337	351	320	360	371	372	412	371	446	597	740	611	702	583	784
Local, total	78	62	81	64	84	79	81	82	9	8	40	47	39	49	45	61
Counties	17	13	17	11	20	18	17	12	9	8	40	47	39	49	45	61
Municipalities	59	49	64	53	64	61	64	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	425	253	458	293	542	346	469	337	531	420	602	574	673	632	725	726
State	360	223	369	245	441	292	364	276	394	334	471	486	508	501	529	551
Local, total	65	30	89	48	101	54	105	61	137	86	131	88	165	131	196	176
Counties	63	29	85	46	97	52	102	59	135	85	125	85	159	126	194	174
Municipalities	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	2	2	1	6	4	6	4	2	2
Illinois	7,161	5,213	7,391	5,885	6,877	6,340	7,437	6,855	7,914	7,624	8,804	8,959	9,489	10,273	10,825	12,303
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	5,712	6,366	6,247	7,485
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	3,777	3,907	4,578	4,818
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	3,760	3,892	4,569	4,807
Municipalities	37	29	22	22	38	29	16	12	10	6	6	5	17	15	9	11
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	3,927	3,747	4,132	4,230
State	1,999	1,234	1,856	1,257	1,889	1,397	1,969	1,598	2,072	1,847	2,065	2,105	2,310	2,476	2,436	2,855
Local, total	1,043	578	972	560	1,155	688	1,315	863	1,408	980	1,556	1,217	1,617	1,271	1,696	1,375
Counties	542	271	644	356	836	485	880	566	977	661	1,115	856	1,169	895	1,162	900
Municipalities	501	307	328	204	319	202	435	298	431	319	441	362	448	377	534	475
Iowa	1,563	979	1,508	1,059	1,549	1,209	1,806	1,417	2,005	1,814	2,145	2,118	2,470	2,785	2,438	2,677
State	1,134	752	1,115	843	1,131	964	1,271	1,061	1,377	1,307	1,409	1,416	1,546	1,937	1,572	1,795
Local, total	429	227	393	216	418	245	535	356	628	507	736	702	924	848	863	881
Counties	424	223	389	211	412	240	527	349	617	499	698	658	889	807	833	840
Municipalities	5	4	4	4	6	5	8	7	11	8	38	44	35	41	33	42
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	2,985	2,434	2,386	2,135
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	2,292	1,955	1,730	1,602
Local, total	334	165	297	155	355	204	456	272	519	328	522	364	693	479	656	533
Counties	297	143	252	127	290	159	400	233	484	302	482	333	647	447	607	496
Municipalities	37	23	45	28	65	45	56	39	35	26	40	31	46	32	49	36
Kentucky	1,710	903	1,763	1,048	1,971	1,358	2,032	1,389	2,286	1,754	2,351	2,076	2,756	2,194	3,121	2,709
State	1,487	784	1,332	819	1,458	1,040	1,448	1,011	1,525	1,224	1,513	1,457	1,664	1,336	1,850	1,629
Local, total	223	120	431	229	513	318	584	377	761	530	838	620	1,092	858	1,271	1,080
Counties	201	106	403	210	462	279	517	332	620	427	714	519	926	719	1,118	941
Municipalities	22	14	28	19	51	39	67	45	141	103	124	101	166	134	153	139

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.62 Employment and payroll for State and local correctional activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1978—Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	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	\$2,823	4,224	\$3,430	5,104	\$4,925	5,321	\$5,102
State	1,582	667	1,742	1,070	2,095	1,289	2,139	1,486	2,466	1,959	3,021	2,514	3,530	3,553	3,580	3,636
Local, total	813	425	814	429	948	549	1,007	669	1,173	864	1,203	916	1,574	1,372	1,741	1,546
Parishes	308	159	417	214	422	248	490	303	578	386	636	428	738	554	825	683
Municipalities	505	266	397	215	526	301	517	366	595	478	567	488	836	818	916	883
Maine	737	439	751	529	785	583	906	631	780	621	760	617	836	776	870	849
State	629	388	641	474	672	519	668	548	639	529	610	514	640	629	678	699
Local, total	108	51	110	55	113	64	136	83	141	92	150	102	196	146	192	150
Counties	108	51	106	53	109	61	136	83	141	92	150	102	196	146	192	150
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	6,458	7,293	6,312	7,800
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	5,328	6,094	5,123	6,392
Local, total	759	512	815	767	704	586	839	786	978	937	1,068	1,178	1,130	1,199	1,189	1,408
Counties	320	236	406	333	333	284	400	367	465	487	564	624	604	671	667	797
Municipalities	439	276	409	433	371	303	439	419	493	450	504	554	526	528	522	611
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	5,724	6,512	6,349	7,366
State	3,016	2,587	2,895	2,315	3,100	2,578	3,187	2,885	3,085	2,950	3,362	3,850	3,336	3,805	3,687	4,220
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	2,388	2,707	2,682	3,146
Counties	1,235	825	1,363	1,166	1,441	1,301	1,640	1,583	1,760	1,765	1,807	1,851	1,870	2,108	2,062	2,428
Municipalities	419	360	451	402	425	433	446	469	536	562	545	572	518	599	600	718
Michigan	5,575	4,924	5,782	5,228	5,903	5,850	6,613	6,754	7,420	8,063	7,883	9,180	9,522	13,792	10,224	14,054
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	5,401	8,375	5,848	8,435
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	4,121	5,417	4,376	5,619
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	3,664	4,821	3,957	4,979
Municipalities	334	287	296	270	296	311	331	363	400	459	370	457	457	596	419	640
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	3,233	4,127	3,474	4,492
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	1,633	2,204	1,819	2,397
Local, total	1,136	952	860	747	1,050	953	1,193	1,171	1,324	1,393	1,358	1,538	1,600	1,924	1,655	2,096
Counties	944	776	779	671	975	877	1,118	1,089	1,249	1,313	1,334	1,506	1,590	1,916	1,640	2,079
Municipalities	192	176	81	75	75	76	75	82	75	80	24	32	10	7	15	16
Mississippi	595	297	760	397	927	558	1,122	688	1,213	836	1,277	865	1,453	1,080	1,707	1,301
State	485	242	578	311	754	473	924	581	933	669	976	684	1,078	838	1,259	982
Local, total	110	55	182	86	173	84	198	107	280	167	301	181	375	242	448	318
Counties	72	34	102	45	123	57	142	74	232	136	248	145	289	191	364	252
Municipalities	38	21	80	40	50	27	56	33	48	32	53	36	76	51	84	66
Missouri	2,833	1,550	3,229	1,896	3,467	2,237	3,669	2,572	4,030	2,974	4,138	3,229	4,456	3,627	4,360	4,126
State	1,630	916	1,744	948	1,847	1,115	1,972	1,312	2,217	1,631	2,402	1,837	2,656	2,078	2,459	2,339
Local, total	1,203	735	1,485	950	1,620	1,122	1,697	1,259	1,813	1,343	1,736	1,392	1,801	1,549	1,901	1,787
Counties	742	424	768	448	848	536	944	645	1,059	733	1,024	777	1,077	849	1,150	1,036
Municipalities	461	311	717	502	772	586	753	615	754	609	712	615	724	700	751	751
Montana	538	329	556	349	587	408	609	463	665	615	700	683	841	844	939	1,017
State	437	279	455	294	485	344	490	382	507	500	536	557	617	680	709	813
Local, total	101	50	101	54	102	65	119	81	158	115	164	126	224	185	230	204
Counties	95	46	93	49	94	59	115	77	143	105	158	121	217	179	212	188
Municipalities	6	4	8	5	8	6	4	4	15	10	6	5	7	5	18	16

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.62 Employment and payroll for State and local correctional activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1978—Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Nebraska	823	\$483	870	\$533	909	\$839	1,022	\$773	1,210	\$964	1,233	\$1,088	1,260	\$1,195	1,403	\$1,245
State	689	416	707	427	669	465	780	590	859	684	852	805	862	868	1,016	906
Local, total	134	67	163	106	240	174	242	182	351	281	381	284	398	327	387	338
Counties	117	55	146	91	203	143	216	160	307	238	351	254	368	301	330	287
Municipalities	17	13	17	15	37	31	26	23	44	42	30	30	30	26	57	52
Nevada	767	607	842	721	876	776	958	963	1,110	1,217	1,145	1,374	1,391	1,607	1,412	1,743
State	398	325	418	367	445	389	477	475	572	637	595	755	697	794	791	967
Local, total	349	282	424	354	431	388	481	488	538	580	550	620	694	814	621	776
Counties	323	244	361	294	397	355	440	446	493	530	507	564	644	750	556	690
Municipalities	46	38	63	60	34	33	41	42	45	50	43	55	50	64	65	85
New Hampshire	367	226	454	283	425	296	457	363	561	447	596	505	691	624	752	795
State	256	158	277	189	274	206	311	271	374	321	374	331	481	452	534	592
Local, total	111	68	177	94	151	91	146	93	167	126	225	174	210	172	218	203
Counties	100	60	158	81	130	73	126	79	167	109	202	152	180	142	177	164
Municipalities	11	8	19	13	21	18	20	13	20	17	23	22	30	30	41	39
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	9,584	9,995	10,164	11,357
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	4,023	4,332	4,175	5,046
Local, total	3,140	2,364	3,491	2,853	3,867	3,099	4,302	4,633	4,366	5,007	4,888	5,561	5,553	5,989	6,311	6,311
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	5,505	5,506	5,972	6,297
Municipalities	7	4	6	4	4	3	15	7	28	19	28	18	56	47	17	14
New Mexico	780	404	802	469	823	534	835	593	860	647	1,011	831	1,146	1,014	1,142	1,114
State	624	317	633	382	590	388	617	445	658	511	746	642	814	761	810	827
Local, total	158	86	169	87	233	146	218	147	202	136	265	189	332	252	332	287
Counties	102	45	108	46	104	53	97	56	66	33	128	76	152	94	156	109
Municipalities	54	41	61	41	129	93	121	92	136	103	137	113	180	158	176	178
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	25,322	33,687	26,512	35,101
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	14,597	18,156	14,989	20,196
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	10,725	15,531	11,523	14,906
Counties	4,367	3,053	4,559	3,501	4,830	3,927	5,213	4,627	5,471	5,267	5,381	5,521	5,612	6,147	5,772	6,779
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	5,113	9,384	5,751	8,127
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	7,196	6,654	7,966	7,938
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	6,323	6,015	6,992	7,173
Local, total	612	283	588	294	618	341	709	440	841	543	872	587	873	639	974	765
Counties	612	283	583	291	612	337	702	436	836	540	867	584	868	636	969	762
Municipalities	—	—	5	3	6	3	7	4	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3
North Dakota	267	174	233	151	259	156	296	208	336	258	368	305	372	337	398	394
State	215	152	192	129	205	125	247	178	274	215	276	235	290	273	287	301
Local, total	52	23	41	22	54	31	49	30	62	43	92	70	82	64	111	93
Counties	49	20	38	19	51	28	46	27	59	40	92	70	81	62	104	84
Municipalities	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	—	—	1	1	7	8
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	11,284	12,265	11,433	13,440
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	6,767	8,110	6,804	8,763
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	4,517	4,155	4,629	4,677
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	3,838	3,358	3,987	3,892
Municipalities	577	399	515	429	602	536	582	552	607	638	624	663	679	797	642	785

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.62 Employment and payroll for State and local correctional activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1978—Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	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	2,716	\$2,218	2,718	\$2,553
State	1,081	523	1,435	666	1,526	753	1,603	942	2,108	1,511	2,113	1,586	2,201	1,835	2,179	1,853
Local, total	384	203	224	180	401	250	401	271	425	297	494	341	515	383	539	500
Counties	301	148	222	115	311	183	298	188	346	232	399	263	429	304	430	386
Municipalities	83	55	102	65	90	68	103	84	79	66	95	79	86	79	109	114
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	2,999	3,249	3,065	3,720
State	1,262	981	1,394	1,172	1,236	1,090	1,427	1,283	1,631	1,633	1,677	1,852	1,909	2,069	1,943	2,356
Local, total	728	526	700	530	624	690	821	752	841	867	961	968	1,090	1,179	1,122	1,372
Counties	643	451	643	478	602	678	812	745	832	857	925	941	1,035	1,130	1,113	1,362
Municipalities	85	75	57	52	22	13	9	7	9	10	36	27	55	50	9	10
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	9,834	11,364	10,915	12,757
State	3,269	2,354	3,948	3,189	3,944	3,717	4,008	4,143	4,054	4,342	4,172	4,828	4,351	5,609	5,190	6,434
Local, total	3,323	2,456	3,909	2,999	4,195	3,279	4,731	3,838	5,245	4,550	5,466	5,344	5,483	5,755	5,725	6,323
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	3,547	3,166	3,893	3,811
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	1,936	2,589	1,832	2,712
Rhode Island	440	390	519	458	583	565	739	790	694	787	719	848	799	1,014	842	1,194
State	440	390	519	458	583	565	739	790	694	787	719	848	798	1,013	842	1,194
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
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	3,476	2,697	3,667	3,209
State	1,354	772	1,576	965	1,715	1,150	2,048	1,445	2,514	1,987	2,751	2,257	2,677	2,170	3,019	2,740
Local, total	670	306	691	345	630	340	568	338	630	376	650	448	799	527	648	470
Counties	640	290	660	330	597	320	531	314	567	332	611	417	630	437	602	429
Municipalities	30	16	31	16	33	21	37	24	63	45	39	32	169	90	46	41
South Dakota	341	188	329	198	332	222	312	229	331	258	403	336	335	292	468	467
State	285	154	242	157	224	160	214	170	266	219	334	288	257	236	374	395
Local, total	76	35	87	41	108	61	98	59	65	39	69	48	78	56	94	73
Counties	72	33	84	40	104	59	96	58	64	38	67	46	77	55	91	70
Municipalities	4	2	3	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	3
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	4,818	3,840	5,056	4,388
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	3,242	2,543	3,433	2,925
Local, total	699	403	829	471	1,031	647	1,191	803	1,290	932	1,381	1,069	1,576	1,297	1,633	1,461
Counties	558	317	673	381	684	408	823	536	913	637	960	721	978	788	1,094	935
Municipalities	143	86	156	90	347	240	368	267	377	295	421	348	598	509	539	526
Texas	6,565	3,601	6,451	3,921	7,181	4,696	7,460	5,230	7,927	6,458	8,855	7,483	9,216	8,376	10,329	10,140
State	3,898	2,094	3,679	2,285	4,080	2,721	4,124	2,890	4,203	3,604	4,826	4,242	4,508	4,350	5,106	5,088
Local, total	2,667	1,507	2,772	1,636	3,101	1,975	3,336	2,340	3,724	2,854	4,039	3,241	4,708	4,027	5,223	5,052
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	4,440	3,777	4,851	4,591
Municipalities	567	204	340	202	324	233	317	250	436	412	329	295	268	249	372	461
Utah	612	397	683	457	767	544	901	701	904	820	975	989	1,057	1,163	1,119	1,270
State	499	341	552	386	587	441	653	549	699	661	780	810	826	950	863	1,021
Local, total	113	56	131	71	180	103	248	152	205	159	195	179	231	213	256	249
Counties	113	56	131	71	179	102	246	151	201	157	192	177	227	210	253	246
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	1	(*)	2	1	4	2	3	2	4	3	3	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.62 Employment and payroll for State and local correctional activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1978—Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*															
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	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	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Vermont	439	\$333	438	\$418	437	\$352	420	\$350	422	\$349	449	\$388	485	\$484	496	\$485
State	435	330	438	418	435	351	418	349	418	347	445	386	484	484	493	483
Local, total	4	2	—	(^b)	2	1	2	1	4	2	4	2	1	—	3	2
Counties	1	—	—	(^b)	2	1	2	1	3	1	4	2	1	—	2	2
Municipalities	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
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	8,356	7,520	8,810	8,853
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	6,036	5,537	6,174	6,473
Local, total	785	434	1,010	601	1,134	758	1,271	930	1,506	1,131	1,940	1,548	2,318	1,983	2,636	2,380
Counties	317	178	375	231	399	299	488	374	611	451	784	628	988	871	1,006	975
Municipalities	468	256	635	371	735	459	783	557	895	680	1,156	920	1,330	1,112	1,630	1,405
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	4,595	5,126	4,793	5,828
State	2,597	2,301	2,427	1,875	2,369	1,932	2,408	2,112	2,457	2,487	2,632	2,885	2,857	3,332	3,011	3,660
Local, total	913	655	1,291	898	1,328	996	1,443	1,178	1,498	1,372	1,826	1,572	1,738	1,794	1,782	2,168
Counties	775	540	1,159	785	1,133	866	1,362	1,095	1,445	1,303	1,547	1,486	1,631	1,679	1,696	2,058
Municipalities	138	115	132	113	135	130	81	81	53	69	79	86	107	115	86	110
West Virginia	983	443	867	454	949	519	1,040	617	1,004	631	1,134	842	1,190	911	1,155	965
State	736	343	628	335	676	379	744	459	759	486	836	647	919	730	858	742
Local, total	247	100	239	119	273	140	296	158	245	145	298	195	271	182	297	223
Counties	245	99	237	118	271	139	295	157	244	144	295	193	270	181	296	223
Municipalities	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1
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	4,024	4,677	4,342	5,409
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	2,919	3,516	3,228	4,102
Local, total	823	657	836	717	790	732	914	847	1,047	998	1,053	1,153	1,105	1,161	1,114	1,306
Counties	823	657	836	717	790	732	914	847	1,047	998	1,053	1,091	1,105	1,161	1,092	1,288
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	—	—	22	20
Wyoming	292	148	313	167	309	176	342	219	350	264	364	335	420	402	425	443
State	239	120	254	140	260	150	288	187	286	221	294	282	312	317	332	362
Local, total	53	28	59	30	49	27	54	32	64	44	70	53	108	85	93	81
Counties	45	23	50	24	37	19	50	29	51	31	57	41	91	70	84	71
Municipalities	8	5	9	6	12	7	4	4	13	12	13	12	17	15	9	10

*Data 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.
^bLess than half the unit of measurement shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971–1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), Table 27.

Table 1.63 Staff supervising conditional releasees and probationers, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1978

NOTE: These data were collected as part of the Uniform Parole Reports aggregate survey conducted in 1979 and represent information voluntarily provided by the U.S. Parole Commission and parole authorities in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico. "Caseload-carrying staff" only includes State employees who actually supervise parole, probation, or other cases, based on authorized full-time equivalent State employee positions. "Probation/other" refers only to State parole and

probationers who exclusively supervise these clients. It does not include the large number of probation officers who also perform such services. "Mixed caseloads" refers to State parole employees who supervise a combination of conditional releasees, probationers, and others. "Other" includes work release, pre-trial release, diversion cases, and juvenile and misdemeanor parolees. For information on the reporting procedures of specific agencies, survey methodology, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Jurisdiction	Caseload-carrying staff			Total
	Conditional release only	Probation/other only	Mixed caseloads	
United States, reported total	1,166	875	6,453	8,696
Federal, reported total	0	0	1,697	1,697
State, reported total	1,186	875	4,756	6,989
Alabama	0	0	102	102
Alaska	NA	NA	NA	NA
American Samoa	1	0	0	1
Arizona	17	0	35	52
Arkansas	0	4	35	39
California:				
California Department of Corrections	200	155	0	355
California Youth Authority	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colorado	0	0	29	29
Connecticut	22	0	0	22
Delaware	2	6	43	51
District of Columbia	37	0	0	37
Florida	0	0	504	504
Georgia	92	0	0	92
Guam	2	0	0	2
Hawaii	10	0	0	10
Idaho	0	0	48	48
Illinois	105	0	0	105
Indiana	36	0	0	36
Iowa	0	0	60	60
Kansas	0	0	121	121
Kentucky	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	162	162
Maine	0	0	46	46
Maryland	0	0	306	306
Massachusetts	78	0	0	78
Michigan	85	397	69	551
Minnesota	0	0	63	63
Mississippi	1	7	60	68
Missouri	0	65	196	261
Montana	0	0	28	28
Nebraska	11	0	1	12
Nevada	0	23	34	57
New Hampshire	5	0	0	5
New Jersey	152	0	0	152
New Mexico	0	0	58	58
New York	0	0	374	374
North Carolina	57	0	515	572
North Dakota	0	0	15	15
Ohio	18	10	188	216
Oklahoma	0	0	183	183
Oregon	0	0	163	163
Pennsylvania	0	0	235	235
Puerto Rico	48	97	0	145
Rhode Island	5	28	0	33
South Carolina	0	0	130	130
South Dakota	0	0	11	11
Tennessee	0	0	0	0
Texas	194	0	0	194
Utah	8	83	5	96
Vermont	0	0	55	55
Virginia	0	0	275	275
Washington	0	0	200	200
West Virginia	0	0	25	25
Wisconsin	0	0	354	354
Wyoming	0	0	28	28

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, Parole in the United States: 1978 (San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1979), pp. 32, 33. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.64 Probation, parole, and conditional release cases supervised and presentence reports completed, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.63. In this table, the figure for "total cases supervised" was left blank if the jurisdiction did not report the conditional release cases. A "total cases supervised" figure is presented, however, if conditional release cases were reported but data on any other cases supervised were not available. Consequently, the row total figures may not be the sum of the subcategory figures. Only presentence reports prepared by the parole and probation agency were included. "Caseload equivalent" was computed by dividing the number of presentence reports by five (Source, p. 39). For information on the reporting procedures of specific agencies, survey methodology, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Jurisdiction	Cases supervised					Presentence reports completed	
	Total	Conditional release	Interstate Compact	Probation	Other	Number	Caseload equivalent
United States, reported total	484,564	145,112	32,976	337,995	14,476	171,703	34,340.6
Federal, reported total	69,280	21,491	0	45,472	2,317	26,403	5,280.6
State, reported total	415,284	123,621	32,976	292,523	12,159	145,300	29,060.0
Alabama	12,811	1,590	957	10,064	0	10,755	2,151.0
Alaska	71	71	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
American Samoa	37	36	1	0	0	0	0.0
Arizona	2,380	1,373	897	0	110	0	0.0
Arkansas	2,731	1,512	689	530	0	0	0.0
California:							
California Department of Corrections	14,915	8,745	1,694	0	4,476	0	0.0
California Youth Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Colorado	2,617	1,593	983	0	41	0	0.0
Connecticut	2,859	2,690	169	0	0	169	33.8
Delaware	6,524	491	508	5,525	0	368	73.6
District of Columbia	1,448	1,230	218	0	0	0	0.0
Florida	40,524	6,452	3,616	30,427	29	14,822	2,984.4
Georgia	3,511	3,109	402	0	0	0	0.0
Guam	30	30	0	0	0	0	0.0
Hawaii	492	475	17	0	0	NA	NA
Idaho	848	294	337	217	0	6,445	1,289.0
Illinois	0	NA	NA	0	0	0	0.0
Indiana	1,867	1,466	401	0	0	0	0.0
Iowa	1,056	641	NA	NA	NA	289	57.8
Kansas	3,476	1,305	162	1,414	595	575	115.0
Kentucky	5,442	2,247	1,134	2,059	2	3,221	644.2
Louisiana	16,426	2,101	900	13,365	60	3,671	734.2
Maine	3,431	399	37	2,183	812	1,835	367.0
Maryland	42,488	4,900	846	36,617	125	6,964	1,392.8
Massachusetts	3,785	3,785	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Michigan	35,880	5,882	2,804	24,900	2,294	31,983	6,396.6
Minnesota	4,234	1,365	352	2,517	NA	812	162.4
Mississippi	6,259	1,581	664	3,829	185	1,569	313.8
Missouri	15,173	1,564	1,205	12,169	235	4,499	899.8
Montana	2,048	385	175	1,488	0	755	151.0
Nebraska	366	302	63	1	0	5	1.0
Nevada	2,311	518	115	2,278	0	2,977	595.4
New Hampshire	459	422	37	0	0	53	10.6
New Jersey	7,346	6,895	451	0	0	0	0.0
New Mexico	2,100	665	839	596	0	1,364	272.8
New York	15,444	14,507	587	0	350	0	0.0
North Carolina	0	0	NA	34,314	NA	NA	NA
North Dakota	866	116	18	732	0	123	24.6
Ohio	14,796	6,081	2,542	6,173	0	5,458	1,091.6
Oklahoma	16,210	1,443	1,260	13,507	0	1,972	394.4
Oregon	9,005	2,014	798	6,193	0	5,912	1,182.4
Pennsylvania	14,404	8,365	1,691	4,348	0	761	152.2
Puerto Rico	7,928	1,725	114	5,085	0	3,250	650.0
Rhode Island	6,519	164	351	6,004	0	204	40.8
South Carolina	21,394	2,200	970	18,182	0	775	155.0
South Dakota	725	170	298	42	207	0	0.0
Tennessee	0	NA	1,199	6,093	662	6,271	1,254.2
Texas	9,300	8,300	997	0	0	NA	NA
Utah	7,366	503	268	6,595	0	8,548	1,709.2
Vermont	0	NA	NA	3,683	459	1,241	248.2
Virginia	13,592	3,253	0	10,329	10	7,169	1,433.8
Washington	17,317	5,832	297	11,188	0	4,962	992.4
West Virginia	1,239	488	141	556	54	257	51.4
Wisconsin	11,151	2,160	122	7,716	1,153	4,526	905.2
Wyoming	1,683	133	650	600	300	742	148.4

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, Parole in the United States: 1978 (San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1979), pp. 32, 33. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.65 Workload of Federal probation officers, years ending June 30, 1972-79

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. The number of officers required for presentence investigations was derived by dividing the number of presentence investigations by 128, which according to a time study is the number of presentence investigations one officer could produce in 1 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	29,678	232	1,346	64,427	48
1978	1,604	27,278	213	1,391	66,681	48
1979	1,604	27,409	214	1,390	66,087	48

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1977 (Preliminary Report), p. 19; 1979, p. 14, Table 14 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.66 Investigative reports by Federal probation officers, by type of investigation, years ending June 30, 1973-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.65.

Type of investigation	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total	71,260	77,146	91,863	102,334	101,725	102,706	109,172
Presentence investigation	29,736	29,492	31,740	32,193	29,678	30,509	26,338
Limited or selective presentence investigation	1,915	1,943	2,202	2,255	3,060	NA	NA
Collateral investigation for another district	8,470	9,203	11,932	14,526	16,483	17,476	16,506
Preliminary investigation to assist U.S. attorney	632	862	953	1,645	2,022	2,137	3,102
Postsentence investigation for institution	553	658	650	746	1,043	1,661	1,252
Pretransfer investigation (probation and parole)	7,650	8,603	9,870	10,583	10,568	10,073	9,944
Alleged violation investigation (probation and parole)	5,895	6,630	8,581	10,351	10,810	10,813	11,421
Prerelease investigation for a Federal or military institution	6,780	6,965	8,805	7,112	7,089	8,396	9,092
Special investigation regarding a prisoner in confinement	2,921	4,628	6,010	5,085	5,478	5,838	4,932
Furlough and work-release reports for Bureau of Prisons institutions	556	1,140	2,770	3,175	5,460	5,721	6,239
Parole supervision reports	5,187	5,895	7,030	12,931	8,846	8,828	17,284
Parole revocation hearing reports	965	1,127	1,320	1,732	1,188	1,254	1,834
Bail	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,036
Collateral bail	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	192

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1974, p. VII-3; 1976 (Preliminary Report), p. 16; 1978 (Preliminary Report), p. 16; 1979, p. 14, Table 14a (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.67 Salary range for State probation and parole officers, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.68 and 1.69. These data pertain to salaries of State or territorial employees and do not include salaries of county or municipal personnel. The reported information was collected from a survey conducted by the U.S. Civil Service Commission under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970. The U.S. Civil Service Commission regional staff worked with officials of 50 States and the territories of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands in standardizing job categories and reporting salary ranges. The categorization of State titles for reporting purposes was determined according to the elements listed in job descriptions. A probation or parole officer is "the professional beginning level in correctional work."

Involving juvenile or adult probationers and parolees. Incumbents in this class are responsible for making routine pre-sentencing and pre-hearing investigations for the use of judicial or correctional officials in probation and parole proceedings. Work also involves supervising released offenders, preparing periodic reports on their activities, and recommending remedial action when appropriate. Work is performed under the general supervision of judicial or correctional officials. This class usually requires the equivalent of graduation from college with some specialized study in corrections, sociology, or a related field" (Source, p. 94).

[Mean minimum salary—\$12,204. Mean maximum salary—\$16,206.]

Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank based on minimum salary	Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank based on minimum salary
Alabama	\$14,963	\$17,472	4	Nebraska	\$11,882	\$16,252	28
Alaska ^{a,b}	18,228	21,840	2	Nevada ^a	12,058	16,504	22
Arizona ^a	12,244	15,663	20	New Hampshire ^a	15,930	19,427	3
Arkansas	9,802	14,274	46	New Jersey	12,589	16,994	18
California	20,404	24,595	1	New Mexico	9,624	15,672	48
Colorado	12,600	16,896	17	New York ^c	14,850	18,780	5
Connecticut ^a	13,233	15,909	15	North Carolina ^d	11,316	15,468	36
Delaware ^a	10,757	14,521	40	North Dakota	12,108	17,040	21
Florida ^d	10,753	14,094	41	Ohio ^e	11,980	15,579	26
Georgia	11,544	15,552	33	Oklahoma ^a	11,940	15,840	27
Hawaii	10,344	12,960	43	Oregon	11,760	14,856	31
Idaho ^{a,f}	11,040	14,796	38	Pennsylvania	13,666	17,714	13
Illinois	12,528	16,020	19	Rhode Island ^a	14,311	16,997	8
Indiana ^a	11,986	16,330	25	South Carolina	10,736	15,239	42
Iowa	13,790	17,950	11	South Dakota	11,826	17,722	30
Kansas ^a	11,376	14,892	35	Tennessee	10,152	13,536	45
Kentucky ^a	9,384	15,288	50	Texas ^a	13,602	17,244	12
Louisiana	9,648	15,216	47	Utah	12,012	17,536	23
Maine ^a	14,477	18,720	7	Vermont	10,920	17,290	39
Maryland	10,231	13,340	44	Virginia	11,472	15,675	34
Massachusetts	14,479	17,780	6	Washington ^g	11,748	14,976	32
Michigan ^{a,h}	13,989	14,511	10	West Virginia	9,504	15,516	49
Minnesota	13,238	16,391	14	Wisconsin	13,058	16,823	16
Mississippi	12,000	19,080	24	Wyoming ^{a,m}	14,148	18,960	9
Missouri	11,148	14,448	37	Puerto Rico ⁿ	6,178	7,620	52
Montana ^a	11,874	15,686	29	Virgin Islands	8,966	11,215	51

^a Longevity payments are authorized but not included in the range reported.
^b Additional salary for cost-of-living is paid in remote areas.
^c Minimum qualifications are significantly lower than those defined.
^d Effective as of Sept. 1, 1979.
^e The range reported includes step E of the compensation plan. Advancement to step F (10 percent) may be granted for "commendable performance," to step G (10 percent) for "exemplary and distinguished service."
^f This class has no probation-type duties.
^g A premium for working non-standard hours is included in the range.
^h A 7 percent wage increase was made on Oct. 1, 1979.

ⁱ In accord with employee contract negotiations, employees on payroll prior to Apr. 1, 1977, received a 9 percent increase in 1977 (5 percent in April and 4 percent in October), which is reflected only in the maximum of the reported range. The range includes a 5 percent increase effective Apr. 1, 1978. A number of employees were hired as trainees at a salary of \$10,624.
^j Trainees for this position were hired at the annual salary of \$10,836.
^k Effective Sept. 1, 1979, all covered classes received a 5.1 percent increase.
^l Employees received a second salary increase on Oct. 1, 1979.
^m Minimum qualifications are significantly higher than those defined.
ⁿ Salary range includes a Christmas bonus given to all employees.

Source: U.S. Civil Service Commission, Bureau of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs, State Salary Survey, August 1, 1979 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. ix, x, 94. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.38 Salary range for State senior probation and parole officers, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Table 1.67 and 1.69. A senior probation or parole officer performs "the first line of direct supervision over employees performing professional corrections work. Incumbents in this class assign cases to subordinate professionals, critically review case reports, assist in the resolution of difficult probation and parole problems, and train new staff in professional corrections techniques. The work involves considerable public contact with judges, local law enforcement officers, individual probationers and parolees, and social

welfare agencies. Work is performed under the general direction of a professional superior. This class usually requires the equivalent of graduation from college with some specialized study in corrections, sociology, or a related field and considerable experience in professional corrections work" (Source, p. 95). Considerable experience is considered to be 2 to 5 years. No comparable class within the scope of this definition could be found for Hawaii.

[Mean minimum salary—\$15,423. Mean maximum salary—\$20,743.]

Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank based on maximum salary	Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank based on maximum salary
Alabama	\$17,472	\$20,995	10	Nevada ^a	\$15,074	\$20,764	30
Alaska ^{a,b}	24,984	30,048	1	New Hampshire ^c	17,193	20,729	12
Arizona	16,395	21,537	17	New Jersey	16,068	21,694	20
Arkansas	11,986	17,420	47	New Mexico	12,912	21,024	41
California	24,695	29,678	2	New York ^d	17,365	21,883	11
Colorado	19,560	26,220	3	North Carolina ^e	12,324	16,908	44
Connecticut ^f	15,298	18,190	27	North Dakota	14,724	20,712	31
Delaware ^g	15,171	20,754	29	Ohio ^h	15,579	20,716	26
Florida ⁱ	12,695	16,829	43	Oklahoma ^j	14,460	19,080	33
Georgia ^k	13,880	18,546	38	Oregon	16,380	20,940	18
Idaho ^l	16,320	21,86 ^l	19	Pennsylvania	18,113	23,511	7
Illinois	16,440	24,312	15	Rhode Island ^m	17,716	20,103	8
Indiana ⁿ	13,158	19,884	38	South Carolina	13,062	18,514	39
Iowa	15,829	20,405	21	South Dakota	15,198	23,285	28
Kansas ^o	13,032	17,076	40	Tennessee	11,580	15,252	49
Kentucky ^p	11,412	18,588	50	Texas ^q	15,624	19,668	25
Louisiana	12,048	17,616	45	Utah	18,516	27,012	4
Maine ^r	15,746	20,509	23	Vermont	14,430	23,322	34
Maryland	15,692	20,611	24	Virginia	12,000	18,400	46
Massachusetts	16,811	20,792	13	Washington ^s	16,548	21,096	14
Michigan ^t	18,228	22,842	6	West Virginia	12,756	20,000	42
Minnesota	17,644	22,947	9	Wisconsin	18,496	25,895	5
Mississippi	14,520	23,220	32	Wyoming ^u	16,404	21,972	16
Missouri	15,780	20,676	22	Puerto Rico ^v	10,200	13,080	51
Montana	14,099	18,592	35	Virgin Islands ^w	11,910	15,018	48
Nebraska	13,364	18,367	37				

^a Longevity payments are authorized but not included in the range reported.

^b Additional salary for cost-of-living is paid in remote areas.

^c Effective as of Sept. 1, 1979.

^d The range reported includes step E of the compensation plan. Advancement to step F (10 percent) may be granted for "commendable performance," to step G (10 percent) for "exemplary and distinguished service."

^e This class has no probation-type duties.

^f A premium for working non-standard hours is included in the range.

^g A 7 percent increase was made on Oct. 1, 1979.

^h In accord with employee contract negotiations, employees on payroll prior to Apr. 1, 1977, received a 9 percent increase in 1977 (5 percent in April and 4 percent in October), which is reflected only in the maximum of the reported range. The range includes a 5 percent increase effective Apr. 1, 1978.

ⁱ Effective Sept. 1, 1979, all covered classes received a 5.1 percent increase.

^j Employees received a second salary increase on Oct. 1, 1979.

^k Salary range includes a Christmas bonus given to all employees.

^l Minimum qualifications are significantly higher than those defined.

Source: U.S. Civil Service Commission, Bureau of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs, State Salary Survey, August 1, 1979 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. ix, x, 95. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.69 Salary range for State directors of probation and parole services, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.67 and 1.68. A director of probation or parole services performs "highly responsible administrative and professional corrections work in directing a state-wide program of probation and parole investigation and supervision. The work involves responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of uniform methods and procedures in the administration of probation and parole services, including the promulgation of agency standards for investigation, supervision, case workload, recordkeeping, and activity report content. General direction is received from high-level judicial and correctional authorities with respect to broad policies and programs. This class typically requires the equivalent of college graduation with some specialized study in corrections, sociology, or a related field and extensive experience in professional corrections work" (Source, p. 96). Extensive experience is considered to be over 5 years. No comparable class within the scope of this definition could be found for Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Minnesota, New York, and West Virginia.

[Mean minimum salary—\$24,084. Mean maximum salary—\$31,139.]

Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank based on minimum salary
Alabama	\$23,283	\$29,042	22
Alaska ^{a,b}	33,528	40,320	4
Arkansas	19,400	—	35
California	36,892	43,363	2
Colorado	27,528	36,876	9
Florida ^c	21,987	30,130	26
Idaho	25,147	—	17
Illinois	23,760	35,664	20
Iowa	22,464	29,910	25
Kansas ^d	17,076	22,464	40
Kentucky	20,484	33,000	31
Louisiana	17,352	24,828	39
Maine	20,322	27,040	32
Maryland	37,100	—	1
Massachusetts	21,944	27,445	27
Michigan ^e	33,449	40,841	5
Mississippi	23,700	37,800	21
Missouri	21,612	28,464	28
Montana ^f	20,074	26,391	33
Nebraska	17,974	24,955	38
Nevada ^g	29,000	—	8
New Hampshire ^h	21,200	27,560	29
New Jersey	27,486	37,109	10
New Mexico	20,016	32,616	34
North Carolina	34,392	—	3
North Dakota	22,824	32,124	23
Ohio ⁱ	25,085	35,173	18
Oklahoma	16,380	25,440	42
Oregon	26,712	34,092	13
Pennsylvania	26,739	34,621	12
Rhode Island ^j	22,490	25,599	24
South Carolina	32,860	—	6
South Dakota	18,524	25,501	41
Tennessee	16,768	27,144	37
Texas ^k	23,952	30,168	19
Utah	25,248	36,852	16
Vermont	19,188	31,616	36
Virginia	26,800	33,400	11
Washington ^l	25,956	33,120	14
Wisconsin	31,017	43,424	7
Wyoming ^m	25,620	34,344	15
Puerto Rico ⁿ	11,400	16,200	43
Virgin Islands	20,861	26,463	30

^a Longevity payments are authorized but not included in the range reported.

^b Additional salary for cost-of-living is paid in remote areas.

^c Effective as of Sept. 1, 1979.

^d A 7 percent increase was made on Oct. 1, 1979.

^e Effective Sept. 1, 1979, all covered classes received a 5.1 percent increase.

^f Employees received a second salary increase on Oct. 1, 1979.

^g Salary range includes a Christmas bonus given to all employees.

Source: U.S. Civil Service Commission, Bureau of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs, State Salary Survey, August 1, 1979 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. ix, x, 96. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.70 Salary range for State correctional officers, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.67. A correctional officer performs "correctional work in maintaining order and directing the conduct of inmates in a State correctional institution. An incumbent escorts inmates within the area of an institution, conducts searches of inmates and their living quarters for control of contraband and for cleanliness and sanitation, and stands

watch on an armed post or patrols grounds. Supervision is received through regulations and oral instructions of supervising officers who review work by inspections. This class usually requires some work experience and the equivalent of a high school education" (Source, p. 24).

[Mean minimum salary—\$10,739. Mean maximum salary—\$14,074.]

Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank based on minimum salary	Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank based on minimum salary
Alabama	\$13,182	\$15,496	4	Nebraska	\$10,603	\$14,479	24
Alaska ^{a,b}	18,228	21,840	1	Nevada ^c	11,045	15,074	21
Arizona	12,244	15,663	10	New Hampshire ^d	10,193	12,184	29
Arkansas	9,256	13,494	42	New Jersey ^e	11,365	15,347	18
California	16,570	19,030	2	New Mexico	8,796	14,040	47
Colorado	12,900	17,280	5	New York ^f	13,461	15,726	3
Connecticut ^g	12,012	14,550	13	North Carolina ^h	9,516	12,900	40
Delaware ⁱ	9,234	12,376	43	North Dakota	10,464	14,724	27
Florida ^j	9,667	12,570	35	Ohio	9,048	11,336	45
Georgia ^k	9,480	12,588	41	Oklahoma ^l	8,800	11,400	46
Hawaii ^m	9,588	12,000	37	Oregon	12,228	14,856	11
Idaho ⁿ	10,512	14,088	26	Pennsylvania	13,103	16,921	5
Illinois	11,772	14,928	14	Rhode Island ^o	12,126	13,769	12
Indiana	10,530	16,094	25	South Carolina	9,545	13,528	38
Iowa	11,107	15,746	20	South Dakota	10,005	14,768	31
Kansas ^p	9,528	12,468	39	Tennessee	10,620	14,112	23
Kentucky ^q	8,520	13,860	49	Texas ^{r,s}	9,216	11,616	44
Louisiana	8,640	13,332	48	Utah	10,752	15,684	22
Maine	9,818	11,939	33	Vermont	8,242	13,078	50
Maryland	11,600	—	17	Virginia	9,600	12,528	36
Massachusetts	12,281	14,870	9	Washington ^t	11,748	14,976	15
Michigan ^u	12,590	14,407	7	West Virginia ^v	7,812	12,756	51
Minnesota	12,361	15,347	8	Wisconsin	11,261	13,582	19
Mississippi	9,720	14,940	34	Wyoming ^w	11,616	15,564	16
Missouri	9,888	12,688	32	Puerto Rico ^x	5,803	7,200	52
Montana ^y	10,032	13,281	30	Virgin Islands	10,206	13,025	28

^a Longevity payments are authorized but not included in the range reported.
^b Additional salary for cost-of-living is paid in remote areas.
^c Effective as of Sept. 1, 1979.
^d Authorized to receive \$3.00 per hour extra pay for riot squad duty if employees has completed training in incarcerate riot control.
^e The ranges reported includes step E of the compensation plan. Advancement to step F (10 percent) may be granted for "commendable performance," to step G (10 percent) for "exemplary and distinguished service."

^f A 7 percent increase was made on Oct. 1, 1979. An additional 5 percent increase was granted to correctional officers.
^g Salaries currently under negotiation.
^h Effective Sept. 1, 1979, all covered classes received a 5.1 percent increase.
ⁱ Employees received a second salary increase on Oct. 1, 1979.
^j Minimum qualifications are significantly lower than those defined.
^k Salary range includes a Christmas bonus given to all employees.

Source: U.S. Civil Service Commission, Bureau of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs, State Salary Survey, August 1, 1979 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. ix, x, 24. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.71 Salary range for State correctional sergeants, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.67. A correctional sergeant performs "the first line of direct supervision over employees who maintain order and direct the conduct of inmates in a State correctional institution. The correctional sergeant is responsible for supervising the maintenance of security and the direction of activities of a portion of a correctional institution's population during an assigned watch. An incumbent may have charge of small but difficult

areas of custodial activities relating to the correctional facility. This class usually requires some work experience in corrections" (Source, p. 25).
 No comparable class within the scope of this definition could be found for the Virgin Islands.

[Mean minimum salary—\$12,318. Mean maximum salary—\$16,388.]

Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank based on minimum salary	Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank based on minimum salary
Alabama	\$14,729	\$17,082	6	Nebraska	\$11,882	\$16,252	27
Alaska ^{a,b}	21,012	25,296	1	Nevada ^c	13,176	18,076	18
Arizona	14,005	18,440	10	New Hampshire ^d	11,558	13,974	31
Arkansas	10,428	15,168	41	New Jersey ^e	12,530	16,913	24
California	18,178	21,860	2	New Mexico	9,216	14,712	48
Colorado	14,220	19,056	8	New York ^f	15,919	18,514	4
Connecticut	13,233	15,909	17	North Carolina ^g	10,380	14,100	42
Delaware ^h	10,025	13,498	44	North Dakota	14,016	19,716	9
Florida ⁱ	10,210	13,321	43	Ohio ^j	11,107	14,184	34
Georgia ^k	10,658	14,288	40	Oklahoma ^l	9,600	12,540	46
Hawaii ^m	11,460	14,388	32	Oregon	13,452	17,220	14
Idaho ⁿ	12,780	17,136	23	Pennsylvania	16,921	22,053	3
Illinois	12,860	16,584	20	Rhode Island ^o	13,374	15,375	15
Indiana	10,998	16,744	35	South Carolina	11,612	16,458	29
Iowa	15,205	19,531	5	South Dakota	10,877	16,178	37
Kansas ^p	11,376	14,892	33	Tennessee	11,580	15,252	30
Kentucky ^q	9,384	15,288	47	Texas ^{r,s}	12,000	17,244	26
Louisiana	9,648	15,216	45	Utah	13,272	19,392	16
Maine	10,816	13,270	38	Vermont	9,100	14,430	49
Maryland	14,571	19,133	7	Virginia	10,992	14,328	36
Massachusetts	12,957	15,787	21	Washington ^t	12,948	16,548	22
Michigan ^u	13,718	16,996	11	West Virginia	8,208	13,392	50
Minnesota	13,154	16,391	19	Wisconsin	13,532	18,009	12
Mississippi	12,000	19,060	25	Wyoming ^v	13,484	18,048	13
Missouri	10,692	13,824	39	Puerto Rico ^w	7,200	9,120	51
Montana ^x	11,874	15,686	28				

^a Longevity payments are authorized but not included in the range reported.
^b Additional salary for cost-of-living is paid in remote areas.
^c Effective as of Sept. 1, 1979.
^d Authorized to receive \$3.00 per hour extra pay for riot squad duty if employee has completed training in incarcerate riot control.
^e The range reported includes step E of the compensation plan. Advancement to step F (10 percent) may be granted for "commendable performance," to step G (10 percent) for "exemplary and distinguished service."

^f A 7 percent increase was made on Oct. 1, 1979. An additional 5 percent increase was granted to correctional officers.
^g Salaries currently under negotiation.
^h Effective Sept. 1, 1979, all covered classes received a 5.1 percent increase.
ⁱ Employees received a second salary increase on Oct. 1, 1979.
^j Minimum qualifications are significantly higher than those defined.
^k Salary range includes a Christmas bonus given to all employees.

Source: U.S. Civil Service Commission, Bureau of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs, State Salary Survey, August 1, 1979 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. ix, x, 24. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.72 Salary range for State correctional superintendents, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.67. A correctional superintendent performs "high level administrative work of unusual difficulty in planning, organizing, and directing all activities carried on within a large adult correctional institution. The incumbent assumes responsibility for the security and welfare of all residents and employees of the institution. Work is performed under administrative direction and is reviewed for compliance with laws, policies, and agen-

cy objectives. This class usually requires the equivalent of college level training and extensive experience in corrections, including some responsible supervisory experience" (Source, p. 28). Extensive experience is considered to be over 5 years. No comparable class within the scope of this definition could be found for West Virginia.

[Mean minimum salary—\$24,770. Mean maximum salary—\$32,651.]

Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank based on minimum salary	Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank based on minimum salary
Alabama	\$21,359	\$26,338	34	Nebraska	\$21,496	\$29,983	33
Alaska ^{a,b}	28,932	34,800	13	Nevada ^a	23,872	33,208	29
Arizona	27,671	37,586	18	New Hampshire ^a	23,320	29,680	31
Arkansas	11,986	17,420	50	New Jersey	27,486	37,109	19
California	33,333	40,313	3	New Mexico	21,024	34,248	36
Colorado ^c	28,908	38,724	14	New York	36,700	47,800	2
Connecticut ^d	29,298	35,964	11	North Carolina ^a	16,908	23,532	49
Delaware ^a	20,387	27,918	40	North Dakota	23,976	33,732	28
Florida ^e	23,469	32,280	30	Ohio ^a	18,803	26,956	45
Georgia ^a	21,204	28,938	35	Oklahoma ^a	20,040	26,700	42
Hawaii ^a	18,732	23,700	46	Oregon	29,448	37,608	10
Idaho ^{a,f}	29,827	35,964	8	Pennsylvania	26,739	34,621	22
Illinois	25,428	38,388	26	Rhode Island ^a	29,069	33,626	12
Indiana	28,340	44,200	17	South Carolina	20,913	29,642	38
Iowa ^g	24,669	32,989	27	South Dakota	28,753	—	15
Kansas ^a	25,644	33,456	25	Tennessee	20,556	29,784	39
Kentucky ^a	18,588	30,216	48	Texas ^{h,i}	21,000	30,168	37
Louisiana	18,692	28,224	47	Utah	29,668	43,620	7
Maine	20,322	27,040	41	Vermont	19,188	31,616	44
Maryland	26,692	35,061	23	Virginia	19,600	26,800	43
Massachusetts	25,787	32,280	24	Washington ^a	30,048	38,352	6
Michigan ^d	31,111	37,980	4	Wisconsin	31,017	40,424	5
Minnesota ^d	29,500	39,500	9	Wyoming ^a	26,916	36,072	21
Mississippi	38,000	—	1	Puerto Rico ^j	11,400	16,200	51
Missouri	21,612	28,464	32	Virgin Islands	27,000	—	20
Montana ^a	28,635	35,366	16				

^a Longevity payments are authorized but not included in the range reported.
^b Additional salary for cost-of-living is paid in remote areas.
^c Salary range is limited by Statute.
^d Maximum shown is the most that a satisfactory performer may be paid. An incumbent with better than satisfactory performance may be paid up to 10 percent more than the posted maximum.
^e Minimum qualifications are significantly lower than those defined.
^f Effective as of Sept. 1, 1979.

^g The range includes step E of the compensation plan. Advancement to step F (10 percent) may be granted for "commendable performance," to step G (10 percent) for "exemplary and distinguished service."
^h Full maintenance is added to this salary.
ⁱ A 7 percent increase was made on Oct. 1, 1979.
^j Effective Sept. 1, 1979, all covered classes received a 5.1 percent increase.
^k Employees received a second salary increase on Oct. 1, 1979.
^l Salary range includes a Christmas bonus given to all employees.

Source: U.S. Civil Service Commission, Bureau of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs, State Salary Survey, August 1, 1979 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. ix, x, 26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.73 Unionization of correctional officers, by jurisdiction, 1979

NOTE: This information was collected through a mail survey of the department of corrections in each jurisdiction conducted in August and September 1979.

Questions: "1. Are employees at your correctional facility currently unionized? 2. If so, when did this take place? 3. If not already unionized, is there a movement within your state institutions for correctional officers to unionize? 4. If unionized, has there been a strike or any sort of collective bargaining action since 1976?"

Jurisdiction	Unionized	When	Movement toward unionization	Strike or collective bargaining by union since 1976
Alabama	No			
Alaska	Yes	1975	No	X
Arizona	No	X	X	No
California	Yes; exclusive representatives not yet elected. Unit determination not completed.	1978; State Employer-Employee Relations Act provides for State employee collective bargaining	No	X
Colorado	No	X		
Connecticut	Yes	1976	No	X
Delaware	Yes	1965	X	Yes, strike in 1977
District of Columbia	Yes			Yes, collective bargaining agreement renegotiated
Florida	Yes	1958	X	No
Georgia	No	1977	X	No
Hawaii	Yes	X	No	X
Idaho	No			No strikes; contracts renegotiated every 2 years as stipulated by law
Illinois	Yes	X	No	X
Indiana	—	1973; American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees contract negotiated	X	No strikes; contract renegotiated in June 1979
Iowa	Yes	1977	—	—
Kansas	No	X	X	No
Kentucky	No	X	No	X
Louisiana	Yes; 1 of 10 institutions	1975	No; informally discussed	X
Maine	Yes	1978	Yes; within one institution	X
Maryland	Yes; not all employees are members	—	X	No
Massachusetts	Yes	1960s, conditions of employment; 1976, wages, hours, conditions of employment	X	Yes
Michigan	Michigan Corrections Organization certified to represent Security Unit; Michigan State Employees Association certified to exclusively represent Labor-Trades and Safety Regulatory Units; American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees certified to represent Institutional Unit	1979	X	No
Minnesota	Yes	1973	X	No strikes; collective bargaining
Mississippi	No	X	Yes; not presently active	X
Missouri	—	—	—	—
Montana	Yes	1959-62	Yes, in juvenile correctional institutions	Yes
Nebraska	Yes; Correctional Officer (grades I-IV)	1976	X	Yes; annual collective bargaining
Nevada	No; State Employees Association only	Many years ago	No	X
New Hampshire	Yes; State Employees Association	1971	X	No
New Jersey	Yes; Law Enforcement, Health Care, Professional, Administrative and Clerical Supervisory Units	1970	X	Yes
New Mexico	No	X	No	No
New York	Yes; American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees for State security employees of whom Correctional Officers are largest single group and Correctional Officers Benevolent Association for New York City employees	1970 for State; 1958 for New York City	X	Yes
North Carolina	No	X	No	X
North Dakota	Yes	1978	X	No
Ohio	Yes; five unions, no contracts	Past several years	No increase	Yes
Oklahoma	No	X	No	X
Oregon	Yes, six collective bargaining agreements within Corrections Division	1966-68	X	No strikes or other dispute

Table 1.73 Unionization of correctional officers, by jurisdiction, 1979 — Continued

Jurisdiction	Unionized	When	Movement toward unionization	Strike or collective bargaining by union since 1976
Pennsylvania	Yes	1972	X	Yes
Rhode Island	Yes; correctional officers, teachers, social workers, and nurses and physicians	1968	X	Yes
South Carolina	No	X	No	X
South Dakota	No	X	Yes	X
Tennessee	No	X	Yes; only among employees	X
Texas	No	X	No	X
Utah	No	X	No	X
Vermont	Yes	1969; certified bargaining unit	X	No
Virginia	No	X	Unofficially	X
Washington	Yes	1973	X	No strikes
West Virginia	No	X	No; legislation proposed to unionize all State employees, not specifically correctional officers	X
Wisconsin	Yes	1968-69	X	Yes
Wyoming	No	X	No	X
Guam	No	X	No	X
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	—
United States Bureau of Prisons	Yes; American Federation of Government Employees, Council of Prison Locals	1968	X	Yes; informational picketing

Source: CONTACT, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, Neb.: CONTACT, Inc., February 1980), pp. 2-6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.74 Characteristics of State adult paroling authorities, by State, 1979

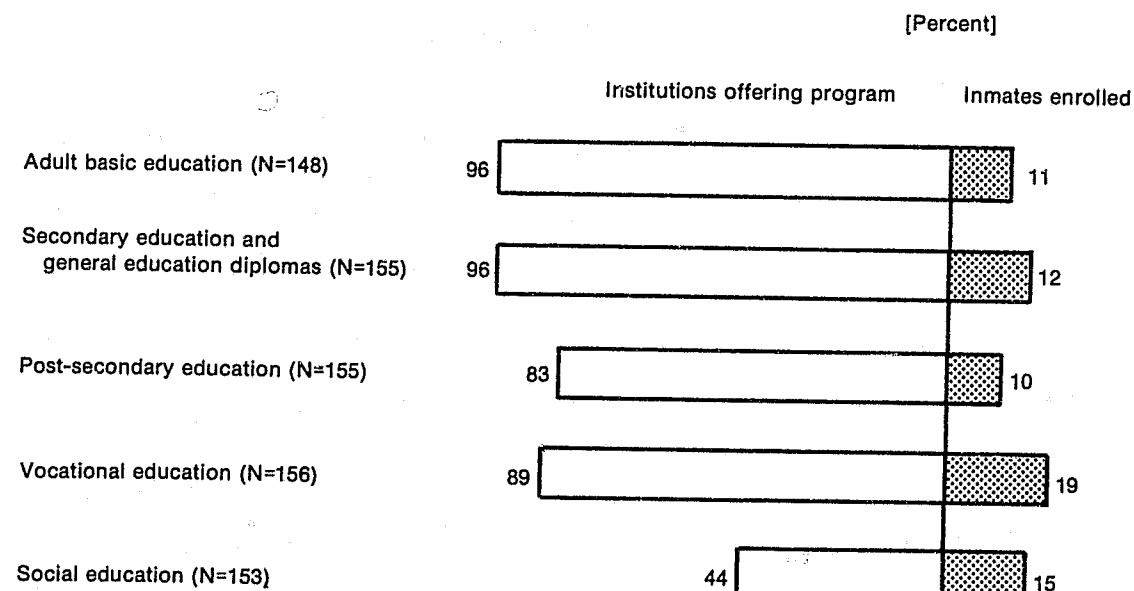
NOTE: This information was collected through a mail survey sent to the director of each State department of corrections. Questionnaires may have been forwarded to another office. If no response to the survey was received, information from last year's directory was repeated. New Hampshire has no central department of corrections (Source, p. 146).

Jurisdiction	Name of agency	Administrator of parole field services	Independent agency	Number of board members	Full-time board
Alabama	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Parole Board			
Alaska	Board of Parole	Division of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
Arizona	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Arkansas	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
California	Community Release Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Colorado	State Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	9	Yes
Connecticut	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Delaware	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	11	No*
District of Columbia	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No*
Florida	Parole and Probation Commission	Department of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
Georgia	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Department of Offender Rehabilitation	Yes	7	Yes
Hawaii	Paroling Authority	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Idaho	Commission for Pardons and Parole	Board of Corrections	Yes	3	No*
Illinois	Prisoner Review Board	Department of Corrections	No	5	No
Indiana	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	10	Yes
Iowa	Board of Pardons	Department of Corrections	No	5	Yes
Kansas	Adult Authority	Bureau of Community Correctional Services	Yes	5	No
Kentucky	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Louisiana	Board of Parole	Bureau of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Maine	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Maryland	Parole Commission	Bureau of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Massachusetts	Parole Board	Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services	No	7	Yes
Michigan	Parole Board	Parole Board			
Minnesota	Adult Parole Board	Correctional Department	Yes	7	Yes
Mississippi	Corrections Board	Department of Corrections	No	7	Yes
Missouri	Parole Board	Parole Board	Yes	5	Yes
Montana	Board of Probation and Parole	Board of Probation and Parole	Yes	7	No*
Nebraska	Board of Pardons	Department of Institutions	Yes	5	Yes
Nevada	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	3	No
Nevada	Board of Parole Commissioners	Department of Correctional Services	No	5	No*
New Hampshire	Board of Parole	County Probation/Parole Services	Yes	3	Yes
New Jersey	State Parole Board	Parole Board	Yes	3	No
New Mexico	Adult Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
New York	Board of Parole	Corrections Division	Yes	3	Yes
North Carolina	Parole Commission	Division of Parole	Yes	12	Yes
North Dakota	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Ohio	Adult Parole Authority	Probation and Parole Department	Yes	3	No
Oklahoma	Pardon and Parole Board	Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections	No	7	Yes
Oregon	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	No	5	No
Pennsylvania	Board of Probation and Parole	Corrections Division	Yes	5	No
Rhode Island	Parole Board	Board of Probation and Parole	Yes	5	Yes
South Carolina	Probation, Parole and Pardons Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
South Dakota	Probation, Parole and Pardons Board	Probation, Parole and Pardons Board	Yes	7	No
Tennessee	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Division of Corrections	Yes	3	No
Texas	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Utah	Board of Pardons	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Yes	3	Yes
Vermont	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	No	5	No
Virginia	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Washington	Board of Prison Terms and Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
West Virginia	Board of Probation and Parole	Corrections Division	Yes	7	Yes
Wisconsin	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
Wyoming	Adult Parole Board	Department of Health and Social Services	No	3	Yes
Federal	Parole Commission	Department of Probation and Parole	Yes	10	Yes
Federal	Parole Commission	Federal District Courts	Yes	3	No
Federal	Parole Commission	Federal District Courts	Yes	9	Yes

* The chairman serves full-time; members serve part-time.
 * The chairman and two members serve full-time; two members serve part-time.
 Source: American Correctional Association, *Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1980), p. xiv. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 1.14 Correctional institutions offering educational programs, by type of program and inmate enrollment, United States, 1977

NOTE: These data were compiled by means of a questionnaire, telephone interviews, and site visits to 20 representative institutions. In addition, a questionnaire was mailed to the directors of education in 200 institutions, which were randomly selected from a population of 327 Federal and State prisons in the continental United States, excluding Alaska. Institutions whose inmate population was less than 100 were excluded because it was believed they would be less likely to have independent, on-going educational programs. The institutions that received site visits were selected on the basis of region, size and nature of institutions. One hundred and sixty-three institutions responded to the questionnaire. Social education programs are those that prepare the inmate for reintegration into society. These programs provide instruction in such areas as decisionmaking, problem-solving, job interviewing, interpersonal relations and communication (Source, p. 6).



Source: Raymond T. Bell et al., *National Evaluation Program, Phase I Summary Report: Correctional Education Programs for Inmates*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Bethlehem, Pa.: Lehigh University, School of Education, 1977), Table 2, p. 18. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.75 Characteristics of parole release hearings, by jurisdiction, 1976

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*	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 ^d	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 ^d	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	In writing within a few days	No	Yes	No	Yes
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	No ^e	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	No	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

* Generally not without the advance permission of the board.
 † Denial only.
 ‡ Denials are accompanied by a memo to staff; staff may then suggest to the inmate the reasons for the decision.
 § If parole is granted.
 ¶ With advance permission from the Authority.
 † 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 1.76 Characteristics of parole revocation procedures, by jurisdiction, 1976

NOTE: 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 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	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	60
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 1.77 Parole revocation hearings conducted by hearing examiners of the U.S. Parole Commission, by type of revocation hearing and region, October 1974 to September 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.76. A preliminary local hearing is not necessary if the parolee has been convicted of a crime committed while under supervision. Data in the table refer to the 12-month period from October to September. The five regions of the United States are defined in the following manner: Northeast—Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia; North Central—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin; Western—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming; South Central—Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas; and Southeast—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.

Region	Type of revocation hearing							
	Local				Institutional			
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1975	1976	1977	1978
Total	134	256	230	237	1,201	1,580	1,772	1,522
Northeast	35	81	46	45	214	262	330	284
North Central	34	44	44	53	328	353	368	311
Western	41	72	76	70	259	399	434	360
South Central	10	36	44	25	191	263	292	223
Southeast	14	23	20	44	209	263	348	344

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1978 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1978), p. 17, Tables I-G and I-H. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.78 Representation at parole consideration and revocation hearings conducted by the U.S. Parole Commission, by type of hearing and region, October 1974 to September 1978

NOTE: See Note, Table 1.77. According to provisions of the Parole Commission and Reorganization Act, "parole applicants may be accompanied at their (consideration) hearings by a representative of their choice, who may make a statement on the applicant's behalf." Furthermore, alleged parole violators are entitled to representation by retained or court-appointed attorneys or by others at their parole revocation hearings (Source, pp. 2, 3). The following table refers to the percentage of hearings conducted during the year terminating the 12 months from October to September at which parole applicants or alleged parole violators had some type of representation. The data for parole revocation refer only to the final revocation hearing.

[Percent with representation]

Region	Type of hearing							
	Parole consideration				Parole revocation			
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1975	1976	1977	1978
Total	28.5	31.1	31.2	32.9	40.1	41.6	44.9	44.2
Northeast	33.7	35.2	31.2	34.6	47.0	49.8	43.3	44.7
North Central	34.8	38.8	39.7	43.4	38.4	36.2	43.0	46.3
West	26.5	28.5	29.0	29.9	52.0	50.0	56.3	50.9
South Central	18.3	22.0	25.9	23.7	23.9	31.2	35.4	31.9
Southeast	23.8	27.5	27.3	30.3	34.5	36.3	41.3	42.5

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1978 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1978), p. 21, Tables V-A and V-B. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.79 Parole-related legislative activity during the 1979 legislative session, by State

NOTE: Information for this table was collected from a mail survey of State legislative research agencies. Followup and updating of the survey occurred at the Uniform Parole Reports annual seminar.

*"Mandatory sentencing," typically directed toward drug, repeat, and violent offenders, eliminates both probation and parole.
 The three categories of determinate sentencing are: "presumptive" sentences, which are fixed within the statute for offense classes covered and must be imposed unless aggravating or mitigating circumstances are present; "determinate discretionary" sentencing, which allows for judicial imposition of a fixed and determinate term within a range of sentences for each covered offense; and "judicial sentencing guidelines," which refers to a penalty range structured by a sentencing commission on the basis of prior criminal history and offense seriousness. Sentencing beyond the prescribed range is allowed but only for "compelling reasons which must be justified in writing" (Source, p. 7).
 "Contract parole" refers to an agreement between the inmate and the parole board guaranteeing parole to the inmate upon his fulfilling obligations specified in the contract (Source, Attachment 2).
 "State subsidies" generally include funding incentives offered to local governments for decentralizing correctional service deliveries.
 The symbol "E" indicates the statutory enactment of legislation; the symbol "I" indicates the introduction of bills in the legislature.*

State	Determinate sentencing													
	Mandatory sentencing			Presumptive	Determinate discretionary	Judicial sentencing guidelines	Right to due process before revocation	Right to counsel at release hearing	Prisoner access to own files prior to release hearing	Changing good time computation	Minimum parole eligibility dates	Contract parole	Reorganization of parole services	State subsidies
	Drug	Repeat	Violent											
Alabama*														
Alaska*														
Arizona			E								E			I
Arkansas			E											
California	E									E				
Colorado														
Connecticut	I	I	I					I		I		I		
Delaware														
Florida	E												E	
Georgia*														
Hawaii*														
Idaho		E												
Illinois			E											
Indiana							E							
Iowa		E	E										E	E
Kansas			E				E				E			
Kentucky														
Louisiana	E		E							I				I
Maine		E									E			
Maryland*														
Massachusetts	I	I	I	I			I			I	I			
Michigan			I							E				
Minnesota*														
Mississippi														
Missouri						E				E			E	
Montana		E	E	I							E		I	
Nebraska*														
Nevada			E ^a				E				E		E	
New Hampshire	I									E				
New Jersey	I	I	I	E			I			E	F		I	
New Mexico		E	E	E						E				
New York								I		I				
North Carolina			E	E						E	E		E	
North Dakota		I	I											
Ohio	I	E	E											
Oklahoma		I					I							
Oregon	I		E				I							
Pennsylvania							E	E		I			E	E
Rhode Island*										E				
South Carolina				I										

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.79 Parole-related legislative activity during the 1979 legislative session, by State—Continued

State	Determinate sentencing													
	Mandatory sentencing			Presumptive	Determinate discretionary	Judicial sentencing guidelines	Right to due process before revocation	Right to counsel at release hearing	Prisoner access to own files prior to release hearing	Changing good time computation	Minimum parole eligibility dates	Contract parole	Reorganization of parole services	State subsidies
	Drug	Repeat	Violent											
South Dakota							E				E			
Tennessee	E	E	E		E			E		E	E	E	E	
Texas		I	I											
Utah														
Vermont	I		I											
Virginia*														
Washington						I				I		I	I	I
West Virginia		E							E			E	E	E
Wisconsin	I			I							I		E	E
Wyoming														

*States not returning questionnaire for 1979 survey by Sept. 16, 1979.
 †Resolution amendment.

Source: Michael Kannensohn, *A National Survey of Parole-related Legislation, Enacted During the 1979 Legislative Session*, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), Attachment B.

Table 1.80 Types of clemency available and clemency-granting authority, by State, as of September 1977

NOTE: These data were compiled by the Research and Information Service of the National Center for State Courts, and derived from a survey of the following sources: State constitutions, statutes, and rules; law review articles and treatises; and comments of State officials involved in the administration of clemency. A "pardon" is an act of grace and mercy that exempts the grantee from the punishment inflicted by law. One form of pardon may be absolute or unconditional, in which case it releases the grantee from the consequence of conviction without any conditions. Other forms include: pardons with a subsequent condition that remain valid as long as the recipient adheres to the specified terms and conditions; and pardons with a precedent condition that are inoperative until the designated act is satisfactorily performed by the grantee. A "commutation" is the

substitution of a lesser type of punishment for the original sentence. A "reprieve or respite" is an action providing a postponement of the execution of a sentence for a set interval of time (Source, pp. 91, 92). The key to the letter code is as follows: B—authority to grant type of clemency belongs to specialized board or commission; G—authority to grant type of clemency belongs to governor; L—authority to grant type of clemency belongs to State legislature or assembly. In most States grants of clemency to offenders for crimes of treason and/or impeachment may be made only by the State legislature. See Source for details.

State	Pardon	Commutation	Reprieve or respite	Remission or suspension of fines, forfeitures, or penalties	Restoration of civil or political rights
Alabama	B ^a	G ^b	G ^b	B ^a	B ^a
Alaska	G	G	G	G	
Arizona	G ^c	G ^c	G ^c		G ^{c,d}
Arkansas	G	G	G	G ^e	
California	G ^f	G ^f	G ^f		G ^{f,g}
Colorado	G	G	G		(^h)
Connecticut	B	B	G		
Delaware	G ⁱ	G ⁱ	G ⁱ	G	
Florida	G ^j	G ^j	G ^k	G ^j	G ^j
Georgia	B	B	B,G ^l		B
Hawaii	G	G	G		
Idaho	B	B	G ^m	B	
Illinois	G	G	G		
Indiana	G	G	G	G	
Iowa	G ⁿ	G ⁿ	G	G	G
Kansas	G	G	G ^b		
Kentucky	G	G	G	G	
Louisiana	G ^{o,p}	G ^o	G	G ^o	
Maine	G	G	G	G	
Maryland	G	G	G	G	
Massachusetts	G ^{q,r}	G			
Michigan	G	G	G		
Minnesota	B ^s	B ^s	B ^s		B ^{s,t}
Mississippi	G	G,L ^u	G	G ^v	G ^w
Missouri	G	G	G		G
Montana	G	G	G	G	G ^x
Nebraska	B ^y	B ^y	B ^y	B ^y	B ^y
Nevada	B ^z	B ^z	G ^z	G ^z ,B ^z	B
New Hampshire	G	G ^b	G ^b		
New Jersey	G	G ^b	G	G	G
New Mexico	G	G	G		G
New York	G	G	G ^b		G,B
North Carolina	G	G	G		
North Dakota	B ^z	B ^z	B ^z ,G ^b	B ^z	B ^z
Ohio	G	G	G ^b		G ^x
Oklahoma	G ^c	G ^c	G ^{aa}	(^{ab})	G
Oregon	G	G	G	G	
Pennsylvania	G ^m	G ^m	G ^m	G ^m	
Rhode Island	G ^{ac}		G ^{ac,ad}		L
South Carolina	B	G ^b	G		(^{ae})
South Dakota	G ^{c,af}	G ^c	G ^c	G ^c	
Tennessee	G ^{ag}	G	G		(^{ah})
Texas	G ^c	G ^c	G ^c	G ^c	
Utah	B	B	G ^{ai}	B	
Vermont	G			G	
Virginia	G	G ^b	G	G	G
Washington	G	G ^b	G	G	G,B
West Virginia	G	G ^b	G	G ^{aj}	
Wisconsin	G	G	G		
Wyoming	G	G	G	G	G

See footnotes on following page.

Table 1.80 Types of clemency available and clemency-granting authority, by State, as of September 1977—Continued

^a Excludes capital cases.
^b Capital cases only.
^c Governor may not exercise clemency authority in absence of recommendation by the Board of Pardons and Paroles.
^d Restored only by pardon grants.
^e Criminal and penal cases only.
^f May grant clemency to persons twice convicted of a felony only upon receipt of affirmative recommendation of four members of the California Supreme Court.
^g Only after full unconditional pardon or certificate of rehabilitation.
^h Colorado provides for the automatic restoration of most civil rights following release from prison.
ⁱ Board of Pardons' recommendation required for pardons or reprieve actions extending beyond 6 months, and all commutation actions.
^j May exercise clemency authority only with the approval of three cabinet members.
^k Reprieve may not exceed 60 days.
^l Governor has authority to suspend temporarily a sentence of capital punishment until Board of Pardons and Paroles is able to consider clemency action.
^m Does not extend beyond the next legislative session of the Commission of Pardons and Paroles.
ⁿ Following felony convictions, neither pardons nor commutations may be granted by the governor without first obtaining the advice of the Board of Parole.
^o Governor's clemency action requires recommendation of the Board of Pardons.
^p First felony offenders are automatically pardoned upon completion of sentence without any action by either the governor or the Board of Pardons.
^q With the advice and consent of the executive council.
^r In felony cases, the General Court has authority to prescribe terms and conditions upon which pardons may be granted.
^s Governor is a member of the Board of Pardons.
^t Pardons extraordinary have the effect of restoring all civil rights and nullifying the conviction; may be granted to offenders who have completed their sentences and are found by the Board of Pardons to be of good character and reputation.
^u Legislature has authority to commute sentence for good behavior only.
^v In forfeiture cases, the governor can stay the collection until the end of the next legislative session. With the consent of the State senate, the governor can remit forfeitures.

^w Persons convicted of the following crimes can have civil and political disabilities removed only through a full pardon by the governor: arson, bigamy, bribery, embezzlement, forgery, obtaining goods or money under false pretenses, perjury, and theft.
^x Convictions, in the absence of express stipulation by the sentencing judge, do not deprive the offender of any civil or constitutional rights.
^y The governor has the authority to suspend the collection of fines and forfeitures and to grant reprieves for a period not exceeding 60 days from the date of conviction.
^z An unconditional pardon relieves a person from all disabilities arising out of the conviction.
^{aa} Even in the absence of Board approval, governor may grant reprieves or leaves of absence under 60 days.
^{ab} A mayor can grant pardons for the violation of city ordinances, and may also remit fines and costs upon the recommendation of the city judge.
^{ac} With the advice and consent of the State senate.
^{ad} Reprieves may extend only until the end of the next session of the State legislature.
^{ae} All voting disqualifications are removed by a pardon.
^{af} An exceptional pardon may be granted to a convict who (1) has been released for 5 years, (2) was convicted of only one felony that was not punishable by life imprisonment or death, and (3) has made application to the Board for Pardon. No pardon can be recommended by the Board for a person convicted of the following crimes, unless a full hearing by the Board proves that the person convicted was actually innocent of the crime: murder, kidnapping, possession of ransom money, threatening kidnapping and demanding ransom.
^{ag} Governor's authority to pardon includes temporary suspension of the execution of sentences. A judge may suspend the execution of a sentence to allow an application for pardon to be filed.
^{ah} A petitioner convicted of manslaughter who later receives a full pardon from the governor has his former citizenship rights automatically restored.
^{ai} A grant of respite or reprieve by the governor does not extend beyond the next session of the Board of Pardons, at which time the Board can continue or end the respite or reprieve. Further, the Board may commute or pardon the original offense.
^{aj} Governor may remit fines or penalties only in cases of (1) contempt of court, (2) court martial, and (3) fines payable to the State upon a showing of good cause or on recommendation of the judge or jury.

Source: Samuel P. Stafford II, *Clemency: Legal Authority, Procedure, and Structure* (Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1977). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.81 Departments of corrections' policies regarding employment of ex-offenders, by State, 1978

NOTE: These data were collected through a mail survey sent to the public information officer of the department of corrections in each State. The questionnaire may have then been forwarded to another office for completion.

State	What is your department's policy on hiring ex-offenders?	If you hire ex-offenders, do you have restrictions on the positions they can hold?	Does the hiring require special approval of a director, parole/probation officer, or other?	On your State employment application, is a question asked regarding: A) previous convictions only; B) previous arrests only; C) both convictions and arrests
Alabama	Are hired; State uses a merit system	No law enforcement positions	If incarcerated in State prison system, commissioner obtains clearance from board	A
Alaska	May be hired after 10 years (felony); 5 years (misdemeanor)	No	Director's approval	A
Arizona	Are hired	No jobs directly relating to security or records	Director's approval	A
Arkansas	Are hired	No	Assistant director for institutional services	C
California	Considered on merit	No positions as peace officers	—	A
Colorado	Considered on merit	Individually considered	Executive Director	A
Connecticut	Considered on equal terms with nonoffenders	No	No	A
Delaware	Prohibited by law	—	—	—
District of Columbia	Are hired	No positions as correctional officers	No	A
Florida	Considered on merit	Individually reviewed	Institution superintendent, regional director, and secretary of department	A
Georgia	Are considered	No positions with police powers	Commissioner	C
Hawaii	Considered on merit	No positions requiring firearms handling	Director	A
Idaho	Considered on merit	—	Director	C
Illinois	Only on request from institution, facility, or unit	No	Director	A
Indiana	Are hired at institutions other than where ex-offender was incarcerated	No	Director	A
Iowa	After one year	No	—	No
Kansas	No written policy	No	Director	C
Kentucky	Considered on merit	Individually reviewed	No	A
Louisiana	Considered on merit	Must have full pardon with right to carry arms to be correctional officers	No	C
Maine	Considered on merit	No	No	A
Maryland	Considered on merit	No custody positions	Warden	A
Massachusetts	Are hired	No positions as correctional officers	Yes	A
Michigan	Not at facility where ex-offender was incarcerated	No	Director	A
Minnesota	Considered on merit	Individually reviewed	Institution supervisor	A
Mississippi	Only as alcohol or drug counselors	Yes	Yes	C
Missouri	Considered on merit	No	Review committee, deputy directors, personnel officers	A
Montana	Are hired	No jobs involving security or custody	Director	A
Nebraska	Considered on merit	No	Director	A
Nevada	Considered on merit	No positions as correctional officers	Director	A
New Hampshire	Considered on merit	No	Warden	C
New Jersey	Are hired if sufficiently rehabilitated	No positions involving custody	Bureau of Internal Affairs, Department of Corrections	A
New Mexico	Are hired	No custodial positions	Director	A
New York	Considered on merit	No custodial positions	Deputy Commissioner	C
North Carolina	Considered on merit	(*)	Secretary, Department of Corrections	Felony convictions
North Dakota	Considered on merit	No	No	B
Ohio	Are hired	Must have relief from court if carrying firearms is required	No	A—in last 5 years
Oklahoma	Considered on merit	No probation/parole officers	No	A
Oregon	Considered on merit	Individually reviewed	Division administrator	No
Pennsylvania	Considered on merit	No	No	A
Rhode Island	Are hired	Yes	Yes	C
South Carolina	Only with special permission from Director	Not at facility where family is	Yes	C
South Dakota	Are hired	No	Supervisor	No
Tennessee	Considered on merit	Not at same prison where previously incarcerated	No	B
Texas	Rarely hired	—	—	B
Utah	Are hired	No	No	A
Vermont	Considered on merit	No	No	A

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.81 Departments of corrections' policies regarding employment of ex-offenders, by State, 1978—Continued

State	What is your department's policy on hiring ex-offenders	If you hire ex-offenders, do you have restrictions on the positions they can hold?	Does the hiring require special approval of a director, parole/probation officer, or other?	On your State employment application, is a question asked regarding: A) previous convictions only; B) previous arrests only; C) both convictions and arrests?
Virginia	Considered on merit	Must be able to carry firearms for job as correctional officer	Division director	A
Washington	Considered on merit	No	No	A
West Virginia	Are hired	Yes ^b	Yes	No—Department of Corrections conducts a Criminal Investigation Bureau and FBI investigation
Wisconsin	Considered on merit	Individually reviewed	No	No
Wyoming	Are hired	No	Yes	No

^a Not in city or county where crime was committed. Not in a facility where relatives or friends are incarcerated. ^b Not in facility where incarcerated. No direct inmate contact for 6 months.

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

Table 1.82 Statutes and regulations on the privacy and security

NOTE: This information updates a survey of statutes and regulations conducted in 1977 (U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Privacy and Security of Criminal History Information: Compendium of State Legislation, [Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978]). This 1979 supplement notes recent changes in State laws, includes laws enacted prior to 1978 that had been omitted earlier, and provides a more comprehensive collection of State administrative regulations. The survey methodology was

Type of legislation	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
State regulatory authority	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Privacy and security council	✓									✓	✓			✓		✓							✓
Regulation of dissemination	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Right to inspect	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Right to challenge	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Judicial review of challenged information	✓				✓	✓	✓			✓						✓		✓				✓	✓
Purging of information:																							
Non-conviction	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓
Conviction	✓			✓	✓		✓			✓									✓				✓
Sealing of information:																							
Non-conviction	✓				✓		✓			✓		✓							✓			✓	✓
Conviction	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓						✓			✓	✓	✓
Removal of disqualifications			✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓						✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Right to state non-existence of a record					✓		✓	✓		✓		✓						✓				✓	✓
Research access		✓			✓		✓			✓		✓				✓			✓		✓	✓	✓
Accuracy and completeness	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dedication	✓										✓		✓										
Civil remedies		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓					✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Criminal penalties	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Public records	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Separation of files	✓				✓	✓				✓	✓				✓	✓			✓			✓	✓
Regulation of intelligence information:																							
Collection	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓							✓	✓
Dissemination	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Security	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Transaction logs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Training of employees	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Listing of information systems					✓	✓									✓								
Freedom of information/open records:																							
Includes criminal justice information					✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Excludes criminal justice information			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Privacy and Security of Criminal History Information: Compendium of State Legislation, 1979*

of criminal history information, by jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1979

based on library research and extensive contact with both legislative information offices and State record repositories. After the data were compiled, each State Attorney General was sent a copy of the State's laws and regulations and was requested to attest to their accuracy and completeness (Source, p. vii). For citations and texts of the statutes and regulations, refer to the Source.
For definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

	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	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Supplement (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 3-29. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.83 State and Federal privacy statutes, by area of privacy protected and jurisdiction, as of 1978

NOTE: The information presented was compiled by means of a survey of State and Federal laws conducted in 1975 and updated in 1977, and in 1978. 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). Because of the universal nature of lawyer-client and husband-wife privilege, these statutes were not included in the section on privilege.

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				(*)	(*)										
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					(*)										

* "Fair Information Practices Act."
 * Local ordinance within the State.

* Significant court decision affecting privacy.
 * Court decision diminishing right to privacy.

Source: Robert Ellis Smith, *Compilation of State and Federal Privacy Laws* (Washington, D.C.: Privacy Journal, 1978), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.84 Statutory restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and ownership of handguns, by State, as of 1977

NOTE: The data represent handgun restrictions levied by State law in addition to Federal restrictions imposed by the 1968 Gun Control Act. Because of the inconsistencies in the intrastate and interstate applicability of purchasing restrictions to certain classes of persons (e.g., felons, minors, subjects of narcotics and alcohol abuse, etc.), references to these class-specific laws have been excluded.

State	Restrictions on										
	Purchase			Carrying			Owning				
	Dealer licensed by State	Dealer must keep record of sales	Application and waiting period	License or permit to purchase	Registration	Record of sales sent to State or local government	Carrying openly prohibited	Carrying concealed prohibited	License to carry openly	License to carry concealed	License to own or identification card
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											

* "With intent to injure" or "with intent to go armed" or "as a weapon".
 * Loaded.
 * Local option.
 * License to carry.
 * Except if for defense.
 * Certain counties.

Source: Comptroller General of the United States, *Handgun Control: Effectiveness and Costs* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1978), p. 5.

Table 1.85 Characteristics of marihuana laws in States that have decriminalized possession of marihuana, 11 States, as of May 1980

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	\$100	Any amount in private for personal use or 1 ounce in public ^a	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	1½ ounces	Civil	Apr. 10, 1976
Mississippi	\$250	1 ounce	Civil	July 1, 1977
Nebraska	\$100	1 ounce	Civil	July 1, 1978
New York	\$100	25 grams (approximately ¾ ounce)	Violation—no criminal record	July 29, 1977
North Carolina	\$100	1 ounce	Minor misdemeanor	July 1, 1977
Ohio	\$100	100 grams (approximately 3½ ounces)	Minor misdemeanor—no criminal record	Nov. 22, 1975
Oregon	\$100	1 ounce	Civil	^c Oct. 5, 1973

^a The 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.

^b There is a rebuttable presumption that possession of less than 1½ ounces is for personal use and possession of more than 1½ ounces indicates an intent to distribute.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws.

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 or in general social surveys; some others were conducted for governmental agencies 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. For a detailed description of the general survey sampling procedures of The Gallup

Poll, the National Opinion Research Center, and Louis Harris and Associates, see Appendix 8.

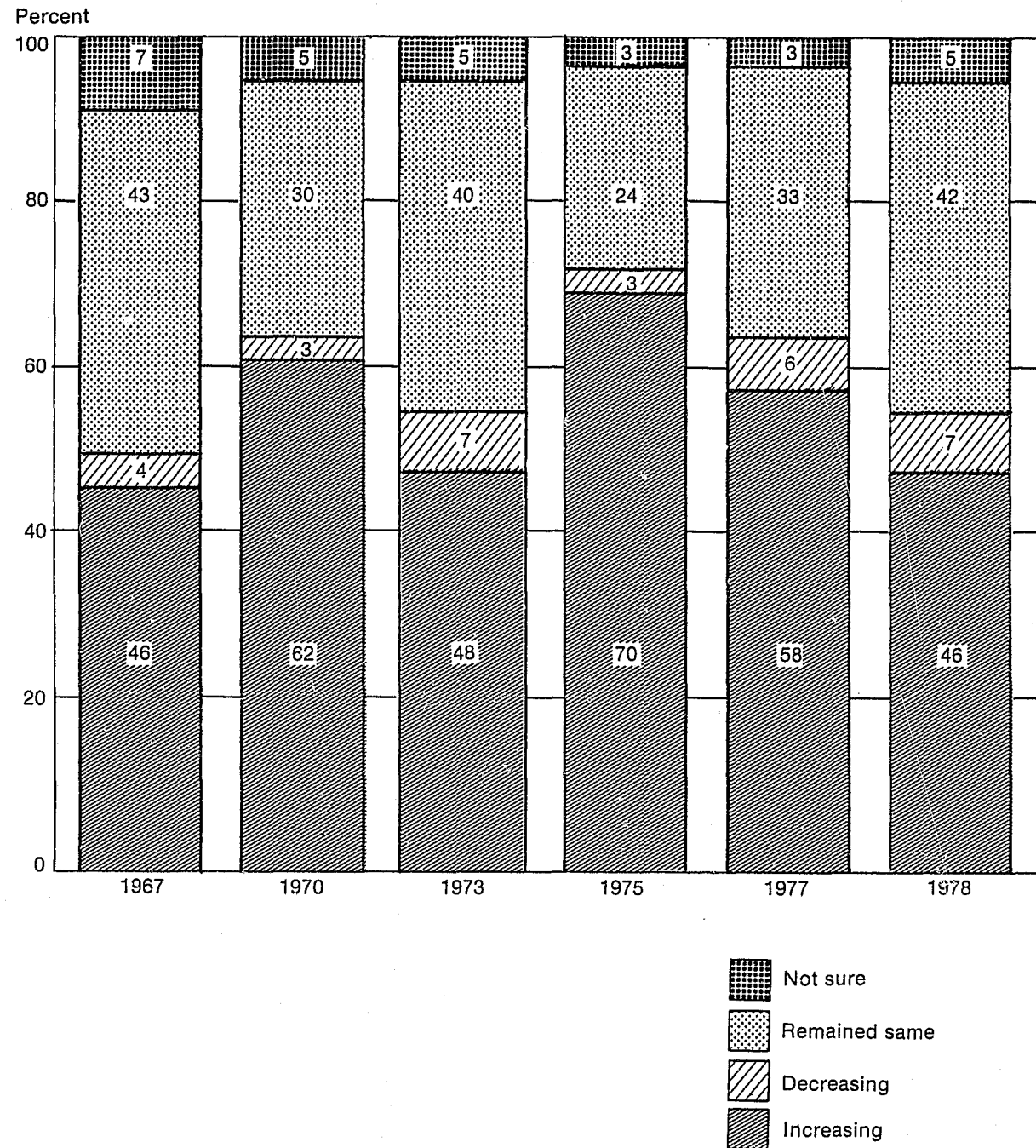
The wide range of topics examined in these opinion surveys includes fear of crime and victimization, public attitudes about the causes of crime and violence, various rights and freedoms, the dangers and effects of drugs and alcohol, gun ownership and gun control, the legalization of various offenses, the death penalty, and the performance of the Supreme Court of the United States.

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 by a given source over the years, many trend tables have been constructed by the SOURCEBOOK staff and are presented in this section.

Figure 2.1 Attitudes toward changes in the level of crime in own area, United States, selected years 1967-78

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 own area has been increasing, decreasing or has remained the same as it was before?"



Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey*, May 9, 1977, p. 1; *The ABC News-Harris Survey*, May 17, 1978, p. 3 (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.1 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?"

Type of crime	[Percent]							
	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.

Table 2.2 Attitudes toward changes in the level of crime in own area compared to a year ago, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Is there more crime in this area than there was a year ago, or less?"

	[Percent]			
	More	Less	Same	No opinion
National	43	17	32	8
Sex:				
Male	40	17	34	9
Female	45	17	30	8
Race:				
White	42	17	33	8
Nonwhite	49	18	22	11
Education:				
College	41	17	31	12
High school	42	18	29	7
Grade school	48	15	31	6
Occupation:				
Professional and business	38	18	32	12
Clerical and sales	39	20	34	7
Manual workers	43	18	31	8
Nonlabor force	47	14	32	7
Income:				
\$20,000 and over	41	21	30	8
\$15,000 to \$19,999	40	17	33	10
\$10,000 to \$14,999	42	16	32	10
\$7,000 to \$9,999	44	17	34	5
\$5,000 to \$6,999	46	15	33	6
\$3,000 to \$4,999	43	15	34	8
Under \$3,000	50	15	25	10
Age:				
Total under 30 years	43	19	27	11
18 to 24 years	41	19	30	10
25 to 29 years	46	19	22	13
30 to 49 years	40	18	33	9
50 years and older	45	13	36	6
City size:				
1,000,000 and over	39	17	37	7
500,000 to 999,999	36	19	38	7
50,000 to 499,999	38	18	32	12
2,500 to 49,999	53	19	20	8
Under 2,500, rural	46	14	33	7
Region:				
East	42	19	33	6
Midwest	41	15	34	10
South	43	17	31	9
West	44	17	29	10
Religion:				
Protestant	44	17	31	8
Catholic	43	18	31	8
Politics:				
Republican	41	21	32	6
Democrat	43	15	33	9
Independent	43	17	32	8

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 154 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1978), p. 26. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.3 Public perceptions of communities having the least crime, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977-78

NOTE: Louis Harris and Associates conducted this survey on the quality of community life for the Policy Studies Division of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Between Dec. 1, 1977 and Jan. 10, 1978, 7,074 one-hour interviews were conducted with adults, 18 years and older, across the country. A "city" was defined in accord with the definitions used by the Bureau of the Census as a central city of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA); 3,298 interviews, or 31 percent of the weighted sam-

ple, were with city inhabitants. A "suburb" was defined as a place within an SMSA, excluding central cities; 3,229 interviews, or 39 percent of the weighted sample, were with suburban respondents. "Town" and "rural" areas included cities, towns, and villages with a 1970 population of 2,500 or less not located within an SMSA; 547 interviews were categorized as town/rural, comprising 30 percent of the weighted sample.

Question: "If you had to pick only one of the places on that card [large city; medium-sized city in the suburbs; medium-sized city not in the suburbs; small city, town or village in the suburbs; small city, town or village not in the suburbs; and rural area] which would you say offers the least crime?"

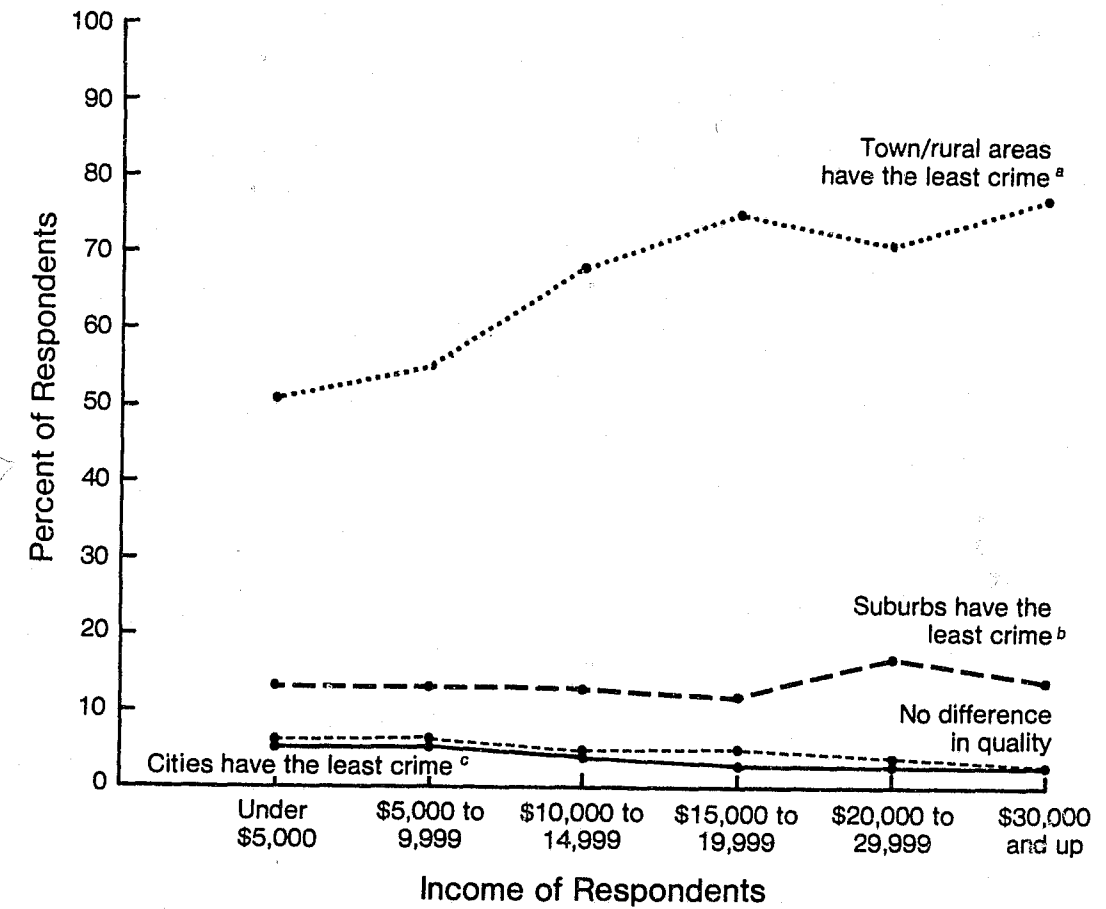
	[Percent]							
	Large city	Medium city in suburbs	Medium city not in suburbs	Small city in suburbs	Small city not in suburbs	Rural area	No difference	Not sure
National.....	1.4	3.4	2.4	11.0	17.7	51.4	4.6	8.1
Sex:								
Male.....	1.2	4.0	2.4	10.3	19.1	52.2	4.0	6.8
Female.....	1.6	2.8	2.4	11.7	16.4	50.8	5.0	9.4
Race:								
White.....	1.1	3.1	2.1	10.5	18.6	53.6	4.3	6.6
Black.....	3.0	4.6	4.5	13.7	11.9	40.4	4.8	17.1
Hispanic.....	1.7	6.1	5.1	13.8	12.2	36.2	8.3	16.6
Education:								
Postgraduate.....	1.8	3.8	2.2	9.1	18.7	58.0	2.8	3.5
College graduate.....	0.8	3.1	2.0	11.0	16.1	60.9	2.8	3.3
Some college.....	0.8	3.1	2.0	11.2	18.1	55.5	3.4	5.9
High school graduate.....	1.6	3.5	2.9	11.5	16.6	51.6	4.9	7.4
Some high school.....	1.2	3.0	2.5	12.8	18.2	44.7	5.4	12.2
Grade school or less.....	2.6	3.9	2.4	8.4	18.8	43.4	6.5	14.1
Occupation:								
Professional.....	1.0	3.1	2.1	10.5	17.6	58.8	2.8	4.1
Manager.....	1.4	3.9	1.6	11.3	18.3	52.6	4.5	6.4
Sales/clerical.....	1.0	3.5	2.7	12.1	18.3	45.6	6.4	10.4
Craftsman.....	2.0	3.8	2.6	10.8	17.1	51.7	4.8	7.2
Service/unskilled.....	1.7	2.8	2.8	11.8	19.8	47.8	4.2	9.2
Farmer.....	0.0	2.4	1.8	4.2	9.0	69.4	5.7	7.4
Income:								
\$30,000 and over.....	1.4	4.9	2.0	9.9	14.6	62.1	2.3	2.9
\$20,000 to \$29,999.....	1.3	3.6	1.6	13.4	18.6	52.3	3.5	5.6
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	0.8	2.7	2.2	9.9	17.4	57.1	4.5	5.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	1.3	2.9	3.0	10.8	17.9	50.2	5.0	8.8
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	1.7	3.4	2.8	11.3	14.2	46.4	5.5	10.6
Under \$5,000.....	2.1	3.5	2.4	9.8	10.0	43.2	5.8	15.3
Age:								
18 to 24 years.....	1.0	2.7	3.1	11.5	17.6	51.5	4.3	8.3
25 to 34 years.....	1.7	2.7	2.7	11.3	15.6	57.1	3.8	5.3
35 to 44 years.....	1.3	3.7	1.6	10.5	14.9	57.9	3.8	6.5
45 to 64 years.....	1.6	3.6	2.1	10.8	19.4	48.9	5.3	8.3
65 years and older.....	1.3	4.3	2.5	11.1	20.4	41.7	5.7	13.1
Region:								
Northeast.....	1.3	4.0	2.5	14.8	10.3	50.5	6.4	10.1
North Central.....	1.2	3.1	2.0	9.0	21.6	52.6	3.6	6.9
South.....	1.6	2.9	2.0	9.6	17.9	53.6	3.5	8.0
West.....	1.5	3.7	2.0	11.5	21.8	46.9	5.2	7.4
Community size:								
Urban.....	1.9	3.7	3.8	11.0	15.5	44.4	6.7	12.9
Suburban.....	0.9	4.8	2.6	13.2	15.7	52.3	4.1	6.4
Town/rural.....	1.6	1.1	0.7	8.2	22.5	57.4	3.0	5.6

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, *The 1978 HUD Survey on the Quality of Community Life*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978), pp.100-105.

Figure 2.2 Public perceptions of communities having the least crime, by income, United States, 1977-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3.

Question: "If you had to pick only one of the places on that card [large city; medium-sized city in the suburbs; medium-sized city not in the suburbs; small city, town or village in the suburbs; small city, town or village not in the suburbs; and rural area] which would you say offers the least crime?"



Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, *The 1978 HUD Survey on the Quality of Community Life* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978), p. 83.

Table 2.4 Public perceptions of communities having the most crime, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3.

Question: "If you had to pick only one of the places on that card [large city; medium-sized city in the suburbs; medium-sized city not in the suburbs; small city, town or village in the suburbs; small city, town or village not in the suburbs; and rural area] which would you say offers the most crime?"

	[Percent]							
	Large city	Medium city in suburbs	Medium city not in suburbs	Small city in suburbs	Small city not in suburbs	Rural area	No difference	Not sure
National.....	91.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	2.2	3.8
Sex:								
Male.....	91.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.8	3.6
Female.....	90.8	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.5	2.5	4.0
Race:								
White.....	92.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.8	3.0
Black.....	82.8	1.5	1.8	0.4	1.6	0.4	3.4	8.2
Hispanic.....	84.9	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.2	4.3	6.7
Education:								
Postgraduate.....	95.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.4
College graduate.....	94.8	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.8	2.3
Some college.....	93.5	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.1	1.8
High school graduate.....	91.9	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.8	2.3	3.1
Some high school.....	89.3	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	2.5	5.9
Grade school or less.....	84.2	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.9	3.0	8.5
Occupation:								
Professional.....	95.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.4	1.8
Manager.....	92.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.5	2.4	2.7
Sales/clerical.....	90.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	3.2	4.5
Craftsman.....	91.6	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.0	2.3	2.9
Service/unskilled.....	90.6	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.9	4.4
Farmer.....	92.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
Income:								
\$30,000 and over.....	96.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.8
\$20,000 to \$29,999.....	93.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.7	2.0	1.6
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	92.8	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	2.4	2.2
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	91.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	2.3	3.5
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	90.1	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	2.1	5.0
Under \$5,000.....	83.9	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	3.2	10.0
Age:								
18 to 24 years.....	92.9	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.8	3.0
25 to 34 years.....	92.2	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.9	2.5
35 to 44 years.....	93.3	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.3	1.9
45 to 64 years.....	90.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	2.2	4.7
65 years and older.....	87.7	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.6	2.7	7.0
Region:								
Northeast.....	91.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	2.3	3.7
North Central.....	91.0	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.4	2.1	4.5
South.....	92.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.4	3.8
West.....	90.4	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	3.4	3.0
Community size:								
Urban.....	87.7	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	3.5	5.0
Suburban.....	92.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	2.3	2.7
Town/rural.....	93.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.7	4.0

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, *The 1978 HUD Survey on the Quality of Community Life* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978), pp.100-105.

Table 2.5 Attitudes toward safety in own community, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3.

Question: "How would you feel about this [city/suburb/town] as a place to live if you considered only your safety?"

	[Percent]							
	Delighted	Pleased	Mostly satisfied	Mixed	Mostly dissatisfied	Unhappy	Terrible	Not sure
National.....	13.8	33.0	24.4	13.5	6.4	4.3	3.9	0.8
Sex:								
Male.....	13.5	36.7	23.2	13.1	5.5	4.2	3.1	0.8
Female.....	13.8	29.6	25.6	13.9	7.3	4.4	4.7	0.7
Race:								
White.....	15.0	34.6	24.5	13.1	5.3	3.6	3.2	0.7
Black.....	5.8	24.3	22.0	16.3	15.0	7.9	7.9	1.1
Hispanic.....	5.5	22.6	32.0	13.8	8.6	10.2	5.5	1.8
Education:								
Postgraduate.....	17.8	35.4	25.4	14.9	3.5	1.6	1.4	0.1
College graduate.....	14.2	31.2	26.2	15.7	5.8	2.0	2.6	0.3
Some college.....	14.1	33.9	24.2	14.2	5.6	4.0	3.6	0.4
High school graduate.....	12.9	32.1	25.4	13.8	6.7	4.0	4.4	0.6
Some high school.....	12.7	31.3	21.7	12.2	8.2	7.3	5.5	1.0
Grade school or less.....	13.1	35.5	23.6	10.6	7.0	4.6	3.8	1.8
Occupation:								
Professional.....	14.7	35.2	25.5	14.6	4.7	2.3	2.5	0.6
Manager.....	16.4	34.0	24.3	12.5	5.7	3.4	3.4	0.3
Sales/clerical.....	12.8	29.2	24.2	15.6	6.9	6.3	4.7	0.4
Craftsman.....	13.6	34.8	23.7	13.9	5.3	3.9	3.9	0.9
Service/unskilled.....	10.9	31.1	25.5	12.6	8.2	5.9	4.8	0.9
Farmer.....	21.6	44.6	21.3	6.8	2.6	0.0	0.7	2.3
Income:								
\$30,000 and over.....	18.4	33.5	24.9	13.6	4.3	2.4	2.6	0.2
\$20,000 to \$29,999.....	14.0	35.3	26.8	12.2	4.9	3.0	3.3	0.5
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	14.9	34.4	22.3	15.0	6.4	3.2	3.6	0.1
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	12.6	32.4	23.8	15.1	6.0	5.1	4.0	0.9
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	11.3	31.6	24.1	12.6	8.9	6.1	4.5	0.9
Under \$5,000.....	13.0	30.8	25.1	11.7	7.3	4.7	5.5	2.0
Age:								
18 to 24 years.....	12.4	30.8	22.8	15.6	7.6	5.7	4.6	0.4
25 to 34 years.....	15.1	30.6	24.3	15.3	5.6	3.9	4.6	0.6
35 to 44 years.....	14.0	36.1	23.8	13.4	5.5	3.6	2.9	0.6
45 to 64 years.....	12.3	34.8	25.4	12.3	6.7	4.1	3.7	0.8
65 years and older.....	15.4	32.6	25.1	10.9	6.7	4.3	3.6	1.4
Region:								
Northeast.....	11.9	30.7	21.1	15.8	6.5	7.2	5.9	0.9
North Central.....	16.4	34.2	23.6	13.1	5.8	3.5	2.9	0.4
South.....	15.1	35.2	24.9	11.1	6.8	2.8	3.2	0.9
West.....	9.3	30.6	29.3	15.2	6.7	4.1	4.0	0.7
Community size:								
Urban.....	3.7	17.0	23.8	22.8	13.1	9.5	9.2	1.0
Suburban.....	15.7	39.7	26.3	10.1	3.3	2.2	2.3	0.5
Town/rural.....	21.1	40.6	22.6	8.4	3.8	1.8	0.8	0.9

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, *The 1978 HUD Survey on the Quality of Community Life* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978), pp. 46-51.

Table 2.6 Attitudes toward personal safety at home at night, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "How about at home at night—do you feel safe and secure, or not?"

	[Percent]		
	Yes	No	No opinion
National.....	84	15	1
Sex:			
Male.....	86	12	2
Female.....	81	18	1
Race:			
White.....	85	14	1
Nonwhite.....	74	25	1
Education:			
College.....	90	9	1
High school.....	82	17	1
Grade school.....	77	22	1
Occupation:			
Professional and business.....	91	8	1
Clerical and sales.....	86	14	(*)
Manual workers.....	82	16	2
Nonlabor force.....	77	22	1
Income:			
\$20,000 and over.....	90	9	1
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	87	11	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	82	17	1
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	85	14	1
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	78	22	(*)
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	77	23	(*)
Under \$3,000.....	76	24	(*)
Age:			
Total under 30 years.....	83	16	1
18 to 24 years.....	82	17	1
25 to 29 years.....	84	14	2
30 to 49 years.....	88	11	1
50 years and older.....	81	18	1
City size:			
1,000,000 and over.....	86	13	1
500,000 to 999,999.....	81	15	4
50,000 to 499,999.....	82	17	1
2,500 to 49,999.....	85	15	(*)
Under 2,500, rural.....	84	15	1
Region:			
East.....	85	14	1
Midwest.....	84	15	1
South.....	81	17	2
West.....	85	13	2
Religion:			
Protestant.....	83	16	1
Catholic.....	84	15	1
Politics:			
Republican.....	87	12	1
Democrat.....	82	17	1
Independent.....	85	15	(*)

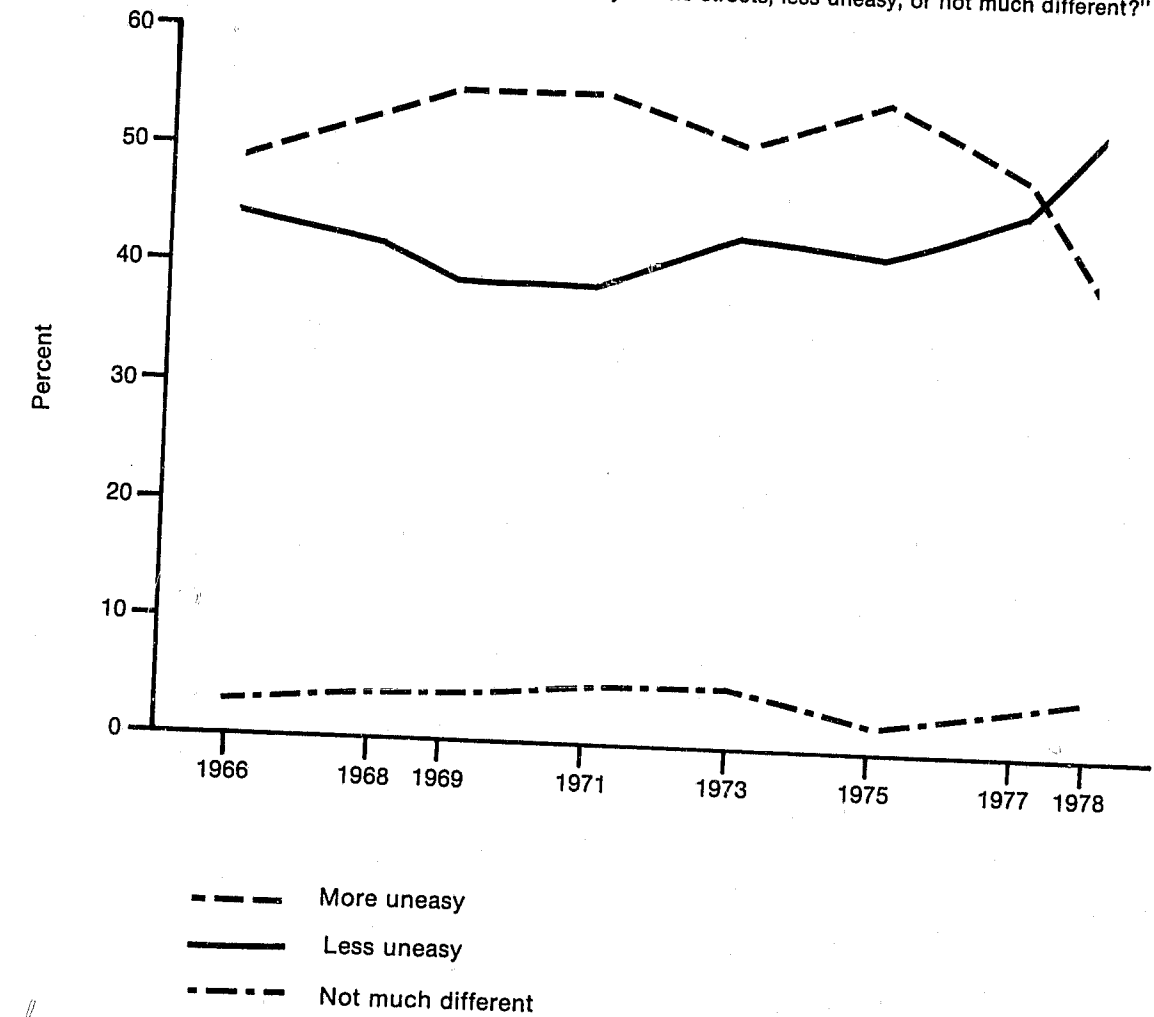
* Less than 1 percent.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 154 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1978), p. 30. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.3 Attitudes toward personal safety on the streets compared to a year ago, United States, selected years 1966-78

NOTE: "Not sure" responses have been excluded from this figure. 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?"



Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey*, May 9, 1977, p. 2; *The ABC News-Harris Survey*, May 17, 1978, p. 3 (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.7 Respondents reporting fear of walking alone at night, by demographic characteristics, 1967, 1972, 1975, and 1979

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix B.

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

	[Percent]			
	1967	1972	1975	1979
National	31	42	45	42
Sex:				
Male	16	22	26	25
Female	44	60	63	57
Race:				
White	29	42	43	40
Nonwhite	46	48	57	57
Education:				
College	29	42	42	36
High school	31	42	45	44
Grade school	33	46	50	48
Occupation:				
Professional and business ...	32	39	40	40
Clerical and sales	40	46	51	45
Manual workers	31	41	43	40
Nonlabor force	NA	NA	54	51
Income:				
\$25,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	32
\$20,000 to \$24,999	NA	NA	NA	33
\$15,000 to \$19,999	NA	NA	NA	38
\$10,000 to \$14,999	NA	NA	NA	44
\$5,000 to \$9,999	NA	NA	NA	52
Under \$5,000	NA	NA	NA	55
Age:				
Total under 30 years	NA	NA	43	44
18 to 24 years	NA	41	44	45
25 to 29 years	NA	37	42	42
30 to 49 years	30	38	42	32
50 years and older	33	48	50	49
City size:				
500,000 and over	40	48	56	52
50,000 to 499,999	38	51	50	50
2,500 to 49,999	22	40	45	38
Under 2,500, rural	21	28	28	25
Region:				
East	32	42	47	42
Midwest	26	34	39	36
South	34	52	48	46
West	32	41	49	44
Religion:				
Protestant	30	42	44	44
Catholic	30	42	46	39
Politics:				
Republican	26	46	43	41
Democrat	34	47	48	46
Independent	29	33	43	37

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 172 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, November 1979), p. 22. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.8 Respondents reporting that they kept a gun for purposes of protection, by demographic characteristics, extent of news media exposure, and extent of television viewing of police and crime programs, United States, 1976-77

NOTE: These data are part of the 1976 American National Election Study by the Center for Political Studies, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Multistage area sampling was used to select a national probability sample of 1,000 to 3,000 respondents, exclusive of institutional populations. Respondents were interviewed both before (N=2,248) and after (N=1,909) the 1976 presidential election, by professional interviewers. Included is a self-weighting subset of respondents previously interviewed in 1972 and 1974. In order to determine the extent of television viewing 2,863 respondents were asked: "How often do you watch evening entertainment programs about police and crime?" The responses were classified as follows: "light," rarely or never (N=855); "medium," sometimes (N=666); and "heavy," frequently (N=1,348).

Question: "Please tell me if you've done any of the following things to protect yourself against crime: Kept a gun for purposes of protection?"

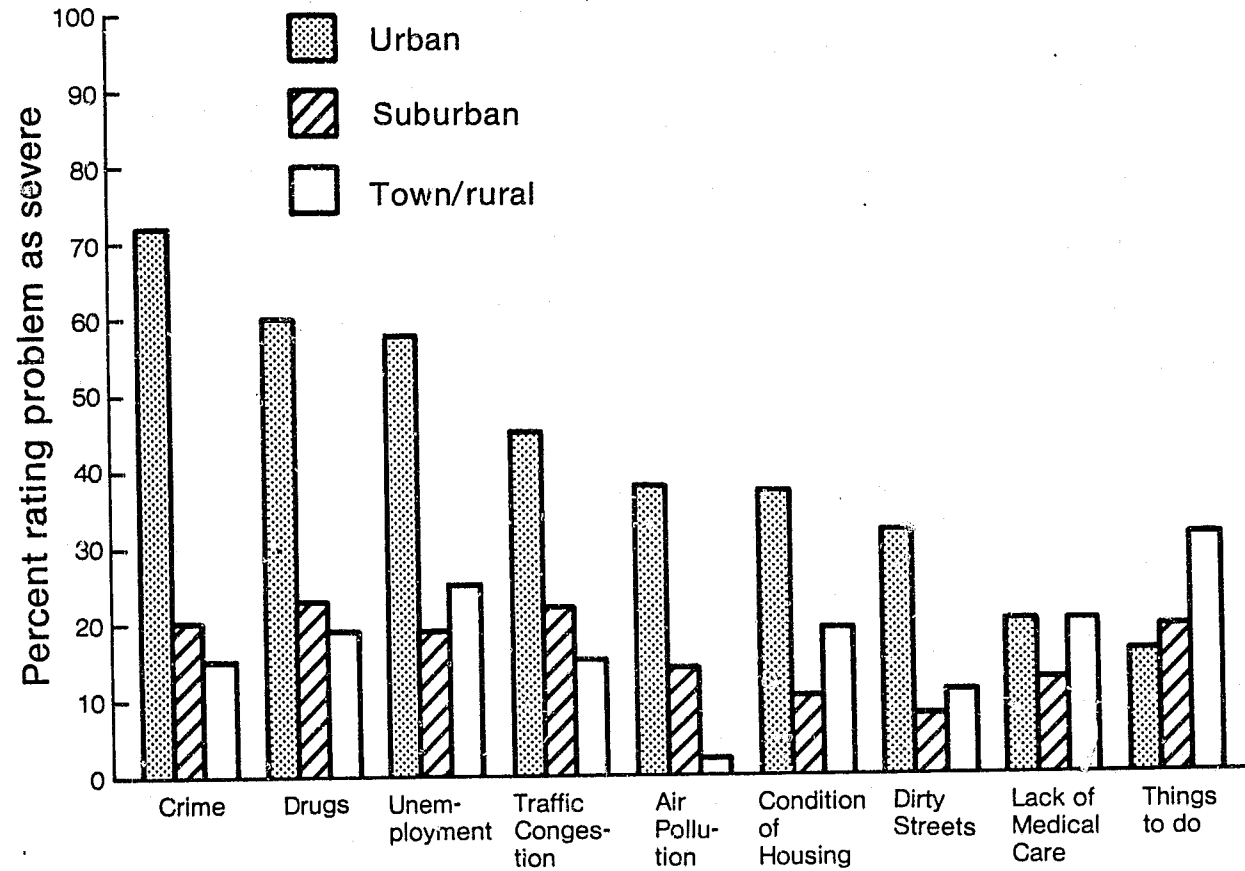
	[Percent keeping gun]		
	Extent of television viewing of police and crime programs		
	Light	Medium	Heavy
National	19	21	29
Sex:			
Male	24	26	35
Female	15	17	24
Race:			
White	18	21	28
Nonwhite	28	24	35
Education:			
No college	20	22	28
Some college	18	19	29
Family income:			
\$15,000 or more	18	18	27
\$8,000 to \$14,999	19	21	28
\$7,999 or less	18	24	32
Age:			
Under 30 years	20	20	30
30 to 54 years	18	22	23
55 years and older	19	20	35
Newspaper reading:			
Less than daily	23	22	30
Daily	17	20	28
Network TV news viewing:			
Rarely or never	14	21	23
Sometimes	18	15	23
Frequently	21	23	33

Source: George Gerbner et al., *Violence Profile No. 9, Trends in Network Television Drama and Viewer Conceptions of Social Reality 1967-1977*, The Annenberg School of Communications (Philadelphia, Pa.: University of Pennsylvania, 1978), Table 91. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.4 Respondents rating selected problems as severe in own community, by community size, United States, 1977-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3.

Question: "I am going to read you some problems facing people in some cities. Please indicate whether you feel it is a severe problem, or not a problem at all in this [city/suburb/town]?"



Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, *The 1978 HUD Survey on the Quality of Community Life* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978), p. 217.

Table 2.9 Attitudes toward crime as a problem in own community, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3.

Question: "I am going to read you some problems facing people in some cities. Please indicate whether you feel it [crime] is a severe problem, or not a problem at all in this [city/suburb/town]?"

	[Percent]			
	Severe problem	Small problem	Not a problem	Not sure
National.....	34.5	47.7	15.4	2.4
Sex:				
Male.....	31.8	49.8	16.7	1.7
Female.....	36.9	45.9	14.2	3.0
Race:				
White.....	29.4	51.4	16.7	2.5
Black.....	60.7	24.7	5.0	1.6
Hispanic.....	50.6	33.8	12.2	3.5
Education:				
Postgraduate.....	29.4	57.9	11.0	1.8
College graduate.....	31.4	55.0	11.7	1.9
Some college.....	31.7	52.1	13.6	2.6
High school graduate.....	34.7	48.7	14.4	2.1
Some high school.....	41.9	37.0	16.7	2.3
Grade school or less.....	34.5	40.7	21.5	3.3
Occupation:				
Professional.....	29.7	57.3	10.6	2.4
Manager.....	31.8	48.2	17.8	2.2
Sales/clerical.....	41.3	44.9	12.3	1.5
Craftsman.....	32.3	47.6	18.0	2.1
Service/unskilled.....	38.5	44.1	14.8	2.6
Farmer.....	11.4	59.6	28.4	0.7
Income:				
\$30,000 and over.....	23.7	59.5	15.0	1.8
\$20,000 to \$29,999.....	28.3	56.4	13.1	2.2
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	31.6	51.3	15.0	2.1
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	34.8	47.7	15.1	2.5
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	45.9	35.1	16.3	2.6
Under \$5,000.....	37.4	40.7	18.7	3.2
Age:				
18 to 24 years.....	33.9	51.2	13.2	1.7
25 to 34 years.....	35.6	49.1	13.4	2.0
35 to 44 years.....	31.8	51.4	14.9	1.9
45 to 64 years.....	35.1	45.0	17.1	2.8
65 years and older.....	35.2	43.2	17.9	3.7
Region:				
Northeast.....	38.1	45.2	14.8	1.9
North Central.....	28.4	49.8	19.1	1.7
South.....	33.1	47.7	16.1	3.2
West.....	39.6	48.3	9.4	2.7
Community size:				
Urban.....	71.9	24.2	1.9	2.0
Suburban.....	20.3	55.8	21.4	2.6
Town/rural.....	15.1	61.1	21.2	2.7

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, *The 1978 HUD Survey on the Quality of Community Life* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978), pp. 220-225.

Table 2.10 Attitudes toward teenage gangs as a problem in own community, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3.

Question: "I am going to read you some problems facing people in some cities. Please indicate whether you feel it [teen-age gangs] is a severe problem, or not a problem at all in this [city/suburb/town]?"

	[Percent]			
	Severe problem	Small problem	Not a problem	Not sure
National.....	14.2	25.7	52.1	8.0
Sex:				
Male.....	12.4	25.6	55.9	6.1
Female.....	15.9	25.7	48.6	9.8
Race:				
White.....	11.3	25.4	55.0	8.3
Black.....	32.9	28.8	32.8	5.4
Hispanic.....	25.2	27.9	37.2	9.7
Education:				
Postgraduate.....	9.5	28.1	57.0	5.3
College graduate.....	9.6	28.0	52.3	10.1
Some college.....	12.5	27.5	51.1	8.8
High school graduate.....	14.5	26.5	51.6	7.5
Some high school.....	18.9	21.7	51.3	8.1
Grade school or less.....	16.4	22.9	53.3	7.5
Occupation:				
Professional.....	10.0	26.2	54.1	9.7
Manager.....	11.3	24.0	57.0	7.6
Sales/clerical.....	17.4	27.6	46.2	8.7
Craftsman.....	13.7	26.2	52.9	7.2
Service/unskilled.....	17.8	25.3	50.6	6.3
Farmer.....	3.2	23.3	67.8	5.6
Income:				
\$30,000 and over.....	7.1	29.6	56.6	6.7
\$20,000 to \$29,999.....	12.1	26.6	54.2	7.0
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	11.6	28.3	53.3	6.9
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	14.4	25.3	51.0	9.2
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	19.8	22.9	49.4	7.9
Under \$5,000.....	17.5	22.4	49.9	10.2
Age:				
18 to 24 years.....	15.7	28.5	49.0	6.8
25 to 34 years.....	14.2	26.8	53.1	6.0
35 to 44 years.....	14.2	26.1	53.1	6.6
45 to 64 years.....	13.6	23.9	54.5	8.1
65 years and older.....	13.8	23.8	49.1	13.3
Region:				
Northeast.....	19.1	31.1	44.5	5.3
North Central.....	11.9	26.9	54.9	6.3
South.....	11.5	20.6	58.5	9.4
West.....	15.8	25.8	46.8	11.6
Community size:				
Urban.....	29.7	31.0	28.8	10.5
Suburban.....	8.7	25.1	59.3	6.9
Town/rural.....	5.7	21.1	66.3	6.9

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, *The 1978 HUD Survey on the Quality of Community Life* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978), pp. 252-257.

Table 2.11 Perceived reasons for increase in national crime rate, United States, 1979

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix B.

Question: "The federal government recently reported that there has been an increase in the national crime rate. What do you think is responsible for this increase in the crime rate?"

	Percent*
High cost of living/unemployment	33
Court system is too lenient	25
Lack of parental discipline, guidance	18
Drugs/alcohol	12
Not enough police	8
Lack of respect for the law	7
All others	31
Don't know	10

* Adds to more than 100 percent because of multiple responses.
Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Chicago: Field Enterprises, Inc., Dec. 2, 1979), pp. 3, 4. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.12 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 B.

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 them 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 2.13 Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country, United States, 1978-80

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix B.

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

Most important problem	[Percent*]		
	May 19-22, 1978	May 4-7, 1979	Jan. 25-28, 1980
High cost of living/inflation	60	57	39
Unemployment	14	5	4
International problems/foreign policy	10	5	51
Energy situation	4	33	12
Crime and lawlessness	3	2	1
Moral decline/lack of religion	3	4	2
Dissatisfaction with government	3	3	3
Race relations	2	NA	NA
Drug abuse	1	NA	NA
All others	18	8	NA
Can't say/don't know	3	2	2

* Total adds to more than 100 percent because of multiple responses.
Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll*, July 27, 1978, p. 2; June 7, 1979, pp. 3, 4 (Chicago: Field Enterprises, Inc.); and George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 175 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, February 1980), p. 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.14 Attitudes toward the importance of quality of life issues, United States, 1976 and 1978

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix B.

Question: "As far as you personally are concerned, do you feel (READ LIST) 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	
	1976	1978
Controlling crime	NA	92
Achieving quality education for children	81	88
Conserving energy	74	81
Curbing water pollution	70	81
Protecting privacy of the individual	80	79
Strictly enforcing safe working conditions	66	78
Making products and services safer	65	74
Curbing air pollution	66	72
Better nutrition	NA	71
Improving the quality of products and services	63	68
Adequate public housing	NA	61
Improving public transportation	NA	59
Moving easily and freely from place to place	78	58
Curbing noise pollution	NA	57
Employment opportunities for minorities	52	53
Having a wide choice of lifestyles	59	49

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, July 3, 1978), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.15 Attitudes toward the legalization of abortions, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1979

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix B.

Question: "Do you think abortions should be legal under any circumstances, legal only under certain circumstances, or illegal in all circumstances?"

	[Percent]			
	Legal, any circumstances	Legal, certain circumstances	Illegal, all circumstances	No opinion
National	22	54	19	5
Sex:				
Male	22	53	18	7
Female	23	55	19	3
Race:				
White	23	55	18	4
Nonwhite	13	46	32	9
Education:				
College	32	56	10	2
High school	21	57	17	5
Grade school	10	42	39	9
Occupation:				
Professional and business	31	54	12	3
Clerical and sales	21	57	15	7
Manual workers	18	60	17	5
Nonlabor force	18	44	32	6
Income:				
\$20,000 and over	26	60	12	2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	23	61	12	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	21	56	18	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999	19	45	26	10
\$5,000 to \$6,999	15	48	30	7
\$3,000 to \$4,999	19	43	28	10
Under \$3,000	16	37	42	5
Age:				
Total under 30	27	52	17	4
18 to 24 years	26	51	20	3
25 to 29 years	29	53	13	5
30 to 49 years	24	57	13	6
50 years and older	17	54	24	5
City size:				
1,000,000 and over	28	42	22	8
500,000 to 999,999	25	55	15	5
50,000 to 499,999	26	53	17	4
2,500 to 49,999	19	59	19	3
Under 2,500, rural	15	62	19	4
Region:				
East	33	40	21	6
Midwest	17	62	17	4
South	18	55	20	7
West	23	62	14	1
Religion:				
Protestant	20	59	17	4
Catholic	17	52	25	6
Politics:				
Republican	19	63	14	4
Democrat	20	53	22	5
Independent	27	53	14	6

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 166 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1979), p. 21. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.16 Attitudes toward wiretapping, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1974, 1975, 1977, and 1978

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix B.

Question: "Everything considered, would you say that you approve or disapprove of wiretapping?"

[Percent*]

	1974			1975			1977			1978		
	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion
National.....	16	80	4	16	80	4	16	78	3	19	78	3
Sex:												
Male.....	21	76	3	22	74	4	23	75	2	26	71	3
Female.....	13	83	5	12	84	4	14	82	4	14	83	3
Race:												
White.....	18	78	4	17	79	4	20	78	3	20	77	3
Black/other.....	7	90	3	11	84	5	10	85	5	8	88	3
Education:												
College.....	20	78	3	23	75	2	21	77	2	21	76	3
High school.....	16	80	3	14	82	4	19	78	3	19	79	2
Grade school.....	10	82	8	12	80	8	13	83	4	17	78	6
Occupation:												
Professional and business.....	19	78	2	23	75	2	24	74	2	22	74	3
Clerical.....	17	79	4	13	85	2	17	79	4	15	83	2
Manual.....	15	82	3	14	82	5	17	79	4	18	79	3
Farmer.....	20	75	4	18	74	8	19	78	2	24	74	2
Income:												
\$15,000 and over.....	22	77	2	17	81	2	23	75	2	21	77	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	17	78	4	20	78	2	16	82	3	20	77	3
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	14	84	2	17	78	5	16	82	3	16	79	3
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	10	86	4	10	86	4	20	78	2	19	77	4
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	17	80	3	13	80	6	15	82	3	18	80	2
Under \$3,000.....	8	84	8	14	81	5	10	86	4	11	84	4
Age:												
18 to 20 years.....	11	86	4	9	88	4	6	91	3	10	90	0
21 to 29 years.....	15	82	3	16	83	1	13	86	1	15	83	2
30 to 49 years.....	18	79	2	18	78	4	18	79	3	20	78	2
50 years and older.....	17	78	6	16	78	6	23	72	5	21	73	5
Region:												
Northeast.....	18	79	3	18	78	4	21	77	2	25	73	2
Midwest.....	14	82	4	17	80	3	22	76	2	16	83	2
South.....	16	80	4	15	80	4	14	82	4	19	77	4
West.....	20	77	3	14	81	5	19	78	3	17	78	4
Religion:												
Protestant.....	18	78	4	17	78	5	18	79	3	19	78	3
Catholic.....	15	82	4	15	83	2	20	77	3	18	79	2
Jewish.....	11	84	4	13	78	9	20	74	6	14	79	7
None.....	13	81	6	13	85	2	15	80	5	19	78	3
Politics:												
Republican.....	22	74	4	22	74	4	26	71	3	26	71	3
Democrat.....	13	84	3	12	85	3	17	81	2	16	81	3
Independent.....	18	79	4	18	78	5	16	80	4	18	79	3

* 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 2.17 Attitudes toward confidentiality of news sources, United States, 1972, 1973, 1978, and 1979

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix B.

Question: "Suppose a newspaper reporter obtains information for a news article he is writing from a person who asks that his name be withheld. Do you think that the reporter should or should not be required to reveal the name of this man if he is taken to court to testify about the information in his news article?"

[Percent]

	1972	1973	1978	1979
Should.....	34	27	23	21
Should not.....	57	62	68	69
No opinion.....	9	11	9	10

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 163, p. 30; Report No. 174, p. 27 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.18 Attitudes toward confidentiality of news sources, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1979

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix B.

Question: "Suppose a newspaper reporter obtains information for a news article he is writing from a person who asks that his name be withheld. Do you think that the reporter should or should not be required to reveal the name of this man if he is taken to court to testify about the information in his news article?"

[Percent]

	Should	Should not	No opinion
National.....	21	69	10
Sex:			
Male.....	22	69	9
Female.....	21	68	11
Race:			
White.....	22	69	9
Nonwhite.....	18	67	15
Education:			
College.....	18	75	7
High school.....	21	69	10
Grade school.....	29	54	17
Occupation:			
Professional and business.....	19	74	7
Clerical and sales.....	25	68	7
Manual workers.....	20	72	8
Nonlabor force.....	24	58	18
Income:			
\$25,000 and over.....	18	75	7
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	23	73	4
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	23	72	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	20	71	9
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	25	62	13
Under \$5,000.....	22	55	23
Age:			
Total under 30 years.....	18	75	7
18 to 24 years.....	17	75	8
25 to 29 years.....	19	75	6
30 to 49 years.....	21	71	8
50 years and older.....	25	61	14
City size:			
1,000,000 and over.....	21	70	9
500,000 to 999,999.....	16	70	14
50,000 to 499,999.....	19	72	9
2,500 to 49,999.....	24	66	10
Under 2,500, rural.....	26	64	10
Region:			
East.....	22	70	8
Midwest.....	24	64	12
South.....	20	67	13
West.....	18	75	7
Religion:			
Protestant.....	23	65	12
Catholic.....	20	74	6
Politics:			
Republican.....	28	62	10
Democrat.....	16	73	11
Independent.....	25	68	7

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 174 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, January 1980), p. 27. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.19 Attitudes toward freedom of the press regarding criminal cases, United States, 1979

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Do you feel that judges should or should not have the right to prohibit newspapers from printing information about certain criminal cases?"

[Percent]	
	Total public
Judges should have right	47
Judges should not have right.....	48
Not sure	5

Source: Louis Harris, *The ABC News-Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Apr. 23, 1979), p. 4. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.20 Attitudes toward presence of the public and the press at court trials, United States, 1979

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "The U.S. Constitution says that court trials should be public. Do you believe that the public and the press should be allowed to be present at ALL court trials, or are there some trials from which they should be excluded?"

[Percent]	
	Total public
Should be allowed at all trials	43
Should be excluded from some.....	53
Not sure	4

Source: Louis Harris, *The ABC News-Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Apr. 23, 1979), p. 4. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.21 Attitudes toward police protection in own neighborhood, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3.

Question: "Here is a card listing some public services provided to neighborhoods. For each one I'd like you to rate it in this neighborhood. How would you rate the [police protection] in this neighborhood—excellent, pretty good, only fair or poor, or is it not available as a public service?"

[Percent]						
	Excellent	Pretty good	Fair	Poor	Not sure	Not available
National.....	18.1	48.8	20.1	8.8	2.6	1.5
Sex:						
Male.....	18.4	47.8	20.8	9.8	2.0	1.3
Female.....	17.9	49.7	19.6	7.9	3.1	1.7
Race:						
White.....	19.4	49.3	19.3	7.8	2.5	1.7
Black.....	9.7	45.9	25.7	15.0	3.2	0.5
Hispanic.....	12.8	43.3	22.8	16.4	3.8	1.0
Education:						
Postgraduate.....	23.4	50.6	15.5	6.5	2.2	1.9
College graduate.....	22.9	52.1	15.4	5.4	3.5	0.8
Some college.....	18.9	50.2	20.0	7.4	2.1	1.5
High school graduate.....	17.5	49.5	19.7	9.2	2.4	1.6
Some high school.....	15.0	44.9	24.6	11.3	2.5	1.6
Grade school or less.....	16.3	47.1	21.3	10.5	3.2	1.5
Occupation:						
Professional.....	20.2	54.0	15.8	6.0	2.4	1.6
Manager.....	22.3	48.7	17.2	8.3	1.5	2.1
Sales/clerical.....	17.0	50.4	20.9	7.6	2.5	1.7
Craftsman.....	18.2	49.0	20.8	7.9	2.7	1.5
Service/unskilled.....	15.1	46.7	23.0	11.5	2.4	1.3
Farmer.....	14.1	46.4	26.3	8.3	4.5	0.4
Income:						
\$30,000 and over.....	26.1	47.4	15.6	8.2	2.0	0.6
\$20,000 to \$29,999.....	20.1	50.1	19.0	6.8	2.5	1.4
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	18.8	51.6	17.8	8.6	1.6	1.7
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	15.7	47.4	22.2	9.5	3.0	2.1
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	15.8	50.1	21.2	9.6	2.3	1.0
Under \$5,000.....	15.7	44.1	23.7	10.4	4.3	1.9
Age:						
18 to 24 years.....	11.3	46.6	26.1	11.5	2.7	1.8
25 to 34 years.....	16.2	49.5	20.6	9.4	2.6	1.6
35 to 44 years.....	18.3	48.8	18.7	10.1	2.8	1.3
45 to 64 years.....	20.9	48.9	18.6	8.4	2.1	1.1
65 years and older.....	23.5	50.1	16.7	4.4	3.2	2.1
Region:						
Northeast.....	16.8	45.9	22.0	11.1	2.1	2.0
North Central.....	20.7	49.4	18.4	7.9	2.1	1.4
South.....	17.1	50.7	19.7	8.1	2.6	1.8
West.....	18.2	48.3	20.8	8.5	3.9	0.4
Community size:						
Urban.....	13.0	48.7	22.4	12.2	3.0	0.7
Suburban.....	23.6	48.3	17.1	6.7	3.0	1.4
Town/rural.....	16.3	49.5	21.9	8.2	1.6	2.5

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, *The 1978 HUD Survey on the Quality of Community Life* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978), pp. 410-415.

Table 2.26 Attitudes toward a policeman striking a citizen who was attacking him with fists, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1975, 1976, and 1978

NOTE: These data are based on the subsample of respondents who answered "yes" or "not sure" to the question presented in Table 2.22. 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			1978		
	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure
National.....	97	3	(^b)	98	2	1	94	5	1	93	6	1
Sex:												
Male.....	96	3	(^b)	98	1	(^b)	95	5	1	94	5	(^b)
Female.....	97	3	(^b)	97	2	1	94	6	1	92	7	1
Race:												
White.....	97	2	(^b)	98	1	1	95	4	1	94	5	1
Black/other.....	90	10	0	92	8	0	88	12	1	82	17	2
Education:												
College.....	98	2	(^b)	99	1	(^b)	94	5	1	94	5	(^b)
High school.....	97	3	0	97	2	1	95	4	(^b)	93	6	1
Grade school.....	93	6	1	98	1	1	92	7	1	89	8	2
Occupation:												
Professional and business.....	97	2	1	98	1	1	94	6	0	96	4	(^b)
Clerical.....	97	3	0	98	1	1	93	6	1	92	8	(^b)
Manual.....	97	3	(^b)	97	2	(^b)	95	4	1	89	9	2
Farmer.....	94	6	0	100	0	0	94	6	1	98	2	0
Income:												
\$15,000 and over.....	97	3	0	99	1	(^b)	95	4	(^b)	96	4	(^b)
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	99	1	(^b)	98	1	1	93	6	1	91	8	1
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	96	4	0	96	3	1	96	4	0	92	7	1
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	98	1	1	100	0	0	94	6	0	95	5	1
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	93	6	1	98	2	0	95	4	1	88	10	2
Under \$3,000.....	93	7	0	97	2	1	91	8	2	87	9	4
Age:												
18 to 20 years.....	94	6	0	97	3	0	97	1	1	100	0	0
21 to 29 years.....	98	2	0	99	(^b)	1	93	6	1	91	8	1
30 to 49 years.....	98	2	0	98	1	(^b)	96	4	(^b)	94	5	(^b)
50 years and older.....	95	4	1	97	2	1	93	6	1	91	7	2
Region:												
Northeast.....	96	4	0	98	2	0	94	5	1	93	6	1
Midwest.....	98	2	1	98	1	1	95	4	1	92	7	1
South.....	96	4	(^b)	97	2	1	95	4	(^b)	93	6	1
West.....	98	2	0	99	1	1	91	8	1	94	6	(^b)
Religion:												
Protestant.....	96	3	(^b)	97	2	1	94	5	(^b)	92	6	1
Catholic.....	98	2	(^b)	99	1	0	94	5	(^b)	92	7	1
Jewish.....	97	3	0	100	0	0	93	7	0	86	14	0
None.....	96	4	0	98	2	0	94	4	3	97	3	0
Politics:												
Republican.....	97	3	0	98	2	(^b)	94	6	(^b)	94	5	1
Democrat.....	96	4	(^b)	98	2	(^b)	94	5	(^b)	91	8	(^b)
Independent.....	98	2	(^b)	98	1	1	94	4	1	93	6	2

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

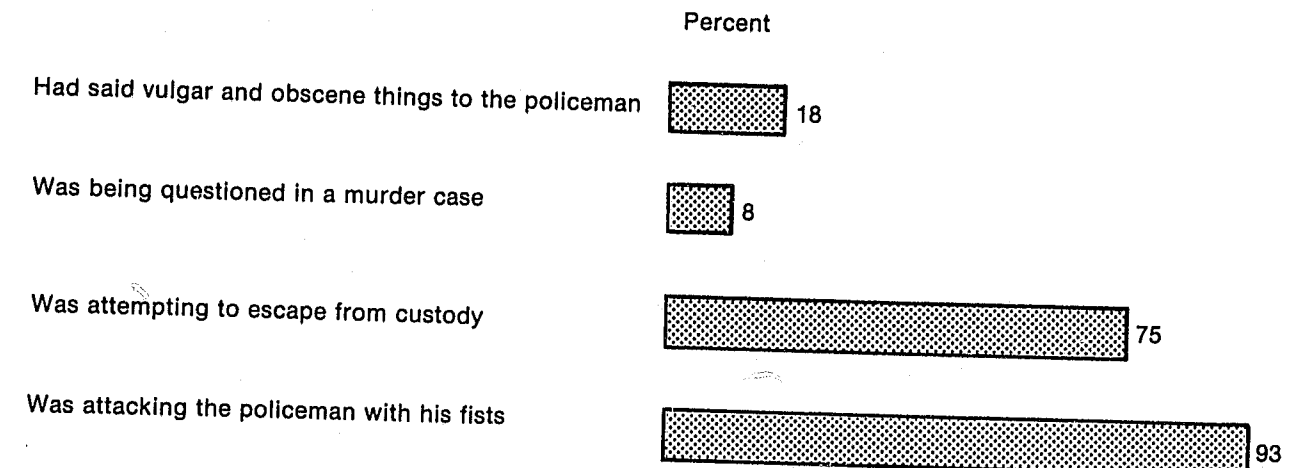
^b One-half of 1 percent or less.

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

Figure 2.5 Respondents approving of a policeman striking a citizen under certain circumstances, United States, 1978

NOTE: These data are based on the subsample of respondents who answered "yes" or "not sure" to the question presented in Table 2.22. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Would you approve of a policeman striking a citizen who . . . ?"



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 2.27 Attitudes toward policemen's right to strike, United States, selected years 1974-79

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Do you feel that policemen have the right to strike, or not?"

	[Percent]				
	1974	1975	1976	1978	1979
Have right.....	47	47	44	41	43
Don't have right.....	46	47	49	56	54
Not sure.....	7	6	7	3	3

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* Nov. 30, 1978, p. 2; and *The ABC News-Harris Survey* May 21, 1979, p. 2 (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.28 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 2.29 Lawyers' attitudes toward statements regarding televised courtroom proceedings, United States, 1979

NOTE: This table presents the findings of a survey done by Kane, Parsons and Associates for the American Bar Association Journal. Telephone interviews were conducted with a random sample of 601 lawyers who are members of the American Bar Association.

[Percent]

	Agree strongly	Agree with reservations	Disagree with reservations	Disagree strongly	Not sure
Television cameras in the courtroom would tend to distract witnesses	55	20	15	8	2
Television cameras in the courtroom should be discouraged as they will be used to show the more sensational aspects of a trial only	47	23	20	8	2
The use of televised proceedings should not be allowed as they will encourage lawyers and judges to grandstand for the television audience	39	25	20	14	2
Televised courtroom proceedings would enhance the public conception of our system of justice	16	21	26	34	3
Televised courtroom proceedings should be encouraged because citizens are entitled to see our courts in operation	15	18	26	40	1
Barring television from courtrooms discriminates against that news source	9	11	19	59	2

Source: "Lawyers Aren't Convinced that TV Belongs in Courtrooms," *American Bar Association Journal* 65(September 1979), p. 1308, Table II. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.30 Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court,

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion

Question: "I am going to name some institutions in this country. As far as the people running these institutions (U.S. Supreme Court)

[Percent*]

	1973				1974			
	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	35	48	14	4
Sex:								
Male.....	32	48	18	2	38	43	17	2
Female.....	31	51	13	4	29	52	12	7
Race:								
White.....	32	49	15	4	34	47	14	4
Black/other.....	27	54	16	3	27	52	15	7
Education:								
College.....	35	51	13	1	36	52	10	2
High school.....	30	53	15	2	32	48	16	4
Grade school.....	29	39	20	12	31	42	17	10
Occupation:								
Professional and business.....	37	47	16	1	38	50	11	1
Clerical.....	30	57	12	2	28	59	11	2
Manual.....	31	49	17	3	33	44	17	6
Farmer.....	28	47	21	4	33	43	20	3
Income:								
\$15,000 and over.....	32	52	15	(^b)	34	52	13	1
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	28	54	17	2	36	47	14	4
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	36	49	14	1	34	52	11	3
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	31	46	17	6	29	50	18	3
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	29	48	16	6	34	45	18	3
Under \$3,000.....	39	41	15	6	28	44	15	12
Age:								
18 to 20 years.....	27	66	5	3	45	43	11	2
21 to 29 years.....	32	54	13	1	35	53	10	2
30 to 49 years.....	31	52	15	2	34	49	14	3
50 years and older.....	32	43	18	6	31	44	17	8
Region:								
Northeast.....	34	49	13	3	33	52	12	3
Midwest.....	31	50	15	4	36	49	11	4
South.....	30	48	17	4	31	46	18	6
West.....	30	53	15	2	34	45	16	4
Religion:								
Protestant.....	31	50	16	4	34	47	14	5
Catholic.....	33	50	14	4	35	47	14	4
Jewish.....	40	52	7	0	30	57	7	7
None.....	28	53	17	2	24	57	17	2
Politics:								
Republican.....	34	48	14	4	37	43	17	4
Democrat.....	31	50	15	3	33	50	12	5
Independent.....	32	50	16	2	32	49	16	3

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^b One-half of 1 percent or less.

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

by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973-78

survey sampling procedures, see Appendix B.

are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?"

[Percent*]

	1975				1976				1977				1978			
	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
	31	46	19	4	35	44	15	6	36	49	11	4	28	53	15	4
	33	42	23	2	39	41	16	3	39	47	12	2	32	50	16	2
	29	50	15	6	32	46	14	8	33	52	10	5	25	55	14	6
	31	46	19	4	36	43	16	5	36	50	11	4	28	52	15	4
	27	51	18	5	31	47	13	8	37	47	10	7	25	58	12	5
	36	46	17	1	44	44	10	2	40	50	8	3	37	52	10	1
	29	48	19	4	34	44	18	4	34	52	11	3	25	55	18	4
	27	43	18	11	27	41	18	15	34	42	16	9	21	47	18	14
	35	48	16	2	45	40	12	2	40	50	8	2	34	52	12	2
	30	50	14	5	30	50	16	5	31	58	8	3	27	55	14	3
	29	46	20	5	32	45	16	7	35	47	12	5	23	53	16	7
	28	36	31	6	35	37	24	3	38	43	16	3	28	54	17	1
	31	49	19	1	38	44	16	1	38	51	10	1	32	53	14	1
	32	45	20	3	37	48	11	5	39	48	10	3	27	54	18	3
	33	46	17	4	41	38	15	6	34	51	9	5	22	58	17	4
	31	42	22	5	32	42	20	6	29	48	15	7	36	42	2	11
	30	42	21	7	33	42	17	8	33	48	14	4	19	58	16	8
	28	53	11	8	30	42	14	14	30	46	12	12	22	51	12	15
	41	45	12	1	38	47	12	3	39	51	9	2	35	53	12	0
	31	50	17	2	38	48	9	4	36	53	8	2	26	58	14	3
	29	48	19	3	33	46	17	4	33	52	12	4	31	54	14	2
	31	43	20	7	35	35	18	8	37	46	12	6	26	49	16	9
	33	46	18	2	39	45	13	4	35	53	9	3	26	56	15	4
	32	46	18	5	37	44	13	6	40	49	8	4	32	51	13	4
	28	48	18	5	33	42	17	8	34	48	12	5	26	52	15	7
	32	43	20	4	33	45	19	4	32	48	16	5	27	54	16	3
	31	46	18	5	35	45	15	6	35	49	12	4	28	52	14	6
	30	48	20	3	34	42	19	4	38	50	10	4	27	56	16	1
	39	48	9	4	67	33	0	0	40	51	6	3	31	59	3	7
	36	39	21	4	39	40	15	7	35	50	11	4	33	46	20	2
	34	42	19	5	39	46	11	4	35	49	12	5	33	51	12	5
	30	49	18	4	35	43	17	4	38	47	11	3	28	55	12	4
	30	46	19	5	33	43	16	8	34	53	10	4	26	52	18	4

Research Center.

Table 2.31 Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1979

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix B.

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

[Percent]

	A great deal	Quite a lot	Some	Very little	None	No opinion
National	18	27	31	19	1	4
Sex:						
Male	19	25	32	20	1	3
Female	16	28	31	19	1	5
Race:						
White	17	27	31	20	1	4
Nonwhite	22	21	31	16	2	8
Education:						
College	20	31	33	13	(*)	3
High school	16	25	33	22	1	3
Grade school	19	23	23	21	4	10
Occupation:						
Professional and business ..	15	34	33	16	(*)	2
Clerical and sales	22	22	33	20	1	2
Manual workers	16	24	33	21	1	5
Nonlabor force	20	22	26	23	2	7
Income:						
\$20,000 and over	16	31	30	19	1	3
\$15,000 to \$19,999	20	27	31	18	(*)	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	18	26	32	20	1	3
\$7,000 to \$9,999	16	24	34	18	4	4
\$5,000 to \$6,999	17	19	32	25	1	6
\$3,000 to \$4,999	18	14	32	21	4	11
Under \$3,000	20	27	23	19	(*)	11
Age:						
Total under 30	16	28	36	16	(*)	4
18 to 24 years	15	27	39	15	(*)	4
25 to 29 years	19	30	30	17	1	3
30 to 49 years	15	29	32	20	1	3
50 years and older	21	24	27	21	1	6
City size:						
1,000,000 and over	17	28	33	17	1	4
500,000 to 999,999	24	35	19	18	1	3
50,000 to 499,999	16	24	31	23	1	5
2,500 to 49,999	17	30	33	16	(*)	4
Under 2,500, rural	16	22	35	20	2	5
Region:						
East	17	29	31	18	1	4
Midwest	18	26	31	20	1	4
South	19	23	32	20	2	4
West	15	29	31	21	(*)	4
Religion:						
Protestant	17	26	31	21	1	4
Catholic	17	27	32	18	1	5
Politics:						
Republican	17	30	30	21	(*)	2
Democrat	21	25	29	18	2	5
Independent	13	26	35	21	1	3

* Less than 1 percent.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 166 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1979), p. 7. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.32 Attitudes toward severity of courts in own area,

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion

Question: "In general, do you think the courts in this area

[Percent*]

	1972				1973				1974			
	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
Sex:												
Male.....	7	67	18	9	6	74	12	8	6	78	9	6
Female.....	6	65	15	13	4	72	14	10	5	77	10	8
Race:												
White.....	4	69	16	10	3	74	14	9	5	79	10	6
Black/other.....	17	51	19	12	17	65	9	9	10	72	7	11
Education:												
College.....	9	59	19	14	5	66	15	14	6	74	11	10
High school.....	6	69	16	10	4	76	13	7	6	79	8	6
Grade school.....	5	71	15	9	4	77	10	9	5	81	11	4
Occupation:												
Professional and business.....	6	65	17	12	4	75	11	10	7	77	8	8
Clerical.....	6	71	11	12	2	68	16	14	5	79	9	7
Manual.....	7	65	18	10	6	74	13	7	4	80	10	6
Farmer.....	5	74	16	4	4	80	11	6	6	82	8	4
Income:												
\$15,000 and over.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	74	14	8	4	84	7	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	79	12	7	4	81	9	6
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	70	11	11	4	76	10	9
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	72	8	10	3	84	10	3
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	73	14	8	13	70	10	6
Under \$3,000.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	69	17	9	14	62	15	9
Ages:												
18 to 20 years.....	22	35	27	16	13	60	14	13	17	54	21	8
21 to 29 years.....	13	52	21	14	8	61	18	13	7	71	12	10
30 to 49 years.....	4	72	14	10	5	78	11	7	6	78	8	8
50 years and older.....	4	72	16	9	2	77	13	9	3	84	9	4
Region:												
Northeast.....	5	73	13	10	4	71	13	13	5	79	8	8
Midwest.....	4	68	16	12	4	75	15	6	2	82	10	6
South.....	9	60	20	11	6	75	13	7	7	78	9	6
West.....	8	66	15	11	5	70	11	14	11	68	13	8
Religion:												
Protestant.....	6	68	16	11	4	76	13	8	5	81	8	6
Catholic.....	5	68	18	8	5	73	14	8	4	78	11	7
Jewish.....	6	68	7	18	5	69	10	17	10	58	16	16
None.....	23	46	14	17	7	53	16	24	22	55	14	10
Politics:												
Republican.....	3	78	14	5	3	77	13	7	2	83	9	5
Democrat.....	7	65	18	11	6	73	12	9	6	76	11	7
Independent.....	9	63	15	14	4	73	15	8	7	77	9	7

* 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

Preceding page blank

by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972-78

survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

deal too harshly or not harshly enough with criminals?"

[Percent*]

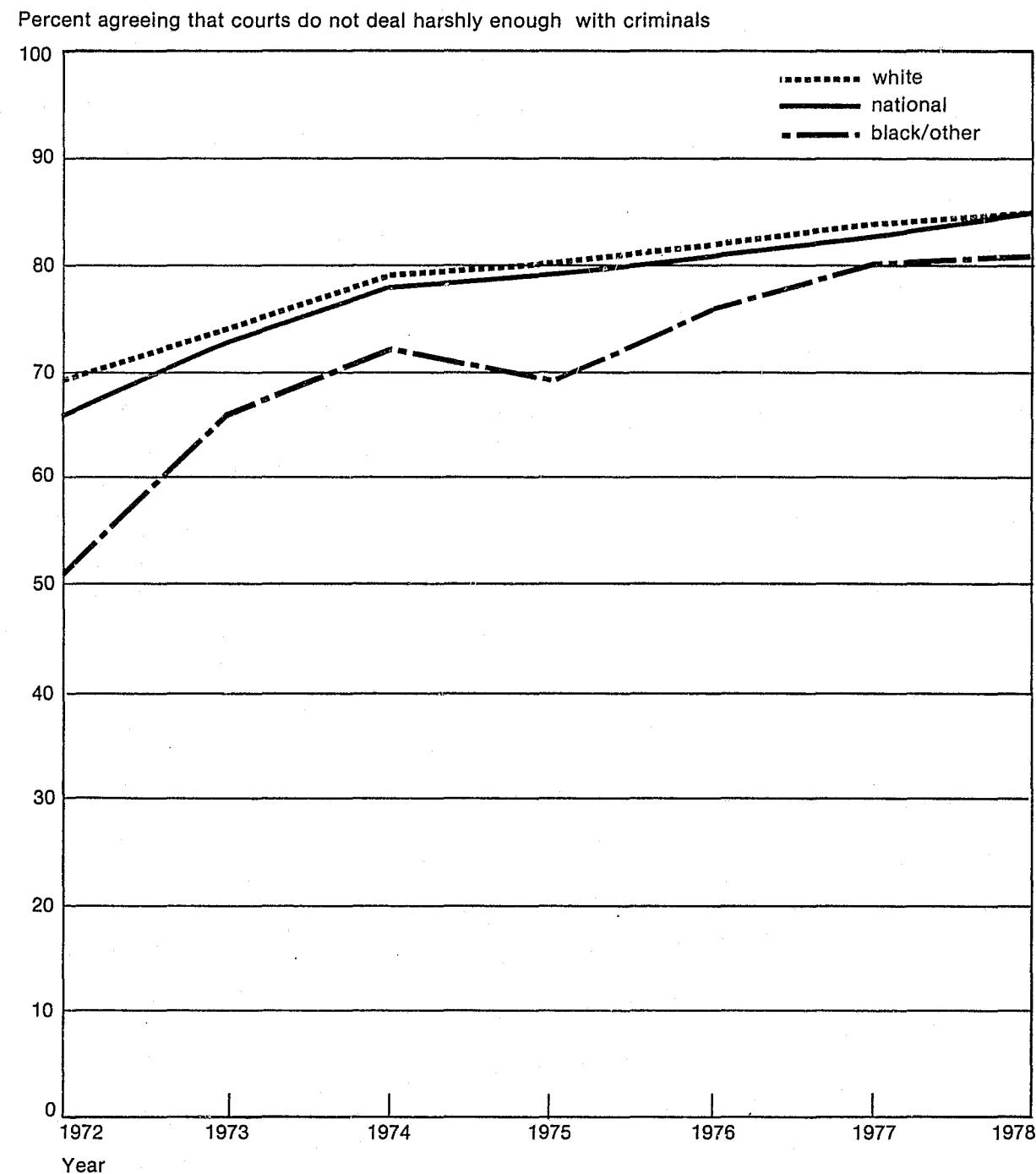
	1975				1976				1977				1978			
	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know
	4	79	10	7	3	81	10	6	3	83	8	6	3	85	7	5
	4	80	8	7	3	82	10	5	4	83	9	4	3	87	7	3
	4	78	11	7	3	80	10	7	3	83	8	6	2	83	7	7
	3	80	10	7	3	82	10	6	3	84	8	5	2	85	7	6
	14	69	9	8	9	76	7	8	7	80	7	6	6	81	9	4
	4	74	12	10	4	76	11	8	4	78	11	8	3	83	8	6
	5	80	9	6	3	84	9	4	3	87	7	4	3	88	6	4
	3	84	8	5	2	82	9	7	5	82	7	6	2	79	11	7
	2	80	10	8	2	82	10	5	3	81	10	6	2	85	7	5
	4	78	11	7	2	81	10	6	1	88	6	4	1	89	6	4
	6	79	9	6	3	81	9	7	5	83	6	6	2	84	8	5
	2	83	8	6	3	86	9	3	2	83	10	4	4	89	4	3
	4	82	9	5	3	84	10	4	1	87	8	4	2	88	6	4
	3	81	8	8	2	82	8	8	4	86	7	4	3	87	4	6
	7	76	10	6	4	80	10	6	4	79	9	8	3	83	9	5
	4	73	14	9	5	78	12	5	3	82	10	5	2	88	8	2
	3	80	9	8	2	80	12	6	9	75	8	8	3	74	15	7
	5	74	12	8	4	76	9	11	6	80	6	9	8	71	10	11
	9	65	16	10	11	76	11	3	8	82	9	2	13	73	10	3
	8	71	11	10	6	70	14	10	7	75	10	8	4	82	9	6
	4	80	10	6	2	84	9	5	2	84	9	5	3	85	6	7
	2	85	8	6	2	86	8	5	2	86	6	5	1	88	7	4
	5	81	8	7	3	83	9	5	5	82	5	8	3	86	8	4
	4	81	10	5	3	80	12	5	2	85	10	3	2	88	5	4
	4	81	9	6	3	82	9	7	4	81	8	7	3	82	8	6
	5	70	12	12	4	79	11	7	2	84	9	4	2	82	9	7
	4	81	9	6	2	83	9	5	3	84	8	5	3	86	7	4
	3	82	10	6	4	79	10	7	5	85	6	4	2	86	7	5
	0	78	13	9	0	89	4	7	0	88	6	6	3	72	21	3
	8	61	14	16	6	70	14	10	2	72	14	12	5	74	10	11
	2	84	6	7	1	85	9	4	2	84	9	4	1	90	6	3
	5	80	10	5	3	83	8	5	2	88	6	3	2	85	7	5
	4	76	11	9	5	76	12	7	5	76	10	9	4	82	8	7

Research Center.

Figure 2.6 Respondents agreeing that courts do not deal harshly enough with criminals, by race, United States, 1972-78

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?"

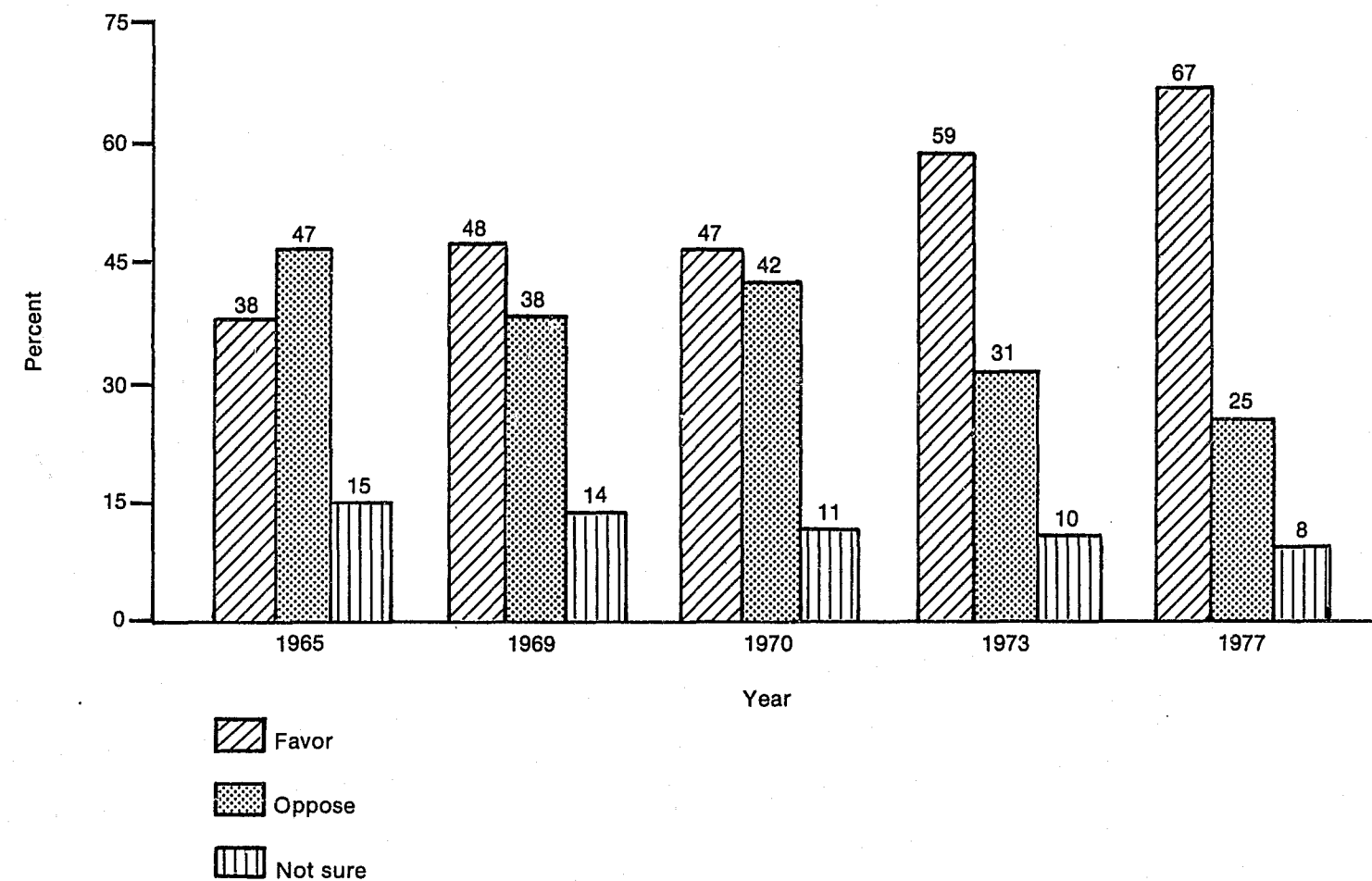


Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

Figure 2.7 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?"



Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 7, 1977), p. 1. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.33 Attitudes toward capital punishment for persons convicted

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey

Question: "Do you favor or oppose the death penalty

[Percent*]

	1972 ^b			1973 ^b			1974		
	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
Sex:									
Male.....	61	34	5	68	29	4	68	29	3
Female.....	45	44	11	54	40	6	59	35	7
Race:									
White.....	58	35	7	64	32	5	66	29	5
Black/other.....	29	62	10	36	57	8	38	54	8
Education:									
College.....	54	40	6	57	39	4	58	38	4
High school.....	53	38	8	61	34	5	66	28	6
Grade school.....	51	40	9	63	30	7	64	30	6
Occupation:									
Professional and business.....	57	37	6	65	30	5	62	34	4
Clerical.....	51	39	10	56	39	5	69	27	4
Manual.....	49	42	8	58	37	5	60	35	5
Farmer.....	66	30	4	75	21	4	77	20	2
Income:									
\$15,000 and over.....	NA	NA	NA	65	31	4	69	27	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	NA	NA	NA	67	29	4	66	30	4
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	NA	NA	NA	58	39	2	60	34	6
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	NA	NA	NA	54	41	5	60	33	6
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	NA	NA	NA	58	36	6	58	39	3
Under \$3,000.....	NA	NA	NA	48	47	7	54	40	6
Age:									
18 to 20 years.....	40	56	5	47	50	3	55	43	2
21 to 29 years.....	46	48	6	48	48	4	58	39	3
30 to 49 years.....	56	37	7	63	32	5	65	31	4
50 years and older.....	56	34	10	66	28	6	66	27	8
Region:									
Northeast.....	64	30	6	61	35	4	66	29	4
Midwest.....	51	41	8	60	33	7	59	35	6
South.....	41	49	10	59	37	5	63	32	6
West.....	62	32	6	62	34	4	66	29	5
Religion:									
Protestant.....	50	42	9	62	33	5	63	32	5
Catholic.....	60	34	6	64	32	4	71	25	4
Jewish.....	65	26	9	62	33	5	39	52	9
None.....	47	49	4	37	58	5	43	50	7
Politics:									
Republican.....	63	31	6	71	25	4	73	22	5
Democrat.....	50	40	10	55	40	5	59	36	5
Independent.....	50	44	6	59	36	5	62	33	5

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^b The 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

of murder, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972-78

sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

for persons convicted of murder?"

[Percent*]

	1975			1976			1977			1978		
	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
	60	33	7	66	30	5	67	26	6	66	28	6
	67	27	6	73	24	3	75	22	3	74	24	3
	54	38	8	60	34	6	61	30	9	61	31	8
	63	30	6	68	28	5	70	24	6	69	25	6
	33	57	10	44	51	4	48	47	8	44	48	8
	58	37	4	63	33	3	66	29	6	66	29	5
	60	33	7	68	27	4	69	24	7	68	26	6
	62	28	11	61	30	8	65	29	6	60	31	8
	64	31	6	67	30	3	64	28	8	68	28	4
	60	34	6	66	27	7	64	26	9	72	23	6
	57	35	7	65	32	4	69	26	5	63	30	7
	69	23	8	77	18	4	77	18	4	76	21	3
	62	33	5	74	23	3	71	24	5	72	24	5
	67	28	5	68	26	5	67	27	5	67	28	5
	61	32	7	61	35	4	70	22	7	67	28	5
	58	35	6	54	40	6	65	28	7	71	22	7
	54	35	11	59	36	5	56	28	7	60	34	7
	42	47	11	51	43	6	58	37	7	58	32	10
							58	35	7	43	50	7
	53	42	5	55	42	3	69	30	2	63	33	3
	53	40	7	58	38	4	62	31	6	64	31	5
	62	33	5	69	27	4	67	27	7	67	28	5
	64	28	8	68	26	6	70	23	7	68	25	7
	66	30	4	70	26	4	64	31	6	67	28	5
	59	34	7	65	31	4	68	25	7	69	24	6
	55	36	8	63	31	6	64	28	8	64	30	6
	64	30	6	65	32	3	77	20	3	64	31	6
	59	33	8	65	30	5	67	26	7	67	27	6
	67	30	3	68	27	4	70	25	5	68	27	6
	61	39	0	74	26	0	66	26	9	79	21	0
	50	42	7	55	41	4	64	34	2	58	38	4
	67	26	7	73	23	4	74	21	6	73	23	4
	57	36	6	65	30	5	67	27	6	63	31	6
	59	34	7	62	34	4	64	29	7	66	27	7

Research Center.

Table 2.34 Attitudes toward execution of murderers as a deterrent to murder, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix B.

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: The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 7, 1977), p. 1. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.35 Attitudes toward capital punishment if proven not more effective than long prison sentences as a deterrent to murder, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix B.

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
National	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: The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 7, 1977), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.36 Respondents in favor of capital punishment for persons convicted of murder, rape, hijacking an airplane, and treason, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix B.

Question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder? rape? hijacking an airplane? treason?"

[Percent]				
	Murder	Rape	Hijacking an airplane	Treason
National	62	32	37	36
Sex:				
Male	70	34	44	45
Female	55	31	30	28
Race:				
White	64	32	38	37
Nonwhite	42	33	28	28
Education:				
College	61	26	35	33
High school	65	35	37	39
Grade school	53	32	38	32
Occupation:				
Professional and business	63	27	36	32
Clerical and sales	64	37	39	37
Manual workers	63	35	33	37
Nonlabor force	61	31	45	40
Income:				
\$20,000 and over	65	27	38	38
\$15,000 to \$19,999	67	34	39	36
\$10,000 to \$14,999	63	34	34	38
\$7,000 to \$9,999	71	39	42	38
\$5,000 to \$6,999	60	35	37	31
\$3,000 to \$4,999	50	32	36	30
Under \$3,000	36	27	26	33
Age:				
Total under 30 years	57	29	23	22
18 to 24 years	50	29	17	19
25 to 29 years	66	28	33	29
30 to 49 years	64	31	38	39
50 years and older	65	35	46	43
City size:				
1,000,000 and over	69	37	48	39
500,000 to 999,999	57	40	40	40
50,000 to 499,999	63	36	34	36
2,500 to 49,999	57	19	32	34
Under 2,500, rural	62	27	33	33
Region:				
East	65	32	40	36
Midwest	67	32	37	37
South	56	33	30	33
West	59	31	43	39
Religion:				
Protestant	62	31	36	37
Catholic	65	37	41	38
Politics:				
Republican	72	27	41	43
Democrat	59	34	36	34
Independent	61	30	35	34

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 158 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, September 1978), pp. 22-25. Reprinted by permission.

CONTINUED

3 OF 8

Table 2.37 Respondents reporting household ownership of a handgun or pistol, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978

NOTE: This survey was conducted by Cambridge Reports, Inc. for the Center for the Study and Prevention of Handgun Violence. A sample of 1,500 Americans was selected in a manner to reflect the total adult population of the United States. The interviews were conducted between Apr. 20, and May 15, 1978, by trained professional interviewers under the supervision of the corporation's field staff.

The 50 States were divided into 6 regions in the following manner: Northeast—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Industrial—Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia; Midlands—Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin; South—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia; Central—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming; and, Pacific—Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

In all the tables from this source, the sample sizes for the technical/vocational education category and the Jewish religion category were too small to produce reliable estimates.

Question: "Does anyone living in this immediate household own a handgun or pistol or not?"

	[Percent]		
	Yes	No	Not sure
National.....	24	72	4
Sex:			
Male.....	29	67	4
Female.....	19	77	4
Race:			
White.....	25	72	3
Black.....	23	69	9
Education:			
Some grade school.....	21	72	6
Some high school.....	23	71	6
High school graduate.....	24	74	2
Technical/vocational.....	32	64	4
Some college.....	28	70	2
College graduate.....	22	73	5
Graduate/professional.....	20	72	8
Income:			
Under \$4,000.....	14	81	5
\$4,000 to \$6,999.....	21	76	2
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	21	76	4
\$10,000 to \$12,999.....	21	78	1
\$13,000 to \$14,999.....	23	73	4
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	24	74	2
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	35	63	2
\$25,000 and over.....	30	69	1
Age:			
18 to 25 years.....	21	76	4
26 to 35 years.....	25	72	4
36 to 45 years.....	30	68	3
46 to 55 years.....	29	68	4
56 to 65 years.....	22	76	3
66 years and older.....	23	74	4
Community size:			
Urban.....	23	72	6
Suburban.....	22	76	2
Rural.....	31	66	4
Region:			
Northeast.....	15	84	1
Industrial.....	17	78	5
Midlands.....	16	83	1
South.....	41	50	9
Central.....	34	64	2
Pacific.....	19	80	2
Religion:			
Protestant.....	29	66	5
Catholic.....	18	81	1
Jewish.....	11	89	—
Other.....	17	82	1
None.....	24	71	5
Politics:			
Liberal.....	20	76	4
Moderate.....	25	73	3
Conservative.....	27	70	4

Source: Cambridge Reports, Inc., *An Analysis of Public Attitudes Toward Handgun Control* (Cambridge, Mass.: Cambridge Reports, Inc., 1978), pp. 14, 15. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.38 Respondents reporting household ownership of a long gun, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.37.

Question: "How about a long gun—such as a rifle or shotgun—does anyone own one of those or not?"

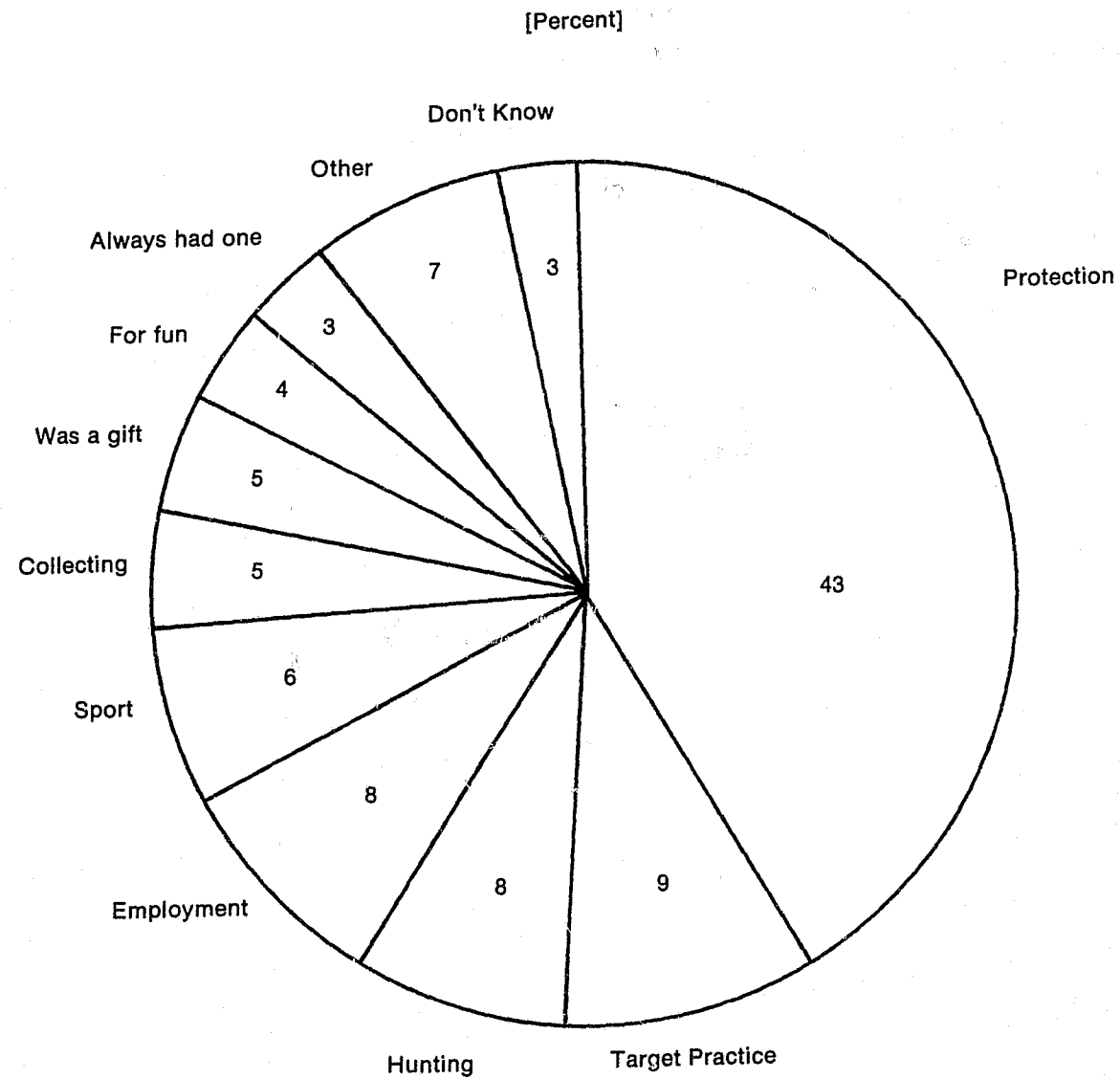
	[Percent]		
	Yes	No	Not sure
National.....	36	62	3
Sex:			
Male.....	43	55	2
Female.....	28	68	3
Race:			
White.....	39	59	2
Black.....	20	75	5
Education:			
Some grade school.....	23	72	5
Some high school.....	41	56	3
High school graduate.....	38	62	1
Technical/vocational.....	47	37	6
Some college.....	36	63	2
College graduate.....	28	68	4
Graduate/professional.....	42	54	4
Income:			
Under \$4,000.....	21	77	2
\$4,000 to \$6,999.....	23	75	1
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	29	69	2
\$10,000 to \$12,999.....	37	62	1
\$13,000 to \$14,999.....	38	59	3
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	40	59	1
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	49	49	2
\$25,000 and over.....	45	55	—
Age:			
18 to 25 years.....	34	62	3
26 to 35 years.....	37	61	2
36 to 45 years.....	44	55	1
46 to 55 years.....	41	56	2
56 to 65 years.....	36	62	2
66 years and older.....	24	73	3
Community size:			
Urban.....	29	68	3
Suburban.....	32	66	2
Rural.....	56	43	1
Region:			
Northeast.....	31	69	—
Industrial.....	32	65	3
Midlands.....	38	61	1
South.....	39	56	5
Central.....	53	46	2
Pacific.....	25	74	2
Religion:			
Protestant.....	40	57	3
Catholic.....	29	70	1
Jewish.....	20	80	—
Other.....	32	67	1
None.....	37	59	5
Politics:			
Liberal.....	31	67	2
Moderate.....	38	60	2
Conservative.....	40	58	2

Source: Cambridge Reports, Inc., *An Analysis of Public Attitudes Toward Handgun Control* (Cambridge, Mass.: Cambridge Reports, Inc., 1978), pp. 16, 17. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.8 Gun owners' reasons for possessing a handgun or pistol, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.37. The following question was asked only of respondents with a handgun or pistol owner in the immediate household.

Question: "Why did that person in your household buy a handgun or pistol?"



Source: Cambridge Reports, Inc., *An Analysis of Public Attitudes Toward Handgun Control* (Cambridge, Mass.: Cambridge Reports, Inc., 1978), p. 18. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.39 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:																		
Male.....	61	37	2	67	32	2	66	33	(^b)	66	32	2	64	35	1	64	35	1
Female.....	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
Black/other.....	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.....	69	28	3	71	27	2	74	25	1	73	24	3	74	25	0	76	23	1
Clerical.....	80	18	2	78	21	(^b)	84	16	1	81	18	2	78	20	2	75	22	3
Manual.....	72	26	3	74	25	2	76	22	2	72	26	2	70	29	1	71	27	2
Farmer.....	54	44	2	69	28	3	62	38	0	63	34	2	59	39	3	58	42	1
Income:																		
\$15,000 and over.....	NA	NA	NA	74	25	1	77	22	1	76	23	1	72	27	(^b)	71	28	1
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	NA	NA	NA	72	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	70	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	(^b)	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:																		
Northeast.....	83	16	2	83	10	2	88	12	0	85	12	3	86	13	1	85	14	1
Midwest.....	69	27	4	72	28	(^b)	77	22	1	76	22	2	72	27	1	67	31	2
South.....	63	33	4	67	31	2	70	28	2	66	30	3	63	35	2	69	28	3
West.....	67	32	1	69	29	2	66	32	2	70	29	1	68	30	1	68	31	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	(^b)	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	71	28	2

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

^b One-half of 1 percent or less.

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

Table 2.43 Attitudes toward requiring a permit prior to rifle purchase, United States, 1975 and 1978

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Anyone can now purchase a rifle without a permit. 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]	
	1975	1978
Permit should be required.....	88	73
No permit necessary.....	30	24
Not sure.....	4	3

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Aug. 7, 1978), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.41 Attitudes toward a law requiring a person to obtain a license to carry a gun outside of home, by demographic characteristics and gun ownership, United States, 1975 and 1980

NOTE: "Gun owners" are defined as members of households in which there are guns. 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]					
	1975			1980		
	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion
National	77	19	4	75	20	5
Sex:						
Male	74	24	2	69	27	4
Female	80	15	5	81	13	6
Race:						
White	77	19	4	75	21	4
Nonwhite	77	20	3	77	12	11
Education:						
College	83	15	2	80	17	3
High school	76	21	3	72	23	5
Grade school	69	23	8	76	13	11
Occupation:						
Professional and business	83	15	2	78	18	4
Clerical and sales	79	20	1	82	18	6
Manual workers	75	21	4	72	24	5
Nonlabor force	76	19	5	75	15	7
Age:						
Total under 30 years	81	17	2	80	18	2
18 to 24 years	81	18	1	78	19	3
25 to 29 years	81	12	4	82	18	(*)
30 to 49 years	75	23	4	72	24	4
50 years and older	76	29	5	75	17	8
City size:						
1,000,000 and over	84	14	2	86	10	4
500,000 to 999,999	78	18	4	74	18	8
50,000 to 499,999	87	12	1	76	20	4
2,500 to 49,999	72	23	5	70	25	5
Under 2,500, rural	64	29	7	68	26	6
Region:						
East	83	13	4	85	11	4
Midwest	79	18	3	72	23	5
South	72	23	5	69	25	6
West	72	25	3	73	21	6
Religion:						
Protestant	74	22	4	72	22	6
Catholic	83	15	2	80	17	3
Politics:						
Republican	74	22	4	71	23	6
Democrat	78	19	3	77	19	4
Independent	78	18	4	76	19	5
Gun ownership:						
Gun owner	68	29	3	65	30	5
Not a gun owner	85	11	4	83	12	5

* Less than 1 percent.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 128, p. 26; Report No. 174, p. 31 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.42 Attitudes toward a Federal law to control handguns, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.37.

Question: "Would you agree or disagree: The only way to control handguns is by Federal law; state laws which allow them to be purchased in some states and not in others are ineffective."

	[Percent]		
	Agree	Disagree	Don't know
National	70	14	17
Sex:			
Male	71	16	13
Female	69	12	20
Race:			
White	71	14	15
Black	61	11	29
Education:			
Some grade school	65	8	28
Some high school	64	14	22
High school graduate	70	15	15
Technical/vocational	75	13	12
Some college	75	13	12
College graduate	74	15	11
Graduate, professional	65	19	16
Income:			
Under \$4,000	58	12	30
\$4,000 to \$6,999	71	15	14
\$7,000 to \$9,999	68	15	17
\$10,000 to \$12,999	74	12	14
\$13,000 to \$14,999	72	11	17
\$15,000 to \$19,999	71	14	15
\$20,000 to \$24,999	73	9	18
\$25,000 and over	77	18	5
Age:			
18 to 25 years	77	12	12
26 to 35 years	66	18	17
36 to 45 years	71	13	16
46 to 55 years	66	15	19
56 to 65 years	68	13	20
66 years and older	72	11	17
Community size:			
Urban	69	15	16
Suburban	73	11	16
Rural	65	17	19
Region:			
Northeast	76	9	15
Industrial	72	10	18
Midlands	83	8	10
South	55	19	26
Central	71	17	12
Pacific	68	20	12
Religion:			
Protestant	67	15	18
Catholic	78	9	14
Jewish	69	7	24
Other	65	22	13
None	72	13	15
Politics:			
Liberal	77	11	12
Moderate	67	15	17
Conservative	71	15	15

Source: Cambridge Reports, Inc., *An Analysis of Public Attitudes Toward Handgun Control, Appendix B—Supplementary Demographic Data* (Cambridge, Mass.: Cambridge Reports, Inc., 1978), pp. B33, B34. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.43 Attitudes toward change in laws covering sale of handguns, by demographic characteristics and gun ownership, United States, 1975 and 1980

NOTE: "Gun owners" are defined as members of households in which there are guns. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix B.

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]							
	1975				1980			
	More strict	Less strict	Kept as they are now	No opinion	More strict	Less strict	Kept as they are now	No opinion
National	69	3	24	4	59	6	29	6
Sex:								
Male	64	4	29	3	52	8	35	5
Female	75	2	18	5	64	5	23	8
Race:								
White	69	3	24	4	58	8	30	6
Nonwhite	69	3	19	9	61	8	20	11
Education:								
College	77	1	20	2	65	4	26	5
High school	66	4	26	4	56	8	30	6
Grade school	68	3	22	7	56	6	27	11
Occupation:								
Professional and business	77	1	20	2	62	6	28	4
Clerical and sales	76	2	19	3	71	3	21	5
Manual workers	65	4	27	4	55	8	30	7
Nonlabor force	68	3	23	6	57	5	29	9
Age:								
Total under 30 years	69	3	25	3	53	7	28	7
18 to 24 years	71	5	22	2	58	7	27	8
25 to 29 years	65	1	29	5	58	6	29	7
30 to 49 years	68	3	26	3	59	7	29	5
50 years and older	71	3	20	6	53	5	29	8
City size:								
1,000,000 and over	82	2	13	3	70	6	19	5
500,000 to 999,999	69	4	24	3	61	7	27	5
50,000 to 499,999	71	1	25	3	57	6	30	7
2,500 to 49,999	67	3	25	5	55	7	31	7
Under 2,500, rural	59	5	30	6	52	8	35	7
Region:								
East	75	4	18	3	71	5	20	4
Midwest	70	2	25	3	54	7	31	8
South	66	2	26	6	50	8	34	8
West	65	4	28	3	59	5	29	7
Religion:								
Protestant	66	3	26	5	66	6	22	6
Catholic	75	2	21	2	54	6	33	7
Politics:								
Republican	65	4	27	4	51	4	38	7
Democrat	73	2	22	3	64	5	26	5
Independent	68	3	25	4	57	9	28	6
Gun ownership:								
Gun owner	61	4	32	3	48	7	39	6
Not a gun owner	79	1	15	5	68	5	21	6

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 129, p. 24; Report No. 174, p. 30 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.44 Attitudes toward a law forbidding ownership of pistols and revolvers except by police and other authorized persons, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1975 and 1979

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix B.

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]					
	1975			1979		
	Should be a law forbidding possession	Should not be a law forbidding possession	No opinion	Should be a law forbidding possession	Should not be a law forbidding possession	No opinion
National	41	55	4	31	65	4
Sex:						
Male	35	62	3	25	71	4
Female	46	49	5	36	59	5
Race:						
White	40	55	5	32	65	3
Nonwhite	41	57	2	22	67	11
Education:						
College	49	47	4	33	64	3
High school	39	57	4	29	66	5
Grade school	36	59	5	32	63	5
Occupation:						
Professional and business	49	48	3	33	64	3
Clerical and sales	46	50	4	38	59	3
Manual workers	36	60	4	25	70	5
Nonlabor force	37	56	7	32	64	4
Age:						
Total under 30 years	43	54	3	30	65	5
18 to 24 years	41	55	4	28	66	6
25 to 29 years	47	51	2	33	65	2
30 to 49 years	39	57	4	29	67	4
50 years and older	41	54	5	33	63	4
City size:						
1,000,000 and over	66	29	5	46	47	7
500,000 to 999,999	44	53	3	35	58	7
50,000 to 499,999	40	55	5	37	61	2
2,500 to 49,999	36	58	6	22	76	2
Under 2,500, rural	28	69	3	18	78	4
Region:						
East	58	37	5	46	50	4
Midwest	44	53	3	32	62	6
South	27	69	4	20	77	3
West	29	65	6	23	73	4
Religion:						
Protestant	35	61	4	24	72	4
Catholic	49	45	6	44	53	3
Politics:						
Republican	43	54	3	33	65	2
Democrat	44	52	4	32	64	4
Independent	37	58	5	26	69	5

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 123, p. 10; Report No. 174, p. 29 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.45 Attitudes toward various proposals to control handgun violence, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.37.

Question: "Here are some specific proposals that have been made for controlling handgun violence. Would you tell me whether you would strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose each proposal with respect to civilians only? Law enforcement personnel would not be affected."

Proposal	[Percent]				
	Strongly favor	Somewhat favor	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know
A crack down on illegal sales.....	72	13	5	6	5
Strengthen the rules for becoming a commercial handgun dealer.....	63	18	7	5	7
Institute a waiting period before a handgun can be purchased to allow for a criminal records check.....	74	14	4	3	5
Require mandatory prison sentences for all persons using a gun in a crime.....	68	15	6	6	6
Require mandatory prison sentences for all persons carrying a handgun outside of their house or place of business without a license to do so.....	38	17	17	21	8
Ban the future manufacture and sale of non-sporting type handguns.....	33	15	20	21	11
Ban the future manufacture and sale of small, cheap, low quality handguns.....	54	16	10	13	7
Ban the future manufacture and sale of all handguns.....	23	9	22	36	10
Use public funds to buy back and destroy existing handguns on a voluntary basis..	22	11	19	37	11
Use public funds to buy back and destroy existing handguns on a mandatory basis.....	19	7	17	45	12

Source: Cambridge Reports, Inc., *An Analysis of Public Attitudes Toward Handgun Control, Appendix A—The Questionnaire* (Cambridge, Mass.: Cambridge Reports, Inc., 1978), pp. A4, A5. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.46 Attitudes toward drug addiction as a problem in own community, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3.

Question: "I am going to read you some problems facing people in some cities. Please indicate whether you feel it [drug addiction] is a severe problem, or not a problem at all in this [city/suburb/town]?"

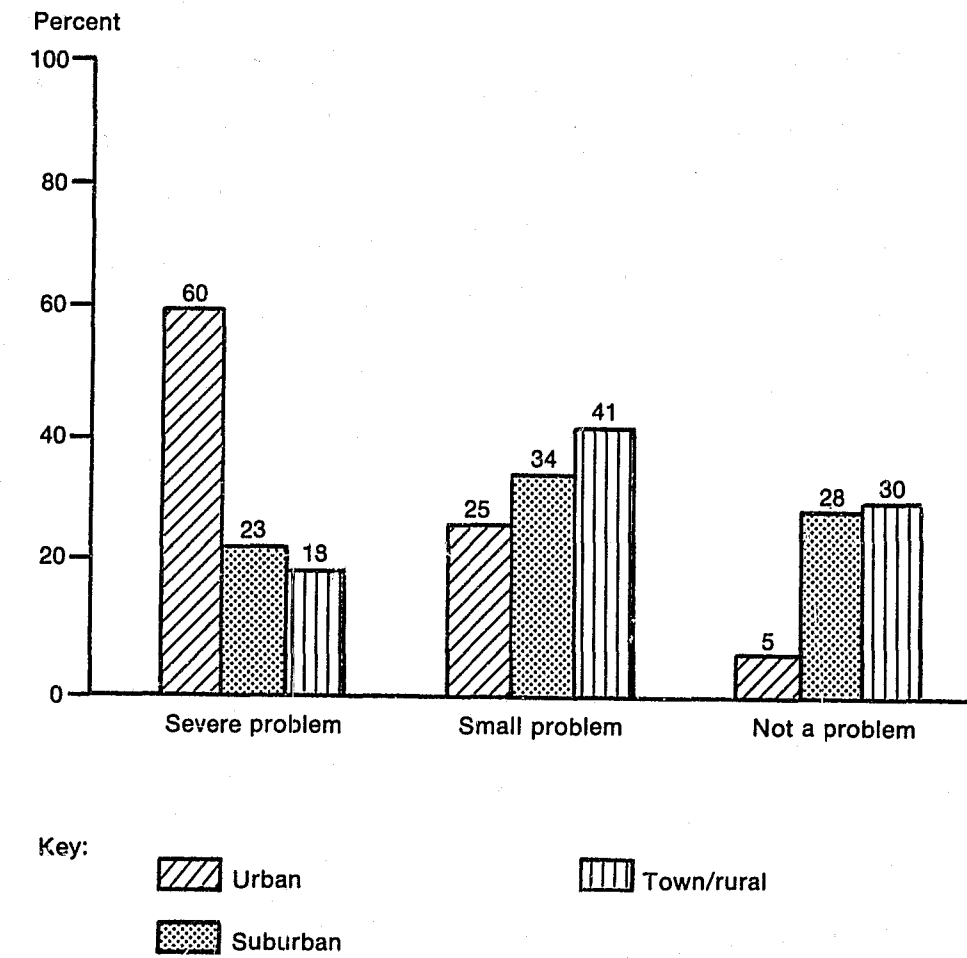
	[Percent]			
	Severe problem	Small problem	Not a problem	Not sure
National.....	33.0	33.3	21.5	12.2
Sex:				
Male.....	31.1	35.1	23.6	10.3
Female.....	34.8	31.6	19.6	14.0
Race:				
White.....	28.4	35.7	23.0	12.8
Black.....	65.7	17.8	8.6	7.9
Hispanic.....	47.5	25.6	18.5	10.4
Education:				
Postgraduate.....	22.4	42.7	21.4	13.5
College graduate.....	30.0	38.5	21.1	10.6
Some college.....	33.7	37.0	17.9	11.4
High school graduate.....	34.0	35.2	19.7	11.1
Some high school.....	37.5	23.9	26.5	11.9
Grade school or less.....	32.2	25.3	26.0	16.6
Occupation:				
Professional.....	27.3	40.0	20.1	12.8
Manager.....	30.3	35.6	21.1	13.0
Sales/clerical.....	38.6	31.4	17.7	12.3
Craftsman.....	31.3	32.9	22.8	13.1
Service/unskilled.....	37.1	30.7	21.5	10.7
Farmer.....	18.3	34.7	39.3	7.7
Income:				
\$30,000 and over.....	26.1	43.8	18.3	11.9
\$20,000 to \$29,999.....	29.0	40.0	18.5	12.5
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	32.5	34.5	21.9	11.2
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	33.2	32.4	21.6	12.8
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	39.9	26.4	22.8	10.9
Under \$5,000.....	33.9	25.2	26.1	14.8
Age:				
18 to 24 years.....	32.8	34.9	23.9	8.4
25 to 34 years.....	36.0	34.4	19.2	10.5
35 to 44 years.....	33.7	37.9	18.0	10.4
45 to 64 years.....	33.8	31.8	21.4	13.0
65 years and older.....	27.0	27.9	25.6	18.5
Region:				
Northeast.....	33.0	32.7	21.8	12.5
North Central.....	30.6	38.8	19.0	11.6
South.....	33.2	30.7	26.1	10.1
West.....	36.2	30.7	16.5	16.6
Community size:				
Urban.....	60.4	25.2	5.2	9.3
Suburban.....	22.9	33.7	27.9	15.4
Town/rural.....	18.5	40.9	29.6	11.0

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, *The 1978 HUD Survey on the Quality of Community Life* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978), pp. 244-249.

Figure 2.9 Attitudes toward drug addiction as a problem in own community, by size of community, United States, 1977-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3. "Not sure" responses have been excluded from this figure.

Question: "I am going to read you some problems facing people in some cities. Please indicate whether you feel it [drug addiction] is a severe problem, or not a problem at all in this [city/suburb/town]?"



Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, *The 1978 HUD Survey on the Quality of Community Life* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978), pp. 244-249. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.47 Attitudes toward the use of marihuana by junior high and high school students in respondent's own community, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978

NOTE: These data were collected in the tenth annual attitude survey about education conducted by the Gallup organization for the Institute for Development of Educational Activities, an affiliate of the Charles F. Kettering Foundation. A modified national probability sample was employed. A total of 1,539 adults (18 years of age and older) were interviewed from Apr. 27 to May 1, 1978. For a detailed description of the survey sampling procedures used, see Source, pp. 368, 369.

Question: "From what you have heard or read, is the use of marihuana by students enrolled in junior high (middle school) or high school here a serious problem, or not?"

[Percent]

	Yes, is serious	No, is not	Don't know/ no answer
National.....	66	20	14
Sex:			
Male.....	64	23	13
Female.....	67	17	16
Race:			
White.....	69	20	14
Nonwhite.....	63	17	20
Age:			
18 to 29 years.....	61	28	11
30 to 49 years.....	63	22	15
50 years and older.....	72	12	16
Education:			
Grade school.....	70	10	20
High school.....	68	19	13
College.....	59	27	14
Community size:			
1,000,000 and over.....	66	17	17
500,000 to 999,999.....	65	22	13
50,000 to 499,999.....	71	17	12
2,500 to 49,999.....	67	20	13
Under 2,500.....	61	23	16
Central city.....	74	16	10

Source: Stanley M. Elam, ed., *A Decade of Gallup Polls of Attitudes Toward Education 1969-1978* (Bloomington, Ind.: Phi Delta Kappa, Inc., 1978), pp. 345, 346. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.48 Adults, young adults, and youth agreeing that selected substances are addictive, by type of substance, United States, selected years 1971-79

NOTE: These data are based on five nationwide sample surveys conducted by the Response Analysis Corporation for the National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse (1971 and 1972 surveys) and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (1974, 1976, 1977 and 1979 surveys). In the tables in which data have been derived from several questions, questions have been paraphrased to make a more concise presentation. "Not sure" and "no answer" have been omitted in this table. For definitions of terms, sample design, sample characteristics compared with U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates, and statistical reliability, see Appendix 9. For additional information on methodology, including bases for subgroups surveyed in 1971, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1977, and 1979, and copies of the various instruments used to collect the data, see appendices in the Source and follow-up reports from Response Analysis Corporation.

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."

[Percent*]

Type of substance	Adults (26 and older)					Young adults (18 to 25)					Youth (12 to 17)							
	1971 (N = 1,664)	1972 (N = 1,613)	1974 (N = 2,221)	1976 (N = 1,708)	1977 (N = 1,822)	1979 (N = 3,015)	1971 (N = 741)	1972 (N = 772)	1974 (N = 849)	1976 (N = 882)	1977 (N = 1,500)	1979 (N = 2,044)	1971 (N = 781)	1972 (N = 880)	1974 (N = 952)	1976 (N = 986)	1977 (N = 1,272)	1979 (N = 2,165)
Heroin	91.0	86.9	89.3	86.1	85.8	90.7	94.9	95.2	95.2	92.1	92.6	92.4	85.0	88.0	87.0	86.7	78.0	77.2
Alcohol	73.4	74.2	77.6	84.6	86.8	86.9	73.9	79.0	81.7	86.9	87.6	90.4	69.0	71.0	78.0	83.3	80.9	83.4
Marihuana	69.1	63.7	72.6	65.9	63.6	72.2	49.3	41.7	49.9	45.8	43.7	50.2	48.0	50.0	54.0	54.3	47.3	59.7
Tobacco	70.8	66.8	71.5	80.0	83.1	83.5	67.4	67.3	74.0	77.5	78.6	81.0	58.0	58.0	62.0	61.8	62.4	61.3
Barbiturates	(^b)	66.4	69.9	68.0	67.1	75.2	(^b)	75.3	80.5	73.2	73.7	77.4	(^b)	72.0	70.0	59.0	49.0	48.1
Tranquillizers	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	79.1	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	79.6	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	57.6
Amphetamines	(^b)	60.7	62.3	59.7	57.1	69.6	(^b)	74.0	77.3	62.8	68.2	71.7	(^b)	67.0	61.0	51.9	40.0	41.9
LSD	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	73.1	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	72.4	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	65.2
Cocaine	(^b)	73.5	77.2	74.0	71.8	80.7	(^b)	79.6	83.1	76.3	72.1	75.1	(^b)	66.0	74.0	72.4	65.4	72.7

* Total may not sum to 100 percent because of multiple responses.
^b Not asked this year.

Source: Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cain, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 166-168. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.49 Attitudes toward physical addictiveness of use of marihuana, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972 and 1977

NOTE: In 1977, respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with a statement that for most people marihuana is "physically addictive or habit-forming." The income and age categories were changed in 1977. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix B.

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

^a The 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.
^b This figure represents the age category "18 to 24 years."
^c This 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 Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.50 High school seniors' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use, by type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1975-79

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 from 1975 through 1979. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools. Depending on the survey year, from 66 to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate agreed to do so. Completed questionnaires were obtained from 77 to 83 percent of all sampled students in participating schools each year. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in tables and figures refer to the number of unweighted cases. Alcohol and cigarettes are included in selected tables. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

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)	Class of 1978 (N=3,770)	Class of 1979 (N=3,250)
Try marijuana once or twice.....	15.1	11.4	9.5	8.1	9.4
Smoke marijuana occasionally.....	18.1	15.0	13.4	12.4	13.5
Smoke marijuana regularly.....	43.3	38.6	36.4	34.9	42.0
Try LSD once or twice.....	49.4	45.7	43.2	42.7	41.6
Take LSD regularly.....	81.4	80.8	79.1	81.1	82.4
Try cocaine once or twice.....	42.6	39.1	35.6	33.2	31.5
Take cocaine regularly.....	73.1	72.3	68.2	68.2	69.5
Try heroin once or twice.....	60.1	58.9	55.8	52.9	50.4
Take heroin occasionally.....	75.6	75.6	71.9	71.4	70.9
Take heroin regularly.....	87.2	88.6	86.1	86.6	87.5
Try amphetamines once or twice.....	35.4	33.4	30.8	29.9	29.7
Take amphetamines regularly.....	69.0	67.3	66.6	67.1	69.9
Try barbiturates once or twice.....	34.8	32.5	31.2	31.3	30.7
Take barbiturates regularly.....	69.1	67.7	68.6	68.4	71.6
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor).....	5.3	4.8	4.1	3.4	4.1
Take one or two drinks nearly every day.....	21.5	21.2	18.5	19.6	22.6
Take four or five drinks nearly every day.....	63.5	61.0	62.9	63.1	65.2
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend.....	37.8	37.0	34.7	34.5	34.9
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day.....	51.3	56.4	58.4	59.0	63.0

^a Answer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Drugs and the Nation's High School Students, 1979 Highlights*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 58.

Table 2.51 High school seniors' perceptions of availability of drugs, by type of drug, United States, 1975-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.50. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Question: "How difficult do you think it would be for you to get each of the following types of drugs, if you wanted some?"

Type of drug	Percent saying drug would be "fairly easy" or "very easy" for them to get*				
	Class of 1975 (N=2,627)	Class of 1976 (N=3,163)	Class of 1977 (N=3,562)	Class of 1978 (N=3,598)	Class of 1979 (N=3,172)
Marijuana	87.8	87.4	87.9	87.8	90.1
LSD	46.2	37.4	34.5	32.2	34.2
Some other psychedelic	47.8	35.7	33.8	33.8	34.6
Cocaine	37.0	34.0	33.0	37.8	45.5
Heroin	24.2	18.4	17.9	16.4	18.9
Some other narcotic (including methadone)	34.5	26.9	27.8	26.1	28.7
Amphetamines	67.8	61.8	58.1	58.5	59.9
Barbiturates	60.0	54.4	52.4	50.6	49.8
Tranquillizers	71.8	65.5	64.9	64.3	61.4

* Answer 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, *Drugs and the Nation's High School Students, 1979 Highlights*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 77.

Table 2.52 High school seniors favoring prohibition of drug use, by type of drug and place of use, United States, 1975-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.50. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Do you think that people (who are 18 or older) should be prohibited by law from doing each of the following?"

Type of drug and place of use	Percent saying "yes"*				
	Class of 1975 (N=2,620)	Class of 1976 (N=3,265)	Class of 1977 (N=3,629)	Class of 1978 (N=3,783)	Class of 1979 (N=3,288)
Smoking marijuana in private	32.8	27.5	26.8	25.4	28.0
Smoking marijuana in public places	63.1	59.1	58.7	59.5	61.8
Taking LSD in private	67.2	65.1	63.3	62.7	62.4
Taking LSD in public places	85.8	81.9	79.3	80.7	81.5
Taking heroin in private	78.3	72.4	69.2	68.8	68.5
Taking heroin in public places	90.1	84.8	81.0	82.5	84.0
Taking amphetamines or barbiturates in private	57.2	53.5	52.8	52.2	53.4
Taking amphetamines or barbiturates in public places	79.6	76.1	73.7	75.8	77.3
Getting drunk in private	14.1	15.6	18.6	17.4	16.8
Getting drunk in public places	55.7	50.7	49.0	50.3	50.4
Smoking cigarettes in certain specified public places	NA	NA	42.0	42.2	43.1

* Answer alternatives were: (1) no, (2) not sure, and (3) yes.
 * The 1975 survey question asked about people who are "20 or older."

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Drugs and the Nation's High School Students, 1979 Highlights*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 62.

Table 2.53 Attitudes toward legalization of marijuana use, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1975, 1976, and 1978

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix B.

Question: "Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal or not?"

	[Percent*]											
	1973			1975			1976			1978		
	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know
National	18	80	2	20	75	5	28	69	3	30	67	3
Sex:												
Male	22	75	3	25	69	6	32	64	4	34	63	3
Female	15	83	2	16	80	4	24	73	2	26	71	3
Race:												
White	18	80	2	20	75	4	27	70	3	29	63	3
Black/other	18	79	4	22	71	7	33	60	8	38	59	2
Education:												
College	32	68	3	35	59	6	40	56	4	42	55	3
High school	15	83	2	18	79	4	26	70	3	27	70	3
Grade school	6	94	1	5	89	6	11	86	3	13	84	3
Occupation:												
Professional and business	23	74	3	29	65	6	38	60	4	37	60	3
Clerical	15	83	2	20	76	5	20	72	2	27	71	2
Manual	17	81	1	16	79	5	25	71	3	28	68	4
Farmer	13	86	1	16	81	2	19	76	5	24	74	2
Income:												
\$15,000 and over	25	72	2	25	71	5	33	64	3	30	67	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	14	84	1	19	76	5	26	71	3	32	63	4
\$7,000 to \$9,999	21	78	1	25	71	4	30	65	5	28	69	3
\$5,000 to \$6,999	10	89	2	20	78	2	24	73	3	30	67	3
\$3,000 to \$4,999	16	82	2	13	82	5	28	70	3	26	71	3
Under \$3,000	17	80	3	15	80	5	22	77	2	32	67	1
Age:												
18 to 20 years	42	58	2	34	56	10	57	39	4	51	48	2
21 to 29 years	38	60	2	40	54	6	49	48	4	49	49	2
30 to 49 years	14	84	2	18	79	3	25	72	3	29	69	2
50 years and older	9	89	2	9	86	5	16	81	4	16	80	4
Region:												
Northeast	22	74	4	28	70	4	32	64	4	33	62	5
Midwest	20	78	2	20	75	5	25	72	3	26	72	2
South	11	89	(b)	12	84	5	22	74	4	27	72	2
West	24	73	3	32	63	6	37	61	2	38	59	4
Religion:												
Protestant	14	84	2	15	81	4	22	74	3	24	74	2
Catholic	18	81	1	21	73	6	32	64	3	31	64	6
Jewish	33	67	0	48	48	4	37	63	0	62	38	0
None	52	43	5	53	43	4	54	39	7	64	33	2
Politics:												
Republican	11	87	2	12	86	2	20	78	2	19	80	2
Democrat	17	82	1	19	77	4	28	71	3	29	67	4
Independent	25	72	3	26	67	7	34	62	4	37	60	3

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

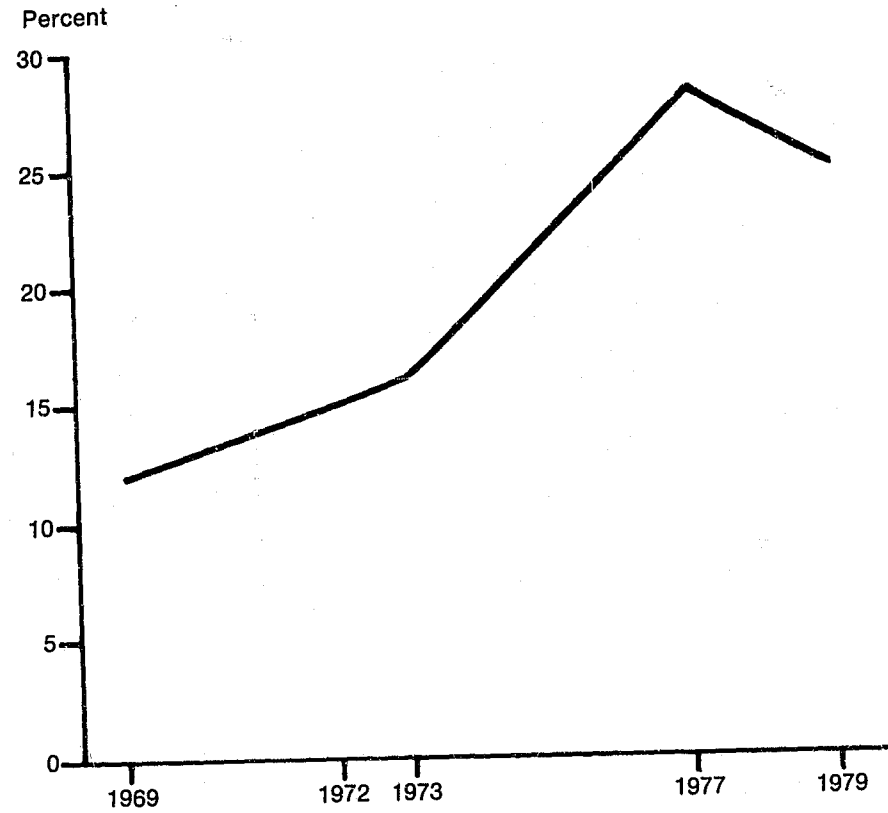
(b) One-half of 1 percent or less.

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

Figure 2.10 Respondents favoring the legalization of marihuana use, United States, selected years 1969-79

NOTE: "No opinion" responses varied slightly from survey to survey: 4 percent in 1969 and 1972; 6 percent in 1973 and 1977; and 5 percent in 1979. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Do you think the use of marihuana should be made legal, or not?"



Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Chicago: Field Enterprises, Inc., July 12, 1979), p. 2. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.54 Attitudes toward legalization of casino gambling, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "As you may know, some States have legalized casino gambling. That is, there are certain places where people can go and play slot machines and such games as blackjack, craps, roulette, and the like. Would you favor or oppose having legalized gambling in this State?"

	[Percent]			
	Favor	Oppose	Already legal	Don't know
National.....	39	52	2	7
Sex:				
Male.....	48	42	2	8
Female.....	31	60	2	7
Race:				
White.....	39	52	2	7
Nonwhite.....	36	52	1	11
Education:				
College.....	42	52	3	3
High school.....	42	48	2	8
Grade school.....	25	63	1	11
Occupation:				
Professional and business.....	38	54	3	5
Clerical and sales.....	49	46	3	2
Manual workers.....	43	47	1	9
Nonlabor force.....	32	60	2	6
Income:				
\$20,000 and over.....	46	45	4	5
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	47	45	2	6
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	37	52	1	10
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	39	54	1	6
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	36	53	1	10
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	22	74	(*)	4
Under \$3,000.....	26	58	3	13
Age:				
Total under 30 years.....	40	48	2	10
18 to 24 years.....	44	43	2	11
25 to 29 years.....	34	58	1	7
30 to 49 years.....	47	45	2	6
50 years and older.....	31	60	2	7
City size:				
1,000,000 and over.....	42	41	7	10
500,000 to 999,999.....	44	48	1	7
50,000 to 499,999.....	48	47	(*)	5
2,500 to 49,999.....	34	59	(*)	7
Under 2,500, rural.....	29	61	2	8
Region:				
East.....	43	43	7	7
Midwest.....	39	53	(*)	8
South.....	33	61	(*)	6
West.....	43	49	1	7
Religion:				
Protestant.....	31	60	2	7
Catholic.....	49	40	2	9
Politics:				
Republican.....	34	59	3	4
Democrat.....	40	51	2	7
Independent.....	44	45	2	9

* Less than 1 percent.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 161 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, December 1978), p. 7. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.55 Attitudes toward the effect of legalized casino gambling on the crime rate, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978

NOTE: The following question was asked of those respondents living in States where legalized casinos are presently not in operation. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "If casino gambling were legal in this State, do you think there would be an increase in the overall crime rate, or not?"

	[Percent]		
	Yes	No	Don't know
National.....	58	32	10
Sex:			
Male.....	53	39	8
Female.....	63	25	12
Race:			
White.....	58	32	10
Nonwhite.....	62	31	7
Education:			
College.....	57	36	7
High school.....	56	33	11
Grade school.....	69	21	10
Occupation:			
Professional and business.....	56	35	9
Clerical and sales.....	51	41	8
Manual workers.....	57	33	10
Nonlabor force.....	62	29	9
Income:			
\$20,000 and over.....	54	36	10
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	48	40	12
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	58	34	8
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	64	26	10
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	61	28	11
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	74	18	8
Under \$3,000.....	65	24	11
Age:			
Total under 30 years.....	62	29	9
18 to 24 years.....	60	29	11
25 to 29 years.....	66	27	7
30 to 49 years.....	52	38	10
50 years and older.....	61	28	11
City size:			
1,000,000 and over.....	55	30	15
500,000 to 999,999.....	52	42	6
50,000 to 499,999.....	57	35	8
2,500 to 49,999.....	62	30	8
Under 2,500, rural.....	62	26	12
Region:			
East.....	53	35	12
Midwest.....	57	32	11
South.....	67	26	7
West.....	53	35	12
Religion:			
Protestant.....	64	28	8
Catholic.....	52	34	14
Politics:			
Republican.....	61	29	10
Democrat.....	61	29	10
Independent.....	51	39	10

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 161 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, December 1978), p. 10. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.56 Attitudes toward the involvement of organized crime in the operation of legalized casino gambling, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978

NOTE: The following question was asked of those respondents living in States where legalized casinos are presently not in operation. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "If casino gambling were legal in this State, do you think that organized crime would get involved in the operation of the casinos, or not?"

	[Percent]		
	Yes	No	Don't know
National.....	77	13	10
Sex:			
Male.....	75	16	9
Female.....	78	11	11
Race:			
White.....	77	13	10
Nonwhite.....	72	12	16
Education:			
College.....	77	15	8
High school.....	78	14	10
Grade school.....	77	8	15
Occupation:			
Professional and business.....	80	12	8
Clerical and sales.....	83	7	10
Manual workers.....	78	14	10
Nonlabor force.....	75	14	11
Income:			
\$20,000 and over.....	78	15	7
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	78	13	11
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	77	12	11
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	75	12	13
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	82	9	9
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	78	11	13
Under \$3,000.....	69	18	13
Age:			
Total under 30 years.....	80	10	10
18 to 24 years.....	77	12	11
25 to 29 years.....	83	8	9
30 to 49 years.....	77	13	10
50 years and older.....	74	15	11
City size:			
1,000,000 and over.....	69	17	14
500,000 to 999,999.....	73	15	12
50,000 to 499,999.....	80	11	9
2,500 to 49,999.....	77	15	8
Under 2,500, rural.....	80	11	9
Region:			
East.....	75	14	11
Midwest.....	75	14	11
South.....	78	12	10
West.....	78	12	10
Religion:			
Protestant.....	81	11	8
Catholic.....	71	16	13
Politics:			
Republican.....	80	13	7
Democrat.....	77	10	13
Independent.....	74	17	9

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 161 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, December 1978), p. 12. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.57 Attitudes toward pornographic material leading to rape, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1975, 1976, and 1978

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			1978		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
National.....	50	43	7	52	38	10	53	38	9	57	36	7
Sex:												
Male.....	43	51	6	46	46	7	46	46	8	50	45	5
Female.....	56	36	8	57	31	12	58	32	10	61	30	9
Race:												
White.....	50	43	7	53	38	10	54	38	9	57	36	7
Black/other.....	52	43	5	47	41	12	44	44	12	55	38	8
Education:												
College.....	34	60	6	37	54	9	40	53	7	40	51	9
High school.....	53	40	7	55	35	10	56	38	8	61	33	6
Grade school.....	69	23	8	70	18	12	67	19	14	76	15	9
Occupation:												
Professional and business.....	41	50	8	46	45	8	43	51	6	46	46	8
Clerical.....	47	44	9	50	37	13	55	35	10	62	30	8
Manual.....	55	39	6	58	36	8	57	35	8	58	35	6
Farmer.....	61	35	4	55	36	8	56	28	16	60	34	6
Income:												
\$15,000 and over.....	38	58	6	45	44	11	42	51	7	50	42	7
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	50	42	8	51	41	8	56	35	8	57	37	6
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	51	44	5	52	41	7	53	38	10	58	31	11
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	57	38	7	55	40	5	58	32	10	58	35	7
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	63	33	4	61	25	14	67	26	8	72	23	6
Under \$3,000.....	59	34	7	63	26	12	60	28	12	68	27	6
Age:												
18 to 20 years.....	41	56	3	44	51	5	39	54	7	53	45	2
21 to 29 years.....	36	60	5	37	55	8	38	54	8	47	46	7
30 to 49 years.....	47	47	6	47	42	11	49	44	7	50	42	8
50 years and older.....	62	28	10	66	23	11	65	23	12	69	23	8
Region:												
Northeast.....	42	49	9	54	38	8	49	47	4	48	42	10
Midwest.....	53	39	7	51	41	8	56	34	10	57	35	8
South.....	53	41	6	57	30	13	53	34	13	65	29	7
West.....	50	45	6	40	50	10	51	41	8	52	43	5
Religion:												
Protestant.....	54	39	7	56	33	11	56	34	10	62	32	6
Catholic.....	50	41	8	54	38	8	54	39	6	56	35	9
Jewish.....	24	67	10	26	56	17	38	58	4	41	48	10
None.....	21	75	4	20	73	7	26	65	9	26	66	8
Politics:												
Republican.....	54	39	7	58	30	12	56	31	13	63	29	8
Democrat.....	52	40	7	54	36	10	56	35	8	57	38	6
Independent.....	44	50	7	46	44	9	47	45	8	53	39	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 2.58 Attitudes toward laws regulating the distribution of pornography, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1975, 1976, and 1978

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?"

	[Percent ^a]															
	1973				1975				1976				1978			
	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	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	43	48	7	1
Sex:																
Male.....	35	53	10	2	34	52	12	2	31	57	10	2	34	55	10	1
Female.....	48	42	8	2	46	44	9	1	47	44	6	2	50	44	5	1
Race:																
White.....	44	46	8	2	42	46	10	1	42	49	7	2	45	47	7	1
Black/other.....	28	52	14	5	25	56	16	2	25	56	16	4	28	62	9	1
Education:																
College.....	33	53	12	2	32	55	13	1	30	60	10	1	34	56	10	1
High school.....	42	48	9	1	39	49	11	1	42	49	7	2	44	49	7	(^b)
Grade school.....	55	35	6	4	60	30	7	2	53	34	8	5	60	34	4	2
Occupation:																
Professional and business.....	42	47	10	1	40	46	12	3	36	52	12	1	38	54	7	1
Clerical.....	44	50	6	(^b)	43	48	8	1	45	47	6	1	51	42	7	1
Manual.....	40	46	11	3	39	50	11	(^b)	38	53	7	2	41	49	8	1
Farmer.....	46	44	7	2	39	46	14	1	44	43	9	3	40	51	8	1
Income:																
\$15,000 and over.....	36	54	9	1	37	52	9	1	34	56	8	2	42	50	8	(^b)
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	45	48	6	1	36	51	12	1	41	54	5	1	39	56	5	0
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	42	47	9	2	43	45	12	(^b)	41	49	9	1	40	50	9	1
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	45	41	13	2	46	45	10	0	46	44	8	3	46	43	9	2
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	46	38	14	1	44	43	12	1	42	47	8	2	46	42	9	2
Under \$3,000.....	38	46	11	4	46	41	12	2	49	32	14	5	47	48	4	1
Age:																
18 to 20 years.....	16	70	14	0	28	59	11	1	14	65	20	1	32	60	8	0
21 to 29 years.....	20	64	14	2	20	68	11	1	18	71	10	1	22	71	7	1
30 to 49 years.....	40	52	8	2	37	51	10	2	36	56	7	1	41	53	6	(^b)
50 years and older.....	59	31	7	3	57	31	11	1	58	32	7	4	60	29	9	2
Region:																
Northeast.....	38	46	12	2	37	53	10	1	33	57	9	2	40	53	7	0
Midwest.....	44	46	9	1	42	47	10	1	45	46	8	2	44	49	6	1
South.....	44	47	6	3	44	44	10	1	42	46	8	3	47	45	7	1
West.....	38	49	11	2	35	49	15	1	37	54	7	1	38	49	11	2
Religion:																
Protestant.....	44	46	8	2	45	44	10	1	44	47	6	3	48	45	6	1
Catholic.....	43	48	8	1	39	54	8	2	40	52	7	(^b)	41	52	7	1
Jewish.....	29	57	14	0	13	48	39	0	26	59	11	4	34	38	24	3
None.....	17	53	27	3	18	57	24	2	17	59	22	3	15	67	16	1
Politics:																
Republican.....	50	42	6	2	56	37	7	1	45	46	7	2	52	41	6	(^b)
Democrat.....	40	48	9	2	39	49	11	1	44	48	7	2	43	51	6	1
Independent.....	38	50	11	1	34	53	13	1	33	54	10	2	38	51	10	1

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

^b One-half of 1 percent or less.

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

Table 2.59 Attitudes toward changes in the number of selected white-collar crimes, United States, 1978

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Let me ask you about different kinds of crime. Compared to a few years ago, do you feel that (READ LIST) has been increasing, decreasing or have not changed much?"

	[Percent]			
	Increasing	Decreasing	Not changed	Not sure
Bad check passing.....	56	8	24	12
Businessmen cheating on expense accounts.....	54	5	32	9
Doctors cheating on Medicare claims they make to the government.....	53	13	24	10
Accountants embezzling money from their companies.....	51	7	31	11
American businessmen bribing politicians abroad.....	50	13	24	13
Businessmen giving illegal contributions to politicians in the United States.....	48	16	28	8
Meat companies mislabeling grades of meat.....	47	12	27	14
Politicians getting kickbacks from contractors who do business with government.....	46	15	29	10
Businesses violating the standards for employee safety.....	37	25	28	10
Businesses violating the anti-pollution laws.....	36	29	27	8
Illegal wiretapping.....	29	27	23	21

Source: Louis Harris, *The ABC News—Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Jan. 12, 1979), p. 2. 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 Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice 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. Thus, this segment includes information on the use of over-the-counter drugs, marijuana, hashish, glue, LSD, cocaine, heroin, methadone, and alcohol. Some tables display the distribution of drug use by demographic characteristics of the respondents.

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 offenses committed in U.S. park areas; bombings; motor vehicle thefts; drug thefts; Federal alcohol, tobacco and firearms cases; hijackings; child abuse; offenses against railroads; drug-related deaths; and the Federal Crime Insurance Program.

Table 3.1 Estimated number of personal and household victimizations, 1978, and estimated number of business victimizations, 1976, by reporting to police and type of victimization, United States*

NOTE: These estimates are based on data derived from surveys that were undertaken in connection with the Bureau of Justice Statistics National Crime Survey program. In these surveys, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 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. The survey focused on crimes of common theft and assault. Some crimes, such as homicide, were not counted. The business portion of the survey only counted burglaries and robberies; crimes such as shoplifting and employee theft were not counted. The business portion of the survey was not conducted in 1977 or 1978. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

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 (1978):								
Rape and attempted rape	171,145	100	83,665	49	84,511	49	2,969	2
Robbery	1,038,074	100	524,285	51	504,641	49	9,774	1
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	330,843	100	216,094	65	107,641	33	7,108	2
Serious assault	179,905	100	122,376	68	51,528	29	6,000	3
Minor assault	150,939	100	93,718	62	56,113	37	1,108	1
Robbery without injury	408,833	100	227,966	56	180,867	44	0	X
Attempted robbery without injury	298,398	100	80,205	27	215,527	72	2,666	1
Assault	4,730,097	100	2,018,639	43	2,659,002	56	52,456	1
Aggravated assault	1,707,883	100	900,828	53	785,590	46	21,465	1
With injury	576,731	100	384,091	67	208,549	36	4,091	1
Attempted assault with weapon	1,131,152	100	536,737	47	577,042	51	17,374	2
Simple assault	3,022,214	100	1,117,811	37	1,873,412	62	30,991	1
With injury	755,125	100	359,242	48	387,663	51	8,220	1
Attempted assault without weapon	2,267,089	100	758,569	33	1,485,749	65	22,771	1
Personal larceny with contact	549,967	100	185,011	34	353,637	64	11,319	2
Purse snatching	111,475	100	61,135	55	48,969	44	1,371	1
Attempted purse snatching	65,568	100	5,698	9	59,870	91	0	X
Pocket picking	372,924	100	118,178	32	244,798	66	9,948	3
Personal larceny without contact	16,492,446	100	4,011,537	24	12,273,747	74	207,162	1
Household victimizations (1978):								
Burglary	6,698,581	100	3,155,364	47	3,477,594	52	65,623	1
Forcible entry	2,199,925	100	1,547,126	70	638,886	29	13,914	1
Unlawful entry without force	2,911,696	100	1,103,703	38	1,779,267	61	20,726	1
Attempted forcible entry	1,586,959	100	504,535	32	1,059,441	67	22,983	1
Larceny	8,344,239	100	2,288,167	27	7,009,379	84	46,693	1
Under \$50	5,177,916	100	646,089	12	4,522,220	87	9,607	0
\$50 or more	3,125,604	100	1,421,234	45	1,697,818	54	16,552	1
Amount not ascertained	395,943	100	82,740	21	304,641	77	8,563	2
Attempted	644,776	100	138,105	21	494,700	77	11,971	2
Vehicle theft	1,364,549	100	901,694	66	454,367	33	6,488	1
Completed	860,016	100	754,479	88	98,296	11	7,241	1
Attempted	504,533	100	147,215	29	356,071	71	1,247	0
Business victimizations (1976):								
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

*Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
 Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.2 Estimated number of personal and household victimizations and percent not reported to police, 1973-78, and estimated number of business victimizations and percent not reported to police, 1973-76, by type of victimization, United States*

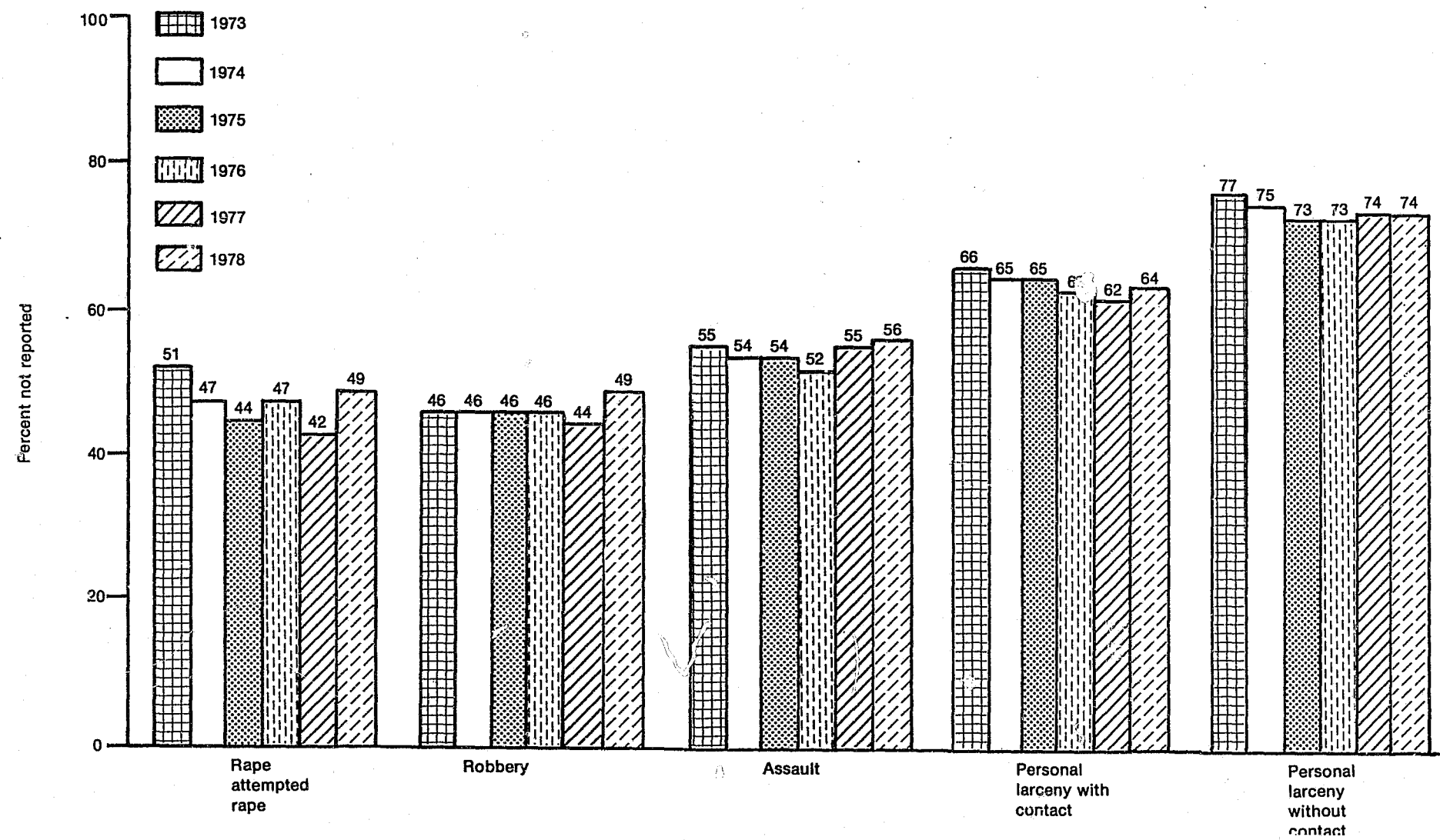
NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Esti- mated number of victimi- zations	Percent not reported to police	Esti- mated number of victimi- zations	Percent not reported to police	Esti- mated number of victimi- zations	Percent not reported to police	Esti- mated number of victimi- zations	Percent not reported to police	Esti- mated number of victimi- zations	Percent not reported to police	Esti- mated number of victimi- zations	Percent not reported to police
Personal victimizations:												
Rape and attempted rape	152,740	51	161,160	47	151,055	44	145,193	47	154,237	42	171,145	49
Robbery	1,086,700	46	1,173,980	46	1,121,374	46	1,110,639	46	1,082,936	44	1,038,074	49
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	376,000	35	383,470	37	353,493	34	360,500	36	386,405	33	330,843	33
Serious assault	208,800	28	215,000	32	207,114	33	175,660	32	214,670	24	179,905	29
Minor assault	167,200	42	168,480	44	146,380	37	185,041	39	171,735	45	150,939	37
Robbery without injury	396,740	43	468,400	41	467,595	41	453,667	40	412,505	35	408,833	44
Attempted robbery without injury	313,960	64	324,120	63	300,285	69	296,071	67	284,026	70	298,398	72
Assault	4,001,820	55	4,063,680	54	4,176,056	54	4,343,261	52	4,663,827	55	4,730,097	56
Aggravated assault	1,616,700	47	1,695,440	46	1,590,080	44	1,694,941	41	1,737,774	47	1,707,883	46
With injury	496,960	39	545,990	39	543,175	34	588,672	37	541,411	37	576,731	36
Attempted assault with weapon	1,197,740	51	1,149,450	49	1,046,905	49	1,108,269	43	1,196,363	51	1,131,152	51
Simple assault	2,365,120	61	2,368,240	61	2,585,976	60	2,648,320	59	2,926,053	60	3,022,214	62
With injury	603,500	51	582,190	54	687,352	51	691,534	53	755,780	51	755,125	51
Attempted assault without weapon	1,781,810	64	1,786,050	63	1,898,624	63	1,956,786	60	2,170,273	63	2,267,089	66
Personal larceny with contact	495,590	66	511,480	65	513,952	63	497,056	63	461,014	62	549,967	64
Purse snatching	103,280	51	90,230	36	119,096	36	91,595	32	87,937	36	111,475	44
Attempted purse snatching	71,260	84	62,830	77	60,812	82	55,535	76	46,687	83	65,568	91
Pocket picking	321,050	68	358,410	71	333,943	72	349,926	70	328,390	66	372,924	66
Personal larceny without contact	14,635,655	77	15,098,118	75	15,455,660	73	16,021,110	73	16,469,154	74	16,492,446	74
Household victimizations:												
Burglary	6,432,350	52	6,655,070	51	6,688,964	51	6,663,422	51	6,766,010	50	6,698,581	52
Forcible entry	2,070,950	29	2,190,330	28	2,251,869	27	2,277,063	29	2,300,292	27	2,199,925	29
Unlawful entry without force	2,956,830	62	3,031,080	62	2,959,734	62	2,826,599	60	2,962,705	60	2,911,696	61
Attempted forcible entry	1,404,560	68	1,433,660	64	1,477,361	67	1,559,760	66	1,503,013	67	1,586,959	67
Larceny	7,506,490	74	8,866,060	74	9,156,711	72	9,300,854	72	9,415,533	74	9,344,239	75
Under \$50	4,824,900	84	5,641,160	84	5,615,914	84	5,601,954	84	5,443,697	85	5,177,916	87
\$50 or more	1,884,280	47	2,351,490	51	2,707,605	46	2,745,097	47	2,851,831	52	3,125,604	54
Amount not ascertained	263,750	77	296,000	77	277,922	81	299,350	78	410,196	82	395,943	77
Attempted	533,560	80	577,410	75	555,270	76	654,454	73	709,808	73	644,776	77
Vehicle theft	1,335,410	31	1,341,890	32	1,418,725	28	1,234,644	30	1,296,759	31	1,364,549	33
Completed	884,710	13	855,680	11	910,253	8	759,816	11	797,671	11	860,016	11
Attempted	450,710	67	486,210	68	508,472	63	474,828	61	499,089	63	504,533	71
Business victimizations:												
Robbery	264,113	14	266,624	10	261,725	9	279,516	12	X	X	X	X
Burglary	1,384,998	21	1,555,304	19	1,518,339	18	1,576,242	25	X	X	X	X

*Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
 Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.1 Estimated percent of personal victimizations not reported to police, by type of victimization, United States, 1973-78

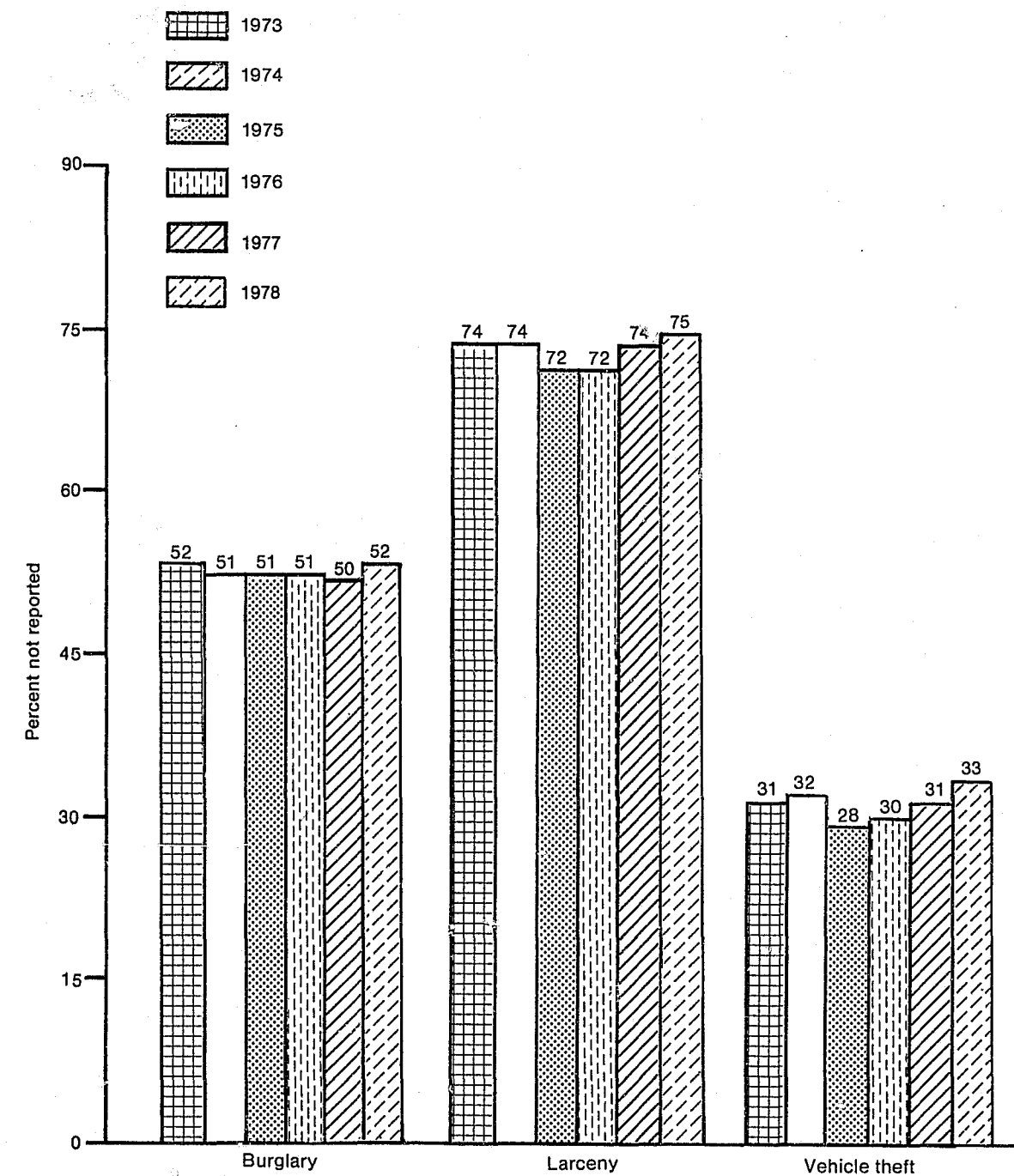
NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.2 Estimated percent of household victimizations not reported to police, by type of victimization, United States, 1973-78

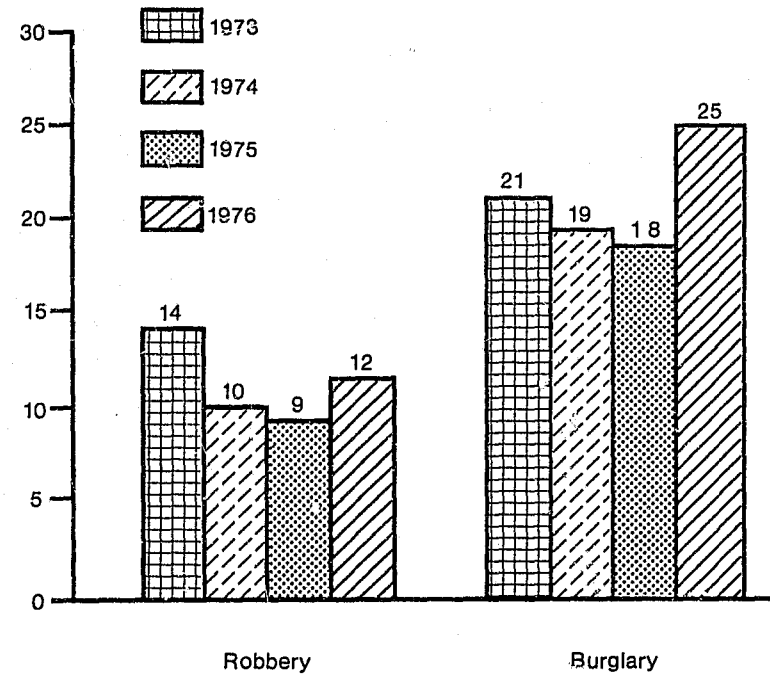
NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.3 Estimated percent of business victimizations not reported to police, by type of victimization, United States, 1973-76

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.3 Estimated number of personal victimizations and estimated number not reported to police

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology

Type of victimization and sex of victim	Age of victim											
	12 to 19		20 to 34		35 to 49		12 to 19		20 to 34		35 to 49	
	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
Rape and attempted rape:												
Male	7,137	100	B	B	11,010	100	B	B	0	X		
Female	54,970	100	24,633	45	73,256	100	38,006	52	13,278	100		
Robbery:												
Male	238,623	100	164,005	69	231,949	100	104,187	45	110,422	100		
Female	88,179	100	58,923	67	138,128	100	53,854	39	53,687	100		
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:												
Male	53,735	100	34,622	64	70,115	100	18,901	27	51,631	100		
Female	17,044	100	B	B	57,695	100	17,075	30	12,305	100		
Serious assault:												
Male	25,659	100	15,036	59	50,796	100	8,988	18	36,987	100		
Female	9,009	100	B	B	21,355	100	B	B	9,660	100		
Minor assault:												
Male	28,075	100	19,586	70	19,319	100	B	B	14,644	100		
Female	8,035	100	B	B	36,340	100	8,677	24	2,645	100		
Robbery without injury:												
Male	108,650	100	64,959	60	78,444	100	29,309	37	38,820	100		
Female	35,337	100	17,817	50	43,951	100	19,983	45	32,231	100		
Attempted robbery without injury:												
Male	76,238	100	64,425	85	83,390	100	55,977	67	19,971	100		
Female	35,798	100	B	B	36,482	100	16,786	46	9,151	100		
Assault:												
Male	1,054,574	100	689,826	65	1,536,487	100	860,421	56	330,960	100		
Female	567,825	100	357,510	63	678,513	100	329,804	49	202,467	100		
Aggravated assault:												
Male	395,741	100	201,523	51	651,756	100	306,828	47	121,553	100		
Female	148,430	100	79,726	54	206,443	100	78,779	38	51,362	100		
With injury:												
Male	157,045	100	73,275	47	202,551	100	63,321	31	37,775	100		
Female	48,866	100	26,674	55	70,520	100	23,030	33	16,249	100		
Attempted assault with weapon:												
Male	238,696	100	128,248	54	449,206	100	243,507	54	83,779	100		
Female	99,584	100	53,052	53	135,923	100	55,749	41	35,112	100		
Simple assault:												
Male	658,833	100	488,303	74	884,731	100	553,593	63	209,406	100		
Female	419,595	100	277,784	66	472,070	100	251,025	53	151,105	100		
With injury:												
Male	225,971	100	138,772	61	167,857	100	87,110	52	48,269	100		
Female	112,507	100	71,137	63	139,838	100	54,224	39	34,647	100		
Attempted assault without weapon:												
Male	432,863	100	349,532	81	716,873	100	466,482	65	161,138	100		
Female	306,887	100	206,647	67	332,232	100	196,801	59	116,258	100		
Personal larceny with contact:												
Male	55,320	100	47,333	86	78,806	100	62,558	79	29,114	100		
Female	22,439	100	B	B	112,711	100	62,486	55	57,684	100		
Purse snatching:												
Male	0	X	X	X	1,427	100	B	B	0	X		
Female	5,747	100	B	B	34,750	100	11,668	34	21,098	100		
Attempted purse snatching:												
Male	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	0	X		
Female	5,267	100	B	B	16,560	100	B	B	8,201	100		
Pocket picking:												
Male	55,320	100	47,333	86	77,379	100	62,558	81	29,114	100		
Female	11,425	100	B	B	61,402	100	35,750	58	28,386	100		
Personal larceny without contact:												
Male	2,599,713	100	2,206,224	85	3,603,587	100	2,626,033	73	1,360,336	100		
Female	2,086,918	100	1,793,766	86	3,156,682	100	2,266,300	72	1,555,876	100		

*Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

reported to police, by age and sex of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1978*

and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Age of victim													
		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	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
X	X	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	18,147	100	B	B
B	B	9,061	100	B	B	2,433	100	B	B	152,998	100	73,036	48
46,428	42	81,516	100	25,403	31	33,960	100	17,956	53	696,470	100	357,980	51
11,066	21	25,678	100	6,562	26	35,931	100	15,649	44	341,604	100	146,055	43
17,817	35	25,704	100	B	B	15,774	100	B	B	216,959	100	77,575	36
B	B	14,666	100	B	B	12,174	100	B	B	113,884	100	30,066	26
9,310	25	14,725	100	B	B	4,940	100	B	B	133,107	100	37,012	28
B	B	5,323	100	B	B	1,451	100	B	B	46,798	100	14,517	31
B	B	10,979	100	B	B	10,835	100	B	B	83,852	100	40,564	48
B	B	9,343	100	B	B	10,723	100	B	B	67,086	100	15,549	23
14,399	37	37,440	100	10,026	27	12,369	100	B	B	275,722	100	128,235	47
5,245	16	6,853	100	B	B	14,738	100	B	B	133,110	100	52,632	40
B	B	18,372	100	B	B	5,817	100	B	B	203,789	100	162,169	75
B	B	4,160	100	B	B	9,019	100	B	B	94,610	100	63,358	67
159,947	48	152,453	100	79,294	52	60,609	100	28,272	47	3,135,083	100	1,617,760	58
78,738	39	97,684	100	48,637	50	49,325	100	28,556	55	1,595,013	100	841,243	53
53,833	44	51,710	100	19,555	38	19,731	100	B	B	1,240,492	100	589,917	48
15,017	29	40,583	100	13,290	33	20,573	100	B	B	467,391	100	195,673	42
6,489	17	16,099	100	B	B	2,748	100	B	B	416,218	100	148,447	38
B	B	15,341	100	B	B	9,537	100	B	B	160,513	100	60,102	37
47,343	57	35,611	100	14,193	40	16,983	100	B	B	824,274	100	441,470	54
13,762	39	25,242	100	9,998	40	11,037	100	B	B	308,878	100	135,571	44
108,116	51	100,743	100	59,739	59	40,878	100	20,093	49	1,894,591	100	1,227,843	65
63,719	42	57,301	100	35,347	62	27,751	100	17,695	64	1,127,823	100	645,589	57
17,180	38	8,529	100	B	B	4,176	100	B	B	454,802	100	247,267	54
7,151	21	7,108	100	B	B	6,022	100	B	B	300,323	100	140,396	47
88,935	55	92,214	100	58,387	63	36,702	100	17,239	47	1,439,789	100	980,575	68
58,568	49	50,193	100	32,172	64	21,729	100	B	B	827,300	100	505,174	61
17,124	59	41,322	100	23,700	57	19,916	100	B	B	224,478	100	161,535	72
31,046	54	85,992	100	51,352	60	46,663	100	29,784	64	325,489	100	192,103	59
X	X	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	1,427	100	B	B
B	B	25,781	100	10,720	42	22,693	100	B	B	110,048	100	46,969	44
X	X	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X
B	B	28,839	100	24,633	85	6,701	100	B	B	65,568	100	59,870	91
17,124	59	41,322	100	23,700	57	19,916	100	B	B	223,051	100	161,535	72
13,157	46	31,392	100	15,998	51	17,269	100	B	B	149,873	100	83,264	56
908,204	67	862,909	100	558,397	65	252,823	100	182,490	72	8,679,368	100	6,481,347	75
1,028,617	66	804,542	100	553,849	69	209,061	100	149,868	72	7,813,079	100	5,792,400	74

Table 3.5 Estimated number of household victimizations and estimated number not reported to police,

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey

Type of victimization and race of head of household	Family income											
	Under \$3,000		\$3,000 to \$7,499				\$7,500 to \$9,999					
	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
Burglary:												
White	458,243	100	276,785	61	1,189,431	100	675,211	58	524,288	100	302,732	58
Black and other races	239,111	100	134,445	56	301,023	100	161,870	54	116,554	100	55,743	48
Forcible entry:												
White	124,835	100	53,165	43	348,872	100	136,175	39	175,427	100	54,367	31
Black and other races	84,128	100	27,470	33	115,173	100	46,429	40	49,168	100	15,814	32
Unlawful entry without force:												
White	236,559	100	158,197	67	525,588	100	334,207	64	220,796	100	158,244	72
Black and other races	95,199	100	55,640	62	106,912	100	65,504	61	31,498	100	14,866	48
Attempted forcible entry:												
White	94,849	100	67,423	71	296,970	100	204,829	69	128,046	100	90,121	70
Black and other races	64,783	100	51,335	79	78,938	100	49,726	63	35,889	100	24,942	69
Larceny:												
White	436,161	100	323,386	74	1,422,468	100	1,127,202	80	767,911	100	575,347	75
Black and other races	134,054	100	122,020	91	320,710	100	265,235	83	107,015	100	80,955	76
Under \$50:												
White	271,495	100	228,298	83	887,054	100	793,907	92	438,854	100	381,030	87
Black and other races	77,196	100	71,808	93	166,585	100	151,232	90	43,092	100	36,041	84
\$50 or more:												
White	114,033	100	62,576	55	411,388	100	232,984	57	250,062	100	137,317	55
Black and other races	39,138	100	34,810	89	109,098	100	75,812	69	51,563	100	32,555	63
Amount not ascertained:												
White	23,483	100	B	B	57,682	100	44,541	77	34,493	100	29,280	85
Black and other races	8,773	100	B	B	19,122	100	B	B	1,574	100	B	B
Attempted:												
White	27,169	100	19,292	71	88,364	100	65,790	76	46,501	100	27,719	60
Black and other races	8,948	100	B	B	23,908	100	B	B	10,788	100	B	B
Vehicle theft:												
White	43,103	100	13,641	32	158,703	100	53,481	34	102,289	100	42,589	42
Black and other races	13,206	100	B	B	54,357	100	11,780	22	28,804	100	B	B
Completed:												
White	30,130	100	6,190	21	103,845	100	11,261	11	59,532	100	13,167	22
Black and other races	7,379	100	B	B	39,007	100	1,344	3	16,923	100	B	B
Attempted:												
White	12,973	100	B	B	53,058	100	42,220	80	42,767	100	29,402	69
Black and other races	5,827	100	B	B	15,351	100	B	B	9,881	100	B	B

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

by race of head of household, family income, and type of victimization, United States, 1978*

methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization and race of head of household	Family income															
	\$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	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	976,358	100	495,662	51	1,297,271	100	636,963	49	644,994	100	273,196	42	589,066	100	280,210	48
Black and other races	128,479	100	65,967	51	114,966	100	43,222	38	46,298	100	18,368	40	94,521	100	55,419	59
White	332,431	100	92,600	28	369,283	100	80,821	22	214,000	100	30,319	14	224,769	100	59,537	26
Black and other races	46,531	100	12,933	28	50,982	100	13,172	26	25,930	100	1,308	5	40,397	100	14,778	37
White	419,184	100	251,856	60	625,351	100	359,188	57	309,435	100	173,770	56	244,978	100	142,111	58
Black and other races	31,971	100	22,256	70	24,537	100	13,330	54	11,685	100	B	B	33,004	100	20,826	63
White	224,743	100	151,207	67	302,637	100	166,954	65	121,559	100	69,108	57	119,318	100	77,790	65
Black and other races	49,978	100	30,778	62	39,447	100	16,719	42	6,691	100	B	B	21,120	100	B	B
White	1,635,796	100	1,202,571	74	2,189,378	100	1,585,455	72	1,043,349	100	734,339	70	696,106	100	533,389	77
Black and other races	200,994	100	165,566	82	160,472	100	115,484	72	79,558	100	47,379	60	148,096	100	117,881	80
White	980,057	100	822,158	86	1,223,782	100	1,052,578	86	504,573	100	428,426	85	370,458	100	329,444	89
Black and other races	89,340	100	84,957	95	80,964	100	70,399	87	18,813	100	B	B	63,768	100	57,215	90
White	504,183	100	253,411	50	721,610	100	353,209	49	428,359	100	218,128	51	234,697	100	134,948	57
Black and other races	79,311	100	49,438	62	72,991	100	38,568	53	41,442	100	20,213	49	66,444	100	42,782	64
White	59,568	100	43,283	73	74,008	100	51,332	69	50,612	100	37,807	75	40,921	100	31,703	77
Black and other races	6,323	100	B	B	2,293	100	B	B	5,436	100	B	B	11,694	100	B	B
White	111,989	100	83,719	75	168,978	100	128,337	76	59,805	100	49,978	84	50,030	100	37,294	75
Black and other races	26,020	100	B	B	4,223	100	B	B	13,866	100	B	B	6,190	100	B	B
White	246,412	100	82,937	34	318,907	100	120,237	38	167,943	100	45,279	27	119,950	100	50,472	42
Black and other races	40,034	100	10,653	27	29,454	100	7,041	24	15,073	100	B	B	30,514	100	4,060	13
White	147,910	100	16,930	11	187,488	100	20,257	11	102,544	100	8,154	8	69,769	100	10,599	15
Black and other races	35,902	100	6,521	18	23,080	100	B	B	13,775	100	B	B	22,934	100	B	B
White	98,503	100	66,007	67	131,419	100	99,980	76	65,399	100	37,125	57	50,180	100	39,873	79
Black and other races	4,132	100	B	B	6,374	100	B	B	1,299	100	B	B	7,580	100	B	B

Table 3.6. Estimated number of personal and household victimizations not reported to police, 1978, and estimated number of business

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 "Reason for

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	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations (1978):							
Rape and attempted rape	84,511	26,190	31	17,770	21	5,577	7
Robbery	504,035	164,057	33	120,540	24	60,397	12
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	107,641	35,698	33	18,900	18	8,614	8
Serious assault	51,528	17,508	34	7,833	15	0	X
Minor assault	56,113	18,190	32	11,067	20	8,614	15
Robbery without injury	180,867	60,149	33	41,909	23	21,264	12
Attempted robbery without injury	215,527	68,210	32	59,731	28	30,518	14
Assault	2,659,002	495,263	19	797,338	30	183,475	7
Aggravated assault	785,590	165,278	21	192,938	25	48,514	6
With injury	208,549	41,751	20	45,735	22	8,777	4
Attempted assault with weapon	577,042	123,527	21	147,203	26	39,737	7
Simple assault	1,873,412	329,985	18	604,400	32	134,961	7
With injury	387,663	56,161	14	82,909	21	29,756	8
Attempted assault without weapon	1,485,749	273,824	18	521,491	35	105,205	7
Personal larceny with contact	353,637	181,157	51	79,319	22	28,409	8
Purse snatching	48,969	33,723	69	13,613	28	6,127	13
Attempted purse snatching	59,870	23,880	40	13,530	23	0	X
Pocket picking	244,798	123,554	50	52,176	21	22,283	9
Personal larceny without contact	12,273,747	4,920,922	40	4,476,487	36	1,057,397	9
Household victimizations (1978):							
Burglary	3,477,594	1,600,502	46	1,045,394	30	346,004	10
Forcible entry	638,886	273,816	43	166,077	26	101,007	16
Unlawful entry without force	1,779,267	838,181	47	526,766	30	142,445	8
Attempted forcible entry	1,059,441	488,506	46	352,550	33	102,552	10
Larceny	7,009,379	2,930,332	42	3,085,729	44	876,929	13
Under \$50	4,522,220	1,787,281	40	2,502,881	55	575,790	13
\$50 or more	1,687,818	839,782	50	262,974	16	215,695	13
Amount not ascertained	304,641	111,332	37	128,106	42	34,950	11
Attempted	494,700	191,937	39	191,768	39	50,493	10
Vehicle theft	454,387	211,268	46	128,734	28	63,405	14
Completed	98,296	34,653	25	10,621	11	4,426	5
Attempted	356,071	186,615	52	118,113	33	58,979	17
Business victimizations (1978):							
Robbery	32,763	9,864	30	9,238	28	5,956	18
Burglary	400,731	109,376	27	118,287	30	145,033	36

*Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding and multiple responses.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

victimizations not reported to police, 1976, by reason given for not reporting to police and type of victimization, United States*

not reporting victimization to the police" may exceed "total victimizations not reported." For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Total victimizations not reported	Reason for not reporting victimization to police													
		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
	0	X	21,527	25	5,774	7	13,609	16	11,815	14	30,723	36	1,184	1	
	28,281	6	62,534	12	20,097	4	41,960	8	54,592	11	132,932	26	3,424	1	
	11,223	10	10,742	10	1,541	1	12,488	12	10,038	9	31,961	30	2,153	2	
	5,142	10	7,658	15	0	X	6,774	13	4,055	8	15,165	29	0	X	
	6,081	11	3,084	5	1,541	3	5,714	10	5,983	11	16,796	30	2,153	4	
	4,933	3	31,470	17	5,880	3	25,197	14	20,038	11	51,999	29	1,271	1	
	12,126	6	20,322	9	12,676	6	4,275	2	24,515	11	48,972	23	0	X	
	87,787	3	734,478	28	72,187	3	124,957	5	425,456	16	520,070	20	27,360	1	
	41,915	5	211,838	27	30,528	4	53,475	7	100,456	13	181,242	23	12,624	2	
	11,506	6	80,492	39	7,734	4	13,657	7	30,140	14	34,177	16	4,810	2	
	30,409	5	131,345	23	22,794	4	39,818	7	70,316	12	147,065	25	7,815	1	
	45,872	2	522,641	28	41,659	2	71,482	4	325,000	17	338,828	18	14,736	1	
	5,545	1	151,205	39	5,991	2	25,839	7	88,093	23	71,525	18	0	X	
	40,327	3	371,436	25	35,668	2	45,643	3	236,907	16	267,303	18	14,736	1	
	19,356	5	19,181	5	8,647	2	4,466	1	54,804	15	99,396	28	3,098	1	
	1,451	3	0	X	1,590	3	0	X	7,804	16	7,929	16	0	X	
	4,619	8	2,136	4	1,459	2	1,206	2	2,795	5	36,214	60	0	X	
	13,286	5	17,046	7	5,598	2	3,260	1	44,206	18	55,254	23	3,098	1	
	522,619	4	414,010	3	48,177	0	39,047	0	2,624,226	21	2,239,415	18	167,124	1	
	107,011	3	268,096	8	23,589	1	35,831	1	278,061	8	980,103	28	36,605	1	
	21,756	3	49,943	8	6,080	1	6,884	1	40,638	6	193,473	30	6,157	1	
	55,968	3	196,352	11	9,905	1	27,708	2	141,883	8	491,638	28	18,445	1	
	29,287	3	21,801	2	7,624	1	1,239	0	95,540	9	294,992	28	12,003	1	
	239,943	3	571,277	8	41,428	1	60,080	1	229,070	3	1,362,562	19	130,614	2	
	133,223	3	301,094	7	20,973	0	25,820	1	114,109	3	622,207	14	88,654	2	
	71,601	4	221,501	13	19,024	1	22,693	1	81,381	5	505,780	30	33,325	2	
	17,523	6	25,467	8	0	X	5,957	2	20,936	7	84,072	28	2,913	1	
	17,597	4	23,214	5	1,431	0	5,609	1	12,643	3	150,504	30	5,723	1	
	31,468	7	40,121	9	0	X	2,594	1	17,807	4	143,711	32	6,944	2	
	9,103	9	31,538	32	0	X	0	X	7,153	7	41,048	42	1,271	1	
	22,365	6	8,583	2	0	X	2,594	1	10,654	3	102,663	29	5,673	2	
	2,641	8	1,517	5	883	3	505	2	2,291	7	9,105	28	0	X	
	13,733	3	9,131	2	1,272	0	252	0	18,751	5	62,097	15	0	X	

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, 1978^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. The figures in this table estimate rates of personal and household victimization. Estimated rates of 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 11.

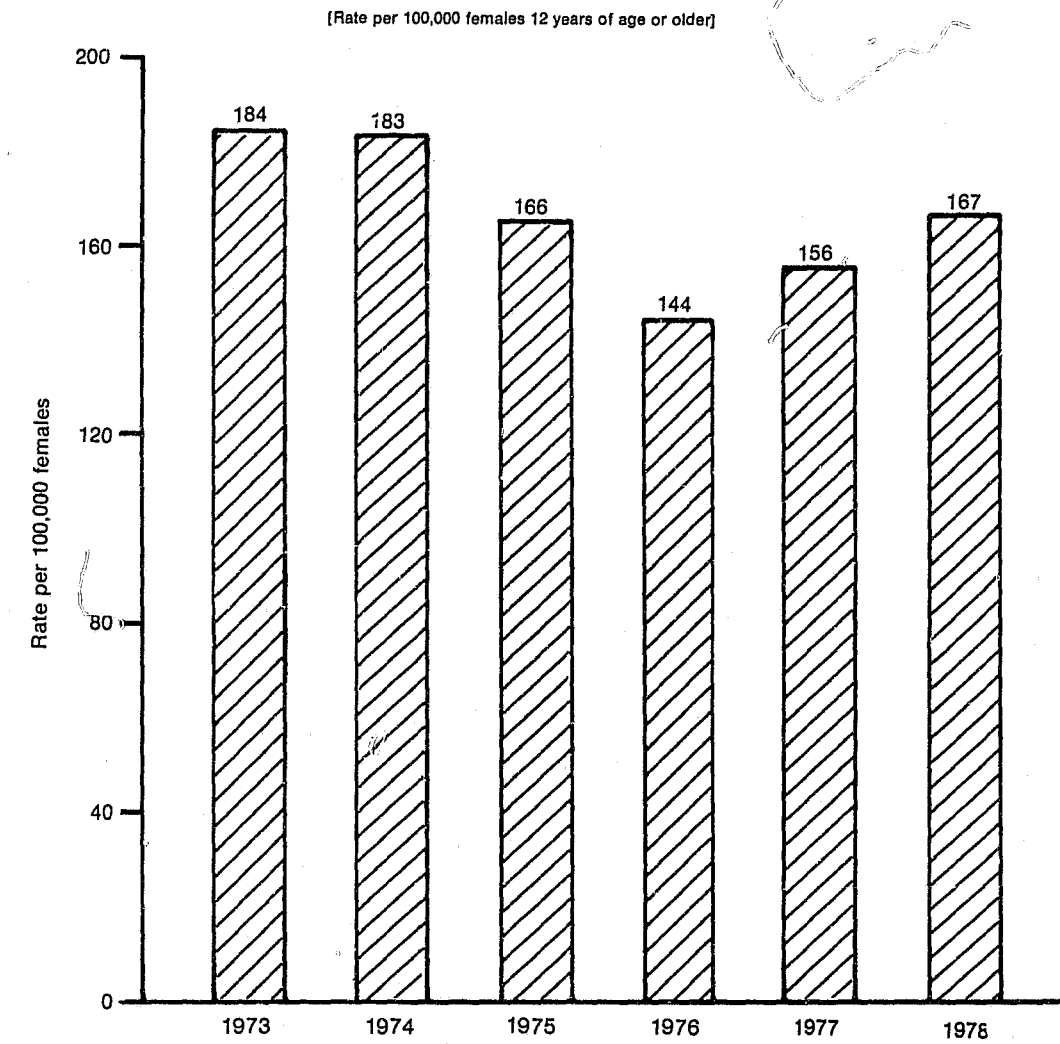
Type of victimization	Core cities within Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas	Areas within Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, but outside of core cities	Areas outside of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas	Total
[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]				
Personal victimizations:				
Base	50,446,907	69,419,408	56,314,422	176,180,738
Rape and attempted rape	156	90	54	97
Robbery	991	600	217	589
Robbery with injury	329	180	71	188
Serious assault	164	104	45	102
Minor assault	166	76	26	86
Robbery without injury	411	211	99	232
Attempted robbery without injury	251	209	47	169
Assault	3,452	2,776	1,886	2,685
Aggravated assault	1,412	834	739	969
With injury	455	286	264	327
Attempted assault with weapon	957	549	475	642
Simple assault	2,039	1,941	1,147	1,715
With injury	493	482	305	429
Attempted assault without weapon	1,547	1,459	842	1,287
Personal larceny with contact	642	227	122	312
Purse snatching	152	43	9	63
Attempted purse snatching	100	13	11	37
Pocket picking	390	171	102	212
Personal larceny without contact	11,243	10,448	6,335	9,361
[Rate per 100,000 households]				
Household victimizations:				
Base	23,830,898	29,459,757	24,678,034	77,968,690
Burglary	10,998	8,502	6,374	8,591
Forcible entry	4,139	2,714	1,678	2,822
Unlawful entry without force	3,990	3,794	3,416	3,734
Attempted forcible entry	2,869	1,994	1,280	2,035
Larceny	14,023	13,091	8,695	11,985
Under \$50	7,803	7,088	4,985	6,641
\$50 or more	4,663	4,484	2,811	4,009
Amount not ascertained	504	638	356	508
Attempted	1,054	882	543	827
Vehicle theft	2,359	1,970	899	1,750
Completed	1,476	1,177	655	1,103
Attempted	883	793	245	647

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.4 Estimated rate (per 100,000 females 12 years of age or older) of rape victimization, United States, 1973-78

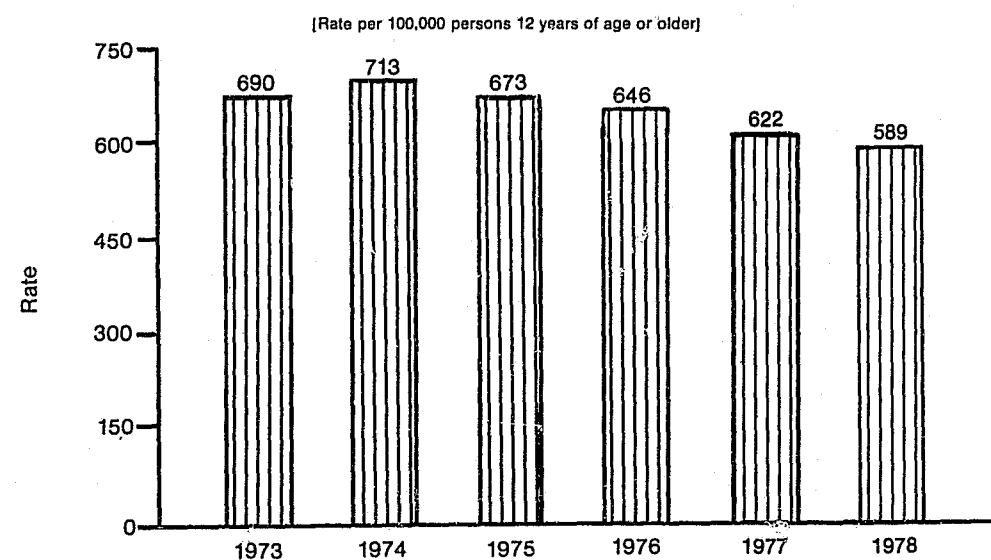
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. In determining these rates, male victims of rape (less than 3 percent) were included in the numerator; the denominator included only females 12 years of age or older. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.5 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of robbery victimization, United States, 1973-78

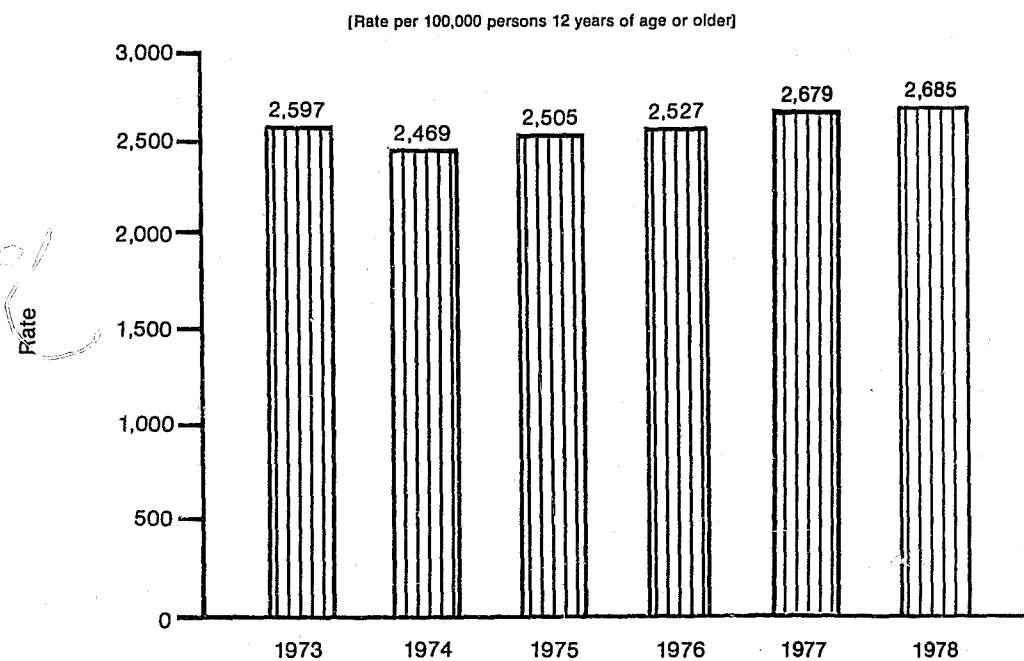
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.6 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of assault victimization, United States, 1973-78

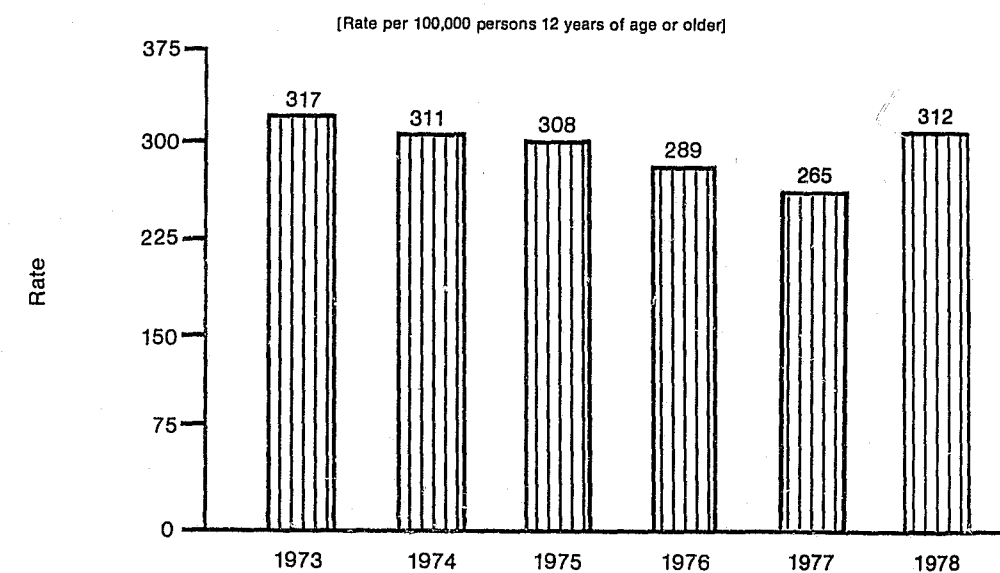
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.7 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal larceny with contact victimization, United States, 1973-78

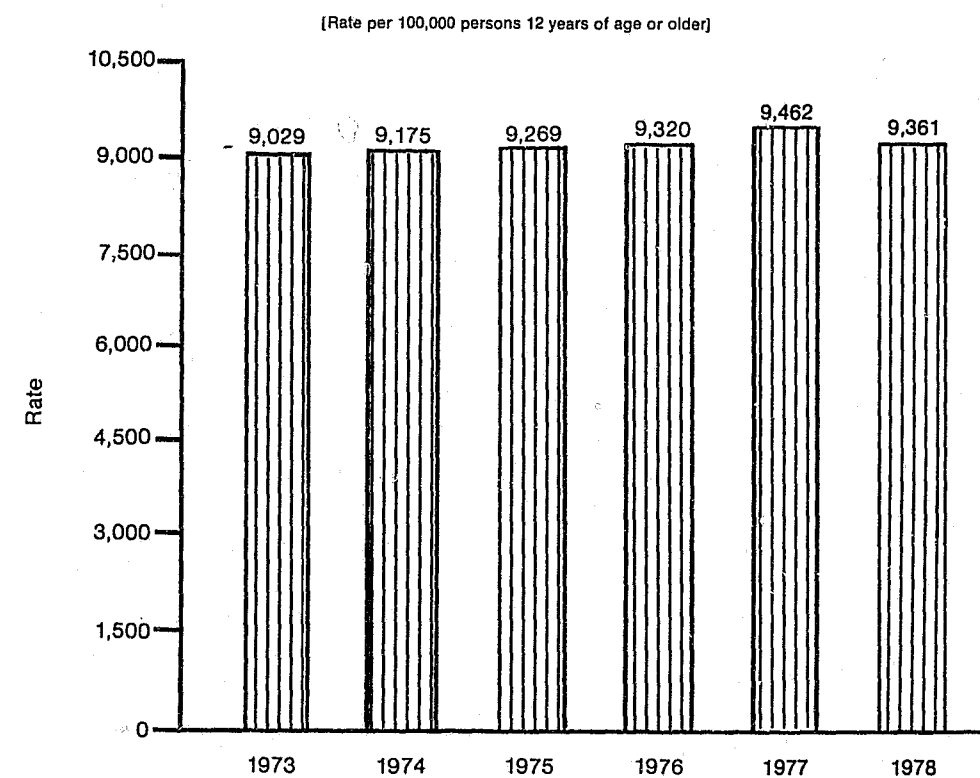
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.8 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal larceny without contact victimization, United States, 1973-78

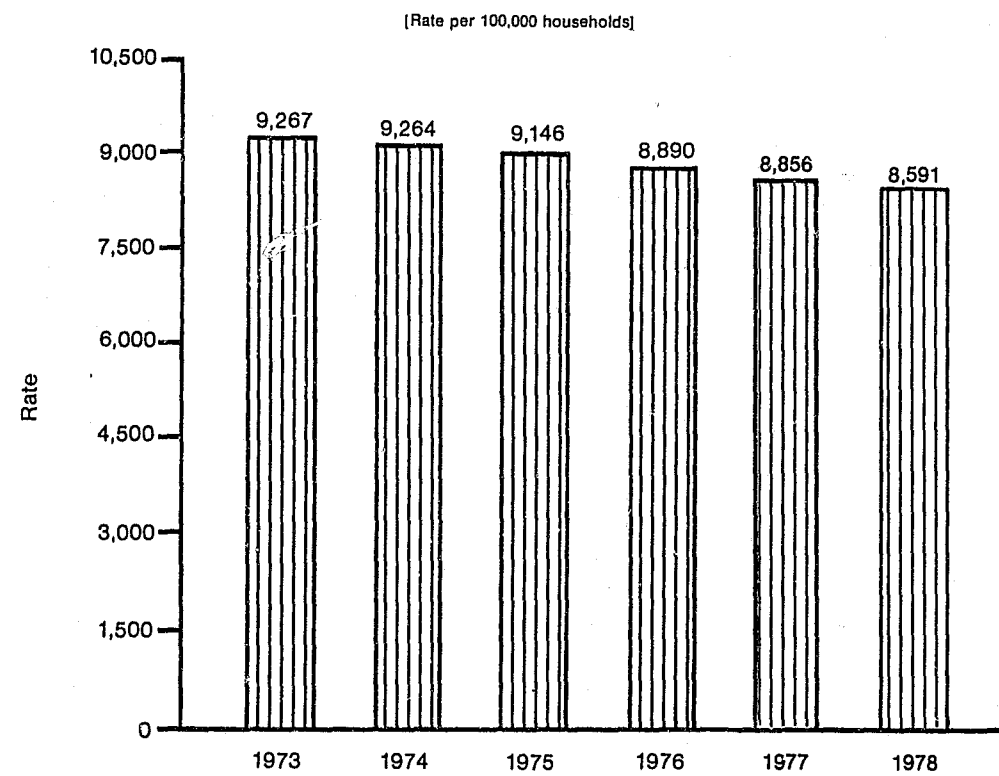
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.9 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household burglary victimization, United States, 1973-78

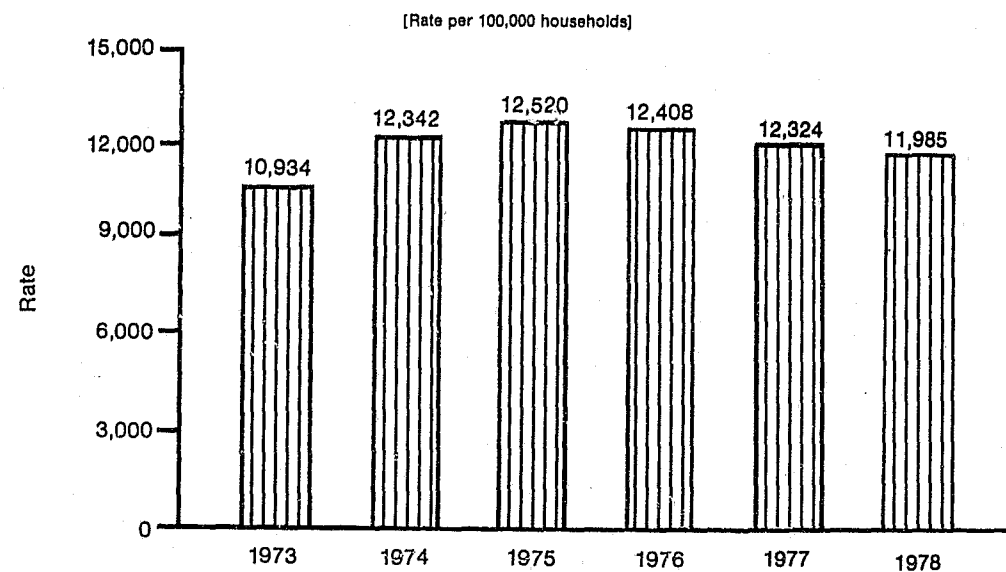
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.10 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household larceny victimization, United States, 1973-78

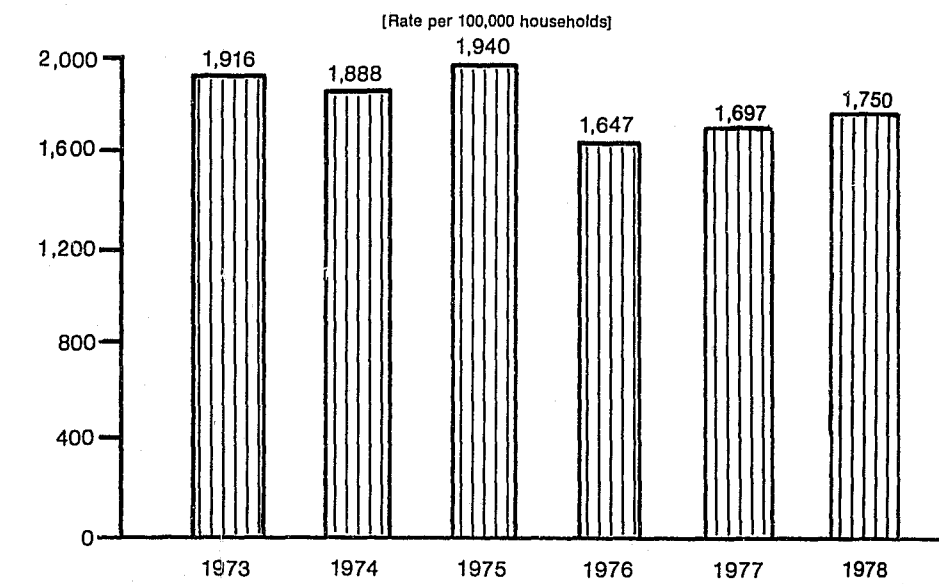
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.11 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of motor vehicle theft, United States, 1973-78

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

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, 1978*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

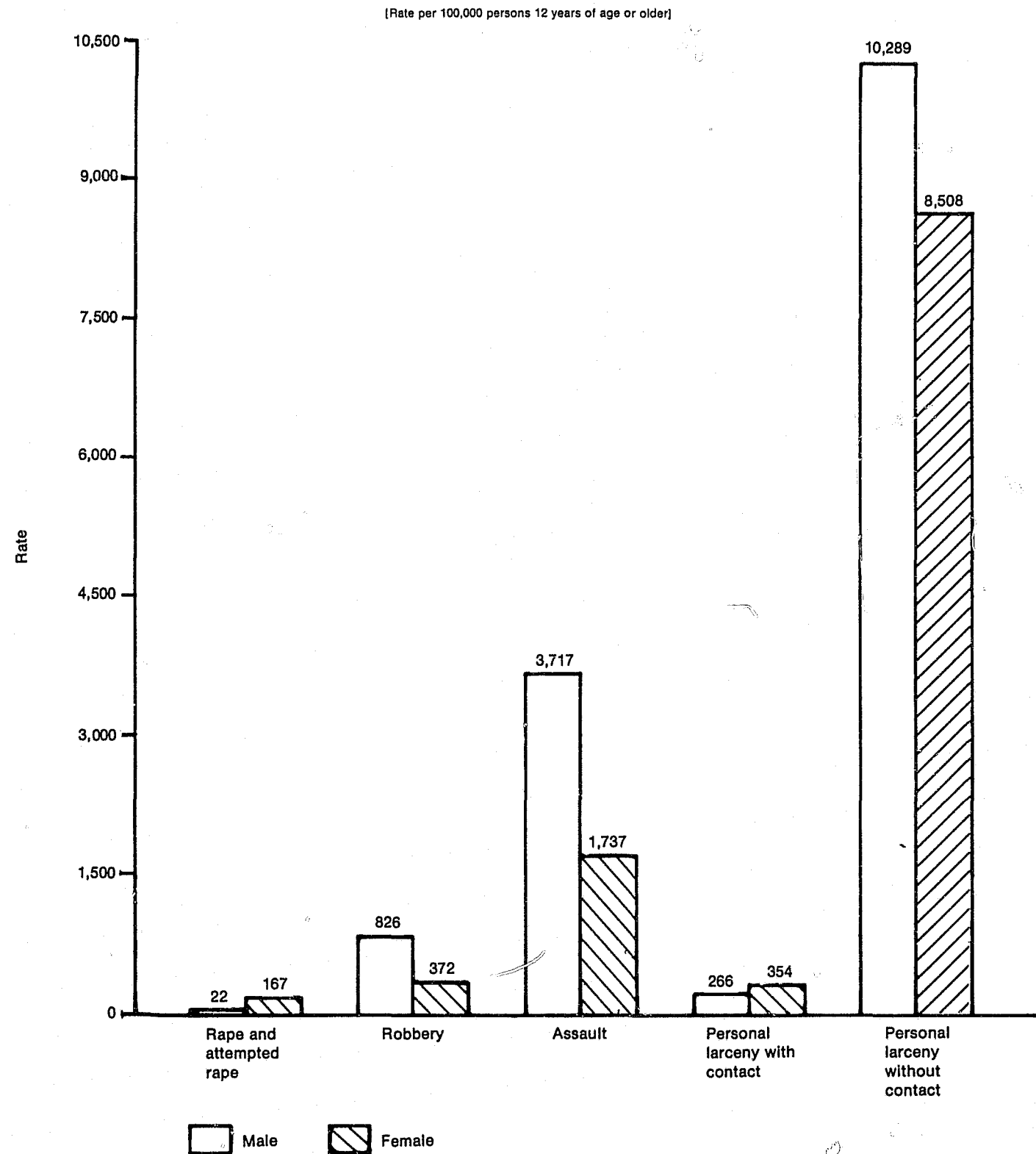
Type of victimization	Sex of victim	
	Male	Female
Base	84,352,790	91,827,948
Rape and attempted rape	22	167
Robbery	826	372
Robbery with injury	257	124
Serious assault	158	51
Minor assault	99	73
Robbery without injury	327	145
Attempted robbery without injury	242	103
Assault	3,717	1,737
Aggravated assault	1,471	509
With injury	493	175
Attempted assault with weapon	977	334
Simple assault	2,246	1,228
With injury	539	327
Attempted assault without weapon	1,707	901
Personal larceny with contact	266	354
Purse snatching	2	120
Attempted purse snatching	0	71
Pocket picking	264	163
Personal larceny without contact	10,289	8,508

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

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, 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

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, 1978*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

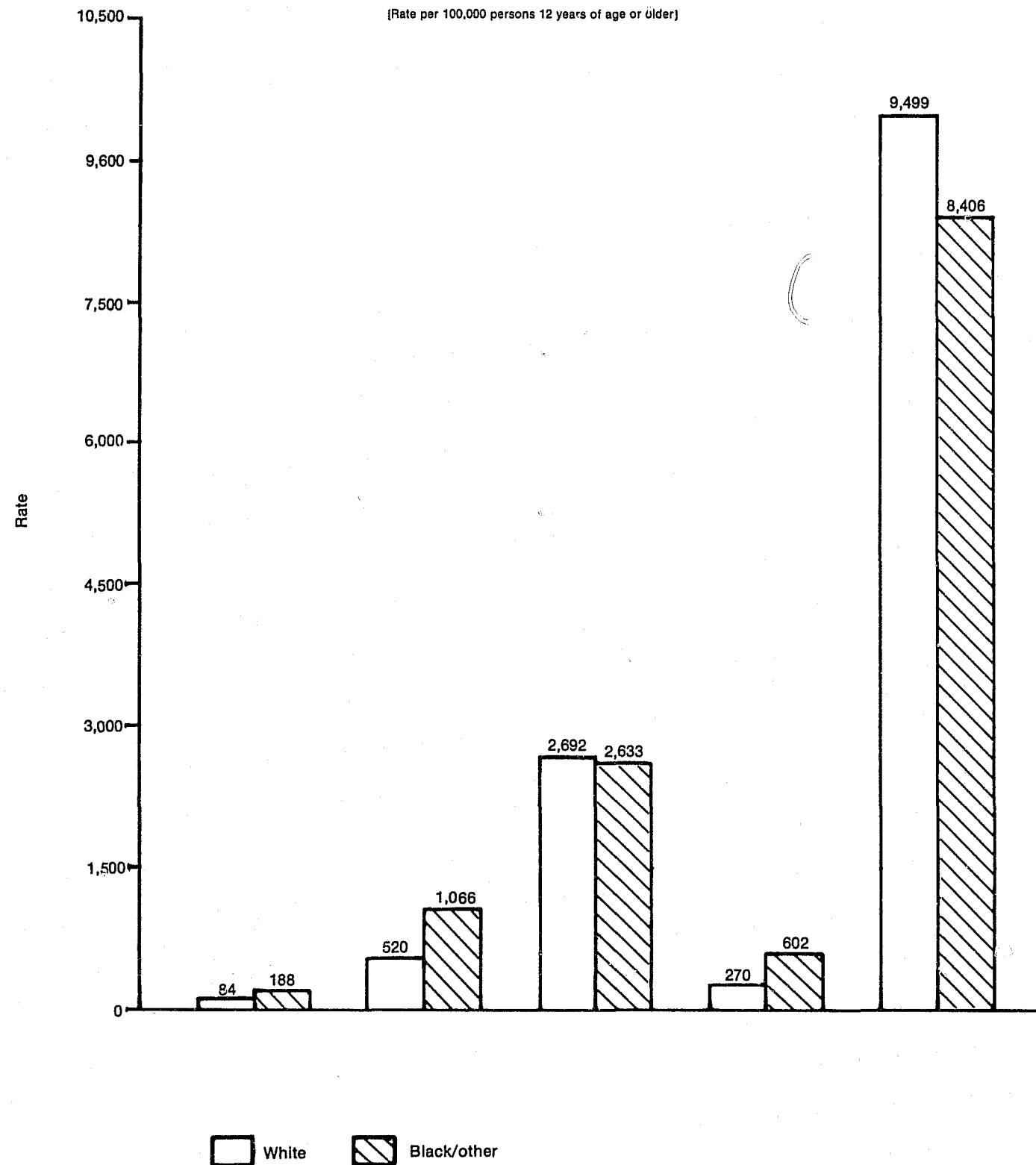
Type of victimization	Race of victim	
	White	Black and other races
Base	153,991,873	22,168,865
Rape and attempted rape	84	188
Robbery	520	1,066
Robbery with injury	172	295
Serious assault	95	148
Minor assault	77	147
Robbery without injury	189	530
Attempted robbery without injury	159	241
Assault	2,692	2,633
Aggravated assault	929	1,253
With injury	315	410
Attempted assault with weapon	613	843
Simple assault	1,764	1,380
With injury	437	370
Attempted assault without weapon	1,327	1,010
Personal larceny with contact	270	602
Purse snatching	50	157
Attempted purse snatching	35	50
Pocket picking	185	395
Personal larceny without contact	9,499	8,406

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

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, 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

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, 1978*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

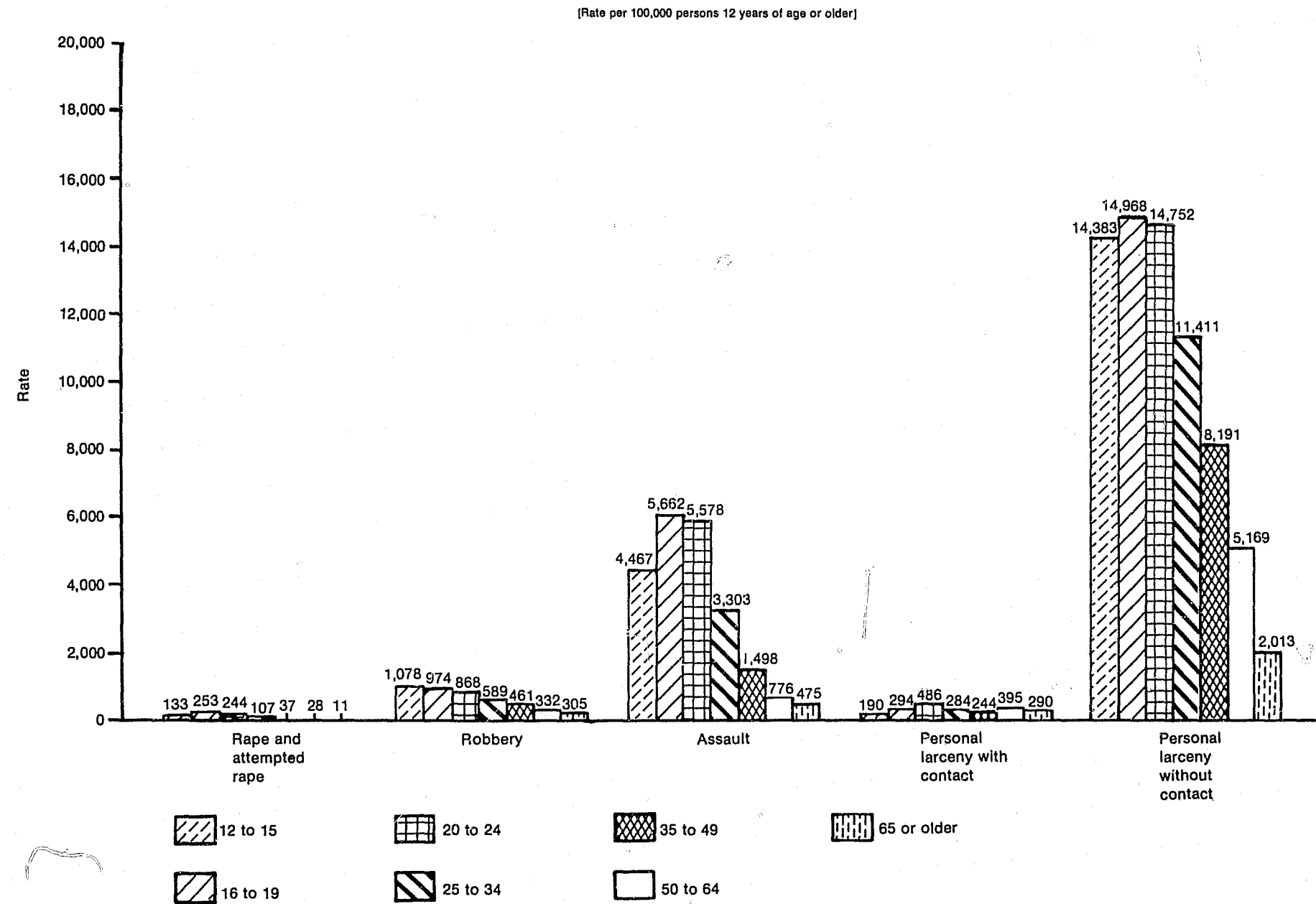
Type of victimization	Age of victim						
	12 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 or older
Base	15,453,865	16,460,881	19,753,670	33,707,236	35,601,463	32,256,747	22,947,076
Rape and attempted rape	133	253	244	107	37	28	11
Robbery	1,078	974	868	586	461	332	305
Robbery with injury	200	243	316	184	180	125	122
Serious assault	85	131	177	110	131	62	28
Minor assault	115	112	139	84	49	63	94
Robbery without injury	532	376	249	217	200	137	118
Attempted robbery without injury	346	355	303	178	82	70	65
Assault	4,467	5,662	5,578	3,303	1,498	776	475
Aggravated assault	1,292	2,093	2,194	1,260	486	286	176
With injury	562	724	753	369	152	97	54
Attempted assault with weapon	731	1,369	1,441	892	334	189	122
Simple assault	3,175	3,570	3,384	2,042	1,013	490	299
With injury	1,134	992	654	530	233	48	44
Attempted assault without weapon	2,041	2,578	2,730	1,512	779	441	255
Personal larceny with contact	190	294	486	284	244	395	290
Purse snatching	18	18	103	47	59	80	99
Attempted purse snatching	0	32	32	30	23	89	29
Pocket picking	171	245	351	206	162	225	162
Personal larceny without contact	14,383	14,968	14,752	11,411	8,191	5,169	2,013

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

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, 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

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, 1978*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[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 and older
SEX OF VICTIM: MALE							
Base:							
White	6,586,977	6,969,793	8,360,675	14,594,728	15,317,099	13,818,328	8,521,327
Black and other races	1,278,312	1,224,464	1,273,922	1,961,000	1,980,431	1,525,356	931,077
Rape and attempted rape:							
White	25	58	115	9	0	0	0
Black and other races	115	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery:							
White	1,508	955	1,060	720	574	400	310
Black and other races	3,827	2,152	803	1,425	1,136	1,724	810
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:							
White	298	320	389	176	264	133	168
Black and other races	616	324	132	516	563	543	159
Serious assault:							
White	126	199	229	136	191	80	58
Black and other races	271	0	132	516	390	241	0
Minor assault:							
White	171	121	160	41	73	46	110
Black and other races	345	324	0	0	173	302	159
Robbery without injury:							
White	734	323	264	264	207	141	114
Black and other races	1,772	1,238	262	742	357	1,181	289
Attempted robbery without injury:							
White	477	313	407	280	102	133	29
Black and other races	1,240	590	408	168	216	0	363
Assault:							
White	5,373	7,913	8,111	4,795	1,986	971	641
Black and other races	7,005	4,868	6,688	3,699	1,354	1,200	645
Aggravated assault:							
White	1,585	3,132	3,270	2,050	673	305	179
Black and other races	3,122	2,704	3,569	1,700	934	625	484
With injury:							
White	748	1,143	1,196	589	214	88	0
Black and other races	1,349	889	928	239	249	258	295
Attempted assault with weapon:							
White	837	1,989	2,074	1,461	458	217	179
Black and other races	1,773	1,815	2,641	1,461	684	368	189
Simple assault:							
White	3,788	4,780	4,841	2,745	1,313	666	462
Black and other races	3,883	2,164	3,119	1,998	421	575	160
With injury:							
White	1,560	1,354	964	521	301	50	49
Black and other races	1,941	328	322	358	107	106	0
Attempted assault without weapon:							
White	2,227	3,427	3,877	2,224	1,011	616	413
Black and other races	1,942	1,836	2,796	1,640	314	469	160
Personal larceny with contact:							
White	278	336	400	193	140	241	170
Black and other races	415	677	743	391	384	528	579
Purse snatching:							
White	0	0	0	10	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	278	336	400	183	140	241	170
Black and other races	415	677	743	391	384	528	579
Personal larceny without contact:							
White	16,726	17,030	16,785	12,026	8,009	5,710	2,641
Black and other races	13,056	11,774	15,503	12,549	6,748	4,844	2,983

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, 1978^a—Continued

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[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 and older
SEX OF VICTIM: FEMALE							
Base:							
White	6,321,460	6,964,087	8,573,539	14,721,109	15,868,554	15,126,447	12,238,450
Black and other races	1,266,916	1,302,538	1,538,534	2,430,400	2,435,379	1,786,615	1,255,922
Rape and attempted rape:							
White	206	403	305	184	84	34	0
Black and other races	342	730	814	311	0	219	194
Robbery:							
White	283	805	658	313	272	137	260
Black and other races	230	866	1,050	801	433	277	325
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:							
White	53	172	287	167	49	75	76
Black and other races	0	133	232	201	186	186	233
Serious assault:							
White	22	85	166	39	41	35	12
Black and other races	0	133	0	56	129	0	0
Minor assault:							
White	32	87	121	128	8	40	64
Black and other races	0	0	232	144	57	186	233
Robbery without injury:							
White	130	284	150	78	176	35	111
Black and other races	230	341	717	357	176	90	91
Attempted robbery without injury:							
White	100	350	222	88	47	27	74
Black and other races	0	393	102	243	71	0	0
Assault:							
White	3,309	4,217	3,235	1,959	1,124	551	314
Black and other races	2,972	2,098	3,926	2,159	987	815	788
Aggravated assault:							
White	682	1,178	1,065	475	255	195	143
Black and other races	968	846	1,488	923	450	621	240
With injury:							
White	227	371	301	187	71	75	78
Black and other races	488	211	714	254	205	220	0
Attempted assault with weapon:							
White	455	807	764	287	184	119	66
Black and other races	500	635	775	669	246	402	240
Simple assault:							
White	2,627	3,039	2,170	1,484	870	356	171
Black and other races	2,003	1,251	2,437	1,236	537	193	548
With injury:							
White	874	847	438	567	176	36	49
Black and other races	397	450	437	499	287	89	0
Attempted assault without weapon:							
White	1,953	2,192	1,732	918	694	320	121
Black and other races	1,606	801	2,000	737	250	104	548
Personal larceny with contact:							
White	38	169	427	307	240	468	317
Black and other races	256	386	1,067	596	805	854	627
Purse snatching:							
White	20	42	111	73	67	131	167
Black and other races	124	0	704	151	432	335	183
Attempted purse snatching:							
White	0	56	58	60	33	164	55
Black and other races	0	107	85	59	121	230	0
Pocket picking:							
White	18	72	258	174	140	173	95
Black and other races	132	279	278	386	251	289	444
Personal larceny without contact:							
White	13,561	14,764	13,821	10,879	8,707	4,713	1,610
Black and other races	7,642	8,033	9,921	10,020	7,152	5,129	956

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

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, 1978^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[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	6,235,144	23,593,767	12,654,879	28,988,556	42,482,840	22,519,958	17,516,729
Black and other races	2,679,432	6,157,485	2,072,915	3,783,243	3,468,059	1,333,499	2,494,233
Rape and attempted rape:							
White	242	130	64	50	67	68	99
Black and other races	380	113	76	230	274	0	193
Robbery:							
White	1,089	685	446	472	388	483	600
Black and other races	1,368	1,205	1,352	956	814	886	792
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:							
White	339	221	153	202	120	73	268
Black and other races	289	397	302	401	207	213	57
Serious assault:							
White	190	120	96	95	69	27	181
Black and other races	225	183	163	123	129	110	57
Minor assault:							
White	149	101	57	107	51	45	86
Black and other races	64	214	138	278	78	103	0
Robbery without injury:							
White	447	268	183	112	163	197	178
Black and other races	843	504	845	517	324	313	435
Attempted robbery without injury:							
White	303	196	110	159	105	214	155
Black and other races	237	304	206	38	282	360	299
Assault:							
White	4,655	2,906	3,248	2,673	2,505	2,493	2,046
Black and other races	3,108	3,212	2,424	2,843	1,808	2,151	2,297
Aggravated assault:							
White	1,491	1,199	1,262	910	884	588	700
Black and other races	1,595	1,613	1,298	1,127	875	1,076	785
With injury:							
White	443	518	397	273	264	206	276
Black and other races	830	532	308	341	210	315	184
Attempted assault with weapon:							
White	1,048	681	865	637	620	383	423
Black and other races	766	1,081	990	785	665	760	602
Simple assault:							
White	3,164	1,707	1,986	1,763	1,621	1,904	1,346
Black and other races	1,512	1,599	1,126	1,516	932	1,075	1,512
With injury:							
White	981	449	484	422	428	303	412
Black and other races	573	379	571	274	147	464	358
Attempted assault without weapon:							
White	2,184	1,258	1,501	1,341	1,193	1,601	934
Black and other races	949	1,220	556	1,242	786	611	1,154
Personal larceny with contact:							
White	637	321	365	196	198	257	318
Black and other races	635	612	880	529	450	530	679
Purse snatching:							
White	181	81	89	38	17	22	67
Black and other races	112	113	263	233	134	0	242
Attempted purse snatching:							
White	44	33	31	31	46	38	16
Black and other races	52	0	147	28	41	91	115
Pocket picking:							
White	413	207	245	126	135	198	235
Black and other races	471	500	470	267	275	439	322
Personal larceny without contact:							
White	10,184	7,315	9,053	8,698	10,282	12,833	7,325
Black and other races	5,000	7,108	7,358	10,267	10,545	12,539	7,802

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.13 Estimated number of personal and household incidents, 1978, and estimated number of business incidents, 1976, by time of occurrence and type of victimization, United States*

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 11.

Type of victimization	Time of occurrence											
	Total		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	Number	Percent
Personal Incidents (1978):												
Rape and attempted rape	164,015	100	61,401	37	72,029	44	29,320	18	0	X	1,285	1
Robbery	891,027	100	419,112	47	343,178	39	121,584	14	4,439	0	2,713	0
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	289,330	100	113,275	39	126,493	44	49,562	17	0	X	0	X
Serious assault	146,175	100	41,425	28	81,963	56	22,787	16	0	X	0	X
Minor assault	143,156	100	71,850	50	44,531	31	26,775	19	0	X	0	X
Robbery without injury	346,204	100	159,185	46	130,249	38	52,809	15	2,600	1	1,361	0
Attempted robbery without injury	255,493	100	146,652	57	86,435	34	19,213	8	1,840	1	1,353	1
Assault	3,981,004	100	1,945,722	49	1,490,107	37	507,588	13	16,018	0	21,569	1
Aggravated assault	1,362,528	100	585,228	43	536,228	39	221,559	16	5,878	0	13,303	1
With injury	479,842	100	179,149	37	209,266	44	85,229	18	3,052	1	3,146	1
Attempted assault with weapon	882,686	100	406,411	46	326,962	37	136,330	15	2,826	0	10,157	1
Simple assault	2,618,477	100	1,360,162	52	953,879	36	286,030	11	10,140	0	8,266	0
With injury	664,605	100	312,956	47	251,184	38	99,798	15	0	X	667	0
Attempted assault without weapon	1,953,872	100	1,047,206	54	702,695	36	186,231	10	10,140	1	7,600	0
Personal larceny with contact	526,260	100	337,401	64	153,519	29	28,817	5	2,615	0	3,908	1
Purse snatching	110,478	100	78,409	71	29,472	27	2,597	2	0	X	0	X
Attempted purse snatching	61,973	100	39,353	64	19,993	32	2,626	4	0	X	0	X
Pocket picking	353,810	100	219,639	62	104,054	29	23,595	7	2,615	1	3,908	1
Personal larceny without contact	15,954,689	100	7,515,432	47	3,258,741	20	1,878,393	11	1,287,888	8	2,214,235	14
Household Incidents (1978):												
Burglary	6,898,581	100	2,539,314	38	1,164,443	17	772,778	12	599,853	9	1,822,193	24
Forcible entry	2,199,925	100	936,147	43	468,910	21	246,929	11	182,511	8	367,429	17
Unlawful entry without force	2,911,696	100	1,145,194	39	397,604	14	250,636	9	252,961	9	865,301	30
Attempted forcible entry	1,586,959	100	457,973	29	299,929	19	275,213	17	164,381	10	389,463	25
Larceny	9,344,239	100	2,273,869	24	1,608,753	17	1,896,384	20	1,535,654	16	2,029,578	22
Under \$50	5,177,916	100	1,282,727	25	888,193	17	845,409	16	870,557	17	1,291,030	25
\$50 or more	3,125,604	100	754,737	24	538,957	17	770,732	25	491,050	16	570,128	18
Amount not ascertained	395,943	100	134,549	34	46,390	12	55,574	14	58,592	15	100,838	25
Attempted	644,776	100	101,856	16	135,214	21	224,689	35	115,456	18	67,581	10
Vehicle theft	1,364,549	100	333,823	24	356,738	26	411,031	30	124,984	9	137,973	10
Completed	860,016	100	233,543	27	230,030	27	245,495	29	67,988	8	82,960	10
Attempted	504,533	100	100,280	20	126,708	25	165,536	33	56,997	11	55,012	11
Business Incidents (1976):												
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

*Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.14 Estimated number of personal incidents, by place

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a personal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations

Type of victimization	Place of occurrence					
	Total		Inside home or other building		Vacation home, hotel, motel	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rape	164,015	100	40,997	25	3,237	2
Robbery	891,027	100	113,359	13	3,004	0
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	289,330	100	52,346	18	0	X
Serious assault	146,175	100	26,750	18	0	X
Minor assault	143,156	100	25,596	18	0	X
Robbery without injury	346,204	100	37,934	11	1,484	0
Attempted robbery without injury	255,493	100	23,079	9	1,520	1
Assault	3,981,004	100	451,939	11	12,283	0
Aggravated assault	1,362,528	100	157,483	12	4,698	0
With injury	479,842	100	67,582	14	4,373	1
Attempted assault with weapon	882,686	100	89,901	10	325	0
Simple assault	2,618,477	100	294,456	11	7,585	0
With injury	664,605	100	119,916	18	4,969	1
Attempted assault without weapon	1,953,872	100	174,540	9	2,617	0
Personal larceny with contact	526,260	100	3,892	1	0	X
Purse snatching	110,478	100	0	X	0	X
Attempted purse snatching	61,973	100	0	X	0	X
Pocket picking	353,810	100	3,892	1	0	X
Personal larceny without contact	15,954,689	100	0	X	133,585	1

*Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

of occurrence and type of victimization, United States, 1978*

can be expected to exceed the number of incidents. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Place of occurrence											
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
14,653	9	16,107	10	66,534	42	1,330	1	19,157	12	0	X
102,108	11	68,661	10	498,213	56	28,232	3	57,451	6	0	X
23,585	8	24,661	9	165,751	57	2,694	1	20,294	7	0	X
12,957	9	5,461	4	89,562	61	0	X	11,444	8	0	X
10,628	7	19,200	13	76,189	53	2,694	2	8,850	6	0	X
29,628	9	45,709	13	185,044	53	19,544	6	26,861	8	0	X
48,895	19	18,290	7	147,419	58	5,994	2	10,296	4	0	X
694,161	17	386,943	10	1,671,815	42	288,417	7	469,777	12	7,670	0
188,820	14	143,947	11	646,521	47	35,056	3	166,003	14	0	X
64,881	14	45,352	9	207,860	43	18,627	4	71,167	15	0	X
123,940	14	98,595	11	438,660	50	16,429	2	114,836	13	0	X
505,341	19	242,997	9	1,025,294	39	251,361	10	283,774	11	7,670	0
94,248	14	41,040	6	256,572	39	64,205	10	83,654	13	0	X
411,093	21	201,956	10	788,721	39	187,156	10	200,119	10	7,670	0
249,971	47	17,607	3	174,601	33	24,966	5	53,748	10	1,276	0
30,393	28	11,729	11	56,983	52	2,840	3	8,534	8	0	X
18,152	29	6,078	10	36,679	59	0	X	1,064	2	0	X
201,426	57	0	X	80,939	23	22,127	6	44,150	12	1,276	0
2,696,242	18	0	X	7,762,241	49	3,035,718	19	2,100,915	13	25,988	0

Table 3.15 Estimated number of personal incidents, by number of victims and type of victimization, United States, 1978*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a personal 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 11.

Type of victimization	Number of victims									
	Total		One		Two		Three		Four or more	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rape	164,015	100	158,790	97	4,293	.3	395	0	538	0
Robbery	891,027	100	823,192	92	51,801	6	11,773	1	4,261	0
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	289,330	100	275,049	95	11,081	4	1,807	1	1,414	0
Serious assault	146,175	100	134,689	92	9,553	7	1,269	1	684	0
Minor assault	143,156	100	140,360	98	1,508	1	538	0	730	1
Robbery without injury	346,204	100	317,329	92	21,250	6	5,808	2	1,816	1
Attempted robbery without injury	255,493	100	230,814	90	19,490	8	4,157	2	1,031	0
Assault	3,981,004	100	3,458,097	87	408,012	10	66,381	2	48,515	1
Aggravated assault	1,382,528	100	1,127,644	83	178,628	13	30,140	2	26,116	2
With injury	479,842	100	414,718	86	47,304	10	9,619	2	8,202	2
Attempted assault with weapon	882,686	100	712,928	81	131,324	15	20,522	2	17,914	2
Simple assault	2,618,477	100	2,330,453	89	229,384	9	36,241	1	22,399	1
With injury	664,605	100	600,136	90	49,781	7	10,126	2	4,562	1
Attempted assault without weapon	1,953,872	100	1,730,317	89	179,603	9	26,115	1	17,837	1
Personal larceny with contact	526,260	100	517,911	98	7,330	1	395	0	625	0
Purse snatching	110,478	100	109,481	99	997	1	0	X	0	X
Attempted purse snatching	61,973	100	59,775	96	2,197	4	0	X	0	X
Pocket picking	353,810	100	348,655	99	4,136	1	395	0	625	0

*Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.16 Estimated number of personal incidents, 1978, and estimated number of business robberies, 1976, by type of weapon used and type of victimization, United States*

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 11.

Type of victimization	Types of weapon											
	Total Incidents		Incidents with weapon		Gun		Knife		Other		Not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b
Personal Incidents (1978):												
Rape and attempted rape	164,015	100	35,608	22	9,728	6	17,171	10	6,698	4	5,327	3
Robbery	891,027	100	429,587	48	138,553	16	180,909	20	96,544	11	26,230	3
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	289,330	100	133,256	46	29,290	10	37,188	13	58,685	20	13,396	5
Serious assault	146,175	100	133,256	91	29,290	20	37,188	25	58,685	40	13,396	9
Minor assault	143,156	100	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Robbery without injury	346,204	100	184,342	53	87,848	25	76,429	22	20,474	6	5,509	2
Attempted robbery without injury	255,493	100	111,988	44	21,415	8	67,292	26	17,385	7	7,325	3
Assault	3,981,004	100	1,289,716	32	383,946	10	331,627	14	537,614	14	86,291	2
Aggravated assault	1,382,528	100	1,289,716	95	383,946	28	331,627	24	537,614	39	86,291	6
With injury	479,842	100	407,030	85	67,365	14	60,768	17	237,203	49	44,581	9
Attempted assault with weapon	882,686	100	882,686	100	316,581	36	250,860	28	300,411	34	41,710	5
Business Incidents (1976):												
Robbery	279,516	100	178,375	64	147,728	53	20,453	7	14,000	5	755	0

*Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding and multiple responses.
^b Percents are calculated by using the total incidents as the denominator.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.17 Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by perceived age of lone offender and type of victimization, United States, 1978*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a personal 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; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Perceived age of lone offender									
	Total		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	Number	Percent with weapon
Rape and attempted rape	127,768	19	0	X	19,333	B	104,021	17	4,412	B
Robbery total	415,224	44	2,410	B	167,010	41	233,120	48	12,683	B
Robbery with injury	116,748	36	0	X	38,772	29	77,976	40	0	X
Robbery without injury	157,915	48	468	B	70,502	47	79,127	53	7,818	B
Attempted robbery without injury	140,581	47	1,943	B	57,736	41	76,017	51	4,865	B
Aggravated assault	977,255	94	10,762	S	272,284	91	663,742	95	30,468	100

*Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.18 Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by perceived ages of multiple offenders and type of victimization, United States, 1978*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a personal 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; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Perceived ages of multiple offenders											
	Total		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	Number	Percent with weapon
Rape and attempted rape	31,552	23	0	X	11,640	B	5,287	B	6,003	B	8,623	B
Robbery total	461,846	51	1,583	B	226,071	40	140,460	65	66,400	61	27,333	38
Robbery with injury	162,605	51	0	X	69,668	39	50,104	67	23,879	63	18,954	B
Robbery without injury	184,309	58	0	X	100,065	48	54,040	76	25,981	62	4,223	B
Attempted robbery without injury	114,932	40	1,583	B	56,338	28	36,316	46	16,540	B	4,156	B
Aggravated assault	335,523	95	0	X	153,635	96	109,387	94	56,070	94	16,430	B

*Subcategories 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" includes 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 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.19 Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by perceived race of lone offender and type of victimization, United States, 1978^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a personal 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; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Perceived race of lone offender							
	Total		White		Black and other races		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	127,766	19	67,939	7	58,179	35	1,648	B
Robbery total	415,224	44	236,639	37	164,272	55	14,313	B
Robbery with injury	116,748	36	74,173	33	38,619	43	3,955	B
Robbery without injury	157,915	48	70,810	43	76,103	51	9,003	B
Attempted robbery without injury	140,561	47	81,656	35	47,550	70	1,356	B
Aggravated assault	977,255	94	669,729	93	282,884	99	14,642	B

^a Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.20 Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by perceived races of multiple offenders and type of victimization, United States, 1978^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a personal 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 11.

Type of victimization	Perceived races of multiple offenders									
	Total		All white		All black and other races		Mixed ^b		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon
Rape and attempted rape	31,552	23	9,433	B	13,300	B	8,819	B	0	X
Robbery total	461,846	51	149,816	41	256,816	56	34,430	63	20,784	B
Robbery with injury	182,605	51	51,099	50	85,497	52	8,014	B	17,995	B
Robbery without injury	184,309	58	56,073	43	112,670	63	15,566	B	0	X
Attempted robbery without injury	114,932	40	42,643	28	58,649	46	10,850	B	2,790	B
Aggravated assault	335,523	95	216,815	95	78,110	96	34,626	94	6,171	B

^a Subcategories 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 race group. "Don't know/not ascertained" includes cases in which the victim did not know any of the races, or in which the victim did not know whether more than one race group was involved.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.21 Estimated number of personal victimizations, by relationship of offender to victim, sex and race of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1978^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 11.

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	16,671	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	1,475	100	B	B	B	B
Robbery:						
White	529,243	100	422,831	80	106,411	20
Black and other races	167,227	100	147,458	88	19,769	12
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:						
White	172,415	100	137,110	80	35,305	20
Black and other races	44,544	100	37,761	85	6,783	15
Serious assault:						
White	106,458	100	88,888	83	17,570	17
Black and other races	26,648	100	B	B	B	B
Minor assault:						
White	65,957	100	48,222	73	17,735	27
Black and other races	17,895	100	B	B	B	B
Robbery without injury:						
White	192,253	100	149,629	78	42,624	22
Black and other races	83,469	100	76,626	92	6,843	8
Attempted robbery without injury:						
White	164,574	100	136,093	83	28,481	17
Black and other races	39,214	100	33,071	84	6,143	16
Assault:						
White	2,777,058	100	1,892,978	68	884,080	32
Black and other races	358,025	100	202,656	57	155,369	43
Aggravated assault:						
White	1,056,128	100	747,568	71	308,560	29
Black and other races	184,364	100	103,710	56	80,655	44
With injury:						
White	359,968	100	244,064	68	115,903	32
Black and other races	56,251	100	25,839	46	30,411	54
Attempted assault with weapon:						
White	696,160	100	503,504	72	192,657	28
Black and other races	128,114	100	77,071	61	50,243	39
Simple assault:						
White	1,720,930	100	1,145,410	67	575,520	33
Black and other races	173,661	100	98,946	57	74,715	43
With injury:						
White	411,112	100	256,426	62	154,686	38
Black and other races	43,690	100	28,692	66	14,998	34
Attempted assault without weapon:						
White	1,309,819	100	888,984	68	420,835	32
Black and other races	129,971	100	70,254	54	59,717	46
Personal larceny with contact:						
White	172,702	100	157,018	91	15,684	9
Black and other races	51,776	100	44,482	86	7,294	14
Purse snatching:						
White	1,427	100	B	B	B	B
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	171,275	100	155,591	91	15,684	9
Black and other races	51,776	100	44,482	86	7,294	14
Personal larceny without contact:						
White	7,689,426	100	7,689,426	100	0	X
Black and other races	989,941	100	989,941	100	0	X

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.21 Estimated number of personal victimizations, by relationship of offender to victim, sex and race of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1978—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:	112,743	100	75,115	67	37,628	33
White	40,255	100	29,417	73	10,838	27
Black and other races						
Robbery:	272,234	100	178,380	66	93,874	34
White	69,370	100	50,357	73	19,013	27
Black and other races						
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:	92,923	100	55,445	60	37,479	40
White	20,961	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races						
Serious assault:	40,553	100	24,369	60	16,183	40
White	6,246	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races						
Minor assault:	52,371	100	31,076	59	21,295	41
White	14,715	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races						
Robbery without injury:	99,024	100	76,801	78	22,224	22
White	34,086	100	19,959	59	14,127	41
Black and other races						
Attempted robbery without injury:	80,286	100	46,114	57	34,172	43
White	14,324	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races						
Assault:	1,368,764	100	634,846	46	733,918	54
White	226,249	100	89,780	40	136,469	60
Black and other races						
Aggravated assault:	373,717	100	207,346	55	166,371	45
White	93,674	100	41,111	44	52,563	56
Black and other races						
With injury:	125,781	100	55,725	44	70,056	56
White	34,732	100	13,446	39	21,286	61
Black and other races						
Attempted assault with weapon:	247,636	100	151,621	61	96,014	39
White	58,942	100	27,665	47	31,277	53
Black and other races						
Simple assault:	995,048	100	427,500	43	567,548	57
White	132,575	100	48,669	37	83,906	63
Black and other races						
With injury:	261,994	100	62,850	24	199,144	76
White	38,328	100	8,580	22	29,748	78
Black and other races						
Attempted assault without weapon:	733,053	100	364,650	50	368,403	50
White	94,247	100	40,089	43	54,157	57
Black and other races						
Personal larceny with contact:	243,619	100	242,348	99	1,271	1
White	81,870	100	81,870	100	0	X
Black and other races						
Purse snatching:	75,173	100	73,902	98	1,271	2
White	34,875	100	34,875	100	0	X
Black and other races						
Attempted purse snatching:	54,370	100	54,370	100	0	X
White	11,198	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races						
Pocket picking:	114,076	100	114,076	100	0	X
White	35,797	100	35,797	100	0	X
Black and other races						
Personal larceny without contact:	6,937,865	100	6,937,865	100	0	X
White	875,213	100	875,213	100	0	X
Black and other races						

*Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.22 Estimated number of personal victimizations, 1978, and estimated number of business robberies, 1976, by lone versus multiple offenders and type of victimization, United States*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Total		Lone offender		Multiple offenders		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations (1978):								
Rape and attempted rape	171,145	100	131,515	77	34,832	20	4,697	3
Robbery	1,038,074	100	465,657	45	556,844	54	15,373	1
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	330,843	100	125,955	38	184,911	59	9,978	3
Serious assault	179,905	100	52,809	29	118,444	66	8,651	5
Minor assault	150,939	100	73,145	48	76,467	51	1,326	1
Robbery without injury	408,833	100	180,837	44	222,601	54	5,395	1
Attempted robbery without injury	298,398	100	159,066	53	139,332	47	0	X
Assault	4,730,097	100	3,396,568	72	1,253,315	28	80,218	2
Aggravated assault	1,707,883	100	1,175,128	69	474,067	28	58,690	3
With injury	678,731	100	386,877	57	178,292	31	11,563	2
Attempted assault with weapon	1,131,152	100	788,250	70	295,775	26	47,127	4
Simple assault	3,022,214	100	2,221,440	74	779,248	26	21,527	1
With injury	755,125	100	557,306	74	195,140	26	2,679	0
Attempted assault without weapon	2,267,089	100	1,664,133	73	584,108	26	18,848	1
Personal larceny with contact	549,967	100	232,782	42	77,659	14	239,528	44
Purse snatching	111,475	100	65,078	58	22,274	20	24,123	22
Attempted purse snatching	65,568	100	46,129	70	19,439	30	0	X
Pocket picking	372,924	100	121,575	33	35,947	10	215,403	58
Business victimizations (1976):								
Robbery	279,516	100	136,490	49	116,381	42	26,845	10

*Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.23 Estimated number of personal victimizations, 1978, and estimated number of business robberies, 1976, by perceived age of lone offender and type of victimization, United States*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offender; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Total		Perceived age of lone offender				Don't know or not ascertained			
	Number	Percent	Under 12	12 to 20	21 or older	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Personal victimizations (1978):										
Rape and attempted rape	131,515	100	0	X	19,974	15	107,129	81	4,412	3
Robbery	465,657	100	3,257	1	183,415	39	265,548	57	13,638	3
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	125,955	100	0	X	40,048	32	85,907	68	0	X
Serious assault	52,809	100	0	X	13,991	26	38,819	74	0	X
Minor assault	73,145	100	0	X	26,057	36	47,088	64	0	X
Robbery without injury	180,837	100	1,314	1	78,579	43	93,125	51	7,818	4
Attempted robbery without injury	159,066	100	1,943	1	64,788	41	86,516	54	5,820	4
Assault	3,396,568	100	27,455	1	1,040,321	31	2,266,373	67	62,418	2
Aggravated assault	1,175,128	100	13,942	1	320,371	27	807,182	69	33,632	3
With injury	386,877	100	1,652	0	123,517	32	253,816	66	7,691	2
Attempted assault with weapon	788,250	100	12,290	2	198,853	25	553,366	70	25,741	3
Simple assault	2,221,440	100	13,513	1	719,950	32	1,459,191	66	28,786	1
With injury	557,306	100	6,677	1	193,530	35	347,529	62	9,571	2
Attempted assault without weapon	1,664,133	100	6,836	0	526,420	32	1,111,662	67	19,216	1
Personal larceny with contact	232,782	100	3,008	1	105,990	46	93,138	40	30,645	13
Purse snatching	65,078	100	0	X	35,445	54	24,778	38	4,854	7
Attempted purse snatching	46,129	100	1,281	3	26,810	58	18,039	39	0	X
Pocket picking	121,575	100	1,728	1	43,735	36	50,322	41	25,791	21
Business victimizations (1976):										
Robbery	136,490	100	381	0	26,539	19	93,122	68	16,448	12

*Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.24 Estimated number of personal victimizations, 1978, and estimated number of business robberies, 1976, by perceived ages of multiple offenders and type of victimization, United States^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offenders; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Perceived ages of multiple offenders											
	Total		Ail 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	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations (1978):												
Rape and attempted rape	34,932	100	0	X	12,726	36	6,287	15	7,507	21	9,412	27
Robbery	556,844	100	3,165	1	263,790	47	171,821	31	88,708	16	29,360	5
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	194,911	100	0	X	86,818	45	23,783	31	27,380	14	20,952	11
Serious assault	118,444	100	0	X	43,346	37	47,678	40	19,367	16	8,053	7
Minor assault	76,467	100	0	X	43,471	57	12,084	16	8,013	10	12,899	17
Robbery without injury	222,601	100	0	X	109,303	49	68,358	31	40,686	18	4,252	2
Attempted robbery without injury	139,332	100	3,165	2	67,670	48	43,700	31	20,642	15	4,156	3
Assault	1,253,315	100	0	X	604,958	48	344,244	27	258,365	21	45,748	4
Aggravated assault	474,067	100	0	X	209,617	44	157,479	33	88,057	19	18,914	4
With injury	178,292	100	0	X	72,163	40	66,835	37	37,658	21	1,636	1
Attempted assault with weapon	295,775	100	0	X	137,454	46	90,644	31	50,399	17	17,276	6
Simple assault	779,248	100	0	X	395,340	51	186,765	24	170,308	22	26,834	3
With injury	195,140	100	0	X	102,854	53	31,351	16	52,117	27	9,017	5
Attempted assault without weapon	584,108	100	0	X	292,686	50	155,414	27	118,191	20	17,817	3
Personal larceny with contact	77,659	100	3,257	4	33,661	43	16,249	21	14,914	19	9,578	12
Purse snatching	22,274	100	0	X	11,444	51	5,399	24	0	X	5,431	24
Attempted purse snatching	19,439	100	3,257	17	11,794	61	0	X	3,038	16	1,350	7
Pocket picking	35,947	100	0	X	10,422	29	10,849	30	11,877	33	2,798	8
Business victimizations (1976):												
Robbery	116,381	100	886	1	33,711	29	51,267	44	17,275	15	13,243	11

^a Subcategories 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" includes 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 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.25 Estimated number of personal victimizations, 1978, and estimated number of business robberies, 1976, by perceived race of lone offender and type of victimization, United States^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offender; the accuracy of these perceptions had not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Perceived race of lone offender							
	Total		White		Black and other races		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations (1978):								
Rape and attempted rape	131,515	100	69,272	53	53,834	41	8,410	6
Robbery	465,857	100	263,907	57	160,732	35	41,218	9
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	125,255	100	82,166	65	32,225	26	11,564	9
Serious assault	52,809	100	33,409	63	13,940	26	5,461	10
Minor assault	73,145	100	48,757	67	18,285	25	6,103	8
Robbery without injury	180,837	100	80,105	44	81,889	45	18,843	10
Attempted robbery without injury	159,066	100	101,636	64	46,618	29	10,811	7
Assault	3,396,566	100	2,538,178	75	697,567	21	160,621	5
Aggravated assault	1,175,126	100	806,746	69	304,152	26	64,228	5
With injury	386,877	100	273,543	71	94,411	24	18,923	5
Attempted assault with weapon	788,250	100	533,203	68	209,741	27	45,305	6
Simple assault	2,221,440	100	1,731,431	78	393,415	18	96,593	4
With injury	557,306	100	437,548	79	88,538	16	31,221	6
Attempted assault without weapon	1,664,133	100	1,293,884	78	304,877	18	65,372	4
Personal larceny with contact	232,782	100	80,281	34	112,601	48	39,899	17
Purse snatching	65,078	100	21,581	33	31,623	49	11,874	18
Attempted purse snatching	46,129	100	19,772	43	26,358	57	0	X
Pocket picking	121,575	100	38,929	32	54,620	45	28,026	23
Business victimizations (1976):								
Robbery	136,490	100	45,416	33	74,758	55	16,316	12

^a Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.26 Estimated number of personal victimizations, 1978, and estimated number of business robberies, 1976, by perceived races of multiple offenders, United States^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offenders; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Perceived races of multiple offenders									
	Total		All white		All black and other races		Mixed ^b		Don't know or not ascertained ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations (1978):										
Rape and attempted rape	34,932	100	12,270	35	13,844	40	8,819	25	0	X
Robbery	556,844	100	191,150	34	305,184	55	39,020	7	21,490	4
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	194,911	100	70,046	36	94,546	49	11,619	6	18,700	10
Serious assault	118,444	100	43,372	37	58,608	49	7,092	6	9,371	8
Minor assault	76,467	100	26,874	35	35,938	47	4,527	6	9,329	12
Robbery without injury	222,601	100	73,380	33	133,654	60	15,566	7	0	X
Attempted robbery without injury	139,332	100	47,724	34	76,984	55	11,835	8	2,790	2
Assault	1,253,315	100	835,959	67	296,093	24	103,448	8	17,815	1
Aggravated assault	474,067	100	314,841	66	102,773	22	50,282	11	6,171	1
With injury	178,292	100	115,055	65	38,810	22	21,265	12	3,162	2
Attempted assault with weapon	295,775	100	199,786	68	63,963	22	29,018	10	3,009	1
Simple assault	779,248	100	521,118	67	193,320	25	53,165	7	11,644	1
With injury	195,140	100	142,865	73	44,810	23	7,465	4	0	X
Attempted assault without weapon	584,108	100	378,253	65	148,510	25	45,701	8	11,644	2
Personal larceny with contact	77,659	100	23,024	30	44,479	57	6,830	9	3,326	4
Purse snatching	22,274	100	2,674	12	16,378	74	1,228	6	1,994	9
Attempted purse snatching	19,439	100	8,195	42	11,244	58	0	X	0	X
Pocket picking	35,947	100	12,155	34	16,857	47	5,602	16	1,332	4
Business victimizations (1976):										
Robbery	116,381	100	25,076	22	81,954	70	5,694	5	3,657	3

^a Subcategories 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 race group. "Don't know/not ascertained" includes cases in which the victim did not know any of the races, or in which the victim did not know whether more than one race group was involved.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.27 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, 1978^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Offender					
	Total		with weapon		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	171,145	77	39,357	83	131,788	82
Robbery total	1,038,074	58	528,445	49	509,829	67
Robbery with injury	337,843	64	163,846	57	188,997	70
Robbery without injury	408,833	36	231,810	29	177,023	46
Attempted robbery without injury	298,398	81	132,789	75	165,609	85
Aggravated assault	1,707,883	70	1,821,437	71	86,446	55
Completed aggravated assault	578,731	68	490,285	70	86,446	55
Attempted aggravated assault	1,131,152	71	1,131,152	71	0	X

^a Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.28 Estimated number of personal and household victimizations, 1978, and estimated number of business victimizations, 1976, by value of stolen property (including damages) and type of victimization, United States*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Value of stolen property, including damages													
	Total victimizations		Victimizations with loss		\$1 to \$9		\$10 to 49		\$50 to \$249		\$250 or more		No value, don't know, or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b
Personal victimizations (1978):														
Rape and attempted rape	171,145	100	56,640	33	8,485	5	13,338	8	11,326	7	4,809	3	18,681	11
Robbery	1,038,074	100	718,205	69	117,736	11	163,837	16	208,885	20	134,291	13	93,455	9
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	330,843	100	269,592	81	30,163	9	56,276	17	92,316	28	52,668	16	38,170	12
Serious assault	179,905	100	153,065	85	8,535	5	35,229	20	52,761	29	34,004	19	22,536	13
Minor assault	150,939	100	116,527	77	21,628	14	21,046	14	39,555	26	18,663	12	15,634	10
Robbery without injury	408,833	100	408,833	100	83,486	20	100,065	24	112,361	27	76,532	19	36,389	9
Attempted robbery without injury	298,398	100	39,790	13	4,088	1	7,496	3	4,208	1	5,092	2	18,896	6
Personal larceny with contact	549,967	100	491,210	89	57,912	11	165,678	30	183,999	33	27,613	5	56,221	10
Purse snatching	111,475	100	111,475	100	5,804	5	39,962	36	49,212	44	6,971	6	9,527	9
Attempted purse snatching	65,568	100	7,024	11	1,206	2	2,186	3	1,064	2	0	X	2,569	4
Pocket picking	372,924	100	372,924	100	50,903	14	123,531	33	133,723	36	20,642	6	44,125	12
Personal larceny without contact	16,492,446	100	15,804,190	96	3,392,832	21	5,878,956	36	4,259,116	26	1,265,373	8	1,007,913	6
Household victimizations (1978):														
Burglary	6,698,581	100	5,632,002	84	520,612	8	1,163,835	17	1,479,172	22	1,370,046	20	1,098,337	16
Forcible entry	2,199,925	100	2,652,348	94	94,134	4	265,042	12	498,182	23	824,105	37	380,884	17
Unlawful entry without force	2,911,696	100	2,535,415	87	252,565	9	681,346	23	919,770	32	535,859	18	145,875	5
Attempted forcible entry	1,586,959	100	1,034,239	65	173,912	11	217,448	14	61,220	4	10,081	1	571,577	36
Larceny	9,344,239	100	8,884,533	95	1,910,503	20	3,159,800	34	2,553,926	27	615,946	7	644,358	7
Under \$50	5,177,916	100	5,177,916	100	1,870,585	36	3,116,630	60	53,744	1	6,611	0	130,346	3
\$50 or more	3,125,604	100	3,125,604	100	0	X	0	X	2,470,223	79	608,164	19	47,218	2
Amount not ascertained	395,943	100	395,943	100	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	395,943	100
Attempted	644,776	100	185,070	29	39,918	6	43,169	7	29,960	5	1,171	0	70,851	11
Vehicle theft	1,364,549	100	1,160,329	85	21,930	2	65,856	5	127,496	9	747,243	55	197,804	14
Completed	860,016	100	860,016	100	1,325	0	1,366	0	47,270	5	734,585	85	75,471	9
Attempted	504,533	100	300,313	60	20,605	4	64,490	13	80,227	16	12,658	3	122,333	24
Business victimizations (1976):														
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

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^b Percent of total victimizations.

^c The 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 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.29 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimization, by race of head of household and type of victimization, United States, 1978*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[Rate per 100,000 households]

Type of victimization	Race of head of household	
	White	Black and other races
	Base	
	68,534,788	9,433,902
Burglary	8,255	11,034
Forcible entry	2,608	4,370
Unlawful entry without force	3,767	3,496
Attempted forcible entry	1,880	3,168
Larceny	11,950	12,200
Under \$50	6,762	5,743
\$50 or more	3,888	4,876
Amount not ascertained	497	585
Attempted	804	996
Vehicle theft	1,686	2,218
Completed	1,023	1,685
Attempted	663	533

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.30 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimization, by age of head of household and type of victimization, United States, 1978*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[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	1,016,688	23,436,465	19,307,536	18,639,337	15,568,663
Burglary	24,756	11,582	9,307	6,626	4,499
Forcible entry	7,266	3,847	2,763	2,580	1,349
Unlawful entry without force	13,968	4,754	4,459	2,574	2,022
Attempted forcible entry	3,522	2,982	2,084	1,473	1,127
Larceny	23,048	16,621	14,200	8,779	5,353
Under \$50	13,141	9,515	7,205	4,511	3,729
\$50 or more	7,815	5,484	5,368	3,024	1,025
Amount not ascertained	746	582	562	511	310
Attempted	1,347	1,040	1,065	732	290
Vehicle theft	5,271	2,428	1,931	1,545	521
Completed	3,052	1,503	1,273	971	312
Attempted	2,218	919	658	574	209

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.31 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimization, by family income, race of head of household, and type of victimization, United States, 1978*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[Rate per 100,000 households]

Type of victimization and race of head of household	Family income						Not ascertained
	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	
Base:							
White	4,248,607	13,095,601	6,074,640	12,687,291	16,408,721	8,044,266	7,975,662
Black and other races	1,570,368	2,726,598	837,570	1,492,841	1,263,097	504,884	1,038,744
Burglary:							
White	10,739	8,930	8,630	7,696	7,906	8,018	7,386
Black and other races	15,226	11,040	13,916	8,608	9,102	9,170	9,100
Forcible entry:							
White	2,938	2,649	2,888	2,820	2,251	2,660	2,818
Black and other races	5,357	4,224	5,870	3,117	4,036	5,136	3,889
Unlawful entry without force:							
White	5,568	4,013	3,635	3,304	3,811	3,847	3,072
Black and other races	5,744	3,921	3,761	2,142	1,943	2,314	3,177
Attempted forcible entry:							
White	2,232	2,268	2,108	1,771	1,844	1,511	1,496
Black and other races	4,125	2,895	4,285	3,348	3,123	1,719	2,033
Larceny:							
White	10,266	10,862	12,641	12,893	13,337	12,970	8,728
Black and other races	8,536	11,762	12,777	13,466	12,705	15,758	14,257
Under \$50:							
White	6,360	6,621	7,191	7,567	7,458	6,272	4,645
Black and other races	4,916	6,183	5,145	5,985	6,410	3,726	6,139
\$50 or more:							
White	2,684	3,141	4,116	3,974	4,398	5,325	2,943
Black and other races	2,492	4,001	6,156	5,313	5,779	8,208	6,397
Amount not ascertained:							
White	552	440	568	470	451	629	513
Black and other races	559	701	188	424	182	1,077	1,126
Attempted:							
White	639	659	766	883	1,030	743	627
Black and other races	570	877	1,288	1,743	334	2,746	596
Vehicle theft:							
White	1,015	1,197	1,684	1,942	1,944	2,088	1,504
Black and other races	841	1,994	3,176	2,682	2,332	2,986	2,938
Completed:							
White	709	791	980	1,166	1,143	1,275	875
Black and other races	470	1,431	2,020	2,405	1,827	2,728	2,208
Attempted:							
White	305	405	704	776	801	813	629
Black and other races	371	563	1,156	277	505	257	730

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.32 Estimated rate (per 100,000 motor vehicles owned) of attempted and completed motor vehicle thefts, by selected characteristics of household and type of victimization, United States, 1978*

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 correspond 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 11.

[Rate per 100,000 motor vehicles owned]

Characteristics of household	Base	Motor vehicle theft		
		Total	Completed	Attempted
All households	126,865,000	1,172	729	443
Race of head of household:	116,382,000	1,092	653	439
White	10,483,000	2,050	1,560	490
Black and other races				
Age of head of household:	1,156,000	4,949	2,984	1,965
12 to 19	38,447,000	1,645	1,004	641
20 to 34	38,321,000	1,037	676	361
35 to 49	33,662,000	928	585	343
50 to 64	15,279,000	578	317	258
65 or older				
Tenure:	95,640,000	796	504	292
Home owners	31,224,000	2,324	1,417	907
Renters and no cash rent				
Persons in household:	13,813,000	1,522	1,033	489
One	66,249,000	1,152	704	448
Two to three	37,607,000	1,346	618	428
Four to five	9,195,000	1,310	908	402
Six or more and not ascertained				

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.33 Estimated rate (per 100,000 businesses) of business victimization, by type of business and victimization, United States, 1976*

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 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 11.

[Rate per 100,000 businesses]

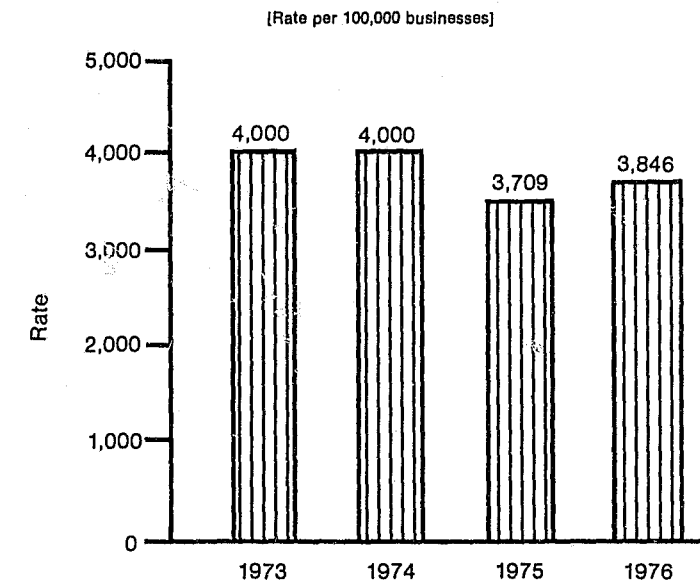
Type of business	Base	Business victimization rate	Type of victimization	
			Burglary rate	Robbery rate
Total businesses	7,245,657	25,579	21,733	3,846
Retail, total	2,381,412	35,893	28,303	7,590
Wholesale, total	505,085	33,351	31,312	2,040
Real estate, total	225,788	B	B	B
Service	2,848,329	19,747	12,752	1,995
Manufacturing	367,539	23,696	21,806	1,890
Banks	69,981	B	B	B
Transportation	117,612	B	B	B
All other	729,933	14,251	12,838	1,414

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.15 Estimated rate (per 100,000 businesses) of business robbery victimization, United States, 1973-76

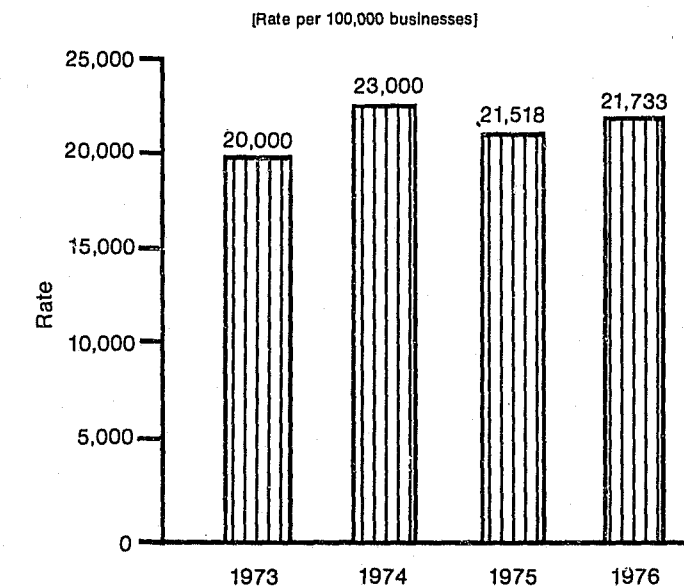
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.33. The data for 1973 and 1974 have been rounded to the nearest thousand. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.16 Estimated rate (per 100,000 businesses) of business burglary victimization, United States, 1973-76

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.33. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.34 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 3.33. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Receipt size of business	[Rate per 100,000 businesses]			
	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

^a Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.35 Number and rate (per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal and household victimization, by type of victimization, United States, 1973-78^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	[Rate per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older]					
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Personal victimization:						
Crimes of violence:						
Number	5,351,000	5,510,000	5,573,000	5,599,000	5,902,000	5,941,000
Rate	32.6	33.0	32.8	32.6	33.9	33.7
Rape:						
Number	156,000	163,000	154,000	145,000	154,000	171,000
Rate	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0
Robbery:						
Number	1,108,000	1,199,000	1,147,000	1,111,000	1,083,000	1,038,000
Rate	6.7	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.9
Assault:						
Number	4,087,000	4,148,000	4,272,000	4,344,000	4,664,000	4,732,000
Rate	24.9	24.8	25.2	25.3	26.8	26.9
Aggravated assault:						
Number	1,655,000	1,735,000	1,631,000	1,695,000	1,738,000	1,708,000
Rate	10.1	10.4	9.6	9.9	10.0	9.7
Simple assault:						
Number	2,432,000	2,413,000	2,641,000	2,648,000	2,926,000	3,024,000
Rate	14.8	14.4	15.6	15.4	16.8	17.2
Crimes of theft:						
Number	14,971,000	15,889,000	16,294,000	16,519,000	16,933,000	17,050,000
Rate	91.1	95.1	96.0	96.1	97.3	96.8
Personal larceny with contact:						
Number	504,000	520,000	524,000	497,000	461,000	549,000
Rate	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.1
Personal larceny without contact:						
Number	14,466,000	15,369,000	15,770,000	16,022,000	16,472,000	16,501,000
Rate	88.0	92.0	92.9	93.2	94.6	93.6
Total population age 12 and over	164,363,000	167,058,000	169,671,000	171,901,000	174,093,000	176,215,000
Household victimization:						
Household burglary:						
Number	6,458,700	6,720,600	6,743,700	6,663,400	6,764,900	6,704,000
Rate	91.7	93.1	91.7	88.9	88.5	86.0
Household larceny:						
Number	7,537,300	8,933,100	9,223,000	9,300,900	9,418,300	9,351,900
Rate	107.0	123.8	125.4	124.1	123.3	119.9
Motor vehicle theft:						
Number	1,343,900	1,358,400	1,433,000	1,234,600	1,286,800	1,365,100
Rate	19.1	18.8	19.5	16.5	17.0	17.5
Total number of households	70,442,400	72,162,900	73,559,600	74,956,100	76,412,300	77,980,400

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: Summary Findings of 1977-78 Changes in Crime and Trends since 1973*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-13A (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), Table 1.

Table 3.36 Change in rates (per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older), of personal and household victimization between 1973 and 1978, by type of victimization, United States

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. The rates on which these percent change data were calculated are presented in Table 3.35. 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 11.

Type of victimization	[Percent]				
	1973-78	1974-78	1975-78	1976-78	1977-78
Personal victimization:					
Crimes of violence:					
Crimes of violence	+3.6	+2.2	+2.7	+3.5	-0.5
Rape	+2.1	-1.0	+6.6	+15.5	+9.0
Robbery	-12.6 ^a	-18.0 ^a	-12.9 ^a	-8.8 ^a	-5.3
Assault	+8.0 ^a	+8.1 ^a	+6.6 ^a	+6.3 ^a	+0.2
Aggravated assault	-3.8	-6.7 ^a	+0.8	-1.7	-2.9
Simple assault	+16.0 ^a	+18.8 ^a	+10.3 ^a	+11.4 ^a	+2.1
Crimes of theft:					
Crimes of theft	+6.2 ^a	+1.7	+0.8	+0.7	-0.5
Personal larceny with contact	+1.6	+0.3	+1.0	+8.0	+17.7 ^b
Personal larceny without contact	+6.4 ^a	+1.8	+0.8	+0.5	-1.0
Household victimization:					
Household burglary	-6.2 ^a	-7.7 ^a	-6.2 ^a	-3.3	-2.9
Household larceny	+12.1 ^a	-3.1 ^b	-4.4 ^a	-3.3 ^a	-2.7
Motor vehicle theft	-8.2 ^b	-7.0	-10.1 ^a	+6.3	+3.2

^a Statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.
^b Statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: Summary Findings of 1977-78 Changes in Crime and Trends since 1973*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-13A (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), Table 2.

Table 3.37 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 3.33. 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. The business portion of the National Crime Survey was suspended in 1977. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	[Rate per 1,000 businesses]		Percent change 1973 to 1976	Standard error ^a
	1973	1976		
Burglary				
Completed	208.7	217.3	+ 6.7 ^b	3.8
Attempted	151.3	164.1	+ 8.4 ^b	4.4
Robbery				
Completed	52.3	53.2	+ 1.7	7.3
Attempted	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		

^a The standard error is given in percentage points at the 68 percent confidence level. ^b Statistically 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 3.38 Reports of child abuse or neglect, by status and type of report, 33 jurisdictions, 1978

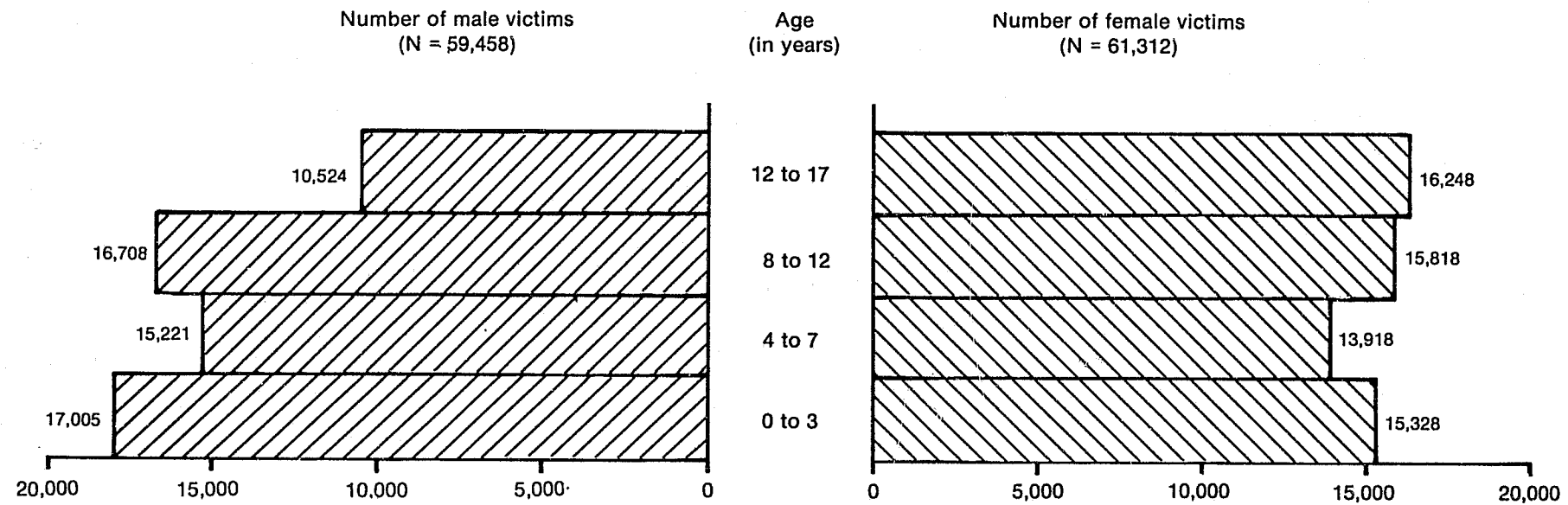
NOTE: These data were collected by the National Study on Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting of the American Humane Association. The data were compiled from the reports submitted by the 30 States, the District of Columbia, and 2 territories utilizing either the national standard reporting form or a comparable State form. They do not represent the total number of reports received because reports were edited by the National Study's staff for correctness and completeness. Only edited reports have been tabulated. Definitions for abuse and neglect, substantiation, and reporting procedures vary from State to State. For information on the methodology of the study and substantiation of reports, see Appendix 12.

Status and type of report	Number	Percent
Substantiated, total	76,804	40.0
Abuse	25,656	13.4
Neglect	46,494	24.2
Abuse/neglect	4,654	2.4
Unsubstantiated, total	114,935	60.0
Total	191,739	100.0

Source: American Humane Association, *Annual Statistical Report: National Analysis of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting, 1978* (Englewood, Colo: American Humane Association, 1979), p. 16. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 3.17 Victims of child abuse or neglect, by age and sex, 33 jurisdictions, 1978

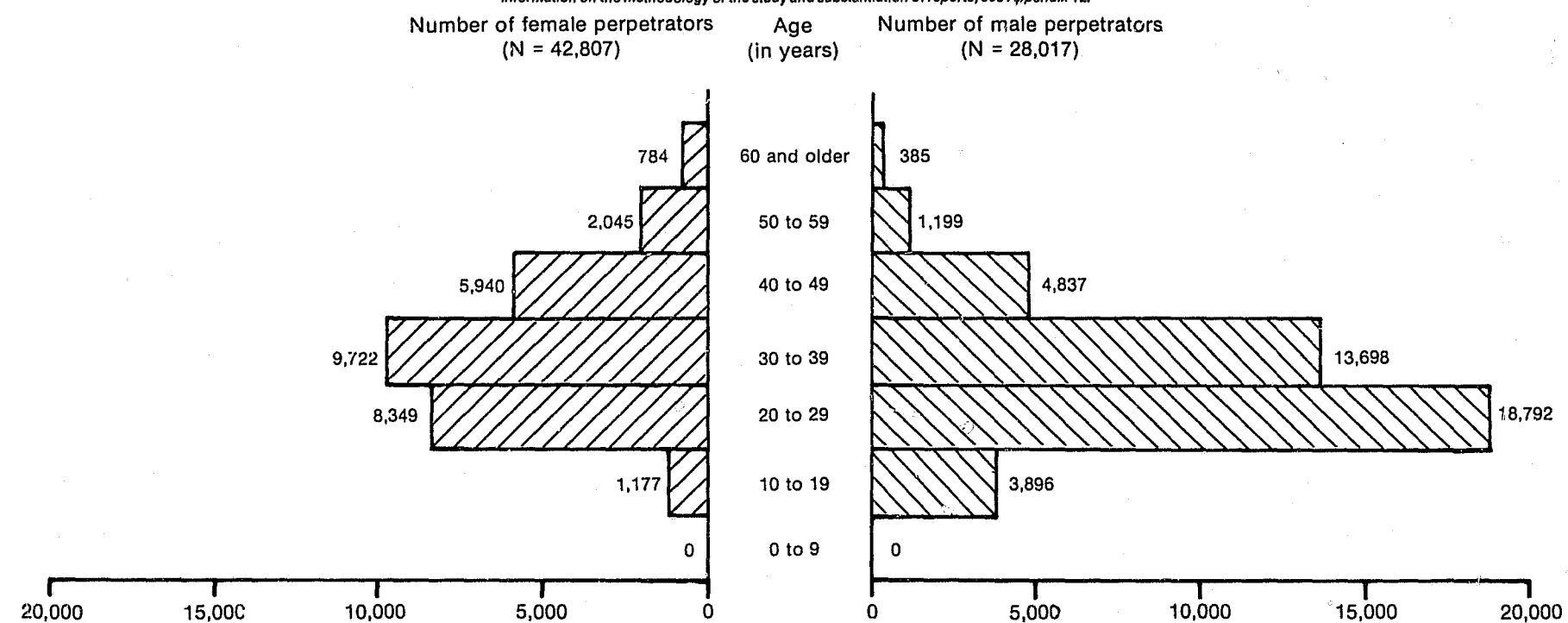
NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.38. These data reflect substantiated reports only. Definitions of abuse and neglect, substantiation, and reporting procedures vary from State to State. For information on the methodology of the study and substantiation of reports, see Appendix 12.



Source: American Humane Association, Annual Statistical Report: National Analysis of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting, 1978 (Englewood, Colo.: American Humane Association, 1979), p. 28. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 3.18 Perpetrators of child abuse or neglect, by age and sex, 33 jurisdictions, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.38. These data reflect substantiated reports only. Definitions of abuse and neglect, substantiation, and reporting procedures vary from State to State. For information on the methodology of the study and substantiation of reports, see Appendix 12.



Source: American Humane Association, Annual Statistical Report: National Analysis of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting, 1978 (Englewood, Colo.: American Humane Association, 1979), p. 23. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.39 Reported excessive use of alcoholic beverages, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977 and 1978

NOTE: These data are based on the subsample of people who answered that they "use alcohol" to the question, "Do you ever have occasion to use any alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine, or beer, or are you a total abstainer?" For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Do you sometimes drink more than you should?"

[Percent *]

	1977		1978	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
National.....	38	62	35	65
Sex:				
Male.....	48	52	45	55
Female.....	27	73	27	73
Race:				
White.....	38	62	36	64
Black/other.....	32	68	29	71
Education:				
College.....	40	60	38	62
High school.....	37	63	35	65
Grade school.....	30	70	24	76
Occupation:				
Professional and business.....	38	62	36	64
Clerical.....	30	70	30	70
Manual.....	39	61	35	65
Farmer.....	50	50	48	52
Income:				
\$15,000 and over.....	38	62	39	61
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	42	58	38	62
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	33	67	37	63
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	35	65	27	73
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	41	59	27	73
Under \$3,000.....	31	69	34	66
Age:				
18 to 20 years.....	38	62	48	52
21 to 29 years.....	49	51	44	56
30 to 49 years.....	39	61	36	64
50 years and older.....	28	72	25	75
Region:				
Northeast.....	31	69	32	68
Midwest.....	42	58	37	63
South.....	36	64	32	68
West.....	39	61	41	59
Religion:				
Protestant.....	36	64	35	65
Catholic.....	37	63	35	65
Jewish.....	31	69	11	89
None.....	54	46	45	55
Politics:				
Republican.....	33	67	33	67
Democrat.....	36	64	35	65
Independent.....	42	58	37	63

* 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 3.40 Reported alcohol use and recency of use among high school seniors, by sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.50. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in tables and figures refer to the approximate number (i.e., rounded to the nearest hundred) of unweighted cases. The data on alcohol use are derived from the question below. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Question: "On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink in your lifetime? On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink during the last 12 months? On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink during the last 30 days?"

[Percent]

	Number of cases	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
				Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
All seniors	17,800	6.9	93.1	72.1	15.6	5.4
Sex:						
Male	8,200	5.6	94.4	77.5	12.5	4.4
Female	9,000	8.1	91.9	67.1	18.6	6.2
Region:						
Northeast	4,600	4.3	95.7	78.0	14.5	3.2
North central	5,400	5.0	95.0	77.2	13.8	4.0
South	5,000	9.3	90.7	67.0	16.2	7.5
West	2,800	10.2	89.8	63.1	19.7	7.0
Population density:						
Large SMSA	5,500	5.0	95.0	75.5	15.2	4.3
Other SMSA	8,100	6.8	93.2	72.7	15.1	5.4
Non-SMSA	4,200	8.7	91.3	68.4	16.6	6.3
College plans:						
None or under 4 years	7,500	6.8	93.2	72.7	15.3	5.2
Complete 4 years	8,900	7.0	93.0	71.5	16.1	5.4

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Drugs and the Class of '78: Behaviors, Attitudes, and Recent National Trends*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 198.

Table 3.41 Reported drug use within last 12 months among high school seniors, by type of drug, United States, 1975-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.40. Data for the categories "Inhalant" and "hallucinogen" are underestimated because some users of amyl and butyl nitrites, and PCP fail to report in these drug classes. The 1979 survey addresses this issue by asking specific questions about amyl and butyl nitrites (inhalants), and PCP (a hallucinogen) on one survey alternate form, representing approximately one-fifth of the total sample for 1979. Only data for 1979 are adjusted for underreporting in these drug classes. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used ... in the past 12 months?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 12 months				
	Class of 1975 (N = 9,400)	Class of 1976 (N = 15,400)	Class of 1977 (N = 17,100)	Class of 1978 (N = 17,800)	Class of 1979 (N = 15,500)
	Marjuana	40.0	44.5	47.6	50.2
Inhalants	NA	3.0	3.7	4.1	5.4
Adjusted	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.2
Hallucinogens	11.2	9.4	8.8	9.6	9.9
Adjusted	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.8
Cocaine	5.6	6.0	7.2	9.0	12.0
Heroin	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5
Other opiates*	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.0	6.2
Stimulants*	16.2	15.8	16.3	17.1	18.3
Sedatives*	11.7	10.7	10.8	9.9	9.9
Tranquillizers*	10.6	10.3	10.8	9.9	9.6
Alcohol	84.8	85.7	87.0	87.7	88.1
Cigarettes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Amyl and butyl nitrites	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.5
PCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.0

* Only 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, *Drugs and the Nation's High School Students, 1979 Highlights*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 26.

Table 3.42 Reported drug use within last 30 days among high school seniors, by type of drug, United States, 1975-79

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.40 and 3.41. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used ... in the last 30 days?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 30 days				
	Class of 1975 (N = 9,400)	Class of 1976 (N = 15,400)	Class of 1977 (N = 17,100)	Class of 1978 (N = 17,800)	Class of 1979 (N = 15,500)
Marjuana	27.1	32.2	35.4	37.1	36.5
Inhalants	NA	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.7
Adjusted	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1
Hallucinogens	4.7	3.4	4.1	3.9	4.0
Adjusted	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.5
Cocaine	1.9	2.0	2.9	3.9	5.7
Heroin	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other opiates*	2.1	2.0	2.8	2.1	2.4
Stimulants*	8.5	7.7	8.8	8.7	9.9
Sedatives*	5.4	4.5	5.1	4.2	4.4
Tranquillizers*	4.1	4.0	4.6	3.4	3.7
Alcohol	68.2	68.3	71.2	72.1	71.8
Cigarettes	36.7	38.8	38.4	36.7	34.4
Amyl and butyl nitrites	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4
PCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4

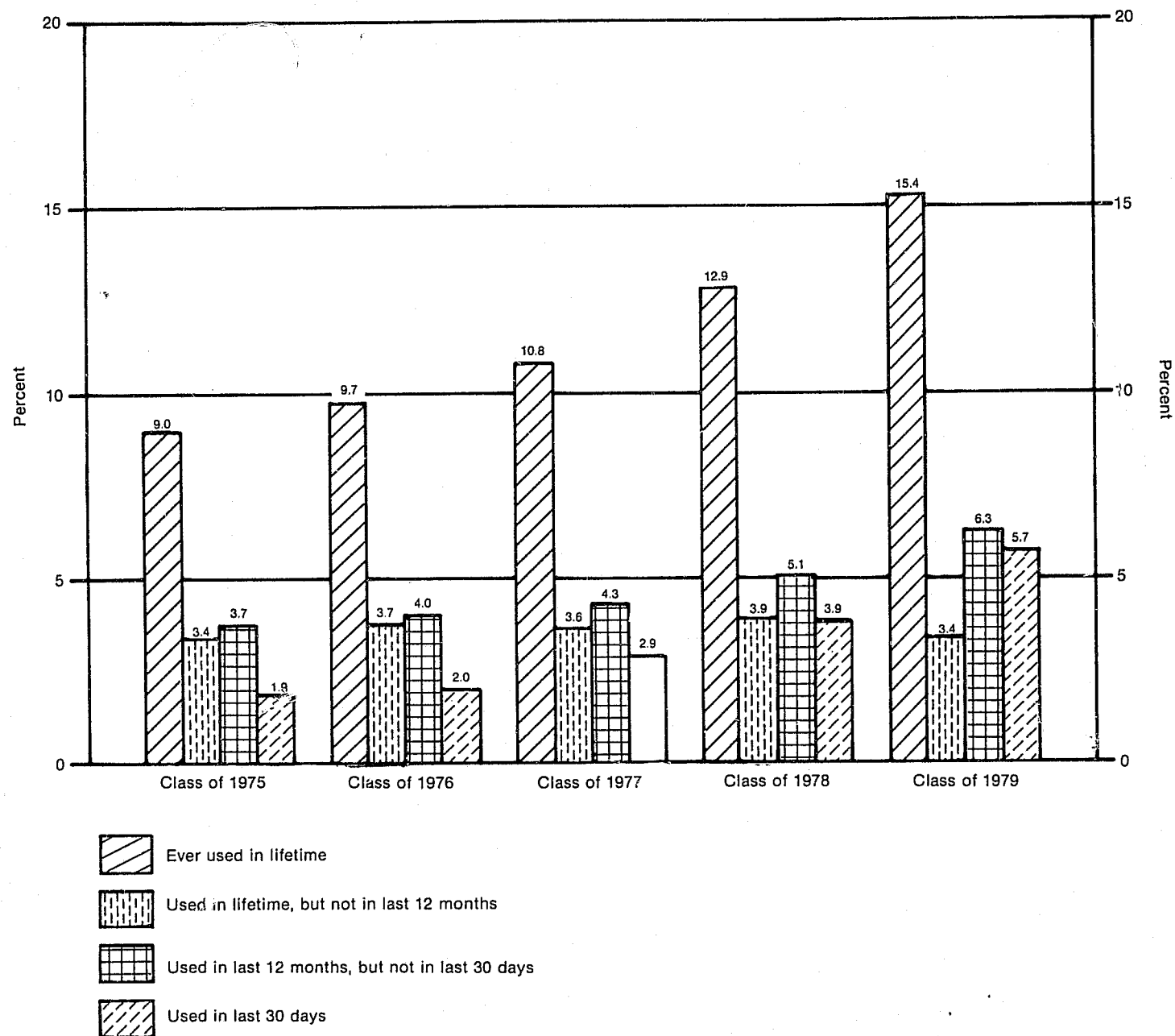
* Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Drugs and the Nation's High School Students, 1979 Highlights*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 27.

Figure 3.19 Reported use of cocaine among high school seniors, by recency of use, United States, 1975-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.40. The data on drug use are derived from the question below. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used cocaine (sometimes called "coke") in your lifetime? On how many occasions, if any, have you used cocaine during the last 12 months? On how many occasions, if any, have you used cocaine during the last 30 days?"



Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Drugs and the Nation's High School Students, 1979 Highlights*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 25-27. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.43 Reported use of marihuana, cocaine, and heroin among high school seniors, by sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.40. The data on drug use are derived from the question below. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marihuana, cocaine, heroin) in your lifetime? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marihuana, cocaine, heroin) in the last 12 months? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marihuana, cocaine, heroin) in the last 30 days?"

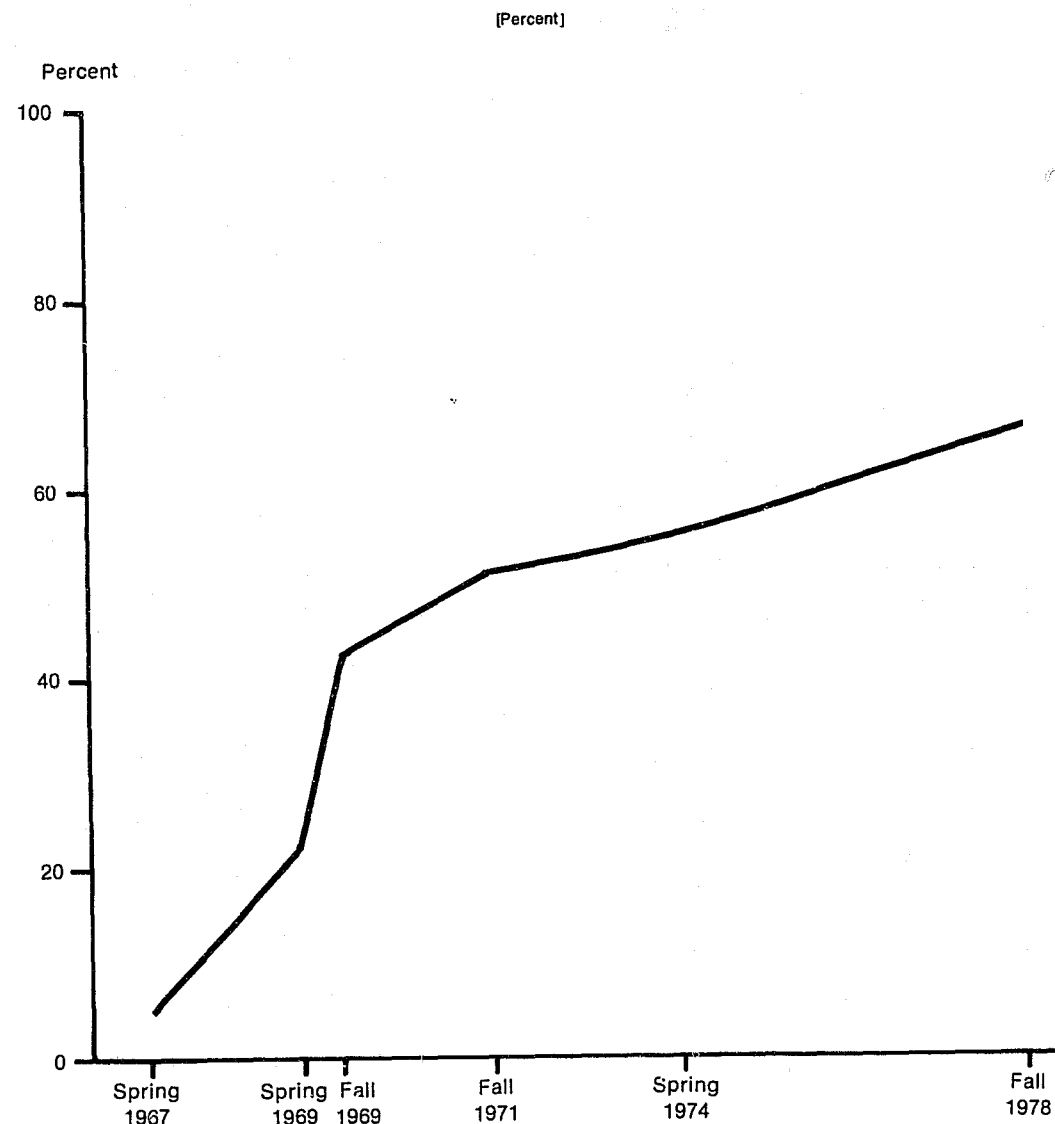
	Number of cases	Marihuana						Cocaine				Heroin					
		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use				
				Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days			Not within last 12 months				
All seniors	17,630	40.8	59.2	37.1	13.1	9.0	87.1	12.9	3.9	5.1	3.9	98.4	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.8	
Sex:																	
Male	8,200	35.6	64.4	42.6	13.3	8.5	84.4	15.6	5.0	6.4	4.2	98.0	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.9	
Female	9,000	46.1	53.9	31.3	13.0	9.6	90.1	9.9	2.6	3.9	3.4	98.8	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	
Region:																	
Northeast	4,600	33.3	66.7	46.7	12.5	7.5	84.0	16.0	5.7	6.1	4.2	98.7	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	
North central	5,400	39.4	60.6	37.8	13.8	9.0	87.8	12.2	3.4	5.1	3.7	98.6	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	
South	5,000	47.6	52.4	30.6	12.1	9.7	89.5	10.5	2.7	4.1	3.7	97.9	2.1	0.5	0.6	1.0	
West	2,600	41.0	59.0	34.3	14.8	9.9	85.7	14.3	4.9	5.7	3.7	98.4	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.8	
Population density:																	
Large SMSA	5,500	33.8	66.2	44.0	13.2	9.0	83.6	16.4	5.7	6.6	4.1	98.6	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	
Other SMSA	8,100	39.8	60.2	37.1	13.7	9.4	87.2	12.8	3.9	5.0	3.9	98.2	1.8	0.3	0.5	1.0	
Non-SMSA	4,200	48.1	51.9	31.4	11.9	8.6	90.1	9.9	2.5	3.9	3.5	98.4	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	
College plans:																	
None or under 4 years	7,500	38.6	61.4	39.2	12.4	9.8	85.8	14.2	4.0	5.5	4.7	98.1	1.9	0.4	0.6	0.9	
Complete 4 years	8,900	44.5	55.5	33.2	13.9	8.4	89.6	10.4	3.3	4.4	2.7	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Drugs and the Class of '78: Behaviors, Attitudes, and Recent National Trends*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 48, 99, and 114. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.20 Reported use of marihuana by college students, United States, selected years 1967-78

NOTE: The 1978 survey results are based on interviews with 508 full-time college students conducted during October 1978. All other surveys interviewed a sample of approximately 1,000 students. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Have you, yourself, ever happened to have tried marihuana?"



Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Chicago: Field Enterprises, Inc., May 13, 1979), p. 7. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.44 Reported drug use and most recent use among adults, young adults, and youth, by type of drug, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.48. These data are based on the responses of 3,015 adults (26 and older), 2,044 young adults (18 to 25), and 2,165 youth (12 to 17). The "ever used" column reports data on those who reported any past experience with drugs. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Questions: "When was the most recent time you took (sedatives, tranquilizers, stimulants, and analgesics) for nonmedical reasons? When was the most recent time you used (marihuana or hashish, cocaine, LSD or other hallucinogen, heroin, alcohol, cigarettes)? When was the most recent time you used glue or another inhalant to get high or to feel good?"

Type of drug	[Percent*]														
	Never used			Ever used			Most recent use								
	Adults	Young adults	Youth	Adults	Young adults	Youth	Past month			Past year, not past month			Not past year		
Marihuana	80.4	31.8	69.1	19.6	68.2	30.9	6.0	35.4	16.7	3.0	11.5	7.4	10.6	21.4	6.7
Inhalants	96.1	83.5	90.2	3.9	16.5	9.8	0.5	1.2	2.0	0.5	2.6	2.6	3.0	12.7	5.1
Hallucinogens	95.5	74.9	92.9	4.5	25.1	7.1	(*)	4.4	2.2	(*)	5.5	2.5	3.9	15.1	2.4
Cocaine	95.7	72.5	94.6	4.3	27.5	5.4	0.9	9.3	1.4	1.1	10.3	2.8	2.3	8.0	1.4
Heroin	99.0	96.5	99.5	1.0	3.5	0.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.9	2.8	(*)
Stimulants	94.1	81.6	96.6	5.8	18.2	3.4	0.5	3.5	1.2	0.8	6.6	1.7	4.5	7.9	0.6
Sedatives	96.4	83.0	96.7	3.5	17.0	3.2	(*)	2.8	1.1	(*)	4.5	1.1	2.7	9.6	0.9
Tranquilizers	96.8	83.9	95.9	3.1	15.8	4.1	(*)	2.1	0.6	0.6	5.0	2.1	2.1	8.6	1.3
Analgesics	97.2	88.0	96.8	2.7	11.8	3.2	(*)	1.0	0.8	(*)	4.2	1.6	2.1	6.3	1.0
Alcohol	8.5	4.7	29.7	91.5	95.3	70.3	61.3	75.9	37.2	11.1	10.7	16.4	19.3	8.7	16.9
Cigarettes ^c	16.8	17.0	45.8	83.0	82.8	54.1	36.9	42.6	12.1	2.6	4.1	1.2	19.9	6.9	2.0

* Some categories do not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.
 * Less than 0.5 percent.
 * Recency of use not asked of those who have smoked less than five packs during their lifetime (adults=23.6 percent; young adults=29.3 percent; youth=38.9 percent).

Source: Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 26, 28, 30. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.45 Reported drug use among adults, young adults, and youth, by type of drug, United States, selected years 1972-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.48. The data in this table were derived from any positive response to the following questions. The question for barbiturates and other sedatives, tranquilizers, amphetamines and other stimulants, and analgesics was "Did you ever take . . . just to see what it was like and how it would work"; "just to enjoy the feeling they give you"; or "for some other nonmedical reason, and not because you needed it?" The question for marihuana or hashish, LSD or other hallucinogen, cocaine, heroin, and alcohol was "When was the most recent time you tried . . . ?" For glue or other inhalant, the question was "When was the most recent time you used . . . to get high or feel good?". The question for cigarettes was "About how old were you when you first tried a cigarette?"
 For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Type of drug	[Percent reporting ever used drug]														
	Adults (26 and older)					Young adults (18 to 25)					Youth (12 to 17)				
	1972 (N=1,613)	1974 (N=2,221)	1976 (N=1,708)	1977 (N=1,822)	1979 (N=3,015)	1972 (N=772)	1974 (N=849)	1976 (N=882)	1977 (N=1,500)	1979 (N=2,044)	1972 (N=880)	1974 (N=952)	1976 (N=986)	1977 (N=1,272)	1979 (N=2,165)
Marihuana	7.4	9.9	12.9	15.3	19.6	47.9	52.7	52.9	59.9	68.2	14.0	23.0	22.4	28.0	30.9
Inhalants	(*)	1.2	1.9	1.8	3.9	(*)	9.2	9.0	11.2	16.5	6.4	8.5	8.1	9.0	9.8
Hallucinogens	(*)	1.3	1.6	2.6	4.5	(*)	16.6	17.3	19.8	25.1	4.8	6.0	5.1	4.6	7.1
Cocaine	1.6	0.9	1.6	2.6	4.3	9.1	12.7	13.4	19.1	27.5	1.5	3.6	3.4	4.0	5.4
Heroin	(*)	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.5	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.5
Stimulants ^c	3.0	3.0	5.6	4.7	5.8	12.0	17.0	16.6	21.2	18.2	4.0	5.0	4.4	5.2	3.4
Sedatives ^c	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.5	10.0	15.0	11.9	18.4	17.0	3.0	5.0	2.9	3.1	3.2
Tranquilizers ^c	5.0	2.0	2.7	2.6	3.1	7.0	10.0	9.1	13.4	15.8	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.1
Analgesics	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3.2
Alcohol	(*)	73.2	74.7	77.9	91.5	(*)	81.6	83.6	84.2	95.3	(*)	54.0	53.6	52.6	70.3
Cigarettes	(*)	65.4	64.5	67.0	83.0	(*)	68.8	70.1	67.6	82.8	(*)	52.0	45.5	47.3	54.1

* Not tabulated in this year.
 * Less than 0.5 percent.
 * 1977 estimates based on split samples: adults (N=897), young adults (N=750), youth (N=623).
 * Not asked this year.

Source: Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 32-34. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.46 Reported drug use among adults, young adults, and youth, by use of alcohol and type of drug, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.48. These data were constructed by combining the questions below into the four categories shown in the table. The "current drinkers" category was derived by any positive response to the question about alcohol use. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Questions: "Thinking over the past 30 days, on about how many days did you have one or more drinks? Did you ever take (barbiturates and other sedatives, tranquilizers, amphetamines and other stimulants, analgesics) 'just to see what it was like and how it would work'; 'just to enjoy the feeling they give you'; or 'for some other nonmedical reason, and not because you needed it'? When was the most recent time you used (marihuana or hashish, LSD or other hallucinogen, cocaine, heroin)?"

Type of drug	[Percent reporting ever used drug]					
	Adults (26 and older)		Young adults (18 to 25)		Youth (12 to 17)	
	Current drinkers (N=1,806)	Not current drinkers (N=1,209)	Current drinkers (N=1,491)	Not current drinkers (N=553)	Current drinkers (N=829)	Not current drinkers (N=1,336)
Nonmedical psychotherapeutic pill user: ^a						
Yes	12.4	4.2	35.3	11.2	16.5	1.8
No	87.6	95.8	64.7	88.8	83.5	98.2
Ever used marihuana and/or hashish:						
Yes	28.2	6.1	77.2	39.9	60.6	13.3
No	71.8	93.9	22.8	60.1	39.4	86.7
Ever used stronger drugs:						
Yes	8.7	2.4	39.8	12.6	20.2	2.0
No	91.3	97.6	60.2	87.4	79.8	98.0

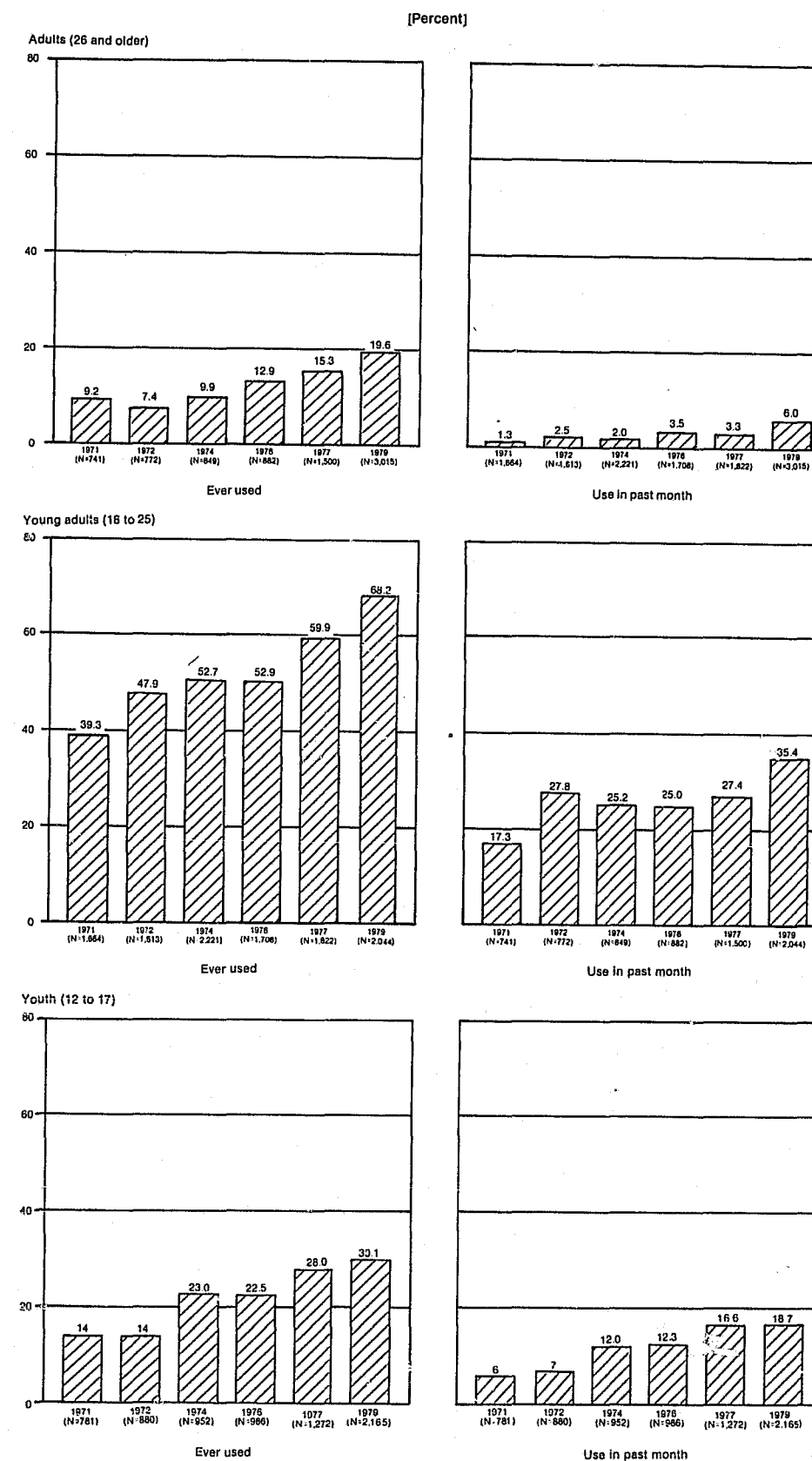
^a Questions on the nonmedical use of prescription psychotherapeutic drugs were on an interview schedule that was administered to a random half of the households.

Source: Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 57.

Figure 3.21 Reported marihuana and/or hashish use among adults, young adults, and youth, United States, selected years 1971-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.48. In 1974, 1976, 1977, and 1979, data reported refer to marihuana and/or hashish use. In 1971 and 1972, the reported data refer to only marihuana use. Data for some years has been revised from previous reports. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Question: "When was the most recent time you used marihuana, hashish?"



Source: Herbert I. Abelson, Patricia M. Fishburne, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977. A Nationwide Study—Youth, Young Adults, and Older People, Volume I, Main Findings*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 44, 45; and Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 32-34, 38-40. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.47 Reported marihuana and/or hashish use and most recent use among adults, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1976, 1977, and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.48. The "ever used" column reports data on those who reported any past experience with drugs. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Question: "When was the most recent time you used marihuana, hashish?"

	[Percent]					
	Ever used			Use in past month		
	1976	1977	1979	1976	1977	1979
All adults (26 and older)	12.9	15.3	19.6	3.5	3.3	5.5
Sex:						
Male	19	21	26	6	4	9
Female	7	10	14	2	2	3
Race:						
White	12	15	19	3	3	6
Nonwhite	17	20	26	6	4	8
Education:						
Not high school graduate	6	6	9	1	1	3
High school graduate	12	16	18	3	3	5
College	20	25	30	6	7	10
Not a graduate	16	26	27	5	9	9
Graduate	24	24	33	7	4	11
Region:						
Northeast	16	19	20	5	5	7
North Central	10	14	16	2	3	4
South	10	9	18	3	1	5
West	18	23	27	4	5	9
Population density:						
Large metropolitan	19	20	23	5	5	8
Small metropolitan	12	16	21	4	3	6
Nonmetropolitan	7	9	14	1	1	4
Rural	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	3
2,500 to 24,999	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	4
2,499 or less	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	3

* Not tabulated in this year.
 Source: Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 52, 56. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.48 Reported marihuana and/or hashish use and most recent use among young adults, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1976, 1977, and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.48. The "ever used" column reports data on those who reported any past experience with drugs. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Question: "When was the most recent time you used marihuana, hashish?"

	[Percent]					
	Ever used			Use in past month		
	1976	1977	1979	1976	1977	1979
All young adults (18 to 25)	52.9	59.9	68.2	25.0	27.4	35.4
Sex:						
Male	62	66	75	31	35	45
Female	44	55	61	19	20	26
Race:						
White	55	61	69	26	28	36
Nonwhite	48	55	62	22	24	34
Education:						
Not high school graduate	48	52	67	23	21	41
High school graduate	50	60	65	21	29	30
College	60	65	73	32	30	38
Not a graduate	57	66	74	33	32	40
Graduate	68	58	68	28	22	33
Now a full-time college student	62	63	64	32	31	37
Region:						
Northeast	60	66	71	26	34	40
North Central	54	61	72	27	29	38
South	42	50	61	18	17	30
West	64	67	71	35	33	36
Population density:						
Large metropolitan	59	63	73	29	31	39
Small metropolitan	59	64	68	28	29	36
Nonmetropolitan	38	48	61	16	18	30
Rural	(*)	(*)	60	(*)	(*)	28
2,500 to 24,999	(*)	(*)	68	(*)	(*)	37
2,499 or less	(*)	(*)	54	(*)	(*)	23

* Not tabulated in this year.
 Source: Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 51, 55. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.49 Reported marihuana and/or hashish use and most recent use among youth, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1971-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.48. The "ever used" column reports data on those who reported any past experience with drugs. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Question: "When was the most recent time you used marihuana, hashish?"

	[Percent]											
	Ever used						Use in past month					
	1971*	1972*	1974	1976	1977	1979	1971*	1972*	1974	1976	1977	1979
All youths (12 to 17)	14.0	14.0	23.0	22.4	28.0	30.9	6.0	7.0	12.0	12.3	16.6	16.7
Sex:												
Male	14	15	24	26	33	34	7	9	12	14	20	19
Female	14	13	21	19	23	28	5	6	11	11	13	14
Race:												
White	15	16	24	22	29	31	(*)	8	12	12	17	17
Nonwhite	12	5	17	22	25	31	(*)	2	9	11	14	15
Region:												
Northeast	16	16	26	21	35	34	9	7	14	13	22	20
North Central	13	14	21	26	29	34	5	7	11	16	20	19
South	7	8	17	16	19	24	2	4	6	7	8	12
West	26	24	30	30	35	36	11	14	19	17	22	16
Population density:												
Large metropolitan	15	19	27	25	36	36	9	(*)	14	18	22	20
Small metropolitan	15	18	22	24	28	28	7	(*)	11	11	17	14
Nonmetropolitan	13	7	18	18	18	27	3	(*)	10	8	10	15
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
2,500 to 24,999	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
2,499 or less	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13

* Marihuana only.
 * Not tabulated in this year.
 Source: Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 50, 54. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.50 Reported marihuana and/or hashish use among adults, young adults, and youth, by frequency and extent of use, United states, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.48. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Questions: "Just roughly, about how many times in your life have you used marihuana and hashish? About how long ago was the *first* time you *tried* marihuana or hashish? In the past 30 days, on how many different days did you use marihuana or hashish?"

[Percent*]

	Adults (26 and older) (N=3,015)	Young adults (18 to 25) (N=2,644)	Youth (12 to 17) (N=2,165)
Lifetime frequency of use:			
1 or 2 times	5.7	9.2	7.6
3 to 10 times	4.9	11.9	7.1
11 to 99 times	4.2	18.7	8.2
100 or more times	4.6	27.7	7.5
Never used	80.4	31.8	69.1
Unclassifiable	(^c)	0.7	0.5
First use:			
Within past month	(^c)	(^c)	1.0
Within past six months	(^c)	0.9	2.4
Six months to a year ago	(^c)	1.6	3.9
More than a year ago	16.0	53.4	16.7
Never used	80.4	31.8	69.1
Unclassifiable	3.1	12.0	6.8
Days used in past month:			
5 or more	2.8	22.5	6.4
1 to 4	3.2	12.4	7.9
0, but have used it	13.5	32.8	13.8
Never used	80.4	31.8	69.1
Unclassifiable	(^c)	(^c)	0.8

*Some categories do not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 57.

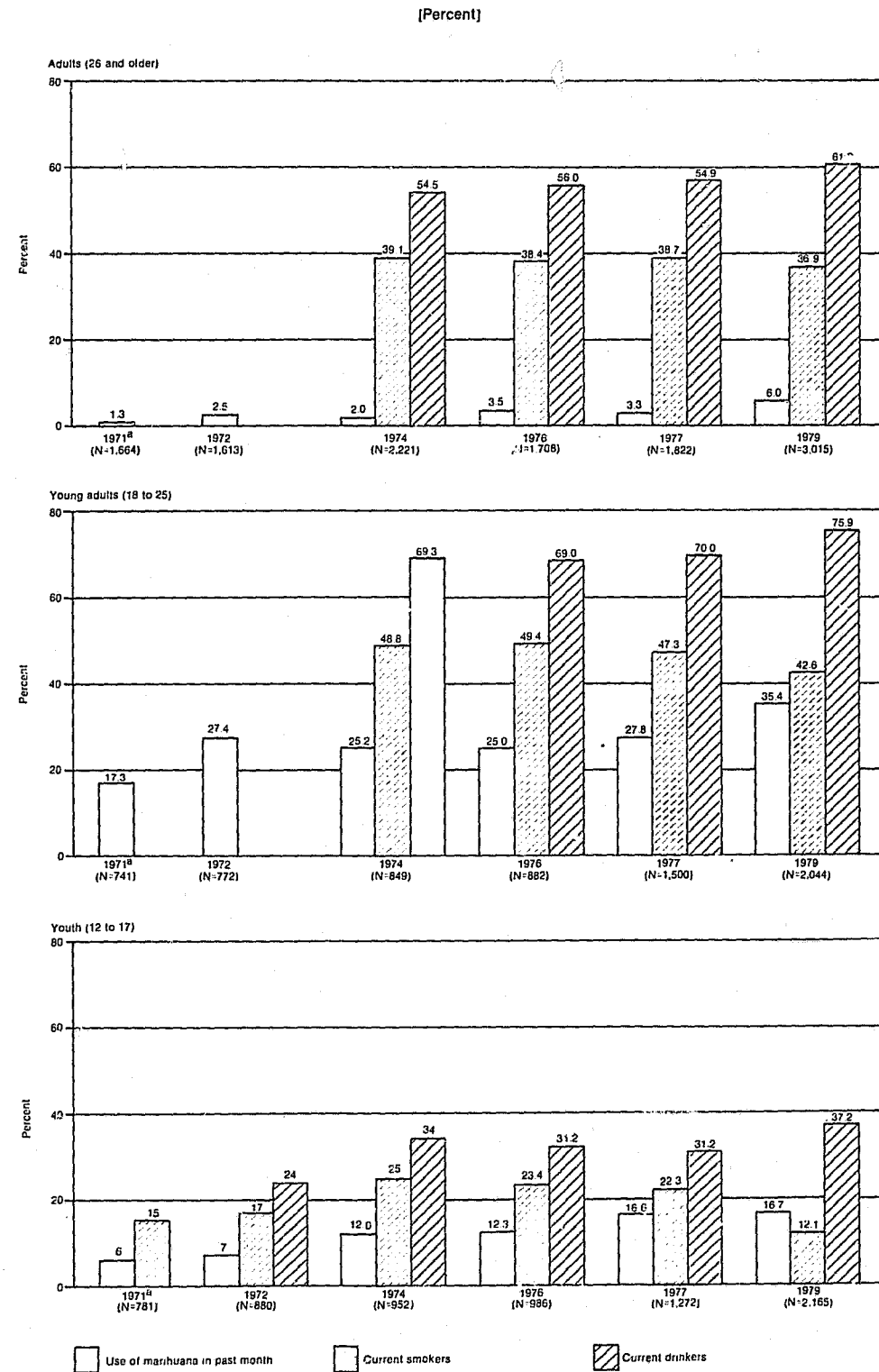
CONTINUED

4 OF 8

Figure 3.22 Reported alcohol, cigarette, and marihuana and/or hashish use among adults, young adults, and youth, United States, selected years 1971-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.48. In 1974, 1976, 1977, and 1979, the data reported refer to marihuana and/or hashish use. In 1971 and 1972, the reported data refer to only marihuana use. In 1974, 1976, 1977, and 1979, current smoker was defined as "smoked within past 30 days." The 1971 and 1972 definition of current smoker was "smoke at present time." In 1971, data on alcoholic beverages were reported separately for beer, wine, liquor, and not summed to represent any drinking of alcohol. Data for some years have been revised from previous reports. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Questions: "During the past month have you smoked any cigarettes? During the past 30 days, on about how many days did you drink any alcoholic beverages? When was the most recent time you used marihuana, hashish?"



^a Current cigarette and alcohol use not asked this year.

Source: Herbert I. Abelson, Patricia M. Fishburne, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977, A Nationwide Study—Youth, Young Adults, and Older People. Volume I, Main Findings*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 45, 55; and Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 38-40. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.51 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, United States, 1960-78

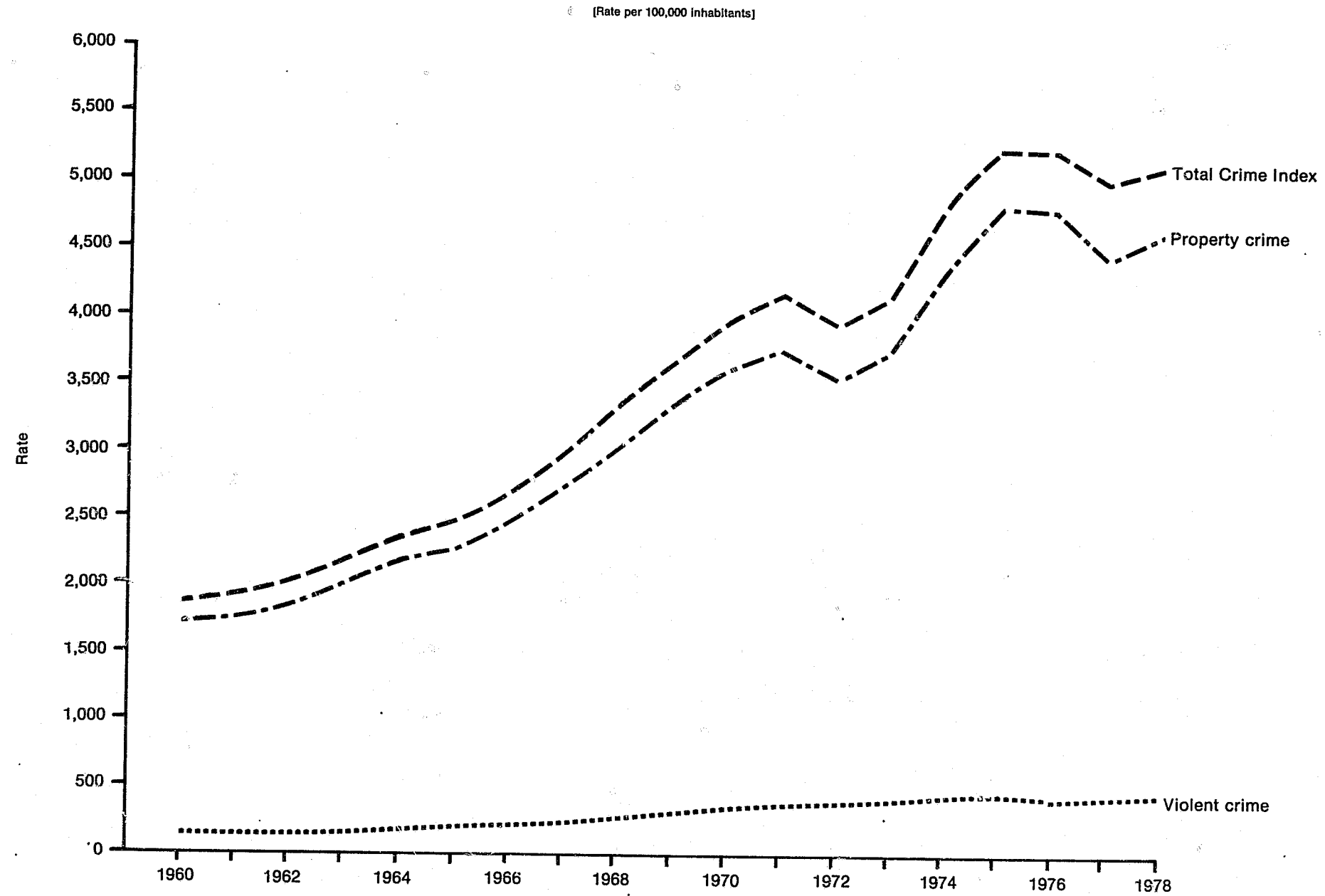
NOTE: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies (police, sheriffs, and State police) report the number of offenses that become known to them in the following crime categories: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, forcible rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. A count of these crimes, which are known as Part I offenses, is taken from records of all complaints of crime received by law enforcement agencies from victims or other sources and/or from officers who discovered the offenses. Whenever complaints of crime are determined through investigation to be unfounded or false, they are eliminated from the actual count (Source, p. 2).
 The Uniform Crime Reporting Program uses seven crime categories to establish a "crime index" in order to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the United States. Crime index offenses include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft; the "Total Crime Index" is a simple sum of the index offenses. Arson was designated as a Part I offense in October 1978; however data collection was not begun until 1979.
 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. This table, Table 3.53, and Table 3.54 present estimates for the United States or particular areas based on agencies reporting. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

Population*	Total Crime Index ^b	Violent crime ^c	Property crime ^c	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	107,810	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	106,870	156,750	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	406,300
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	135,690	215,330	1,282,500	2,572,600	496,900
1966—195,576,000	5,223,500	430,180	4,793,300	11,040	25,820	157,990	235,330	1,410,100	2,822,000	561,200
1967—197,457,000	5,903,400	499,930	5,403,500	12,240	27,620	202,910	257,160	1,632,100	3,111,600	659,900
1968—199,399,000	6,720,200	595,010	6,125,200	13,800	31,670	232,440	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	256,850	311,090	1,981,900	3,886,600	878,500
1970—203,235,298	8,098,000	738,820	7,359,200	16,000	37,990	349,830	334,970	2,205,000	4,225,800	928,400
1971—206,212,000	8,588,200	816,500	7,771,700	17,780	42,260	387,700	368,760	2,399,300	4,424,200	948,200
1972—208,230,000	8,248,800	834,900	7,413,900	18,670	46,850	376,290	393,090	2,375,500	4,151,200	887,200
1973—209,851,000	8,718,100	876,910	7,841,200	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
1977—216,332,000	10,935,800	1,009,500	9,926,300	19,120	63,020	404,850	522,510	3,052,200	5,905,700	968,400
1978—218,059,000	11,141,300	1,061,830	10,079,500	19,560	67,130	417,040	558,100	3,104,500	5,983,400	991,600
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants: ^d										
1960	1,987.2	160.9	1,726.3	5.1	9.6	60.1	86.1	508.6	1,034.7	183.0
1961	1,906.1	158.1	1,747.9	4.8	9.4	58.3	85.7	518.9	1,045.4	183.6
1962	2,019.8	162.3	1,857.5	4.6	9.4	59.7	88.6	535.2	1,124.8	197.4
1963	2,180.3	168.2	2,012.1	4.6	9.4	61.8	92.4	576.4	1,219.1	216.6
1964	2,388.1	190.6	2,197.5	4.9	11.2	68.2	106.2	634.7	1,315.5	247.4
1965	2,449.0	200.2	2,248.8	5.1	12.1	71.7	111.3	662.7	1,329.3	256.8
1966	2,670.8	220.0	2,450.9	5.6	13.2	80.8	120.3	721.0	1,442.9	286.9
1967	2,989.7	253.2	2,736.5	6.2	14.0	102.8	130.2	826.6	1,575.8	334.1
1968	3,370.2	298.4	3,071.8	6.9	15.9	131.8	143.8	932.3	1,746.6	393.0
1969	3,680.0	328.7	3,351.3	7.3	18.5	148.4	154.5	984.1	1,930.9	436.2
1970	3,984.5	363.5	3,621.0	7.9	18.7	172.1	164.8	1,084.9	2,079.3	456.8
1971	4,164.7	396.0	3,768.8	8.6	20.5	189.0	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	459.8	4,806.6	8.8	26.4	195.8	228.7	1,439.4	2,921.3	446.1
1977	5,055.1	466.6	4,588.4	8.8	29.1	187.1	241.5	1,410.9	2,729.9	447.6
1978	5,109.3	486.9	4,622.4	9.0	30.8	191.3	255.9	1,423.7	2,743.9	454.7

*Populations are U.S. Bureau of Census provisional estimates as of July 1, except for the April 1, 1960 and April 1, 1970 censuses.
^bDue to rounding, the offenses may not add to the Total Crime Index.
^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.
^dCrime 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; *1977*, p. 37, Table 2; *1978*, p. 39 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.23 Estimated rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by type of offense, United States, 1960-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.51. Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.



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; 1977, p. 37, Table 2; 1978, p. 39 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.52 Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population, 1978 and 1979—Continued

[All 1979 crime figures from reporting units are preliminary. Final figures and crime rates per unit of population are not available until the publication of the Uniform Crime Reports, 1979.]

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Topeka, Kans	1978	9,111	13	63	207	415	2,374	5,699	340
	1979	10,008	9	74	262	558	2,436	6,279	390
Torrance, Calif	1978	6,769	9	56	266	261	1,770	3,600	807
	1979	7,286	8	70	318	341	2,112	3,520	917
Trenton, NJ	1978	9,711	10	73	776	474	3,410	3,908	1,060
	1979	9,683	27	69	855	398	3,346	3,970	1,018
Tucson, Ariz	1978	29,111	26	155	584	889	8,460	17,126	1,871
	1979	30,799	14	184	697	1,134	7,793	19,009	1,988
Tulsa, Okla	1978	24,742	45	193	609	1,313	7,070	13,157	2,355
	1979	27,431	44	196	651	1,435	7,624	14,448	3,033
Virginia Beach, Va	1978	12,812	3	67	170	225	2,526	9,235	586
	1979	13,540	10	74	188	258	2,755	9,598	657
Waco, Tex	1978	7,516	16	50	157	637	1,882	4,389	385
	1979	8,375	7	38	171	444	2,293	5,001	421
Warren, Mich	1978	9,575	10	27	174	433	1,905	5,873	1,153
	1979	10,457	3	47	181	422	1,870	6,381	1,553
Washington, DC	1978	50,950	189	447	6,333	2,546	12,497	25,744	3,194
	1979	56,430	180	489	6,920	2,964	13,452	28,819	3,606
Waterbury, Conn	1978	7,335	3	13	240	176	2,018	3,965	920
	1979	7,571	10	37	230	142	1,946	4,199	1,007
Wichita, Kans	1978	19,894	25	133	542	531	5,421	11,908	1,334
	1979	20,391	32	147	668	609	5,148	12,560	1,227
Winston-Salem, NC	1978	10,971	19	76	261	1,143	2,621	6,276	575
	1979	12,221	14	79	316	933	3,085	7,123	671
Worcester, Mass	1978	12,577	6	37	380	384	3,707	4,866	3,197
	1979	12,573	16	85	420	434	3,641	5,284	2,893
Yonkers, NY	1978	10,344	10	19	603	231	2,483	5,293	1,705
	1979	10,420	14	27	655	235	3,025	4,982	1,482
Youngstown, Ohio	1978	9,124	18	63	375	488	2,657	4,912	611
	1979	8,574	29	54	362	564	2,532	4,360	673

* 1978 figures not comparable with 1979. Data in this table are based on the volume of crimes reported by comparable units. Agency reports that are determined to be influenced by a change in reporting practices for all or specific offenses, or annexations, are removed.

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

Table 3.53 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense and extent of urbanization, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.51. These figures are aggregated from individual State statistics presented in Table 3.54. Crime statistics include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports (Source, p. 315). For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

Area	Population*	Total Crime Index	Violent crime*	Property crime*	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
United States total	218,059,000	11,141,334	1,061,826	10,079,508	19,555	67,131	417,038	558,102	3,104,496	5,983,401	991,611
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,109.3	486.9	4,622.4	9.0	30.8	191.3	255.9	1,423.7	2,743.9	454.7
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	159,388,199	9,282,753	925,984	8,356,769	15,683	58,168	395,892	456,241	2,573,408	4,900,044	883,319
Area actually reporting ^c	99.0%	9,356,438	930,629	8,425,809	15,740	58,468	397,219	459,202	2,592,698	4,942,712	890,399
Estimated total	100.0%										
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,870.2	583.9	5,286.3	9.9	36.7	249.2	288.1	1,626.7	3,101.1	558.6
Other cities	25,890,583	1,085,750	71,060	1,014,690	1,299	3,901	12,490	53,370	256,604	699,591	58,495
Area actually reporting ^c	96.3%	1,129,850	73,882	1,055,968	1,347	4,059	12,963	55,513	267,110	728,152	60,706
Estimated total	100.0%										
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,363.9	285.4	4,078.6	5.2	15.7	50.1	214.4	1,031.7	2,812.4	234.5
Rural	32,786,218	627,488	54,255	573,233	2,302	4,332	6,394	41,227	233,778	300,828	38,627
Area actually reporting ^c	93.8%	655,046	57,315	597,731	2,468	4,604	6,856	43,367	244,688	312,537	40,506
Estimated total	100.0%										
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	1,997.9	174.8	1,823.1	7.5	14.0	20.9	132.3	746.3	953.3	123.5

* Populations are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1, 1978.

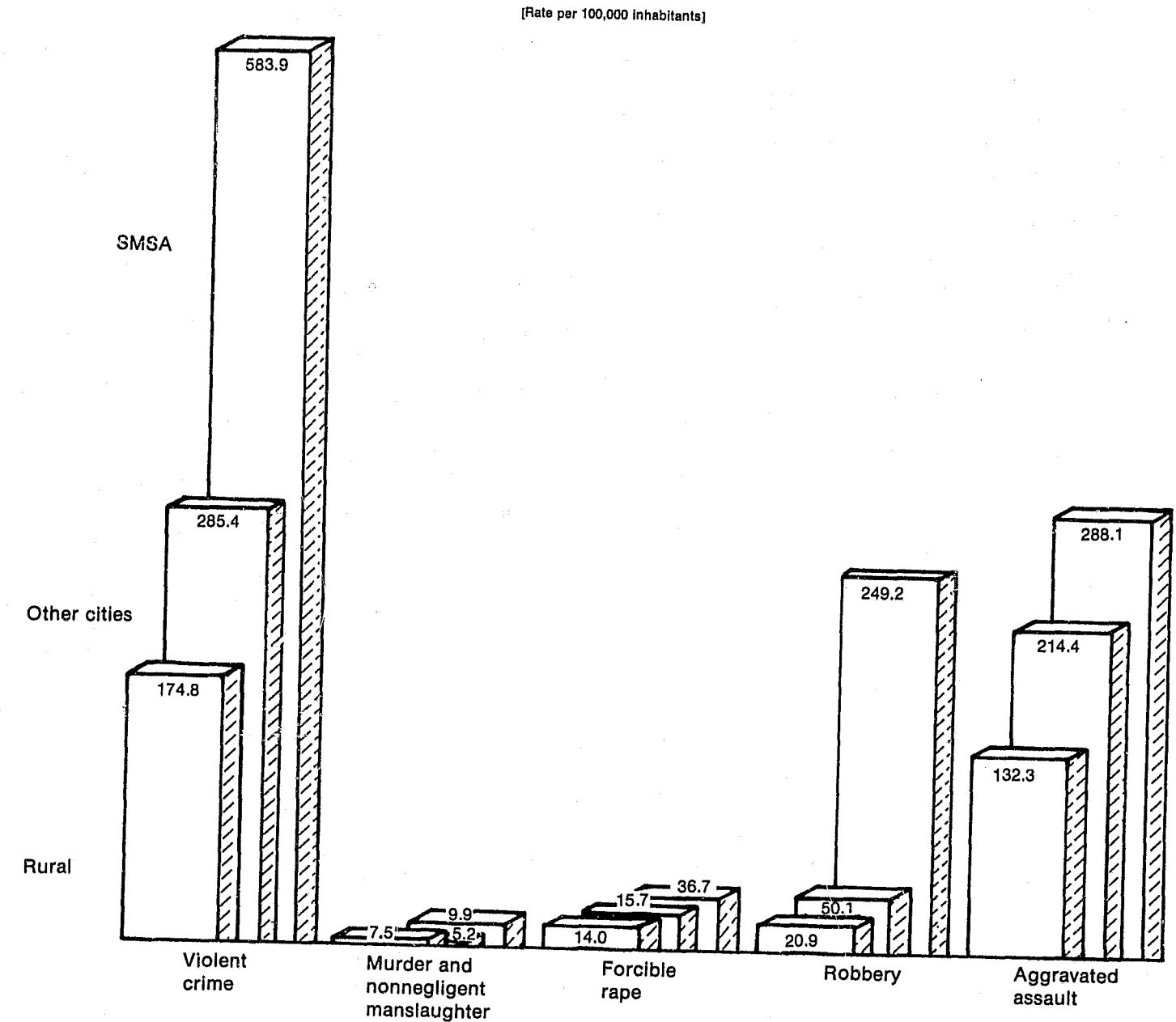
^a Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

^c The percentage representing area actually reporting will not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals, since these data represent the sum of the calculations for individual States that have varying populations, portions reporting, and crime rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1978 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 38.

Figure 3.24 Estimated rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of violent crime known to police, by offense and extent of urbanization, 1978

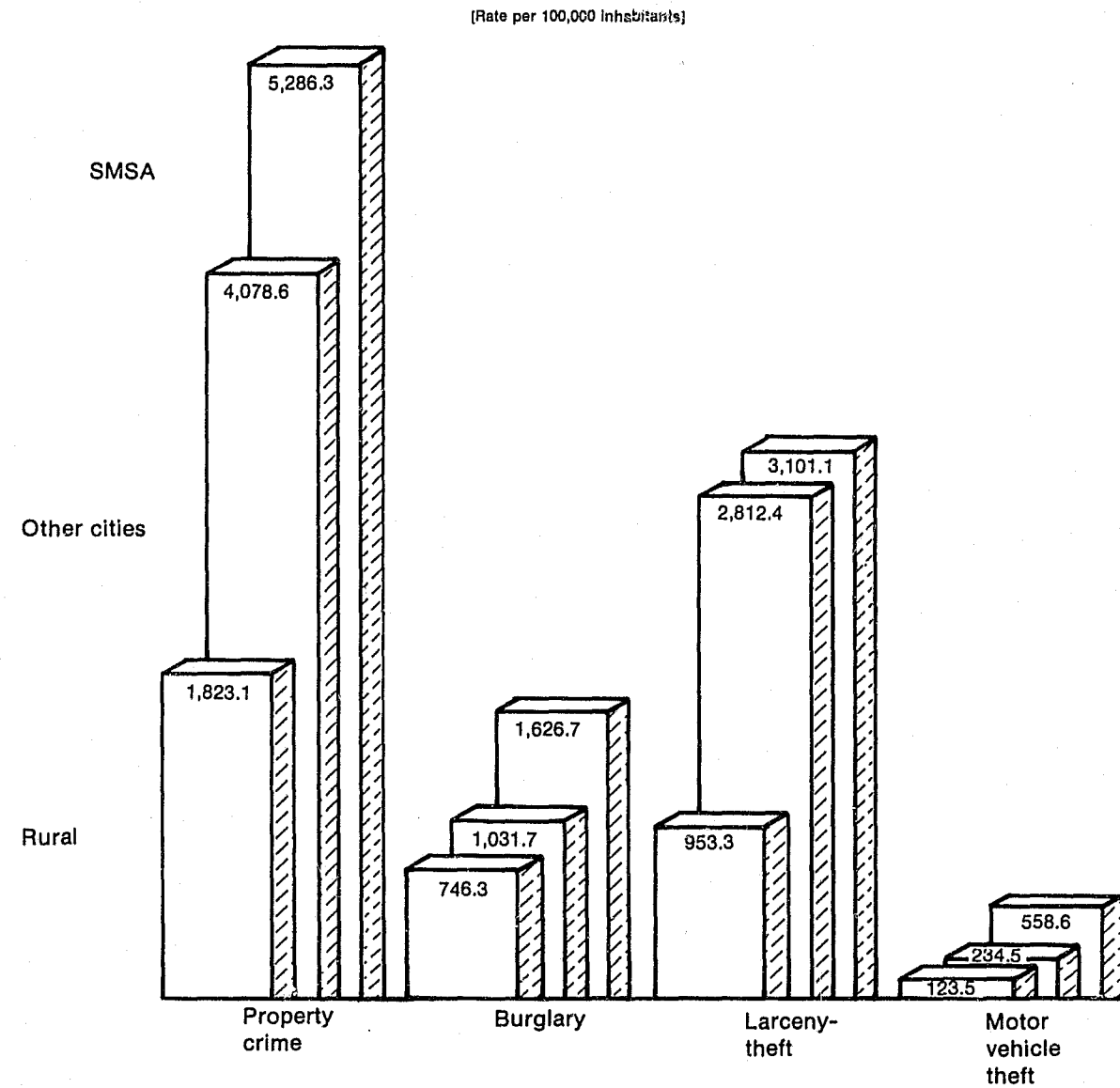
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.51 and 3.53. For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.



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, 1979), p. 38. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.25 Estimated rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of property crime known to police, by offense and extent of urbanization, 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.51 and 3.53. For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.



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, 1979), p. 38. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.54 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.51. Crime statistics include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports (Source, p. 315). For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

Area	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime*	Property crime*	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
ALABAMA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,313,780										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	118,185	11,698	108,487	344	782	3,281	7,291	38,589	60,153	9,765
Estimated totals	100.0%	118,319	11,710	108,609	344	782	3,284	7,300	38,610	60,224	9,776
Other cities	880,920										
Area actually reporting	98.7%	21,240	2,361	18,879	64	79	290	1,928	6,097	11,683	1,119
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,512	2,392	19,120	65	80	294	1,953	6,175	11,812	1,133
Rural	747,300										
Area actually reporting	96.5%	7,205	1,525	5,770	87	89	125	1,224	3,104	2,269	397
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,558	1,580	5,978	90	92	130	1,288	3,218	2,351	411
State total	3,742,000	147,389	15,682	131,707	499	954	3,708	10,521	48,001	74,387	11,319
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,958.8	419.1	3,519.7	13.3	25.5	99.1	281.2	1,229.3	1,987.9	302.5
ALASKA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	None										
Other cities	265,617										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	17,928	1,186	16,742	30	147	298	713	3,374	11,457	1,911
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,928	1,186	16,742	30	147	298	713	3,374	11,457	1,911
Rural	137,383										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,438	595	5,843	22	77	72	424	2,023	3,065	755
Estimated totals	100.0%	22,366	1,781	22,585	52	224	369	1,137	5,397	14,522	2,666
State total	403,000	6,046.2	441.9	5,604.2	12.9	55.6	91.3	282.1	1,339.2	3,603.5	661.5
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,046.2	441.9	5,604.2	12.9	55.6	91.3	282.1	1,339.2	3,603.5	661.5
ARIZONA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,749,689										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	150,806	10,315	140,491	167	893	3,455	5,800	41,642	89,534	9,315
Estimated totals	100.0%	150,806	10,315	140,491	167	893	3,455	5,800	41,642	89,534	9,315
Other cities	298,008										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	17,999	1,411	16,588	17	66	245	1,063	4,164	11,528	898
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,999	1,411	16,588	17	66	245	1,063	4,164	11,528	898
Rural	308,303										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,189	1,270	8,919	37	81	135	1,037	3,217	4,982	720
Estimated totals	100.0%	179,994	12,996	165,998	221	1,040	3,835	7,900	43,023	106,042	10,833
State total	2,554,000	7,803.8	552.1	7,051.7	9.4	44.2	162.9	335.6	2,032.5	4,504.8	464.4
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,803.8	552.1	7,051.7	9.4	44.2	162.9	335.6	2,032.5	4,504.8	464.4
ARKANSAS											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	841,601										
Area actually reporting	98.6%	44,701	4,438	40,263	85	324	1,314	2,715	12,244	25,261	2,758
Estimated totals	100.0%	45,211	4,486	40,725	86	326	1,321	2,753	12,343	25,593	2,789
Other cities	544,535										
Area actually reporting	98.4%	19,486	1,964	17,522	49	90	291	1,534	4,727	11,806	889
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,219	2,038	18,181	51	93	302	1,592	4,905	12,250	1,026
Rural	799,864										
Area actually reporting	92.0%	9,424	918	8,506	57	79	115	667	3,581	4,420	505
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,243	998	9,245	62	79	115	667	3,581	4,420	505
State total	2,186,000	75,673	7,522	68,151	199	505	1,748	5,070	21,140	42,647	4,364
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,461.7	344.1	3,117.6	9.1	23.1	80.0	231.9	967.1	1,950.9	199.6
CALIFORNIA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	20,620,424										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	1,486,787	157,741	1,329,046	2,466	10,815	66,798	77,662	459,336	721,383	148,327
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,490,717	158,092	1,332,625	2,469	10,839	66,935	77,849	460,494	723,467	148,664
Other cities	674,145										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	53,598	3,836	49,762	44	208	867	2,717	13,339	33,321	3,102
Estimated totals	100.0%	53,598	3,836	49,762	44	208	867	2,717	13,339	33,321	3,102
Rural	999,431										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	42,168	3,698	38,470	98	269	433	2,898	15,133	20,995	2,342
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,586,483	165,626	1,420,857	2,611	11,316	68,235	83,464	488,966	777,783	154,108
State total	22,294,000	7,116.2	742.9	6,373.3	11.7	50.8	306.1	374.4	2,193.3	3,488.8	691.3
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,116.2	742.9	6,373.3	11.7	50.8	306.1	374.4	2,193.3	3,488.8	691.3
COLORADO											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,154,753										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	157,734	12,052	145,682	177	1,231	4,108	6,536	44,506	89,331	11,845
Estimated totals	100.0%	157,734	12,052	145,682	177	1,231	4,108	6,536	44,506	89,331	11,845
Other cities	261,021										
Area actually reporting	97.1%	15,971	753	15,218	9	43	99	602	3,071	11,393	754
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,454	775	15,679	9	44	102	620	3,164	11,738	777
Rural	254,226										
Area actually reporting	82.3%	7,600	432	7,168	9	44	38	341	2,073	4,720	375
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,238	469	7,769	10	48	41	370	2,247	5,116	406
State total	2,670,000	182,428	13,296	169,130	196	1,323	4,251	7,526	49,917	108,185	13,028
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,832.4	498.0	6,334.5	7.3	49.6	159.2	281.9	1,869.6	3,977.0	487.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.54 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1978—Continued

Area	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime*	Property crime*	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TEXAS											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	10,248,543										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	653,631	50,843	602,988	1,613	4,562	20,664	23,804	187,438	361,431	54,119
Estimated totals	100.0%	658,075	50,821	605,254	1,620	4,581	20,706	23,914	188,259	362,672	54,323
Other cities	1,421,245										
Area actually reporting	98.4%	44,733	3,872	40,861	92	188	436	3,153	12,396	26,310	2,155
Estimated totals	100.0%	45,468	3,936	41,532	94	191	443	3,208	12,600	26,742	2,190
Rural	1,344,212										
Area actually reporting	95.7%	20,687	1,811	18,876	133	148	235	1,295	8,526	9,098	1,252
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,621	1,893	19,728	139	155	246	1,353	8,911	9,509	1,308
State total	13,014,000	723,164	56,650	666,514	1,853	4,927	21,395	28,475	209,770	398,923	57,821
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,556.8	435.3	5,121.5	14.2	37.9	164.4	218.8	1,611.9	3,065.3	444.3
UTAH											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,024,629										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	57,916	3,161	54,755	36	265	835	2,025	14,001	38,858	3,896
Other cities	139,249										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	4,643	218	4,425	2	19	18	179	812	3,321	292
Estimated totals	100.0%	4,689	219	4,450	2	19	18	180	817	3,339	294
Rural	143,122										
Area actually reporting	98.7%	2,457	170	2,287	11	15	16	128	689	1,423	172
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,489	172	2,317	11	15	16	130	698	1,445	174
State total	1,307,000	65,074	3,552	61,522	49	299	869	2,335	15,516	41,642	4,364
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,978.9	271.8	4,707.1	3.7	22.9	66.5	178.7	1,187.1	3,186.1	333.9
VERMONT											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	None										
Other cities	238,038										
Area actually reporting	34.1%	4,153	202	3,951	0	8	16	178	1,088	2,677	188
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,197	514	11,683	0	24	47	523	3,189	7,862	552
Rural	248,962										
Area actually reporting	83.2%	5,277	179	5,098	13	39	19	108	2,458	2,231	409
Estimated totals	100%	6,341	216	6,125	16	47	23	130	2,953	2,681	491
State total	487,000	18,538	810	17,728	16	71	70	653	6,142	10,543	1,043
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,806.6	166.3	3,640.2	3.3	14.6	14.4	134.1	1,261.2	2,164.9	214.2
VIRGINIA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,366,058										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	171,240	11,894	159,346	283	978	4,572	6,061	40,494	108,875	9,977
Other cities	487,560										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	19,831	1,125	18,706	33	55	216	821	3,649	14,198	859
Rural	1,294,382										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	18,606	1,724	16,882	136	135	212	1,241	6,883	9,067	952
State total	5,148,000	209,677	14,743	194,934	452	1,168	5,000	8,123	51,006	132,140	11,788
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,073.0	286.4	3,786.6	8.8	22.7	97.1	157.8	990.8	2,568.8	229.0
WASHINGTON											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,689,391										
Area actually reporting	98.2%	170,127	12,380	157,747	141	1,217	4,313	6,709	50,138	95,857	11,752
Estimated totals	100.0%	173,537	12,540	160,997	142	1,232	4,350	6,816	50,983	98,055	11,959
Other cities	449,607										
Area actually reporting	88.6%	31,216	1,230	29,986	15	124	221	870	7,021	21,434	1,531
Estimated totals	100.0%	35,218	1,388	33,830	17	140	249	982	7,921	24,182	1,727
Rural	635,002										
Area actually reporting	92.6%	20,411	1,266	19,145	15	170	111	970	7,192	10,826	1,127
Estimated totals	100.0%	22,047	1,368	20,679	16	184	120	1,048	7,768	11,694	1,217
State total	3,774,000	230,802	15,296	215,506	175	1,556	4,719	8,846	66,672	133,931	14,903
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,115.6	405.3	5,710.3	4.6	41.2	125.0	234.4	1,766.6	3,548.8	394.9
WEST VIRGINIA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	675,187										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	25,887	1,804	24,083	37	161	612	994	6,785	15,379	1,919
Other cities	384,774										
Area actually reporting	99.1%	8,179	503	7,676	14	16	142	331	1,992	5,161	523
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,255	507	7,748	14	16	143	334	2,011	5,209	528
Rural	800,029										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	503	809	7,273	78	36	107	530	3,263	3,188	822
State total	1,860,000	507	3,120	39,104	127	273	862	1,858	12,059	23,776	3,269
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,270.1	167.7	2,102.4	6.8	14.7	46.3	99.9	648.3	1,278.3	175.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.54 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1978—Continued

Area	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime*	Property crime*	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
WISCONSIN											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,938,731										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	138,058	5,215	130,843	93	574	2,203	2,345	27,485	94,753	8,595
Other cities	636,509										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	25,347	458	24,889	10	39	85	324	4,350	19,471	1,088
Rural	1,103,760										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	20,151	511	19,840	15	64	48	384	7,754	10,813	1,073
State total	4,679,000	181,556	6,184	175,372	118	677	2,336	3,053	39,599	125,037	10,738
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,880.2	132.2	3,748.1	2.5	14.5	49.9	65.2	846.3	2,672.3	229.5
WYOMING											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	None										
Other cities	281,364										
Area actually reporting	92.9%	13,449	713	12,736	9	69	155	480	2,385	9,474	897
Estimated totals	100.0%	14,469	767	13,702	10	74	167	516	2,544	10,193	965
Rural	142,836										
Area actually reporting	94.1%	4,317	397	3,920	19	24	35	319	942	2,520	458
Estimated totals	100.0%	4,588	422	4,166	20	28	37	339	1,001	2,878	487
State total	424,000	19,057	1,189	17,868	30	100	204	855	3,545	12,871	1,452
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,494.6	280.4	4,214.2	7.1	23.6	48.1	201.7	836.1	3,035.6	342.5

*Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
 *Property crimes are 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, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 46-57.

Table 3.55 Offenses known to police, by offense and size of place, 1977-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.51. Figures represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1977 and 1978 (Source, p. 316). For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

[1978 estimated population]										
Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
12,023 agencies; total population 207,768,000:										
1977	10,579,458	979,452	9,600,006	18,530	61,187	397,925	501,810	2,947,664	5,708,758	943,584
1978	10,719,993	1,029,845	9,690,348	18,745	65,084	410,224	535,592	2,982,398	5,748,209	959,741
Percent change	+1.3	+5.1	+0.9	+1.2	+6.4	+3.1	+6.7	+1.2	+0.7	+1.7
TOTAL CITIES										
8,465 cities; total population 144,413,000:										
1977	8,559,513	812,423	7,747,090	14,082	47,496	361,768	389,097	2,268,762	4,677,864	800,464
1978	8,660,232	854,495	7,805,737	14,252	50,984	372,194	417,065	2,297,954	4,698,189	809,594
Percent change	+1.2	+5.2	+0.8	+1.4	+7.3	+2.9	+7.2	+1.3	+0.4	+1.1
Group I:										
57 cities, 250,000 and over; population 41,342,000:										
1977	3,278,585	449,895	2,828,690	8,198	25,089	245,276	171,332	921,135	1,501,155	406,400
1978	3,258,118	463,341	2,794,777	8,384	26,709	248,567	179,681	915,678	1,483,889	395,210
Percent change	-0.6	+3.0	-1.2	+2.3	+6.5	+1.3	+4.9	-0.6	-1.2	-2.8
6 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 17,783,000:										
1977	1,344,616	229,886	1,114,730	4,134	10,478	135,146	66,128	368,677	538,782	207,271
1978	1,309,973	231,991	1,077,982	4,275	10,800	133,071	83,845	358,111	521,750	198,121
Percent change	-2.6	+0.9	-3.3	+3.4	+3.1	-1.5	+4.6	-2.9	-3.2	-4.4
18 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 11,846,000:										
1977	959,893	112,662	847,231	2,158	7,037	60,763	42,704	263,471	473,163	110,597
1978	971,971	119,501	852,470	2,204	7,808	63,921	45,568	268,042	476,288	108,140
Percent change	+1.3	+6.1	+0.6	+2.1	+11.0	+5.2	+6.7	+1.7	+0.7	-2.2
33 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 11,712,000:										
1977	974,076	107,347	866,729	1,906	7,574	49,367	48,500	288,987	489,210	88,532
1978	976,174	111,849	864,325	1,905	8,101	51,575	50,268	289,525	485,851	88,949
Percent change	+0.2	+4.2	-0.3	-0.1	+7.0	+4.5	+3.6	+0.2	-0.7	+0.5
Group II:										
117 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,883,000:										
1977	1,190,643	97,642	1,093,001	1,841	6,776	38,660	50,365	324,182	669,000	99,819
1978	1,210,859	105,712	1,105,147	1,736	7,386	41,195	55,393	330,678	669,281	105,188
Percent change	+1.7	+8.3	+1.1	-5.7	+9.0	+6.6	+10.0	+2.0	0.0	+5.4
Group III:										
276 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 18,889,000:										
1977	1,118,150	83,402	1,034,748	1,204	5,374	30,286	46,538	296,726	644,718	93,304
1978	1,145,897	90,918	1,054,979	1,294	5,714	32,799	51,111	307,002	649,384	98,593
Percent change	+2.5	+9.0	+2.0	+7.5	+6.3	+8.3	+9.8	+3.5	+0.7	+5.7
Group IV:										
649 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,203,000:										
1977	1,160,047	75,011	1,085,036	1,088	4,544	24,137	45,242	289,824	706,247	88,965
1978	1,182,703	80,610	1,102,093	1,088	4,947	24,720	49,855	298,574	712,214	91,305
Percent change	+2.0	+7.5	+1.6	0.0	+8.9	+2.4	+10.2	+3.0	+0.8	+2.6
Group V:										
1,550 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,101,000:										
1977	1,033,818	60,840	972,978	974	3,290	15,444	41,132	250,294	653,418	69,256
1978	1,057,560	65,159	992,401	1,011	3,665	16,424	44,059	257,459	661,956	72,986
Percent change	+2.3	+7.1	+2.0	+3.8	+11.4	+6.3	+7.1	+2.9	+1.3	+5.4
Group VI:										
5,816 cities under 10,000; population 21,016,000:										
1977	778,270	45,633	732,637	757	2,423	7,965	34,488	186,601	503,326	42,710
1978	805,095	48,755	756,340	739	2,561	8,489	36,966	188,563	521,465	46,312
Percent change	+3.4	+6.8	+3.2	-2.4	+5.7	+6.6	+7.2	+1.1	+3.6	+8.4
SUBURBAN AREA^c										
5,072 agencies; population 75,913,000:										
1977	3,266,216	226,657	3,039,559	3,726	16,024	62,911	143,996	910,791	1,878,853	249,915
1978	3,329,009	239,605	3,089,404	3,875	16,824	65,897	153,009	926,838	1,902,837	259,729
Percent change	+1.9	+5.7	+1.6	+4.0	+5.0	+4.7	+6.3	+1.8	+1.3	+3.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.55 Offenses known to police, by offense and size of place, 1977-78—Continued

[1978 estimated population]										
Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
RURAL AREA^d										
2,651 agencies; population 28,648,000:										
1977	572,855	48,053	524,802	2,141	3,917	5,692	36,303	217,162	274,579	33,061
1978	580,732	49,993	530,739	2,077	4,013	5,792	38,111	214,926	280,276	35,537
Percent change	+1.4	+4.0	+1.1	-3.0	+2.5	+1.8	+5.0	-1.0	+2.1	+7.5

^a Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^b Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

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

^d Includes State police agencies with no county breakdown.

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, 1978), pp. 161, 162.

Table 3.56 Offenses committed in Federal parks and known to police, by offense, 1975-78

NOTE: The National Park Service is responsible for the administration of 297 park areas that are owned by the Federal Government. Urban park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Police, while non-urban park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Rangers. The offense categories listed below are the Uniform Crime Reports Part I offenses; see Appendix 3 for definitions. Note, however, that these offenses are not counted in the Federal Bureau of Investigation figures. In 1975 the "Human Kindness Day" activities sponsored by one of the major urban park areas accounted for approximately 500 robbery incidents in that year.

Offense	1975	1976	1977	1978
Total offenses	7,697	7,521	7,763	8,251
Total annual visitation	238,849,000	267,827,000	261,584,000	283,090,000
Criminal homicide	10	10	17	12
Forcible rape	84	66	60	91
Robbery	779	281	238	261
Aggravated assault	385	470	458	494
Burglary	1,031	954	1,097	1,188
Larceny-theft	5,156	5,570	5,662	5,986
Motor vehicle theft	252	170	231	215

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.57 Number and rate of deaths from homicide, suicide, and accidents, by State, 1977

NOTE: Data in this table are submitted to the National Center for Health Statistics and are based on information from all death certificates from the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The population used for computing rates is based on estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

[Refers only to resident deaths occurring within the United States. Excludes fetal deaths. Rate per 100,000 estimated population.]

State	Homicide		Suicide		Accidents			
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Total		Motor vehicle	
					Number	Rate	Number	Rate
United States	19,968	9.2	28,681	13.3	103,202	47.7	49,510	22.9
Alabama	537	14.6	396	10.7	2,462	66.7	1,244	33.7
Alaska	41	10.1	85	20.9	398	97.8	123	30.2
Arizona	240	10.5	493	21.5	1,547	57.4	894	38.9
Arkansas	188	8.8	251	11.7	1,191	55.6	549	25.6
California	2,564	11.7	3,883	17.7	10,420	47.6	5,275	24.1
Colorado	174	6.6	530	20.2	1,385	52.9	707	27.0
Connecticut	138	4.4	268	8.6	967	31.1	465	15.0
Delaware	36	6.2	76	13.1	240	41.2	115	19.8
District of Columbia	187	27.1	63	9.1	312	45.2	87	12.6
Florida	930	11.0	1,557	18.4	4,100	48.5	2,307	23.7
Georgia	735	14.6	704	13.9	3,041	60.2	1,455	28.8
Hawaii	56	6.3	115	12.8	333	29.4	143	16.0
Idaho	48	5.6	142	16.6	335	74.1	314	36.6
Illinois	1,270	11.3	1,167	10.4	4,795	42.6	2,223	19.8
Indiana	399	7.5	691	13.0	2,601	48.8	1,303	24.4
Iowa	65	2.3	336	11.7	1,330	46.2	659	22.9
Kansas	165	7.1	292	12.6	1,194	51.3	586	25.2
Kentucky	318	9.2	475	13.7	2,145	62.0	944	27.3
Louisiana	631	16.1	493	12.6	2,418	61.7	1,069	27.3
Maine	27	2.5	140	12.9	442	40.7	191	17.6
Maryland	347	8.4	500	12.1	1,526	36.9	882	16.5
Massachusetts	182	3.1	556	9.6	2,119	36.6	818	14.1
Michigan	948	10.4	1,278	14.0	3,953	43.3	1,999	21.9
Minnesota	112	2.8	462	11.6	1,846	46.4	890	22.4
Mississippi	335	14.0	245	10.3	1,567	65.6	761	31.9
Missouri	476	9.9	627	13.1	2,460	51.7	1,188	24.7
Montana	52	6.6	140	18.4	571	75.0	298	39.2
Nebraska	58	3.7	162	10.4	793	50.8	372	23.8
Nevada	98	15.5	193	22.5	418	66.0	219	34.6
New Hampshire	17	2.0	120	14.1	325	38.3	151	17.8
New Jersey	401	5.5	603	8.2	2,471	33.7	1,085	14.8
New Mexico	129	10.8	226	19.0	912	76.6	563	47.3
New York	1,897	10.6	1,625	9.1	5,734	32.0	2,471	13.8
North Carolina	627	11.3	723	13.1	3,102	56.1	1,440	26.1
North Dakota	6	0.9	69	10.6	384	58.8	191	29.2
Ohio	803	7.5	1,397	13.1	4,302	40.2	1,861	17.4
Oklahoma	254	9.0	429	15.3	1,691	60.2	899	32.0
Oregon	123	5.2	394	16.6	1,377	58.0	680	28.6
Pennsylvania	664	5.6	1,399	11.9	4,984	42.3	2,147	18.2
Rhode Island	41	4.4	139	14.9	359	38.4	159	17.0
South Carolina	358	12.4	355	12.3	1,808	62.9	954	33.2
South Dakota	25	3.6	72	10.4	444	64.4	214	31.1
Tennessee	479	11.1	587	13.7	2,462	57.3	1,232	28.7
Texas	1,777	13.9	1,771	13.8	6,502	53.8	3,618	28.2
Utah	54	4.3	173	13.6	645	50.9	333	26.3
Vermont	16	3.3	65	13.5	218	45.1	101	20.9
Virginia	483	9.4	602	15.6	2,601	50.7	1,191	23.2
Washington	170	4.6	531	14.5	2,022	55.3	988	27.0
West Virginia	117	6.3	225	12.1	1,060	57.0	503	27.1
Wisconsin	151	3.2	594	12.8	1,894	40.7	948	20.4
Wyoming	19	4.7	62	15.3	346	85.2	201	49.5

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1977" Monthly Vital Statistics Report, 23(1), p. 35; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Vital Statistics of the United States, 1977, Volume II—Mortality, Part B (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), Tables 1-13 and 1-14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.58 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by type of weapon used, United States, 1964-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.51. 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.

Year	Type of weapon used							Total*	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters
	Gun	Cutting or stabbing instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) ^a	Other ^b	Unknown or not stated	Total ^c		
1964	55	24	5	10	3	2	100	7,990	
1965	57	23	6	10	3	1	100	8,773	
1966	59	22	5	9	2	1	100	9,552	
1967	63	20	5	9	2	1	100	11,114	
1968	65	18	6	8	2	1	100	12,503	
1969	65	19	4	8	3	1	100	13,649	
1970	66	18	4	8	3	1	100	16,183	
1971	66	19	4	8	2	1	100	15,832	
1972	66	19	4	8	2	1	100	17,123	
1973	66	17	5	8	1	2	100	18,632	
1974	67	17	5	8	1	2	100	18,642	
1975	65	17	5	9	2	2	100	16,605	
1976	64	18	5	8	2	3	100	18,033	
1977	63	19	5	8	2	3	100	18,714	
1978	64	19	5	8	2	3	100		

^a This category includes beatings and strangulation.

^b This category includes drownings, arson, poison, explosives, narcotics, asphyxiation, etc.

^c Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

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. 18; 1975, p. 18; 1976, p. 10; 1977, p. 11; 1978, p. 12 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.59 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by type of weapon used and region, 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.51 and 3.58. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

Region	Type of weapon used				
	Total*	Firearms	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon; club, poison, etc.	Personal weapons
Northeast	100.0	51.7	25.2	13.7	9.4
North Central	100.0	67.2	16.0	11.3	5.5
South	100.0	69.5	15.7	10.3	4.5
West	100.0	57.2	22.2	14.5	6.1
Total	100.0	63.6	18.8	11.8	5.7

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

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, 1979), p. 13.

Table 3.60 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by victim-offender relationship and circumstances of the offense, United States, 1978

Note: See NOTES, Tables 3.51 and 3.58. 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.

Relationship of victim to offender	[Percent]							
	Total	Felony type	Suspected felony type	Romantic triangle	Argument over money or property	Other arguments	Miscellaneous non-felony type	Unable to determine circumstances
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Husband	4.3	0.1	0.3	4.2	2.7	9.4	3.2	0.8
Wife	5.6	0.2	1.2	3.4	4.7	9.1	8.3	1.3
Mother	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.3
Father	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.7	1.4	0.1
Daughter	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	3.4	0.4
Son	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	1.1	4.8	0.5
Brother	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.4	2.0	1.6	1.0	0.2
Sister	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other family	3.4	1.0	0.3	1.1	3.9	5.5	4.5	0.8
Acquaintances	26.3	18.5	4.6	52.9	50.3	33.8	30.7	6.9
Friend	3.7	1.5	0.4	7.5	12.0	5.0	4.1	1.1
Boyfriend	1.3	0.1	0.5	2.5	0.8	2.8	0.9	0.5
Girlfriend	1.7	0.4	0.5	4.6	0.3	3.2	1.5	0.5
Neighbor	1.7	1.6	0.2	2.3	3.8	2.4	1.6	0.3
Other acquaintances	2.9	1.4	0.7	6.3	3.5	2.4	6.2	0.7
Stranger	13.5	35.0	4.5	8.0	7.3	8.8	13.3	6.2
Unknown relationship	30.1	39.6	85.6	6.3	7.3	11.9	13.6	79.5

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

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, 1979), p. 9.

Table 3.61 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by type of weapon used and age of victim, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.51 and 3.58.

Age of victim	Total	Type of weapon used										
		Gun	Cutting or stabbing instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)	Poison	Explosives	Arson	Narcotics	Strangulation	Asphyxiation	Other weapon or weapon not stated
Total*	18,714	11,910	3,526	898	1,070	10	6	255	18	352	92	579
Infant (under 1)	207	8	6	6	105	0	0	3	0	4	17	58
1 to 4	339	30	19	30	159	2	0	33	0	9	15	42
5 to 9	158	57	18	14	27	1	0	11	0	11	6	13
10 to 14	247	112	43	19	23	0	0	11	0	21	3	15
15 to 19	1,619	1,047	345	49	52	1	0	24	5	45	3	48
20 to 24	3,093	2,098	659	84	81	0	1	28	4	59	10	69
25 to 29	3,025	2,161	575	93	76	0	0	19	2	44	5	50
30 to 34	2,188	1,552	390	73	71	2	0	18	2	29	5	46
35 to 39	1,707	1,223	297	65	59	2	2	16	0	13	3	27
40 to 44	1,378	945	239	67	60	0	0	24	0	13	1	29
45 to 49	1,091	718	210	58	57	0	1	4	1	14	5	23
50 to 54	1,000	605	208	68	56	0	0	13	0	24	1	27
55 to 59	761	438	151	67	48	1	0	7	1	14	1	33
60 to 64	555	313	102	54	45	0	0	10	0	9	1	21
65 to 69	412	217	84	47	32	0	0	8	1	8	5	10
70 to 74	272	117	67	23	31	0	0	6	0	8	3	17
75 and older	411	120	78	66	81	1	2	15	2	23	8	15
Unknown	251	149	35	15	7	0	0	5	0	4	0	36

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, 1979), p. 12.

Table 3.62 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by age of victim, United States, 1964-78

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.51 and 3.58.

Age of victim	[Percent]															
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	
Infant (under 1)	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1 to 4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
5 to 9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
10 to 14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	
15 to 19	7	7	8	8	5	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	8	9	9	
20 to 24	12	12	13	14	14	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	
25 to 29	12	13	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	14	15	15	15	15	16	
30 to 34	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	11	11	12	12	
35 to 39	12	12	12	12	11	10	9	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	
40 to 44	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	7	
45 to 49	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	
50 to 54	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	
55 to 59	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
60 to 64	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
65 to 69	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
70 to 74	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	
75 and older	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Unknown	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	
Total*	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	7,990	8,773	9,552	11,114	12,503	13,575	13,649	16,183	15,832	17,123	16,632	16,642	16,605	18,033	18,714	

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1964*, p. 104; 1965, p. 108; 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. 17; 1975, p. 17; 1976, p. 11; 1977, p. 11; 1978, p. 12 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.63 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by sex of victim, United States, 1964-78

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.51 and 3.58.

Year	Sex of victim			Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters
	[Percent]			
	Male	Female	Total*	
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	16,632
1975	76	24	100	16,642
1976	76	24	100	16,605
1977	75	25	100	18,033
1978	76	24	100	18,714

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1964*, p. 104; 1965, p. 108; 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. 17; 1975, p. 17; 1976, p. 11; 1977, p. 11; 1978, p. 12 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.64 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by race of victim, United States, 1964-78

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.51 and 3.58.

Year	Race of victim			Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters
	[Percent]			
	White	Black	All others (including race unknown)	
1964	45	54	1	7,990
1965	45	54	1	8,773
1966	45	54	1	9,552
1967	45	54	1	11,114
1968	45	54	1	12,503
1969	44	55	2	13,575
1970	44	55	1	13,649
1971	44	55	2	16,183
1972	45	53	2	15,832
1973	47	52	1	17,123
1974	48	50	2	16,632
1975	51	47	2	16,642
1976	51	47	2	16,605
1977	53	45	2	18,033
1978	54	44	2	18,714

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1964*, p. 104; 1965, p. 108; 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. 17; 1975, p. 17; 1976, p. 11; 1977, p. 11; 1978, p. 12 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.65 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughter known to police, by sex, race, and age of victim, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.51 and 3.58.

Age of victim	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughter		Sex of victim		Race of victim					
	Number	Percent	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others (including race unknown)
Total	18,714	X	14,263	4,451	10,111	8,201	118	59	21	204
Percent	X	100.0*	76.2	23.8	54.0	43.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.1
Infant (under 1)	207	1.1	114	93	119	85	1	0	0	2
1 to 4	339	1.8	195	144	178	152	2	0	1	6
5 to 9	158	.8	87	71	92	62	0	1	0	3
10 to 14	247	1.3	125	122	158	83	0	4	0	2
15 to 19	1,619	8.7	1,181	438	928	659	15	7	1	9
20 to 24	3,093	16.5	2,385	708	1,555	1,475	23	6	5	29
25 to 29	3,025	16.2	2,411	614	1,479	1,486	17	7	4	32
30 to 34	2,188	11.7	1,741	447	1,058	1,079	20	7	2	22
35 to 39	1,707	9.1	1,371	336	880	790	12	6	1	18
40 to 44	1,378	7.4	1,079	299	739	615	10	3	1	10
45 to 49	1,091	5.8	876	215	639	436	2	3	1	10
50 to 54	1,000	5.3	796	204	587	401	4	3	1	4
55 to 59	761	4.1	611	150	451	304	2	1	1	2
60 to 64	555	3.0	424	131	359	186	4	1	2	3
65 to 69	412	2.2	302	110	267	141	0	2	0	2
70 to 74	272	1.5	177	95	189	80	1	1	0	1
75 and older	411	2.2	194	217	300	98	3	4	0	6
Unknown	251	1.3	194	57	133	69	2	3	1	43

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

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, 1979), p. 9.

Table 3.66 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughter known to police, by race and sex of victim and offender, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.51 and 3.58. Luring 1978, 15,856 offenders were identified in connection with the murder of 14,279 victims. These data pertain only to the 11,916 murders and nonnegligent manslaughter in which there was a single offender and single victim.

Characteristics of victim	Total victims	Total offenders	Characteristics of offender															
			Sex			Race												
			Male	Female	Unknown	White		Black		Indian		Chinese		Japanese		Other		
White:																		
Male	4,289	4,289	3,643	631	15	3,211	594	397	29	17	5	0	0	0	2	18	1	15
Female	1,606	1,606	1,499	107	6	1,343	97	139	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	13	0	6
Black:																		
Male	4,637	4,637	3,518	1,112	7	158	20	3,352	1,090	3	2	0	0	2	0	3	0	7
Female	1,180	1,180	1,015	161	4	15	5	1,000	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Indian:																		
Male	48	48	40	8	0	21	1	1	0	16	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Female	22	22	16	6	0	5	0	2	0	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinese:																		
Male	20	20	15	5	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	10	5	0	0	1	0	0
Female	8	8	7	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japanese:																		
Male	6	6	5	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Female	3	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
All other races:																		
Male	54	54	50	3	1	8	0	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	33	2	1	1
Female	28	28	26	2	0	9	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	14	1	0	0
Unknown	15	15	9	5	1	7	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

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, 1979), p. 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.67 Robberies known to police, by type of weapon used, United States, 1974-78

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.51 and 3.58.

Year	Type of weapon used					Total*	Total number of robberies
	Firearms	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed	Total*		
1974	45	13	8	34	100	422,989	
1975	45	12	8	35	100	444,937	
1976	43	13	8	36	100	410,651	
1977	42	13	8	37	100	391,128	
1978	41	13	9	37	100	408,358	

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

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; 1977, p. 19; 1978, p. 19 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.68 Robberies known to police, by type of weapon used and region, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.51. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

Region	Total*	Type of weapon used			
		Firearms	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
Northeast	100.0	29.9	17.7	12.1	40.3
North Central	100.0	46.5	8.3	9.4	35.9
South	100.0	47.7	9.9	6.6	35.8
West	100.0	43.1	12.9	7.1	36.9
Total	100.0	40.8	12.7	9.0	37.5

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

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, 1979), p. 19.

Table 3.69 Robberies known to police, by place of occurrence, United States, 1964-78

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.51 and 3.58. A "commercial house" refers to nonresidential structures, with the exception of gas stations, chain stores, and banking-type institutions.

Year	Place of occurrence							Total*	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
1977	46	15	6	7	12	1	14	100	377,041
1978	47	14	6	7	11	1	13	100	408,358

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

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; 1977, p. 159; 1978, p. 17 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.70 Aggravated assaults known to police, by type of weapon used, United States, 1964-78

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.61 and 3.58.

Year	Type of weapon used					Total number of aggravated assaults
	[Percent]					
	Firearms	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapons; club, poison, etc.	Personal weapons	Total*	
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
1977	23	23	27	27	100	485,078
1978	22	23	28	27	100	531,006

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1964*, p. 9; 1965, pp. 8; 1966, p. 9; 1967, pp. 11; 1968, p. 10; 1969, pp. 10; 1970, pp. 12; 1971, p. 12; 1972, p. 10; 1973, p. 11; 1974, p. 20; 1975, p. 20; 1976, p. 13; 1977, p. 21; 1978, p. 21 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.71 Aggravated assaults known to police, by type of weapon used and region, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.51. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

Region	Total*	Type of weapon used			
		Firearms	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapons; club, poison, etc.	Personal weapons
Northeast	100.0	14.1	24.8	29.8	31.3
North Central	100.0	23.3	23.6	30.3	22.8
South	100.0	26.9	24.3	25.8	23.0
West	100.0	21.8	18.8	23.7	30.6
Total	100.0	22.4	22.6	28.3	26.6

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

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, 1979), p. 21.

Table 3.72 Burglaries known to police, by place and time of occurrence, United States, 1964-78

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.51 and 3.58.

Year	Type of target					Total number of burglaries
	[Percent]					
	Residence (dwelling)		Non-residence (store, office, etc.)		Total*	
	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 ^a	30	33	31	6	100	2,189,433
1977 ^c	31	34	28	7	100	2,111,354
1978 ^d	30	36	27	8	100	2,168,460

^a Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^b For 722,617 burglaries in 1976, time of occurrence could not be determined. These burglaries are not included in the "total number of burglaries."

^c For 720,833 burglaries in 1977, time of occurrence could not be determined. These burglaries are not included in the "total number of burglaries."

^d For 760,943 burglaries in 1978, 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; 1977, p. 159; 1978, p. 174 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.73 Larceny-thefts known to police, by type of target, United States, 1964-78

NOTE: See NOTES, Table 3.51 and 3.58.

Year	Type of target										Total number of larceny-thefts
	Pocket-picking	Purse-snatching	Shop-lifting	From motor vehicles (except accessories)	Motor vehicle accessories	Bicycles	From buildings	From coin-operated machines	All others	Total*	
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
1977	1	2	11	17	21	11	16	1	20	100	5,524,660
1978	1	2	11	17	19	11	17	1	21	100	5,676,249

^a Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^b Less 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; 1977, p. 159; 1978, p. 174 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.74 Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute and of the Hobbs Act, by type of violation and jurisdiction, 1978

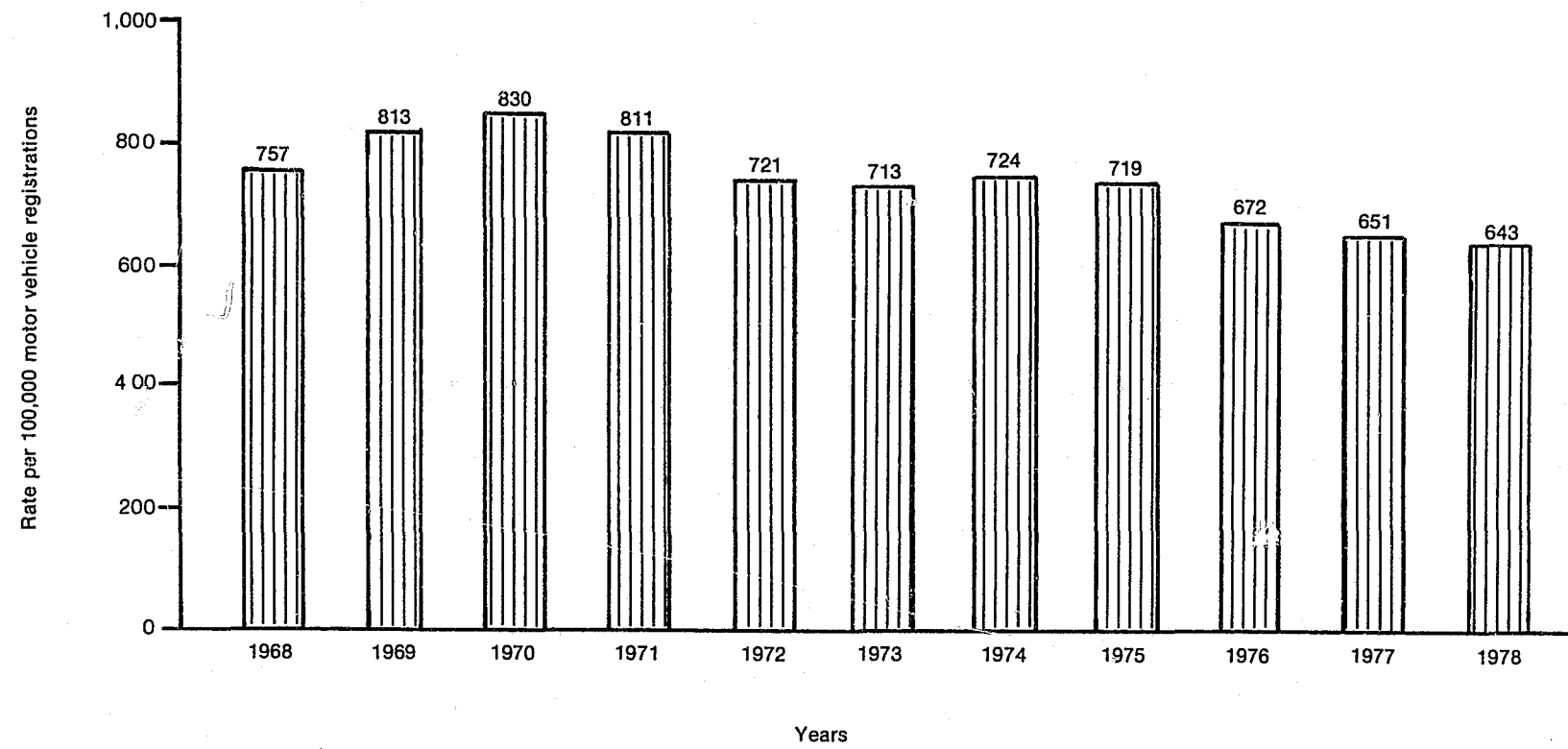
NOTE: The following bank crime statistics were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute include robbery, burglary (entry and/or theft of bank during non-business hours), and larceny (theft not involving direct confrontation between offender and bank personnel or customers) of commercial banks, mutual savings banks, savings and loan institutions, and credit unions. Violations of the Hobbs Act involve extortion and kidnaping of bank officials or their families.

Jurisdiction	Type of violation			
	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act
Total	4,739	432	333	201
Alabama	37	4	13	1
Alaska	13	2	2	1
Arizona	79	11	3	0
Arkansas	29	6	7	0
California	1,476	65	40	36
Colorado	48	6	36	4
Connecticut	41	5	2	0
Delaware	11	2	0	0
District of Columbia	91	3	2	0
Florida	140	17	13	8
Georgia	138	3	1	5
Guam	0	2	1	0
Hawaii	23	3	0	0
Idaho	13	1	0	1
Illinois	70	16	10	12
Indiana	48	7	11	5
Iowa	18	3	5	1
Kansas	12	4	4	1
Kentucky	27	6	4	2
Louisiana	86	4	5	2
Maine	5	2	0	0
Maryland	154	16	11	5
Massachusetts	53	10	3	0
Michigan	84	11	16	12
Minnesota	51	5	2	2
Mississippi	21	1	4	2
Missouri	46	15	13	4
Montana	2	4	7	2
Nebraska	15	3	0	2
Nevada	35	6	0	1
New Hampshire	2	2	0	0
New Jersey	140	15	5	8
New Mexico	11	2	0	0
New York	782	47	26	13
North Carolina	46	8	6	6
North Dakota	1	1	0	0
Ohio	120	19	14	6
Oklahoma	22	4	5	1
Oregon	79	8	11	12
Pennsylvania	159	17	11	1
Puerto Rico	8	0	0	0
Rhode Island	15	0	0	0
South Carolina	14	2	5	2
South Dakota	4	2	0	0
Tennessee	79	10	3	4
Texas	127	12	17	24
Utah	20	1	2	0
Vermont	0	1	0	1
Virgin Islands	4	0	0	0
Virginia	127	24	3	5
Washington	86	6	5	4
West Virginia	5	1	1	0
Wisconsin	20	5	5	4
Wyoming	2	2	5	1

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1978-December 31, 1978." (Mimeographed.) Pp. 10, 11.

Figure 3.26 Estimated rate (per 100,000 motor vehicle registrations) of motor vehicle thefts known to police, United States, 1968-78

NOTE: This figure was constructed from data compiled by the Insurance Information Institute. Data on motor vehicle registrations were obtained from the Federal Highway Administration. Registration figures include motorcycles. Theft data are Federal Bureau of Investigation estimates.



Source: Insurance Information Institute, *Insurance Facts*, 1978, p. 63; 1979, p. 63 (New York: Insurance Information Institute). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.75 Number of offenses known to police and average loss incurred, by selected offenses and type of target, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.51 and 3.69. "Loss" refers to property taken during the commission of the offense only. All offenses, including those that involve no loss of property, were used in compiling "average loss." For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[11,490 agencies; 1978 estimated population 201,476,000]

Offense and type of target	Number of offenses 1978	Percent change over 1977	Percent*	Average loss (in dollars)
Murder	18,340	+2.8	X	\$46
Forcible rape	62,525	+7.7	X	30
Robbery	393,814	+5.0	100.0	434
Highway	185,313	+8.6	47.1	311
Commercial house	56,772	+3.7	14.4	524
Gas or service station	22,209	+3.8	5.6	231
Convenience store	27,575	+3.2	7.0	461
Residence	44,458	+2.7	11.3	746
Bank	4,676	+20.2	1.2	2,866
Miscellaneous	52,811	-2.8	13.4	277
Surglary	2,929,403	+2.1	100.0	526
Residence (dwelling):				
Night	644,708	-2.5	22.0	498
Day	769,768	+5.4	26.3	566
Unknown	479,005	+1.6	16.4	574
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):				
Night	594,070	+5	20.3	471
Day	159,914	+5.1	5.5	444
Unknown	281,938	+7.7	9.6	559
Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)	5,676,249	+1.1	100.0	219
By type:				
Pocket-picking	63,166	+9.5	1.1	152
Purse-snatching	85,059	+3.0	1.5	114
Shoplifting	649,551	+4.3	11.4	49
From motor vehicles (except accessories)	966,176	+2.1	17.0	254
Motor vehicle accessories	1,086,908	-5.4	19.1	139
Bicycles	606,971	-4.0	10.7	96
From buildings	945,414	+3.1	16.7	337
From coin-operated machines	57,484	+6	1.0	95
All others	1,215,520	+5.9	21.4	340
By value:				
Over \$200	1,262,968	+10.4	22.3	773
\$50 to \$200	1,988,576	-2.1	35.0	112
Under \$50	2,424,705	-5	42.7	18
Motor vehicle theft	942,232	+4.6	X	2,325

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

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, 1979), p. 174, Table 18.

Table 3.76 Law enforcement officers killed, by circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1969-78 (aggregate)

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	1969 to 1978	1,123	285	316	127	19	15	66	185	130
Total 5-year period	1969 to 1973	585	143	147	58	12	12	31	101	61
Total 5-year period	1974 to 1978	558	122	169	69	7	3	35	84	69
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun)	1969 to 1973	77	29	15	13	4	2	1	8	5
	1974 to 1978	101	36	26	21	2	0	2	8	6
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	1969 to 1973	39	8	14	5	0	1	1	6	4
	1974 to 1978	37	7	12	6	1	0	4	2	5
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	1969 to 1973	120	25	20	14	2	2	10	13	34
	1974 to 1978	91	13	22	8	1	1	6	7	33
Attempting other arrests	1969 to 1973	117	23	22	11	2	0	9	43	7
	1974 to 1978	125	26	22	20	1	2	3	43	8
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	1969 to 1973	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
	1974 to 1978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	1969 to 1973	22	5	4	2	0	0	3	8	0
	1974 to 1978	30	7	4	4	0	0	7	8	0
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	1969 to 1973	36	8	13	2	0	0	1	6	6
	1974 to 1978	52	7	23	4	1	0	3	8	6
Ambush (entrapment and premeditation)	1969 to 1973	31	18	3	0	1	2	2	4	1
	1974 to 1978	25	5	4	1	0	0	2	5	8
Ambush (unprovoked attack)	1969 to 1973	25	3	5	2	3	5	3	0	4
	1974 to 1978	23	3	9	1	1	0	6	0	3
Mentally deranged	1969 to 1973	18	6	2	3	0	0	1	6	0
	1974 to 1978	12	3	5	1	0	0	1	2	0
Traffic pursuits and stops	1969 to 1973	73	18	49	6	0	0	0	0	0
	1974 to 1978	62	15	42	3	0	0	1	1	0

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, 1979), p. 309.

Table 3.77 Law enforcement officers killed, by circumstances at the scene of the incident and type of assignment, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.76.

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)	10	2	1	4	2	0	0	1	0
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	15	2	4	2	0	0	1	0	6
Attempting other arrests	21	3	5	3	0	0	1	8	1
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	7	0	1	2	0	0	2	2	0
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	8	2	4	1	0	0	0	1	0
Ambush (entrapment and premeditation)	11	2	3	1	0	0	1	1	3
Ambush (unprovoked attack)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mentally deranged	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Traffic pursuits and stops	14	2	9	2	0	0	1	0	0
Total	93	13	31	15	2	0	6	15	11

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1978, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 20.

Table 3.78 Law enforcement officers killed, by selected characteristics of officers, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.76.

Characteristics of officers killed	Percent
Race:	
White	91
Black	9
Other	0
Sex:	
Male	100
Female	0
Age:	
Under age 25	14
25 through 30	30
31 through 40	30
41 and older	26
Length of service:	
Less than 5 years of service	39
1 year or less of service	10
5 through 10 years of service	30
Over 10 years of service	31
In uniform	80

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1978*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 22.

Table 3.79 Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers, by demographic characteristics and prior record, United States, 1969-78 (aggregate)

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.76. Percents do not add to 100 in the age category because all ages are not presented in the table. Multiple responses are possible for prior record.

Characteristics of known offenders	1969 to 1978		1969 to 1973		1974 to 1978	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,573	100	832	100	741	100
Age:						
Under age 18	118	8	56	7	62	8
From 18 to 30 years of age	1,007	64	560	67	447	60
Sex:						
Male	1,510	96	796	95	714	96
Female	63	4	36	4	27	4
Race:						
White	769	49	357	43	412	56
Black	773	49	467	56	306	41
Other races	31	2	8	1	23	3
Prior record:						
Prior criminal arrest	1,136	72	648	78	488	66
Convicted on prior criminal charge	834	53	466	56	368	50
Prior arrest for crime of violence	562	36	343	41	219	30
Convicted on criminal charges—granted leniency	573	36	287	34	286	39
On parole or probation at time of killing	251	16	123	15	128	17
Prior arrest on murder charge	66	4	34	4	32	4
Prior arrest on narcotic drug law violation	260	17	143	17	117	16
Prior arrest for assaulting policeman or resisting arrest	129	8	94	11	35	5
Prior arrest for weapons violation	337	21	190	23	147	20

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, 1979), p. 310.

Table 3.80 Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers, by type of disposition, United States, 1967-76 (aggregate)

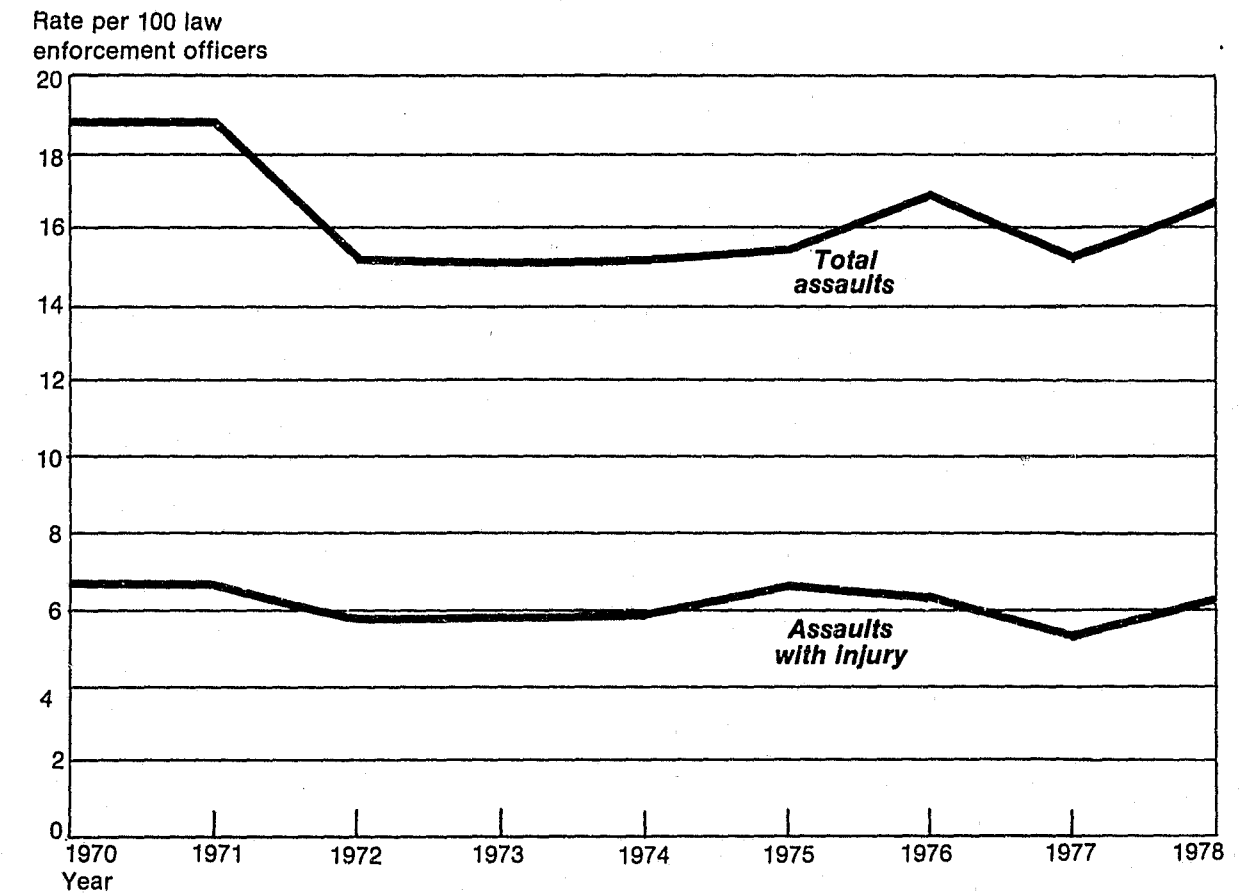
NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.76.

Type of disposition	Total	Percent
Known persons	1,525	100
Fugitives	16	1
Justifiably killed	198	13
Committed suicide	41	3
Arrested and charged	1,272	83
Arrested and charged	1,272	100
Guilty of murder	795	63
Guilty of lesser offense related to murder	103	8
Guilty of crime other than murder	98	8
Acquitted or otherwise dismissed	167	13
Committed to mental institution	42	3
Case pending	52	4
Died in custody	15	1

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, 1979), p. 311.

Figure 3.27 Rate (per 100 officers) of assaults and assaults with injury on law enforcement officers, United States, 1970-78

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. 261, Table 69; 1977, p. 283, Table 68; 1978, p. 309, Table 65 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.81 Drug thefts, by type of drug and region, 1976-79

NOTE: Registered handlers of controlled substances (pharmacies, practitioners, manufacturers, and hospitals) are required, under the Controlled Substances Act, to report the theft of all controlled drugs to the Drug Enforcement Administration. This table includes drug thefts reported by these registered handlers.
The States included in the regions are as follows: Northeast—Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; Southeast—Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia; North Central—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin; South Central—Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Wyoming; West—Alaska, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

[In thousands of dosage units]

Type of drug and region	1976	1977	1978	1979
Narcotics*	10,614	10,072	11,732	12,210
Northeast	3,891	2,572	3,222	2,587
Southeast	2,147	2,400	2,708	2,988
North Central	2,446	2,675	3,157	2,867
South Central	791	979	1,025	1,497
West	1,339	1,446	1,626	2,271
Stimulants	12,315	9,596	11,636	11,268
Northeast	5,731	2,863	5,011	5,784
Southeast	1,697	1,826	1,567	1,343
North Central	2,942	1,980	2,592	1,814
South Central	838	960	1,191	1,028
West	1,107	1,967	1,275	1,299
Depressants	43,512	24,601	23,349	21,436
Northeast	27,809	7,920	5,490	5,436
Southeast	4,454	5,293	4,747	4,967
North Central	6,515	5,658	7,537	5,635
South Central	1,965	2,500	2,398	2,359
West	2,769	3,230	3,177	3,039
Total	66,441	44,269	46,717	44,914

*Includes methadone, cocaine, and other narcotics.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1979), p. 39. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.82 Estimated average illegal market retail drug prices, by type of drug, United States, 1973-79

NOTE: The average illegal-market retail heroin price is calculated from a sample of evidence exhibits removed from the illicit market by the Drug Enforcement Administration. The sample is selected to include "only those exhibits which fall within a certain range of values representative of a retail level of the illicit market." Beginning in 1978, the estimated national average is derived from regional averages weighted for the "intensity of the narcotic problem." That is, through statistical procedures, a large number of transactions in one location are clustered to limit their influence on heroin price and purity statistics in the sample group (Source, p. 34).
Cocaine prices are derived from the cocaine retail price index, which is based upon evidence exhibits purchased by the Drug Enforcement Administration (Source, p. 37).
For 1979, prices of dangerous drugs (marihuana, hashish, LSD, PCP, barbiturates, and amphetamines) are based on quarterly reports submitted by the Drug Enforcement Administration's field offices in 24 large metropolitan areas. These prices are compiled through a newly-initiated collection method, which reflects transaction data at the retail level. Comparison with prices of earlier years is not recommended by the Source (p. 36).
The notation "d.u." means dosage unit.

Type of drug	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Heroin (gm.)	\$1,150.00	\$1,230.00	\$1,150.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,590.00	\$2,190.00	\$2,290.00
Cocaine (gm.)*	410.00	490.00	560.00	530.00	640.00	650.00	780.00
Marihuana (gm.)	.63	.56	.65	.64	.69	.80	1.42
Hashish (gm.)	9.66	9.85	8.38	10.20	8.67	9.64	5.37
LSD (d.u.)	1.56	1.66	1.73	1.91	2.06	2.18	3.18
PCP (d.u.)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.59	7.95
Methamphetamine (d.u.)	NA	.62	1.07	1.26	1.14	.93	NA
Barbiturates (d.u.)	.55	.75	.80	.83	.92	1.07	2.99
Amphetamine (d.u.)	.45	.59	.63	.72	.74	.93	3.49
Methadone (d.u.)	4.48	3.45	5.17	4.62	3.49	3.79	NA

*Cocaine prices are per pure gram.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report*, 1976, pp. 33, 35; 1978, pp. 35, 35; 1979, pp. 35, 37 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.83 Drug-related deaths, by type of drug, selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1974-78

NOTE: Data for this table are supplied by emergency room facilities and medical examiner offices from Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) across the United States through a contract with the Drug Enforcement Administration known as the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN). In 1974 and 1975, 21 SMSAs participated and in 1976-78, 24 SMSAs participated. The SMSAs were not randomly chosen, but those selected include the largest SMSAs and account for approximately 30 percent of the total U.S. population. In the 3 largest SMSAs (New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago), a random sample of facilities was selected from eligible hospitals to represent at least 50 percent of all emergency room visits. As of December 1977, 588 emergency room facilities and 103 medical examiner offices were surveyed within the 24 SMSAs. Supplementing the SMSA sample, a randomly selected national panel sample of 187 emergency room facilities and 8 medical examiner offices was surveyed from a group of geographically diverse cities and towns. (U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, DAWN Quarterly Report October-December 1977: A Report from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 2.)
Drug-related deaths are defined as any death in which one or more drugs is known, 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. Information for years prior to 1978 may differ from that presented in earlier editions of SOURCEBOOK because of audits and updates of the data by the Source.

Type of drug	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Heroin/morphine	1,455	1,789	1,705	715	612
Methadone	929	646	286	380	317
Other narcotics	125	128	154	208	268
Barbiturates	1,095	967	975	926	859
Other depressants	587	615	770	868	784
Amphetamines	48	21	35	39	48
Other stimulants	76	132	183	229	223
Cocaine	14	16	23	33	43
Cannabis (marihuana)	3	1	1	7	19
Hallucinogens	11	9	19	55	80
Other substances	119	136	129	115	87
Total	4,462	4,460	4,289	3,578	3,340

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report*, 1978, p. 39; 1979, p. 41 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.84 Drug-related deaths, by age, selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1974-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.83. Information for years prior to 1978 may differ from that presented in earlier editions of SOURCEBOOK because of audits and updates of the data by the Source.

Age	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
0 to 9	1	0	0	2	2
10 to 19	371	291	252	201	176
20 to 29	1,958	2,076	1,878	1,448	1,252
30 to 39	901	880	889	743	750
40 to 49	531	534	516	433	431
50 and older	687	663	740	739	719
Unknown	13	16	14	7	10
Total	4,462	4,460	4,289	3,578	3,340

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report*, 1978, p. 39; 1979, p. 41 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.85 Bombing incidents known to police, by outcome of incident, type of device, and value of property damage, United States, 1972-78

NOTE: These data are based on reports submitted by FBI field offices, which have the responsibility of submitting information on any bombing occurring within their jurisdictions. These jurisdictions cover the United States, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. For reports of incidents in which the absence of a Federal violation precludes FBI investigation, great dependence is placed on the assistance of public safety agencies to advise the FBI as to the occurrence and details of such attacks.
Bombing incidents refer to any illegal detonation of an explosive or incendiary device that constitutes a violation of a State, local, or Federal law, provided it is brought to the attention of the FBI. Excluded from the tabulations are threats to bomb, hoax bomb devices, accidental explosions or fires, recoveries of incendiary devices, and such misdemeanor offenses as the illegal use of fireworks.
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	170	25
1973	1,955	742	787	253	173	7,261,832	187	22
1974	2,044	893	758	236	157	9,888,563	207	24
1975	2,074	1,088	613	238	135	27,003,981*	326*	69*
1976	1,570	852	405	188	125	11,265,426	212	50
1977	1,318	867	248	118	85	8,943,300	162	22
1978	1,301	768	349	105	79	9,161,485	135	18

*Includes three major bombing incidents resulting in an unusually high number of personal injuries and deaths and substantial damage to property.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Bomb Summary 1978*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 3, Table 1.

Table 3.86 Bombing incidents known to police, by type of target, outcome of incident, type of device, and value of property damage, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.85.

Type of target	Total actual and attempted bombings	Actual		Attempted		Property damage (dollar value)	Personal injury	Death
		Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive	Incendiary			
Total	1,301	768	349	105	79	\$9,161,485	135	18
Residences	341	163	130	17	31	641,918	23	2
Private residence	216	84	98	11	23	547,775	14	2
Apartment house	53	20	25	1	7	57,330	5	0
Other private property	72	59	7	5	1	36,813	4	0
Commercial operations	270	156	78	23	13	4,159,588	19	0
Commercial building	180	101	61	8	10	1,870,420	15	0
Office building	21	14	5	2	0	1,854,731	0	0
Industrial building	30	17	7	4	2	220,275	1	0
Bank	18	15	2	1	0	114,962	0	0
Theater	10	7	1	1	1	24,000	0	0
Motel or hotel	11	2	2	7	0	75,200	0	0
Vehicles	178	92	59	11	18	773,668	5	0
Automobile	142	75	46	7	14	142,368	5	0
Other vehicle	36	17	13	4	2	631,300	0	0
Aircraft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
School facilities	120	75	18	4	4	877,882	8	0
School building	41	22	11	3	5	85,830	3	1
Public safety	38	19	11	3	5	60,160	3	1
Law enforcement	11	5	5	1	0	33,350	2	1
Building	11	5	5	2	4	24,310	0	0
Vehicle	23	11	6	0	1	2,500	1	0
Other	4	3	0	0	0	5,670	0	0
Fire department and equipment	3	3	0	0	0	68,615	0	0
Government property	31	21	6	2	2	17,075	0	0
Federal	11	7	1	2	1	200	0	0
State	2	2	0	0	0	51,340	0	0
Local	18	12	5	0	1	121,285	21	9
Persons	61	29	8	19	5	372,800	1	0
Public utilities	31	21	5	5	0	59,785	0	1
Recreation facilities	19	14	3	2	0	9,220	1	0
Telephone facilities	21	15	3	3	0	175,000	0	0
Other communication facilities	2	1	1	0	0	281,950	2	0
Transportation facilities	37	29	5	2	1	1,285,450	0	0
Construction sites and equipment	10	7	3	0	0	5,589	0	0
Postal facilities and equipment	14	13	0	1	0	7,480	0	0
Churches	9	6	3	0	0	26,900	0	0
Military facilities	7	5	2	0	0	12,050	3	0
International establishments	7	3	1	3	0	2,080	0	0
Medical facilities	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Courthouse	3	1	0	2	0	13,960	0	0
Newspaper facilities	5	5	0	0	0	101,035	3	0
Open area	46	31	8	5	2	7,150	43	5
Unknown (premature detonation)	33	32	1	0	0	112,240	3	0
Other	31	26	2	3	0			

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bomb Summary 1978, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 4.

Table 3.87 Explosives incidents reported to and investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, by type of incident, United States, 1976-78

NOTE: Explosives incidents include actual criminal bombings, accidental explosions, attempted bombings, threats and hoaxes, thefts, and 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 Recoveries Project of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. These figures include noncriminal matters and therefore are not comparable with FBI figures (Tables 3.85 and 3.86). The figures for 1978 include projections for the final weeks of that year.

	Number
1976:	
Explosives incidents	2,692
Criminal bombings	1,198
Other	1,494
Explosives investigations	1,799
1977:	
Explosives incidents	3,052
Criminal bombings	1,397
Other	1,655
Explosives investigations	2,109
1978:	
Explosives incidents	3,296
Criminal bombings	1,524
Attempted bombings	322
Thefts of explosives materials	340
Accidental explosions	67
Threats and hoaxes	71
Recoveries and seizures of explosives materials	972
Explosives investigations	3,291

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Table 3.88 Explosives stolen, and recovered and seized, as reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, by type of explosive, United States, 1976-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.87. "Blasting agents" refers to a specific type of explosive that can be classified as either a low or high explosive depending on how it is used. For this reason, it is separately enumerated. "RDX" refers to an extremely powerful explosive manufactured by the U.S. Army and found, in small quantities, in blasting caps, shells, and bombs.

Type of explosive	Amount stolen			Amount recovered and seized		
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978
Blasting agents (lbs.)	128,651	20,834	42,172	9,317	21,260	23,623
Low explosives (lbs.):						
Black powder	2,297	145	379	113	277	723
Smokeless powder	84	0	163	59	16	1,361
Photoflash cartridges powder	0	0	0	600	2	150
High explosives (lbs.):						
Potassium chlorate	0	0	0	2,401	0	6,300
Boosters	6,617	2,177	9,528	1,460	2,804	362
Military explosives	103	44	123	349	156	697
RDX	0	0	0	0	484	4
TNT	140	5	17	313	699	86
Dynamite	47,226	36,498	44,316	32,933	43,039	41,008
Primer	27,039	1,300	4,333	14,768	2,733	344
Blasting caps (each)	37,270	61,531	66,614	20,857	40,719	44,456
Detonating safety fuse, ignitor cord (ft.)	168,369	183,224	113,510	99,504	84,554	101,117

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Explosives Incidents, Annual Report, 1977, pp. 32, 41; 1978, pp. 28, 38 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office), Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.89 Deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting from criminal bombings and accidental explosions reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States, 1976-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.87. These data include detonated and incendiary bombings, and criminal and noncriminal explosives incidents. The 1977 property damage figure includes approximately \$50,000,000 resulting from grain elevator explosions. The dramatic increase in the 1978 injury figure is due to two major incidents: 150 people in New York City were injured in the accidental, noncriminal explosion of an ice cream truck; 250 people in Kentucky and West Virginia were injured by illegal fireworks.

	1976	1977	1978
Deaths	73	127	69
Injuries	272	374	707
Property damage (in millions)	\$12.1	\$61.3	\$27.5

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Explosives Incidents, Annual Report, 1977, p. 4; 1978, p. 2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.90 Reported hijackings in and outside the United States, by outcome, 1930-67 (aggregate), 1968-79

NOTE: Registry of an aircraft, regardless of the location of a hijacking attempt, is used to classify the hijacking as "in" or "outside the United States." Data for the United States during 1930-67 actually refer to the period 1961-67. Prior to 1961 all reported hijackings occurred outside the United States. "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). An "incomplete" hijacking is one in which the hijacker is apprehended/killed during hijacking or as a result of "hot pursuit." 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. "U.S. general aviation aircraft" refers to helicopters, charter planes, and private aircraft, all of which are excluded from "U.S. scheduled air carrier aircraft" figures.

Year	United States				Outside the United States					
	Successful		Unsuccessful		Successful		Unsuccessful			
	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	18	1	1	3	0	11	8	2	1
1969	33	31	1	1	6	0	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	0	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	3	0	3	0	16	0	10	0
1978	2	0	6	2	5	1	8	1	10	0
1979	6	2	5	3	2	1	8	0	6	0
Total	115	88	52	11	49	13	216	67	153	24

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration.

Table 3.91 Reported hijackings of U.S. aircraft, by type of aircraft and outcome, 1930-67 (aggregate), 1968-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.90.

Year	Type of aircraft							
	U.S. scheduled air carrier aircraft				U.S. 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	0
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
1978	8	0	4	4	5	2	2	0
1979	11	4	5	2	2	2	0	0
Total	179	91	44	44	37	24	8	5

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration.

Table 3.92 Criminal acts involving U.S. civil aviation, by type of act, 1961-67 (aggregate), 1968-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.90.

Type of act	1961-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Hijackings*	12	22	40	27	27	31	2	7	12	4	6	13	13
Explosions:													
Aircraft	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	0	1
Airports	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	4	2	3	3	2
Explosive devices found:													
Aircraft	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	0	2
Airports	0	0	0	0	5	5	3	11	5	3	1	6	6
Bomb threats to:													
Aircraft	0	0	400	601	1,145	2,156	1,383	1,453	1,853	1,950	1,220	1,032	1,121
Airports	0	0	0	0	212	288	239	387	449	1,036	519	318	309

* Includes air carrier and general aviation hijackings.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, Semi-Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1 to December 31, 1979 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1980), Exhibit 7.

Table 3.93 Results of airline passenger screening, United States, 1976-79

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 including items such as starter pistols, flare pistols, and BB guns.

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Persons screened (millions)	413.6	508.8	579.7	592.5
Weapons detected:				
Firearms	3,936	2,034	2,058	2,161
Handguns	1,913	1,730	1,827	1,982
Long guns	136	64	67	55
Other	1,887	240	164	144
Explosive/incendiary devices	8	5	3	3
Persons arrested:				
For carriage of firearms/explosives	884	810	896	1,060
For giving false information	156	4	64	47
Other offenses detected:				
Narcotics	332	282	250	201
Illegal aliens	798	957	1,328	1,689
Other	1,149	395	775	149

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, Semi-Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1 to December 31, 1978, Exhibit 10; July 31 to December 31, 1979, Exhibit 9 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.94 Crime insurance policies written and insurance losses paid by the Federal Crime Insurance Program, by type of policy and coverage, United States, Oct. 1, 1975-Sept. 30, 1979

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. "Written policies" is the number of policies in force during any part of a fiscal year. "Written premiums" are the payments that would be received if all policies were in effect for the entire year. The number of earned policies shown in the table is less than the number of written policies because of an adjustment made to account for policies in effect for only part of a fiscal year. 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." Subcategories may not add to total because of rounding.

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	117,002	\$7,056,148	98,041	\$6,165,647	5,825	\$11,496,644	\$9,499,198	\$1,997,446
Commercial policies	53,082	18,208,633	44,775	16,575,617	14,079	36,602,197	31,360,690	5,241,507
Package	12,191	5,441,360	10,554	5,000,458	4,426	8,583,311	7,197,466	1,385,845
Robbery	15,509	3,765,735	13,382	3,579,434	2,510	3,359,945	2,859,820	500,125
Burglary	16,328	4,955,938	13,423	4,410,107	3,594	14,147,753	12,382,366	1,765,387
Combination robbery	1,846	1,284,932	1,534	1,148,047	870	936,674	758,414	178,260
Combination burglary	7,208	2,760,668	5,880	2,437,569	2,579	9,574,513	8,162,623	1,411,890
Total	170,085	\$25,264,781	142,817	\$22,741,266	19,704	\$48,098,842	\$40,259,889	\$7,238,953

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration.

Table 3.95 Crime insurance claims and losses paid by the Federal Crime Insurance Program, by type of policy and cause of loss, United States, Oct. 1, 1975-Sept. 30, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.94.

Type of policy	Cause of loss										Total
	Robbery, inside premises	Robbery, outside premises	Observed theft, inside premises	Observed theft, outside premises	Kidnapping	Safe burglary	Theft from night depository	Burglary	Robbery of a watchman	Damaged	
Commercial policies:											
Incurred claims	4,271	509	64	12	2	6	3	9,186	2	24	14,079
Percent of all claims	21.6	2.5	0.3	—	—	—	—	46.8	—	0.1	71.4
Incurred losses	\$5,735,666	\$935,859	\$71,156	\$24,652	\$3,095	\$20,371	\$12,959	\$29,754,039	\$2,303	\$42,094	\$36,602,197
Percent of all incurred losses	11.9	1.9	.1	—	—	—	—	61.8	—	—	76.0
Amount of paid losses	\$4,795,982	\$761,265	\$54,504	\$24,552	\$2,954	\$18,371	\$9,859	\$25,664,509	\$603	\$28,088	\$31,360,690
Residential policies:											
Incurred claims	405	366	23	35	—	—	—	4,794	—	2	5,625
Percent of all claims	2.0	1.8	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	24.3	—	0.0	28.5
Incurred losses	\$763,929	\$564,386	\$29,095	\$16,766	—	—	—	\$10,120,540	—	\$1,850	\$11,496,644
Percent of all incurred losses	1.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	21.0	—	—	23.9
Amount of paid losses	\$654,755	\$418,075	\$13,765	\$10,276	—	—	—	\$8,402,229	—	—	\$9,499,198

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration.

Table 3.96 Reports of offenses against railroads, by offense, United States and Canada, 1975-79

NOTE: Data in this table are compiled from the monthly statistical reports of railroad police. In 1978 the reporting form utilized by the Association of American Railroads was expanded to more accurately reflect the range of activities comprising the "theft" and "vandalism" offense categories. Prior to 1978 "other vandalism" included "multi-level carriers," "company property and equipment," "track and signals," and "switch tampering"; statistics for "theft from multi-level carrier" and "other theft" were not previously reported.

Offense	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Number of rail carriers reporting	32	30	31	36	34
Percent of United States and Canadian rail mileage represented	73.0	77.3	72.3	74.3	73.4
Theft:					
Theft from freight cars	9,489	12,367	14,391	10,302	11,217
Theft from trailers	2,060	4,940	7,021	6,856	6,973
Theft of entire trailer	35	32	37	46	64
Theft from multi-level carrier	NA	NA	NA	9,476	7,787
Theft of copper wire	1,150	1,452	1,217	909	1,659
Theft of brass	274	374	369	232	258
Theft of other company property	7,494	8,335	8,515	8,123	9,666
Burglary of buildings	1,888	2,018	2,124	1,931	2,079
Other theft	NA	NA	NA	2,393	3,122
Vandalism:					
Multi-level carriers	NA	NA	NA	29,878	22,488
Company property and equipment	NA	NA	NA	5,096	5,549
Track and signals	NA	NA	NA	5,823	5,788
Switch tampering	NA	NA	NA	1,718	1,446
Track obstructions	4,887	8,151	8,879	7,695	7,329
Stoning of trains	6,365	9,954	11,264	9,009	8,262
Shooting of trains	524	737	714	757	777
Other vandalism	20,629	23,722	25,198	2,947	2,574
Trespassing	254,309	407,340	381,005	371,971	439,678
Criminal offenses not listed above	NA	NA	NA	8,195	9,832
Total	337,863	479,422	460,734	483,357	546,346

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Association of American Railroads, Operations and Maintenance Department.

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 1978 police agencies representing approximately 90 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 people arrested.

The number of arrests made by the police is an indicator of police activity. However, because the police are called upon to perform a number of functions, the number of arrests measures only one aspect of police activity. Another indicator presented by the Uniform Crime Reports for each offense is 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. 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, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.51. 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. Violations of local juvenile acts other than runaway and curfew and loitering law violations are included in the "all other" classification. (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook [Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office 1978], p. 72.)
Data in this table are estimates based on arrest statistics of agencies submitting reports for at least 6 months in 1978 (Source, p. 317).
For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

Offense charged	
Total ^b	10,271,000
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	19,840
Forcible rape	29,660
Robbery	148,930
Aggravated assault	271,270
Burglary	511,600
Larceny-theft	1,141,800
Motor vehicle theft	161,400
Violent crime ^b	469,700
Property crime ^b	1,814,700
Total Crime Index	2,284,400
Other assaults	468,600
Arson	19,000
Forgery and counterfeiting	77,200
Fraud	262,500
Embezzlement	8,100
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	118,200
Vandalism	235,300
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	157,900
Prostitution and commercialized vice	94,200
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	69,100
Drug abuse violations	628,700
Opium or cocaine and their derivatives	83,100
Marijuana	445,800
Synthetic or manufactured narcotics	17,200
Other—dangerous nonnarcotic drugs	82,500
Gambling	55,800
Bookmaking	5,400
Numbers and lottery	8,200
All other gambling	42,200
Offenses against family	56,900
Driving under the influence	1,268,700
Liquor laws	376,400
Drunkenness	1,176,600
Disorderly conduct	715,200
Vagrancy	49,300
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,883,800
Suspicion (not included in total)	22,900
Curfew and loitering law violations	83,100
Runaways	182,100

^a Arrest totals based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.
^b Because 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, 1978 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 188, Table 24.

Table 4.2 Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of arrests, by offense charged and size of place, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Figures represent all law enforcement agencies submitting reports for at least 6 months in 1978 (Source, p. 317). For definitions of offenses, suburban areas, and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

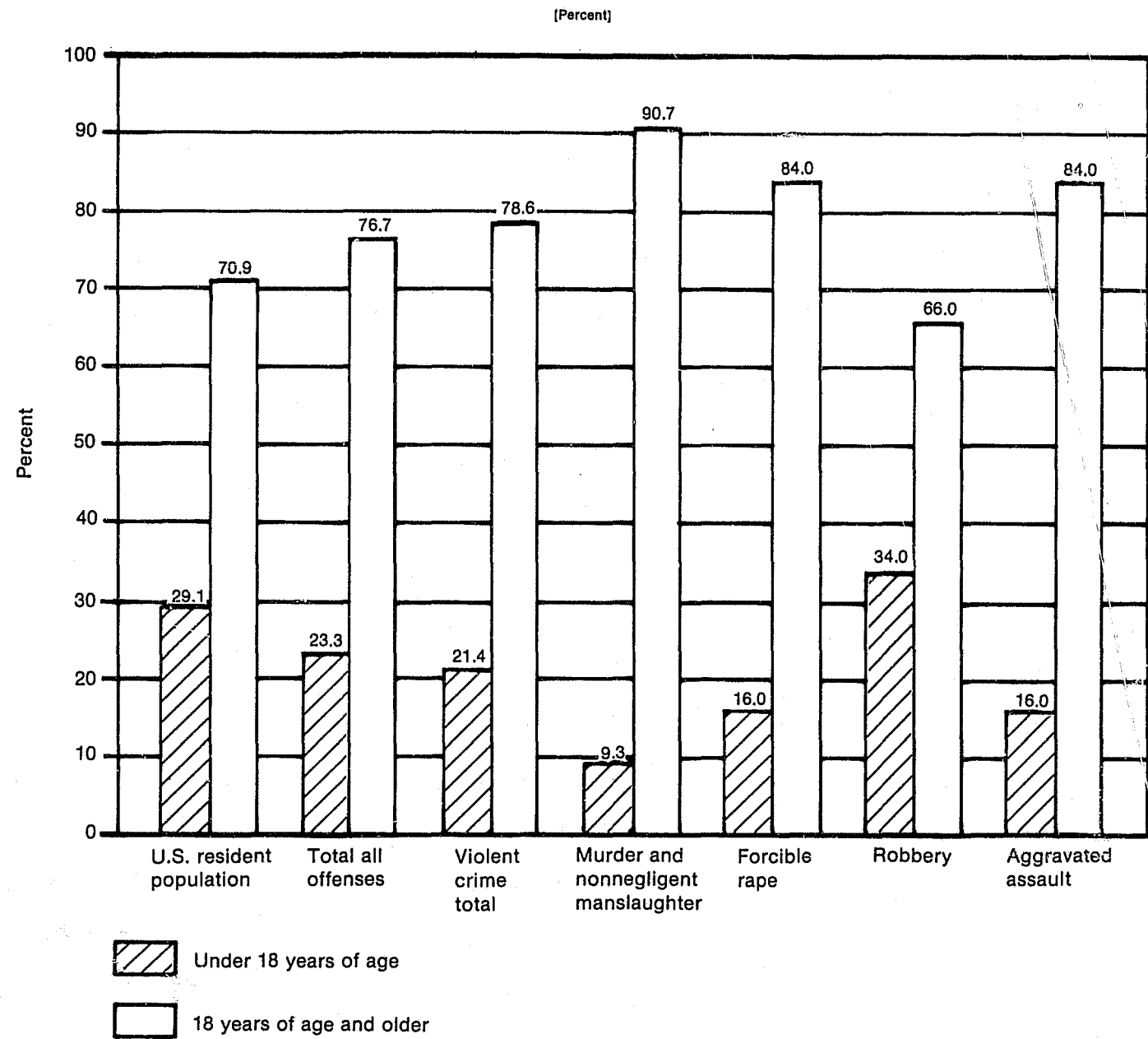
[Population figures rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated on the population before rounding.]

Offense charged	Cities								Counties	
	Total (11,872 agencies; total population 207,060,000)	Total city arrests (8,705 cities; population 144,062,000)	Group I (55 cities; 250,000 and over; population 40,819,000)	Group II (115 cities; 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,483,000)	Group III (275 cities; 50,000 to 99,999; population 18,847,000)	Group IV (847 cities; 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,145,000)	Group V (1,559 cities; 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,246,000)	Group VI (6,054 cities; under 10,000; population 21,723,000)	Suburban counties (819 agencies; population 34,100,000) ^a	Rural counties (2,348 agencies; population 28,856,000)
Total	9,753,437	7,304,389	2,701,720	839,770	848,132	943,437	984,811	988,519	1,518,325	830,723
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	4,710.4	5,070.3	6,651.4	5,094.9	4,500.2	4,260.3	4,061.7	4,541.4	4,452.5	3,207.7
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	18,755	12,755	7,338	1,617	1,254	989	906	651	3,695	2,305
Rate per 100,000	9.1	8.9	18.1	9.8	6.7	4.5	3.7	3.0	10.8	8.0
Forcible rape	28,257	20,093	10,718	2,439	2,105	2,011	1,564	1,256	5,476	2,688
Rate per 100,000	13.6	13.9	26.4	14.8	11.2	9.1	6.5	5.8	16.1	9.3
Robbery	141,481	108,666	66,042	11,658	11,142	9,553	6,535	3,736	28,121	4,694
Rate per 100,000	68.3	75.4	162.6	70.7	59.1	43.1	27.0	17.2	82.5	18.2
Aggravated assault	257,629	180,349	74,037	23,213	21,506	21,102	20,736	19,753	50,740	26,540
Rate per 100,000	124.4	125.2	182.3	140.8	114.1	95.3	85.5	90.9	146.8	91.8
Burglary	485,782	345,808	124,988	43,554	48,289	49,240	43,692	36,045	93,766	46,209
Rate per 100,000	234.6	240.0	307.7	264.2	256.2	222.4	180.2	165.9	275.0	159.9
Larceny-theft	1,084,088	891,623	285,014	120,418	128,590	140,471	128,101	89,029	140,530	51,935
Rate per 100,000	523.6	618.9	701.7	730.6	682.3	634.3	528.3	409.8	412.1	179.7
Motor vehicle theft	153,270	110,960	48,549	12,050	14,001	13,438	12,063	10,859	29,634	12,676
Rate per 100,000	74.0	77.0	119.5	73.1	74.3	60.7	49.8	50.0	86.9	43.9
Violent crime ^b	446,122	321,863	158,135	38,927	36,009	33,655	29,741	25,396	88,032	36,227
Rate per 100,000	215.5	223.4	389.3	236.2	191.1	152.0	122.7	116.9	258.2	125.4
Property crime ^b	1,723,140	1,348,391	458,551	176,022	190,880	203,149	183,856	135,933	263,930	110,819
Rate per 100,000	832.2	836.0	1,128.9	1,067.9	1,012.8	917.4	758.3	625.8	774.0	383.5
Total Crime Index	2,169,262	1,670,254	616,686	214,949	226,889	236,804	213,597	161,329	351,962	147,046
Rate per 100,000	1,047.6	1,159.4	1,518.2	1,304.1	1,203.9	1,069.3	881.0	742.7	1,032.1	508.8
Other assaults	445,020	338,187	115,639	46,795	43,112	48,423	46,560	37,658	67,390	39,443
Rate per 100,000	214.9	234.8	284.7	238.9	228.8	218.7	192.0	173.4	197.6	136.5
Arson	18,114	12,450	4,030	1,574	1,667	1,776	1,845	1,558	3,656	2,008
Rate per 100,000	8.7	8.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.0	7.6	7.2	10.7	6.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	73,269	50,238	15,009	6,749	6,778	7,644	7,373	6,685	13,961	9,070
Rate per 100,000	35.4	34.9	37.0	40.9	36.0	34.5	30.4	30.8	40.9	31.4
Fraud	249,207	122,794	33,924	24,502	14,803	16,928	20,212	12,425	71,906	54,507
Rate per 100,000	120.4	85.2	83.5	148.7	78.5	76.4	83.4	57.2	210.9	188.6
Embezzlement	7,670	5,022	1,587	708	735	838	631	523	1,582	1,066
Rate per 100,000	3.7	3.5	3.9	4.3	3.9	3.8	2.6	2.4	4.6	3.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	112,317	81,871	28,792	9,526	11,672	12,141	11,340	8,400	21,953	8,493
Rate per 100,000	54.2	56.8	70.9	57.8	61.9	54.8	46.8	38.7	64.4	29.4
Vandalism	223,391	175,979	42,305	19,190	23,876	29,670	31,148	29,590	32,242	15,170
Rate per 100,000	107.9	122.2	104.2	116.4	126.7	134.9	128.5	136.2	94.6	52.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	149,957	118,815	54,221	13,677	13,738	13,395	12,652	11,232	21,567	9,555
Rate per 100,000	72.4	82.5	133.5	63.0	72.9	60.5	51.8	51.7	63.3	33.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	89,365	83,564	68,091	7,372	4,695	1,838	912	656	5,351	450
Rate per 100,000	43.2	58.0	167.6	44.7	24.9	8.3	3.8	3.0	15.7	1.6
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	65,666	50,483	22,865	6,314	6,194	6,445	4,751	3,914	11,703	3,480
Rate per 100,000	31.7	35.0	56.3	38.3	32.9	29.1	19.8	18.0	34.3	12.0
Drug abuse violations	596,940	440,235	161,392	52,038	57,110	55,327	57,067	57,301	99,127	57,578
Rate per 100,000	288.3	305.6	397.3	315.7	303.0	249.8	235.4	263.8	290.7	199.2
Gambling	53,066	46,839	34,347	4,657	2,605	2,715	1,373	1,142	4,706	1,521
Rate per 100,000	25.6	32.5	84.6	28.3	13.8	12.3	5.7	5.3	13.8	5.3
Offenses against family and children	54,014	22,092	5,986	3,238	2,437	3,282	3,992	3,157	18,461	13,461
Rate per 100,000	26.1	15.3	14.7	19.6	12.9	14.8	16.5	14.5	54.1	46.6
Driving under the influence	1,204,733	752,822	195,082	79,920	89,300	107,996	127,743	152,781	246,499	205,412
Rate per 100,000	581.8	522.6	484.9	487.7	473.8	487.7	526.9	703.3	712.8	710.8
Liquor laws	357,450	286,604	42,107	18,465	30,657	50,702	59,645	85,028	31,520	39,326
Rate per 100,000	172.6	198.9	103.7	112.0	162.7	229.0	246.0	391.4	92.4	136.1
Drunkenness	1,117,349	911,992	292,348	137,126	110,229	101,233	124,974	146,082	89,832	115,525
Rate per 100,000	539.6	633.1	719.7	831.9	544.9	457.1	515.4	672.5	263.4	399.8
Disorderly conduct	679,112	601,536	238,197	55,648	59,455	75,825	83,259	89,152	42,071	35,505
Rate per 100,000	328.0	417.6	586.4	337.6	315.5	342.4	343.4	410.4	123.4	122.9
Vagrancy	46,896	39,794	25,932	2,989	3,976	2,221	2,355	2,321	5,839	1,283
Rate per 100,000	22.6	27.6	63.8	18.1	21.1	10.0	9.7	10.7	17.1	4.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,788,757	1,291,831	643,217	111,457	108,940	135,215	141,925	151,077	343,761	153,165
Rate per 100,000	863.9	896.7	1,583.6	676.2	578.0	610.6	585.4	695.5	1,008.1	530.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Figure 4.1 Arrests for violent crimes, by offense charged and age group, United States, 1978

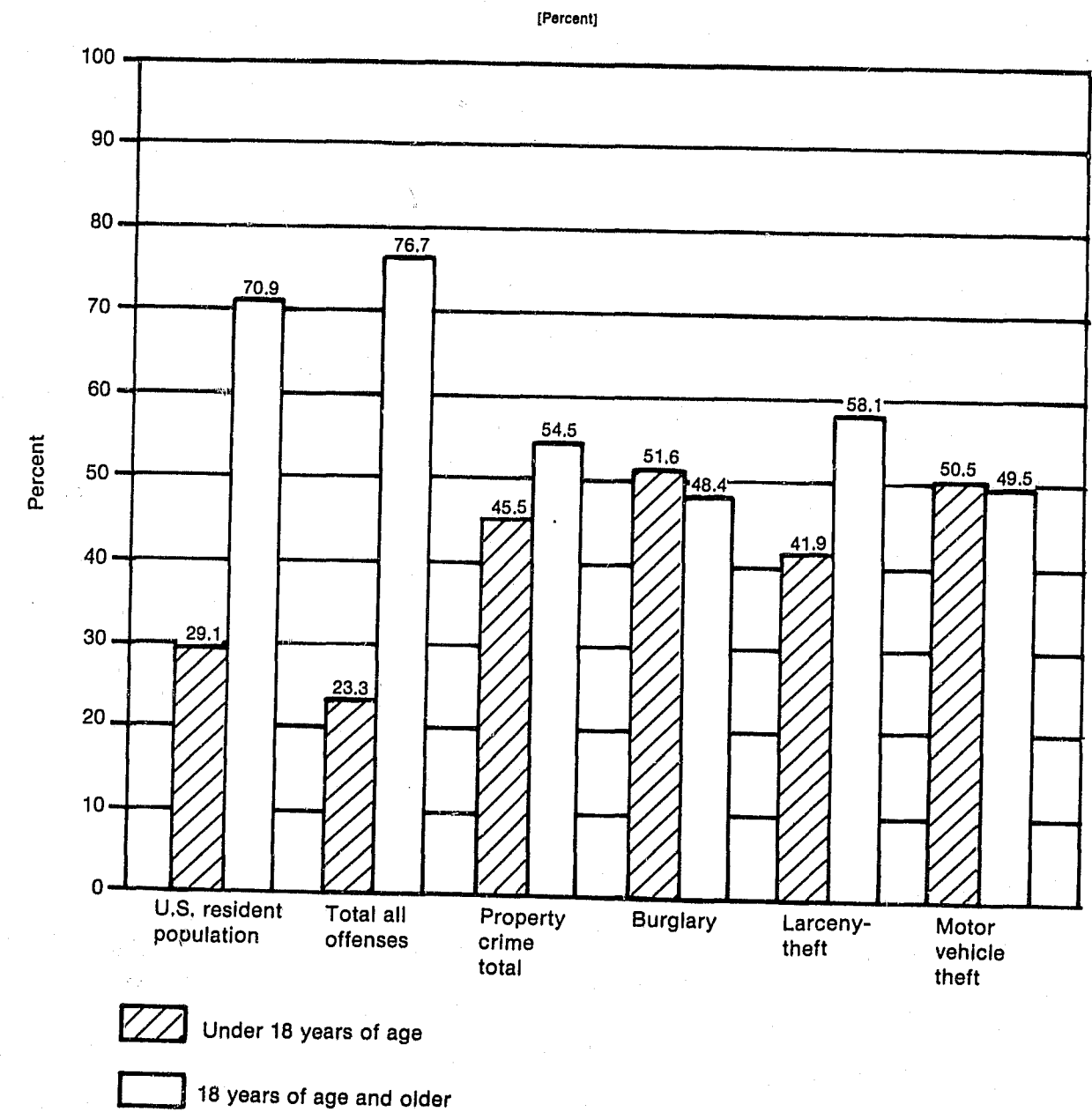
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.



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, 1979), pp. 194, 195; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 800* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 7. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.2 Arrests for property crimes, by offense charged and age group, United States, 1978

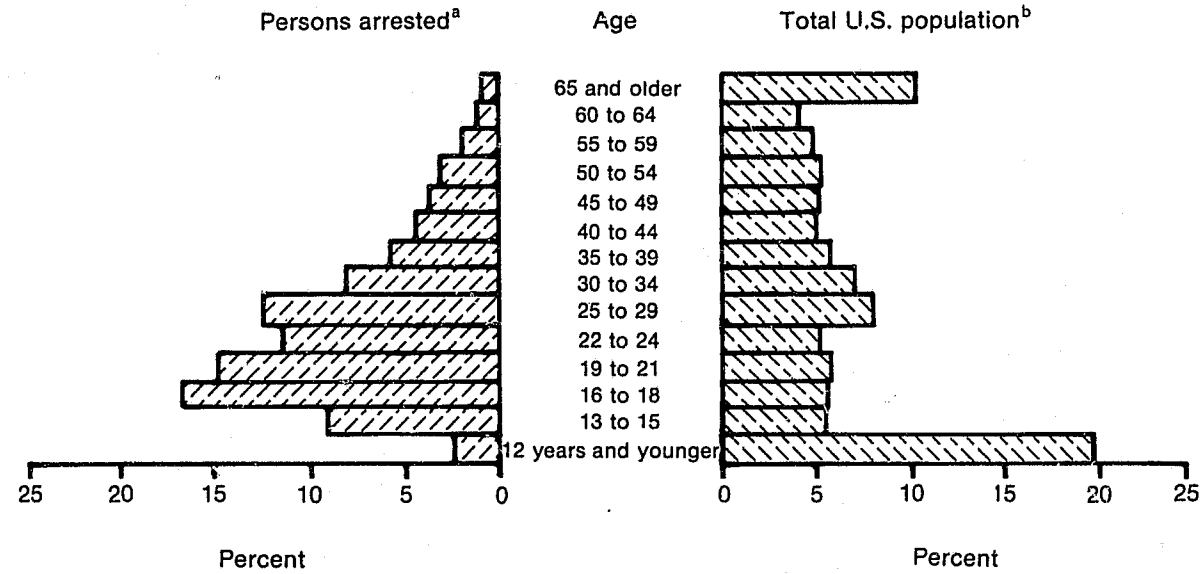
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.



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, 1979), pp. 194, 195; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 800* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 7. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.3 Percent distribution of persons arrested for all offenses and of total U.S. population, by age, 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.2.



* "Persons arrested" is based on reports received representing population.

^b The total U.S. population is 218,059,000 based on U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates, July 1, 1978.

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, 1979), p. 185.

Table 4.5 Arrests, by offense charged and sex, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[11,872 agencies; 1978 estimated population 207,060,000]

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested			Percent male	Percent female	Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
	Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female
Total	9,775,087	8,227,228	1,547,859	84.2	15.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	18,755	16,103	2,652	85.9	14.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Forcible rape	28,257	28,013	244	99.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3
Robbery	141,481	131,583	9,918	93.0	7.0	1.4	1.6	0.6
Aggravated assault	257,629	225,018	32,611	87.3	12.7	2.6	2.7	2.1
Burglary	485,782	455,933	29,849	93.9	6.1	5.0	5.5	1.9
Larceny-theft	1,084,088	740,335	343,753	68.3	31.7	11.1	9.0	22.2
Motor vehicle theft	153,270	140,488	12,782	91.7	8.3	1.6	1.7	0.8
Violent crime ^c	446,122	400,697	45,425	89.8	10.2	4.6	4.9	2.9
Property crime ^d	1,723,140	1,336,756	386,384	77.6	22.4	17.6	16.2	25.0
Total Crime Index	2,169,262	1,737,453	431,809	80.1	19.9	22.2	21.1	27.9
Other assaults	445,020	384,182	60,838	86.3	13.7	4.8	4.7	3.9
Arson	18,114	15,900	2,214	87.8	12.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	73,269	51,502	21,767	70.3	29.7	0.7	0.6	1.4
Fraud	249,207	157,580	91,627	63.2	36.8	2.5	1.9	5.9
Embezzlement	7,670	5,742	1,928	74.9	25.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	112,317	99,946	12,371	89.0	11.0	1.1	1.2	0.8
Vandalism	223,391	204,664	18,727	91.6	8.4	2.3	2.5	1.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	149,957	138,482	11,475	92.3	7.7	1.5	1.7	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	89,365	28,900	60,465	32.3	67.7	0.9	0.4	3.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	65,686	60,493	5,173	92.1	7.9	0.7	0.7	0.3
Drug abuse violations	596,940	515,230	81,710	86.3	13.7	6.1	6.3	5.3
Gambling	53,066	48,452	4,614	91.3	8.7	0.5	0.6	0.3
Offenses against family and children	54,014	48,502	5,512	89.8	10.2	0.6	0.6	0.4
Driving under the influence	1,204,733	1,103,386	101,347	91.6	8.4	12.3	13.4	6.5
Liquor laws	357,450	304,875	52,575	85.3	14.7	3.7	3.7	3.4
Drunkenness	1,117,349	1,034,412	82,937	92.6	7.4	11.4	12.6	5.4
Disorderly conduct	679,112	570,020	109,092	83.9	16.1	6.9	6.9	7.0
Vagrancy	46,896	33,099	13,797	70.6	29.4	0.5	0.4	0.9
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,788,757	1,530,098	258,659	85.5	14.5	18.3	18.6	16.7
Suspicion	21,650	18,748	2,902	86.6	13.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	78,986	61,890	17,096	78.4	21.6	0.8	0.8	1.1
Runaways	172,896	73,672	99,224	42.6	57.4	1.8	0.9	6.4

^a Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^b Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

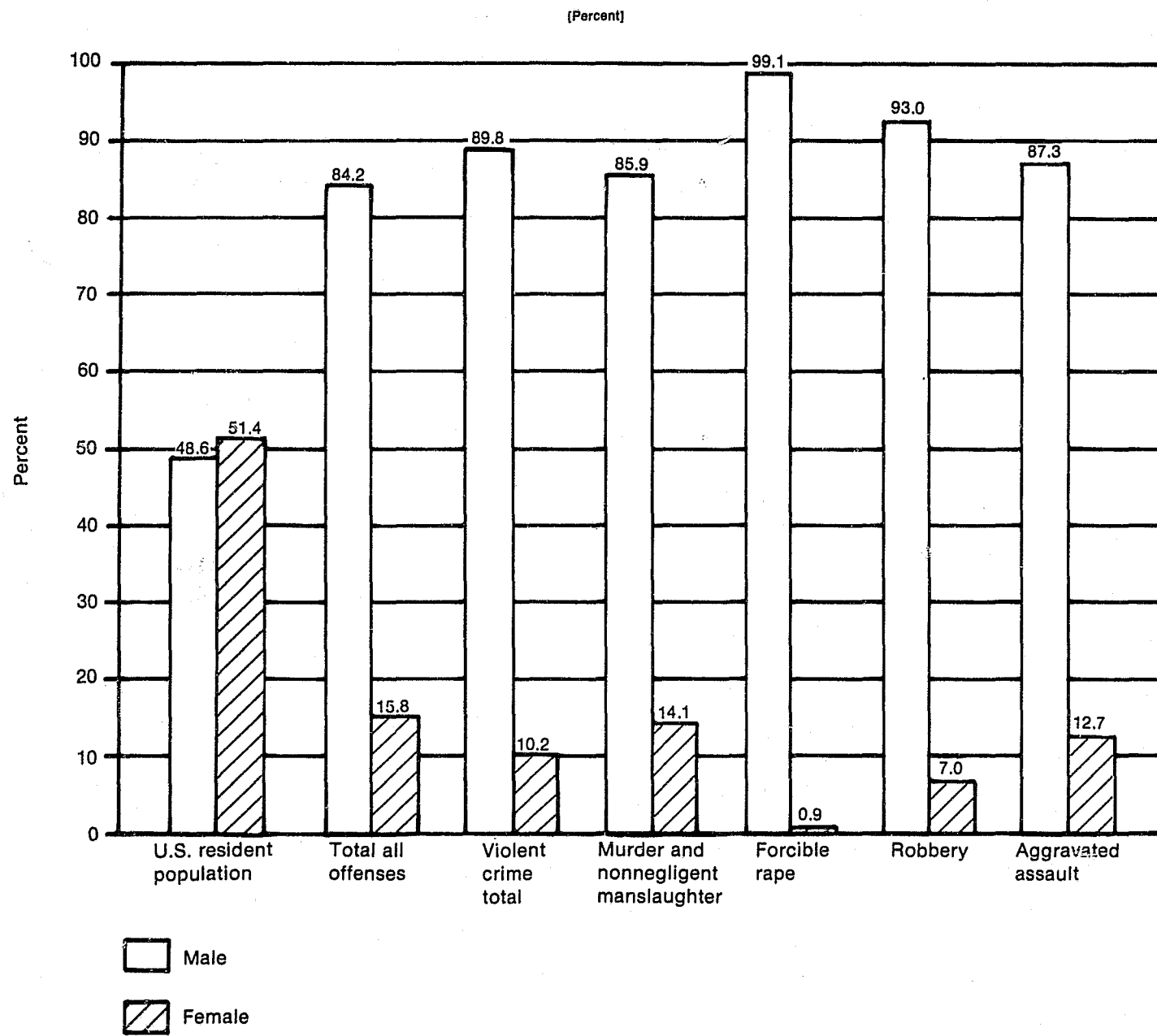
^c Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^d Property crimes are 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, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 197.

Figure 4.4 Arrests for violent crimes, by offense charged and sex, United States, 1978

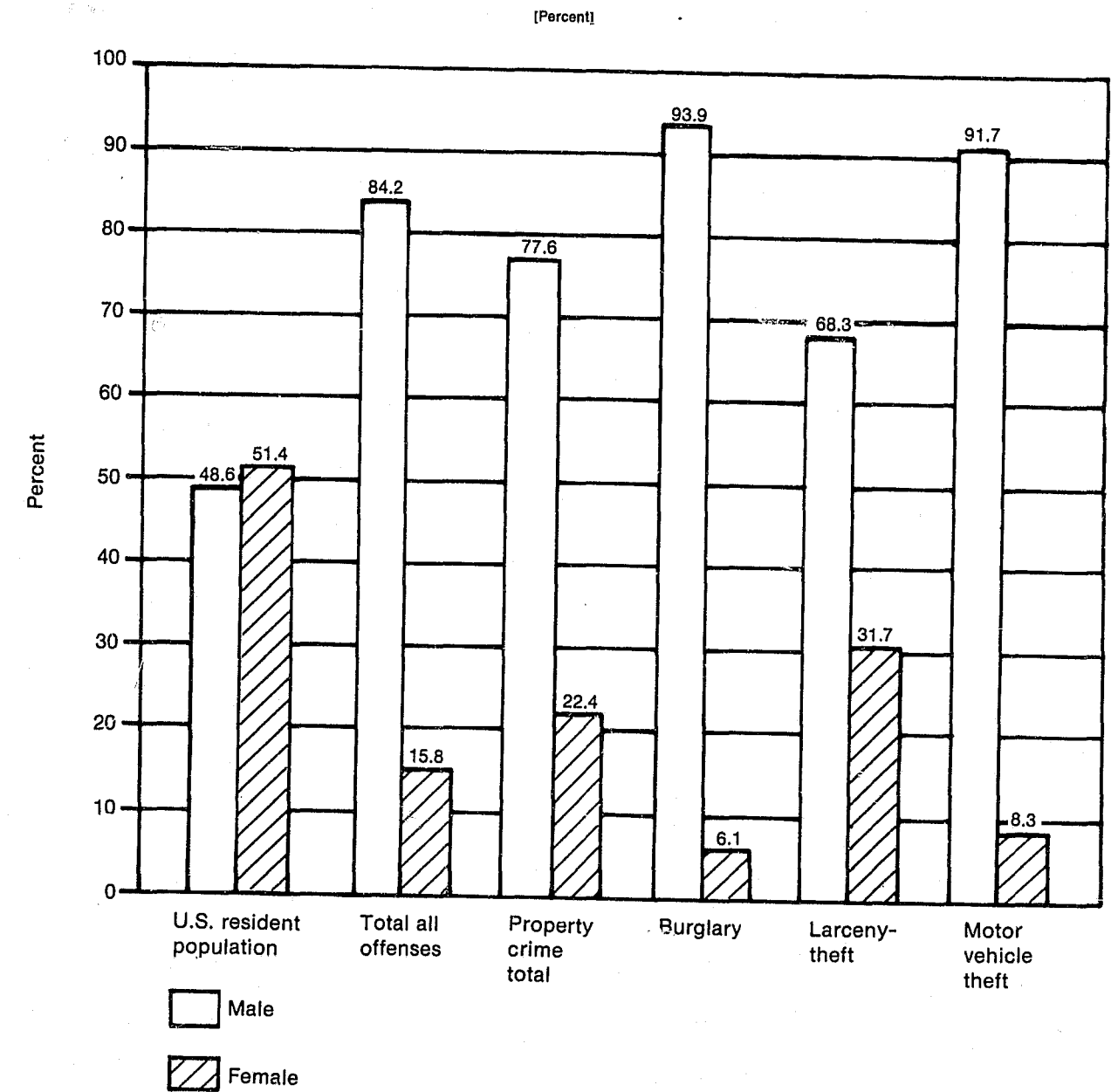
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.



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, 1979), p. 197; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 800* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 7. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.5 Arrests for property crimes, by offense charged and sex, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.



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, 1979), p. 197; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 800* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 7. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.6 Arrests, by offense charged, sex, and age group, United States, 1977 and 1978

Table 4.7 Arrests, by offense charged, race, and age group, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Figures represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1977 and 1978 (Source, p. 317). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[10,319 agencies; 1978 estimated population 179,569,000]

[11,852 agencies; 1978 estimated population 206,610,000]

Offense charged	Males						Females					
	Total			Under 18			Total			Under 18		
	1977	1978	Percent change	1977	1978	Percent change	1977	1978	Percent change	1977	1978	Percent change
Total	6,657,275	6,755,387	+1.5	1,530,909	1,507,287	-1.5	1,296,122	1,318,348	+1.7	428,924	410,828	-4.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	12,558	12,738	+1.4	1,321	1,197	-9.4	2,240	2,234	-.3	135	149	+10.4
Forcible rape	22,087	22,808	+3.2	3,618	3,528	-2.5	231	188	-19.5	84	58	-31.0
Robbery	88,123	88,928	+0.9	27,294	27,272	-.1	7,184	6,911	-3.8	2,144	1,985	-7.4
Aggravated assault	161,795	172,849	+6.8	25,669	26,452	+3.1	23,557	25,033	+6.3	4,550	4,618	+1.5
Burglary	376,233	376,982	+0.2	198,758	199,105	+0.2	24,465	24,977	+2.1	12,768	13,070	+2.4
Larceny-theft	628,194	636,550	+1.3	287,981	285,416	-0.9	291,513	299,371	+2.7	113,338	112,794	-0.5
Motor vehicle theft	103,413	107,690	+4.1	56,423	56,121	-.5	9,502	10,430	+9.8	5,796	6,331	+9.2
Violent crime*	284,563	297,121	+4.4	57,902	58,447	+0.9	33,212	34,364	+3.5	6,913	6,810	-1.5
Property Crime*	1,105,840	1,121,222	+1.4	543,162	540,642	-0.5	325,480	334,778	+2.9	131,900	132,195	+0.2
Total Crime Index	1,390,403	1,418,343	+2.0	601,064	599,089	-.3	358,692	369,142	+2.9	138,813	139,005	+0.1
Other assaults	318,511	332,081	+4.3	56,144	56,607	+0.8	51,210	53,266	+4.0	14,540	14,359	-1.2
Arson	13,231	13,400	+1.3	6,853	6,866	+0.2	1,637	1,786	+9.1	695	719	+3.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	42,753	42,682	-.2	5,435	5,734	+5.5	17,813	18,628	+4.6	2,192	2,520	+15.0
Fraud	113,120	122,039	+7.9	3,962	3,941	-.5	69,717	83,087	+19.2	1,551	1,681	+8.4
Embezzlement	4,698	4,951	+5.4	576	574	-.3	1,365	1,693	+24.0	159	207	+30.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	80,577	79,367	-1.5	27,887	27,762	-.4	9,949	10,276	+3.3	2,707	2,819	+4.1
Vandalism	166,693	178,336	+7.0	101,924	104,265	+2.3	15,368	16,287	+6.0	8,351	8,533	+2.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	112,339	115,927	+3.2	18,564	18,727	+0.9	10,001	9,978	-.2	1,268	1,190	-6.2
Prostitution and commercialized vice	19,366	21,967	+13.4	895	891	-.4	45,755	48,812	+2.3	1,987	2,031	+2.2
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	48,039	47,825	-.4	9,195	8,953	-2.6	4,664	4,118	-11.7	1,053	897	-14.8
Drug abuse violations	430,585	426,682	-.9	101,000	101,855	+0.8	69,410	69,347	-.1	20,086	20,774	+3.4
Gambling	39,426	37,566	-4.7	1,756	1,547	-11.9	3,976	3,782	-4.9	99	74	-25.3
Offenses against family and children	46,211	45,127	-2.3	1,887	1,711	-9.3	5,216	5,169	-.9	1,131	953	-15.7
Driving under the influence	930,421	993,468	+6.8	20,966	22,789	+8.6	84,583	92,076	+8.9	2,115	2,432	+15.0
Liquor laws	261,068	272,604	+4.4	90,724	89,991	-.8	45,521	47,291	+3.9	25,069	25,392	+1.3
Drunkenness	1,008,105	919,200	-8.8	39,706	33,949	-14.5	80,551	74,897	-7.0	6,336	5,381	-15.1
Disorderly conduct	485,983	518,816	+6.8	90,655	93,452	+3.1	98,273	99,505	+1.3	21,180	19,582	-7.5
Vagrancy	20,125	17,954	-10.8	4,237	3,849	-9.2	6,149	7,092	+15.3	1,002	808	-19.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	987,070	1,023,489	+3.7	208,913	201,172	-3.7	197,337	198,449	+0.6	59,655	55,600	-6.8
Suspicion (not included in totals)	19,012	15,717	-17.3	4,963	4,327	-12.8	3,161	2,358	-25.4	905	756	-16.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	64,176	57,048	-11.1	64,176	57,048	-11.1	17,743	15,687	-11.6	17,743	15,687	-11.6
Runaways	74,370	66,515	-10.6	74,370	66,515	-10.6	101,192	89,984	-11.1	101,192	89,984	-11.1

*Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
 *Property crimes are 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, 1978 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 193.

Offense charged	Total arrests							Percent*						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	9,687,995	6,792,934	2,562,454	105,881	8,212	5,802	212,712	100.0	70.1	26.4	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.2
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	18,698	8,703	9,243	153	16	10	573	100.0	46.5	49.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	3.1
Forcible rape	28,155	13,623	13,588	239	16	12	677	100.0	48.4	48.3	0.8	0.1	(*)	2.4
Robbery	141,134	53,276	82,819	787	150	75	4,027	100.0	37.7	58.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	2.9
Aggravated assault	256,998	148,207	100,130	2,456	345	55	5,805	100.0	57.7	39.0	1.0	0.1	(*)	2.3
Burglary	483,418	328,723	140,391	3,087	293	383	10,541	100.0	68.0	29.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.2
Larceny-theft	1,079,903	705,266	344,477	8,498	1,731	1,125	18,806	100.0	65.3	31.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	1.7
Motor vehicle theft	152,370	104,582	41,420	1,526	181	68	4,593	100.0	68.6	27.2	1.0	0.1	(*)	3.0
Violent crime*	444,985	223,809	205,780	3,635	527	152	11,082	100.0	50.3	46.2	0.8	0.1	(*)	2.5
Property crime*	1,715,691	1,138,571	526,288	13,111	2,205	1,576	33,940	100.0	66.4	30.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	2.0
Total Crime Index	2,160,676	1,362,380	732,068	18,746	2,732	1,728	45,022	100.0	63.1	33.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	2.1
Other assaults	443,532	283,987	147,442	3,731	371	165	7,836	100.0	64.0	33.2	0.8	0.1	(*)	1.8
Arson	17,983	13,634	3,914	91	11	7	326	100.0	75.8	21.8	0.5	0.1	(*)	1.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	73,016	47,985	23,709	347	52	47	876	100.0	65.7	32.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.2
Fraud	248,728	158,750	86,310	1,609	195	44	1,820	100.0	63.8	34.7	0.9	0.1	(*)	0.7
Embezzlement	7,656	5,667	1,853	34	14	5	83	100.0	74.0	24.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	111,583	71,350	37,076	579	139	57	2,382	100.0	63.9	33.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.1
Vandalism	222,687	180,372	37,127	1,500	159	91	3,438	100.0	81.0	16.7	0.7	0.1	(*)	1.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	148,623	86,716	56,837	766	179	104	4,021	100.0	58.3	38.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	89,249	40,018	47,174	281	204	83	1,489	100.0	44.8	52.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	65,367	49,133	14,310	584	136	37	1,167	100.0	75.2	21.9	0.9	0.2	0.1	1.8
Drug abuse violations	592,168	452,728	127,277	2,212	366	455	9,130	100.0	76.5	21.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.5
Gambling	52,985	14,101	36,679	20	333	165	1,687	100.0	26.6	69.2	(*)	0.6	0.3	3.2
Offenses against family and children	53,856	34,782	18,111	550	16	11	386	100.0	64.6	33.6	1.0	(*)	(*)	0.7
Driving under the influence	1,159,995	979,448	148,384	13,236	590	1,394	16,943	100.0	84.4	12.8	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.5
Liquor laws	352,686	315,993	26,076	7,675	117	72	2,753	100.0	89.6	7.4	2.2	(*)	(*)	0.8
Drunkenness	1,111,801	876,508	200,558	29,149	371	145	5,070	100.0	78.8	18.0	2.6	(*)	(*)	0.5
Disorderly conduct	678,853	433,150	215,698	10,360	211	158	17,276	100.0	64.0	31.9	1.5	(*)	(*)	2.6
Vagrancy	46,800	27,774	18,160	531	56	23	256	100.0	59.3	38.8	1.1	0.1	(*)	0.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,779,723	1,137,799	538,566	12,978	1,820	893	87,667	100.0	63.9	30.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	4.9
Suspicion and loitering law violations	21,232	14,141	6,762	182	5	4	138	100.0	66.6	31.8	0.9	(*)	(*)	0.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	78,823	58,815	18,597	902	44	29	436	100.0	74.6	23.6	1.1	0.1	(*)	0.6
Runaways	171,973	147,703	19,766	1,818	91	85	2,510	100.0	85.9	11.5	1.1	0.1	(*)	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.7 Arrests, by offense charged, race, and age group, United States, 1978—Continued

[11,852 agencies; 1978 estimated population 206,610,000]

Offense charged	Arrests under 18							Percent ^a						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	2,266,317	1,685,854	525,628	16,399	2,013	1,399	37,024	100.0	74.3	23.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.6
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,732	821	830	10	3	2	66	100.0	47.4	47.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	3.8
Forcible rape	4,501	1,914	2,454	18	1	1	113	100.0	42.5	54.5	0.4	(^b)	(^b)	2.5
Robbery	48,005	14,672	31,418	154	47	24	1,690	100.0	30.6	65.4	0.3	0.1	(^b)	3.5
Aggravated assault	41,213	24,997	14,884	282	59	11	970	100.0	60.7	36.1	0.7	0.1	(^b)	2.4
Burglary	249,453	176,327	65,715	1,455	147	233	5,576	100.0	70.7	26.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.2
Larceny-theft	453,395	306,653	134,065	3,346	627	497	8,207	100.0	67.6	29.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.8
Motor vehicle theft	77,014	57,465	16,313	777	104	45	2,290	100.0	74.6	21.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	3.0
Violent crime ^c	95,451	42,404	49,596	464	110	38	2,839	100.0	44.4	52.0	0.5	0.1	(^b)	3.0
Property crime ^d	779,862	540,465	216,093	5,578	878	775	16,073	100.0	69.3	27.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	2.1
Total Crime Index	575,313	582,869	265,689	6,042	988	813	18,912	100.0	66.6	30.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	2.2
Other assaults	82,200	52,582	27,024	532	72	33	1,957	100.0	64.0	32.9	0.6	0.1	(^b)	2.4
Arson	8,694	7,107	1,380	33	9	4	161	100.0	81.7	15.9	0.4	0.1	(^b)	1.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	9,957	7,833	1,970	52	6	2	94	100.0	78.7	19.8	0.5	0.1	(^b)	0.9
Fraud	18,867	9,798	8,601	46	69	1	352	100.0	51.9	45.6	0.2	0.4	(^b)	1.9
Embezzlement	909	735	160	3	2	0	9	100.0	80.9	17.6	0.3	0.2	X	1.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	37,245	25,400	10,753	207	50	22	813	100.0	68.2	28.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.2
Vandalism	127,538	107,847	17,177	560	83	40	1,831	100.0	84.6	13.5	0.4	0.1	(^b)	1.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	23,613	16,196	6,522	98	51	19	727	100.0	68.6	27.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	3.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	4,203	2,137	1,970	11	11	0	74	100.0	50.8	46.9	0.3	0.3	X	1.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	11,803	8,240	3,244	44	40	8	227	100.0	69.8	27.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.9
Drug abuse violations	140,406	121,099	16,759	578	65	105	1,802	100.0	86.2	11.9	0.4	(^b)	0.1	1.3
Gambling	2,137	367	1,630	2	4	6	128	100.0	17.2	76.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	6.0
Offenses against family and children	2,866	2,162	665	14	4	1	20	100.0	75.4	23.2	0.5	0.1	(^b)	0.7
Driving under the influence	26,641	25,187	899	329	10	10	206	100.0	94.5	3.4	1.2	(^b)	(^b)	0.8
Liquor laws	126,069	120,766	2,803	1,754	39	31	676	100.0	95.8	2.2	1.4	(^b)	(^b)	0.5
Drunkenness	42,944	39,565	2,472	724	17	4	162	100.0	92.1	5.0	1.7	(^b)	(^b)	0.4
Disorderly conduct	123, 872	91,705	28,657	844	34	14	2,618	100.0	74.0	23.1	0.7	(^b)	(^b)	2.1
Vagrancy	6,566	4,971	1,527	21	4	2	41	100.0	75.7	23.3	0.3	0.1	(^b)	0.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	339,512	248,419	85,696	1,679	319	167	3,232	100.0	73.2	25.2	0.5	0.1	(^b)	1.0
Suspicion	6,146	4,331	1,667	108	1	3	36	100.0	70.5	27.1	1.8	(^b)	(^b)	0.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	78,823	58,815	18,597	902	44	29	436	100.0	74.6	23.6	1.1	(^b)	(^b)	0.6
Runaways	171,973	147,703	19,766	1,818	91	85	2,510	100.0	85.9	11.5	1.1	0.1	(^b)	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.7 Arrests, by offense charged, race, and age group, United States, 1978—Continued

[11,852 agencies; 1978 estimated population 206,610,000]

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	7,419,678	5,107,080	2,036,826	69,482	6,199	4,403	175,688	100.0	68.8	27.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	2.4
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	16,968	7,882	8,413	143	13	8	507	100.0	46.5	49.6	0.8	0.1	(^b)	3.0
Forcible rape	23,854	11,709	11,134	221	15	11	584	100.0	49.5	47.1	0.9	0.1	(^b)	2.4
Robbery	93,129	38,604	51,401	633	103	51	2,337	100.0	41.5	55.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	2.5
Aggravated assault	215,785	123,210	85,238	2,174	288	44	4,835	100.0	57.1	39.5	1.0	0.1	(^b)	2.2
Burglary	233,965	152,396	74,676	1,632	148	150	4,965	100.0	65.1	31.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	2.1
Larceny-theft	628,508	398,613	210,412	5,152	1,104	628	10,599	100.0	63.6	33.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	1.7
Motor vehicle theft	75,358	47,097	25,107	749	77	23	2,303	100.0	62.5	33.3	1.0	0.1	(^b)	3.1
Violent crime ^c	349,534	181,405	156,184	3,171	417	114	8,243	100.0	51.9	44.7	0.9	0.1	(^b)	2.4
Property crime ^d	935,829	598,108	310,195	7,533	1,327	801	17,867	100.0	63.9	33.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.9
Total Crime Index	1,285,363	779,511	466,379	10,704	1,744	915	26,110	100.0	60.6	36.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	2.0
Other assaults	361,332	231,405	120,418	3,199	299	132	5,879	100.0	64.0	33.3	0.9	0.1	(^b)	1.6
Arson	9,289	6,527	2,534	58	2	3	165	100.0	70.3	27.3	0.6	(^b)	(^b)	1.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	63,059	40,152	21,739	295	46	45	782	100.0	63.7	34.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.2
Fraud	229,861	148,952	77,709	1,563	126	43	1,468	100.0	64.8	33.8	0.7	0.1	(^b)	0.6
Embezzlement	3,747	4,932	1,693	31	12	5	74	100.0	73.1	25.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	74,338	45,950	26,323	372	89	35	1,569	100.0	61.8	35.4	0.5	0.1	(^b)	2.1
Vandalism	95,149	72,525	19,950	940	76	51	1,807	100.0	76.2	21.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	125,010	70,520	50,315	668	128	85	3,294	100.0	56.4	40.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	85,046	37,881	45,204	270	193	83	1,415	100.0	44.5	53.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	53,564	40,893	11,066	540	96	29	940	100.0	76.3	20.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	1.8
Drug abuse violations	451,782	331,629	110,518	1,638	301	350	7,328	100.0	73.4	24.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.6
Gambling	50,848	13,734	35,049	18	329	159	1,559	100.0	27.0	68.9	(^b)	0.8	0.3	3.1
Offenses against family and children	50,990	32,620	17,446	536	12	10	366	100.0	64.0	34.2	1.1	(^b)	(^b)	0.7
Driving under the influence	1,133,354	954,261	147,495	12,907	580	1,384	16,737	100.0	84.2	13.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.5
Liquor laws	226,597	195,207	23,273	5,921	78	41	2,077	100.0	86.1	10.3	2.6	(^b)	(^b)	0.9
Drunkenness	1,068,857	836,943	198,086	28,425	354	141	4,908	100.0	78.3	18.5	2.7	(^b)	(^b)	0.5
Disorderly conduct	552,981	341,445	187,041	9,516	177	144	14,658	100.0	61.7	33.8	1.7	(^b)	(^b)	2.7
Vagrancy	40,234	22,803	16,633	510	52	21	215	100.0	58.7	41.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,440,211	889,380	452,870	11,299	1,501	726	84,435	100.0	61.8	31.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	5.9
Suspicion	15,086	9,810	5,095	74	4	1	102	100.0	65.0	33.8	0.5	(^b)	(^b)	0.7
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

^a Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^b Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

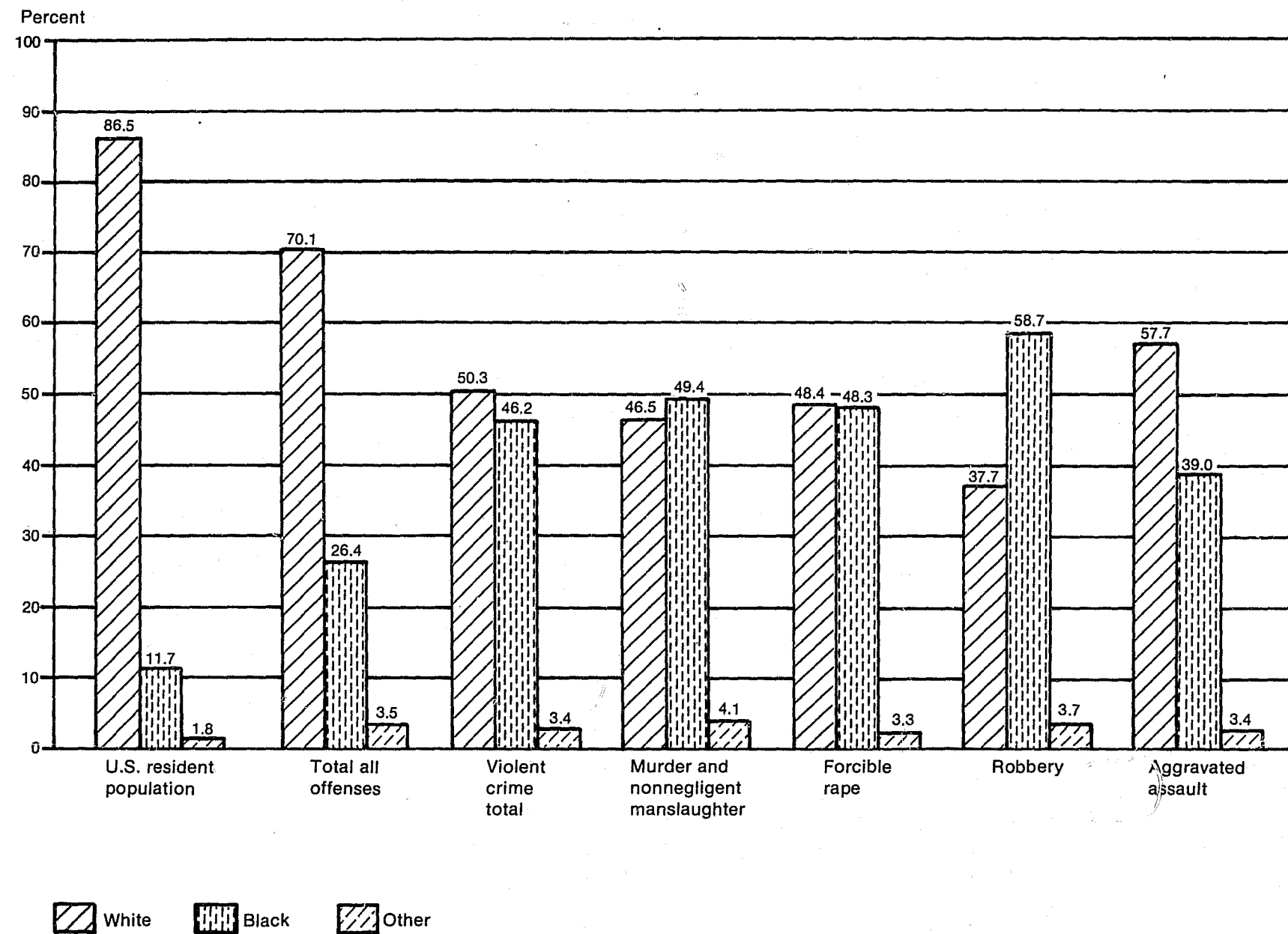
^c Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^d Property crimes are 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, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 198-200.

Figure 4.6 Arrests for violent crimes, by offense charged and race, United States, 1978

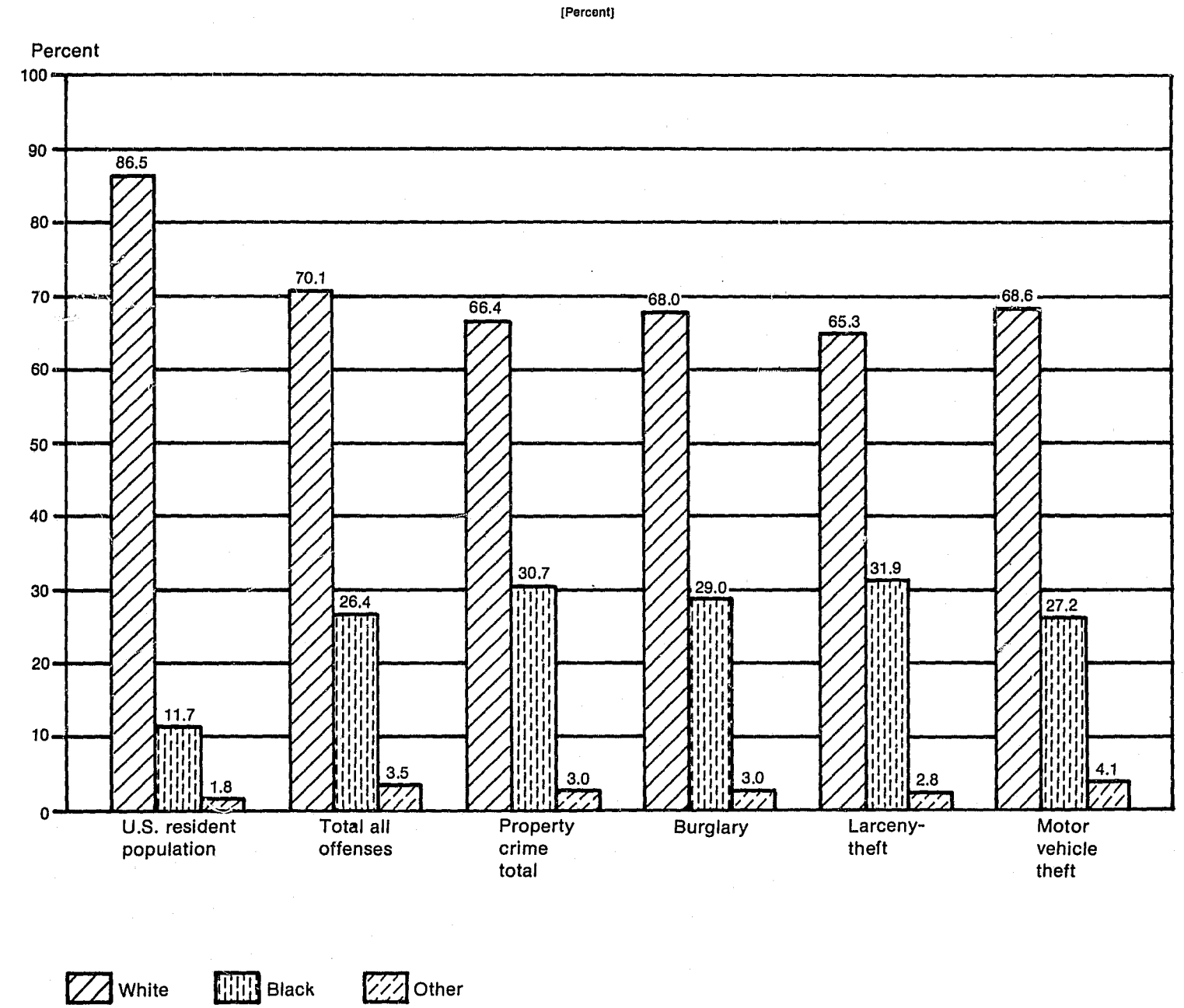
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.
[Percent]



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, 1979), pp. 198, 199; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 800* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 17. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.7 Arrests for property crimes, by offense charged and race, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4 For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.



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, 1979), pp. 198, 199; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 800* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 17. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.8 Arrests in cities, by offense charged and sex, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Figures represent all city law enforcement agencies submitting reports for at least 6 months in 1978 (Source, p. 318). For definitions of offenses and city areas, see Appendix 3.

[8,705 agencies; 1978 estimated population 144,082,000]

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested			Percent		Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
	Total	Male	Female	male	female	Total	Male	Female
Total	7,322,921	6,112,793	1,210,128	83.5	16.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	12,755	10,906	1,849	85.5	14.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Forcible rape	20,093	19,908	185	99.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	(*)
Robbery	108,666	100,872	7,794	92.8	7.2	1.5	1.7	0.6
Aggravated assault	180,349	156,448	23,901	86.7	13.3	2.5	2.6	2.0
Burglary	345,808	324,175	21,633	93.7	6.3	4.7	5.3	1.8
Larceny-theft	891,623	596,637	294,986	66.9	33.1	12.2	9.8	24.4
Motor vehicle theft	110,960	101,389	9,571	91.4	8.6	1.5	1.7	0.8
Violent crime ^c	321,863	288,134	33,729	89.5	10.5	4.4	4.7	2.8
Property crime ^d	1,348,391	1,022,181	326,210	75.8	24.2	18.4	16.7	27.0
Total Crime Index	1,870,254	1,310,315	559,939	78.5	21.5	22.8	21.4	29.7
Other assaults	338,187	290,539	47,648	85.9	14.1	4.6	4.8	3.9
Arson	12,450	10,880	1,570	87.4	12.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	50,236	34,589	15,649	68.9	31.1	0.7	0.6	1.3
Fraud	122,794	76,697	46,097	62.5	37.5	1.7	1.3	3.8
Embezzlement	5,022	3,651	1,371	72.7	27.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	81,871	72,392	9,479	88.4	11.6	1.1	1.2	0.8
Vandalism	175,979	160,850	15,129	91.4	8.6	2.4	2.6	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	118,815	109,312	9,503	92.0	8.0	1.8	1.8	0.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	83,564	26,720	56,844	32.0	68.0	1.1	0.4	4.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	50,483	46,250	4,233	91.6	8.4	0.7	0.8	0.3
Drug abuse violations	440,235	379,028	61,207	86.1	13.9	8.0	6.2	5.1
Gambling	46,839	42,865	3,974	91.5	8.5	0.6	0.7	0.3
Offenses against family and children	22,092	18,377	3,715	83.2	16.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
Driving under the influence	752,822	685,824	66,998	91.1	8.9	10.3	11.2	5.5
Liquor laws	286,604	244,381	42,223	85.3	14.7	3.9	4.0	3.5
Drunkenness	911,992	843,703	68,199	92.5	7.5	12.5	13.8	5.6
Disorderly conduct	601,538	502,534	99,002	83.5	16.5	8.2	8.2	8.2
Vagrancy	39,794	28,551	11,243	66.7	33.3	0.5	0.4	1.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,291,861	1,100,264	191,597	85.2	14.8	17.6	18.0	15.8
Suspicion	18,532	15,896	2,636	88.3	13.7	0.3	0.3	0.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	73,472	57,881	15,591	78.8	21.2	1.0	0.9	1.3
Runaways	127,485	53,124	74,361	41.7	58.3	1.7	0.9	6.1

^a Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^b Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^c Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^d Property crimes are 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, 1978 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 205.

Table 4.9 Arrests in cities, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Figures represent all city law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1978 (Source, p. 318). For definitions of offenses and city areas, see Appendix 3.

[8,694 agencies; 1978 estimated population 143,794,000]

Offense charged	Total arrests							Percent ^a						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japa- nese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chi- nese	Japa- nese	All others
Total	7,305,261	4,967,790	2,083,219	81,284	5,717	4,166	163,065	100.0	68.0	28.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.2
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	12,748	5,178	7,197	86	15	6	266	100.0	40.6	56.5	0.7	0.1	(*)	2.1
Forcible rape	20,067	8,843	10,775	147	12	8	282	100.0	44.1	53.7	0.7	0.1	(*)	1.4
Robbery	108,542	40,230	65,854	672	116	50	1,620	100.0	37.1	60.7	0.6	0.1	(*)	1.5
Aggravated assault	180,137	100,515	75,939	1,639	283	33	1,748	100.0	55.8	42.2	0.9	0.1	(*)	1.0
Burglary	344,902	224,742	113,010	2,085	217	230	4,618	100.0	65.2	32.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.3
Larceny-theft	889,743	573,105	292,815	7,991	1,477	944	14,011	100.0	64.4	32.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	1.6
Motor vehicle theft	110,715	73,978	33,678	1,029	143	55	1,834	100.0	66.8	30.4	0.9	0.1	(*)	1.7
Violent crime ^c	321,494	154,756	159,765	2,544	406	97	3,916	100.0	48.1	49.7	0.8	0.1	(*)	1.2
Property crime ^d	1,345,360	871,825	439,501	10,505	1,837	1,229	20,463	100.0	64.8	32.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.5
Total Crime Index	1,666,854	1,026,591	599,266	13,049	2,243	1,326	24,379	100.0	61.6	36.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.5
Other assaults	337,259	206,765	122,016	2,677	274	106	5,421	100.0	61.3	36.2	0.8	0.1	(*)	1.8
Arson	12,410	9,130	3,063	65	10	5	137	100.0	73.6	24.7	0.5	0.1	(*)	1.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	50,153	31,808	17,712	217	40	33	343	100.0	63.4	35.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7
Fraud	122,557	73,772	47,448	548	85	26	378	100.0	60.2	38.7	0.4	0.1	(*)	0.8
Embezzlement	5,020	3,634	1,316	17	12	4	37	100.0	72.4	26.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	81,697	50,581	29,914	386	102	28	678	100.0	61.9	36.6	0.5	0.1	(*)	0.8
Vandalism	175,474	139,758	32,009	1,192	124	59	2,332	100.0	79.6	18.2	0.7	0.1	(*)	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	118,637	66,325	49,044	588	143	82	2,395	100.0	56.0	41.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	83,489	36,956	44,860	271	190	77	1,135	100.0	44.3	53.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.4
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	50,382	37,560	11,453	521	108	28	712	100.0	74.6	22.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	1.4
Drug abuse violations	439,091	327,389	105,157	1,628	211	342	4,304	100.0	74.8	23.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.0
Gambling	46,833	10,887	33,995	18	311	137	1,485	100.0	23.2	72.6	(*)	0.7	0.3	3.2
Offenses against family and children	22,021	13,674	7,755	262	8	4	318	100.0	62.1	35.2	1.2	(*)	(*)	1.4
Driving under the influence	751,123	624,764	106,211	8,164	337	863	8,784	100.0	83.2	14.4	1.1	(*)	0.1	1.2
Liquor laws	285,784	253,635	22,626	6,826	97	62	2,538	100.0	88.8	7.9	2.4	(*)	(*)	0.9
Drunkenness	910,506	699,413	181,274	24,872	325	121	4,461	100.0	76.8	19.9	2.7	(*)	(*)	0.5
Disorderly conduct	599,654	371,930	202,726	8,139	155	100	16,604	100.0	62.0	33.8	1.4	(*)	(*)	2.8
Vagrancy	39,713	22,915	16,103	482	47	13	153	100.0	57.7	40.5	1.2	0.1	(*)	0.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,288,379	788,985	405,525	9,086	715	678	83,390	100.0	61.2	31.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	6.5
Suspicion	18,135	11,691	6,220	96	5	4	119	100.0	64.5	34.3	0.5	(*)	(*)	0.7
Curfew and loitering law violations	73,350	53,906	18,210	790	42	22	380	100.0	73.5	24.8	1.1	0.1	(*)	0.5
Runaways	126,740	105,621	17,316	1,380	73	68	2,282	100.0	83.3	13.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.9 Arrests in cities, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1978—Continued

[8,694 agencies; 1978 estimated population 143,794,000]

Offense charged	Arrests under 18							Percent*						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japa- nese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chi- nese	Japa- nese	All others
	Total	1,801,191	1,322,338	438,425	12,788	1,561	979	25,100	100.0	73.4	24.3	0.7	0.1	0.1
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,237	544	657	3	3	1	29	100.0	44.0	53.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.3
Forcible rape	3,415	1,354	2,000	11	1	0	49	100.0	39.6	58.6	0.3	(^o)	X	1.4
Robbery	36,661	11,731	24,023	137	39	15	710	100.0	32.0	65.5	0.4	0.1	(^o)	1.9
Aggravated assault	30,606	18,348	11,709	192	52	6	299	100.0	59.9	38.3	0.6	0.2	(^o)	1.0
Burglary	183,387	124,902	54,478	993	127	120	2,787	100.0	68.1	29.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.5
Larceny-theft	384,486	257,916	116,358	2,948	549	409	6,306	100.0	67.1	30.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.6
Motor vehicle theft	57,902	42,310	13,786	541	86	36	1,143	100.0	73.1	23.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	2.0
Violent crime ^a	71,919	31,977	38,395	343	95	22	1,087	100.0	44.5	53.4	0.5	0.1	(^o)	1.5
Property crime ^b	625,775	425,126	184,622	4,482	762	565	10,216	100.0	67.9	29.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.6
Total Crime Index	697,694	457,105	223,017	4,825	857	587	11,303	100.0	65.5	32.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.6
Other assaults	67,398	41,966	23,408	406	63	18	1,537	100.0	62.3	34.7	0.6	0.1	(^o)	2.3
Arson	6,414	5,190	1,115	25	9	2	73	100.0	80.9	17.4	0.4	0.1	(^o)	1.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,572	5,865	1,614	38	4	1	50	100.0	77.5	21.3	0.5	0.1	(^o)	0.7
Fraud	6,801	4,400	2,323	30	3	1	44	100.0	64.7	34.2	0.4	(^o)	(^o)	0.6
Embezzlement	768	617	139	2	2	0	8	100.0	80.3	18.1	0.3	0.3	X	1.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	29,475	19,887	9,005	167	44	9	383	100.0	67.5	30.6	0.6	0.1	(^o)	1.2
Vandalism	102,117	85,554	14,783	429	63	28	1,260	100.0	83.8	14.5	0.4	0.1	(^o)	1.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	19,484	13,147	5,703	80	42	12	500	100.0	67.5	29.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3,703	1,911	1,835	10	10	0	37	100.0	48.9	49.6	0.3	0.3	X	1.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	9,277	6,379	2,677	38	40	5	138	100.0	68.8	28.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.5
Drug abuse violations	110,034	94,216	14,197	450	59	77	1,035	100.0	85.6	12.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.9
Gambling	1,871	296	1,452	1	4	5	113	100.0	15.8	77.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	6.0
Offenses against family and children	2,170	1,583	581	10	0	1	15	100.0	72.0	28.8	0.5	X	(^o)	0.7
Driving under the influence	18,450	17,509	616	198	8	4	115	100.0	94.9	3.3	1.1	(^o)	(^o)	0.6
Liquor laws	102,389	97,691	2,547	1,483	36	23	609	100.0	95.4	2.5	1.4	(^o)	(^o)	0.6
Drunkenness	33,592	30,844	2,120	479	13	3	133	100.0	91.8	6.3	1.4	(^o)	(^o)	0.4
Disorderly conduct	111,731	81,687	26,830	673	30	8	2,503	100.0	73.1	24.0	0.6	(^o)	(^o)	2.2
Vagrancy	5,389	4,080	1,259	19	4	1	26	100.0	75.7	23.4	0.4	0.1	(^o)	0.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	259,282	189,102	66,165	1,217	154	101	2,543	100.0	72.9	25.5	0.5	0.1	(^o)	1.0
Suspicion	5,490	3,902	1,513	38	1	3	33	100.0	71.1	27.6	0.7	(^o)	0.1	0.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	73,350	53,906	18,210	790	42	22	380	100.0	73.5	24.8	1.1	0.1	(^o)	0.5
Runaways	126,740	105,621	17,316	1,380	73	68	2,282	100.0	83.3	13.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.9 Arrests in cities, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1978—Continued

[8,694 agencies; 1978 estimated population 143,794,000]

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older							Percent*						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japa- nese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chi- nese	Japa- nese	All others
	Total	5,504,070	3,645,452	1,844,794	68,496	4,156	3,207	137,965	100.0	66.2	29.9	1.2	0.1	0.1
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	11,511	4,634	6,540	83	12	5	237	100.0	40.3	56.8	0.7	0.1	(^o)	2.1
Forcible rape	16,852	7,489	8,775	136	11	8	233	100.0	45.0	52.7	0.8	0.1	(^o)	1.4
Robbery	71,881	28,499	41,825	535	77	35	910	100.0	39.6	58.2	0.7	0.1	(^o)	1.3
Aggravated assault	149,531	82,167	64,230	1,447	211	27	1,449	100.0	54.9	43.0	1.0	0.1	(^o)	1.0
Burglary	161,515	99,840	58,532	1,092	90	110	1,851	100.0	61.8	36.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.1
Larceny-theft	505,257	315,189	176,457	4,443	928	535	7,705	100.0	62.4	34.9	0.9	0.2	0.1	1.5
Motor vehicle theft	52,813	31,668	19,890	488	57	19	691	100.0	60.0	37.7	0.9	0.1	(^o)	1.3
Violent crime ^a	249,575	122,789	121,370	2,201	311	75	2,829	100.0	49.2	48.6	0.9	0.1	(^o)	1.1
Property crime ^b	719,585	446,657	254,879	6,023	1,075	664	10,247	100.0	62.1	35.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.4
Total Crime Index	969,160	569,486	376,249	8,224	1,386	739	13,076	100.0	58.8	38.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.3
Other assaults	269,861	164,799	98,608	2,271	211	88	3,884	100.0	61.1	36.5	0.8	0.1	(^o)	1.4
Arson	5,996	3,940	1,948	40	1	3	64	100.0	65.7	32.5	0.7	(^o)	0.1	1.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	42,581	25,943	16,098	179	36	32	293	100.0	60.9	37.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7
Fraud	115,756	69,372	45,125	518	82	25	634	100.0	59.9	39.0	0.4	0.1	(^o)	0.5
Embezzlement	4,252	3,017	1,177	15	10	4	29	100.0	71.0	27.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	52,222	30,694	20,909	229	58	17	315	100.0	58.8	40.0	0.4	0.1	(^o)	0.6
Vandalism	73,357	54,204	17,226	763	61	31	1,072	100.0	73.9	23.5	1.0	0.1	(^o)	1.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	99,153	53,238	43,341	508	101	70	1,895	100.0	53.7	43.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	79,786	35,145	43,025	261	180	77	1,098	100.0	44.0	53.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.4
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	41,105	31,181	8,776	483	68	23	574	100.0	75.9	21.4	1.2	0.2	0.1	1.4
Drug abuse violations	329,057	233,173	90,960	1,178	212	265	3,269	100.0	70.9	27.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.0
Gambling	44,962	10,591	32,543	17	307	132	1,372	100.0	23.6	72.4	(^o)	0.7	0.3	3.1
Offenses against family and children	19,851	12,111	7,174	252	8	3	303	100.0	61.0	36.1	1.3	(^o)	(^o)	1.5
Driving under the influence	732,673	607,255	107,595	7,966	329	859	8,569	100.0	82.9	14.7	2.2	(^o)	(^o)	1.2
Liquor laws	183,395	155,944	20,079	5,343	61	39	1,929	100.0	85.0	10.9	2.9	(^o)	(^o)	1.1
Drunkenness	876,914	668,609	179,154	24,393	312	118	4,328	100.0	76.2	20.4	2.6	(^o)	(^o)	1.2
Disorderly conduct	487,923	290,243	175,696	7,406	125	92	14,101	100.0	59.5	36.0	1.5	(^o)	(^o)	2.9
Vagrancy	34,324	18,835	14,844	463	43	12	127	100.0	54.9	43.2	1.3	0.1	(^o)	0.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,029,097	599,883	339,360	7,869	561	577	80,847	100.0	58.3	33.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	7.9
Suspicion	12,645	7,789	4,707	58	4	1	86	100.0	61.6	37.2	0.5	(^o)	(^o)	0.7
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

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^o Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^a Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^b Property crimes are 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, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 207-209.

Table 4.10 Arrests in suburban areas, by offense charged and sex, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Figures represent all suburban law enforcement agencies submitting reports for at least 6 months in 1978 (Source, p. 318). For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

[5,210 agencies; 1978 estimated population 78,916,000]

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested			Percent male	Percent female	Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
	Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female
	Total	3,226,455	2,728,663			497,792	84.6	15.4
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	5,108	4,418	690	86.5	13.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forcible rape	8,659	8,603	56	99.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	(^b)
Robbery	42,589	39,884	2,705	93.6	6.4	1.3	1.5	0.5
Aggravated assault	88,233	78,004	10,229	88.4	11.6	2.7	2.9	2.1
Burglary	178,086	167,179	10,907	93.9	6.1	5.5	6.1	2.2
Larceny-theft	367,339	252,756	114,583	68.8	31.2	11.4	9.3	23.0
Motor vehicle theft	52,777	48,454	4,323	91.8	8.2	1.6	1.8	0.9
Violent crime ^c	144,589	130,909	13,680	90.5	9.5	4.5	4.8	2.7
Property crime ^d	598,202	468,389	129,813	78.3	21.7	18.5	17.2	26.1
Total Crime Index	742,791	599,298	143,493	80.7	19.3	23.0	22.0	28.8
Other assaults	150,471	130,354	20,117	86.6	13.4	4.7	4.8	4.0
Arson	7,155	6,357	798	88.8	11.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	26,478	19,175	7,303	72.4	27.6	0.8	0.7	1.5
Fraud	95,022	60,963	34,059	64.2	35.8	2.9	2.2	6.8
Embezzlement	2,833	2,140	693	75.5	24.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	44,810	40,204	4,606	89.7	10.3	1.4	1.5	0.9
Vandalism	94,432	87,249	7,183	92.4	7.6	2.9	3.2	1.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	44,853	41,732	2,921	93.5	6.5	1.4	1.5	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	7,829	2,976	4,853	38.0	62.0	0.2	0.1	1.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	22,070	20,442	1,628	92.6	7.4	0.7	0.7	0.3
Drug abuse violations	211,072	182,555	28,517	86.5	13.5	6.5	6.7	5.7
Gambling	7,819	6,987	832	89.4	10.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
Offenses against family and children	24,059	22,017	2,042	91.5	8.5	0.7	0.8	0.4
Driving under the influence	453,430	412,673	40,757	91.0	9.0	14.1	15.1	8.2
Liquor laws	140,760	120,299	20,461	85.5	14.5	4.4	4.4	4.1
Drunkenness	251,982	231,614	20,368	91.9	8.1	7.8	8.5	4.1
Disorderly conduct	188,913	163,299	25,614	86.4	13.6	5.9	6.0	5.1
Vagrancy	10,910	9,813	1,097	89.9	10.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	600,386	514,240	86,146	85.7	14.3	18.6	18.8	17.3
Suspicion	6,804	6,063	741	89.1	10.9	0.2	0.2	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	24,543	18,419	6,124	75.0	25.0	0.8	0.7	1.2
Runaways	67,233	29,784	37,439	44.3	55.7	2.1	1.1	7.5

^a Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
^b Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.
^c Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
^d Property crimes are 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, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 214.

Table 4.11 Arrests in suburban areas, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.10. For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

[5,204 agencies; 1978 estimated population 78,741,000]

Offense charged	Total arrests							Percent ^a						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
	Total	3,214,639	2,544,062	601,778	12,233	3,034	1,778	51,928	100.0	79.1	18.7	0.4	0.1	0.1
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	5,097	2,924	1,861	19	0	4	289	100.0	57.4	36.5	0.4	X	0.1	5.7
Forcible rape	8,630	5,089	3,133	37	4	3	384	100.0	58.7	38.3	0.4	(^b)	(^b)	4.4
Robbery	42,482	18,222	21,587	74	37	30	2,512	100.0	42.9	50.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.9
Aggravated assault	88,071	57,037	28,379	332	97	27	4,199	100.0	64.8	30.0	0.4	0.1	(^b)	4.8
Burglary	177,215	134,128	36,395	437	101	171	5,985	100.0	75.7	20.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.4
Larceny-theft	365,593	284,119	93,686	992	513	283	6,020	100.0	72.2	25.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.6
Motor vehicle theft	52,544	39,321	10,198	237	54	17	2,717	100.0	74.8	19.4	0.5	0.1	(^b)	5.2
Violent crime ^c	144,260	83,252	52,960	482	138	64	7,384	100.0	57.7	36.7	0.3	0.1	(^b)	5.1
Property crime ^d	595,352	437,566	140,279	1,668	668	451	14,722	100.0	73.5	23.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.5
Total Crime Index	739,612	520,818	193,239	2,128	806	515	22,106	100.0	70.4	26.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.0
Other assaults	149,884	112,915	33,612	464	132	70	2,691	100.0	75.3	22.4	0.3	0.1	(^b)	1.8
Arson	7,100	5,918	973	13	2	4	190	100.0	83.4	13.7	0.2	(^b)	0.1	2.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	26,408	18,638	7,095	56	22	16	583	100.0	70.8	25.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.2
Fraud	94,921	61,830	31,674	166	116	14	1,121	100.0	65.1	33.4	0.2	0.1	(^b)	1.2
Embezzlement	2,831	2,182	588	5	3	3	50	100.0	77.1	20.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	44,866	31,094	11,547	120	50	33	1,822	100.0	69.6	25.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.1
Vandalism	94,195	83,466	9,230	187	53	35	1,224	100.0	88.6	9.8	0.2	0.1	(^b)	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	44,553	30,926	11,725	130	50	22	1,700	100.0	69.4	26.3	0.3	0.1	(^b)	3.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	7,782	4,246	3,129	16	15	9	387	100.0	54.8	40.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	4.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	21,885	17,506	3,884	52	36	10	517	100.0	79.6	17.6	0.2	0.2	(^b)	2.4
Drug abuse violations	210,378	176,479	28,338	482	114	97	4,888	100.0	83.9	13.5	0.2	0.1	(^b)	2.3
Gambling	7,818	3,588	4,095	1	18	13	103	100.0	45.9	52.4	(^b)	0.2	0.2	1.3
Offenses against family and children	24,016	16,879	6,863	74	8	7	85	100.0	70.3	29.0	0.3	(^b)	(^b)	0.4
Driving under the influence	451,846	401,858	39,312	2,124	287	531	7,734	100.0	88.9	8.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.7
Liquor laws	139,834	133,557	5,153	570	29	10	515	100.0	95.5	3.7	0.4	(^b)	(^b)	0.4
Drunkenness	251,834	220,344	27,065	3,113	62	63	987	100.0	87.6	10.8	1.2	(^b)	(^b)	0.4
Disorderly conduct	188,327	158,012	28,379	681	76	72	1,127	100.0	83.9	15.1	0.4	(^b)	(^b)	0.6
Vagrancy	10,894	7,939	2,761	40	11	15	128	100.0	72.9	25.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	597,787	445,551	145,564	1,608	1,118	219	3,727	100.0	74.5	24.4	0.3	0.2	(^b)	0.8
Suspicion	6,791	5,431	1,320	11	3	0	26	100.0	80.0	19.4	0.2	(^b)	X	0.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	24,515	22,760	1,649	48	2	3	53	100.0	92.8	6.7	0.2	(^b)	(^b)	0.2
Runaways	67,094	62,127	4,503	240	21	17	186	100.0	92.6	6.7	0.4	(^b)	(^b)	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.11 Arrests in suburban areas, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1978—Continued

[5,204 agencies; 1978 estimated population 78,741,000]

Offense charged	Arrests under 18							Percent*						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	890,383	733,003	141,433	2,064	637	484	12,762	100.0	82.3	15.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	513	284	188	2	0	2	37	100.0	55.4	36.6	0.4	X	0.4	7.2
Forcible rape	1,334	727	546	3	0	1	57	100.0	54.5	40.9	0.2	X	0.1	4.3
Robbery	15,261	4,988	9,206	19	10	12	1,026	100.0	32.7	60.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.7
Aggravated assault	16,422	11,087	4,586	45	6	5	893	100.0	67.5	27.9	0.3	(¹)	(¹)	4.2
Burglary	97,090	76,854	17,016	227	37	127	2,829	100.0	79.2	17.5	0.2	(¹)	0.1	2.9
Larceny-theft	162,554	122,789	36,811	372	155	125	2,302	100.0	75.5	22.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4
Motor vehicle theft	27,226	22,218	3,722	116	27	11	1,132	100.0	81.6	13.7	0.4	0.1	(¹)	4.2
Violent crime ^c	33,530	17,086	14,526	69	16	20	1,813	100.0	51.0	43.3	0.2	(¹)	0.1	5.4
Property crime ^d	286,870	221,861	57,549	715	219	263	6,263	100.0	77.3	20.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.2
Total Crime Index	320,400	238,947	72,075	784	235	283	8,076	100.0	74.6	22.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.5
Other assaults	31,107	23,646	6,905	69	16	13	458	100.0	76.0	22.2	0.2	0.1	(¹)	1.5
Arson	3,927	3,441	388	6	2	2	88	100.0	87.6	9.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,413	2,933	419	9	2	1	49	100.0	85.9	12.3	0.3	0.1	(¹)	1.4
Fraud	12,562	5,781	6,398	10	65	0	308	100.0	46.0	50.9	0.1	0.5	X	2.5
Embezzlement	294	248	41	2	0	0	3	100.0	84.4	13.9	0.7	X	X	1.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	15,962	11,847	3,538	31	15	14	517	100.0	74.2	22.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.2
Vandalism	61,037	55,068	5,184	88	29	18	650	100.0	90.2	8.5	0.1	(¹)	(¹)	1.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	8,468	6,806	1,352	25	16	8	261	100.0	80.4	16.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	3.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	672	455	178	1	1	0	37	100.0	67.7	26.5	0.1	0.1	X	5.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	4,687	3,710	860	9	3	3	102	100.0	79.2	18.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.2
Drug abuse violations	59,941	54,952	4,053	95	14	31	796	100.0	91.7	6.8	0.2	(¹)	0.1	1.3
Gambling	356	78	267	0	0	1	10	100.0	21.9	75.0	X	X	0.3	2.8
Offenses against family and children	1,249	1,035	204	1	4	0	5	100.0	82.9	16.3	0.1	0.3	X	0.4
Driving under the influence	10,804	10,404	258	51	5	7	79	100.0	96.3	2.4	0.5	(¹)	0.1	0.7
Liquor laws	56,099	55,070	740	146	11	4	128	100.0	98.2	1.3	0.3	(¹)	(¹)	0.2
Drunkenness	15,279	14,524	561	132	5	2	55	100.0	95.1	3.7	0.9	(¹)	(¹)	0.4
Disorderly conduct	49,064	42,985	5,787	65	14	11	202	100.0	87.6	11.8	0.1	(¹)	(¹)	0.4
Vagrancy	2,879	2,405	444	1	1	2	26	100.0	83.5	15.4	(¹)	(¹)	0.1	0.9
All other offenses (except traffic)	138,709	112,210	25,341	248	176	64	670	100.0	80.9	18.3	0.2	0.1	(¹)	0.5
Suspicion	1,865	1,571	288	3	0	0	3	100.0	84.2	15.4	0.2	X	X	0.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	24,515	22,760	1,649	48	2	3	53	100.0	92.8	6.7	0.2	(¹)	(¹)	0.2
Runaways	67,094	62,127	4,503	240	21	17	186	100.0	92.6	6.7	0.4	(¹)	(¹)	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.11 Arrests in suburban areas, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1978—Continued

[5,204 agencies; 1978 estimated population 78,741,000]

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older							Percent*						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	2,324,486	1,811,059	460,345	10,225	2,397	1,294	39,166	100.0	77.9	19.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.7
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4,584	2,640	1,673	17	0	2	252	100.0	57.6	36.5	0.4	X	(¹)	5.5
Forcible rape	7,296	4,342	2,587	34	4	2	327	100.0	59.5	35.5	0.5	0.1	(¹)	4.5
Robbery	27,201	13,234	12,381	55	27	18	1,486	100.0	48.7	45.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.5
Aggravated assault	71,649	45,950	21,793	287	91	22	3,596	100.0	64.1	30.4	0.4	0.1	(¹)	4.9
Burglary	80,125	57,272	19,379	210	64	44	3,156	100.0	71.5	24.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.9
Larceny-theft	203,039	141,330	56,875	620	358	138	3,718	100.0	69.8	28.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.8
Motor vehicle theft	25,318	17,103	6,476	121	27	6	1,585	100.0	67.6	25.6	0.5	0.1	(¹)	6.3
Violent crime ^c	110,730	66,166	38,434	393	122	44	5,571	100.0	59.8	34.7	0.4	0.1	(¹)	5.0
Property crime ^d	308,482	215,705	82,730	951	449	188	8,459	100.0	69.9	26.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.7
Total Crime Index	419,212	281,871	121,164	1,344	571	232	14,030	100.0	67.2	28.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.3
Other assaults	118,777	89,268	26,707	395	116	57	2,233	100.0	75.2	22.5	0.3	0.1	(¹)	1.9
Arson	3,173	2,477	585	7	0	2	102	100.0	78.1	18.4	0.2	X	0.1	3.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	22,995	15,703	6,676	47	20	15	534	100.0	68.3	29.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.3
Fraud	82,359	56,049	25,276	156	51	14	813	100.0	68.1	30.7	0.2	0.1	(¹)	1.0
Embezzlement	2,537	1,934	547	3	3	3	47	100.0	78.2	21.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	28,704	19,247	8,009	89	35	19	1,305	100.0	67.1	27.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.5
Vandalism	33,158	28,398	4,046	99	24	17	574	100.0	85.6	12.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	36,085	24,120	10,373	105	34	14	1,439	100.0	66.8	28.7	0.3	0.1	(¹)	4.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	7,110	3,791	2,951	15	14	9	330	100.0	53.3	41.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	4.6
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	17,298	13,796	3,004	43	33	7	415	100.0	79.8	17.4	0.2	0.2	(¹)	2.4
Drug abuse violations	150,435	121,527	24,285	367	100	66	4,090	100.0	80.8	16.1	0.2	0.1	(¹)	2.7
Gambling	7,462	3,510	3,828	1	18	12	93	100.0	47.0	51.3	(¹)	0.2	0.2	1.2
Offenses against family and children	22,767	15,844	6,759	73	4	7	80	100.0	69.6	29.7	0.3	(¹)	(¹)	0.4
Driving under the influence	441,042	391,454	39,054	2,073	282	524	7,655	100.0	88.8	8.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.7
Liquor laws	83,735	78,487	4,413	424	18	6	387	100.0	93.7	5.3	0.5	(¹)	(¹)	0.5
Drunkenness	236,355	205,820	26,504	2,981	57	61	932	100.0	87.1	11.2	1.3	(¹)	(¹)	0.4
Disorderly conduct	139,263	115,027	22,592	596	62	61	925	100.0	82.6	16.2	0.4	(¹)	(¹)	0.7
Vagrancy	8,015	5,534	2,317	39	10	13	102	100.0	69.0	28.9	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	459,078	333,341	120,223	1,360	942	155	3,057	100.0	72.8	26.2	0.3	0.2	(¹)	0.7
Suspicion	4,926	3,880	1,032	8	3	0	23	100.0	78.4	21.0	0.2	0.1	X	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

*Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

¹Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

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, 1979), pp. 218-218.

Table 4.12 Arrests in rural areas, by offense charged and sex, 1978

NOTE: See NCTE, Table 4.1. Figures represent all rural law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1978 (Source, p. 318). For definitions of offenses and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

[2,348 agencies; 1978 estimated population 28,898,000]

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested			Percent male	Percent female	Percent distribution of offenses charged*		
	Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female
Total	931,872	818,894	112,978	87.9	12.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,305	1,969	336	85.4	14.6	0.2	0.2	0.3
Forcible rape	2,688	2,688	20	99.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	(*)
Robbery	4,634	4,365	329	93.0	7.0	0.5	0.5	0.3
Aggravated assault	26,540	23,798	2,742	89.7	10.3	2.8	2.9	2.4
Burglary	46,208	43,533	2,675	94.2	5.8	5.0	5.3	2.4
Larceny-theft	51,935	43,343	8,592	83.5	16.5	5.8	5.3	7.6
Motor vehicle theft	12,676	11,627	1,049	91.7	8.3	1.4	1.4	0.9
Violent crime ^b	36,227	32,800	3,427	90.5	9.5	3.9	4.0	3.0
Property crime ^c	110,819	98,503	12,316	88.9	11.1	11.9	12.0	10.9
Total Crime Index	147,046	131,303	15,743	89.3	10.7	15.8	16.0	13.9
Other assaults	39,443	34,883	4,560	88.4	11.6	4.2	4.3	4.0
Arson	2,008	1,800	208	89.6	10.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	9,070	8,602	2,468	72.8	27.2	1.0	0.8	2.2
Fraud	54,507	34,032	20,475	62.4	37.6	5.8	4.2	18.1
Embezzlement	1,066	838	228	78.6	21.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing, etc.	8,483	7,664	829	90.2	9.8	0.9	0.9	0.7
Vandalism	15,170	13,999	1,171	92.3	7.7	1.8	1.7	1.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	9,555	9,063	492	94.9	5.1	1.0	1.1	0.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	450	189	261	42.0	58.0	(*)	(*)	0.2
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	3,480	3,322	158	95.5	4.5	0.4	0.4	0.1
Drug abuse violations	57,578	50,937	6,641	88.5	11.6	6.2	6.2	5.9
Gambling	1,521	1,407	114	92.5	7.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Offenses against family and children	13,461	12,752	709	94.7	5.3	1.4	1.6	0.6
Driving under the influence	205,412	192,900	12,512	93.9	6.1	22.0	23.6	11.1
Liquor laws	39,326	33,917	5,409	86.2	13.8	4.2	4.1	4.8
Drunkenness	115,525	108,547	6,978	94.0	6.0	12.4	13.3	6.2
Disorderly conduct	35,505	31,237	4,268	88.0	12.0	3.8	3.8	3.8
Vagrancy	1,263	1,097	166	86.9	13.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	153,167	132,792	20,375	86.7	13.3	16.4	16.2	18.0
Suspicion	1,149	1,003	146	87.3	12.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,639	1,120	519	68.3	31.7	0.2	0.1	0.5
Runaways	16,038	7,490	8,548	46.7	53.3	1.7	0.9	7.6

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
 * Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.
^b Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
^c Property crimes are 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, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 223.

Table 4.13 Arrests in rural areas, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.12. For definitions of offenses and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

[2,341 agencies; 1978 estimated population 28,862,000]

Offense charged	Total arrests							Percent*						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	869,733	722,836	119,194	19,008	186	339	8,170	100.0	83.1	13.7	2.2	(*)	(*)	0.9
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,266	1,491	692	54	1	1	27	100.0	65.8	30.5	2.4	(*)	(*)	1.2
Forcible rape	2,634	1,796	730	66	1	1	40	100.0	68.2	27.7	2.5	(*)	(*)	1.5
Robbery	4,574	3,242	1,235	75	1	1	20	100.0	70.9	27.0	1.6	(*)	(*)	0.4
Aggravated assault	26,201	18,390	7,048	605	7	2	149	100.0	70.2	26.9	2.3	(*)	(*)	0.6
Burglary	45,429	38,789	5,500	733	4	21	382	100.0	85.4	12.1	1.6	(*)	(*)	0.8
Larceny-theft	50,916	41,868	7,829	709	21	46	443	100.0	82.2	15.4	1.4	(*)	0.1	0.9
Motor vehicle theft	12,165	10,731	915	357	1	7	174	100.0	88.1	7.5	2.9	(*)	0.1	1.4
Violent crime ^b	35,675	24,919	9,705	800	10	5	236	100.0	69.9	27.2	2.2	(*)	(*)	0.7
Property crime ^c	108,530	91,388	14,244	1,799	26	74	999	100.0	84.2	13.1	1.7	(*)	0.1	0.9
Total Crime Index	144,205	116,307	23,949	2,599	36	79	1,235	100.0	80.7	16.6	1.8	(*)	0.1	0.9
Other assaults	39,236	29,239	8,910	795	5	9	278	100.0	74.5	22.7	2.0	(*)	(*)	0.7
Arson	1,964	1,723	208	19	1	0	13	100.0	87.7	10.6	1.0	0.1	X	0.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,952	6,922	1,905	97	0	2	26	100.0	77.3	21.3	1.1	X	(*)	0.3
Fraud	54,293	40,468	12,795	947	5	8	72	100.0	74.5	23.6	1.7	(*)	(*)	0.1
Embezzlement	1,054	870	166	13	0	C	5	100.0	82.5	15.7	1.2	X	X	0.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing, etc.	8,051	6,952	945	114	2	1	37	100.0	86.3	11.7	1.4	(*)	(*)	0.5
Vandalism	15,139	13,752	1,050	218	0	11	108	100.0	90.8	6.9	1.4	X	0.1	0.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	8,431	6,895	1,287	118	1	5	125	100.0	81.8	15.3	1.4	(*)	0.1	1.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	443	342	95	3	1	0	2	100.0	77.2	21.4	0.7	0.2	X	0.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	3,357	2,963	328	42	1	1	22	100.0	88.3	9.8	1.3	(*)	(*)	0.7
Drug abuse violations	54,331	49,363	4,235	362	12	49	310	100.0	90.9	7.8	0.7	(*)	0.1	0.6
Gambling	1,446	917	401	1	4	16	107	100.0	63.4	27.7	0.1	0.3	1.1	7.4
Offenses against family and children	13,410	8,965	4,194	234	1	2	14	100.0	66.9	31.3	1.7	(*)	(*)	0.1
Driving under the influence	163,454	139,657	16,978	3,773	15	68	2,963	100.0	85.4	10.4	2.3	(*)	(*)	1.8
Liquor laws	36,056	33,208	1,967	727	11	10	133	100.0	92.1	5.5	2.0	(*)	(*)	0.4
Drunkenness	111,660	97,647	10,270	3,430	12	7	294	100.0	87.5	9.2	3.1	(*)	(*)	0.3
Disorderly conduct	35,207	28,111	4,850	1,987	10	11	238	100.0	79.8	13.8	5.6	(*)	(*)	0.7
Vagrancy	1,249	1,088	114	42	0	0	5	100.0	87.1	9.1	3.4	X	X	0.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	149,110	120,159	23,893	2,991	62	44	1,961	100.0	80.6	16.0	2.0	(*)	(*)	1.3
Suspicion	1,130	924	118	79	0	0	9	100.0	81.8	10.4	7.0	X	X	0.8
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,632	1,411	64	101	2	6	48	100.0	86.5	3.9	6.2	0.1	0.4	2.9
Runaways	15,923	14,953	472	316	5	12	165	100.0	93.9	3.0	2.0	(*)	0.1	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.13 Arrests in rural areas, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1978—Continued

[2,341 agencies; 1978 estimated population 28,882,000]

Offense charged	Arrests under 18							Percent ^a						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	123,546	111,909	7,483	2,601	31	100	1,422	100.0	90.6	6.1	2.1	(^b)	0.1	1.2
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	133	98	29	6	0	0	0	100.0	73.7	21.8	4.5	X	X	X
Forcible rape	281	165	98	7	0	0	11	100.0	58.7	34.9	2.5	X	X	3.9
Robbery	791	639	137	10	0	0	5	100.0	80.8	17.3	1.3	X	X	0.6
Aggravated assault	1,805	1,400	324	60	6	0	15	100.0	77.6	18.0	3.3	0.3	X	0.8
Burglary	18,355	16,418	1,372	316	3	9	237	100.0	89.4	7.5	1.7	(^b)	(^b)	1.3
Larceny-theft	14,256	12,382	1,388	248	8	28	242	100.0	86.7	9.6	1.7	0.1	0.2	1.7
Motor vehicle theft	5,622	5,106	242	168	0	6	100	100.0	90.8	4.3	3.0	X	0.1	1.8
Violent crime ^c	3,010	2,302	588	83	6	0	31	100.0	76.5	19.5	2.8	0.2	X	1.0
Property crime ^d	38,233	33,886	2,982	732	11	43	579	100.0	88.6	7.8	1.9	(^b)	0.1	1.5
Total Crime Index	41,243	36,188	3,570	815	17	43	610	100.0	87.7	8.7	2.0	(^b)	0.1	1.5
Other assaults	2,676	2,148	379	80	0	2	69	100.0	80.2	14.2	3.0	X	0.1	2.6
Arson	581	512	35	7	0	0	7	100.0	91.3	6.2	1.2	X	X	1.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,015	853	147	12	0	0	3	100.0	84.0	14.5	1.2	X	X	0.3
Fraud	666	601	51	8	1	0	5	100.0	90.2	7.7	1.2	0.2	X	0.8
Embezzlement	31	30	1	0	0	0	0	100.0	96.8	3.2	X	X	X	X
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1,631	1,478	114	26	0	0	13	100.0	90.6	7.0	1.6	X	X	0.8
Vandalism	6,766	6,416	224	78	0	4	44	100.0	94.8	3.3	1.2	X	0.1	0.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	764	691	55	7	0	0	11	100.0	90.4	7.2	0.9	X	X	1.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	32	30	2	0	0	0	0	100.0	93.8	6.3	X	X	X	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	425	383	37	4	0	0	1	100.0	90.1	8.7	0.9	X	X	0.2
Drug abuse violations	9,014	8,540	325	75	0	9	65	100.0	94.7	3.8	0.8	X	0.1	0.7
Gambling	75	53	15	1	0	0	6	100.0	70.7	20.0	1.3	X	X	8.0
Offenses against family and children	201	179	18	4	0	0	0	100.0	89.1	9.0	2.0	X	X	X
Driving under the influence	3,482	3,179	135	100	0	0	48	100.0	91.8	3.9	2.9	X	X	1.4
Liquor laws	11,868	11,489	105	231	0	8	35	100.0	96.8	0.9	1.9	X	0.1	0.3
Drunkenness	3,877	3,555	109	200	2	1	10	100.0	91.7	2.8	5.2	0.1	(^b)	0.3
Disorderly conduct	3,550	3,099	285	149	0	0	17	100.0	87.3	8.0	4.2	X	X	0.5
Vagrancy	198	184	13	1	0	0	0	100.0	92.9	6.6	0.5	X	X	X
All other offenses (except traffic)	17,686	15,770	1,315	318	4	15	264	100.0	89.2	7.4	1.8	(^b)	0.1	1.5
Suspicion	250	169	12	68	0	0	1	100.0	67.6	4.8	27.2	X	X	0.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,632	1,411	64	101	2	6	48	100.0	86.5	3.9	6.2	0.1	0.4	2.9
Runaways	15,923	14,953	472	316	5	12	165	100.0	93.9	3.0	2.0	(^b)	0.1	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.13 Arrests in rural areas, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1978—Continued

[2,341 agencies; 1978 estimated population 28,882,000]

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	746,187	610,927	111,711	16,407	155	239	6,748	100.0	81.9	15.0	2.2	(^b)	(^b)	0.9
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,133	1,393	663	48	1	1	27	100.0	65.3	31.1	2.3	(^b)	(^b)	1.3
Forcible rape	2,353	1,631	632	59	1	1	29	100.0	69.3	28.9	2.5	(^b)	(^b)	1.2
Robbery	3,783	2,603	1,098	65	1	1	15	100.0	68.8	29.0	1.7	(^b)	(^b)	0.4
Aggravated assault	24,396	16,990	6,724	545	1	2	134	100.0	69.6	27.6	2.2	(^b)	(^b)	0.5
Burglary	27,074	22,371	4,128	417	1	12	145	100.0	82.6	15.2	1.5	(^b)	(^b)	0.5
Larceny-theft	38,660	29,506	6,461	461	13	18	201	100.0	80.5	17.6	1.3	(^b)	(^b)	0.5
Motor vehicle theft	6,563	5,625	673	189	1	1	74	100.0	85.7	10.3	2.9	(^b)	(^b)	1.1
Violent crime ^c	32,665	22,617	9,117	717	4	5	205	100.0	69.2	27.9	2.2	(^b)	(^b)	0.6
Property crime ^d	70,297	57,502	11,262	1,067	15	31	420	100.0	81.8	16.0	1.5	(^b)	(^b)	0.6
Total Crime Index	102,982	80,119	20,379	1,784	19	36	625	100.0	77.8	19.8	1.7	(^b)	(^b)	0.6
Other assaults	36,560	27,093	6,531	715	5	7	209	100.0	74.1	23.3	2.0	(^b)	(^b)	0.6
Arson	1,403	1,211	173	12	1	0	6	100.0	86.3	12.3	0.9	0.1	X	0.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,937	6,069	1,758	85	0	2	23	100.0	78.5	22.1	1.1	X	(^b)	0.3
Fraud	53,627	39,867	12,744	939	4	6	67	100.0	74.3	23.8	1.8	(^b)	(^b)	0.1
Embezzlement	1,023	840	165	13	0	0	5	100.0	82.1	16.1	1.3	X	X	0.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	6,420	5,474	831	88	2	1	24	100.0	85.3	12.9	1.4	(^b)	(^b)	0.4
Vandalism	8,373	7,336	826	140	0	7	64	100.0	87.6	9.9	1.7	X	0.1	0.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	7,667	6,204	1,232	111	1	5	114	100.0	80.9	16.1	1.4	(^b)	0.1	1.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	411	312	93	3	1	0	2	100.0	75.9	22.6	0.7	0.2	X	0.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	2,932	2,580	291	38	1	1	21	100.0	88.0	9.9	1.3	(^b)	(^b)	0.7
Drug abuse violations	45,317	40,823	3,910	287	12	40	245	100.0	90.1	8.6	0.6	(^b)	0.1	0.5
Gambling	1,371	864	386	0	4	16	101	100.0	63.0	28.2	X	0.3	1.2	7.4
Offenses against family and children	13,209	8,788	4,176	230	1	2	14	100.0	66.5	31.6	1.7	(^b)	(^b)	0.1
Driving under the influence	159,992	136,478	16,843	3,673	15	88	2,915	100.0	85.3	10.5	2.3	(^b)	(^b)	1.8
Liquor laws	24,188	21,719	1,862	496	11	2	98	100.0	89.8	7.7	2.1	(^b)	(^b)	0.4
Drunkenness	107,783	94,092	10,161	3,230	10	6	284	100.0	87.3	9.4	3.0	(^b)	(^b)	0.3
Disorderly conduct	31,657	25,012	4,565	1,838	10	11	221	100.0	79.0	14.4	5.8	(^b)	(^b)	0.7
Vagrancy	1,051	904	101	41	0	0	5	100.0	86.0	9.6	3.9	X	X	0.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	131,424	104,389	22,578	2,673	58	29	1,697	100.0	79.4	17.2	2.0	(^b)	(^b)	1.3
Suspicion	890	755	106	11	0	0	6	100.0	85.8	12.0	1.3	X	X	0.9
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

^a Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^b Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

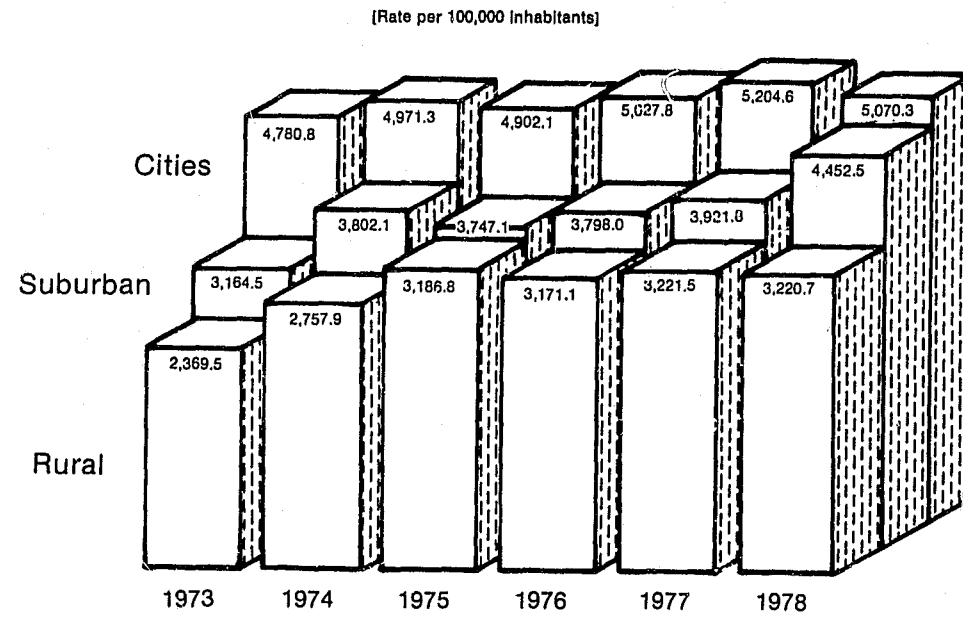
^c Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^d Property crimes are 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, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 225-227.

Figure 4.8 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for all offenses, by extent of urbanization, 1973-78

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.2. For definitions of areas, see Appendix 3.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States*, 1977, p. 170; 1978, p. 186, Table 25 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.14 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for violent crimes, by offense charged and region, 1970-78

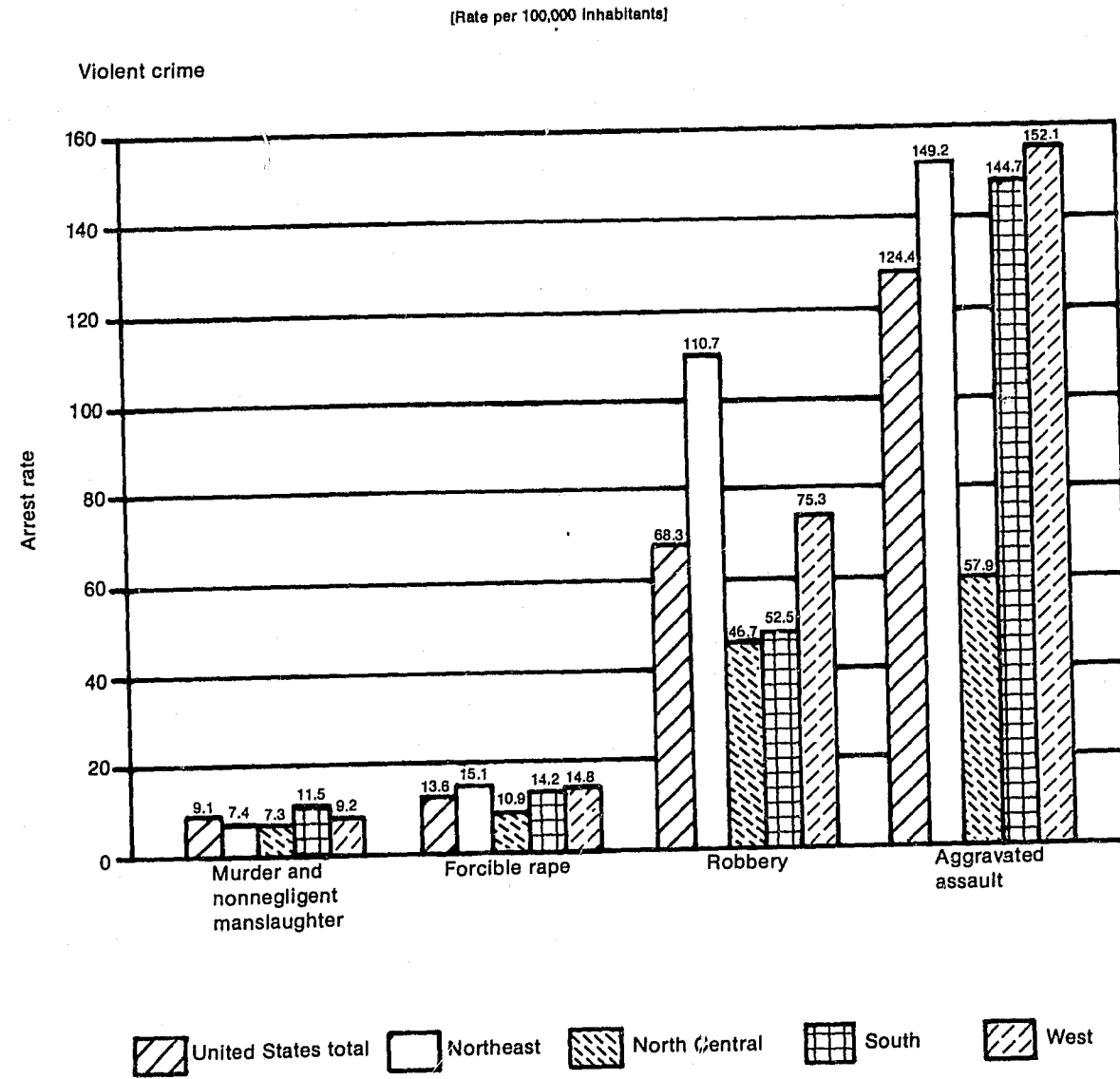
NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. The number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

Offense charged and region	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
[Rate per 100,000 inhabitants]									
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:									
Northeast	5.9	7.1	6.8	7.9	6.5	6.9	6.3	5.9	7.4
North Central	8.7	8.8	7.8	7.0	10.2	8.9	6.4	7.8	7.3
South	12.1	12.7	13.3	12.8	14.3	13.1	11.7	11.7	11.5
West	7.0	8.6	10.1	9.1	11.1	9.2	4.5	9.5	9.2
Forcible rape:									
Northeast	7.8	8.5	10.0	12.1	12.3	11.9	12.0	13.2	15.1
North Central	10.3	9.6	10.1	9.4	11.1	9.2	9.8	11.6	10.9
South	11.3	12.2	13.7	13.5	15.2	14.0	13.7	14.5	14.2
West	12.0	13.1	16.4	15.5	15.8	14.4	13.8	14.8	14.8
Robbery:									
Northeast	60.3	63.4	62.2	64.8	67.2	91.2	84.6	83.7	110.7
North Central	55.3	55.3	54.0	41.3	69.0	53.2	44.8	52.3	46.7
South	51.0	54.4	58.6	59.3	75.5	69.3	58.9	53.2	52.5
West	67.2	73.0	64.7	65.9	66.9	61.8	67.7	76.6	75.3
Aggravated assault:									
Northeast	72.2	81.2	83.7	96.5	108.6	109.1	108.3	117.3	149.2
North Central	58.0	59.0	63.1	58.8	74.7	64.1	62.5	59.5	57.9
South	112.6	119.5	125.0	120.2	134.1	139.2	135.6	137.1	144.7
West	97.3	111.3	134.4	134.7	164.7	145.2	138.9	154.7	152.1

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; 1977, p. 171; 1978, p. 185 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.9 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for violent crimes, by offense charged and region, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.



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, 1979), p. 185. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.15 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for property crimes, by offense charged and region, 1970-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. The number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

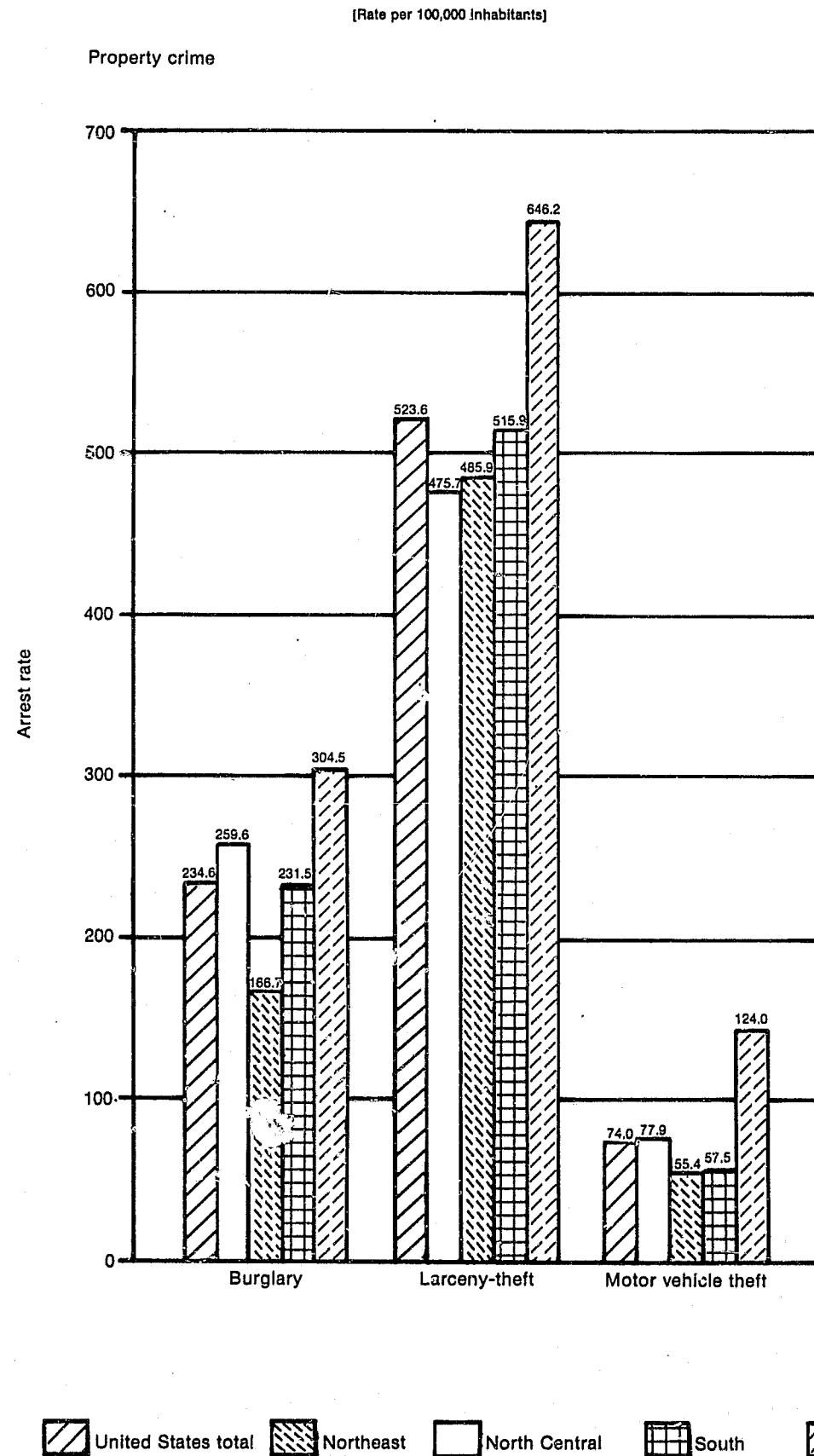
[Rate per 100,000 inhabitants]

Offense charged and region	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Burglary:									
Northeast	143.0	173.7	164.0	189.6	207.9	222.0	232.9	243.6	259.6
North Central	167.8	170.7	157.9	154.3	213.5	186.5	170.2	178.8	168.7
South	202.2	204.8	200.3	193.9	269.5	271.0	241.5	233.8	231.5
West	267.7	295.2	306.7	314.2	361.5	344.3	307.2	320.8	304.5
Larceny-theft:									
Northeast	246.1	302.1	281.8	280.8	398.0	393.7	423.8	452.0	475.7
North Central	465.6	455.8	447.2	424.6	586.0	528.8	491.9	507.9	485.9
South	451.5	445.2	431.0	425.7	542.5	571.7	550.4	521.3	515.9
West	493.7	572.1	593.5	572.6	680.9	658.1	692.3	658.1	646.2
Motor vehicle theft:									
Northeast	64.7	72.1	66.6	77.1	67.3	63.1	65.9	66.4	77.9
North Central	78.1	69.5	61.2	58.9	62.3	49.9	46.4	57.7	55.4
South	73.0	67.5	62.3	60.6	66.7	56.8	51.1	53.6	57.5
West	136.6	151.2	137.4	126.0	139.9	112.2	115.0	125.4	124.0

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; *1977*, p. 171; *1978*, p. 185 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.10 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for property crimes, by offense charged and region, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.



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, 1979), p. 185. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.16 Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest, by offense and size of place, 1978

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 "exceptions" 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; or, (10) handling of a juvenile offender either orally or by written notice to parents in instances involving minor offenses where no referral to juvenile court is made as a matter of publicly accepted police policy. (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), 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 3.

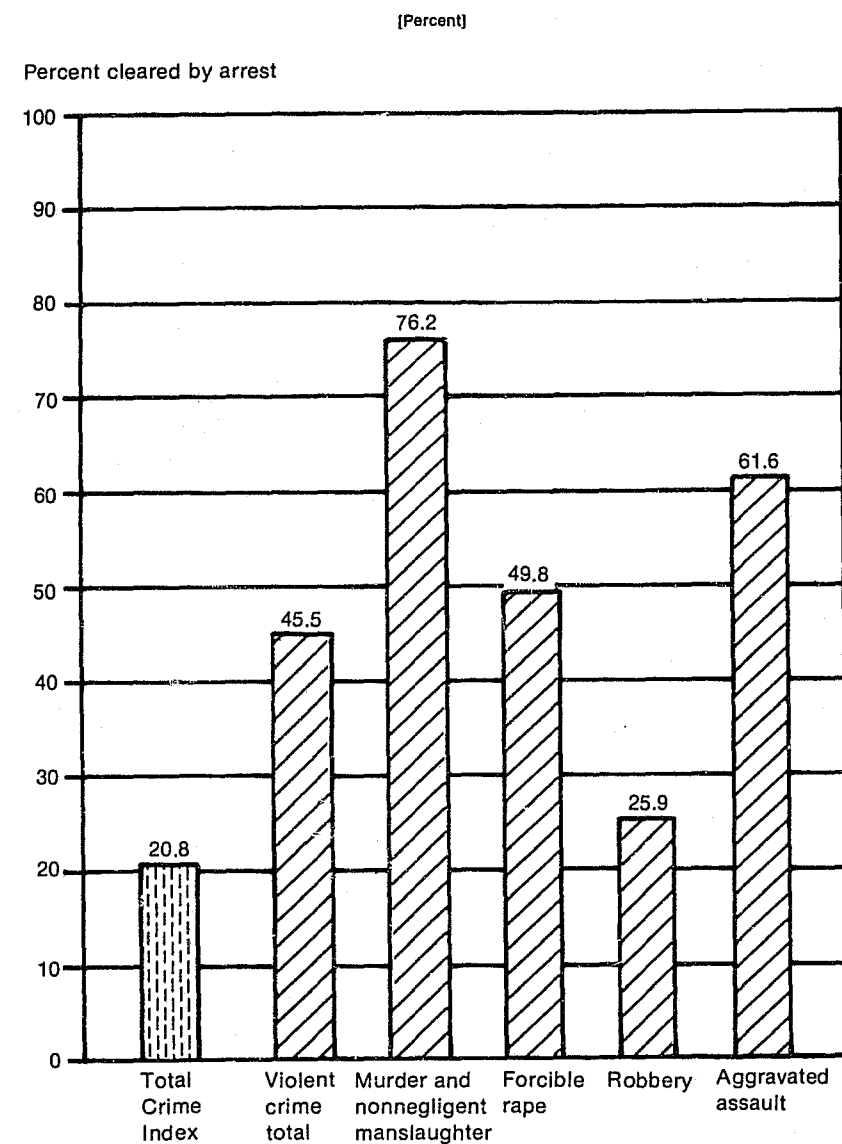
[1978 estimated population]

Population group	Total Crime index	Violent crime*	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL CITIES										
7,903 cities; total population 138,729,000:										
Offenses known	8,431,644	830,565	7,601,079	13,052	49,462	363,216	404,025	2,241,410	4,506,092	793,577
Percent cleared by arrest	20.8	45.5	18.1	76.2	49.8	25.9	61.6	15.6	19.8	15.3
Group I:										
55 cities, 250,000 and over; total population 40,480,000:										
Offenses known	3,173,953	451,194	2,722,759	8,184	25,830	243,148	174,032	891,942	1,441,484	369,333
Percent cleared by arrest	20.1	40.2	16.8	73.0	50.1	24.3	59.4	14.3	19.8	11.2
6 cities, 1,000,000 and over; total population 17,783,000:										
Offenses known	1,309,973	231,991	1,077,982	4,275	10,800	133,071	83,845	358,111	521,750	198,121
Percent cleared by arrest	20.0	36.8	16.4	71.2	47.8	22.5	56.3	12.9	21.5	9.4
18 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; total population 11,846,000:										
Offenses known	971,971	119,501	852,470	2,204	7,808	63,921	45,568	268,042	476,288	108,140
Percent cleared by arrest	20.2	42.7	17.0	78.7	52.1	26.3	62.4	16.3	18.6	11.8
31 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; total population 10,850,000:										
Offenses known	892,009	99,702	792,307	1,705	7,222	46,156	44,619	265,789	443,446	83,072
Percent cleared by arrest	20.2	45.1	17.0	70.1	51.5	26.5	62.3	14.0	19.3	14.7
Group II:										
113 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; total population 16,218,000:										
Offenses known	1,165,194	101,704	1,063,490	1,676	7,135	39,861	53,032	319,628	642,069	102,793
Percent cleared by arrest	21.4	50.7	18.6	80.8	50.0	29.4	65.9	16.4	20.2	15.8
Group III:										
269 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; total population 18,472,000:										
Offenses known	1,136,584	89,856	1,046,728	1,272	5,630	32,534	50,420	306,411	642,707	97,610
Percent cleared by arrest	21.4	48.1	19.1	82.9	47.9	28.3	59.9	16.3	20.9	15.5
Group IV:										
619 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; total population 21,161,000:										
Offenses known	1,144,171	77,033	1,067,138	1,031	4,784	23,603	47,615	288,219	690,714	88,205
Percent cleared by arrest	20.9	49.9	18.8	79.1	47.3	28.8	60.0	16.4	19.8	18.4
Group V:										
1,479 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; total population 23,041,000:										
Offenses known	1,032,207	63,565	968,642	999	3,581	16,016	42,969	252,033	345,341	71,268
Percent cleared by arrest	21.1	53.5	19.0	79.2	51.4	29.1	62.2	16.0	19.6	23.6
Group VI:										
5,368 cities under 10,000; total population 19,358,000:										
Offenses known	779,535	47,213	732,322	700	2,502	8,054	35,957	184,177	503,777	44,368
Percent cleared by arrest	21.5	62.5	18.8	81.9	52.6	31.6	69.7	17.5	18.4	29.7
SUBURBAN AREA^c										
4,613 agencies; total population 72,102,000:										
Offenses known	3,247,852	233,800	3,014,052	3,735	16,385	63,878	149,802	333,281	1,856,453	254,318
Percent cleared by arrest	19.4	49.9	17.0	73.2	48.8	28.3	58.6	16.2	17.1	19.5
RURAL AREA										
2,135 agencies; total population 26,352,000:										
Offenses known	568,128	49,180	518,948	2,062	3,947	5,678	37,493	211,531	272,136	35,281
Percent cleared by arrest	22.7	67.9	18.4	64.0	54.4	42.9	71.2	18.3	16.5	34.1

* Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
^b Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.
^c Includes suburban city and county law enforcement 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, 1978 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 177, 178.

Figure 4.11 Percent of violent crimes known to police that were cleared by arrest, by offense, United States, 1978

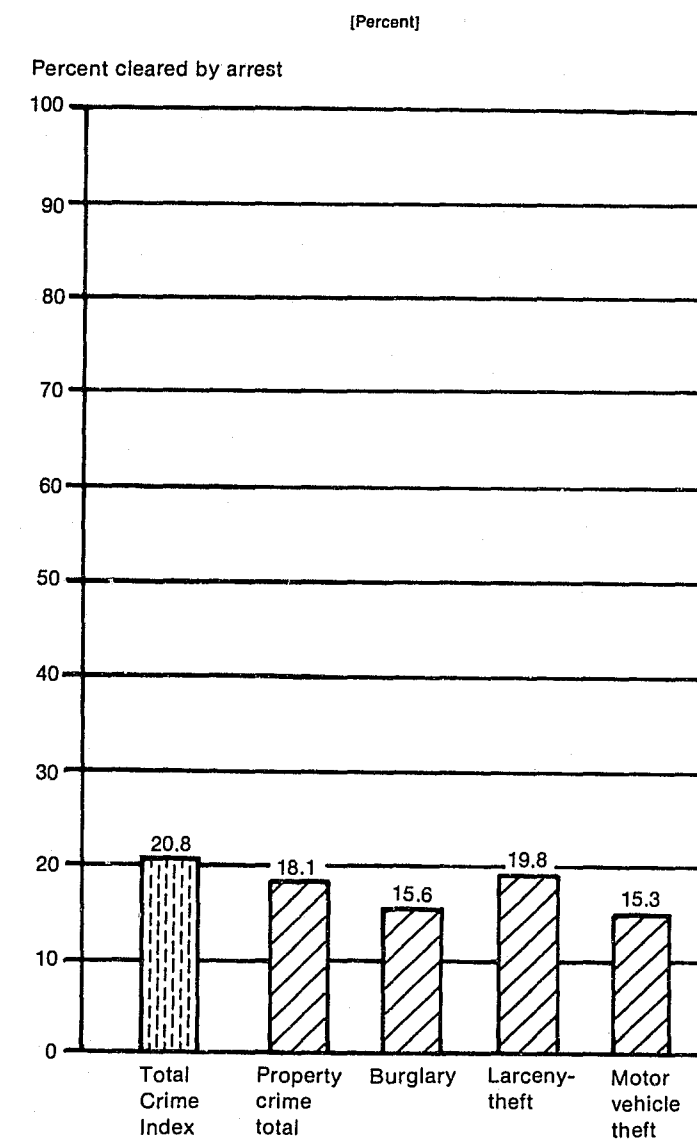
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1, 4.4, and 4.16. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.



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, 1979), p. 179. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.12 Percent of property crimes known to police that were cleared by arrest, by offense, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1, 4.4, and 4.16. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.



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, 1979), p. 179. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.17 Number of percent of offenses cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age, by offense and size of place, 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1, 4.4 and 4.16. For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

[Percent of total cleared; 1978 estimated population]

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime*	Property crime*	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL CITIES										
7,876 cities; total population 134,485,000:										
Total clearances	468,343	41,612	426,731	516	2,201	14,111	24,784	115,403	277,785	33,543
Percent under 18	28.1	11.7	32.6	5.2	9.4	16.4	10.5	34.3	32.4	29.2
Group I:										
53 cities, 250,000 and over; total population 38,908,000:										
Total clearances	122,036	16,040	105,996	238	930	7,072	7,800	31,949	64,796	9,251
Percent under 18	21.8	9.9	26.7	4.5	7.9	13.7	8.3	27.5	26.7	24.0
5 cities, 1,000,000 and over; total population 4,697,000:										
Total clearances	26,610	4,622	21,988	68	233	1,927	2,394	6,162	13,345	2,481
Percent under 18	13.6	6.6	17.6	2.8	5.5	8.3	6.0	16.6	18.2	16.7
18 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; total population 11,846,000:										
Total clearances	51,201	6,558	44,643	106	342	3,209	2,901	14,151	27,071	3,421
Percent under 18	26.1	12.8	30.8	6.1	8.4	19.1	10.2	32.3	30.6	26.8
30 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; total population 10,365,000:										
Total clearances	44,225	4,860	39,365	64	355	1,936	2,505	11,636	24,380	3,349
Percent under 18	26.2	11.7	31.0	5.4	10.2	16.6	9.9	33.0	30.1	30.9
Group II:										
110 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; total population 15,802,000:										
Total clearances	67,248	5,762	61,486	71	313	2,023	3,355	16,038	40,463	4,985
Percent under 18	28.0	11.9	32.0	5.3	9.2	17.8	10.4	31.7	32.1	32.3
Group III:										
269 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; total population 18,472,000:										
Total clearances	75,222	6,018	69,204	49	299	1,926	3,744	18,084	45,776	5,344
Percent under 18	31.0	13.9	34.7	4.6	11.1	20.9	12.4	36.1	34.0	35.4
Group IV:										
616 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; total population 21,061,000:										
Total clearances	80,138	5,600	74,538	57	279	1,541	3,723	18,978	50,423	5,137
Percent under 18	33.7	14.6	37.4	7.0	12.4	22.7	13.1	40.3	37.0	31.9
Group V:										
1,471 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; total population 22,921,000:										
Total clearances	71,346	4,531	66,815	64	203	1,011	3,253	16,880	45,179	4,756
Percent under 18	33.0	13.5	36.6	8.1	11.1	21.8	12.3	42.2	35.9	28.4
Group VI:										
5,357 cities under 10,000; total population 19,321,000:										
Total clearances	52,353	3,661	48,692	37	177	538	2,909	13,474	31,148	4,070
Percent under 18	31.3	12.4	35.4	6.5	13.5	21.2	11.6	41.9	33.7	31.0
SUBURBAN AREA*										
4,595 agencies; total population 71,282,000:										
Total clearances	191,299	16,078	175,221	202	833	3,675	11,368	54,910	106,307	14,004
Percent under 18	30.8	14.0	34.6	7.4	10.6	20.5	13.2	38.2	33.8	28.8
RURAL AREA										
2,122 agencies; total population 26,141,000:										
Total clearances	26,640	2,175	24,465	99	210	333	1,533	11,673	9,559	3,233
Percent under 18	20.8	6.6	25.8	5.7	8.4	13.8	5.8	30.4	21.4	27.1

*Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

*Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

*Includes suburban city and county law enforcement 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, 1978 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 182, 183.

Table 4.18 Percent of arrests for alcohol-related offenses, by offense and jurisdiction, 1977

NOTE: These data were compiled from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The bases for the percent calculations were not presented in the Source. Percents may not sum to the row total because of rounding. The arrest categories, "disorderly conduct" and "vagrancy," were included as measures of alcohol-related offenses because of the recent decriminalization of public drunkenness in some jurisdictions. However, the proportion of arrests within these categories actually involving the use of alcohol is unknown. Data from Puerto Rico were supplied by the State Alcoholism Agency of Puerto Rico.

[Computed as a percentage of all reported arrests]

Jurisdiction	Total	Driving under influence	Drunkenness	Liquor laws	Disorderly conduct	Vagrancy
Alabama	51	17	21	7	6	0
Alaska	36	18	1	10	8	0
Arizona	37	22	0	6	9	0
Arkansas	53	21	23	5	4	1
California	44	22	18	3	1	1
Colorado	25	13	1	2	10	0
Connecticut	26	3	0	1	22	0
Delaware	13	NA	1	4	5	1
District of Columbia	19	NA	0	NA	19	0
Florida	23	13	5	2	3	1
Georgia	53	22	23	1	7	0
Hawaii	12	7	NA	2	3	0
Idaho	31	14	1	10	6	0
Illinois	34	3	0	4	27	0
Indiana	39	10	18	6	6	0
Iowa	40	14	17	6	4	0
Kansas	27	12	2	5	8	0
Kentucky	60	18	33	3	6	0
Louisiana	30	11	10	1	8	0
Maine	37	20	2	4	11	0
Maryland	17	5	0	3	9	0
Massachusetts	37	11	15	2	8	0
Michigan	33	11	10	7	5	1
Minnesota	29	14	NA	8	7	0
Mississippi	50	15	25	3	7	0
Missouri	27	11	5	4	7	0
Montana	31	10	1	6	13	0
Nebraska	45	14	19	6	4	1
Nevada	44	10	22	4	4	5
New Hampshire	35	15	11	2	6	0
New Jersey	20	5	1	2	11	1
New Mexico	38	15	1	10	12	0
New York	12	4	NA	0	6	2
North Carolina	29	9	17	2	2	0
North Dakota	53	20	6	21	5	0
Ohio	33	10	14	2	7	0
Oklahoma	55	15	32	3	4	NA
Oregon	41	24	0	12	5	0
Pennsylvania	41	5	13	11	12	0
Rhode Island	16	4	1	3	8	1
South Carolina	58	15	31	4	8	0
South Dakota	45	21	5	9	10	1
Tennessee	51	13	31	2	6	0
Texas	48	11	30	2	5	0
Utah	34	9	14	8	3	0
Vermont	35	14	6	3	12	0
Virginia	37	10	20	2	4	NA
Washington	32	13	0	13	5	0
West Virginia	58	8	47	1	3	0
Wisconsin	32	11	NA	7	14	0
Wyoming	46	14	14	11	7	0
Puerto Rico	26	0	19	2	5	NA

Source: 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, 1979), Vol. 1, p. 128; Vol. 2, p. 128. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.19 Respondents reporting arrest (excluding traffic violations), by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1974, 1976, and 1977

NOTE: Information on respondents who refused to answer (less than 1 percent) has been excluded from this table. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix B.

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 %]							
	1973		1974		1976		1977	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National.....	11	89	10	90	9	91	10	90
Sex:								
Male.....	19	81	18	82	16	84	20	80
Female.....	4	96	4	96	3	97	3	97
Race:								
White.....	10	90	9	91	8	92	9	91
Black/other.....	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	7	93	6	94	7	93
Clerical.....	4	96	6	94	4	96	4	96
Manual.....	14	86	13	87	13	87	14	86
Farmer.....	18	82	20	80	13	87	21	79
Income:								
\$15,000 and over.....	11	89	7	93	7	93	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	92	10	90
50 years and older.....	6	94	6	94	5	95	6	94
Region:								
Northeast.....	9	91	10	90	7	93	10	90
Midwest.....	8	92	10	90	8	92	10	90
South.....	9	91	8	92	8	92	11	89
West.....	20	80	15	85	13	87	11	89
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	71	25	75	23	77	17	83
Politics:								
Republican.....	8	92	6	94	6	94	6	94
Democrat.....	9	91	9	91	6	94	10	91
Independent.....	13	87	13	87	13	87	14	86

* 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 4.20 Respondents reporting traffic violation citation received (excluding illegal parking), by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1974, 1976, and 1977

NOTE: Information on respondents who refused to answer (less than 1 percent) has been excluded from this table. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix B.

Question: "Have you ever received a ticket, or been charged by the police, for a traffic violation—other than for illegal parking?"

	[Percent %]							
	1973		1974		1976		1977	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National.....	42	58	41	59	41	59	43	57
Sex:								
Male.....	61	39	63	37	60	40	63	37
Female.....	26	74	23	77	26	74	26	74
Race:								
White.....	44	56	42	58	42	58	44	56
Black/other.....	29	71	34	66	32	68	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.....	55	45	53	47	58	42	56	44
Clerical.....	38	62	35	65	33	67	33	67
Manual.....	39	61	38	62	38	62	39	61
Farmer.....	49	51	58	42	44	56	60	40
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	34	66	28	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:								
Northeast.....	33	67	32	68	34	66	34	66
Midwest.....	41	59	40	60	42	58	48	52
South.....	40	60	41	59	38	62	38	62
West.....	60	40	58	42	56	44	56	44
Religion:								
Protestant.....	42	58	42	58	40	60	42	58
Catholic.....	42	58	39	61	39	61	40	60
Jewish.....	38	62	25	75	44	56	57	43
None.....	54	46	54	46	53	47	63	37
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

* 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 4.21 Juveniles taken into police custody, by method of disposition and size of place, 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

[1978 estimated population]

Population group	Total*	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						
11,583 agencies; total population 189,895,000:						
Number	1,770,807	648,282	989,209	34,095	31,417	67,804
Percent ^b	100.0	36.6	55.9	1.9	1.8	3.8
TOTAL CITIES						
8,163 agencies; total population 130,805,000:						
Number	1,439,127	541,020	787,685	29,684	24,599	56,139
Percent	100.0	37.6	54.7	2.1	1.7	3.9
Group I:						
50 cities, 250,000 and over; population 31,468,000:						
Number	355,003	102,873	231,653	12,871	4,154	3,452
Percent	100.0	29.0	65.3	3.6	1.2	1.0
Group II:						
112 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 15,944,000:						
Number	172,217	67,942	95,610	3,404	1,780	3,471
Percent	100.0	39.5	55.5	2.0	1.0	2.0
Group III:						
270 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 18,483,000:						
Number	215,780	89,111	109,194	4,021	5,586	7,888
Percent	100.0	41.3	50.6	1.9	2.6	3.7
Group IV:						
616 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,090,000:						
Number	250,729	100,457	131,462	3,923	5,086	10,101
Percent	100.0	40.1	52.4	1.4	2.0	4.0
Group V:						
1,503 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 23,358,000:						
Number	246,027	102,788	120,938	3,566	4,177	14,578
Percent	100.0	41.8	49.2	1.4	1.7	5.9
Group VI:						
5,612 cities under 10,000; population 20,462,000:						
Number	199,371	77,869	98,828	2,199	3,826	16,649
Percent	100.0	39.1	49.6	1.1	1.9	8.4
SUBURBAN AREA^c						
5,163 agencies; population 82,899,000:						
Number	772,630	323,669	387,096	3,550	14,431	38,884
Percent	100.0	41.9	50.1	1.1	1.9	5.0
RURAL AREA						
2,483 agencies; population 26,379,000:						
Number	98,937	27,880	61,129	2,061	2,890	5,177
Percent	100.0	28.0	61.8	2.1	2.9	5.2

*Includes all offenses except traffic and neglect cases.

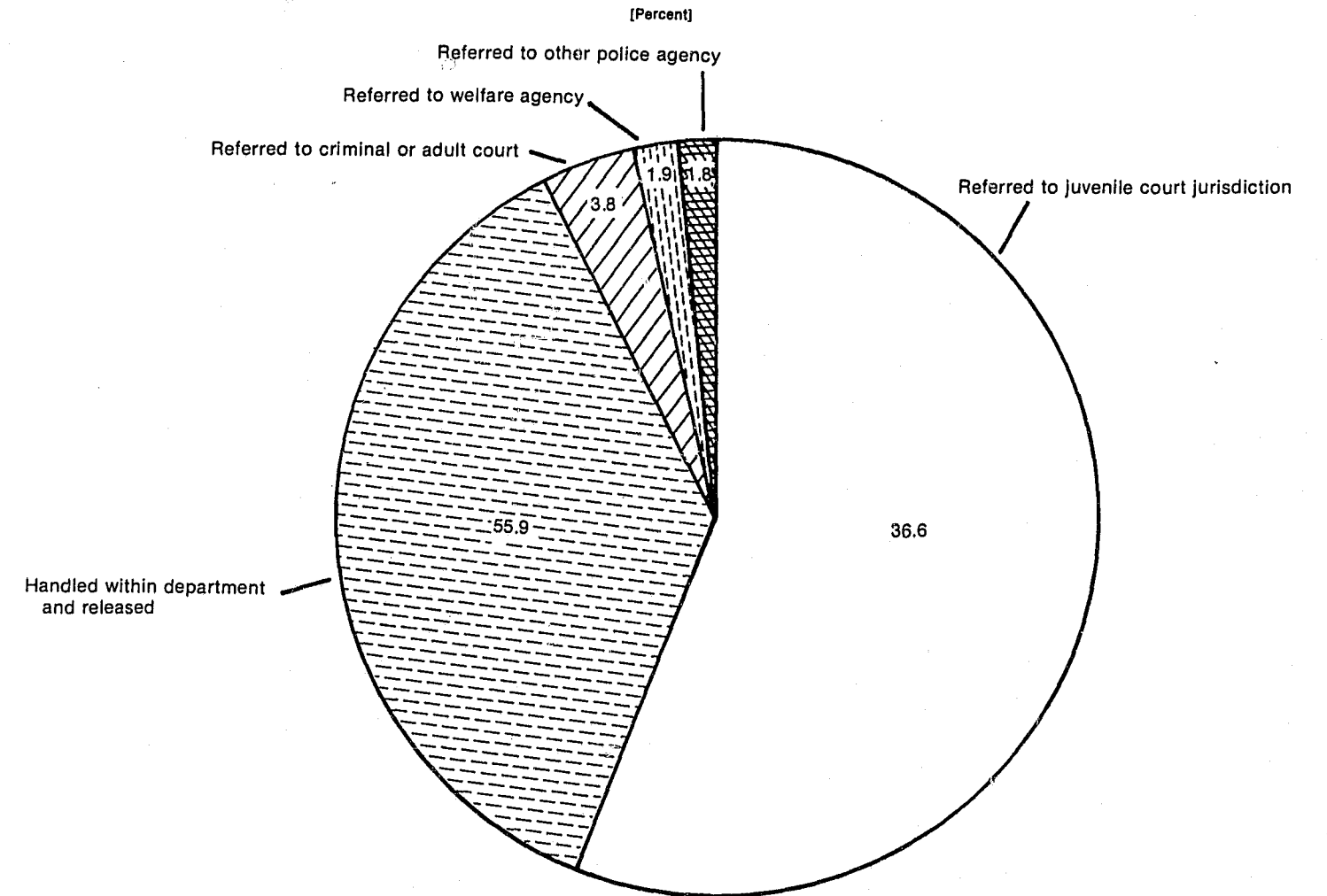
^b Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^c Includes suburban city and county law enforcement 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, 1979), p. 228.

Figure 4.13 Percent distribution of juveniles taken into police custody, by method of disposition, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of terms, see Appendix 3.



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, 1979), p. 228. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.22 Seizures and arrests by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms,

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, and 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

[Includes seizures and arrests in cases adopted, as well as

Region and jurisdiction	Number of stills seized	Distilleries seized		Nontaxpaid liquor seized			
		Number	Utilized capacity of all fermenters (gallons)	Total mash seized (gallons)	Alcohol (gallons)	Whisky (gallons)	Other (gallons)
Total	772	496	466,208	271,812	422	10,230	0
North-Atlantic region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mid-Atlantic region	164	45	178,180	108,100	25	3,048	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	1	0	400	400	0	8	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	163	45	178,480	107,700	25	3,040	0
Southeast region	575	435	280,147	158,596	366	6,679	0
Alabama	195	164	61,768	37,860	28	897	0
Florida	3	10	700	500	0	130	0
Georgia	140	79	107,748	65,418	0	2,305	0
Mississippi	40	37	9,785	9,115	119	737	0
North Carolina	132	93	74,792	26,934	219	2,217	0
South Carolina	42	31	15,029	12,204	0	311	0
Tennessee	23	21	10,325	6,565	0	82	0
Central region	16	6	3,991	3,216	14	260	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	10	0	2,025	1,380	14	219	0
Michigan	1	1	80	0	0	4	0
Ohio	3	3	186	206	0	33	0
West Virginia	2	2	1,700	1,630	0	4	0
Midwest region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest region	13	8	2,755	1,850	17	70	0
Arkansas	2	1	250	220	14	2	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	1	1	100	100	2	4	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	3	2	1,300	700	1	41	0
Texas	7	4	1,105	830	0	23	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western region	4	2	735	50	0	173	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	2	1	700	0	0	155	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	1	0	35	50	0	18	0

* Includes 93 destructive devices in Title I and 300 in Title II.

† Includes 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.

by commodity seized, region, and jurisdiction, Oct. 1, 1976-Mar. 31, 1978

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.

originated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

Title	Firearms seized *			Vehicles seized (number)			Value of property not destroyed (dollars)	Total arrests
	Title II	Ammunitions (rounds)	Explosives (pounds) †	Autos	Trucks and other	Wagering		
14,021	2,262	1,067,979	37,447	151	65	0	\$2,239,398	5,712
517	257	3,146	15	16	4	0	105,766	637
21	3	117	0	0	0	0	2,952	38
101	2	0	0	1	0	0	7,804	11
66	11	647	0	12	2	0	47,941	248
115	1	0	0	1	1	0	13,932	29
197	237	2,228	0	2	1	0	31,785	283
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	1	15	0	0	0	0	640	18
8	2	139	15	0	0	0	712	10
2,038	265	197,379	819	16	10	0	408,839	776
166	7	67	0	0	0	0	11,481	16
64	19	599	0	0	0	0	5,623	133
1,015	45	138,986	0	0	0	0	127,321	86
75	49	552	1	4	1	0	18,332	77
543	55	46,024	445	7	0	0	118,530	164
975	90	11,151	373	5	9	0	127,552	300
3,194	393	183,169	972	75	36	0	413,688	1,959
280	148	642	346	11	2	0	36,287	540
1,084	53	102,372	0	9	3	0	89,261	67
345	34	8,263	100	12	14	0	47,678	443
175	9	9	0	4	7	0	17,939	276
589	128	67,731	430	15	6	0	167,001	261
449	13	2,807	94	1	0	0	34,784	165
272	12	1,345	2	23	4	0	20,738	207
1,752	626	108,739	14,738	6	4	0	289,986	583
135	30	4,212	2	1	1	0	25,698	50
544	55	34,253	11,074	0	1	0	75,262	231
470	377	48,008	244	1	1	0	93,851	97
435	142	21,563	2,596	3	1	0	80,325	121
168	22	703	822	1	0	0	14,850	84
1,904	122	10,546	10,085	10	1	0	259,573	338
146	29	2,180	99	4	1	0	21,066	71
138	2	50	100	0	0	0	10,740	12
207	6	195	0	0	0	0	16,457	29
962	24	493	687	0	0	0	160,272	79
174	15	106	8,855	1	0	0	18,320	54
5	4	4	0	1	0	0	5,224	5
12	9	0	0	0	0	0	1,920	1
4	2	0	0	0	0	0	330	52
256	31	7,538	344	4	0	0	25,244	35
2,338	354	127,637	10,371	18	3	0	380,362	776
130	28	54	320	0	0	0	15,343	73
340	26	94,593	4	1	1	0	52,046	41
312	40	668	0	4	0	0	105,893	155
52	22	474	9,963	3	1	0	13,969	44
625	92	5,087	32	6	0	0	63,768	125
869	145	26,451	48	1	1	0	128,773	314
10	1	310	4	0	0	0	570	24
1,478	245	437,363	447	10	7	0	381,184	643
28	6	5,778	320	0	0	0	4,820	19
242	28	4,961	6	1	1	0	56,376	77
869	126	151,583	117	5	5	0	256,549	334
32	8	177,239	4	1	0	0	11,165	25
75	4	6,132	0	0	1	0	13,560	36
55	1	6,958	0	0	0	0	7,105	5
16	3	20	0	0	0	0	2,236	28
33	9	83,670	0	0	0	0	5,824	31
6	3	0	0	0	0	0	705	12
122	57	1,022	0	3	0	0	22,844	76

Table 4.23 Arrests for drug law violations and arrest rate per 100,000 population, by type of drug, United States, 1970-78

NOTE: This information is 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 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. As of 1977, drug law arrests are classified by sale or manufacture and possession.

Type of drug	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Total	346,412	400,606	431,808	484,242	454,948	508,189	500,540	569,293	596,940
Possession	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	485,682	489,491
Sale or manufacture	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	103,611	107,449
Heroin and cocaine, total	108,427	114,573	92,364	67,794	71,882	66,573	50,054	75,147	78,796
Possession	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	52,375	56,709
Sale or manufacture	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22,772	22,087
Marihuana, total	157,271	183,678	239,111	323,958	315,734	351,667	380,389	405,336	423,231
Possession	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	350,115	365,925
Sale or manufacture	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55,221	57,306
Dangerous drugs, total	80,714	102,155	100,133	92,490	67,332	89,949	90,098	88,810	94,913
Possession	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63,192	66,857
Sale or manufacture	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25,618	28,056
Arrest rate per 100,000 population	228.5	257.7	269.1	312.4	339.3	283.6	285.2	298.4	288.3

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1975, p. 24; 1976, p. 25; 1979, p. 23 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

CONTINUED

Table 4.24 Percent distribution of arrests for drug law violations, by type of drug, region, and type of offense, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. In 1978, there were 596,940 arrests for drug law violations. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3. 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 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	19.1	71.2	3.4	6.3
Sale/manufacture	20.1	5.9	11.5	1.0	1.7
Possession	79.9	13.2	59.8	2.3	4.6
North Central	100.0	8.8	74.0	2.6	14.6
Sale/manufacture	18.5	3.2	9.1	0.8	5.4
Possession	81.5	5.6	65.0	1.8	9.2
South	100.0	5.8	80.6	4.0	9.6
Sale/manufacture	18.7	1.9	11.0	1.5	4.3
Possession	81.3	3.8	69.6	2.5	5.3
West	100.0	21.7	55.5	0.7	22.1
Sale/manufacture	15.0	4.6	6.8	0.2	3.4
Possession	85.0	17.1	48.7	0.5	18.7
Total	100.0	13.2	70.9	2.7	13.1
Sale/manufacture	18.0	3.7	9.6	0.9	3.8
Possession	82.0	9.5	61.3	1.8	9.4

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, 1979), p. 184.

5 OF 8

Table 4.25 Drug seizures by the U.S. Customs Service, by type, amount, and value of drugs seized, fiscal years 1975-79

NOTE: The data presented for 1975 and 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal years, the period July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The Federal fiscal year is now Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. The drug value is computed using the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) retail value lists. The illegal market retail drug prices for heroin and cocaine are based on evidence exhibits purchased by DEA. Other dangerous drug prices are derived from monthly availability reports submitted by DEA field offices.

[Dollar value in thousands]

Type of drug seized	1975*	1976*	Transition quarter*	1977*	1978*	1979*
Heroin:						
Number of seizures	438	437	104	245	179	173
Quantity (in pounds)	114.8	387.7	45.3	277.7	188.6	122.5
Value	\$39,387	\$126,089	\$15,534	\$124,705	\$86,823	\$75,080
Cocaine:						
Number of seizures	1,111	1,167	330	1,025	848	1,259
Quantity (in pounds)	723.9	1,029.6	236.1	952.1	1,418.7	1,438.1
Value	\$155,392	\$219,581	\$50,333	\$246,167	\$380,013	\$424,383
Hashish:						
Number of seizures	4,003	5,182	1,343	6,323	4,919	4,379
Quantity (in pounds)	3,400.9	13,438.7	469.6	15,923.0	22,658.5	50,848.9
Value	\$17,185	\$67,896	\$2,373	\$75,332	\$95,664	\$198,056
Marihuana:						
Number of seizures	13,792	13,555	4,620	14,902	12,826	12,323
Quantity (in pounds)	466,510.3	759,359.9	115,334.4	1,652,772.7	4,616,883.7	3,583,555.5
Value	\$143,685	\$233,883	\$35,523	\$509,054	\$1,426,617	\$2,164,468
Opium:						
Number of seizures	46	72	18	50	51	41
Quantity (in pounds)	18.6	37.6	4.4	20.2	20.3	26.1
Value	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Morphine:						
Number of seizures	7	15	1	15	6	2.1
Quantity (in pounds)	1.2	3.9	—	1.4	1.8	8.8
Value	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other drugs, barbiturates, and LSD:						
Number of seizures	2,608	2,581	836	2,105	2,911	3,130
Quantity (in dosage units)	11,625,507	21,418,652	2,114,245	7,813,721	7,683,298	15,912,218
Value	\$9,649	\$17,777	\$1,755	\$4,376	\$7,837	\$44,236
Total:						
Number of seizures	21,901	22,989	7,252	24,665	21,738	21,326
Value	\$365,278	\$655,207	\$105,518	\$959,634	\$1,998,954	\$2,906,224

* Value data were computed using retail values as of the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1976.

* Value data were computed using retail values as of the third quarter of 1977.

* Value data were computed using retail values as of the third quarter of 1978.

* Value data were computed using retail values as of the third quarter of 1979.

* Heroin value was computed for 80 percent purity.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, Prologue '76 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1976), p. 36; and U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, Customs U.S.A. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1979), p. 33. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.26 Drug removals from the domestic market by the Drug Enforcement Administration, by type of drug, 1972-79

NOTE: The notation "d.u." means dosage unit.

Type of drug	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Opium (lbs.)	14	4	14	20	11	79	27	4
Heroin (lbs.)	820	273	462	603	645	488	442	160
Cocaine (lbs.)	295	315	465	447	512	399	1,009	1,139
Marihuana (lbs.)	51,397	52,446	113,484	234,116	290,909	335,452	1,117,422	887,032
Hashish (lbs.)	1,151	445	812	3,771	5,040	6,651	3,004	43,261
Hallucinogens (d.u.)	2,602,456	16,638,283	3,263,671	1,351,405	1,824,276	3,848,117	4,349,917	6,439,136
Depressants (d.u.)	663,542	892,681	793,131	385,407	907,029	867,960	311,044	5,671,379
Stimulants (d.u.)	9,159,747	6,007,345	16,009,317	6,242,105	4,975,021	5,917,767	2,901,948	7,711,628
Methadone (d.u.)	223,940	3,919	3,432	737	3,531	23	39	14,998

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1976, p. 3; 1978, p. 3; 1979, p. 3 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.29 Property seizures for violations of laws enforced by the U.S. Customs Service, by type and value of property seized, fiscal years 1975-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.25. The domestic value of an article seized is estimated from retail value lists by U.S. Customs Inspectors at the time and place of seizures.

Type of property seized	[Domestic value in thousands]					
	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979
Prohibited non-narcotic articles:						
Number of seizures	15,752	27,875	8,000	27,156	28,085	20,959
Domestic value	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vehicles:						
Number of seizures	11,680	10,897	4,010	11,196	6,198	2,829
Domestic value	\$29,564	\$33,573	\$9,311	\$29,940	\$19,351	\$9,060
Aircraft:						
Number of seizures	68	130	42	124	94	135
Domestic value	\$3,277	\$18,799	\$1,834	\$5,640	\$16,554	\$19,979
Vessels:						
Number of seizures	129	191	63	291	334	272
Domestic value	\$18,197	\$46,400	\$1,945	\$90,856	\$32,421	\$74,529
Monetary instruments:						
Number of seizures	300	374	168	538	721	1,328
Domestic value	\$7,345	\$7,782	\$2,695	\$7,430	\$13,076	\$22,472
General merchandise:						
Number of seizures	27,188	27,667	7,063	28,750	26,151	24,318
Domestic value	\$88,266	\$49,675	\$16,002	\$80,732	\$46,782	\$41,639
Total:						
Number of seizures	55,117	67,134	19,346	68,055	61,583	49,841
Domestic value	\$146,648	\$156,228	\$31,788	\$214,399	\$128,183	\$187,680

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, Prologue '76 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1976), p. 37; and U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, Customs U.S.A. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1979), p. 32. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.27 Drugs seized in foreign countries in cooperation with U.S. agencies, by type of drug, 1970-79

NOTE: 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 for purity by laboratory analysis, foreign seizures represent the gross weight of each suspected drug. The notation "d.u." means dosage unit.

Type of drug	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Opium (lbs.)	1,360	1,440	17,379	50,746	16,378	19,586	19,423	37,873	9,602	79
Morphine base (lbs.)	311	2,271	2,104	2,262	527	451	565	226	656	340
Heroin (lbs.)	301	937	2,416	821	541	1,474	653	1,948	1,706	768
Cocaine (lbs.)	75	346	801	1,015	991	2,202	2,507	6,245	5,958	8,790
Marihuana (lbs.)	26,422	85,110	97,494	240,693	1,118,578	569,631	310,952	334,482	1,298,960	514,428
Hashish (lbs.)	3,211	14,406	20,189	45,457	43,919	33,026	14,263	29,321	88,982	5,919
Hashish oil (qts.) ^a	NA	NA	NA	NA	404	13	11	12	12	2
Hashish oil (lbs.) ^a	NA	NA	NA	NA	356	282	191	550	0	0
Hallucinogens (d.u.)	0	110	2,811	12,503	176,376	5,440	0	9	0	1,715
Hallucinogens (gross lbs.) ^b	0	0	50	1,600	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depressants (d.u.)	0	1,430,000	895,478	50,052	1,274,983	37,141	15,098,985	3,029,790	80,432	1,010,000
Depressants (gross lbs.) ^b	58	0	0	0	2	0	1,325	0	3,993	0
Stimulants (d.u.)	5,000,000	365,215	459,300	102,514	3,603,726	3,487,431	869,553	277,684	23,351	75,000
Stimulants (gross lbs.) ^b	53	0	0	22	97	8	4	49	2	0
Methadone (d.u.)	0	0	0	145,084	0	0	0	0	0	NA

^a New category as of July 1, 1974.
^b Gross weight does not convert to dosage units.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1974, p. 15; 1978, p. 9; 1979, p. 9 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.28 Seizures and arrests by the U.S. Coast Guard, by commodity and amount seized, 1973-79

NOTE: The notation "kg" refers to kilograms. A "thin stick" is a thinly rolled marihuana cigarette that has been laced with opium, hashish, or another narcotic in order to increase its potency. This definition was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Coast Guard, Division of Search and Rescue.

Commodity	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Vessels seized	6	11	5	18	35	139	89
Vessels seized by other agencies							
with Coast Guard participation	1	3	2	10	22	28	24
Marihuana seized (lbs.)	15,700	38,500	94,025	200,568	1,022,799	3,276,292	2,561,584
Marihuana seized by other agencies							
with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	4,600	4,075	653	145,003	200,315	311,348	308,949
Cocaine seized (kg)	1	0	0	20	0	0	.04
Cocaine seized by other agencies with							
Coast Guard participation (kg)	0	0	0	10.10	0	.03	0
Hashish seized (lbs.)	0	6,139	0	0	0	0	43,550
Hashish seized by other agencies with							
Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	0	0	2,000	0	1,700	1,100	.01
Thin sticks seized (lbs.)	0	0	0	10,185	17,130	4,500	0
Arrests	15	58	28	184	304	867	513
Street value of contraband seized (in millions)	\$4.79	\$37.39	\$34.80	\$146.42	\$429.59	\$1,319.58	\$1,980.42

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Coast Guard, Office of Law Enforcement.

Table 4.30 Aliens excluded from the United States, by reason for exclusion, fiscal years 1892-1978

NOTE: The data presented for years prior to and including 1978 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 18 years of age)	Miscellaneous
1892 to 1978	628,884	1,363	12,687	8,205	82,590	219,397	16,237	188,588	41,941	13,879	44,219
1892 to 1900	22,515	0	65	89	1,309	15,070	0	0	5,792	0	190
1901 to 1910	108,211	10	1,881	1,277	24,425	83,311	0	0	12,991	0	4,516
1911 to 1920	178,109	27	4,353	4,824	42,129	90,045	1,904	0	15,417	5,083	14,327
1921 to 1930	189,307	9	2,082	1,281	11,044	37,175	8,447	94,084	6,274	8,202	20,709
1931 to 1940	68,217	5	1,261	253	1,530	12,519	2,126	47,858	1,235	258	1,172
1941 to 1950	30,283	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	181	252	1,207	26	9	47
1943	1,495	1	68	6	63	96	77	1,106	26	8	44
1944	1,842	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 to 1960	20,585	1,098	1,735	361	958	149	376	14,857	13	26	1,214
1951	3,784	29	337	15	337	78	121	2,783	1	3	80
1952	2,944	9	285	10	87	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 to 1970	4,831	128	171	24	145	27	175	3,708	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 to 1978	6,846	26	185	16	31	29	27	5,840	0	0	692
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	569	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	0	0	0	1,122	0	0	74
Transition quarter	318	0	1	0	0	0	0	288	0	0	29
1977	1,035	0	45	2	3	2	1	865	0	0	117
1978	908	1	25	3	0	1	0	798	0	0	78

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 4.31 Aliens apprehended, deported, and required to depart from the United States, fiscal years 1892-1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.30. "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*	Aliens expelled		
		Total	Aliens deported	Aliens required to depart ^b
1892 to 1978	13,195,175	1,193,623	777,483	12,416,140
1892 to 1900	NA	3,127	3,127	NA
1901 to 1910	NA	11,558	11,558	NA
1911 to 1920	NA	27,912	27,912	NA
1921 to 1930	128,484	164,390	92,157	72,233
1931 to 1940	147,457	210,416	117,063	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 to 1950	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	489,339	579,105	6,628	572,477
1951 to 1960	3,598,949	4,013,547	129,887	3,883,660
1951	509,040	688,713	13,544	673,169
1952	543,535 ^c	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	87,896	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	62,796
1961 to 1970	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	132,651	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 to 1978	6,334,719	5,749,997	186,533	5,561,464
1971	420,126	387,713	17,639	370,074
1972	505,949	467,193	16,236	450,927
1973	655,965	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
Transition quarter	221,824	199,207	8,927	190,280
1977	1,042,215	897,243	30,228	867,015
1978	1,057,977	1,003,886	28,371	975,515

* Aliens 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.

^b Aliens required to depart first recorded in 1927.

^c Adjustment made for 1952.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1978 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 49.

Table 4.32 Aliens deported from the United States, by reason for deportation, fiscal years 1908-78

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.30 and 4.31.

[Deportation statistics by reason for deportation not available prior to fiscal year 1908]

Fiscal years	Total	Reason for deportation											
		Subversive or anarchistic	Criminal	Immoral	Violation of narcotic laws	Mental or physical defect	Previously excluded or deported	Failed to maintain or comply with conditions of nonimmigrant status	Entered without proper documents	Entered without inspection or by false statements	Public charge	Unable to read (over 15 years of age)	Miscellaneous
1908 to 1978	769,686	1,528	47,860	16,569	7,886	27,303	40,690	120,790	153,704	297,822	22,552	16,762	16,220
1908 to 1910	6,888	0	236	784	0	3,228	0	0	0	1,106	474	0	1,060
1911 to 1920	27,912	353	1,209	4,324	0	6,364	178	0	0	4,128	9,086	704	1,566
1921 to 1930	92,157	642	8,383	4,238	374	8,936	1,842	5,556	31,704	5,265	10,703	5,977	8,537
1931 to 1940	117,086	253	16,597	4,838	1,108	6,301	9,729	14,669	45,480	5,159	1,886	8,329	2,737
1941 to 1950	110,849	17	8,945	759	822	1,560	17,642	13,906	14,288	50,209	143	1,746	812
1951 to 1960	129,887	230	6,742	1,175	947	642	4,002	25,260	35,090	54,457	225	5	1,112
1961 to 1970	96,374	15	3,694	397	1,462	236	3,601	31,334	11,831	43,561	8	0	235
1961	7,438	4	498	73	106	54	357	3,020	400	2,916	2	0	8
1962	7,637	2	493	58	131	53	353	2,967	378	3,185	0	0	17
1963	7,454	4	452	61	158	29	368	2,302	417	3,642	1	0	20
1964	8,746	0	417	40	146	22	373	2,473	688	4,580	0	0	7
1965	10,143	0	385	53	143	23	355	3,241	1,038	4,881	2	0	24
1966	9,168	1	323	30	130	13	336	3,668	984	3,615	0	0	68
1967	9,260	0	320	29	154	14	360	3,126	1,272	3,947	2	0	36
1968	9,130	0	266	21	137	8	345	3,200	1,356	3,777	1	0	19
1969	10,505	3	272	14	155	12	361	2,901	1,789	4,983	0	0	15
1970	16,893	1	268	18	202	8	393	4,436	3,511	8,035	0	0	21
1971 to 1978	188,533	13	2,054	54	3,173	36	3,696	30,065	15,311	133,937	27	1	161
1971	17,639	4	236	8	232	7	476	4,140	2,979	9,483	4	0	21
1972	16,266	2	266	7	307	3	487	3,966	2,710	8,486	6	0	26
1973	16,842	7	226	7	395	7	594	3,989	2,247	9,342	4	0	24
1974	18,824	3	191	7	308	7	440	3,839	2,086	11,839	2	0	14
1975	23,438	0	225	4	583	6	526	3,649	1,896	16,529	1	0	19
1976	27,998	1	272	8	464	2	481	3,782	1,185	21,777	1	1	24
Transition quarter	8,927	0	83	2	110	0	141	1,007	271	7,304	3	0	6
1977	30,228	3	285	6	372	3	315	3,150	1,066	25,012	1	0	15
1978	28,371	0	220	4	314	1	236	2,543	871	24,165	5	0	12

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 4.33 Aliens deported from the United States, by country to which deported and reason for deportation, fiscal year 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.31.

Country to which deported	Total	Reason for deportation									
		Subversive or anarchistic	Criminal	Immoral	Violation of narcotic laws	Mental or physical defect	Previously excluded or deported	Entered without proper documents	Failed to maintain or comply with conditions of nonimmigrant status	Entered without inspection or by false statements	Miscellaneous
All countries	28,371	0	220	4	314	1	236	871	2,543	24,165	17
Europe	562	0	14	0	8	0	6	17	452	63	2
Austria	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	1	1
Belgium	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Denmark	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Finland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
France	17	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	13	1	0
Germany	36	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	28	4	1
Greece	291	0	3	0	0	0	3	6	250	29	0
Ireland	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0
Italy	33	0	1	0	2	0	2	2	27	1	0
Netherlands	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Norway	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Poland	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0
Portugal	19	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	9	8	0
Spain	32	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	24	5	0
Sweden	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Switzerland	9	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0
United Kingdom	63	0	4	0	0	0	1	3	46	9	0
Yugoslavia	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	0	0
Other Europe	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	3	0
Asia	513	0	4	0	9	0	3	13	434	50	0
China and Taiwan	52	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	45	6	0
Hong Kong	73	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	52	19	0
India	41	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	35	3	0
Iran	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	4	0
Israel	21	0	0	0	0	1	3	15	2	0	0
Japan	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
Korea	16	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	13	1	0
Lebanon	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
Philippines	93	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	79	8	0
Thailand	33	0	0	0	5	0	1	23	4	0	0
Turkey	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0
Other Asia	101	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	94	3	0
Africa	260	0	4	0	1	0	3	3	234	14	1
South Africa, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Africa	260	0	4	0	1	0	3	3	234	14	1
Oceania	43	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	40	1	0
Australia	15	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	13	0	0
New Zealand	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Pacific Islands (U.S. administration)	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Other Oceania	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0
North America	25,515	0	190	4	261	1	213	813	902	23,119	12
Canada	430	0	63	3	23	0	34	28	185	94	0
Mexico	19,451	0	102	1	222	0	150	678	274	18,012	12
Anguilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Antigua	24	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	11	8	0
Bahamas	13	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	7	4	0
Barbados	11	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	6	2	0
Bermuda	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
British Virgin Islands	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Dominica	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Dominican Republic	201	0	4	0	1	0	0	21	55	120	0
Haiti	73	0	0	0	0	0	3	37	33	0	0
Jamaica	103	0	5	0	4	1	4	8	50	31	0
Netherland Antilles	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
St. Christopher	19	0	1	0	0	0	1	13	3	0	0
St. Lucia	11	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	42	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	28	9	0
Belize	66	0	1	0	0	0	0	13	11	41	0
Costa Rica	57	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	25	30	0
El Salvador	3,415	0	1	0	3	0	13	31	55	3,312	0
Guatemala	1,285	0	2	0	2	0	4	15	59	1,203	0
Honduras	185	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	41	139	0
Nicaragua	53	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	44	0	0
Panama	47	0	1	0	1	0	5	14	25	0	0
Other North America	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	8	0	0

Table 4.33 Aliens deported from the United States, by country to which deported and reason for deportation, fiscal year 1978—Continued

Country to which deported	Total	Reason for deportation									
		Subversive or anarchistic	Criminal	Immoral	Violation of narcotic laws	Mental or physical defect	Previously excluded or deported	Entered without proper documents	Failed to maintain or comply with conditions of nonimmigrant status	Entered without inspection or by false statements	Miscellaneous
South America	1,461	0	5	0	32	0	10	24	474	916	0
Argentina	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	33	23	0
Bolivia	18	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	12	2	0
Brazil	15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	0
Chile	90	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	46	38	0
Colombia	559	0	3	0	17	0	3	9	148	379	0
Ecuador	466	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	90	368	0
Guyana	43	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	28	15	0
Peru	162	0	1	0	7	0	2	2	79	71	0
Uruguay	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	8	0
Venezuela	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	5	0
Other South America	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0
Other countries	17	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	7	2	2

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 4.34 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 1968-79

NOTE: The data presented prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year. 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	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	\$1,058	\$26,219	36	2
1969	15,125,089	189,903	2,964,303	712,338	12,088,080	15,060,383	37,940	26,786	64,706	40	3
1970	18,500,349	135,775	2,170,343	837,825	16,307,804	18,478,147	20,542	1,680	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	10,858	25,991	64	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	44,988,182	48,602,447	7,743	14,792	22,535	75	1
1976	35,088,968	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	4,364,958	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
1978	22,341,165	196,764	4,000,482	560,912	18,337,568	22,338,050	2,241	874	3,115	57	0
1979	50,769,774	180,405	4,568,948	1,237,291	46,195,393	50,764,341	1,842	3,591	5,433	63	0

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service.

Table 4.35 Arrests for offenses against railroads, by offense and age group, United States and Canada, 1975-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.98. Prior to 1978 "employee" arrests were included in the "adult" category.

Offense	1975		1976		1977		1978			1979		
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Employee	Juvenile	Adult	Employee
Theft:												
Theft from freight cars	1,840	804	2,051	1,184	2,056	1,240	1,758	1,010	34	1,777	1,258	43
Theft from trailers	259	187	521	388	471	383	565	452	26	616	554	31
Theft of entire trailer	6	29	1	5	2	19	5	31	1	9	21	1
Theft from multi-level carrier	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	277	295	15	128	199	12
Theft of copper wire	80	191	60	238	88	184	37	171	0	87	376	5
Theft of brass	8	34	3	38	7	34	1	18	2	2	19	9
Theft of other company property	619	1,638	841	1,776	619	1,479	565	1,306	104	526	1,885	169
Burglary of buildings	249	113	257	173	196	115	183	141	4	125	113	8
Other theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	204	250	48	209	347	45
Vandalism:												
Multi-level carriers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	208	40	1	138	36	1
Company property and equipment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	537	235	5	678	242	14
Track and signals	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	436	125	2	465	120	67
Switch tampering	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	328	19	0	294	18	0
Track obstructions	989	102	915	117	929	176	680	101	1	740	153	4
Stoning of trains	1,764	98	2,104	119	2,246	138	1,663	148	0	1,623	123	12
Shooting of trains	161	27	201	36	170	38	243	61	2	211	46	0
Other vandalism	2,011	281	2,113	366	1,983	438	318	94	7	284	117	11
Trespassing	4,359	13,114	6,661	10,871	7,593	13,618	4,055	28,531	73	3,440	42,254	63
Criminal offenses not listed	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	705	3,582	184	727	3,094	281
Total	12,145	16,708	15,728	15,289	16,310	17,862	12,768	36,668	539	12,079	50,975	794

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 provide nationwide data on specific law enforcement and correctional activities, no comparable uniform nationwide data exist for the collection and dissemination of State and local judicial processing statistics. Recent exceptions are data relating to individuals processed in juvenile courts, including the estimated number of delinquency cases handled by courts with juvenile jurisdiction in the United States, and the State Court Caseload Statistics series compiled by the National Center for State Courts for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Because of the limited amount 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 pro-

cessing 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 courts with juvenile jurisdiction, United States, 1975-77

NOTE: Estimates for 1975-77 are derived from all courts that report juvenile court statistics to the National Center for Juvenile Justice. Data for 1975 and 1976 have been revised from previous reports. The 1975 estimates are derived from a sample; it represents 27 percent of the total child population within the courts with juvenile jurisdiction. For the 1976 estimates, the sample represents 35.2 percent of the total child population, and for the 1977 estimates, 35.5 percent. Data across courts and across States may not be comparable because the age and the substantive jurisdictions of courts with juvenile jurisdiction are defined variously from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Moreover, the number of cases handled by courts with juvenile jurisdiction 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 refer to conduct not considered to be an offense if committed by an adult (e.g., running away, truancy, violation of curfew, ungovernable behavior, incorrigibility, possessing or drinking alcoholic beverages). For a description of the samples, survey methodology, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

Year	Estimated number of delinquency cases ^a	Child population 10 through 17 years of age (in thousands) ^b	Estimated rate ^c
1975	1,406,100	30,720	45.8
1976	1,396,800	30,247	46.2
1977	1,355,500	29,551	45.9

^a Rounded to the nearest hundred.
^b For a discussion of procedures used to generate population at risk estimates, see *Delinquency 1977*, pp. 21, 22.
^c Rate based on the number of delinquency cases per 1,000 U.S. child population 10 through 17 years of age.

Source: Daniel D. Smith et al., *Delinquency 1975: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction* (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1979), p. 1-5; and Daniel D. Smith, Terrence Finnegan, and Howard N. Snyder, *Delinquency 1976: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction*, p. 9; *Delinquency 1977*, p. 7 (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1980). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.2 Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by sex of juvenile, United States, 1975-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

Sex	1975		1976		1977	
	Estimated number of delinquency cases ^a	Percent	Estimated number of delinquency cases ^a	Percent	Estimated number of delinquency cases ^a	Percent
Male	1,071,400	76.2	1,064,000	76.2	1,038,920	76.5
Female	334,600	23.8	330,700	23.7	315,590	23.3
Missing	100	(^c)	2,100	0.2	2,980	0.2
Total	1,406,100	100.0	1,396,800	100.0 ^c	1,355,490	100.0

^a Data for 1975 and 1976 have been rounded to the nearest hundred; data for 1977 have been rounded to the nearest ten.
^b Rounds to 0 percent.
^c Does not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.

Source: Daniel D. Smith et al., *Delinquency 1975: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction* (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1979), p. 1-5; and Daniel D. Smith, Terrence Finnegan, and Howard N. Snyder, *Delinquency 1976: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction*, p. 10; *Delinquency 1977*, p. 7 (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1980). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.3 Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by race of juvenile, United States, 1975-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

Race	1975		1976		1977	
	Estimated number of delinquency cases ^a	Percent	Estimated number of delinquency cases ^a	Percent	Estimated number of delinquency cases ^a	Percent
White	910,100	64.7	968,900	69.2	947,260	69.9
Black	326,600	23.2	289,400	20.7	258,740	19.1
Other	135,800	9.7	100,400	7.2	100,100	7.4
Missing	33,600	2.4	40,100	2.9	49,390	3.6
Total	1,406,100	100.0	1,396,800	100.0	1,355,490	100.0

^a Data for 1975 and 1976 have been rounded to the nearest hundred; data for 1977 have been rounded to the nearest ten.

Source: Daniel D. Smith et al., *Delinquency 1975: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction* (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1979), p. 1-7; and Daniel D. Smith, Terrence Finnegan, and Howard N. Snyder, *Delinquency 1976: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction*, p. 11; *Delinquency 1977*, p. 8 (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1980). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.4 Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by sex and race of juvenile, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

Sex	Race		
	White	Black	Other
Male			
Number	720,512	202,574	79,281
Percent	71.9	20.2	7.9
Female			
Number	226,324	58,100	20,792
Percent	74.6	18.5	6.9
Total			
Number	946,836	258,374	100,073
Percent	72.5	19.8	7.7

Source: Daniel D. Smith, Terrence Finnegan, and Howard N. Snyder, *Delinquency 1977: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction* (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1980), p. 67, Table 4-1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.5 Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 child population 10 through 17 years old) of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by age at time of referral to court, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. Although most States provide for juvenile jurisdiction over children 15 years of age and younger, several States do not provide for juvenile jurisdiction over 16- and 17-year-olds. Accordingly, the child population at risk nationwide is less than the total population of 16- and 17-year-olds. The data for 18- and 19-year olds more often refers to cases in which the juvenile court exercises continuing jurisdiction over the case, although in some instances cases of original jurisdiction may be included in these categories. This may be due to time lag in court processing of the case. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

Age at time of referral to court	Estimated number ^a	Percent	Population at risk ^b	Estimated rate per 1,000 ^c	Change in rate 1976 to 1977 (in percent)
0 through 9 years	15,800	1.3	33,491,000 ^b	0.47	-16.07
10 years	13,330	1.1	3,712,000	3.94	-13.60
11 years	22,810	1.8	3,854,000	6.49	-14.72
12 years	46,330	3.7	3,915,000	12.98	-12.53
13 years	92,830	7.5	3,955,000	25.74	-11.03
14 years	165,450	13.4	4,030,000	45.03	-9.51
15 years	245,740	19.9	4,181,000	64.46	-8.24
16 years	290,830	23.5	3,476,000	91.77	+8.82
17 years	278,310	22.5	2,428,000	125.71	+3.63
18 years	61,740	5.0	NA	X	X
19 years and older	2,730	0.2	NA	X	X
Missing	119,590	NA	NA	X	X
Total	1,355,490	100.0	63,042,000	X	X

^a Rounded to nearest ten.
^b Population at risk for the 0-9 age group was developed from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Report*, Series P-25, No. 721, "Estimates of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex and Race: 1970 to 1977" (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977).
^c Case rates per 1,000 assume that missing cases are distributed proportionately according to percent distribution.

Source: Daniel D. Smith, Terrence Finnegan, and Howard N. Snyder, *Delinquency 1977: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction* (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1980), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.6 Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by age at time of referral to court and sex, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.1 and 5.5. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

Age at time of referral to court	Male		Female	
	Estimated number	Percent	Estimated number	Percent
0 through 9 years	13,030	82.7	2,732	17.3
10 years	11,341	85.3	1,961	14.7
11 years	18,728	82.3	4,030	17.7
12 years	35,771	77.4	10,447	22.6
13 years	68,259	73.7	24,376	26.3
14 years	118,258	71.6	46,976	28.4
15 years	180,163	73.4	65,217	26.6
16 years	225,768	77.7	64,699	22.3
17 years	227,307	81.8	50,635	18.2
18 years	51,268	83.1	10,447	16.9
19 years and older	2,288	83.9	439	16.1
Total	952,180	77.2	281,959	22.8

Source: Daniel D. Smith, Terrence Finnegan, and Howard N. Snyder, *Delinquency 1977: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction* (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1980), p. 69, Table 4-9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.7 Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by reason for referral to court, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. Due to the lack of uniformity in reported information, some problems exist with the recoding of reasons for referral to court. "Sex offense" can include cases of forcible rape, but largely includes cases of prostitution, lewd behavior, possession of pornographic materials, and sexual misconduct. "Forcible rape" may also include some of the above-mentioned offenses. Acts of arson may be found in "vandalism" and "other delinquency" categories, or offenses identified as arson may be considered cases of vandalism. "The reason for this problem is the inconsistency of States' methods of reporting offenses and the variance in the application of labels. For example, an estimated 75 percent of assaults reported in the table constitute minor offenses such as fighting" (Source, p. 41). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

Reason for referral to court	Estimated number ^a	Percent ^a
Homicide	1,450	0.1
Forcible rape	3,280	0.2
Robbery	25,820	1.9
Assault	98,230	7.2
Burglary	182,610	13.5
Auto theft	56,630	4.2
Larceny, theft	292,140	21.6
Weapons	13,310	1.0
Sex offense	9,720	0.7
Drugs	90,000	6.6
Drunkenness	17,910	1.3
Disorderly conduct	30,110	2.2
Vandalism	67,830	5.0
Arson	5,300	0.4
Other delinquency	181,140	13.4
Running away	93,970	6.9
Truancy	39,090	2.9
Curfew violation	13,590	1.0
Ungovernable behavior	65,140	4.8
Possession of liquor	51,420	3.8
Other status offense	16,760	1.2
Missing	40	0.0
Total	1,355,490	100.0

^a Rounded to nearest ten.
^b Total does not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.

Source: Daniel D. Smith, Terrence Finnegan, and Howard N. Snyder, *Delinquency 1977: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction* (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1980), p. 41. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.8 Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by source of referral to court and manner of handling, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

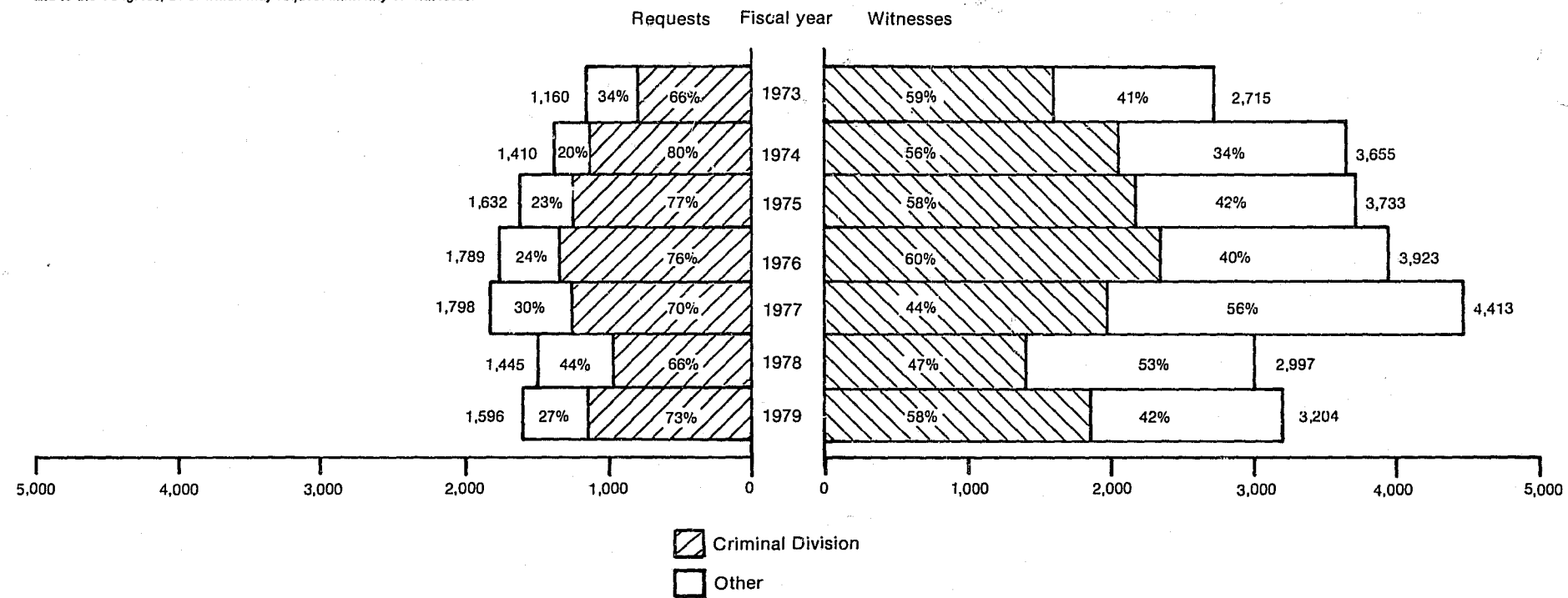
	Estimated number	Percent ^a
Source of referral to court	1,355,490	100.0
Law enforcement	1,104,270	81.5
Parents, relatives	60,830	4.5
School	45,120	3.3
Probation officer	30,190	2.2
Social agency	14,000	1.0
Other court	31,120	2.3
Other	61,530	4.5
Missing	8,430	0.6
Manner of handling	1,355,490	100.0
Without petition	691,450	51.0
With petition	612,540	45.2
Missing	51,500	3.8

^a Total does not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.

Source: Daniel D. Smith, Terrence Finnegan, and Howard N. Snyder, *Delinquency 1977: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction* (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1980), p. 43, Table 3-9 and p. 44, Table 3-11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 5.1 Requests for Immunity by Federal prosecutors to the U.S. Attorney General and witnesses involved in these requests, by origin of request, fiscal years 1973-79

NOTE: These data reflect requests received from Federal prosecutors under 18 U.S.C. 6001-6005, the statute that now governs the granting of immunity from prosecution. 18 U.S.C. 6003 requires prosecuting attorneys in all Federal capacities 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 courts. Therefore, the number of witnesses actually granted immunity is probably lower than the data in the figure indicate. It should also be noted that data for 1973 and 1974 include a total of 11 requests, 27 witnesses, and 7 requests, 11 witnesses respectively falling under an older statute, 18 U.S.C. 2514, which has since been repealed. "Criminal Division" refers specifically to the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice and includes the U.S. Attorneys. "Other" refers to the remaining divisions of the U.S. Department of Justice (e.g., Antitrust, Tax, Internal Security, Civil Rights, and Land and Resources), as well as to the other Federal agencies (e.g., Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, and Department of the Army) and to the Congress, all of which may request immunity of witnesses.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division.

Table 5.9 Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, by nature of order, duration and location of interception, and jurisdiction, 1979

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 on the cost of the intercepts and the results of the intercepts in terms of arrests, trials, convictions, and the number of motions to suppress the use of the intercepts (Source, p. 1). The following jurisdictions had statutes authorizing the interception of wire or oral communications during 1979: the Federal jurisdiction, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Jurisdiction	Number of intercept orders					Average length (in days)			Place or facility authorized in original application						
	Authorized	Amended	No prosecutor's report	Never installed	Installed*	Number of extensions	Original authorization	Extension	Total number of days in operation	Single family dwelling	Apartment	Multidwelling	Business	Combination*	Other
Total	553	13	13	7	533	142	24	20	11,244	241	152	18	87	27	28
Federal	87	4	0	0	87	23	24	27	2,243	24	10	1	23	18	11
Arizona:															
Maricopa	8	0	0	0	8	4	20	16	175	7	1	0	0	0	0
Pima	3	0	0	0	3	0	30	0	86	3	0	0	0	0	0
Yuma	1	0	0	0	1	1	30	30	56	1	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado:															
State Attorney General	2	0	2	0	0	1	16	30	NA	0	0	0	1	0	1
Connecticut:															
Fairfield	4	0	0	0	4	0	10	0	40	1	2	1	0	0	0
Hartford	6	0	0	0	6	0	10	0	22	1	3	0	1	0	1
Middlesex	1	0	0	0	1	0	10	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
New Haven	4	1	0	0	4	2	10	10	51	1	2	0	1	0	0
Delaware:															
State Attorney General	2	0	0	0	2	1	15	30	44	0	1	1	0	0	0
District of Columbia	3	0	0	0	3	0	25	0	62	1	2	0	0	0	0
Florida:															
State Attorney General	3	0	0	0	3	1	30	30	97	1	1	0	1	0	0
First Judicial Circuit (Escambia County)	4	0	0	1	3	0	30	0	30	1	1	0	2	0	0
Third Judicial Circuit (Suwannee County)	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	26	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth Judicial Circuit (Duval County)	4	0	0	0	4	2	30	30	156	3	0	0	1	0	0
Sixth Judicial Circuit (Pasco and Pinellas Counties)	13	0	2	0	11	3	30	30	206	10	1	0	1	0	1
Eighth Judicial Circuit (Alachua County)	4	0	0	0	4	1	30	30	86	4	0	0	0	0	0
Ninth Judicial Circuit (Orange County)	12	1	0	0	12	5	30	18	350	8	2	0	2	0	0
Eleventh Judicial Circuit (Dade County)	7	0	5	0	2	7	30	30	49	4	1	0	2	0	0
Twelfth Judicial Circuit (Sarasota, Manatee Counties)	9	0	0	0	9	0	30	0	131	9	0	0	0	0	0
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit (Palm Beach County)	3	0	0	0	3	0	30	0	18	3	0	0	0	0	0
Seventeenth Judicial Circuit (Broward County)	10	0	0	0	10	2	30	18	171	7	1	1	0	0	1
Twentieth Judicial Circuit (Lee County)	1	0	0	0	1	1	30	30	40	1	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia:															
Bibb	4	0	0	0	4	0	17	0	42	3	0	0	0	0	1
Clayton	1	0	0	0	1	0	20	0	16	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fulton	3	0	0	0	3	2	20	20	85	2	0	0	1	0	0
Richmond	2	0	0	0	2	0	20	0	19	2	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii:															
Honolulu	2	0	0	0	2	1	20	15	53	1	0	0	0	1	0
Kansas:															
Sedawick	1	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	NA	0	1	0	0	0	0
Maryland:															
State Attorney General	1	0	0	0	1	1	30	10	37	1	0	0	0	0	0
Anne Arundel	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	0
Baltimore City	6	0	0	0	8	1	30	30	184	6	1	1	0	0	0
Baltimore County	8	0	0	0	8	4	29	27	247	5	3	0	0	0	0
Cecil	1	0	0	0	1	0	20	0	14	1	0	0	0	0	0
Howard	2	0	0	0	2	2	30	30	112	1	1	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.10 Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, by major offense under investigation and jurisdiction, 1979—Continued

[This table shows generally the most serious offense for each court-authorized interception]

Jurisdiction	Total	Bribery	Burglary and robbery	Gambling	Homicide and assault	Kidnapping	Larceny and theft	Loansharking, usury, and extortion	Narcotics	Possession, transport, or receipt of stolen property	Racketeering	Other
Nebraska:												
State Attorney General	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cass	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Douglas	18	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Red Willow	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Sarpy	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Nevada:												
Clark	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
New Jersey:												
State Attorney General	38	1	0	19	3	0	2	0	13	0	0	0
Bergen	9	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Burlington	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camden	10	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Essex	29	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0
Gloucester	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Hudson	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0
Hunterdon	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mercer	6	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Middlesex	14	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Monmouth	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morris	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ocean	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Passaic	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Union	8	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
New Mexico:												
McKinley	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York:												
State Attorney General	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Albany	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bronx	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0
Kings	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Madison	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nassau	14	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
New York	28	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	21	1	0	0
Niagara	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Onondaga	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ontario	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Orange	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Oswego	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Queens	9	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Rensselaer	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Schenectady	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suffolk	19	0	0	17	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Westchester	10	0	1	4	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Oregon:												
Multnomah	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island:												
State Attorney General	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia:												
State Attorney General	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0

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, 1979 to December 31, 1979 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980), pp. 8, 9.

Table 5.11 Number and average cost of court-authorized and installed wiretaps, by jurisdiction, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.9.

Jurisdiction	Orders where intercepts installed	Orders with cost reported*	
		Number of orders	Average cost
Total	533	516	\$18,437
Federal			
Federal	87	86	46,482
Arizona:			
Maricopa	9	8	17,183
Pima	3	3	31,300
Yuma	1	1	99,527
Colorado:			
State Attorney General	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut:			
Fairfield	4	4	1,064
Hartford	6	6	661
Middlesex	1	1	448
New Haven	4	4	23,136
Delaware:			
State Attorney General	2	2	15,907
District of Columbia			
District of Columbia	3	3	19,800
Florida:			
State Attorney General	3	2	18,711
First Judicial Circuit (Escambia County)	3	3	9,688
Third Judicial Circuit (Suwanee County)	1	1	13,344
Fourth Judicial Circuit (Duval County)	4	NA	NA
Sixth Judicial Circuit (Pasco and Pinellas Counties)	11	11	6,311
Eighth Judicial Circuit (Alachua County)	4	4	8,548
Ninth Judicial Circuit (Orange County)	12	12	11,176
Eleventh Judicial Circuit (Dade County)	2	2	23,951
Twelfth Judicial Circuit (Sarasota, Manatee Counties)	9	9	1,947
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit (Palm Beach County)	3	3	12,176
Seventeenth Judicial Circuit (Broward County)	10	10	20,085
Twentieth Judicial Circuit (Lee County)	1	1	350,000
Georgia:			
Bibb	4	4	1,994
Clayton	1	1	6,685
Fulton	3	3	6,241
Richmond	2	2	1,940
Hawaii:			
Honolulu	2	2	46,278
Kansas:			
Sedgwick	NA	NA	NA
Maryland:			
State Attorney General	1	1	11,093
Anne Arundel	1	1	4,174
Baltimore City	8	8	6,441
Baltimore County	8	8	13,548
Cecil	1	1	4,585
Howard	2	2	11,835
Montgomery	1	1	9,320
Washington	1	1	1,320
Wicomico	1	1	1,320
Massachusetts:			
State Attorney General	1	1	8,105
Middlesex	1	1	3,987
Norfolk	2	2	7,850
Plymouth	14	14	585
Suffolk	2	NA	NA
Worcester	2	2	9,838
Nebraska:			
State Attorney General	1	1	14,226
Cass	1	1	20,000
Douglas	16	16	10,503
Red Willow	1	1	15,911
Sarpy	2	2	4,971
Nevada:			
Clark	2	2	17,677

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.11 Number and average cost of court-authorized and installed wiretaps, by jurisdiction, 1979—Continued

Jurisdiction	Orders where intercepts installed	Orders with cost reported*	
		Number of orders	Average cost
New Jersey:			
State Attorney General	36	36	\$10,690
Bergen	9	9	9,451
Burlington	1	1	7,477
Camden	10	10	4,911
Essex	29	29	4,329
Gloucester	2	2	4,522
Hudson	6	6	6,535
Hunterdon	1	1	4,481
Mercer	6	6	5,187
Middlesex	14	14	2,718
Monmouth	5	5	1,778
Morris	3	3	2,804
Ocean	5	5	1,557
Passaic	3	3	2,658
Somerset	6	6	2,758
Union	8	8	4,785
New Mexico:			
McKinley	1	1	6,233
New York:			
State Attorney General	2	2	11,061
Albany	5	NA	NA
Bronx	5	5	17,054
Kings	7	7	24,425
Madison	1	1	3,550
Monroe	2	2	8,034
Nassau	14	14	12,519
New York	28	28	15,466
Niagara	5	5	5,753
Oneida	2	2	1,369
Onondaga	1	1	8,351
Ontario	NA	NA	NA
Orange	2	2	2,578
Oswego	1	1	8,700
Queens	9	9	17,407
Rensselaer	1	1	200
Schenectady	4	NA	NA
Suffolk	19	19	5,750
Westchester	9	9	5,648
Wyoming	1	1	26,200
Oregon:			
Multnomah	1	1	7,866
Rhode Island:			
State Attorney General	2	2	7,438
Virginia:			
State Attorney General	5	5	17,382

* Includes costs for orders where intercepts were installed but not used.

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, 1979 to December 31, 1979 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980), pp. 12, 13.

Table 5.12 Arrests and convictions resulting from court-authorized

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.9. 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

Year installed	Number of intercepts authorized and installed	Year arrests and convictions reported									
		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973	
		Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions
1969	270	625	34	269	69	71	191	0	87	0	16
1970	582	X	X	1,874	151	528	440	91	398	6	62
1971	792	X	X	X	X	2,811	322	641	708	150	441
1972	841	X	X	X	X	X	X	2,861	402	532	1,091
1973	812	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2,306	409
1974	694	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1975	676	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1976	635	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1977	601	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1978	560	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1979	533	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

* 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, 1979 to December 31, 1979 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980), p. 21.

Preceding page blank

orders for interception of wire or oral communication, 1969-79

court order. This table presents arrest and conviction data for the year court-authorized interception began and subsequent years.

Year arrests and convictions reported													
1974		1975 ^a		1976 ^a		1977 ^a		1978 ^a		1979 ^a		Total	
Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions
13	11	25	10	0	7	0	34	0	0	0	0	1,003	467
1	48	17	86	0	48	0	81	0	1	0	0	2,517	1,311
178	252	493	461	0	52	0	35	0	1	0	1	4,273	2,273
129	433	270	291	9	88	0	62	0	1	0	0	3,801	2,348
293	607	403	597	21	146	7	46	0	21	0	1	3,030	1,827
2,162	179	707	673	91	413	19	181	13	30	0	9	2,992	1,488
X	X	2,234	358	538	615	203	412	53	155	16	22	3,044	1,540
X	X	X	X	2,789	358	647	772	145	248	28	75	3,007	1,451
X	X	X	X	X	X	2,191	372	492	502	50	198	2,733	1,372
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1,825	337	274	303	2,099	640
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1,717	368	1,717	368

Table 5.13 Civil, criminal, traffic, and juvenile caseload in courts

State and court	Pending at beginning of year				Total	Filed				Total
	Civil	Criminal	Traffic	Juvenile		Civil	Criminal	Traffic	Juvenile	
Puerto Rico-Superior ^{a, b}	43,823 ^a	20,934 ^a	(^c)	1,448 ^a	66,208	85,719	23,508	(^c)	5,847	114,874
Rhode Island-Superior ^{a, f}	NA	NA	(^c)	(^c)	NA	8,341	3,153	(^c)	(^c)	9,494
South Carolina-Circuit ^{a, f}	15,813 ^a	8,618 ^a	(^c)	(^c)	24,431 ^a	29,259	30,829	(^c)	(^c)	60,088
South Dakota-Circuit ^{a, f, g}	NA	NA	(^c)	NA	NA	NA	NA	(^c)	3,519	3,519 ^h
Tennessee-total	35,650 ^a	6,922	NA	(^c)	45,291 ^a	86,437 ^a	30,062 ^a	1,811 ^a	(^c)	118,220 ^a
Circuit and Criminal ^{a, f, g}	17,670 ^{a, g, h}	6,922	(^c)	(^c)	27,311 ^{a, g, h}	44,462 ^a	30,062 ^a	1,811 ^a	(^c)	81,335 ^a
Law and Equity ^{a, g}	2,514 ^{a, g, h}	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	2,514 ^{a, g, h}	4,466 ^a	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	4,466 ^a
Chancery ^{a, g}	15,466 ^{a, g, h}	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	15,466 ^{a, g, h}	32,419 ^a	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	32,419 ^a
Texas-District ^{a, f} and Criminal District ^{a, b}	292,833 ^a	69,751 ^a	(^c)	4,952 ^a	367,536	285,335	81,838	(^c)	11,141	378,314
Utah-District ^{a, f}	18,342 ^a	894 ^a	(^c)	(^c)	19,236 ^a	26,995	3,352	(^c)	(^c)	30,382
Vermont-total	18,797	4,201	3,679	254	26,931	17,237	18,059	43,893	1,038	80,227
Superior ^{a, f}	7,087	18	(^c)	(^c)	7,105	6,601	71	(^c)	(^c)	3,672
District ^{a, f}	11,710	4,183	3,679	254	19,828	10,638	17,988	43,893	1,038	73,555
Virginia-Circuit ^{a, b}	86,296 ^a	13,145 ^a	(^c)	(^c)	99,441 ^a	67,685	49,666	(^c)	(^c)	117,351
Washington-Superior ^{a, b}	NA	NA	(^c)	NA	NA	99,000	14,141	(^c)	14,824	127,965
West Virginia-Circuit ^{a, g}	34,435	10,351 ^a	(^c)	3,510	48,296 ^a	34,837	9,875	(^c)	7,318	52,030
Wisconsin-Circuit and County ^{a, f}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wyoming-District ^{a, f, h}	3,515	687	(^c)	NA	4,202 ^h	9,044	1,284	(^c)	829	11,157

^a A civil case is counted with the filing of a petition or complaint.
^b The criminal case unit of count is the number of defendants on the information or indictment.
^c Data were taken from a special source, identified on the appropriate court profile in the Source.
^d This type of case is not handled in this court.
^e Figure was computed from data supplied by the State court administrative office or clerk of the court.
^f The criminal case unit of count is the number of informations or indictments.
^g Beginning pending figure for the 1977 court year does not equal the end pending figure for the 1976 court year.
^h Total pending figures do not include juvenile cases.
ⁱ Change in pending does not equal the difference between filings and dispositions.
^j Total beginning pending figures do not include juvenile cases. No data were available from Maricopa County for adoption, mental health, estate (all civil), or juvenile traffic or dependency cases. No data were available from Cochise County for reciprocal support or estate cases (all civil). No data for juvenile traffic cases were available from Pima County.
^k Civil and total pending and disposed data do not include adoption, guardianship, miscellaneous probate, or mental health cases for the Chancery and Probate Court.
^l Data were not available for all courts in the State.
^m The data for this type of case are known to be included in the total, but were not available by category.
ⁿ Additional information on court jurisdiction is available.
^o Seven district judges serve.
^p Additional information is available.
^q A civil case is counted when it is placed on the calendar (has reached issue).
^r The criminal case unit of count is the number of defendants on the information, indictment, or complaint.
^s Civil and total pending and disposed data do not include estate cases.
^t Explanation of data included in the category is available.
^u Additional information on the particular court or reporting system is available.
^v Additional information on judges in this court is available.
^w Pending and disposed data for all categories do not include any cases filed before July 1, 1970. Filing figures are complete.
^x The criminal case unit of count is the number of informations, indictments, or complaints.
^y Data include traffic cases other than parking.
^z Two circuit judges serve.
^{aa} Pending data do not include estate cases (civil), conservation violations, misdemeanors from Cook County ordinance violations (criminal), and traffic cases.
^{ab} Pending data do not include any estate (civil) or juvenile cases. Civil disposed data do not include guardianship and conservatorship or trusteeship cases.
^{ac} There are 92 district judges, 16 district associate judges, 14 regular full-time judges, 1 substitute full-time judge, and 191 part-time magistrates.
^{ad} There are 70 district judges, 64 associate district judges, and 76 district magistrates.
^{ae} No pending or disposed data were available for the court for any category. Filed data given are complete.

of general jurisdiction, by State and court, 1977-Continued

State and court	Disposed					Pending at end of year					Number of judges	Population estimate (in thousands)
	Civil	Criminal	Traffic	Juvenile	Total	Civil	Criminal	Traffic	Juvenile	Total		
Puerto Rico-Superior ^{a, b}	86,375	25,002	(^c)	5,607	116,984	43,167	19,440	(^c)	1,489	64,096	89	3,205
Rhode Island-Superior ^{a, f}	NA	NA	(^c)	(^c)	NA	NA	NA	(^c)	(^c)	NA	17	933
South Carolina-Circuit ^{a, f}	28,905	29,670 ^c	(^c)	(^c)	58,575	16,167	9,777 ^c	(^c)	(^c)	25,944	25	2,868
South Dakota-Circuit ^{a, f, g}	15,412 ^h	92,037	(^c)	4,487	111,936	NA	NA	(^c)	NA	NA	36	690
Tennessee-total	78,233 ^a	19,211 ^a	1,202 ^a	(^c)	77,034 ^a	36,042 ^a	6,964	NA	(^c)	45,668 ^a	115	4,289
Circuit and Criminal ^{a, f, g}	42,275 ^a	(^{aa})	(^{aa})	(^c)	42,275 ^a	18,328 ^a	6,964	(^{aa})	(^c)	27,954 ^a	83	X
Law and Equity ^{a, g}	4,271 ^a	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	4,271 ^a	2,721 ^a	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	2,721 ^a	5	X
Chancery ^{a, g}	31,687 ^a	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	31,687 ^a	14,993 ^a	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	14,993 ^a	(^{ab})	X
Texas-District ^{a, f} and Criminal District ^{a, b}	262,612	83,110	(^c)	10,808	356,530	315,556	68,479	(^c)	5,285	389,320	285 ^a	12,801
Utah-District ^{a, f}	22,843	2,999	(^c)	(^c)	26,842	22,212 ⁱ	1,250 ⁱ	(^c)	(^c)	23,462 ⁱ	24	1,276
Vermont-total	22,347	18,077	44,822	1,094	86,340	13,687	4,183	2,750	198	20,818	18	483
Superior ^{a, f}	6,632	5 ^c	(^c)	(^c)	6,688	7,056	33	(^c)	(^c)	7,089	7	X
District ^{a, f}	15,715	18,021	44,822	1,094	79,652	6,631	4,150	2,750	198	13,729	11	X
Virginia-Circuit ^{a, b}	63,743	47,943	(^c)	(^c)	111,686	90,238	14,868	(^c)	(^c)	105,106	107	5,112
Washington-Superior ^{a, b}	85,141 ^{bc}	14,564	(^c)	NA	99,805 ^{bc}	NA	NA	(^c)	NA	NA	110	3,693
West Virginia-Circuit ^{a, g}	32,921	8,512	(^c)	7,522	48,955	36,351	11,714	(^c)	3,306	51,371	57	1,853
Wisconsin-Circuit and County ^{a, f}	257,510	136,577	321,610	17,512	733,209	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	181	4,658
Wyoming-District ^{a, f, h}	8,756	1,352	(^c)	NA	10,108 ^{bd}	3,803	609	(^c)	NA	4,412 ^{bd}	13	407

^a No pending or disposed data were available for the court in any category. Filed data given are complete.
^b No filed or disposed data were available for the court in any category. Criminal and total pending data do not include sentence review cases.
^c Pending and disposed data do not include ordinance violations (criminal), parking, accident, or moving violations (traffic), from the Recorder's Court of Detroit. Criminal and total pending data do not include misdemeanor cases from the same court, but they are included in the disposed cases.
^d Data include parking cases, and may include other traffic cases (DWI/DUI, other traffic violations).
^e One circuit judge serves.
^f A civil case is counted at the note of issue.
^g The criminal case unit of count is not consistent statewide.
^h Total filed, disposed, and pending data do not include juvenile cases.
ⁱ No pending or disposed figures were available for any category. Total filed figures do not include juvenile cases from the Chancery Court.
^j No pending data were available in any category. The only filed and disposed data available were for the court located in the 2nd district (Washoe County), which represent less than 50 percent of the entire State population.
^k A civil case is not counted consistently statewide.
^l Total filed, disposed, and pending data do not include any juvenile cases.
^m Criminal and total pending data do not include felony/misdemeanor indictments outside New York City. No civil data were reported for Seneca County.
ⁿ Civil and total pending data do not include wrongful death, adoption, birth records, name change, or mental health cases.
^o Criminal and total pending data do not include extraordinary writs.
^p There are 64 district judges, 77 associate judges, and 48 special judges.
^q Pending and disposed data do not include adoption, mental health (civil), or juvenile cases.
^r The criminal case unit of count is the case number assigned at arraignment.
^s The criminal case unit of count is the number of charges.
^t No pending data were available in any category. The only filed data available were juvenile cases. Disposed data include all case categories. No data were available from the Lay Magistrates or Lawyer Magistrates Divisions of the court.
^u Pending data do not include data from 10 counties participating in an experimental information system. Criminal and traffic disposed data does not include data from these 10 counties, but all data are included in total disposed figure.
^v There are 27 chancellors.
^w Data were compiled from 3,002 of a possible 3,048 reports. Approximately 1.5 percent of the reports were missing.
^x No pending data were available in any category. Disposed data do not include mental health (civil) or juvenile cases.
^y Pending and disposed cases do not include cases filed prior to 1974.
^z Total figures do not include juvenile data.

Source: National Center for State Courts, National Court Statistics Project, State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report 1977 and 1978, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), Table 17.

Table 5.14 Felony caseflow in courts of general jurisdiction reporting felony cases, by State and court, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.13.

State and court	Population estimate (in thousands)	Pending at beginning of year	Filed	Disposed	Pending at end of year	Percent of filings		Change in pending		Filed per 100,000 population
						Disposed	Pending at end of year	Number	Percent	
Alabama-Circuit ^a	3,690	NA	17,533	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	475.1
Alaska-Superior ^b	408	433	752	764	399	101.6	53.1	-34	-7.9	184.3
Arizona-Superior ^c	2,304	4,839 ^{c,d}	10,320	10,268	4,891	99.5	47.4	52	1.1	447.9
Arkansas-Circuit ^b	2,143	5,454 ^e	8,041	7,710	5,785	95.9	71.9	331	6.1	375.2
California-Superior ^a	21,900	NA	54,653	49,111	NA	89.9	NA	5,542 ^f	NA	249.6
Colorado-District ^a	2,644	X	10,882	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	411.6
District of Columbia-Superior ^{g,h}	683	1,476	3,417	3,405	1,486	99.6	43.5	12	0.8	500.3
Florida-Circuit ^{a,b}	8,481	NA	91,901	80,162	NA	87.2	NA	11,739 ^a	NA	1,083.6
Georgia-Superior ^{b,c,d}	5,027	13,405 ^{c,d}	30,291 ^f	27,665 ^f	16,031 ^f	91.3 ^f	52.9 ^f	2,626 ^f	19.6 ^f	602.6 ^f
Guam-Superior ^k	95	173	356	310	219	87.1	61.5	46	26.6	374.7
Hawaii-Circuit ^a	893	1,622	1,656	1,271	2,007	76.8	121.2	385	23.7	165.4
Idaho-District ^a	859	919 ^{c,d}	2,937	2,754	1,102	93.8	37.5	183	19.9	341.9
Illinois-Circuit ^a	11,232	20,511	31,663	31,482	20,355 ^f	99.4	64.3	-156	-0.8	281.9
Iowa-District ^b	2,903	11,422 ^{c,m}	18,542	17,880	12,078 ^m	96.4	65.1	656	5.7	638.7
Kansas-District ^k	2,331	1,767	9,444	7,276	3,935	77.0	41.7	2,168	23.0	405.1
Maine-Superior ^k	1,084	815	3,094	2,346	1,563	75.8	50.5	748	91.8	285.4
Michigan-total	9,138	18,664	37,787	41,982	14,804	111.1	39.2	-3,860	-20.7	413.5
Circuit ^h	X	12,128 ^c	25,614	25,737	12,005	100.5	46.9	-123	-1.0	280.3
Recorder's Court of Detroit ^h	X	6,536	12,173	16,245	2,799 ^f	133.5	23.0	-3,737	-57.2	133.2
Mississippi-Circuit ^b	2,390	NA	6,729	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	281.5
Nebraska-District ^a	1,561	762 ⁿ	3,804	3,476	1,090 ^d	91.4	28.7	328	43.0	243.7
New Jersey-Superior (Law Division) and County ^o	7,306	28,724 ^c	25,748	24,648	29,824	95.7	115.8	1,100	3.8	352.1
North Carolina-Superior ^{a,p}	5,521	10,608	29,584	28,819	X	97.4	NA	765 ^a	NA	535.8
North Dakota-District ^b	651	X	901	865	X	96.0	NA	36 ^a	NA	138.4
Ohio-Common Pleas ^q	10,715	6,880 ^c	30,811	31,120	6,556 ^f	101.0	21.3	-324	-4.7	287.6
Oklahoma-District ^a	2,805	18,275 ^c	20,819	18,174	20,920	87.3	100.5	2,645	14.5	742.2
Oregon-Circuit ^a	2,390	4,719 ^{c,d}	14,174	14,119	4,774	99.6	33.7	55	1.2	593.1
Puerto Rico-Superior ^r	3,205	12,989 ^c	12,209	14,365	10,833	117.7	88.7	-2,156	-16.6	380.9
Rhode Island-Superior ^b	933	NA	2,267	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	243.0
South Dakota-Circuit ^{a,s}	690	NA	NA	2,398 ^a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	347.5 ^m
Texas-District and Criminal District ^a	12,801	56,096 ^c	68,836	72,092	52,840	104.7	76.8	-3,256	-5.8	537.7
Vermont-total	483	944	2,670	2,580	1,034	96.6	38.7	90	9.5	552.8
Superior ^b	X	9	51	35	25	68.6	49.0	16	(^t)	10.6
District ^a	X	935	2,619	2,545	1,009	97.2	38.5	74	7.9	542.2
Virginia-Circuit ^a	5,112	8,655 ^{c,d}	27,762	27,876	8,541	100.4	30.8	-118	-1.4	543.1
Wyoming-District ^{b,u}	407	687 ^v	1,274 ^v	1,352 ^v	609 ^v	105.1 ^v	47.6 ^v	-78 ^v	-11.4 ^v	313.0 ^v

^aThe criminal case unit of count is the number of defendants on the information or indictment.
^bThe criminal case unit of count is the number of informations or indictments.
^cBeginning pending figure for the 1977 court year does not equal the end pending figure for the 1976 court year.
^dFigure was computed from data supplied by the State court administrative office or clerk of the court.
^eAn alternative formula was used in the calculation of this statistic. The number change in pending equals the difference between the number filed and the number disposed. The cases filed per 100,000 population is approximately equal to the cases disposed per 100,000 population.
^fAdditional information on court jurisdiction is available.
^gThe criminal case unit of count is the number of defendants on the information, indictment, or complaint.
^hAdditional information on the particular court or reporting system is available.
ⁱAdditional information on judges in this court is available.
^jPending and disposed data do not include cases filed before July 1, 1970.
^kThe criminal case unit of count is the number of informations, indictments, or complaints.
^lChange in pending does not equal the difference between filings and dispositions.
^mThe felony pending figures for this court also include appeals and indictable misdemeanors in addition to felony cases.
ⁿData were taken from a special source, identified on the appropriate court profile.
^oAdditional information is available.
^pThe criminal case unit of count is not consistent Statewide.
^qThe criminal case unit of count is the case number assigned to the information, indictment, or complaint at arraignment.
^rThe criminal case unit of count is the number of charges.
^sData were available from the Lay Magistrates or Lawyer Magistrates Divisions of this court.
^tNo data were available because of incomplete or incomparable data. Computation of the number was deemed inappropriate if the divisor was less than 10.
^uThe number was not computed because of incomplete or incomparable data. Computation of the number was deemed inappropriate if the divisor was less than 10.
^vPending and disposed data do not include cases filed before 1974.

Source: National Center for State Courts, National Court Statistics Project, State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report 1977 and 1978, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), Table 32.

Table 5.15 Civil, criminal, juvenile, and traffic jury trials in courts of general jurisdiction reporting jury trials, by State and court, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.13. Key to jury trial definition: A=Trials are counted if tried to judgment.
 B=Jury trials are counted when the jury selection begins.
 C=Jury trials are counted when the jury is sworn.
 D=Trials are counted if officially begun.
 E=Trials are not counted consistently statewide.
 F=Trials are counted if the case is concluded by trial and judgment on the verdict has been rendered and filed. All cases not concluded by jury trial are considered non-jury trials.

State and court	Jury trial definition	Jury trials				Total
		Civil	Criminal	Juvenile	Traffic	
Alabama-Circuit ^{a,b}	A	NA	1,440	X	(^t)	1,440 ^d
Alaska-total	A	67	709	X	X	776
Superior ^a	A	50	127	X	(^t)	177
District ^a	A	17	582	X	(^t)	599
Arizona-Superior ^{a,b,c}	B	567 ^a	770	X	(^t)	1,337 ^a
California-total	E	3,850	11,397	X	(^t)	15,247
Superior ^a	C	3,135	5,179	X	4,577	19,882
Justice ^a	B	49	880	X	(^t)	8,314
Municipal ^a	B	666	5,336	X	876	1,805
Colorado-County ^a	C	65	221	X	770	1,056
Connecticut-total	C	527	119 ^f	X	NA	646
Superior ^a	C	292	119	X	(^t)	411
Common Pleas ^a	C	235	NA	X	NA	235
Delaware-total	C	NA	366	X	(^t)	366 ^f
Superior ^a	C	NA	319	X	(^t)	319 ^f
Common Pleas ^a	C	NA	47	X	(^t)	47 ^f
District of Columbia-Superior ^{a,h,m}	A	241 ⁿ	1,029	X	49	1,319 ^a
Florida-total	C	3,026	4,835	X	1,197	9,058
Circuit ^a	C	2,964	2,887	X	(^t)	6,851
County ^a	C	62	1,948	X	(^t)	4,207
Georgia-total	A	2,955 ^a	3,559 ^a	X	346 ^a	5,860 ^a
Superior ^a	A	2,006 ^a	2,830 ^a	X	70 ^a	3,906 ^a
State ^a and County ^a	A	949 ^a	729 ^a	X	276 ^a	1,954 ^a
Hawaii-Circuit ^{a,b}	A	95	239	X	5	339
Illinois-Circuit ^a	C	1,419	1,275	X	NA	2,694 ^f
Indiana-total	A	1 ^f	1,404	X	NA	3,310
Superior and Circuit ^a	A	(^t)	864	X	(^t)	2,576
Criminal Court of Marion County ^f	A	(^t)	198	X	(^t)	198
County ^a	A	32	119	X	54	205
Juvenile Court of Marion County ^f	A	(^t)	0	X	4	4
Probate ^a	A	1	(^t)	X	(^t)	1
Municipal Court of Marion County ^a	A	51	223	X	(^t)	330
Iowa-District ^a	C	444	1,123	X	56	330
Kansas-total	B	327	612 ^f	X	209	1,776
District ^a	B	323	612	X	15	954 ^f
County ^a	B	1	NA	X	NA	950
City, Magistrate, and Common Pleas ^a	B	3	NA	X	NA	1 ^f
Maine-Superior ^a	D	167	366	X	NA	3 ^f
Maryland-Circuit ^a	A	985	2,076	X	108	641
Michigan-total	C	2,365 ^a	5,675 ^a	X	2,378 ^a	10,418 ^a
Circuit ^a	C	1,201	1,899	X	(^t)	3,100
Recorder's court of Detroit ^a	C	(^t)	1,790 ^a	X	86	1,876
Common Pleas Court of Detroit ^a	C	373	(^t)	X	(^t)	373
District ^a	C	781	1,845	X	2,185	4,811
Municipal ^a	C	10 ^a	141 ^a	X	107 ^a	258 ^a
Minnesota-total	A	1,409	951	X	688	3,048
District ^a	A	913	518	X	(^t)	1,431
County ^a	A	199	218	X	493	910
County Municipal ^a	A	297	215	X	195	707
New Hampshire-Superior ^a	E	245	363	X	(^t)	608
New Jersey-total	B	3,008	2,551	X	X	5,559
Superior (Law Division and Chancery Division) and County ^a	B	2,573	2,551	X	(^t)	5,124
County District ^a	B	435	X	X	X	435
New Mexico-total	B	26 ^a	457 ^f	X	NA	619 ^f
District ^a	B	NA	457	X	(^t)	457 ^f
Magistrate ^a	B	26	(^t)	X	(^t)	162
New York-total	A	2,664	NA	X	(^t)	2,664 ^f
Supreme and County ^a	A	1,829	NA	X	(^t)	1,829
Civil Court of the City of New York	A	835	(^t)	X	(^t)	835
North Carolina-total	C	954	4,332	X	X	5,286
Superior ^a	C	531	4,332	X	(^t)	4,863
District ^a	C	423	X	X	X	423
North Dakota-District ^a	A	NA	(^t)	X	(^t)	49 ^c
Ohio-total	C	2,010	2,932	X	1,161	6,103
Common Pleas ^a	C	1,680	1,989	X	(^t)	3,669
County ^a	C	4	120	X	222	346
Municipal ^a	C	326	823	X	939	2,088
Claims ^a	C	0	(^t)	X	(^t)	0
Oklahoma-District ^a	A	938	1,423	24	24	2,385
Oregon-Circuit ^a	C	1,147 ^a	921	X	(^t)	2,068 ^a
Pennsylvania-Common Pleas ^a	A	1,839	3,127	X	(^t)	4,966
Puerto Rico-Superior ^a	A	X	560	X	(^t)	560
South Carolina-Magistrate ^a	F	374	(^t)	X	(^t)	2,746
South Dakota-Circuit ^a	C	136 ^a	351 ^a	X	NA	487 ^a

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.15 Civil, criminal, juvenile, and traffic jury trials in courts of general jurisdiction reporting jury trials, by State and court, 1977—Continued

State and court	Jury trial definition	Jury trials				Total
		Civil	Criminal	Juvenile	Traffic	
Tennessee—total	C	1,254 ^{ah}	NA	X	NA	1,254 ^{ah}
Circuit and Criminal ^{ah, ah, ah}	C	1,233 ^{ah}	NA	X	NA	1,233 ^{ah}
Law and Equity ^{ah, ah, ah}	C	21 ^{ah}	(^h)	X	(^h)	21 ^{ah}
Texas—total ^{ah, ah, ah, ah}	E	4,834	5,280	83	4,849	15,046
District and Criminal District ^{ah, ah, ah}	C	2,901 ^{ah}	2,908 ^{ah}	83 ^{ah}	(^h)	5,892 ^{ah}
County Court at Law, Constitutional County and Probate ^{ah, ah, ah}	A	1,116 ^{ah}	1,098 ^{ah}	X	874 ^{ah}	3,088 ^{ah}
Municipal ^{ah, ah}	A	(^h)	561 ^{ah}	X	1,284 ^{ah}	1,845 ^{ah}
Justice of the Peace ^{ah, ah, ah}	A	817 ^{ah}	713 ^{ah}	X	2,691 ^{ah}	4,221 ^{ah}
Utah—total	C	311	304 ^h	X	227	842
District ^{ah, h}	C	246	304	X	(^h)	350
City ^{ah, h}	C	65	NA	X	227	292
Vermont—total	A	188	371	X	17	574
Superior ^{ah, h}	A	161	3	X	(^h)	164
District ^{ah, h}	A	25	308	X	17	410
Virginia—Circuit ^{ah, h}	C	1,948	2,008	X	(^h)	3,956
Washington—total	C	1,151	2,153 ^h	X	NA	4,800
Superior ^{ah, h}	C	990	2,153	X	(^h)	3,143
Municipal and Police	C	(^h)	(^h)	X	(^h)	273
District and Justices of the Peace ^{ah, ah, ah}	C	161	(^h)	X	(^h)	1,384
Wyoming—District ^{ah, ah, ah}	E	33 ^{ah}	78 ^{ah}	X	(^h)	111 ^{ah}

* A civil case is counted with the filing of a petition or complaint.
^h The criminal case unit of count is the number of defendants on the information or indictment.
^{ah} This type of case is not handled in this court.
^{ah} No data on civil jury trials were available for this court.
^{ah} The criminal case unit of count is the number of informations or indictments.
^{ah} The criminal case unit of count is the number of informations, indictments, or complaints.
^{ah} No juvenile traffic data were reported from Pima County.
^{ah} The criminal case unit of count is the number of defendants on the information, indictment, or complaint.
^{ah} Data were not available for all courts in the State.
^{ah} No civil jury trial data were available for the Superior Court or the Court of Common Pleas.
^{ah} Additional information on court jurisdiction is available.
^{ah} The criminal case unit of count is the number of charges.
^{ah} A civil case is counted when it is placed on the calendar (has reached issue).
^{ah} Civil trial data are only given for law cases.
^{ah} Additional information on the particular court or reporting system is available.
^{ah} Superior Court data only represent cases filed after July 1, 1970. Cases filed before this date are not entered in the computer system. No data were available for the State Court of DeKalb County.
^{ah} Additional information on judges in this court is available.
^{ah} The total trial figure for the Illinois Circuit Court contains civil trial information only.
^{ah} The data for this type of case are known to be included in the total but were not available by category.
^{ah} Total jury trials figures in County Court, City Court, Magistrate Court, and Common Pleas Court only include civil jury trials. Data from these courts only cover a 6-month time period. Cases previously handled by these courts were filed in the District Court after Jan. 9, 1977, when these courts were abolished.
^{ah} Criminal trial data from the Recorder's Court of Detroit do not include ordinance violations.
^{ah} No data were reported for the Municipal Court in Troy, Michigan.
^{ah} A civil case is counted at the date of issue.
^{ah} The criminal case unit of count is not consistent statewide.
^{ah} A civil case is not counted consistently statewide.
^{ah} No civil jury trial data were available for this court.
^{ah} Trial data do not include arbitration cases.
^{ah} Additional information is available.
^{ah} No civil jury trial data were available for this court.
^{ah} The criminal case unit of count is the case number assigned to the information, indictment, or complaint at arraignment.
^{ah} Civil trial data include only law, equity, and marriage dissolution cases.
^{ah} No data were available from the Lay Magistrates or Lawyer Magistrates Division of the court.
^{ah} Additional information on disposition or trial data is available.
^{ah} Data were not available from 10 counties participating in an experimental information system.
^{ah} Data were compiled from 3,002 out of a possible 3,048 reports from the District Court and Criminal District Court. Approximately 1.5 percent of the reports were missing.
^{ah} For the County Court at Law, Constitutional County Court, and Probate Court, data reported from 6 counties covered less than the 12-month time period, and 6 counties submitted no reports at all. A total of 242 counties reported complete data.
^{ah} In the Municipal Court, data were compiled from 2,168 reports out of a possible 2,568. Approximately 16 percent of the reports were missing.
^{ah} In the Justice of the Peace Court, data were compiled from 8,521 reports out of a possible 11,100. Approximately 23 percent of the reports were missing.
^{ah} Trial data were not available for cases filed before 1974.

Source: National Center for State Courts, National Court Statistics Project, State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report, 1977 and 1978, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), Table 48.

Table 5.16 Appellate court caseflow for courts of last resort,

NOTE: See NOTE.

[For inclusion in this table, a case is defined as

State and court	Court of last resort				Change in pending	
	Pending at beginning of year	Filed	Disposed	Pending at end of year	Number	Percent
Alabama—total	325	815 ^a	746 ^a	394 ^b	69	21.2
Court of Civil Appeals	X	X	X	X	X	X
Court of Criminal Appeals	X	X	X	X	X	X
Alaska	391	613	450	554	163	41.7
Arizona	210	964	1,009	165	-45	-21.4
Arkansas	313	694	662	345	32	10.2
California	NA	3,850	3,554 ^a	NA	296 ^a	NA
Colorado	343	735 ^b	704	374	31	9.0
Connecticut	380 ^a	409 ^a	359	467 ^b	107	28.2
Delaware	286	364	316	334	48	16.8
District of Columbia	1,222 ^{ah}	1,353	1,314	1,161 ^{ah}	39	3.5
Florida	995 ^{ah}	2,253	2,119	1,119	134	13.6
Georgia	41 ^h	1,496	1,520	384 ^h	-27	-6.6
Hawaii	320	316	153	483	163	50.9
Idaho	399 ^h	374	304	469	70	17.5
Illinois	351	1,139 ^a	1,121 ^a	369	18	5.1
Indiana	80 ^h	478 ^{ah}	406 ^a	150	70	87.5
Iowa	1,078	1,231 ^a	1,075 ^a	848 ^a	-230	-21.3
Kansas	337	464	451	350	13	3.9
Kentucky	NA	463	1,076 ^{ah}	NA ^b	-613 ^h	NA
Louisiana	NA	2,266	2,013	NA	253 ^h	NA
Maine	314	379	282	411	97	30.9
Maryland	14	558 ^a	556 ^a	13	-1	-7.1
Massachusetts	NA	1,005 ^a	NA	NA	NA	NA
Michigan	736 ^h	1,503	1,237	786	50	6.8
Minnesota	NA	1,001	857	NA	144	NA
Mississippi	153	797	918	32	-121	-79.1
Missouri	95	667	570	192	97	102.1
Montana	NA	469	463	NA	6 ^h	NA
Nebraska	470 ^a	607 ^a	609 ^a	468 ^a	-2	-0.4
Nevada	259	1,092	898	453	194	74.9
New Hampshire	202	315	348	169	-33	-16.3
New Jersey	622	1,052	1,281	393	-229	-36.8
New Mexico	123	633 ^b	584	169	46	37.4
New York—total	NA	1,966 ^{ah}	3,221 ^a	NA	(^h)	NA
Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court	X	X	X	X	X	X
Appellate terms of the Supreme Court	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	42 ^h	465 ^a	458 ^a	46 ^h	4 ^a	9.5 ^a
North Dakota	8 ^h	186	179	15	7	(^h)
Ohio	NA	1,516 ^a	1,436 ^a	NA	80 ^h	NA
Oklahoma—total	1,646	2,002	1,909	1,744	98	6.0
Supreme ^{ah}	1,310	1,109	1,078	1,346 ^a	36	2.7
Court of Criminal Appeals ^{ah}	336	893	831	398	62	18.5
Oregon	395	885 ^a	812 ^a	468	73	18.5
Pennsylvania—total	NA	1,549 ^a	NA	NA	NA	NA
Superior	X	X	X	X	X	X
Commonwealth ^{ah}	X	X	X	X	X	X
Puerto Rico	450	1,248	1,309	389	-61	-13.6
Rhode Island	447	427	353	521	74	16.6
South Carolina	193	487	416	264	71	36.8
South Dakota	270 ^{ah}	289 ^a	245 ^a	308 ^{ah}	38 ^h	14.1 ^h
Tennessee—total	NA	879 ^a	826 ^a	NA	53 ^h	NA
Court of Appeals ^{ah}	X	X	X	X	X	X
Court of Criminal Appeals ^{ah}	X	X	X	X	X	X
Texas—total	1,344	5,727	4,778	2,281	917	68.2
Supreme ^{ah}	205	1,035	750	258	53	25.9
Court of Criminal Appeals ^{ah}	1,139 ^h	4,692	3,828	2,003	864	75.6
Utah	NA	634	659 ^a	NA	(^h)	NA
Vermont	269 ^h	364	344	289 ^h	20	7.4
Virginia	591 ^h	1,932 ^a	1,767 ^a	748 ^a	157	26.6
Washington	335	638	562	411	76	22.7
West Virginia	51 ^h	1,043 ^a	1,097 ^a	57 ^h	-56 ^h	11.8
Wisconsin	639 ^h	904	801	742 ^a	103	16.1
Wyoming	153	146	177	122	-31	-20.3

See footnotes on next page.

Preceding page blank

Intermediate appellate courts, and total appellate courts, by State, 1977

Table 5.13.

any appeal, original proceeding, or request to appeal]

Pending at beginning of year	Intermediate appellate courts				Total appellate courts			Number of courts		Number of judges		Population estimates (in thousands)		
	Filed	Disposed	Pending at end of year	Change in pending Number Percent	Pending at beginning of year	Filed	Disposed	Pending at end of year	Last resort	Inter-mediate	Last resort		Inter-mediate	
795	1,161	1,268	688	-107 -13.5	1,120	1,976	2,014	1,082	1	2	9	8	3,690	
124	308	292	140	16 12.9	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	X	
671 ^a	853	976	548 ^b	-123 -18.3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5 ^c	X	
X	X	X	X	X	X	391	613	450	554	1	0	5	408	
1,417	2,005	1,894	1,528	111 7.8	1,627	2,969	2,903	1,693	1	1	5	12	2,304	
X	X	X	X	X	X	313	694	682	345	1	0	7	X	2,143
4,544 ^a	11,460	12,134	5,163 ^a	-674 ^d (') 4,544 ^a	15,310	15,888	15,888	5,163 ^a	1	1	7	56	21,900	
674	1,128	918	884	210 31.2	1,017	1,863	1,622	1,258	1	1	7	10	2,644	
X	X	X	X	X	X	380 ^b	409 ^b	359	487 ^b	1	0	6	X	3,107
X	X	X	X	X	X	286	364	316	334	1	0	3	X	582
X	X	X	X	X	X	1,122	1,353	1,314	1,161	1	0	9	X	683
6,069 ^a	9,647	8,952	6,764	695 11.5	7,054	11,900	11,071	8,071	1	1	7	28	8,481	
0	2,132	2,132	0	0 ^d NA	411 ^e	3,628	3,652	384 ^e	1	1	7	9	5,027	
X	X	X	X	X	X	320	316	153	483	1	0	5	X	893
X	X	X	X	X	X	399	374	304	469	1	0	5	X	859
4,111	4,381	4,579	3,913	-198 -4.8	4,462	5,520	5,700	4,282	1	1	7	34	11,232	
627 ^f	883	758	752	125 19.9	707	1,365	1,170	902	1	1	5	9	5,352	
69	356	330	95	26 37.7	1,147	1,587	1,405	943	1	1	9	5	2,903	
135 ^g	370	133 ^m	372	237 175.6	472	834	584	722	1	1	7	7	2,331	
763 ^h	1,922	1,564	1,141	358 45.7	783 ^p	2,385	2,640	1,141	1	1	7	14	3,468	
854 ^k	2,407	2,352	909	55 6.4	854 ^q	4,673	4,365	909 ^q	1	1	7	29	3,935	
X	X	X	X	X	X	314	379	282	411	1	0	7	X	1,084
237	1,565 ⁿ	1,629 ⁿ	153	-84 -35.4	251	2,123	2,185	166	1	1	7	12	4,138	
NA	1,166	912	NA	NA	NA	2,171 ⁿ	912 ^p	NA	1	1	7	6	5,768	
NA	5,274	4,788	NA	486 ^r NA	736 ^r	6,777	6,025	788 ^r	1	1	7	18	9,138	
X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	1,034	NA	NA	1	0	9	X	3,996
X	X	X	X	X	X	153	797	918	32	1	0	9	X	2,390
2,033	2,146	2,244	1,966 ^s	-67 -3.3	2,128	2,813	2,814	2,158 ^s	1	1	7	22	4,823	
X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	469	463	NA	1	0	5	X	4,768
X	X	X	X	X	X	470 ^p	607 ^p	609 ^p	468 ^p	1	0	7	X	1,561
X	X	X	X	X	X	259	1,092	898	453 ^t	1	0	5	X	634
X	X	X	X	X	X	202	315	348	169	1	0	5	X	850
4,793 ^a	5,978 ^b	4,969 ^b	5,802 ^e	1,009 21.1	5,415 ^e	7,030 ^e	6,250 ^e	6,195 ^e	1	1	7	21	7,306	
145	576	503	218	73 50.3	268	1,209	1,087	387	1	1	5	5	1,195	
NA	10,256 ^a	9,714	NA	(') NA	NA	12,222 ^a	12,935	NA	1	2	7	33	17,869	
NA	7,826 ^a	7,856	NA	(') NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24 ^e	X	
NA	2,430	1,858	NA	572 ^d NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9 ^e	X	
NA	1,078	846	NA	232 ^d NA	42 ⁿ	1,543	1,304	46 ⁿ	1	1	7	9	5,521	
X	X	X	X	X	X	8	186	179	15	1	0	5	X	651
4,591	7,992	7,929	5,977 ^a	1,386 30.2	4,591 ^o	9,508	9,365	5,977 ^o	1	1	7	44	10,715	
163 ⁱ	353	387	129 ⁱ	-34 -20.9	1,809	2,355	2,296	1,873	2	1	12	6	2,805	
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	X	X
730	2,348	2,054	1,024	294 40.3	1,125	3,233	2,866	1,492	1	1	7	10	2,390	
NA	6,364	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7,913	NA	NA	1	2	7	14	11,291
NA	3,700	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NA	2,664	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	450	1,248	1,309	389	1	0	7	X	3,205 ^v
X	X	X	X	X	X	447	427	353	521	1	0	5	X	933
X	X	X	X	X	X	193	487	416	264	1	0	5	X	2,868
X	X	X	X	X	X	270 ^w	289	245	308 ^w	1	0	5	X	690
NA	1,472	1,555	NA	-83 ^d NA	NA	2,351	2,381	NA	1	2	5	18	4,289	
NA	758	785	NA	-27 ^d NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9	X	X
NA	714	770	NA	-56 ^d NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9	X	X
978	1,969	1,867 ^b	1,080	102 10.4	2,322	7,696	6,645	3,341	2	1	14	42	12,801	
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	634	659 ^x	NA	1	0	5	X	1,276
X	X	X	X	X	X	269 ⁱ	364	344	289 ⁱ	1	0	5	X	483
X	X	X	X	X	X	591 ⁱ	1,932 ^a	1,767 ^a	748 ^a	1	0	7	X	5,112
1,915	1,998	1,634	2,277	362 18.9	2,250	2,634	2,196	2,688	1	1	9	16	3,693	
X	X	X	X	X	X	51 ^y	1,043 ^a	1,097 ^a	57 ^y	1	0	5	X	1,853
X	X	X	X	X	X	639 ⁱ	904	801	742 ^a	1	0	7	X	4,658
X	X	X	X	X	X	153	146	177	122	1	0	5	X	407

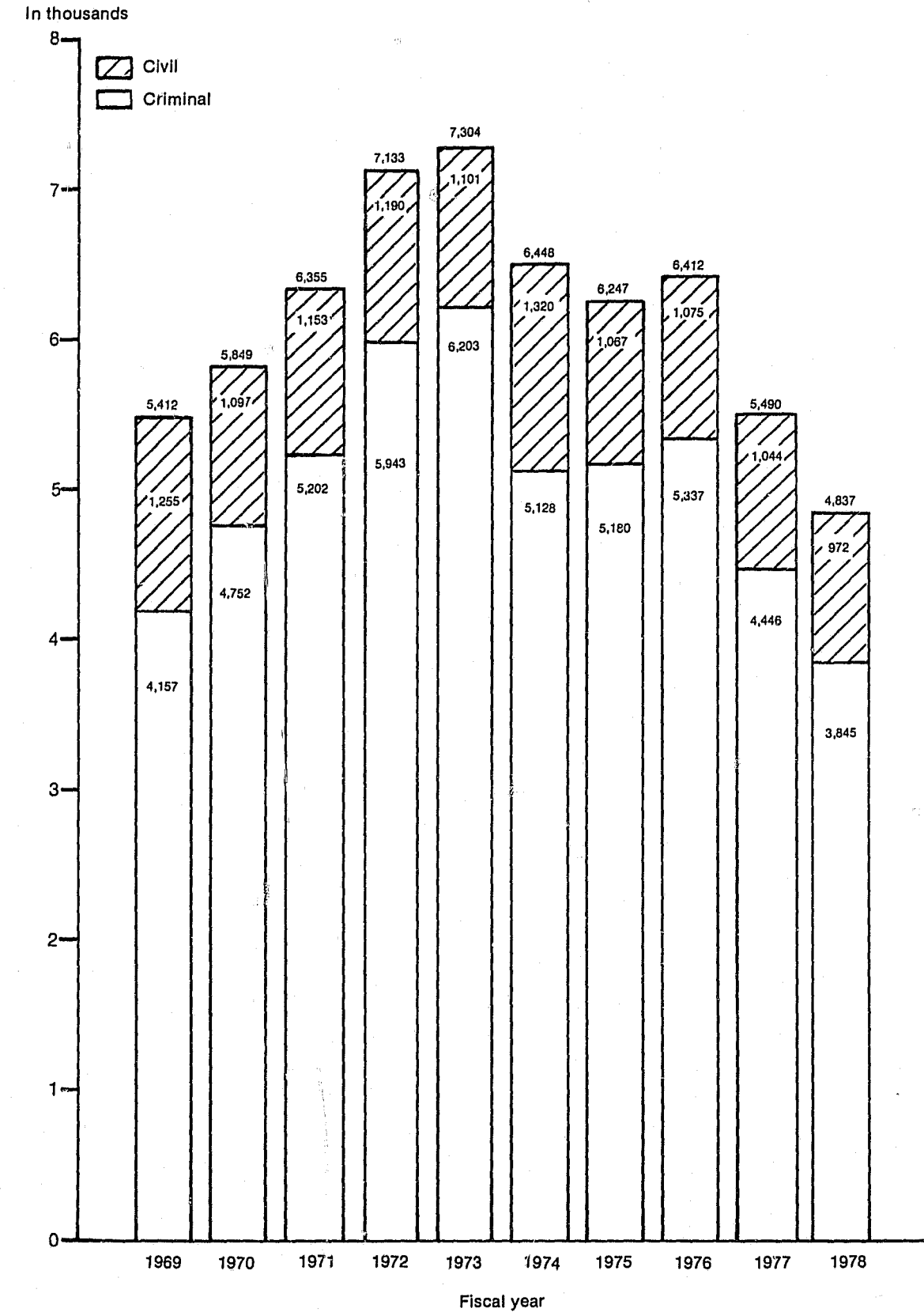
Table 5.16 Appellate court caseload for courts of last resort, intermediate appellate courts, and total appellate courts, by State, 1977—Continued

- * To avoid double counting, a request to appeal granted is not counted as a disposed request to appeal or as a filed appeal. It is counted as a disposition only when the resulting appeal is disposed. The numbers of requests to appeal granted are available on the appropriate court profiles in the Source.
- † Additional information is available.
- ‡ An alternative formula was used in the calculation of this statistic. The number change in pending equals the difference between the number filed and the number disposed. The cases filed per 100,000 population is approximately equal to the number of cases disposed per 100,000 population.
- § Pending data do not include original proceedings. Appeals are the only case category for which pending data are reported.
- ¶ The number was not computed because of incomplete or incomparable data. Computation of the number was deemed inappropriate if the divisor was less than 10.
- || Data were not available for all courts in the State.
- || Pending and filed data do not include requests to appeal. Appeals are the only case category for which pending and filed data are given.
- || Beginning pending figure for the 1977 court year does not equal the end pending figure for the 1976 court year.
- || Figure was computed from data supplied by the State court administrative office or clerk of the court.
- || Change in pending does not equal the difference between filings and dispositions.
- || Data were taken from a special source, identified on the appropriate court profile in the Source.
- || An explanation of data included in the category is available.
- || The only data available for this court were the total number of appeals filed. There were no data available for original proceedings or requests to appeal.
- || No data were available for the intermediate appellate court.
- || No data were available for requests to appeal handled by the court of last resort. Pending, filed, and disposed figures are for appeals and original proceedings.
- || No data were available for requests to appeal in the intermediate appellate court. Pending, filed, and disposed data are given for appeals only.
- || No data were available for requests to appeal in the New York court of last resort. Filed data do not include request to appeal motions. Filed data include appeals and criminal applications for leave to appeal. Disposed data include all case categories.
- || In the New York intermediate appellate court, filed data do not include disciplinary proceedings. Filed data were given for appeals only. Disposed data include both categories.
- || Pending data do not include requests to appeal in the court of last resort.
- || Additional information on court jurisdiction is available.
- || Population estimate is as of July 1, 1976.
- || Pending data do not include original proceedings or requests to appeal. Pending data are given for appeals only. Filed and disposed data include all categories.
- || In the Utah court of last resort, disposed data are reported only for cases disposed by opinion or dismissal.
- || In the West Virginia court of last resort, pending data do not include appeals. Filed and disposed data include appeals, original proceedings, and requests to appeal.

Source: National Center for State Courts, National Court Statistics Project, State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report, 1977 and 1978, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), Table 2.

Figure 5.2 Civil and criminal trials argued by U.S. Attorneys' offices, fiscal years 1969-78

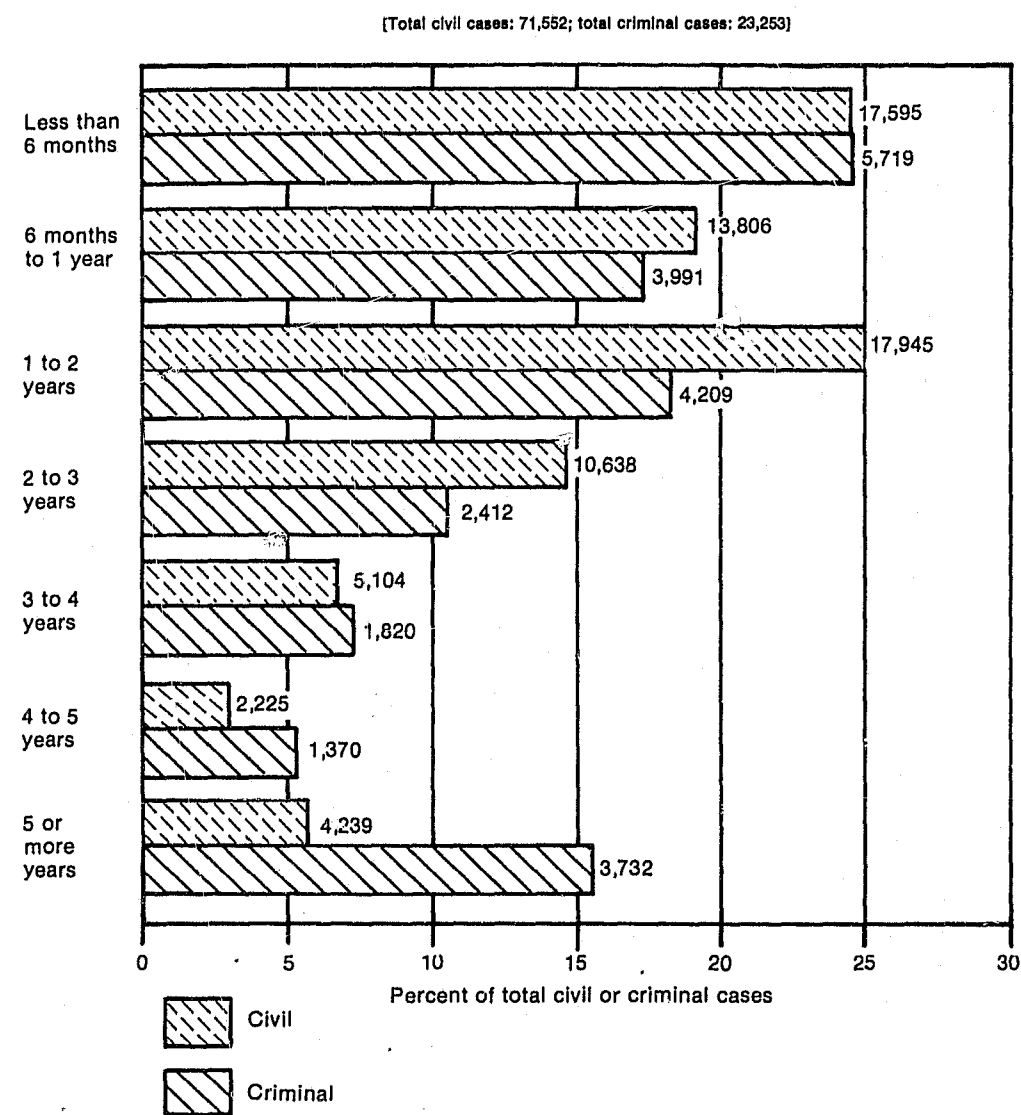
NOTE: The U.S. Attorney is the highest ranking law enforcement representative in each of the 95 Federal judicial districts, the Canal Zone, Guam, the Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The Attorney and staff assist the U.S. Attorney General in the enforcement of Federal criminal laws, the investigation and prosecution of corrupt public officials and organized crime figures, and the initiation of environmental litigation. In addition, the U.S. Attorney is responsible for the enforcement of laws pertaining to Federal programs. These include violations involving Medicaid and Medicare, U.S. Government contracts, the use of labor union funds, educational benefits for war veterans, and the food stamp program. In the civil law area, U.S. Attorneys are involved in numerous tort claim and civil fraud cases, actions filed against the U.S. Government, Freedom of Information cases, and other civil matters. U.S. Attorneys are responsible for collecting criminal fines, civil judgments, prejudgment claims, forfeitures, penalties, and other monies owed to the Federal Government.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, United States Attorneys' Offices: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1978 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Chart 5.

Figure 5.3 Civil and criminal cases pending in U.S. Attorneys' offices, by age of case, on Sept. 30, 1978

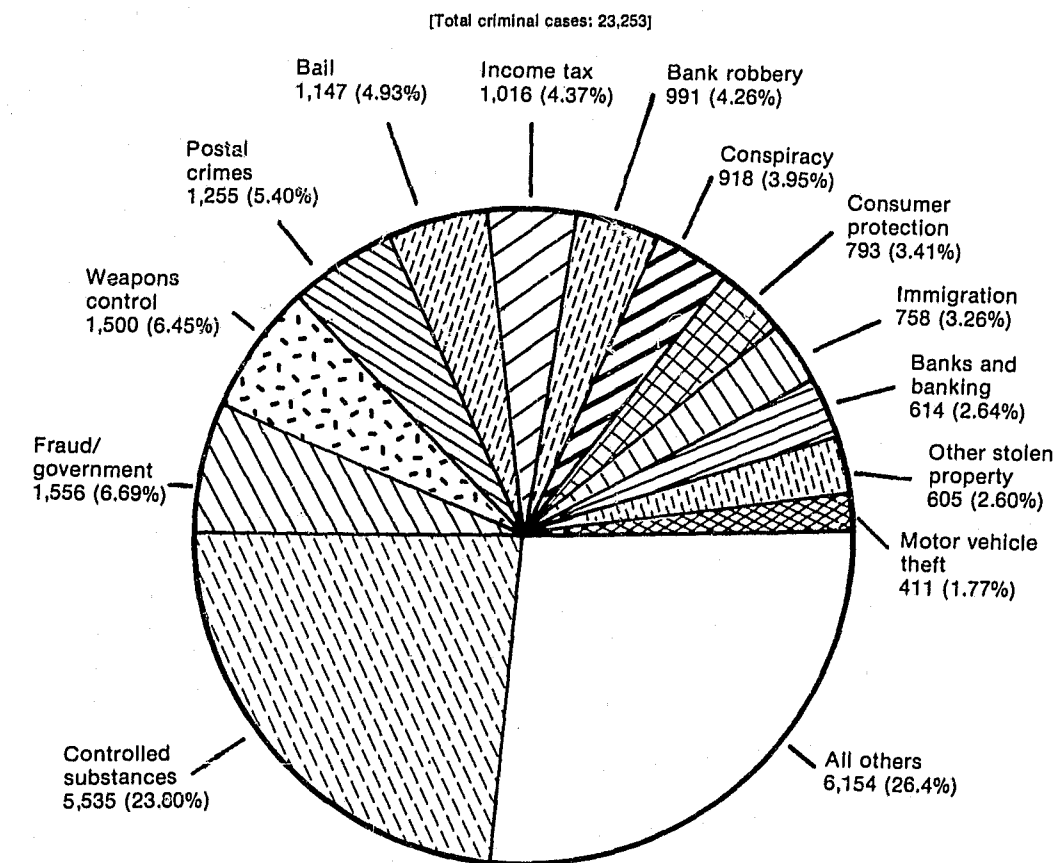
NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 5.2. The calculation of the age of a case commences with the filing of the case in criminal or civil court.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, *United States Attorneys' Offices: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Chart 10.

Figure 5.4 Criminal cases pending in U.S. Attorneys' offices, by offense, on Sept. 30, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 5.2.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, *United States Attorneys' Offices: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Chart 6.

Table 5.17 Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1955-79

NOTE: There are two reporting changes during fiscal year 1976 that have affected the data base. Beginning Oct. 1, 1975, all minor offenses (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 1 year imprisonment or a fine of more than \$1,000), with the exception of most petty offenses (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 6 months incarceration and/or a fine of not more than \$500), are included. Minor offenses are generally disposed of by the magistrates, and in past years, most of these minor offenses would not have been counted in the workload of the district courts. Second, when the Federal Government's motion to dismiss an original indictment or information is granted, the superseding indictment or information does not become a new case as in the years prior to 1976, but remains the same case. (An indictment is the charging document of the grand jury and an information is the charging document filed by the U.S. Attorney.)

"Received by transfer" includes defendants transferred by Rule 20, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, which provides that defendants who (1) are arrested or held in a district other than that in which an indictment or information is pending against them or in which the warrant for their arrest was issued and (2) state in writing that they wish to plead guilty or nolo contendere, may consent to disposition of the case in the district in which they are arrested or are held, subject to the approval of the U.S. Attorney for both districts.

Year	Pending July 1	Total filed		Total terminated	Pending June 30
		Original proceedings	Received by transfer		
1955	10,100	35,310	1,813	38,580	8,643
1956	8,643	28,739	1,914	32,053	7,243
1957	7,243	28,120	1,958	29,826	7,495
1958	7,495	28,897	1,840	30,781	7,451
1959	7,451	28,729	1,924	30,377	7,727
1960	7,727	28,137	1,691	29,864	7,691
1961	7,691	28,460	1,808	29,881	8,078
1962	8,078	29,274	1,743	30,013	9,082
1963	9,082	29,858	1,888	31,546	9,282
1964	9,282	29,944	1,789	31,437	9,578
1965	9,578	31,569	1,765	32,078	10,834
1966	10,834	29,729	1,765	30,644	11,684
1967	11,684	30,534	1,673	30,350	13,541
1968	13,541	30,714	1,857	31,349	14,763
1969	14,763	33,585	1,828	32,406	17,770
1970	17,770	38,102	1,857	36,819	20,910
1971	20,910	41,290	1,867	39,582	24,485
1972	24,485	47,043	2,011	48,101	25,438
1973	25,438	40,367	2,067	43,456	24,416
1974	24,416	37,667	2,087	41,526	22,644
1975	22,644	41,108	2,174	43,515	22,411
1976	22,411	39,147	1,873	43,675	19,756
1977	19,756	40,000	1,589	44,233	17,150
1978	17,150	34,624	1,359	37,286	15,947
1979	15,947	31,536	1,152	33,411	15,124
Percent change 1979 over 1978	-7.6	-8.9	-15.2	-10.4	-4.6

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), p. 94.

Table 5.18 Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by offense, years ending June 30, 1978 and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.17.

(Excludes transfers)

Offense	1978		1979		Percent change	
	All offenses	Felonies*	All offenses	Felonies*	All offenses	Felonies
Total	34,824	25,200	31,536	20,755	-8.9	-17.6
Homicide	144	144	148	147	2.8	2.1
Robbery	1,377	1,377	1,149	1,142	-16.6	-16.6
Bank	1,293	1,293	1,068	1,068	-17.6	-17.6
Postal	39	39	41	41	5.1	5.1
Assault	582	477	541	422	-7.0	-11.5
Burglary	207	207	198	194	-4.4	-6.3
Larceny and theft	3,995	2,728	3,420	2,045	-14.4	-25.0
Embezzlement	1,944	1,537	1,825	1,295	-16.4	-15.7
Fraud	4,637	3,211	5,005	3,531	7.9	10.0
Auto theft	810	789	399	379	-50.7	-52.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,818	3,800	2,877	2,855	-24.7	-24.9
Sex offenses	157	127	139	127	-11.5	0.0
Narcotics laws	3,745	3,488	3,277	3,057	-12.5	-11.9
Miscellaneous general offenses	9,486	4,735	8,704	3,018	-8.2	-26.3
Weapons and firearms	3,076	3,034	1,209	1,183	-60.7	-61.0
Escape ^b	1,076	1,010	1,095	1,059	1.8	4.9
Drunk driving and traffic	4,454	0	5,448	0	22.3	X
Kidnaping	76	76	64	64	-15.8	-15.8
Other miscellaneous general offenses	804	615	888	712	10.5	15.8
Immigration laws	1,734	1,700	1,859	1,771	7.8	4.2
Liquor, Internal Revenue	100	92	41	35	-59.0	-62.0
Federal statutes	1,888	798	2,144	730	13.6	-8.5
Civil rights ^c	82	75	81	65	-1.2	-13.3
Food and Drug Acts	101	32	113	54	11.9	68.8
Migratory bird laws	38	0	75	14	97.4	(*)
Motor Carrier Act	70	6	90	6	28.6	0.0
Other Federal statutes	1,597	685	1,785	591	11.8	-13.7

* Any offense punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year (18 U.S.C. 1).
^b Includes escape from custody, aiding and abetting an escape, failure to appear in court, and bail jumping.
^c These are principally cases removed from State courts under provisions of the Civil Rights Act, 28 U.S.C. 1443.
^d Percent change computed on 25 or more.

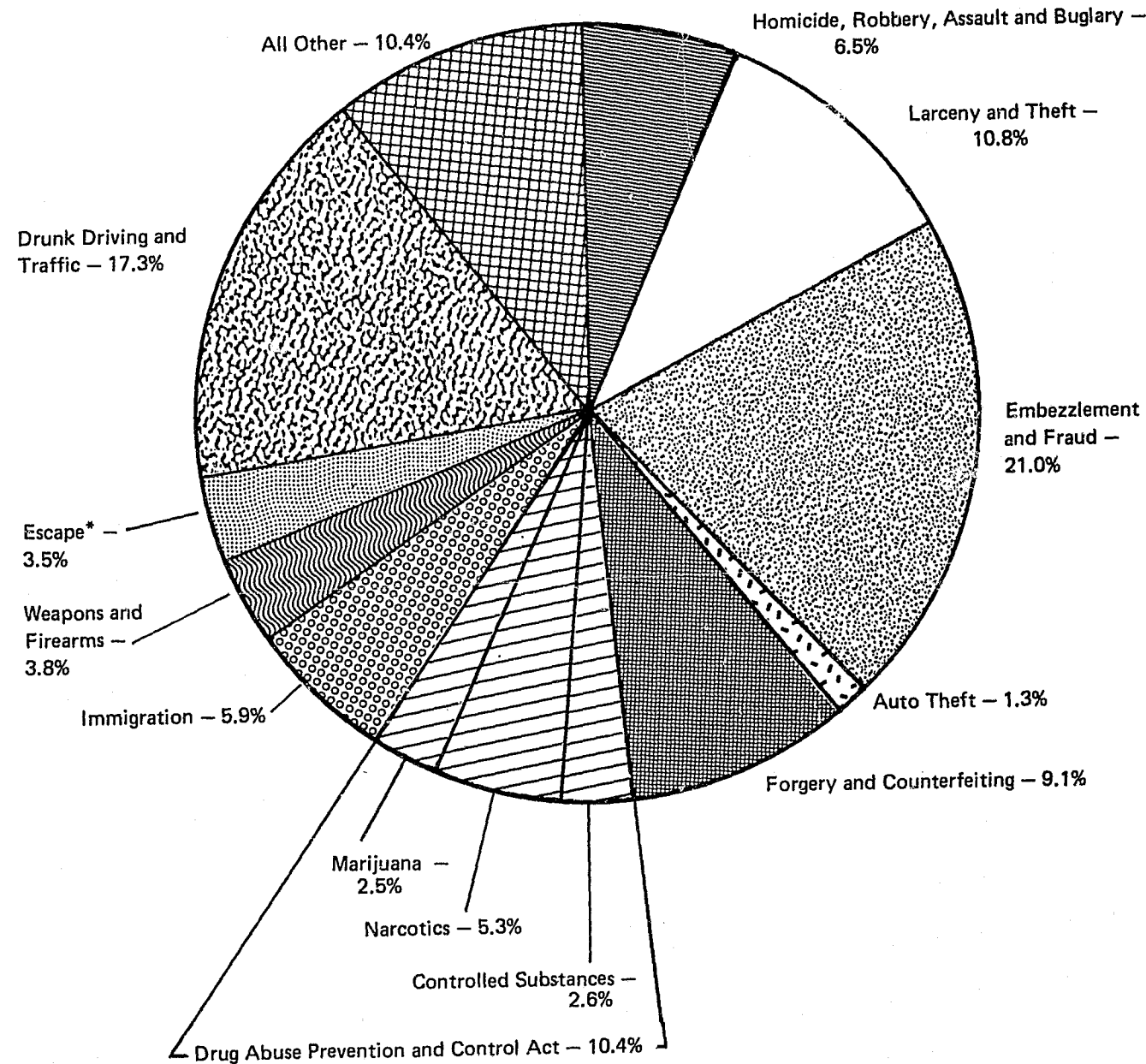
Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), p. 96.

Figure 5.5 Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by type of offense, year ending June 30, 1978*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.17.

[Excludes transfers; total criminal cases = 31,536]

TOTAL CRIMINAL CASES: 31,536



*Includes 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).
 *Escape 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, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), p. 12.

Table 5.19 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts and defendants held in custody, by time in custody, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1979

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. A defendant who had served time in custody before making bail and who was later returned to custody for violation of the conditions of release is shown with both periods of detention added together. 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. Excluded is detention by State authorities on State criminal charges when a Federal charge is also pending.

[Excludes periods of detention following plea of guilty or conviction]

Circuit and district	Total defendants disposed of	Time in custody													
		Total detained		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	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total all districts	36,818	12,991	35.3	6,175	47.5	2,388	18.4	3,965	30.5	240	1.8	96	0.7	127	1.0
District of Columbia	863	270	31.3	138	51.1	33	12.2	84	31.1	8	3.0	4	1.5	3	1.1
First Circuit	1,334	213	17.3	64	30.0	58	27.2	85	39.9	3	1.4	1	0.5	2	0.9
Maine	131	26	19.8	25	96.2	0	0.0	1	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	674	10	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	53	9	17.0	4	44.4	1	11.1	3	33.3	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0
Rhode Island	83	1	1.2	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Puerto Rico	293	167	57.0	34	20.4	57	34.1	71	42.5	3	1.8	0	0.0	2	1.2
Second Circuit	3,152	535	17.0	269	50.3	117	21.9	133	24.9	8	1.5	2	0.4	6	1.1
Connecticut	203	29	14.3	8	27.6	6	20.7	14	48.3	1	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
New York:															
Northern	171	12	7.0	3	25.0	5	41.7	4	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eastern	995	36	3.6	12	33.3	10	27.8	14	38.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Southern	1,340	415	31.0	242	58.3	79	19.0	82	19.8	5	1.2	2	0.5	5	1.2
Western	385	32	8.3	3	9.4	14	43.8	14	43.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.1
Vermont	58	11	19.0	1	9.1	3	27.3	5	45.5	2	18.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Third Circuit	2,345	640	27.3	288	45.0	95	14.8	216	33.8	17	2.7	11	1.7	13	2.0
Delaware	69	24	34.8	19	79.2	2	8.3	3	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	752	144	19.1	84	58.3	18	12.5	39	27.1	2	1.4	1	0.7	0	0.0
Pennsylvania:															
Eastern	572	122	21.3	44	36.1	24	19.7	50	41.0	3	2.5	1	0.8	0	0.0
Middle	111	35	31.5	12	34.3	4	11.4	19	54.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Western	431	114	26.5	75	65.8	5	4.4	25	21.9	3	2.6	3	2.6	3	2.6
Virgin Islands	410	201	49.0	54	26.9	42	20.9	80	39.8	9	4.5	6	3.0	10	5.0
Fourth Circuit	3,787	800	21.1	320	40.0	136	17.0	312	39.0	20	2.5	4	0.5	8	1.0
Maryland	956	223	23.3	88	39.5	35	15.7	84	37.7	11	4.9	2	0.9	3	1.3
North Carolina:															
Eastern	269	68	25.3	23	33.8	8	11.8	34	50.0	3	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Middle	277	92	33.2	23	25.0	24	26.1	45	48.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Western	280	42	15.0	23	54.8	5	11.9	14	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Carolina	441	110	24.9	46	41.8	18	16.4	46	41.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia:															
Eastern	1,132	151	13.3	70	46.4	32	21.2	41	27.2	3	2.0	1	0.7	4	2.6
Western	153	37	24.2	18	48.6	5	13.5	10	27.0	2	5.4	1	2.7	1	2.7
West Virginia:															
Northern	80	19	23.8	9	47.4	2	10.5	8	42.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Southern	199	58	29.1	20	34.5	7	12.1	30	51.7	1	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fifth Circuit	8,765	4,061	46.3	1,981	48.8	788	19.4	1,142	28.1	83	2.0	30	0.7	37	0.9
Alabama:															
Northern	620	137	22.1	85	62.0	16	11.7	35	25.5	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Middle	251	243	96.8	209	86.0	19	7.8	15	6.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Southern	139	31	22.3	11	35.5	3	9.7	15	48.4	2	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Florida:															
Northern	120	64	53.3	36	56.3	10	15.6	17	26.6	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Middle	604	227	37.6	77	33.9	26	11.5	109	48.0	14	6.2	0	0.0	1	0.4
Southern	733	397	54.2	225	56.7	28	7.1	128	32.2	7	1.8	7	1.8	2	0.5
Georgia:															
Northern	418	252	60.3	210	83.3	14	5.6	27	10.7	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Middle	1,052	27	2.6	14	51.9	5	18.5	5	18.5	1	3.7	1	3.7	1	3.7
Southern	257	10	3.9	4	40.0	0	0.0	6	60.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Louisiana:															
Eastern	379	92	24.3	28	30.4	20	21.7	38	41.3	6	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Middle	47	19	40.4	7	36.8	1	5.3	5	26.3	0	0.0	6	31.6	0	0.0
Western	139	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mississippi:															
Northern	78	11	14.1	3	27.3	1	9.1	7	63.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Southern	80	20	25.0	4	20.0	2	10.0	13	65.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Texas:															
Northern	550	180	32.7	105	58.3	22	12.2	49	27.2	3	1.7	1	0.6	0	0.0
Eastern	170	85	50.0	51	60.0	12	14.1	13	15.3	3	3.5	0	0.0	6	7.1
Southern	1,841	1,350	73.3	582	43.1	455	33.7	254	18.8	24	1.8	10	0.7	25	1.9
Western	1,027	785	76.4	328	41.8	136	17.3	299	38.1	16	2.0	4	0.5	2	0.3
Canal Zone	260	131	50.4	2	1.5	18	13.7	107	81.7	3	2.3	1	0.8	0	0.0

Table 5.20 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1979—Continued

Circuit and district	Arrest to indictment 35 days or less		Indictment to arraignment 10 days or less		Arraignment to trial 80 days or less		Sentenced 45 days or less after conviction (36-month period)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sixth Circuit	571	92.9	2,012	92.8	1,984	86.9	6,841	66.8
Kentucky:								
Eastern	24	100.0	141	95.3	128	85.3	613	85.5
Western	142	100.0	445	97.8	461	98.3	1,530	97.5
Michigan:								
Eastern	82	89.1	398	90.9	348	71.8	714	27.1
Western	29	96.7	90	81.1	91	80.5	211	37.8
Ohio:								
Northern	62	80.5	256	96.2	237	84.6	1,359	84.4
Southern	103	88.8	196	85.6	236	97.1	643	66.8
Tennessee:								
Eastern	35	94.6	127	98.2	134	97.1	466	91.0
Middle	82	100.0	202	99.5	207	99.5	780	90.3
Western	12	80.0	157	84.0	142	71.7	520	63.8
Seventh Circuit	197	74.3	1,043	90.1	1,067	84.5	4,081	74.7
Illinois:								
Northern	71	56.4	427	88.4	436	79.0	1,786	70.8
Central	22	88.0	103	92.8	104	88.9	366	81.2
Southern	22	75.9	93	95.9	100	96.2	258	73.5
Indiana:								
Northern	23	100.0	114	83.2	127	88.2	543	74.2
Southern	36	94.7	127	92.7	143	96.6	515	76.4
Wisconsin:								
Eastern	20	100.0	126	92.7	104	73.8	498	90.9
Western	3	75.0	53	94.6	53	94.6	115	60.9
Eighth Circuit	312	97.5	1,537	95.1	1,613	96.4	5,080	79.5
Arkansas:								
Eastern	37	100.0	157	94.6	169	97.1	582	86.7
Western	10	100.0	60	88.2	66	95.7	158	61.2
Iowa:								
Northern	3	100.0	53	98.2	55	100.0	267	92.7
Southern	31	96.9	253	99.2	249	98.4	385	87.9
Minnesota:								
Northern	59	93.7	198	96.6	201	94.8	454	50.8
Missouri:								
Eastern	77	100.0	164	98.2	177	100.0	725	87.6
Western	49	100.0	399	96.6	421	99.5	1,404	89.5
Nebraska:								
Eastern	21	87.5	75	92.6	92	96.8	347	74.8
North Dakota	12	100.0	93	87.7	104	98.1	330	89.9
South Dakota	13	100.0	85	84.2	79	72.5	428	69.5
Ninth Circuit	1,955	96.5	4,553	92.3	4,836	93.2	16,865	83.7
Alaska	9	69.2	60	95.2	63	96.9	315	81.0
Arizona	203	88.3	526	95.5	559	91.0	2,317	88.2
California:								
Northern	143	97.3	259	85.5	297	87.1	1,372	80.2
Eastern	141	97.2	238	85.6	258	89.6	1,168	83.0
Central	464	98.3	777	82.6	970	95.6	4,009	83.2
Southern	474	98.1	609	95.5	546	83.1	2,078	73.8
Hawaii	128	97.7	1,027	98.9	1,008	96.5	2,077	94.8
Idaho	54	98.2	91	94.8	98	98.0	279	86.7
Montana	24	96.0	93	92.1	104	98.1	275	87.9
Nevada	38	100.0	82	92.1	84	91.3	326	80.9
Oregon	82	98.8	167	97.7	174	98.9	427	65.5
Washington:								
Eastern	34	100.0	90	98.9	89	97.8	290	85.3
Western	134	94.4	493	94.4	536	97.8	1,842	89.7
Guam	24	100.0	34	87.2	37	100.0	80	94.1
Northern Mariana Islands	3	100.0	7	58.3	13	86.7	10	100.0
Tenth Circuit	471	98.5	1,469	95.1	1,504	94.6	4,463	82.5
Colorado	115	98.3	257	94.1	273	97.5	947	86.9
Kansas	52	98.1	167	93.8	145	77.1	778	78.0
New Mexico	81	100.0	222	97.4	243	99.2	702	90.5
Oklahoma:								
Northern	30	93.8	109	95.6	117	99.2	393	89.1
Eastern	58	100.0	129	100.0	129	98.5	238	82.9
Western	85	100.0	409	97.6	421	100.0	874	76.7
Utah	23	92.0	129	86.0	127	82.5	324	76.7
Wyoming	27	100.0	47	88.7	49	92.5	207	81.5

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Fifth Report on the Implementation of Title I of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.21 Criminal cases filed and terminated, and defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by offense and disposition, fiscal year 1978

NOTE: For definition of Rule 20, see NOTE, Table 5.17.

Offense	Cases		Defendants in cases		Disposition of defendants in terminated cases				
	Filed ^a	Terminated ^b	Filed ^a	Terminated ^b	GUILTY	Not guilty ^c	Dismissed ^d	Rule 20	Other ^e
Accessory after the fact	48	53	57	62	48	5	6	1	2
Aiders and abettors	182	207	391	414	283	15	86	12	18
Animal health:									
Protection of horses	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Quarantine	41	45	61	67	38	0	25	3	1
Transportation of research animals	1	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	0
Antigambling	91	127	311	409	222	23	69	3	92
Antiracketeering	240	236	607	582	271	32	158	3	98
Antitrust	22	26	75	153	104	11	31	0	7
Bail	367	411	375	421	264	3	108	0	7
Bank robbery	1,613	1,778	2,015	2,217	1,484	45	296	112	250
Bankruptcy	57	45	83	59	37	4	14	2	2
Banks and banking	1,243	1,242	1,411	1,425	1,083	25	238	53	46
Betrayal of office	167	153	170	157	126	6	20	0	5
Bribery	129	127	159	159	108	9	24	2	16
Carriers and transportation:									
Air carriers and aviation	43	50	45	56	33	1	18	2	2
Motor commercial vehicles	130	115	143	121	107	2	7	3	2
Navigation and navigable waters	4	7	5	10	2	1	7	0	0
Railroads and pipeline carriers	5	7	6	9	5	0	1	0	3
Shipping (including crimes on/over the high seas)	1,603	1,668	1,820	1,893	1,515	64	215	32	67
Stowaways on vessels on air	2	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Transportation of specific items:									
Explosives	12	16	15	19	14	2	2	1	0
Citizenship and nationality	188	167	192	171	156	3	9	2	1
Civil rights	47	33	89	56	20	13	15	0	8
Communications	48	50	51	58	43	3	4	0	8
Conflict of interest	2	4	3	5	1	2	1	0	1
Conservation and control of Federal lands and resources	175	186	432	252	130	9	104	1	8
Conservation of natural resources:									
Birds	295	300	432	407	309	22	44	4	28
Endangered species	11	9	17	15	9	0	5	1	0
Fishing violations	29	33	39	43	31	1	10	0	1
Game	23	30	79	66	33	0	25	2	6
Pollution	17	16	22	24	18	0	6	0	0
Conspiracy	842	834	1,619	1,905	1,220	89	376	30	190
Consumer protection:									
Agriculture:									
Agricultural Adjustment Act	4	4	5	5	3	2	0	0	0
Agriculture Inspection Certificates	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Commodity Exchange Act	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Packers and Stockyards Act	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Plant quarantine and pests	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Federal Trade Commission and commercial regulations:									
Federal hazardous labeling	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous food:									
Filled Milk Act and mislabeled dairy product	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Meat Inspection Act	21	23	40	42	30	0	11	0	1
Poultry Inspection	4	3	10	7	4	0	3	0	0
Other protection:									
Consumer credit protection act	72	76	86	84	46	0	21	12	5
Mail and wire fraud	774	862	1,098	1,257	798	49	239	35	136
Securities frauds:									
Investment Advisers Act of 1940	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment Company Act of 1940	0	2	0	6	4	1	1	0	0
Securities Exchange Act of 1934	23	25	35	59	47	3	7	0	2
Securities frauds	25	26	35	50	31	0	13	0	6
Contempt	125	106	146	122	62	8	31	2	19
Controlled substances	4,299	4,696	8,237	8,957	5,081	249	2,448	204	975
Copyright	58	80	71	103	75	4	22	0	2
Counterfeiting—misuse/money stamps	755	851	951	1,109	774	32	195	51	57
Crimes affecting the mails	2,691	2,883	3,115	3,315	2,612	41	497	106	59
Crimes affecting the military/merchant marine	8	10	8	11	6	0	4	0	1
Crimes by and against Indians	15	10	16	11	9	0	1	1	0
Customs:									
Customs laws	154	185	209	257	152	8	71	14	12
Export control	0	2	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Elections and political activities	21	26	28	28	20	0	3	2	3
Embezzlement	172	151	183	159	136	3	13	5	2
Escape	585	730	616	784	537	11	144	49	43
Espionage and censorship	7	2	10	4	2	0	2	0	0
Extortion	108	125	145	171	96	10	37	3	25
Extradition	4	2	5	2	0	0	2	0	0
Federal custody	53	55	61	66	39	5	7	1	14
Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act	6	6	15	14	12	0	2	0	0
Foreign Agent Registration Act	2	2	3	5	3	0	2	0	0
Foreign policy impairment	3	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.21 Criminal cases filed and terminated, and defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by offense and disposition, fiscal year 1978 — Continued

Offense	Cases		Defendants in cases		Disposition of defendants in terminated cases				
	Filed ^a	Terminated ^b	Filed ^a	Terminated ^b	GUILTY	Not guilty ^c	Dismissed ^d	Rule 20	Other ^e
Forgery and misuse of official insignia and documents	20	14	22	18	12	0	3	0	1
Fraud against the Government	2,909	2,952	3,486	3,579	2,623	67	644	161	84
Injury to or interference with Government property	41	44	53	62	38	6	15	1	2
Immigration	1,889	1,763	2,402	2,266	1,758	22	421	20	45
Impersonation	38	38	42	44	27	3	10	1	3
Income tax	1,557	1,548	1,696	1,714	1,237	72	211	78	118
Integrity of Federal programs:									
Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act	9	1	17	9	9	0	0	0	0
Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1967	11	9	13	10	7	0	3	0	0
Food stamp program	139	121	172	150	118	1	26	0	5
Gold hoarding	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Gratuities Act	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Housing	4	5	4	5	1	0	4	0	0
Kickbacks public works employees	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	0	0
Motor vehicle emission standards	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Small Business Act	8	10	8	10	7	0	2	1	0
Social Security Act	144	147	161	166	122	5	32	3	4
Interference with Government officers	250	276	273	335	167	19	113	4	32
Interstate land sales	1	2	11	14	1	0	13	0	0
Jurisdictional statutes	1,135	1,147	1,254	1,283	814	40	314	23	92
Juvenile delinquency	127	129	147	151	107	1	41	1	1
Kidnapping	149	127	206	180	98	13	29	18	22
Labor laws	98	79	108	96	69	7	12	2	6
Liquor statutes:									
Indian liquor laws	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Internal Revenue Service liquor violations	126	133	157	164	128	3	30	0	3
Magistrate trials	3	3	3	3	2	0	0	0	1
Misprision of felony	62	62	65	67	58	0	4	5	0
Motor vehicle theft	705	909	956	1,246	640	48	156	114	88
Obscene or harassing telephone calls	4	4	5	4	3	0	0	1	0
Obscenity	44	52	62	93	41	0	28	12	12
Obstruction of justice	130	132	172	171	85	8	62	2	14
Occupational tax on gamblers	6	6	14	14	11	0	3	0	0
Other crimes of violence	259	271	291	300	178	19	60	4	39
Other stolen property	828	1,037	1,122	1,373	863	52	205	140	113
Passports and visas	126	124	138	140	103	4	20	8	5
Perjury	134	166	140	174	92	12	44	2	24
Probation	3	4	3	4	2	0	2	0	0
Prostitution	14	20	16	23	6	0	9	0	8
Protection of workers:									
Fair Labor Standards Act	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Mine and mining	3	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	2
Railway Labor Act	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act	5	4	5	4	3	0	1	0	0
Unemployment compensation Federal employees	8	9	8	9	8	0	0	1	0
Sabotage	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Selective Service	6	106	6	106	4	0	100	2	0
Theft of Government property	831	840	1,057	1,072	754	27	209	38	44
Treason, sedition, and subversive activities	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Veterans claims	93	95	94	95	41	3	50	0	1
Weapons control	2,995	3,145	3,389	3,601	2,504	115	650	99	233
Wrongful acts	3	3	3	3	2	0	1	0	0
All other	216	234	274	302	178	16	72	9	27
State total	32,807	34,714	44,132	46,935	31,407	1,380	9,309	1,531	3,308
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND TERRITORIAL VIOLATIONS									
Arson	5	6	5	6	2	0	0	0	4
Assault	119	129	133	136	43	1	22	0	70
Bribery—obstruction of justice	15	21	15	21	1	1	0	0	19
Burglary	151	150	192	185	111	1	23	0	50
Children offenses	5	5	5	8	2	1	4	0	1
Conspiracy	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	0	0
Crimes on Federal reservation	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	0
Criminal intent for crime offenses	2	4	2	5	2	0	3	0	0
Disorderly conduct	9	9	11	11	7	0	3	0	1
Embezzlement	16	16	18	17	12	0	3	0	2
Exclusion and deportation	10	10	10	10	8	0	2	0	0
Escape and rescue	16	12	16	12	8	0	3	0	1
False personation/false pretense	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Forgery	17	21	17	21	11	0	4	0	6
Fraud and false statements	9	7	11	9	3	0	6	0	0
Gambling	3	4	4	4	1	0	0	0	3
Homicide	72	93	72	95	8	1	4	0	82
Kidnapping	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5
Larceny	116	111	144	127	59	3	18	2	45

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.21 Criminal cases filed and terminated, and defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by offense and disposition, fiscal year 1978 — Continued

Offense	Cases		Defendants in cases		Disposition of defendants in terminated cases				
	Filed ^a	Terminated ^b	Filed ^a	Terminated ^b	GUILTY	Not guilty ^c	Dismissed ^d	Rule 20	Other ^e
Libel	2	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	3
Manslaughter	7	8	7	8	4	4	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	23	14	23	14	2	0	3	0	9
Motor vehicle violations	12	12	13	13	10	1	2	0	0
Narcotic drugs	54	53	67	59	8	1	25	0	25
Obscenity	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Perjury	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Prevention of crimes	7	7	12	12	5	0	6	0	1
Prison breach	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Prostitution—pandering	4	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	75	70	84	73	15	3	6	1	48
Sex offenses	30	36	30	36	7	1	5	0	23
Traffic violations	10	9	10	9	5	1	1	1	1
Trespass—injuries to property	3	4	3	4	1	0	1	0	2
Vagrancy	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Weapons control	122	126	123	127	12	1	13	0	101
All other	33	34	45	43	19	0	11	0	13
District of Columbia and territorial total	958	990	1,091	1,086	369	21	171	4	521
Grand total	33,765	35,704	45,223	48,021	31,776	1,401	9,480	1,535	3,829

^a Excludes 1,258 cases or 1,342 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.
^b Includes 1,228 cases or 1,535 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20 and 1,560 cases or 2,660 defendants dismissed because of superseding indictments or informations.
^c Includes 13 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 16 defendants.
^d Includes 304 appellate defendants dismissed in favor of the United States.
^e Includes defendants involved in appellate decisions and proceedings suspended indefinitely by court.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, *The Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 74-76.

Table 5.22 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by type of

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.17. The District of Columbia is excluded from these data through 1973. The territorial courts of the Virgin Islands, Canal Zone, and Guam are excluded through 1976. Data provided for the year ending June 30, 1977 have been revised by the Source.

Year ending June 30	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced						
		Total	Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act ^b	Dismissed	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Convicted by		Average sentence to imprisonment (in months)	Average sentence to probation (in months)
					Court	Jury			Court	Jury		
1945	43,755	7,041	X	6,462	331	848	36,114	30,817	3,082	2,215		
1946	38,872	6,093	X	5,599	259	835	32,179	27,385	3,250	1,544		
1947	38,180	5,592	X	4,512	279	801	32,588	29,138	2,336	1,114		
1948	35,431	4,911	X	3,990	225	696	30,520	27,833	1,672	1,015		
1949	37,318	4,245	X	3,332	297	616	33,073	30,447	1,628	998		
1950	38,835	4,210	X	3,268	276	666	34,625	31,739	1,731	1,155		
1951	42,286	4,096	X	3,204	309	583	38,190	35,271	1,755	1,124		
1952	39,947	3,904	X	2,947	296	661	36,043	32,734	2,002	1,307		
1953	39,234	4,349	X	3,220	409	720	34,865	31,336	2,207	1,342		
1954	44,447	4,903	X	3,617	501	785	39,544	35,560	2,306	1,678		
1955	40,235	5,184	X	3,832	450	902	35,501	31,148	2,077	1,826		
1956	33,216	4,320	X	3,125	425	770	28,896	25,029	2,227	1,640		
1957	31,284	3,544	X	2,426	348	770	27,740	23,867	2,343	1,530		
1958	32,055	3,717	X	2,606	378	733	28,338	24,256	2,475	1,607		
1959	32,125	3,736	X	2,667	321	748	28,389	24,793	2,089	1,507		
1960	31,984	3,823	X	2,629	340	859	28,156	24,245	2,179	1,732		
1961	32,671	4,046	X	2,887	291	868	28,625	24,830	2,124	1,671		
1962	33,110	4,599	X	3,374	390	835	28,511	24,639	1,997	1,875		
1963	34,845	5,042	X	3,735	544	763	29,803	25,924	2,005	1,874		
1964	33,381	4,211	X	2,936	559	716	29,170	26,273	942	1,955		
1965	33,718	4,961	X	3,789	463	709	28,757	25,923	961	1,873		
1966	31,975	4,661	X	3,570	397	694	27,314	24,127	1,066	2,121		
1967	31,535	5,191	X	4,196	409	586	26,344	23,121	1,040	2,173		
1968	31,843	6,169	14	4,967	484	704	25,674	22,055	1,184	2,435		
1969	32,796	5,993	15	4,852	463	643	26,803	23,138	1,152	2,513		
1970	36,356	8,178	19	6,589	703	867	28,178	24,111	1,290	2,777		
1971	44,615	12,512	30	10,625	687	1,170	32,103	27,544	1,416	3,143		
1972	49,516	12,296	18	10,201	690	1,387	37,220	31,714	1,847	3,659		
1973	46,724	11,741	45	9,712	661	1,323	34,983	29,009	1,873	4,101		
1974	48,014	11,784	21	9,998	508	1,257	36,230	30,660	1,785	3,785		
1975	49,212	11,779	5	10,269	397	1,108	37,433	31,816	1,580	4,037		
1976	51,612	11,500	6	9,746	508	1,240	40,112	34,041	1,587	4,484		
1977	53,188	11,732	NA	9,952	398	1,382	41,456	35,323	1,629	4,504		
1978	45,922	9,417	NA	7,792	311	1,314	36,505	31,112	1,431	3,962		
1979	41,175	8,262	NA	6,791	303	1,168	32,913	27,295	2,006	3,612		

*Includes 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.
^d18 U.S.C. 4205B(1) and (2).
^e18 U.S.C. 5010(b) and (c).
^fIncluded with sentences of probation.
^gSplit sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences are not included in computing the average sentence to imprisonment.
^hIncludes Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act 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-1; *1979 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), p. 106. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

disposition, and type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1945-79

For 1977-79, the periods reported for types of sentences of imprisonment are 1 through 12 months, 13 through 35 months, 36 through 59 months, and 60 months and over.

Total	Total regular	Type of sentence										Average sentence to imprisonment (in months)	Average sentence to probation (in months)			
		Imprisonment ^a														
		1 year and 1 day and under	Over 1 year and 1 day to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 years and over	Split sentence ^c	Indeterminate ^d	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^e	Probation	Fine	Other					
17,095	X	10,522	3,634	2,017	922	X	X	X	X	X	X	14,359	4,660	(^f)	16.5	NA
15,393	X	9,316	3,610	1,809	658	X	X	X	X	X	X	12,691	4,095	(^f)	18.6	NA
15,146	X	9,033	3,679	1,746	688	X	X	X	X	X	X	13,318	4,124	(^f)	17.3	NA
13,505	X	8,033	3,329	1,517	626	X	X	X	X	X	X	14,014	3,001	(^f)	17.6	NA
14,730	X	9,389	3,378	1,392	571	X	X	X	X	X	X	15,161	3,182	(^f)	15.8	NA
14,998	X	8,910	3,799	1,588	701	X	X	X	X	X	X	16,603	3,024	(^f)	17.5	NA
15,568	X	9,215	3,758	1,805	790	X	X	X	X	X	X	19,855	2,767	(^f)	18.1	NA
15,963	X	9,094	3,817	2,072	980	X	X	X	X	X	X	17,687	2,393	(^f)	19.1	NA
16,355	X	8,969	4,213	2,164	1,009	X	X	X	X	X	X	15,811	2,719	(^f)	19.4	NA
19,221	X	10,977	4,546	2,487	1,211	X	X	X	X	X	X	17,517	2,806	(^f)	18.9	NA
17,542	X	8,942	4,584	2,724	1,292	X	X	X	X	X	X	14,564	2,945	(^f)	21.9	NA
13,576	X	5,681	4,217	2,478	1,200	X	X	X	X	X	X	12,365	2,955	(^f)	24.9	NA
13,798	X	5,473	4,018	2,635	1,672	X	X	X	X	X	X	11,434	2,508	(^f)	28.0	NA
14,101	X	5,382	4,029	2,861	1,829	X	X	X	X	X	X	11,617	2,620	(^f)	28.2	NA
14,350	X	5,024	3,680	3,237	1,849	(^g)	X	X	X	X	X	11,379	2,660	(^f)	29.2	NA
14,170	X	5,024	3,877	3,288	1,981	(^g)	X	X	X	X	X	11,081	2,505	(^f)	29.6	NA
14,462	X	4,057	4,753	3,481	2,171	(^g)	X	X	X	X	X	10,714	2,772	(^f)	31.0	NA
14,042	X	4,088	4,441	3,418	2,095	(^g)	X	X	X	X	X	11,071	2,618	(^f)	32.0	NA
13,639	X	2,949	4,218	3,228	2,076	1,168	X	X	X	X	X	12,047	2,847	(^f)	32.3	NA
13,273	X	2,992	4,085	3,094	1,987	1,115	X	X	X	X	X	11,634	2,685	(^f)	31.9	NA
13,668	X	3,748	3,139	3,262	2,252	1,267	X	X	X	X	X	10,779	2,477	(^f)	33.5	NA
13,282	X	3,549	2,926	3,332	2,092	1,383	X	X	X	X	X	10,256	2,358	(^f)	32.9	NA
13,085	X	3,236	2,837	3,411	2,381	1,220	X	X	X	X	X	9,435	2,293	(^f)	36.5	NA
12,610	X	2,473	2,413	3,568	2,915	1,241	X	X	X	X	X	9,820	1,816	(^f)	42.2	NA
12,647	X	2,771	2,252	3,500	3,012	1,312	X	X	X	X	X	9,991	1,682	(^f)	42.0	NA
12,415	X	2,753	2,253	3,290	2,775	1,344	X	X	X	X	X	11,387	1,935	(^f)	41.1	NA
14,378	X	2,820	2,599	3,326	3,482	2,151	X	X	X	X	X	13,243	1,789	(^f)	42.1	NA
16,832	X	4,450	2,645	3,695	3,569	2,473	X	X	X	X	X	15,395	2,232	(^f)	38.1	NA
17,540	X	3,384	2,912	4,141	4,220	2,883	X	X	X	X	X	15,026	1,856	(^f)	42.4	NA
17,180	X	3,333	2,880	4,107	3,960	2,900	X	X	X	X	X	16,623	2,078	(^f)	42.2	NA
17,301	X	3,337	2,825	4,437	4,387	2,315	X	X	X	X	X	17,913	1,876	(^f)	45.5	NA
18,477	X	3,530	3,096	4,731	4,862	2,258	X	X	X	X	X	18,208	3,199	(^f)	47.2	NA
19,552	13,772	4,016	2,938	2,953	3,865	3,217	1,604	959	1,604	959	16,135	5,409	(^f)	34.7 ^h	32.8	
17,426	12,234	3,284	2,804	2,792	3,354	3,263	1,132	797	1,132	797	14,525	4,279	(^f)	48.6 ^h	32.4	
14,580	9,818 ^b	2,320	2,344	2,389	2,765	3,234	887	641	887	641	13,459	4,368	(^f)	49.0 ^h	32.3	

Table 5.23 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by offense and type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1979 — Continued

Offense	Total defendants	Not convicted			Convicted and sentenced					
		Total	Dismissed*	Court	Jury	Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere		Convicted by	
							Court	Jury	Court	Jury
Special offenses—continued:										
Civil rights	142	94	61	0	33	48	20	1	27	
Felony only	112	78	59	0	19	34	12	1	21	
Contempt	49	14	14	0	0	35	26	8	1	
Felony only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Customs laws	129	38	33	0	5	91	79	3	9	
Felony only	117	36	32	0	4	81	70	3	8	
Postal laws	621	68	59	0	9	553	533	11	9	
Felony only	56	8	5	0	3	48	40	2	6	
Other	1,289	395	332	9	54	894	581	218	95	
Felony only	579	176	132	5	39	403	309	8	86	

*Included in this column are defendants who were committed pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. 2902 of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), pp. A-69—A-71.

Table 5.24 Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts, by

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.17. Data are not directly comparable to reports from prior years due to changes in the reporting format that have resulted in separate tabulation of split sentences, indeterminate sentences, and Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender sentences from

Offense	Total defendants sentenced	Total imprisonment	Total regular*	Type of sentence					Average sentence in months ^b
				Sentences to imprisonment					
				Regular					
			1 thru 12 months	13 thru 35 months	36 thru 59 months	60 months and over			
Total	32,913	14,580	9,818	2,320	2,344	2,389	2,765	49.0	
Felony only	23,610	13,610	9,216	1,811	2,303	2,355	2,747	51.5	
General offenses:									
Homicide	119	85	65	3	5	15	42	167.1	
Felony only	119	85	65	3	5	15	42	167.1	
Murder—First degree	51	37	28	0	0	3	25	236.2	
Felony only	51	37	28	0	0	3	25	236.2	
Murder—Second degree	26	18	15	1	0	2	12	214.9	
Felony only	26	18	15	1	0	2	12	214.9	
Manslaughter	42	30	22	2	5	10	5	46.7	
Felony only	42	30	22	2	5	10	5	46.7	
Robbery	1,230	1,133	764	7	24	52	681	147.2	
Felony only	1,230	1,133	764	7	24	52	681	147.2	
Bank	1,230	1,040	705	6	14	43	642	150.1	
Felony only	1,120	1,040	705	6	14	43	642	150.1	
Postal	53	47	29	0	1	1	27	162.0	
Felony only	53	47	29	0	1	1	27	162.0	
Other	57	46	30	1	9	8	12	66.2	
Felony only	57	46	30	1	9	8	12	66.2	
Assault	419	229	158	49	37	45	27	36.1	
Felony only	311	195	133	31	37	40	25	38.1	
Burglary	174	109	70	6	18	24	22	43.7	
Felony only	170	106	68	6	17	23	22	44.0	
Bank	6	4	2	0	0	0	2	108.0	
Felony only	6	4	2	0	0	0	2	108.0	
Postal	40	29	18	1	1	8	8	50.3	
Felony only	40	29	18	1	1	8	8	50.3	
Interstate shipments	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	X	
Felony only	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	X	
Other	127	75	50	5	17	16	12	38.8	
Felony only	123	72	48	5	16	15	12	39.0	
Larceny and theft	3,919	1,517	950	247	255	273	175	34.8	
Felony only	2,680	1,374	870	180	247	270	173	37.0	
Bank	190	106	65	12	7	10	36	72.3	
Felony only	176	106	65	12	7	10	36	72.3	
Postal	1,463	732	460	105	144	150	61	30.3	
Felony only	1,447	730	459	105	143	150	61	30.3	
Interstate shipments	373	184	116	18	24	49	25	40.0	
Felony only	334	178	115	17	24	49	25	40.2	
Other U.S. property	1,158	224	122	74	23	12	13	22.8	
Felony only	314	115	59	20	18	10	11	35.6	
Transport etc, stolen property	271	183	131	23	40	39	29	39.8	
Felony only	271	183	131	23	40	39	29	39.8	
Other	464	88	56	15	17	13	11	31.3	
Felony only	138	62	41	3	15	12	11	39.3	
Embezzlement	1,652	473	205	66	64	54	21	29.7	
Felony only	1,324	446	191	53	63	54	21	31.3	
Bank	867	261	109	27	38	29	15	32.8	
Felony only	757	252	106	24	38	29	15	33.5	
Postal	217	43	17	8	6	1	1	19.4	
Felony only	179	40	15	7	6	1	1	20.1	
Other	568	169	80	31	20	24	5	27.7	
Felony only	388	154	70	22	19	24	5	30.3	
Fraud	5,149	1,878	1,064	401	297	222	144	29.1	
Felony only	3,587	1,541	887	251	283	214	139	32.6	
Income tax	1,384	506	221	145	38	23	15	18.6	
Felony only	690	273	114	62	24	17	11	22.3	
Lending institution	435	179	106	24	52	23	7	27.2	
Felony only	394	176	108	24	52	23	7	27.2	
Postal	1,117	527	339	72	107	101	59	36.0	
Felony only	1,116	527	339	72	107	101	59	36.0	
Veterans and allotments	22	5	1	1	0	0	0	12.0	
Felony only	22	5	1	1	0	0	0	12.0	
Securities and exchange	60	24	14	4	1	4	5	38.6	
Felony only	60	24	14	4	1	4	5	38.6	
Social security	276	25	10	9	0	1	0	11.7	
Felony only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	

See footnotes at end of table.

Preceding page blank

offense, and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1979

regular sentences of imprisonment. Average sentences are not computed where the number imprisoned or on probation was less than 25.

Sentences to imprisonment			Type of sentence							
Other			Probation							
Split sentence*	Indeterminate*	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender*	Total	1 thru 12 months	13 thru 24 months	25 thru 36 months	37 months and over	Average sentence in months	Fine only	Other†
3,234	887	841	13,459	2,850	3,141	4,494	2,974	32.3	4,388	506
2,881	885	828	9,387	910	2,075	3,873	2,709	37.0	538	97
7	6	7	15	2	1	9	3	35.6	1	18
7	6	7	15	2	1	9	3	35.6	1	18
1	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	14
1	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	14
0	2	1	4	1	0	1	2	39.0	0	4
0	2	1	4	1	0	1	2	39.0	0	4
6	0	2	11	1	1	8	1	34.4	1	0
6	0	2	11	1	1	8	1	34.4	1	0
45	176	148	93	9	10	19	55	44.9	0	4
45	176	148	93	9	10	19	55	44.9	0	4
32	169	134	77	3	6	19	49	47.7	0	3
32	169	134	77	3	6	19	49	47.7	0	3
4	5	9	5	1	0	0	4	48.0	0	1
4	5	9	5	1	0	0	4	48.0	0	1
9	2	5	11	5	4	0	2	24.3	0	0
9	2	5	11	5	4	0	2	24.3	0	0
48	11	12	154	42	49	62	21	27.1	32	4
41	10	11	104	23	30	38	15	29.0	9	3
21	9	9	62	12	15	23	12	32.1	3	0
20	9	9	61	11	15	23	12	32.4	3	0
0	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	48.0	0	0
0	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	48.0	0	0
1	4	6	11	2	1	5	3	35.5	0	0
1	4	6	11	2	1	5	3	35.5	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0
20	3	2	49	10	14	17	8	30.7	3	0
19	3	2	48	9	14	17	8	31.1	3	0
410	68	89	2,113	638	493	602	380	29.1	278	11
350	68	88	1,281	117	294	521	349	36.5	20	5
8	16	17	83	12	20	29	29	36.8	0	1
8	16	17	69	5	16	20	28	39.9	0	1
206	26	40	725	49	168	315	193	37.0	4	2
205	26	40	712	46	163	311	192	37.2	3	2
52	9	7	187	27	42	71	47	35.1	2	0
49	9	5	156	13	32	65	46	37.8	0	0
82	4	16	774	384	191	139	60	22.0	157	3
36	4	16	189	23	48	78	40	34.0	9	1
36	13	3	82	13	16	31	22	34.8	6	0
36	13	3	82	13	16	31	22	34.8	6	0
26	0	6	262	153	56	24	29	19.9	109	5
16	0	5	73	17	19	16	21	31.9	2	1
236	16	16	1,153	204	273	414	262	33.0	24	2
223	16	16	869	62	191	364	252	37.5	8	1
137	7	8	600	76	125	249	150	35.4	5	1
131	7	8	503	35	92	229	147	37.9	2	0
21	2	4	170	22	62	59	27	31.3	3	1
19	2	4	138	8	46	58	26	34.4	0	1
78	7	4	383	106	86	106	85	30.0	16	0
73	7	4	228	19	53	77	79	38.5	6	0
718	84	12	2,875	528	768	952	627	32.9	379	17
558	84	12	1,905	245	457	698	514	35.8	132	9
279	6	0	787	171	212	281	123	30.8	97	4
153	6	0	384	67	91	150	76	32.9	32	1
61	12	0	244	33	69	81	61	34.1	10	2
58	12	0	215	17	63	75	60	36.1	2	1
144	37	7	549	65	130	205	149	36.2	41	0
144	37	7	548	64	130	205	149	36.2	41	0
4	0	0	15	6	1	7	1	27.2	2	0
4	0	0	15	6	1	7	1	27.2	2	0
9	1	0	30	1	19	5	5	31.2	6	0
9	1	0	30	1	19	5	5	31.2	6	0
15	0	0	242	56	69	64	53	31.6	7	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0

Table 5.24 Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts, by

Offense	Type of sentence							
	Sentences to imprisonment							
	Total defendants sentenced	Total imprisonment	Total regular*	1 thru 12 months	13 thru 35 months	36 thru 59 months	60 months and over	Average sentence in months*
False personation	56	18	12	4	3	5	0	23.4
Felony only	39	18	12	4	3	5	0	23.4
Nationality Laws	188	57	25	14	7	3	1	16.7
Felony only	183	57	25	14	7	3	1	16.7
Passport fraud	47	28	16	3	6	6	1	29.0
Felony only	47	28	16	3	6	6	1	29.0
False claims and statements	641	223	119	34	45	22	18	31.5
Felony only	624	221	117	32	45	22	18	31.5
Other	913	286	201	91	38	34	38	31.0
Felony only	412	212	143	35	38	33	37	40.7
Auto theft	615	451	352	24	102	148	78	44.0
Felony only	602	449	350	24	102	146	78	44.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,712	1,360	848	140	267	257	184	38.5
Felony only	2,697	1,354	843	136	267	256	184	38.7
Transport forged securities	234	157	122	11	29	33	49	51.7
Felony only	234	157	122	11	29	33	49	51.7
Postal forgery	133	67	48	1	11	20	16	45.8
Felony only	132	67	48	1	11	20	16	45.8
Other forgery	1,781	804	504	102	174	149	79	35.3
Felony only	1,768	799	499	96	174	148	79	35.6
Counterfeiting	564	332	174	26	53	55	40	36.5
Felony only	563	331	174	26	53	55	40	36.5
Sex offenses	118	86	68	10	9	24	25	73.5
Felony only	108	86	68	10	9	24	25	73.5
Rape	81	65	54	10	6	20	18	73.6
Felony only	81	65	54	10	6	20	18	73.6
Other	37	21	14	0	3	4	7	73.5
Felony only	37	21	14	0	3	4	7	73.5
Drug Prevention and Control Act	5,067	3,641	2,820	369	614	868	969	50.8
Felony only	4,821	3,587	2,787	346	611	863	967	51.2
Marihuana	1,394	897	695	104	206	224	161	39.1
Felony only	1,245	868	676	89	205	221	161	39.8
Drugs	2,473	1,914	1,495	154	265	434	641	60.1
Felony only	2,435	1,904	1,491	151	265	434	641	60.1
Controlled substances	1,200	830	630	111	143	210	166	41.6
Felony only	1,141	815	620	106	141	208	165	41.9
Miscellaneous general offenses	7,014	2,129	1,545	535	423	274	313	38.3
Felony only	3,137	2,024	1,476	484	415	266	311	39.5
Bribery	165	68	37	13	8	8	3	27.0
Felony only	141	62	33	9	13	8	3	27.0
Drunk driving and traffic	3,652	56	34	33	1	0	0	X
Felony only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Escape	780	669	556	314	123	65	54	20.9
Felony only	734	643	534	304	116	61	53	20.9
Extort racketeering threats	434	307	221	39	50	45	86	62.5
Felony only	399	304	218	37	50	45	86	62.5
Gambling and lottery	176	63	46	24	12	6	4	20.2
Felony only	175	63	46	24	12	6	4	20.2
Kidnapping	73	61	41	1	1	3	36	211.2
Felony only	73	61	41	1	1	3	36	211.2
Perjury	93	56	41	17	9	5	10	36.0
Felony only	93	56	41	17	9	5	10	36.0
Weapons and firearms	1,533	836	559	90	212	138	119	38.4
Felony only	1,512	829	557	90	212	136	119	38.4
Other	108	13	10	4	2	4	0	23.5
Felony only	10	6	6	2	2	2	0	23.5
Special offenses:								
Immigration laws	2,040	981	596	291	176	90	39	21.7
Felony only	1,773	909	533	229	175	90	39	23.7
Liquor, Internal Revenue	60	22	9	2	5	2	0	20.7
Felony only	46	22	9	2	5	2	0	20.7
Federal statutes	2,625	486	304	170	48	41	40	34.8
Felony only	1,005	299	172	49	43	40	40	53.9

See footnotes at end of table.

offense, and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1979 — Continued

Offense	Type of sentence											
	Sentences to imprisonment						Probation					
	Split sentence*	Indeterminate*	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender*	Total	1 thru 12 months	13 thru 24 months	25 thru 36 months	37 months and over	Average sentence in months	Fine only	Other†	
False personation	5	0	1	38	13	15	6	4	23.8	0	0	
Felony only	5	0	1	21	6	5	6	4	29.4	0	0	
Nationality Laws	29	3	0	130	7	20	36	67	45.0	0	1	
Felony only	29	3	0	125	7	20	35	63	44.6	0	1	
Passport fraud	10	2	0	18	6	3	6	3	29.3	0	1	
Felony only	10	2	0	18	6	3	6	3	29.3	0	1	
False claims and statements	93	9	2	373	46	91	133	103	35.7	44	1	
Felony only	93	9	2	365	43	87	133	102	36.0	37	1	
Other	69	14	2	449	124	139	128	58	27.9	172	6	
Felony only	53	14	2	184	19	38	76	51	36.9	12	4	
Auto theft	45	34	20	159	9	35	69	46	37.9	3	2	
Felony only	45	34	20	149	6	29	68	46	39.0	2	2	
Forgery and counterfeiting	359	99	54	1,326	64	328	573	361	37.4	23	3	
Felony only	358	99	54	1,318	62	326	571	359	37.4	22	3	
Transport forged securities	19	11	5	76	0	20	37	19	38.1	1	0	
Felony only	19	11	5	76	0	20	37	19	38.1	1	0	
Postal forgery	12	7	0	65	4	14	20	27	40.4	1	0	
Felony only	12	7	0	64	4	14	19	27	40.5	1	0	
Other forgery	216	52	32	955	48	250	423	234	36.5	19	3	
Felony only	216	52	32	948	46	248	422	232	36.6	18	3	
Counterfeiting	112	29	17	230	12	44	93	81	39.9	2	0	
Felony only	111	29	17	230	12	44	93	81	39.9	2	0	
Sex offenses	7	7	4	21	3	5	6	7	35.7	7	4	
Felony only	7	7	4	18	2	4	5	7	38.0	0	4	
Rape	5	5	1	13	2	2	4	5	37.2	0	3	
Felony only	5	5	1	13	2	2	4	5	37.2	0	3	
Other	2	2	3	8	1	3	2	2	33.4	7	1	
Felony only	2	2	3	5	0	2	1	2	40.2	0	1	
Drug Prevention and Control Act	454	190	177	1,379	226	196	480	477	37.8	38	9	
Felony only	437	189	174	1,209	131	159	453	466	40.2	16	9	
Marihuana	138	23	41	466	111	63	145	147	35.5	30	1	
Felony only	128	23	41	366	47	40	133	146	40.5	10	1	
Drugs	217	114	88	549	51	68	201	229	41.3	4	6	
Felony only	211	114	88	522	43	65	190	224	41.9	3	6	
Controlled substances	99	53	48	364	64	65	134	101	35.5	4	2	
Felony only	98	52	45	321	41	54	130	96	37.3	3	2	
Miscellaneous general offenses	393	123	68	1,639	611	352	403	273	25.8	2,858	388	
Felony only	360	123	65	1,030	102	289	376	261	35.5	60	23	
Bribery	26	4	1	89	15	31	20	23	32.9	6	2	
Felony only	24	4	1	72	13	25	15	19	32.5	6	1	
Drunk driving and traffic	21	0	1	548	482	49	13	4	7.7	2,696	352	
Felony only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	
Escape	72	31	10	100	19	17	34	30	35.2	6	5	
Felony only	69	31	9	85	12	14	32	27	36.9	2	4	
Extort racketeering threats	55	20	11	82	10	11	38	23	37.0	44	1	
Felony only	55	20	11	81	9	11	38	23	37.3	13	1	
Gambling and lottery	17	0	0	104	8	40	33	23	33.9	9	0	
Felony only	17	0	0	103	8	39	33	23	34.0	9	0	
Kidnapping	1	14	5	2	0	0	1	1	48.0	0	10	
Felony only	1	14	5	2	0	0	1	1	48.0	0	10	
Perjury	15	0	0	36	7	9	12	8	33.0	1	0	
Felony only	15	0	0	36	7	9	12	8	33.0	1	0	
Weapons and firearms	183	54	40	653	57	190	246	160	35.6	37	7	
Felony only	179	54	39	647	53	189	245	160	35.8	29	7	
Other	3	0	0	25	13	5	6	1	21.4	59	11	
Felony only	0	0	0	4	0	2	2	0	30.0	0	0	
Special offenses:												
Immigration laws	329	47	9	1,021	82	213	430	296	37.9	9	29	
Felony only	320	47	9	843	51	156	373	263	39.2	6	15	
Liquor, Internal Revenue	12	1	0	37	1	9	16	11	39.4	1	0	
Felony only	12	1	0	23	0	2	10	11	46.2	1	0	
Federal statutes	150	16	16	1,412	419	394	456	143	27.1	712	15	
Felony only	98	16	13	449	96	112	145	96	32.1	256	1	

Table 5.24 Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts, by

Offense	Total defendants sentenced	Type of sentence						Average sentence in months ^b
		Sentences to imprisonment						
		Total imprisonment	Regular					
		Total regular ^a	1 thru 12 months	13 thru 35 months	36 thru 59 months	60 months and over		
Special offenses—continued:								
Agricultural acts	297	58	22	17	1	3	1	16.0
Felony only	134	42	13	9	0	3	1	22.2
Antitrust violations	230	17	5	5	0	0	0	2.4
Felony only	211	17	5	5	0	0	0	2.4
Food and Drug Act	165	3	2	0	0	0	2	96.0
Felony only	82	2	2	0	0	0	2	96.0
Migratory bird laws	179	2	1	1	0	0	0	12.0
Felony only	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Motor Carrier Act	129	18	11	11	0	0	0	1.8
Felony only	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
National defense laws	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	66.0
Felony only	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Civil rights	48	25	16	5	7	2	2	27.4
Felony only	34	24	15	4	7	2	2	28.4
Contempt	35	15	14	13	1	0	0	6.6
Felony only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Customs laws	91	25	15	8	6	0	1	18.5
Felony only	81	21	13	7	5	0	1	18.9
Postal laws	553	95	64	55	5	3	1	10.6
Felony only	48	15	8	2	4	2	0	24.0
Other	894	227	153	55	28	33	37	55.2
Felony only	403	178	116	22	27	33	34	68.2

^a Includes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).
^b Excludes split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act offender sentences, and life sentences included in the "other" category.
^c A 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.
^d Title 18 U.S.C. 4205b(1) and (2).
^e Title 18 U.S.C. 5010(b) and (c).
^f Includes deportation, suspended sentences, imprisonment for 4 years or less or for time already served, remitted and suspended fines, and life sentences.

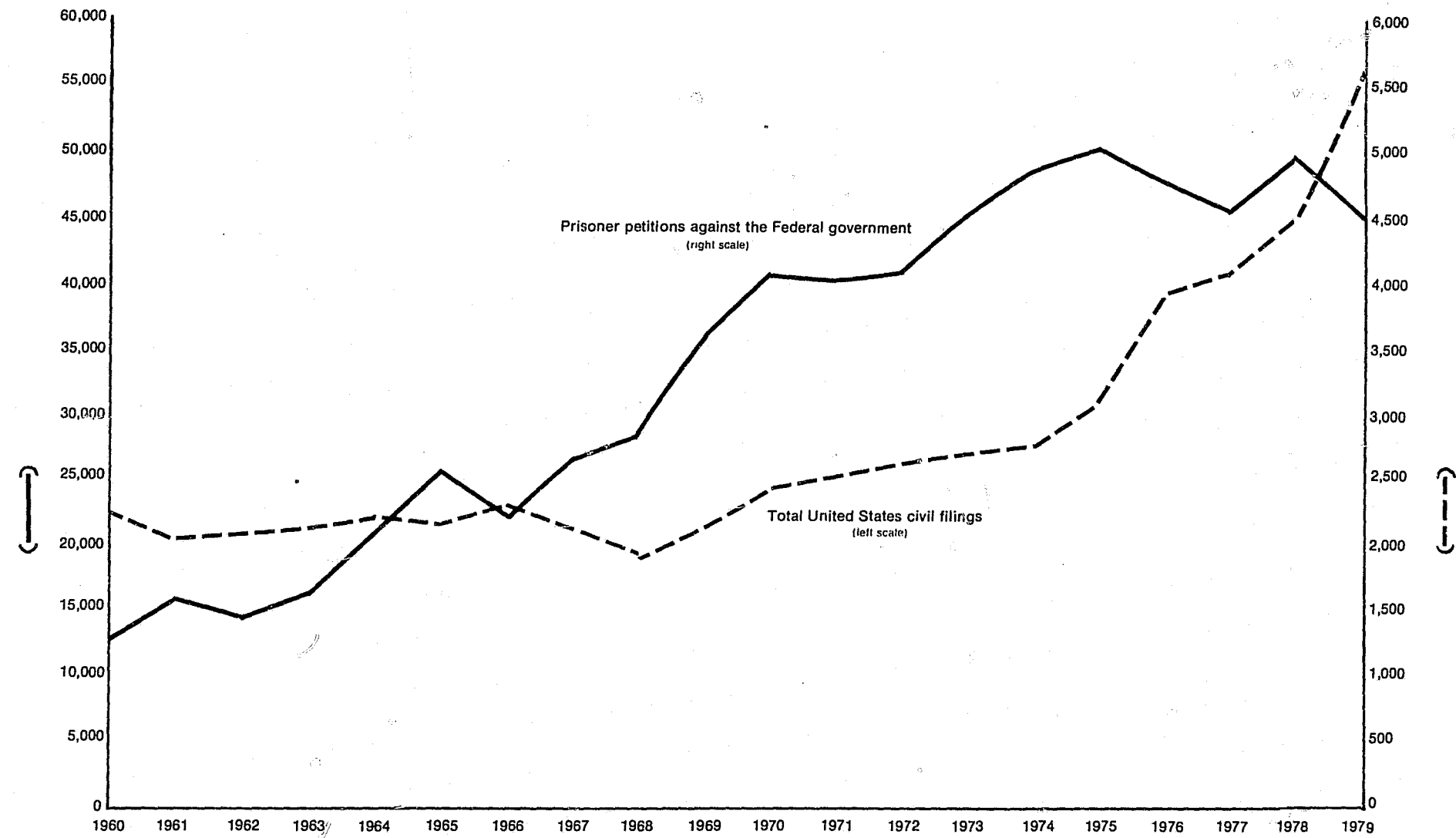
Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), pp. A-72—A-77.

offense, and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1979 — Continued

Split sentence ^a	Indeterminate ^d	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^e	Type of sentence							Average sentence in months	Fine only	Other ^f
			Sentences to imprisonment			Probation						
			Other	Total	1 thru 12 months	13 thru 24 months	25 thru 36 months	37 months and over				
33	1	2	167	41	57	46	23	28.3	67	5		
26	1	2	88	10	28	33	17	33.2	4	0		
12	0	0	52	33	14	2	3	18.8	161	0		
12	0	0	41	26	10	2	3	19.5	153	0		
1	0	0	56	33	11	7	5	21.0	106	0		
0	0	0	36	17	9	6	4	24.2	44	0		
1	0	0	78	27	51	0	0	19.8	98	1		
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	12.0	0	0		
7	0	0	23	9	11	2	1	21.1	88	0		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	9	0		
0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	18.0	1	0		
8	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	24.0	1	0		
8	1	0	9	2	6	3	3	29.2	3	0		
1	0	0	11	1	4	4	2	33.4	1	0		
0	0	0	0	2	7	1	1	33.8	8	1		
10	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	X	0	0		
8	0	0	41	8	8	22	6	31.4	22	0		
27	0	4	432	149	152	97	6	31.6	19	0		
6	0	1	32	3	10	34	34	24.1	24	2		
50	14	10	527	112	81	13	6	33.9	1	0		
38	14	10	200	30	45	67	58	31.4	134	6		
								35.5	24	1		

Figure 5.6 Civil and prisoner lawsuits against the Federal government filed in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1960-79

NOTE: "United States civil" filings involve suits against the Federal Government brought in U.S. District Courts. Prisoner petitions, a subset of this category, include actions brought by Federal prisoners in the form of motions to vacate sentences, U.S. Parole Commission reviews, habeas corpus, mandamus, civil rights actions, and matters involving prisoners' grievances regarding administrative or judicial decisions.



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), p. 62. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.25 Petitions filed in U.S. District Courts by State and Federal prisoners, by type of petition, years ending June 30, 1970-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 5.6.

Type of petition	Year ending June 30										Percent change	
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1979 over 1970	1979 over 1978
Total all petitions	15,997	16,266	16,267	17,218	18,410	19,307	19,809	19,537	21,924	23,001	43.8	4.9
Petitions by Federal prisoners	4,185	4,121	4,179	4,535	4,987	5,047	4,780	4,691	4,955	4,499	7.5	-9.2
Parole Commission reviews	232	202	288	468	371	682	538	237	121	87	-62.5	-28.1
Motions to vacate sentence	1,729	1,335	1,591	1,722	1,822	1,690	1,693	1,921	1,924	1,907	10.3	-0.9
Habeas corpus	1,600	1,671	1,368	1,294	1,718	1,682	1,421	1,508	1,730	1,577	-1.4	-8.8
Other prisoner petitions	624	913	952	1,053	1,076	1,013	1,128	1,025	1,180	928	48.7	-21.4
Mandamus, etc.	488	699	700	639	631	535	626	542	544	340	-30.3	-37.5
Civil rights	138	214	252	414	445	478	502	483	636	588	332.4	-7.5
Petitions by State prisoners	11,812	12,145	12,088	12,683	13,423	14,260	15,029	14,846	16,969	18,502	56.6	9.0
Habeas corpus	9,063	8,372	7,949	7,784	7,626	7,843	7,833	6,866	7,033	7,123	-21.4	1.3
Other prisoner petitions	2,749	3,773	4,139	4,899	5,797	6,417	7,196	7,980	9,936	11,379	313.9	14.5
Mandamus, etc.	719	858	791	725	561	289	238	228	206	184	-74.4	-10.7
Civil rights	2,030	2,915	3,348	4,174	5,236	6,128	6,958	7,752	9,730	11,195	451.5	15.1

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), p. 61.

Table 5.26 Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals, by nature of suit or offense, years ending June 30, 1971-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 5.6. "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).

Nature of suit or offense	Year ending June 30										Percent change over 1978
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979		
Total cases	10,798	12,379	13,329	13,491	13,679	15,054	15,718	15,649	16,322	4.3	
Total civil cases	7,601	8,399	8,876	9,424	9,492	10,404	10,980	11,182	12,220	9.5	
U.S. cases	2,367	2,604	2,704	3,267	2,981	3,327	3,622	3,928	3,983	1.4	
U.S. plaintiff	363	399	388	510	513	407	449	537	720	34.1	
Contract actions	28	45	34	45	57	41	24	52	64	23.1	
Real property actions	81	70	66	95	73	67	73	67	71	6.0	
Civil rights	34	38	22	62	42	44	55	49	49	0.0	
Labor laws	67	83	75	82	65	59	52	46	46	0.0	
All other	153	163	191	226	276	196	245	323	490	51.7	
U.S. defendant	2,004	2,205	2,316	2,757	2,468	2,920	3,173	3,391	3,263	-3.8	
Contract actions	155	138	129	156	115	134	107	209*	158	-24.4	
Real property actions	19	45	51	40	40	33	32	58*	62	6.9	
Tort actions	119	162	165	163	146	162	181	286	308	7.7	
Civil rights	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	405	432	6.7	
Prisoner petitions:											
Motions to vacate sentence	474	504	579	684	509	526	502	343	389	13.4	
Habeas corpus	261	234	261	261	207	206	242	268	214	-20.2	
Prisoner civil rights	36	39	53	53	61	64	71	89	102	14.6	
Other prisoner petitions	99	113	108	225	103	99	60	59	70	18.6	
Selective Service Act	145	88	14	6	2	0	3	0	0	0	
Social Security laws	130	210	193	246	247	293	478	585*	574	-1.9	
Tax suits	220	260	213	233	220	212	193	240	206	-14.2	
All other	346	412	550	690	818	1,191	1,304	849*	748	-11.9	
Private cases	5,234	5,795	6,172	6,157	6,511	7,077	7,358	7,234	8,237	13.9	
Federal question	3,697	4,053	4,483	4,521	4,676	5,267	5,589	5,383	6,208	15.3	
Contract actions	91	132	113	163	126	143	137	165	201	21.8	
Tort actions	191	262	381	319	310	341	349	378	412	9.0	
Civil rights	804	991	953	1,118	1,126	1,297	1,334	1,535	1,795	16.9	
Antitrust	227	131	190	256	233	251	261	279	274	-1.8	
Prisoner petitions:											
Habeas corpus	1,261	1,319	1,301	1,084	871	866	837	676	859	27.1	
Prisoner civil rights	311	349	478	472	633	619	774	753	1,069	42.0	
Other prisoner petitions	71	56	49	46	48	54	39	37	50	35.1	
Labor laws	236	226	260	235	284	279	287	349	363	4.0	
Copyrights, patent and trademark	134	117	144	114	149	150	95	234*	232	-0.9	
All other	371	470	614	714	898	1,267	1,476	977*	953	-2.5	
Diversity of citizenship	1,286	1,499	1,468	1,527	1,745	1,714	1,713	1,798	1,991	10.9	
Contract actions	665	789	779	884	1,004	942	996	980	1,129	15.2	
Tort actions	562	610	620	605	619	709	622	700	775	10.7	
All other	59	100	69	58	122	63	95	116	87	-25.0	
General local jurisdiction	251	243	221	109	90	96	56	55	38	-30.9	
Contract actions	77	25	119	73	47	46	33	11	10	(*)	
Tort actions	54	65	74	22	22	25	14	8	11	(*)	
Prisoner petitions	22	7	5	11	6	11	9	1	0	X	
All other	98	146	23	13	15	14	0	35	17	-51.4	
Total criminal cases	3,197	3,980	4,453	4,067	4,187	4,650	4,738	4,487	4,102	-8.6	
Homicide	66	76	97	46	63	48	39	51	41	-19.6	
Robbery and burglary	500	515	518	435	420	484	396	358	291	-18.7	
Larceny and theft	248	261	288	223	276	303	251	306	247	-19.3	
Embezzlement and fraud	285	288	369	392	424	482	650	704	689	-2.1	
Auto theft	180	178	178	164	143	139	116	84	95	13.1	
Narcotics	565	820	1,271	1,328	1,332	1,388	1,381	1,303	1,371	5.2	
Extortion, racketeering and threats	78	162	165	145	111	184	176	154	153	-0.7	
Firearms	173	246	215	258	265	301	276	298	221	-25.8	
Forgery and counterfeiting	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	178	188	5.6	
Selective Service Act	261	324	214	95	56	14	5	0	0	X	
All other	841	1,110	1,158	981	1,097	1,307	1,448	1,051*	806	-23.3	

* Data revised from previous report.
 * Not separately enumerated for this year.
 * Percent not calculated where base is 25 or less.

Sources: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1977 (Preliminary Report) p. 68; 1978 (Preliminary Report), p. 46; 1979 (Preliminary Report), p. 47 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts).

Table 5.27 Cases filed, disposed of, and pending in the U.S. Supreme Court, by method of filing, at conclusion of the October terms 1976-79

NOTE: "Original" refers to those cases that were on the Supreme Court docket previously and disposed of, but that have been reinstated for some reason. For all cases other than "original" ones, a docket filing fee must be "paid." If the petitioner is indigent the docket filing fee is waived and the case is filed "in forma pauperis."

Cases	Total	Original	Paid	In forma pauperis
1976:				
Cases on docket	4,730	8	2,324	2,398
Disposed of	3,918	2	1,852	2,064
Remaining on dockets	812	6	472	334
1977:				
Cases on docket	4,704	14	2,341	2,349
Disposed of	3,867	3	1,911	1,953
Remaining on dockets	837	11	430	396
1978:				
Cases on docket	4,731	17	2,379	2,335
Disposed of	3,939	0	1,954	1,985
Remaining on dockets	792	17	425	350

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), p. A-1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.28 Activities of the U.S. Supreme Court, October terms 1976-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.27.

Cases	October terms		
	1976	1977	1978*
Argued during term	176	172	188
Decided by full opinions	154	153	153*
Decided by per curiam opinions	22	8	8*
Retracted reargument	0	9	8
Granted review this term	189	162	163
Reviewed and decided without oral argument	207	129	110
Total to be available for argument at outset of following term	88	75	79

* October term 1978 statistics are as of July 2, 1979 and are subject to revision.
 * Includes No. 78 Original.
 * Includes No. 8 Original and 77-154.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), p. A-1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.29 Petitions for review on writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court filed, disposed of, and pending, by circuit and nature of proceedings, year ending June 30, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Table 5.17, Figure 5.6, and Table 5.26. For a list of U.S. District Courts in each circuit, see Table 5.19.

Circuit and nature of proceeding	Pending July 1, 1978	Filed	Disposed of			Pending June 30, 1979
			Granted	Denied	Dismissed	
Total	622	2,496	142	2,352	35	589
Criminal	265	1,057	15	1,090	6	211
U.S. civil	76	356	32	312	13	75
Private	226	938	70	810	14	270
Administrative appeals	55	145	25	140	2	33
District of Columbia Circuit	19	111	15	99	3	13
Criminal	2	21	1	20	0	2
U.S. civil	8	50	8	43	1	6
Private	2	16	2	13	1	2
Administrative appeals	7	24	4	23	1	3
First Circuit	24	86	5	88	0	17
Criminal	6	15	0	18	0	3
U.S. civil	1	10	0	9	0	2
Private	13	57	5	56	0	9
Administrative appeals	4	4	0	5	0	3
Second Circuit	78	260	16	240	7	75
Criminal	36	85	2	97	3	19
U.S. civil	14	49	3	42	2	16
Private	23	119	10	93	2	37
Administrative appeals	5	7	1	8	0	3
Third Circuit	41	215	8	191	0	57
Criminal	19	91	2	89	0	19
U.S. civil	11	32	2	31	0	10
Private	10	75	4	57	0	24
Administrative appeals	1	17	0	14	0	4
Fourth Circuit	76	193	5	171	0	93
Criminal	23	69	1	61	0	30
U.S. civil	0	15	0	10	0	5
Private	51	107	4	96	0	58
Administrative appeals	2	2	0	4	0	0
Fifth Circuit	121	468	22	475	3	89
Criminal	53	237	3	248	0	39
U.S. civil	13	54	2	54	0	11
Private	43	149	9	146	2	35
Administrative appeals	12	28	8	27	1	4
Sixth Circuit	51	326	18	298	6	55
Criminal	27	150	1	155	0	21
U.S. civil	4	33	1	30	2	4
Private	18	130	15	100	4	29
Administrative appeals	2	13	1	13	0	1
Seventh Circuit	45	215	12	209	3	36
Criminal	19	78	1	80	1	15
U.S. civil	3	26	4	22	1	2
Private	18	107	6	100	1	18
Administrative appeals	5	4	1	7	0	1
Eighth Circuit	21	193	17	153	9	35
Criminal	8	71	1	68	1	9
U.S. civil	4	38	4	28	4	6
Private	6	76	6	53	4	19
Administrative appeals	3	8	6	4	0	1
Ninth Circuit	110	303	16	319	4	74
Criminal	52	153	2	178	1	24
U.S. civil	14	38	5	32	3	12
Private	30	75	5	74	0	26
Administrative appeals	14	37	4	35	0	12
Tenth Circuit	36	126	8	109	0	45
Criminal	20	87	1	76	0	30
U.S. civil	4	11	3	11	0	1
Private	12	27	4	22	0	13
Administrative appeals	0	1	0	0	0	1

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), p. A-5.

Table 5.30 Executive clemency applications for Federal offenses received, disposed of, and pending, fiscal years 1953-78

NOTE: Article II, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution authorizes the President to grant executive clemency for Federal offenses. Clemency may be a reprieve, remission of fine, commutation, or pardon. A "pardon," which is generally considered only after sentence completion, restores basic civil rights and may aid in the reinstatement of professional or trade licenses that may have been lost as a result of the conviction. A "commutation" is a reduction of sentence. The figures presented in this table do not include clemency actions on draft resisters, or military deserters and absentees during the Vietnam era (Source, p. 31).

Fiscal year	Received	Granted		Denied	Pending
		Pardons	Commutations		
1953	599	97	8	355	681
1954	481	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	266	398
1960	437	149	5	244	437
1961	481	226	18	266	408
1962	595	166	16	315	506
1963	592	133	45	233	667
1964	921	314	74	437	783
1965	1,008	195	80	569	947
1966	865	364	81	726	841
1967	863	222	23	520	739
1968	749	13	3	415	1,057
1969	724	0	0	505	1,276
1970	459	82	14	698	941
1971	454	157	16	648	574
1972	514	235	20	410	425
1973	485	202	5	341	362
1974	426	187	8	337	256
1975	613	147	9	328	385
1976	604	78	11	244	658
1977	722	129	8	300	863
1978	641	162	3	336	508

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, The Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States 1978 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 32.

Table 5.31 Defendants charged with violation of drug laws in U.S. District Courts,

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.17. These data represent defendants charged with Federal offenses under the following statutes: Title 21 U.S.C. 170(e) (the Marihuana Tax Act); Title 26 U.S.C. 1407 (customs laws governing border crossing by narcotic addicts or violators); Title 18 U.S.C. 4741-82 (provided for imposition of tax and affixing of tax stamps); 18 U.S.C. 494 (prohibits making false statements with intent to defraud the United States); 18 U.S.C. 1403 (conspiracy to commit offense under Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act); 18 U.S.C. 1406 (immunity from prosecution for grand jury testimony concerning violations of Narcotic Drug

Year ending June 30	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced			
		Total	Dismissed	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Convicted by	
				Court	Jury			Court	Jury
1945	1,413	228	197	5	28	1,185	1,062	35	88
1946	1,687	349	305	13	31	1,338	1,218	37	83
1947	1,880	210	153	17	40	1,670	1,517	57	96
1948	1,790	308	237	14	57	1,482	1,324	48	110
1949	1,808	208	148	14	46	1,598	1,404	59	135
1950	2,400	284	184	28	52	2,116	1,907	81	168
1951	2,332	304	234	25	45	2,028	1,745	105	178
1952	2,121	252	184	29	39	1,869	1,523	109	237
1953	2,336	333	237	30	66	2,003	1,589	121	293
1954	2,220	310	239	28	43	1,910	1,491	107	312
1955	2,168	383	279	32	52	1,803	1,386	95	322
1956	1,835	314	221	38	57	1,521	1,168	93	260
1957	1,910	256	184	28	44	1,654	1,264	91	299
1958	1,942	301	217	25	59	1,641	1,138	129	374
1959	1,742	364	267	40	57	1,378	1,005	112	281
1960	1,848	340	263	38	39	1,508	1,155	93	258
1961	1,828	313	248	20	45	1,515	1,171	74	270
1962	1,643	240	175	29	38	1,403	1,022	113	268
1963	1,889	283	222	34	27	1,406	1,040	112	254
1964	1,679	271	205	32	34	1,408	1,039	112	257
1965	2,078	323	257	41	25	1,755	1,384	132	239
1966	2,223	349	280	38	33	1,874	1,469	119	286
1967	2,250	428	363	34	31	1,822	1,424	119	279
1968	2,692	563	466	49	48	2,129	1,664	138	327
1969	3,545	836	716	50	70	2,709	2,239	123	347
1970	3,420	959	886	48	45	2,461	2,030	97	334
1971	5,366	2,204	2,080	43	81	3,162	2,682	94	386
1972	6,848	1,600	1,396	52	152	5,248	4,391	228	629
1973	9,983	2,169	1,905	83	181	7,814	6,297	393	1,124
1974	10,989	2,744	2,430	80	234	8,245	6,668	437	1,142
1975	10,901	2,750	2,454	82	234	8,151	6,531	393	1,227
1976	10,782	2,721	2,404	73	244	8,041	6,324	446	1,271
1977	9,736	2,109	1,757	53	299	7,627	5,959	387	1,281
1978	7,860	2,043	1,729	37	277	5,817	4,440	290	1,087

* Includes 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.
 † Includes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).
 ‡ Title 18 U.S.C. 4205B(1) and (2).
 § Title 18 U.S.C. 5010(b) and (c).
 ¶ From 1945 through 1976 includes fines and other sentences.
 // Includes defendants who were committed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2902(b) of Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act.
 †† Split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences are not included in computing the average sentence to imprisonment.

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 Office of the United States Courts, 1978), pp. 30, 34, and 35; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

by type of disposition, and type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1945-78

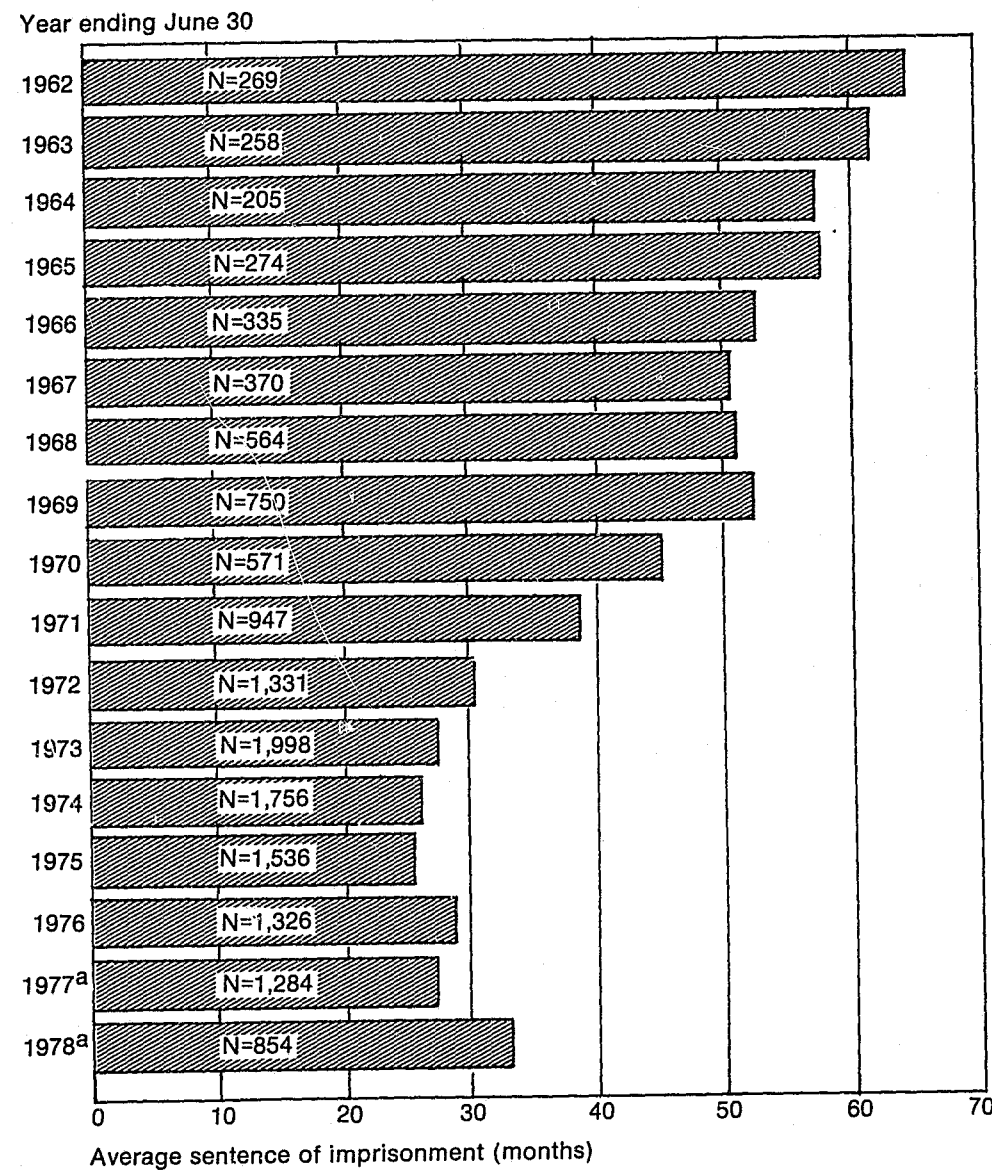
Import and Export Act); other provisions of the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act (Title 18 U.S.C. 171-200); and other narcotic drug laws (28 U.S.C. 4701-4736, 7237). The District of Columbia is excluded from these data through 1976. The territorial courts of the Virgin Islands, Canal Zone, and Guam are excluded through 1978. Data provided for the year ending June 30, 1977 have been revised by the Source. For 1977 and 1978, the periods reported for types of sentences of imprisonment are 1 through 12 months, 13 through 35 months, 36 through 59 months, and 60 months and over.

Year ending June 30	Total	Type of sentence												Average sentence of imprisonment (in months)	Average sentence to probation (in months)
		Imprisonment					Other								
		Total regular	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	Split sentence	Indeterminate ^c	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^d	Probation	Fine ^e	Other			
1945	861	X	308	360	140	53	X	X	X	287	37	NA	22.2	NA	
1946	949	X	430	377	108	34	X	X	X	369	20	NA	18.7	NA	
1947	1,128	X	471	452	161	44	X	X	X	504	38	NA	19.7	NA	
1948	1,048	X	488	408	122	30	X	X	X	411	23	NA	18.6	NA	
1949	1,187	X	541	451	152	43	X	X	X	398	13	NA	18.9	NA	
1950	1,654	X	595	736	218	105	X	X	X	471	11	NA	21.9	NA	
1951	1,659	X	473	671	328	187	X	X	X	345	24	NA	27.1	NA	
1952	1,551	X	221	652	402	276	X	X	X	312	6	NA	35.2	NA	
1953	1,586	X	108	789	358	331	X	X	X	403	14	NA	38.4	NA	
1954	1,483	X	72	681	360	370	X	X	X	411	16	NA	41.3	NA	
1955	1,457	X	47	648	360	402	X	X	X	329	17	NA	43.5	NA	
1956	1,258	X	511	511	341	376	X	X	X	250	13	NA	45.8	NA	
1957	1,432	X	16	326	248	842	X	X	X	220	2	NA	66.0	NA	
1958	1,351	X	25	167	141	1,018	X	X	X	282	8	NA	69.4	NA	
1959	1,151	X	43	126	95	887	X	X	X	224	3	NA	74.2	NA	
1960	1,232	X	33	145	148	906	X	X	X	271	3	NA	72.8	NA	
1961	1,258	X	42	126	105	985	X	X	X	252	5	NA	74.0	NA	
1962	1,173	X	38	129	106	900	X	X	X	217	13	NA	70.5	NA	
1963	1,085	X	39	144	113	789	X	X	X	304	17	NA	70.1	NA	
1964	1,076	X	28	142	157	749	X	X	X	309	23	NA	63.7	NA	
1965	1,257	X	53	186	197	821	X	X	X	480	18	NA	60.3	NA	
1966	1,272	X	85	154	276	757	X	X	X	589	13	NA	61.3	NA	
1967	1,180	X	83	139	245	713	X	X	X	620	22	NA	62.0	NA	
1968	1,368	X	93	141	203	841	X	X	X	728	33	NA	64.4	NA	
1969	1,581	X	110	179	500	892	X	X	X	1,110	18	NA	63.7	NA	
1970	1,283	X	101	166	276	740	X	X	X	1,156	22	NA	64.8	NA	
1971	1,834	X	249	300	428	857	X	X	X	1,258	70	NA	58.5	NA	
1972	3,050	X	882	396	789	983	X	X	X	2,068	130	NA	46.4	NA	
1973	5,097	X	1,445	744	1,343	1,565	X	X	X	2,591	126	NA	45.5	NA	
1974	5,125	X	1,547	792	1,390	1,396	X	X	X	3,039	81	NA	43.7	NA	
1975	4,887	X	1,366	706	1,441	1,374	X	X	X	3,209	55	NA	45.3	NA	
1976	5,039	X	1,221	790	1,544	1,484	X	X	X	2,927	75	NA	47.6	NA	
1977	5,212	4,668	1,404	811	1,143	1,310	87	367	90	2,325	82	8	42.1*	39.5	
1978	4,119	3,605	885	623	956	1,141	169	275	70	1,630	58	10	51.3*	38.6	

United States Courts, 1977), p. H-12; *Federal Criminal Defendant Statistics: Statistical Tables Covering the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), pp. 30, 34, and 35; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 5.7 Average sentence of imprisonment for defendants imprisoned for marihuana violations in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1962-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.22. Data provided for the year ending June 30, 1977 have been revised by the Source.



^a Split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offenders sentences are not included in computing the average sentence of imprisonment.

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; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.32 Defendants in Federal firearms cases, by court action, region, and jurisdiction, Oct. 1, 1976-Mar. 31, 1978

NOTE: "Firearms cases" refers to criminal violations of the Federal Gun Control Act. This includes illegal sale, receipt, purchase, and/or interstate transportation of firearms. It also includes cases in which ex-felons were found to be carrying firearms. "Not-prosessed" 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.

Region and jurisdiction	[Number of defendants]										
	Recom- mended to U.S. Attorney	Pretrial termination			Total	Terminated by court action				Pending Mar. 31, 1978	
		Released	Other	Indictment		Not- prossed, quashed, dismissed, etc.	Acquitted	Convicted Plea guilty	Verdict guilty	Awaiting indictment, informa- tion, or charges	Awaiting trial action
Total	8,152	1,741 ^a	96 ^b	5,494	5,287	840	238	3,308	901	3,875	1,547
North-Atlantic region	915	144	16	683	468	85	26	276	81	552	384
Connecticut	55	22	0	24	43	11	4	20	8	27	6
Maine	18	2	7	9	12	4	1	5	2	4	1
Massachusetts	405	61	0	142	132	15	8	83	26	241	38
New Hampshire	5	2	1	2	3	1	0	1	1	1	0
New York	383	55	4	465	236	46	9	144	36	272	339
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	36	2	0	35	36	6	2	20	8	4	7
Vermont	13	0	4	6	6	1	2	3	0	3	3
Mid-Atlantic region	1,209	230	18	1,121	1,160	124	43	663	330	295	176
Delaware	20	1	0	16	13	1	1	7	4	4	3
District of Columbia	211	46	0	312	354	30	13	130	181	40	14
Maryland	185	40	1	150	130	11	4	92	23	33	39
New Jersey	188	49	5	132	127	22	3	80	22	68	37
Pennsylvania	225	49	1	175	203	31	4	132	36	53	29
Virginia	382	55	1	336	333	29	18	222	64	97	54
Southeast region	1,827	409	37	1,153	1,078	174	53	739	112	813	274
Alabama	335	75	0	258	292	15	7	257	13	74	42
Florida	259	25	1	100	85	14	11	38	22	224	34
Georgia	344	126	0	256	249	92	16	115	26	185	48
Mississippi	223	33	0	127	95	5	2	80	8	91	56
North Carolina	264	60	5	130	129	16	5	94	14	98	17
South Carolina	152	45	31	130	107	7	10	82	8	17	28
Tennessee	250	45	0	152	121	25	2	73	21	124	49
Central region	827	214	0	598	671	101	27	445	98	286	190
Indiana	136	22	0	46	67	9	4	44	10	88	17
Kentucky	275	20	0	238	237	20	6	164	47	54	50
Michigan	184	66	0	118	140	38	7	77	18	121	78
Ohio	125	66	0	103	124	19	6	89	10	11	9
West Virginia	107	40	0	93	103	15	4	71	13	12	36
Midwest region	738	158	22	439	445	58	17	313	57	633	116
Illinois	172	34	22	67	117	14	4	83	16	490	38
Iowa	32	7	0	28	26	1	1	16	8	2	2
Kansas	53	6	0	35	26	1	1	15	9	15	16
Minnesota	113	18	3	73	67	5	2	52	8	32	8
Missouri	197	57	0	117	101	12	2	77	10	57	25
Nebraska	17	0	0	15	15	1	0	13	1	3	1
North Dakota	19	0	0	19	16	0	0	15	1	0	3
South Dakota	12	0	0	10	12	1	0	10	1	2	3
Wisconsin	123	36	0	75	65	23	7	32	3	32	20
Southwest region	1,586	350	0	979	915	190	28	578	119	587	278
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	91	30	0	59	48	9	1	27	11	28	14
Louisiana	356	111	0	223	236	42	11	152	31	64	53
New Mexico	157	23	0	87	72	23	0	37	12	60	23
Oklahoma	251	36	0	158	156	22	8	109	17	95	20
Texas	700	142	0	420	376	91	7	232	46	334	159
Wyoming	41	8	0	32	27	3	1	21	2	6	9
Western region	1,040	236	13	521	550	108	44	294	104	709	119
Alaska	24	5	0	14	17	3	0	11	3	6	4
Arizona	0	41	0	0	28	0	28	0	0	0	0
California	674	124	13	346	338	52	11	195	80	524	68
Hawaii	43	7	0	17	26	5	2	18	1	21	7
Idaho	52	16	0	31	35	7	2	23	3	12	2
Montana	26	9	0	8	7	5	1	1	0	10	2
Nevada	25	6	0	13	20	10	0	3	7	32	4
Oregon	62	8	0	28	19	8	0	10	1	31	12
Utah	14	2	0	4	5	2	0	1	2	19	1
Washington	118	18	0	60	55	16	0	32	7	54	19

^a Includes 48 no true bills and 1,693 released by U.S. Attorney.

^b Includes 26 firearm cases transferred to other cases and 70 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 adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.33 Dispositions of persons arrested for offenses against railroads, by offense, United States and Canada, 1975-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.96. "Referrals" indicate referrals of arrested persons to other than railroad authorities. Prior to 1978 referrals were included in the "convictions" category.

Offense	1975		1976		1977		1978			1979		
	Convictions	Dismissals	Convictions	Dismissals	Convictions	Dismissals	Convictions	Referrals	Dismissals	Convictions	Referrals	Dismissals
Theft:												
Theft from freight cars	1,425	153	1,880	192	2,035	203	1,431	405	208	1,485	550	201
Theft from trailers	269	17	445	39	551	52	529	267	89	665	350	85
Theft of entire trailer	22	0	3	1	4	0	16	2	4	6	10	0
Theft from multi-level carrier	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	203	149	57	181	127	48
Theft of copper wire	187	19	190	3	141	10	114	24	7	196	38	16
Theft of brass	24	1	30	6	27	3	19	3	2	8	2	1
Theft of other company property	1,383	231	1,611	244	1,345	182	1,041	254	179	1,337	380	164
Burglary of buildings	209	28	290	29	194	28	132	68	10	134	38	6
Other theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	214	110	24	288	77	39
Vandalism:												
Multi-level carriers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	148	327	17	68	69	10
Company property and equipment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	417	126	54	575	215	80
Track and signals	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	305	150	26	342	186	29
Switch tampering	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	175	110	22	167	69	27
Track obstructions	778	96	784	57	816	83	456	231	69	473	336	39
Stoning of trains	1,242	166	1,536	113	1,663	145	807	532	179	807	633	75
Shooting of trains	96	9	188	16	153	15	171	54	41	131	70	14
Other vandalism	1,707	144	1,531	174	1,767	136	173	69	85	152	104	30
Trespassing	7,973	752	9,183	813	12,759	1,194	4,368	18,497	437	4,509	39,396	356
Criminal offenses not listed above	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,196	851	229	2,192	662	164
Total	14,239	1,646	17,847	1,657	21,455	2,051	12,915	22,229	1,739	13,706	43,332	1,404

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Association of American Railroads, Operations and Maintenance Department.

Table 5.35 Criminal tax fraud cases handled by the Internal Revenue Service Office of Chief Counsel, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.34. For explanation of indictments and informations, see NOTE, Table 5.17. For definitions of "not-prossed" and "no true bill," see NOTE, Table 5.32.

	1976	1977	1978
Referrals by Office of Chief Counsel for prosecution	2,037	2,695	2,634
Grand jury action:			
Indictments and informations	1,331	1,636	1,724
No true bill	1	31	11
Disposition:			
Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	977	1,229	1,189
Convicted after trial	216	247	225
Acquitted	77	55	70
Not-prossed or dismissed	71	110	119

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1976, p. 61; 1977, p. 48; 1978, p. 53 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.34 Criminal tax fraud cases initiated by the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1975-78

NOTE: The Criminal Investigation Division (formerly the Intelligence Division) of the Internal Revenue Service is responsible for the enforcement of the criminal provisions of the tax laws, investigating evidence of tax evasion or tax fraud, and recommending prosecution (Source, 1978, p. 30).
The Criminal Tax Division of the Office of Chief Counsel handles all criminal tax legal matters for the Internal Revenue Service, reviews criminal cases and decides if cases warrant prosecution, coordinates criminal tax prosecutions with the Department of Justice, and provides assistance to United States attorneys in criminal tax trials upon request (Source, 1978, p. 53).

	1976	1977	1978
Cases initiated by Criminal Investigation Division	9,035	8,901	9,481
Disposed of by Criminal Investigation Division:			
Prosecution recommended	3,147	3,408	3,439
Prosecution not recommended	5,650	5,459	5,969
Disposed of by Office of Chief Counsel:			
Prosecution not warranted, including cases declined by the Department of Justice	589	486	597
Prosecutions	2,037	2,161	2,153

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1976, p. 151; 1977, p. 139; 1978, p. 98 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.36 Criminal Investigations by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, by number of completed investigations,

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 fiscal years 1977-79 include investigations of dealers of obscene matter only.

Type of offense	Investigations completed					Convictions		
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1975	1976	1977
Theft of mail by employees, contractors, and others (internal)	10,785	10,267	8,935	8,026	7,146	1,316	1,206	1,195
Embezzlement of postal funds	3,121	2,790	3,421	3,067	3,287	140	173	201
Burglary of post offices	1,315	1,361	1,202	1,125	1,095	468	409	385
Hold up of postal facilities, carriers and Motor Vehicle Service drivers	279	309	514	241	241	134	150	155
Assaults/threats against U.S. Postal Service personnel	1,851	1,813	1,917	1,873	1,815	167	178	161
Mail theft from delivery receptacles	11,212	193,439	186,972	150,515	142,563	10,543	10,776	12,891
Forgery/counterfeiting of U.S. Postal Service money orders	1,854	2,054	2,734	2,550	2,287	157	186	251
Willful damage or destruction of mail receptacles	1,436	33,912	28,596	28,530	30,946	1,940	1,352	1,360
Unlawful mailings:								
Obscene matter	230	431	85	104	114	103	66	11
Firearms	258	216	NA	NA	NA	4	16	NA
Bombs/explosives	289	206	245	188	250	27	65	65
Narcotics, dangerous drugs, and controlled substances	1,973	1,804	908	871	688	773	607	339
Scurrilous and defamatory matter	1,369	340	NA	NA	NA	18	10	NA
Extortion letters	149	132	121	105	74	37	15	27
Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,007	NA	NA	NA
Miscellaneous (thefts from self-service units; theft of keys, locks, and other U.S. 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	1,956	1,894	1,485	1,083	661
Mail fraud	6,332	5,793	5,037	5,724	5,497	1,260	1,458	1,617
Total	49,573	258,355	243,378	204,475	198,904	18,572	17,750	19,329

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Chief Postal Inspector.

number of convictions, fines imposed, recoveries and restitutions, and type of offense, fiscal years 1971-79

For 1979, 75 investigations of child pornography dealers resulted in 9 convictions; 39 investigations of other commercial dealers led to 2 convictions. Previous years report all investigations relating to obscene matter. Bombs/explosives data for 1979 include 89 investigations of mailed bombs resulting in 7 convictions, and 161 investigations of explosives and hoax devices placed in postal facilities or equipment resulting in 42 convictions.

Convictions		Fines Imposed					Recoveries and restitutions				
1978	1979	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
796	745	0	0	0	0	0	\$1,560,825	\$939,146	0	0	NA
185	288	0	0	0	0	0	178,049	196,508	\$296,389	NA	\$515,448
344	354	0	0	0	0	0	116,860	82,762	382,644	NA	NA
112	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
173	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12,936	10,246	0	0	0	0	0	5,430,753	3,323,619	3,428,704	NA	NA
228	221	0	0	0	0	0	98,577	111,254	181,121	NA	NA
1,517	1,159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	11	\$256,570	\$94,173	\$37,000	\$50,720	NA	0	0	0	0	0
NA	NA	100	1,300	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	0
27	49	100	350	2,517	2,347	NA	0	0	0	0	0
209	154	83,887	96,969	62,578	48,967	NA	0	0	0	0	0
NA	NA	795	100	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	0
13	12	290	500	2,150	1,270	NA	4,382	300	0	0	NA
NA	61	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
608	436	338,888	384,593	383,641	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,012	2,063	1,345,061	1,588,174	2,522,911	2,516,571	3,647,179	9,336,917	10,378,732	25,982,003	NA	15,265,869
19,176	16,106	\$2,025,491	\$2,156,159	\$3,010,797	\$2,619,895	\$3,647,179	\$18,726,163	\$15,012,321	\$30,270,861	NA	\$15,781,317

Table 5.37 Workload of the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, by activity, fiscal years 1974-78

NOTE: The Antitrust Division is concerned with the promotion and maintenance of competition in the American economy. Private anticompetitive conduct is subject to criminal and civil action, primarily under the Sherman and Clayton Acts. The Judgment Enforcement Section of the Division reviews postjudgment cases for compliance, handles requests for modification or interpretation of standing judgments, and initiates civil and criminal contempt proceedings when there is evidence that a judgment is being violated. The Consumer Affairs Section is responsible for litigation and related matters arising under various consumer protection statutes, including the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act; Federal Trade Commission Act; Consumer Product Safety Act; Hazardous Substances Act; and Truth-in-Lending Act (Source, pp. 116, 117).

Activity	1974	1975	1976 ^a	1977	1978
Investigations:					
Instituted	335	385	435	330	310
Terminated	396	399	520	405	372
Pending	715	701	618	541	479
Judgment enforcement:					
Divestitures	NA	18	37	21	25
Compliance investigations	NA	15	19	40	48
Compliance reports	NA	115	140	311	313
Judgment construction or modification	NA	8	27	31	23
Contempt cases	NA	4	4	5	4
Other enforcement inquiries	NA	35	50	65	73
Consumer Affairs proceedings:					
Instituted	690	684	520	776	624
Terminated	771	822	583	969	750
Pending	1,032	894	831	638	512
Miscellaneous proceedings^b	580	779	1,346	1,426	1,629
Days in court	2,385	5,642	7,077	4,913	5,167

^a Includes transition quarter, July 1, 1976 through Sept. 30, 1976.
^b Miscellaneous proceedings include surplus property clearance, business review letters; reports to defense agencies; reports to Nuclear Regulatory Commission on nuclear power plant licensing; Federal Trade Commission litigation; appearances in other agency, interagency and intergovernmental proceedings; competitive reports to regulatory agencies; and Congressional requests.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, *The Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 126.

Table 5.38 Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by type of case, years ending June 30, 1960-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.37. "United States cases" refers to suits in which the U.S. Government is the plaintiff.

Year ending June 30	United States cases			Private cases	
	Total	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	26 ^b	443
1966	770	36	12	278 ^c	444
1967	596	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
1978	1,507	42	30	0	1,425
1979	1,312	50	28	0	1,234

^a Includes 9 U.S. electrical industry cases filed in 1961, 2 in 1962 and 3 in 1963.
^b Includes 26 cases transferred under 28 U.S.C. 1404(a).
^c All cases were transferred under 28 U.S.C. 1404(a).

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1979 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), p. 63, Table 23.

Table 5.39 Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by type of case, fiscal years 1974-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.37.

Type of case	1974	1975	1976 ^a	1977	1978
Antitrust cases:					
Filed	67	72	71	71	58
Terminated	66	43	95	65	82
Won	57	29	79	46	68
Lost	6	12	7	12	7
Dismissed	3	2	9	7	7
Pending end of year	135	164	140	146	122
Restraint of trade cases filed^b	31	58	34	53	47
Oligopoly and monopoly cases filed^c	28	7	15	8	7
Individuals indicted	84	82	101	88	103
Corporations indicted	121	127	116	147	153
Fines imposed	\$1,438,400	\$2,745,500	\$5,159,250	\$3,422,700	\$12,677,750

^a Includes transition quarter, July 1, 1976 through Sept. 30, 1976.
^b Violations of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, e.g., price-fixing, bid-rigging, and customer allocation.
^c Violations of Section 2 of the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act, and the Bank Merger Act.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, *The Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 125.

Table 5.40 Interstate Commerce Commission cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1978 and 1979

NOTE: Because Massachusetts had the highest pending civil caseload, the Source presents figures including and excluding this State in order to obtain a representative national picture.

Status of case	1978			1979		
	Total civil cases	Interstate Commerce Commission only		Total civil cases	Interstate Commerce Commission only	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
95 District courts:						
Filed	138,770	2,188	1.6	154,666	1,294	0.8
Terminated	125,914	1,762	1.4	143,323	3,879	2.7
Pending on June 30	166,462	9,835	5.8	177,805	7,050	4.0
94 District courts:						
Filed	135,153	872	0.6	151,908	936	0.6
Terminated	123,238	756	0.6	138,020	864	0.6
Pending on June 30	152,199	834	0.5	166,085	906	0.5
Massachusetts only:						
Filed	3,617	1,316	36.4	2,758	358	13.0
Terminated	2,676	1,006	37.6	5,303	3,015	56.9
Pending on June 30	14,265	8,801	61.7	11,720	6,144	52.4

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1979 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), p. 63, Table 24.

Table 5.41 Environmental, Economic Stabilization Act, and Energy Allocation Act cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by circuit and district, years ending June 30, 1978 and 1979

NOTE: Cases labeled "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	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
Total, all districts	519	559	40	50	79	121
District of Columbia	37	30	1	16	3	13
First Circuit	19	23	0	1	1	10
Maine	2	5	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	11	7	0	0	0	7
New Hampshire	0	3	0	1	0	1
Rhode Island	2	3	0	0	1	0
Puerto Rico	4	5	0	0	0	2
Second Circuit	28	61	5	6	4	6
Connecticut	5	8	0	1	0	2
New York:						
Northern	4	3	0	1	0	0
Eastern	5	23	3	3	2	0
Southern	12	23	1	1	2	3
Western	1	3	1	0	0	1
Vermont	1	1	0	0	0	0
Third Circuit	40	53	5	1	4	16
Delaware	1	2	3	0	2	12
New Jersey	13	25	1	0	0	3
Pennsylvania:						
Eastern	14	11	1	0	2	1
Middle	5	4	0	0	0	0
Western	7	11	0	1	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth Circuit	38	47	0	1	1	4
Maryland	7	10	0	0	1	3
North Carolina:						
Eastern	2	7	0	0	0	0
Middle	4	1	0	0	0	0
Western	1	2	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	7	6	0	0	0	1
Virginia:						
Eastern	13	7	0	1	0	0
Western	0	6	0	0	0	0
West Virginia:						
Northern	1	3	0	0	0	0
Southern	3	5	0	0	0	0
Fifth Circuit	131	90	12	5	28	17
Alabama:						
Northern	6	5	0	0	0	0
Middle	1	1	1	0	0	0
Southern	1	2	0	0	0	0
Florida:						
Northern	0	1	0	0	1	0
Middle	10	16	0	1	0	1
Southern	10	8	1	0	0	0
Georgia:						
Northern	10	3	1	0	6	0
Middle	1	0	0	0	0	0
Southern	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana:						
Eastern	13	14	1	0	1	0
Middle	1	5	0	0	1	0
Western	16	8	0	0	1	2
Mississippi:						
Northern	4	0	0	0	0	0
Southern	3	2	2	1	1	1
Texas:						
Northern	8	4	5	2	10	6
Eastern	3	2	0	0	0	0
Southern	39	19	1	1	7	7
Western	4	0	0	0	0	0
Canal Zone	1	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5.41 Environmental, Economic Stabilization Act, and Energy Allocation Act cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by circuit and district, years ending June 30, 1978 and 1979—Continued

Circuit and district	Environmental matters		Economic Stabilization Act		Energy Allocation Act	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
Sixth Circuit	51	56	3	3	8	6
Kentucky:						
Eastern	5	5	0	0	0	0
Western	4	2	1	0	1	0
Michigan:						
Eastern	7	6	0	0	1	0
Western	2	4	0	2	1	3
Ohio:						
Northern	9	20	0	0	2	1
Southern	9	9	2	1	1	0
Tennessee:						
Eastern	2	5	0	0	0	0
Middle	9	3	0	0	1	0
Western	4	2	0	0	1	1
Seventh Circuit	34	29	2	4	2	7
Illinois:						
Northern	13	13	1	2	1	2
Central	2	1	0	0	0	1
Southern	6	1	0	0	0	1
Indiana:						
Northern	1	4	0	0	0	1
Southern	6	4	0	0	0	1
Wisconsin:						
Eastern	5	5	1	0	0	2
Western	1	1	0	2	0	0
Eighth Circuit	38	33	2	2	3	5
Arkansas:						
Eastern	1	5	0	0	0	0
Western	2	4	1	0	0	1
Iowa:						
Northern	2	3	0	0	0	1
Southern	3	2	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	9	3	0	1	2	1
Missouri:						
Eastern	1	2	0	0	0	0
Western	10	4	0	0	1	0
Nebraska	4	6	0	0	0	1
North Dakota	1	1	0	0	0	1
South Dakota	5	3	0	1	0	0
Ninth Circuit	80	105	8	7	13	16
Alaska	6	10	0	0	0	0
Arizona	8	2	0	0	1	0
California:						
Northern	9	10	0	0	1	7
Eastern	10	10	0	1	1	0
Central	6	17	2	3	3	8
Southern	3	2	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	3	2	0	0	0	0
Idaho	5	4	1	0	0	1
Montana	3	4	0	0	0	0
Nevada	3	4	0	0	0	0
Oregon	4	9	0	0	1	0
Washington:						
Eastern	9	10	1	2	2	0
Western	0	1	0	1	2	0
Guam	13	23	4	0	2	0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	1	0	0	0	0
Tenth Circuit	23	32	2	4	12	21
Colorado	5	7	0	1	1	0
Kansas	3	4	1	2	5	12
New Mexico	3	5	0	0	0	1
Oklahoma:						
Northern	4	5	0	0	0	0
Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western	1	1	0	0	1	0
Utah	4	4	1	0	4	8
Wyoming	3	3	0	1	1	0

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), pp. 68, 69.

Table 5.42 Prosecutions for violations of United States immigration and nationality laws, by type of case, type of disposition, and aggregate fines and imprisonment imposed, fiscal years 1968-78.

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 representations 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	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978
Total, all cases	2,885	5,079	6,034	10,215	13,200	16,415	17,736	14,172	17,126	3,563	17,176	16,796
Dismissals*	207	494	487	831	964	905	1,073	1,340	1,319	384	1,754	1,402
Acquittals	17	50	50	74	27	52	27	21	35	25	34	46
Convictions	2,661	4,623	5,497	9,310	12,189	15,458	16,634	12,811	15,772	3,174	15,388	15,348
Aggregate fines imposed	\$109,965	\$172,105	\$249,785	\$461,231	\$687,444	\$1,008,299	\$927,003	\$754,746	\$1,050,148	\$256,228	\$879,206	\$786,370
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	2,210	3,070	4,042	5,364	4,884	5,755	5,998	5,313	6,367	1,370	6,478	7,597
Total cases pending end of year	947	938	1,151	1,066	843	922	1,039	985	1,066	1,037	1,015	1,199
Immigration cases, total	2,629	4,565	5,510	9,550	12,865	16,309	17,608	13,947	16,927	3,467	16,776	16,445
Dismissals*	192	390	469	744	775	874	1,017	1,251	1,240	304	1,521	1,265
Acquittals	17	50	50	71	27	49	25	20	34	24	32	40
Convictions	2,420	4,125	4,991	8,735	12,063	15,386	16,566	12,676	15,653	3,139	15,223	15,140
Aggregate fines imposed	\$102,635	\$150,605	\$228,085	\$417,396	\$671,144	\$1,006,689	\$922,503	\$747,796	\$1,043,448	\$249,228	\$877,108	\$779,720
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	2,006	3,462	3,625	4,882	4,718	5,688	5,929	5,111	6,185	1,316	6,259	7,307
Immigration cases pending end of year	875	894	1,089	1,020	803	678	979	937	1,006	970	930	1,108
Nationality cases, total	256	514	524	665	335	1,106	126	225	199	96	400	351
Dismissals*	15	14	18	87	209	31	56	89	79	60	233	137
Acquittals	0	2	0	3	0	3	2	1	1	1	2	6
Convictions	241	498	506	575	126	72	68	135	119	35	165	208
Aggregate fines imposed	\$7,350	\$21,500	\$21,700	\$43,835	\$16,300	\$1,610	\$4,500	\$6,950	\$6,700	\$7,000	\$2,100	\$6,650
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	204	508	417	482	176	67	69	202	182	54	219	290
Nationality cases pending end of year	72	44	62	66	40	44	60	48	60	67	85	91

* Dismissed or otherwise closed.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 5.43 Convictions for violations of United States immigration and nationality laws, by offense, fiscal years 1968-78.

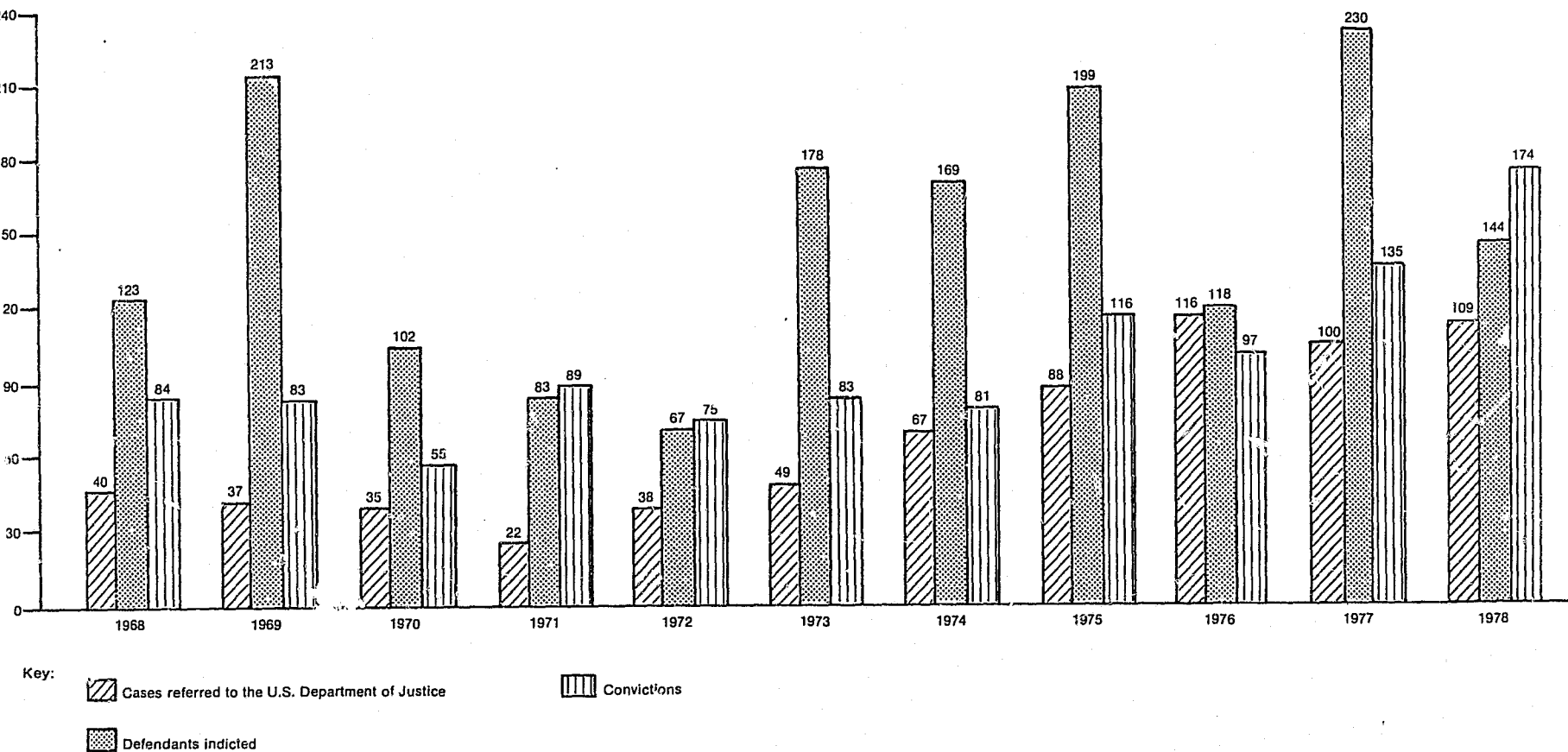
NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.42.

Offense	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978
Total	2,661	4,623	5,497	9,310	12,289	15,458	16,634	12,811	15,772	3,174	15,388	15,348
Violations of immigration laws	2,420	4,125	4,991	8,735	12,063	15,386	16,566	12,676	15,653	3,139	15,223	15,140
Entry of aliens illegally	440	1,097	1,652	5,064	10,292	13,534	15,003	11,094	13,707	2,853	13,276	12,257
Reentries of deported aliens	1,085	1,413	1,213	1,094	757	603	516	494	499	103	481	619
Bringing in, transporting, harboring, and inducing illegal entry of aliens	395	563	850	718	577	738	607	370	465	88	497	1,143
Fraud, misuse of visas, entry permits, and other entry documents	360	863	872	1,012	247	206	206	125	38	14	82	85
Fraud and false statements or entries	21	49	20	26	45	85	53	61	114	6	15	30
Alien registration or alien address violations	0	0	2	0	7	11	9	20	7	1	11	2
Alien crewmen who remained longer	25	7	3	10	12	22	11	25	30	6	14	12
Stowaways on vessels or aircraft	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Perjury	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	7	0	0	1
Importation of aliens for immoral purposes	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other violations	94	132	379	783	126	183	161	486	786	68	847	990
Violations of nationality laws	241	498	506	575	126	72	68	135	119	35	165	208
False representation as citizens of the United States	241	497	493	574	119	64	60	112	87	30	115	161
False statements and procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully	0	1	13	1	7	3	3	3	0	0	1	0
Reproduction of citizenship and naturalization papers	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	20	32	5	49	47

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Figure 5.8 Criminal proceedings in cases referred by the Securities and Exchange Commission to the U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution, fiscal years 1968-78.

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 a wide range of enforcement remedies available 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 figure refer to cases terminated in the given year.



Source: Securities and Exchange Commission, Annual Report of the SEC for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1977 and the Transition Quarter July 1, 1976-September 30, 1976, p. 3; For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1978, p. 108 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS 1980

Table 5.44 Investigative activity of the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1968-79

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.

Investigative activity	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979
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	259,205	198,338
Cases pending beginning of the fiscal year	35,666	39,741	57,140	59,853	67,584	50,145	50,030	52,368	61,852	104,180	113,363	99,123	70,376
Counterfeiting	1,568	2,029	2,582	2,544	3,308	2,431	2,323	1,998	2,580	2,604	2,701	2,548	3,377
Check forgery	23,001	21,940	32,276	34,962	41,291	30,113	30,846	35,385	43,115	83,162	93,517	31,488	53,733
Bond forgery	9,917	14,279	20,479	19,864	20,249	15,615	15,032	13,068	13,981	14,773	13,854	12,119	9,501
Protective intelligence	598	911	882	1,167	1,119	660	666	551	452	742	639	627	803
Other criminal and noncriminal	582	582	921	1,316	1,617	1,326	1,163	1,366	1,724	2,899	2,652	2,341	2,962
Cases received	109,308	115,263	122,971	140,481	143,042	124,274	132,648	149,694	182,610	51,070	196,729	160,082	127,962
Counterfeiting	23,486	18,730	22,346	23,226	23,333	16,951	18,739	22,750	14,944	4,602	20,777	21,417	21,041
Check forgery	51,606	57,616	62,094	66,004	75,759	63,927	70,880	84,863	113,035	35,022	128,500	92,832	65,322
Bond forgery	15,867	20,635	16,983	22,991	16,599	14,359	13,805	13,183	14,735	2,825	12,588	10,670	9,966
Protective intelligence	14,927	12,351	13,467	14,499	14,116	17,348	15,319	11,207	15,802	3,664	14,623	14,703	12,070
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	20,460	19,563
Cases closed	105,233	97,864	120,258	132,750	158,871	124,389	128,947	139,159	139,346	41,101	208,679	186,224	140,845
Counterfeiting	23,025	18,177	22,384	22,462	23,377	17,059	18,778	22,055	14,833	4,419	20,701	20,466	20,556
Check forgery	52,667	47,280	59,408	59,675	87,566	63,194	66,282	76,743	72,667	24,273	139,365	119,735	80,024
Bond forgery	11,505	14,435	17,598	22,606	21,075	14,942	14,836	11,824	13,471	3,510	13,528	11,740	9,366
Protective intelligence	14,614	12,380	13,182	14,547	13,783	17,342	15,403	11,268	15,494	3,748	14,605	14,500	12,022
Other criminal and noncriminal	3,422	5,592	7,686	13,460	13,070	11,852	13,649	17,269	22,881	5,151	20,482	19,783	18,877

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service.

Table 5.45 Forged check and forged bond cases received and closed by the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1973-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.44. Forged check cases include U.S. Government-issued checks only.

	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979
Forged check cases:								
Number of checks paid	650,778,132	708,071,443	781,642,177	822,607,245	174,550,139	727,408,380	716,747,047	694,314,158
Forged checks received for investigation	59,004	64,363	78,148	108,724	33,679	121,022	85,286	59,495
Checks received for investigation per million checks paid	91	91	100	132	193	166	119	86
Forged check cases closed	58,480	59,936	70,085	68,302	23,120	132,135	112,000	74,011
Value of forged checks in cases closed	\$10,736,304	\$13,743,149	\$15,950,460	\$16,460,178	\$5,146,619	\$32,644,134	\$30,527,400	\$20,472,639
Forged bond cases:								
Forged bonds received for investigation	13,849	13,163	12,645	14,356	2,738	12,189	10,399	9,624
Forged bond cases closed	14,428	14,190	11,285	13,110	3,425	13,097	11,465	9,019
Value of forged bonds in cases closed	\$1,229,846	\$1,166,703	\$1,024,298	\$1,119,774	\$283,505	\$1,173,031	\$1,074,141	\$796,160

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service.

Table 5.46 Dispositions of arrests by the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1974-79

NOTE: A "nolle prosequere" disposition occurs when a prosecutor decides not to prosecute a case. "No bill" refers to cases in which the grand jury decides not to indict the defendant. 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, to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

Disposition	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979
Convicted	6,934	7,788	7,283	1,815	10,979	12,017	9,543
Acquitted	131	106	101	23	130	104	98
Nolle prosequere	183	183	91	23	154	86	101
No bill	5	7	4	2	3	1	1
Other dismissals	605	584	511	115	531	489	403
Total	7,858	8,668	7,990	1,978	11,797	12,697	10,146

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service.

Table 5.47 Public officials indicted, awaiting trial on Dec. 31, and convicted of offenses involving abuse of public office, by level of government, 1970-78

NOTE: Questionnaires were sent annually to the U.S. Attorneys' office in each of 94 Federal districts, eliciting data concerning indictments and convictions during the year as well as prosecutions awaiting trial on Dec. 31 of each year. "Public officials" include persons elected or appointed to office and career (staff) government employees. "Abuse of public office" includes offenses such as extortion, bribery, and conflict of interest.

	Total	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Elected or appointed officials:										
Federal:										
Indicted	670	9	58	58	60	59	53	111	129	133
Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	87	0	0	4	2	1	5	1	32	42
Convicted	519	9	40	42	48	51	43	101	94	91
State:										
Indicted	303	10	21	17	19	36	36	59	50	55
Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	88	0	0	0	0	0	5	30	33	20
Convicted	220	7	16	10	17	23	18	35	38	56
Local:										
Indicted	1,054	26	46	106	85	130	139	194	157	171
Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	253	0	0	0	2	4	15	98	62	72
Convicted	755	16	28	75	64	87	94	100	164	127
Others involved:										
Indicted	821	18	35	27	80	66	27	199	171	198
Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	241	0	0	1	14	0	2	70	83	71
Convicted	606	12	24	15	52	56	24	144	144	135

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division, Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt Public Officials, 1970-1978 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1979), Table I.

Table 5.48 Federal administrative, civil, and criminal actions initiated against U.S. corporations, by type of industry and type of violation, 1975 and 1976

NOTE: A sample of corporations, including the 582 largest publicly owned U.S. parent corporations, was selected from the Fortune 500 and Business Week lists for 1975. Of the 582 parent corporations, 477 were manufacturing enterprises; 18, wholesale; 66, retail; and 21, service. Corporations in banking, insurance, transportation, communication, and utilities were excluded from the study because of the unusual nature of these businesses (i.e., they are subject to more strict regulation and/or licensing). Data on corporate violations refer to Federal administrative, civil, and criminal actions initiated or imposed by 24 Federal agencies during 1975 and 1976. Information was obtained from a variety of pertinent sources, including (1) Law Service Reports (i.e., Federal Reporter and 12 types of specialized reports); (2) data obtained directly from Federal agencies on enforcement actions; (3) annual corporation financial reports, prepared for the Securities and Exchange Commission; and (4) a newspaper computer data bank, used to locate all articles relating to enforcement actions against corporations from The Wall Street Journal, The New York Times and other trade newspapers and journals.

"Primary violations" refer to the most serious violations, or the first one encountered if seriousness was a discriminating factor. The seriousness of a violation (serious, moderate, or minor) was determined either (1) by the Federal agency initiating or imposing actions, based on the likelihood of serious harm; or (2) by project personnel, using criteria related to the repetition of violations, intent, extent throughout the corporation, amount of monetary losses and the manufacture of large amounts of unsafe products. All violations stemming from failure of the corporation to submit proper reports to an agency or failure to keep adequate records were considered minor violations.

"Administrative" violations involve noncompliance with the requirements of an agency or court (e.g., institution of a recall campaign or compliance with an order to construct pollution-control facilities), information violations (e.g., refusal to produce or report information), and failure to register with an agency. "Environmental" violations include air and water pollution as well as violations of air and water permits that require capital outlays by the corporation for construction of pollution control equipment. "Financial" violations involve illegal payments (e.g., bribes, domestic political contributions, foreign payments, payments to retailers and wholesalers, conferring of illegal gratuities and benefits, and violations of foreign currency laws), security related violations (e.g., false and misleading proxy materials and misuse of non-public material information), fraud, transaction violations (e.g., overcharging of customers, failure to apply increased prices equally, and issuance of checks with insufficient funds), and illegal accounting practices (e.g., internal control violations, false entries, and improper estimates). Data on tax violations were difficult to collect, and are underrepresented in these data because of various administrative procedures regarding initiation of actions and implementation of penalties against corporations. "Labor" violations range from discrimination and occupational and safety hazards, to unfair labor practices and wage and hour violations. Misbranding, mispackaging, mislabeling, lack of adequate ingredient statements, lack of adequate directions, lack of effectiveness, inadequate testing procedures, and inadequate laboratory processing practices were main categories of "manufacturing" violations. The major categories of "trade" violations were abuses (e.g., monopolization, misrepresentation, price discrimination), tying agreements, price-fixing, bidrigging, and illegal merger activity. Violations that could not be easily categorized, such as violations of Sunday closing laws and excessive noise from companies' blasting activities, were included in the "other" category.

The data below refer to 445 of the 477 parent manufacturing companies that could be categorized using the 1976 Fortune 500 industry classification scheme.

Type of Industry	Type of primary violation*													
	Total		Administrative		Environmental		Financial		Labor		Manufacturing		Trade	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,428	100.0	123	100.0	496	100.0	41	100.0	178	100.0	514	100.0	63	100.0
Serious/moderate	667	100.0	34	100.0	53	100.0	38	100.0	161	100.0	318	100.0	61	100.0
Mining and oil production	17	1.2	1	0.8	10	2.0	0	X	1	0.6	2	0.4	3	4.8
Serious/moderate	8	1.2	1	2.9	1	1.9	0	X	1	0.6	2	0.6	3	4.9
Food	96	6.7	4	3.3	11	2.2	5	12.3	12	6.7	54	10.5	7	11.0
Serious/moderate	49	7.4	2	5.9	3	5.7	5	13.2	12	7.5	20	6.3	7	11.5
Apparel	4	0.3	0	X	0	X	1	2.4	2	1.1	0	X	1	1.6
Serious/moderate	3	0.5	0	X	0	X	0	X	2	1.2	0	X	1	1.6
Paper, fiber, wood	81	5.7	3	2.4	50	10.1	0	X	15	8.3	1	0.2	10	15.9
Serious/moderate	28	4.2	2	5.9	3	5.7	0	X	12	7.5	1	0.3	10	16.4
Chemical	115	8.1	13	10.6	55	11.1	1	2.4	15	8.3	21	4.1	7	11.0
Serious/moderate	49	7.4	3	8.8	12	22.6	1	2.6	10	6.2	16	5.0	7	11.5
Oil refining	289	20.1	6	4.9	229	46.2	25	61.1	9	5.1	8	1.6	10	15.9
Serious/moderate	70	10.4	5	14.7	19	35.8	23	60.5	9	5.6	4	1.3	8	13.1
Metal manufacturing	88	6.2	8	6.5	71	14.3	0	X	4	2.3	3	0.6	2	3.2
Serious/moderate	13	2.0	3	8.8	3	5.7	0	X	2	1.2	3	0.9	2	3.3
Metal products	28	2.0	8	6.5	5	1.0	0	X	9	5.1	4	0.8	2	3.3
Serious/moderate	13	2.0	0	X	0	X	0	X	7	4.4	4	1.3	2	3.3
Beverages	11	0.8	0	X	1	0.2	1	2.4	4	2.3	4	0.8	1	1.6
Serious/moderate	7	1.1	0	X	0	X	1	2.6	4	2.5	1	0.3	1	1.6
Electronic and appliances	65	4.6	12	9.8	5	1.0	1	2.4	30	16.9	12	2.3	5	7.9
Serious/moderate	49	7.4	1	2.9	2	3.8	1	2.6	28	17.4	12	3.8	5	8.2
Motor vehicles	238	16.7	20	16.3	19	3.8	0	X	20	11.2	171	33.3	8	12.7
Serious/moderate	142	21.2	3	8.8	7	13.1	0	X	19	11.8	105	33.0	8	13.1
Aerospace	18	1.3	1	0.8	1	0.2	1	2.4	6	3.4	7	1.4	2	3.2
Serious/moderate	16	2.4	1	2.9	0	X	1	2.6	6	3.7	6	1.9	2	3.3
Drugs	134	9.4	18	14.6	0	X	0	X	6	3.4	109	21.1	0	X
Serious/moderate	81	12.0	5	14.6	0	X	0	X	6	3.7	70	22.0	0	X
Industry and farm equipment	70	4.9	11	8.9	8	1.6	0	X	11	6.2	37	7.2	3	4.8
Serious/moderate	42	6.3	0	X	3	5.7	0	X	10	6.2	26	8.2	3	4.9
Other	174	12.2	16	14.6	31	6.3	6	14.6	34	19.1	81	15.7	2	3.2
Serious/moderate	97	14.5	8	23.4	0	X	6	15.9	33	20.5	48	15.1	2	3.3

* Thirteen "other" violations were excluded from the non-total columns of this table. This includes 2 serious or moderate "other" violations.

Source: Marshall B. Clinard et al., *Illegal Corporate Behavior*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 105, 106.

Table 5.49 Federal administrative, civil, and criminal actions initiated against U.S. corporations, by type of industry and type of sanction, 1975 and 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.48. The data below refer to 445 of the 477 parent manufacturing companies that could be categorized using the 1976 Fortune 500 industry classification scheme. "Primary" sanctions refer to the most serious sanction imposed. "Monetary penalties" are criminal fines, damages, and civil penalties against the corporation and/or officers of the corporation. "Unilateral orders" are imposed directly from the agency or court and do not involve any consent on the part of the corporation. "Consent orders" are decrees or agreements that are derived from discussions between the agency or court and the corporation. Under this sanction the corporation agrees to carry out the stipulations but does not admit guilt. "Warnings" are administratively imposed enforcement actions less severe than criminal or civil actions, and are a first step to bring about compliance.

Type of Industry	Type of Primary sanction*											
	Total		Monetary penalty		Unilateral order		Consent order		Warning		Injunction	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,430	100.0	337	100.0	252	100.0	179	100.0	621	100.0	18	100.0
Serious/moderate	698	100.0	103	100.0	133	100.0	131	100.0	301	100.0	18	100.0
Mining and oil production	16	1.1	7	2.1	3	1.2	4	2.2	1	0.2	1	5.6
Serious/moderate	7	1.0	1	1.0	2	1.5	3	2.3	0	X	1	5.6
Food	106	7.4	12	3.6	24	9.5	17	9.5	50	8.1	1	5.6
Serious/moderate	60	8.6	10	9.7	18	13.5	14	10.6	15	5.0	1	5.6
Apparel	4	0.3	1	0.3	0	X	2	1.1	0	X	0	X
Serious/moderate	4	0.6	1	1.0	0	X	2	1.5	0	X	0	X
Paper, fiber, wood	95	6.6	27	8.0	23	9.1	15	8.4	28	4.1	0	X
Serious/moderate	35	5.0	22	21.4	7	5.3	4	3.1	1	0.3	0	X
Chemical	110	7.7	25	7.4	13	5.2	25	14.0	44	7.1	0	X
Serious/moderate	55	7.9	13	12.6	4	3.0	21	16.0	15	5.0	0	X
Oil refining	248	17.3	192	57.0	25	9.9	14	7.8	11	1.8	4	22.2
Serious/moderate	56	8.0	23	22.3	16	12.0	9	6.9	3	1.0	4	22.2
Metal manufacturing	98	6.9	27	8.0	18	7.1	19	10.6	32	5.2	1	5.6
Serious/moderate	25	3.6	8	7.8	5	3.8	8	6.1	3	1.0	1	5.6
Metal products	35	2.5	4	1.2	16	6.4	7	3.9	6	1.0	1	5.6
Serious/moderate	18	2.6	3	2.9	4	3.0	6	4.6	4	1.3	1	5.6
Electronic and appliances	57	4.0	3	0.9	27	10.7	10	5.6	12	1.9	2	11.1
Serious/moderate	40	5.7	1	1.0	16	12.0	8	6.1	12	4.0	2	11.1
Motor vehicles	227	15.9	14	4.2	34	13.5	8	4.5	170	27.5	0	X
Serious/moderate	131	18.8	7	6.8	16	12.0	8	6.1	100	33.2	0	X
Aerospace	26	1.8	1	0.3	5	2.0	11	6.2	7	1.1	2	11.1
Serious/moderate	24	3.4	1	1.0	4	3.0	11	8.4	6	2.0	2	11.1
Drugs	138	9.7	2	0.6	8	3.2	6	3.4	121	19.8	0	X
Serious/moderate	85	12.2	1	1.0	6	4.5	6	4.6	72	23.9	0	X
Industry and farm equipment	67	4.7	5	1.5	14	5.6	7	3.9	41	6.6	0	X
Serious/moderate	39	5.6	3	2.9	5	3.8	6	4.6	25	8.3	0	X
Beverages	8	0.6	0	X	1	0.4	2	1.1	4	0.6	0	X
Serious/moderate	4	0.6	0	X	1	0.8	2	1.5	0	X	0	X
Other	195	13.5	17	4.9	41	16.2	32	17.8	94	15.2	0	33.3
Serious/moderate	115	16.4	9	8.6	29	21.8	23	17.5	45	15.0	6	33.3

* Twenty-three sanctions of miscellaneous types were excluded from the non-total columns of this table.

Source: Marshall B. Clinard et al., *Illegal Corporate Behavior*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 130, 131.

Table 5.50 Federal administrative, civil, and criminal actions initiated against U.S. corporations, by type of sanction and type of violation, 1975 and 1976

NOTE: See Notes, Tables 5.48 and 5.49. The data below refer to all parent corporations. "Orders" include unilateral and consent orders.

Type of sanction	Total	Type of violation						
		Administrative	Environmental	Financial	Labor	Manufacturing	Trade	Other
Total	100.0 (N=1,554)	100.0 (N=123)	100.0 (N=457)	100.0 (N=48)	100.0 (N=188)	100.0 (N=598)	100.0 (N=136)	100.0 (N=4)
Monetary penalty	22.1 (N=344)	13.8	51.8	18.7	15.9	3.8	19.2	100.0
Orders	32.5 (N=505)	55.3	24.1	54.2	79.9	7.8	75.7	0.0
Warnings	43.1 (N=669)	26.8	24.1	0.0	0.0	87.7	0.7	0.0
Injunction	1.5 (N=23)	4.1	0.0	25.0	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.0
Unspecified and other	0.8 (N=13)	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.7	0.2	2.9	0.0

Source: Marshall B. Clinard et al., *Illegal Corporate Behavior*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 133.

Table 5.51 Army personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel, fiscal years 1971-79

NOTE: In the military justice system, a General Court-Martial consists of a military judge and not less than five members (jurors), although a trial may be heard by a military judge alone, if requested by the accused (10 U.S.C. 815). A Special Court-Martial consists of not less than three members, or a military judge and not less than three members, or trial by military judge alone, if requested by the accused (10 U.S.C. 815). The jurisdiction of the Special Court-Martial is limited to non-capital offenses. In addition, a Special Court-Martial cannot adjudge a dishonorable discharge, dismissal, confinement longer than 6 months, hard labor longer than 3 months, forfeiture of more than two-thirds pay, or any forfeiture of pay for longer than 6 months. If a bad conduct discharge (BCD) is adjudged, the Special Court-Martial must have included a verbatim record of the proceeding, counsel for the accused, and a military judge (10 U.S.C. 819). This is referred to as a Special (BCD) Court-Martial. 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	2,265	91.8
Officers	20	65.0
Enlisted personnel	2,245	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
1978	1,608	88.7
Officers	13	83.3
Enlisted personnel ^c	1,595	88.7
1979	1,768	90.7
Officers ^a	22	72.7
Enlisted personnel ^c	1,746	90.9

^a Includes one cadet.
^b Includes one civilian.
^c Includes two prisoners.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Table 5.52 Army personnel tried and percent pleading guilty in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of court and guilty plea, fiscal years 1971-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.51.

Fiscal year and type of guilty plea	General Courts-Martial	Special (BCD) 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	809
Percent pleading guilty	53.7	55.6
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	69.6	60.3
1974:		
Total number tried	1,988	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
1978:		
Total number tried	1,054	554
Percent pleading guilty	47.3	56.3
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	91.4	69.2
1979:		
Total number tried	1,108	660
Percent pleading guilty	51.6	70.5
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	92.1	76.3

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Table 5.53 Army personnel disposed of in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel and disposition, fiscal years 1971-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.51. Data below reflect the combined activity of both General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial. Discharges apply to enlisted personnel. The comparable disposition for officers is referred to as a dismissal.

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	72.7	27.8
Enlisted personnel ^b	1,708	18.0	70.6	X	11.3
1978:					
Officers	10	10.0 ^c	X	50.0	40.0
Enlisted personnel ^d	1,416	14.3	72.2	X	13.5
1979:					
Officers ^a	16	12.5 ^c	X	43.7	43.7
Enlisted personnel	1,566	17.7	70.0	X	12.3

^a Includes one cadet.
^b Includes one civilian.
^c Warrant officer.
^d Includes two prisoners.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Table 5.54 Air Force personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of court and personnel, 1971-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.51. 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	93.0	1,504	88.9
1976:	165	90.3	909	89.5
Officers	5	80.0	1	0.0
Enlisted personnel	160	90.8	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
1978:	122	92.6	843	89.3
Officers	5	80.0	2	0.0
Enlisted personnel	117	93.2	841	89.5

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.55 Air Force personnel tried and percent pleading guilty to all charges entered in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of court, 1971-78

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.51 and 5.54.

	General Courts-Martial	Special Courts-Martial
	Number tried	Percent pleading guilty
1971:	184	24.5
Total number tried	184	24.5
Percent pleading guilty	24.5	53.3
1972:	228	29.3
Total number tried	228	29.3
Percent pleading guilty	29.3	54.1
1973:	296	30.4
Total number tried	296	30.4
Percent pleading guilty	30.4	50.8
1974:	225	32.9
Total number tried	225	32.9
Percent pleading guilty	32.9	49.3
1975:	235	34.9
Total number tried	235	34.9
Percent pleading guilty	34.9	44.1
1976:	165	30.3
Total number tried	165	30.3
Percent pleading guilty	30.3	43.8
1977:	173	36.4
Total number tried	173	36.4
Percent pleading guilty	36.4	44.0
1978:	122	29.5
Total number tried	122	29.5
Percent pleading guilty	29.5	47.6

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.56 Air Force personnel convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of disposition approved and court, 1971-78

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.51 and 5.54. Punitive discharges imposed by General and Special Courts-Martial must be approved by the General Convening Authority. Discharges apply to enlisted personnel. The comparable disposition for officers is referred to as a dismissal. The data below include only dispositions that were approved by the General Convening Authority.

	Disposition approved						
	General Courts-Martial			Special Courts-Martial			
	Total	Dishonorable discharge*	Bad conduct discharge	No discharge or dismissal	Total	Bad conduct discharge	No discharge or dismissal
1971:	157	23	67	67	1,811	161	1,650
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:	205	21	112	72	2,154	172	1,982
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:	271	23	178	70	2,212	345	1,867
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:	202	26	128	48	1,974	342	1,632
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:	218	28	146	44	1,340	220	1,120
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:	149	24	94	31	814	137	677
Number	149	24	94	31	814	137	677
Percent	100.0	16.1	63.1	20.8	100.0	16.8	83.2
1977:	152	23	88	43	757	93	664
Number	152	23	88	43	757	93	664
Percent	100.0	15.1	58.6	28.3	100.0	12.3	87.7
1978:	113	10	64	39	753	112	641
Number	113	10	64	39	753	112	641
Percent	100.0	8.8	56.6	34.5	100.0	14.9	85.1

* Includes dismissals of officers.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.57 Navy and Marine Corps personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel, fiscal years 1971-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.51. 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 years 1977 and 1978 encompass the period Oct. 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1978. 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	100.0	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	68.7
Enlisted personnel	526	99.1	2,262	98.3
1974	560	97.1	2,164	98.8
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
1978	801	98.4	1,040	98.7
Officers*	3	33.3	0	X
Enlisted personnel	798	98.6	1,040	98.7
1979	1,312	95.7	741	98.0
Officers*	6	100.0	3	68.7
Enlisted personnel	1,306	95.7	738	98.1

* Based on General Courts-Martial only.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Navy.

Table 5.58 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 1971-79

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.51 and 5.57.

[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	1,328
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	1,806
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
1978:				
Total number tried	144	657	205	835
Guilty pleas	93	583	129	747
Negotiated guilty pleas	72	231	101	383
1979:				
Total number tried	134	1,178	158	583
Guilty pleas	88	1,036	100	482
Negotiated guilty pleas	64	468	87	248

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Navy.

Table 5.59 Navy and Marine Corps personnel disposed of in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel and disposition, fiscal years 1971-79

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.51 and 5.57. Discharges apply to enlisted personnel. The comparable disposition for officers is referred to as a dismissal. Data below reflect the combined activity of both General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial.

Fiscal year and type of personnel	[Percent]									
	Navy					Marine Corps				
	Disposition					Disposition				
	Number of convictions	Dis-honorable discharge	Bad conduct discharge	Dismissal	No dismissal or discharge	Number of convictions	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:										
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
1978:										
Officers*	1	X	X	0.0	100.0	0	X	X	0	X
Enlisted personnel	787	1.5	94.9	X	3.6	1,008	3.9	93.3	X	2.8
1979:										
Officers*	6	X	X	50.0	50.0	2	X	X	50.0	50.0
Enlisted personnel	1,292	1.5	96.4	X	2.2	724	3.9	92.5	X	3.6

*Based on General Courts-Martial only.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Navy.

Table 5.60 Coast Guard personnel tried in General, Special (BCD), and Summary Courts-Martial, by type of court, fiscal years 1966-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.51. A Summary Court-Martial is a military trial by one commissioned officer who need not be a lawyer. Punishment may not exceed 30 days in confinement, and may include reduction and forfeitures of not more than two-thirds of 1 month's pay. No counsel is furnished for prosecution or defense. Accused personnel have the option to refuse trial by Summary Court-Martial, but refusal may result in the charges being referred to a higher level court-martial. The data presented for years prior to and including 1976 coincide with former Federal fiscal years (July 1 to June 30). The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from October 1 to September 30.

Year	Type of Courts-Martial		
	General	Special (BCD)	Summary
1966	3	95	212
1967	2	68	211
1968	0	91	216
1969	2	92	207
1970	2	76	174
1971	2	129	287
1972	6	167	348
1973	5	206	307
1974	7	190	212
1975	4	189	267
1976	4	181	221
Transition quarter	0	25	47
1977	5	84	188
1978	3	58	180
1979	2	47	122

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Table 5.61 Coast Guard personnel convicted in Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1977-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.51.

	1977		1978		1979	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
Number of convictions	76	100	52	100	42	100
Disposition:						
Forfeitures of pay	53	70	28	54	30	71
Sentences to confinement	44	58	25	48	24	57
Reduction in grade	33	43	28	54	26	62

*Totals may add to greater than total shown because more than one disposition may be imposed in each case.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Table 5.62 Offenses Involved in Coast Guard Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, fiscal years 1970-79

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.51 and 5.60. 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 5.60 for the number of personnel tried.

Type of offense	1970*	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976*	1977	1978	1979
AWOL or desertion	59	103	197	214	239	215	252	82	72	50
Marihuana offenses	NA	39	58	73	41	89	49	15	8	49
Offenses involving controlled drugs	17*	6	31	27	16	34	3	3	1	28
Missing ship movements	16	25	58	51	47	28	55	14	14	2
Willful disobedience or disrespect	5	21	25	70	83	77	110	6	7	5
Assault	12	16	10	34	16	40	34	16	1	4
Violation of order or regulation	7	14	27	8	53	33	45	33	7	18
False representation of official statements	7	13	8	18	NA	NA	33	1	3	NA
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46
Larceny or wrongful appropriation	28	12	18	12	21	36	83	20	33	68
Breaking restriction	NA	11	35	28	21	36	41	10	8	1
Offenses against Coast Guard property	NA	8	17	12	9	20	16	8	8	5
Drunk or disorderly	4	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Provoking words or threats	7	4	3	13	12	8	12	8	NA	NA
Neglect of duty	NA	2	4	4	10	15	33	NA	NA	NA
Sleeping on post	NA	2	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Escape from custody or resisting apprehension	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	NA	3	NA
Cheating on advancement examination	NA	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mutiny	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Housebreaking or unlawful entry	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	10	29	4	NA	NA
Bad checks	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	8	31	NA	NA	NA
Dereliction of duty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	NA	NA
Other offenses	15	12	27	42	25	52	52	29	41	22

* Includes two General Court-Martial cases.

† Includes transition quarter.

‡ Marihuana 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.

CONTINUED

6 OF 8

Section 6:

PERSONS UNDER CORRECTIONAL SUPERVISION

This section presents information on persons under supervision or otherwise detained under some form of court or correctional authority. Data are reported on probation, on post-adjudicatory confinement, on parole, and on persons sentenced to death.

The probation data include Federal, State, and local jurisdictions. Federal data describe the flow of persons entering and leaving Federal probationary supervision. State and local probation and parole data were collected through a survey by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. These data are presented by State, for adults and juveniles.

Post-adjudicatory confinement data include characteristics of residents of juvenile correctional facilities, drug treatment programs, local jails, and adult correctional facilities. The juvenile data are broken down according to confinement in public or private facilities, and detention or correctional facilities. For the drug treatment programs, information is given on the characteristics of persons entering and discharged from federally-funded programs.

Data on inmates of local jails are available from The 1978 National Jail Census and the companion Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, both of which were conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics under the National Prisoner Statistics program. Data are presented, by State, for adults and juveniles. The data on local jail inmate characteristics include age, race, sex, education, pre-arrest employment and income, military service, heroin use, detention status, offense, bail status, legal representation and

method of conviction. In comparison, similar information is available on adult inmates in State and Federal institutions. The data on these adult inmates includes such characteristics as race, age, sex, offense, criminal record, sentence imposed, and time served. Additionally, data are presented on the population of U.S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps correctional institutions.

Detailed information is provided on persons under post-release supervision from correctional institutions, with a particular focus on parole. Data regarding persons conditionally and unconditionally released from Federal custody, and persons released to and removed from Federal supervision are reported. Data are available from the Uniform Parole Reports program on the number of admissions to and departures from parole supervision and on the characteristics of persons entering parole supervision. Within the data on parole supervision, parole outcome is given special attention. The parole outcome for a number of cohorts of persons entering parole supervision, each with various follow-up periods, is reported. These data are broken down by sex, race, age, commitment offense, type of original admission to prison, number of prior prison sentences, and type of new offense—if any.

This section concludes with statistics compiled on State and Federal inmates who have been executed or who are presently under sentence of death. These data are presented by the inmates' age, sex, race, commitment offense, and time spent in detention awaiting execution.

Table 6.1 Number and rate (per 100,000 general population) of adults and juveniles under State and local probation and parole supervision, by State, on Sept. 1, 1976

NOTE: These data were collected through a mail survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in late 1976 for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the U.S. Department of Justice. The survey covered all parole-granting agencies 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. A total of 4,310 questionnaires were mailed out. Of these, 573 were mailed to 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 definition of parole used in this survey includes both parolees and mandatory releasees, a distinction that is made in several States. Mandatory releasees are prisoners who are released as a result of good-time earnings or other statutory sentence reduction measures and who are subject to the same supervision requirements as prisoners released by a discretionary act of a paroling authority. Not all States have such mandatory release programs. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 14.

State	Probation and parole supervision		Probation supervision		Parole supervision	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
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.....	1,988	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.....	239,860	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.....	13,129	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	590	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	106
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	23,264	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

* Computed 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 6.2 Persons received for supervision by the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision, years ending June 30, 1974-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.65. 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 1977-79 data include these jurisdictions. "Pretrial diversion" was called "deferred prosecution" in years prior to 1977. "Special parole" refers to a specified period of parole attached to a term of imprisonment at sentencing. This provision is applicable to violations of certain drug laws (see Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, Public Law 91-513, Oct. 27, 1970, 84 Stat. 1260).

Type of supervision	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All cases.....	32,660	100.0	36,061	100.0	35,102	100.0	35,098	100.0	34,808	100.0	33,839	100.0
Probation (court).....	19,452	59.6	18,665	51.8	18,375	52.3	17,561	50.0	15,668	45.0	14,094	41.7
Probation (U.S. magistrate).....	3,351	10.2	4,884	13.5	5,358	15.3	5,678	16.2	5,812	16.7	5,202	15.4
Pretrial diversion.....	977	3.0	1,143	3.2	1,711	4.9	2,081	5.9	2,135	6.1	2,255	6.7
Parole.....	6,299	19.3	7,888	21.9	6,286	17.9	5,222	14.9	5,816	16.7	5,829	17.2
Mandatory release.....	2,398	7.3	2,408	6.7	1,935	5.5	2,521	7.2	3,298	9.5	3,222	9.5
Military parole.....	183	0.6	200	0.6	232	0.7	289	0.8	171	0.5	95	0.3
Special parole.....	—	—	873	2.4	1,205	3.4	1,746	5.0	1,908	5.5	2,142	6.3

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1975, p. X-8; 1977 (Preliminary Report), p. 17, Table II; 1978 (Preliminary Report), p. 17, Table 17; 1979, p. 13, Table 12 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.3 Movement of persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System, year ending June 30, 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.65 and 6.2.

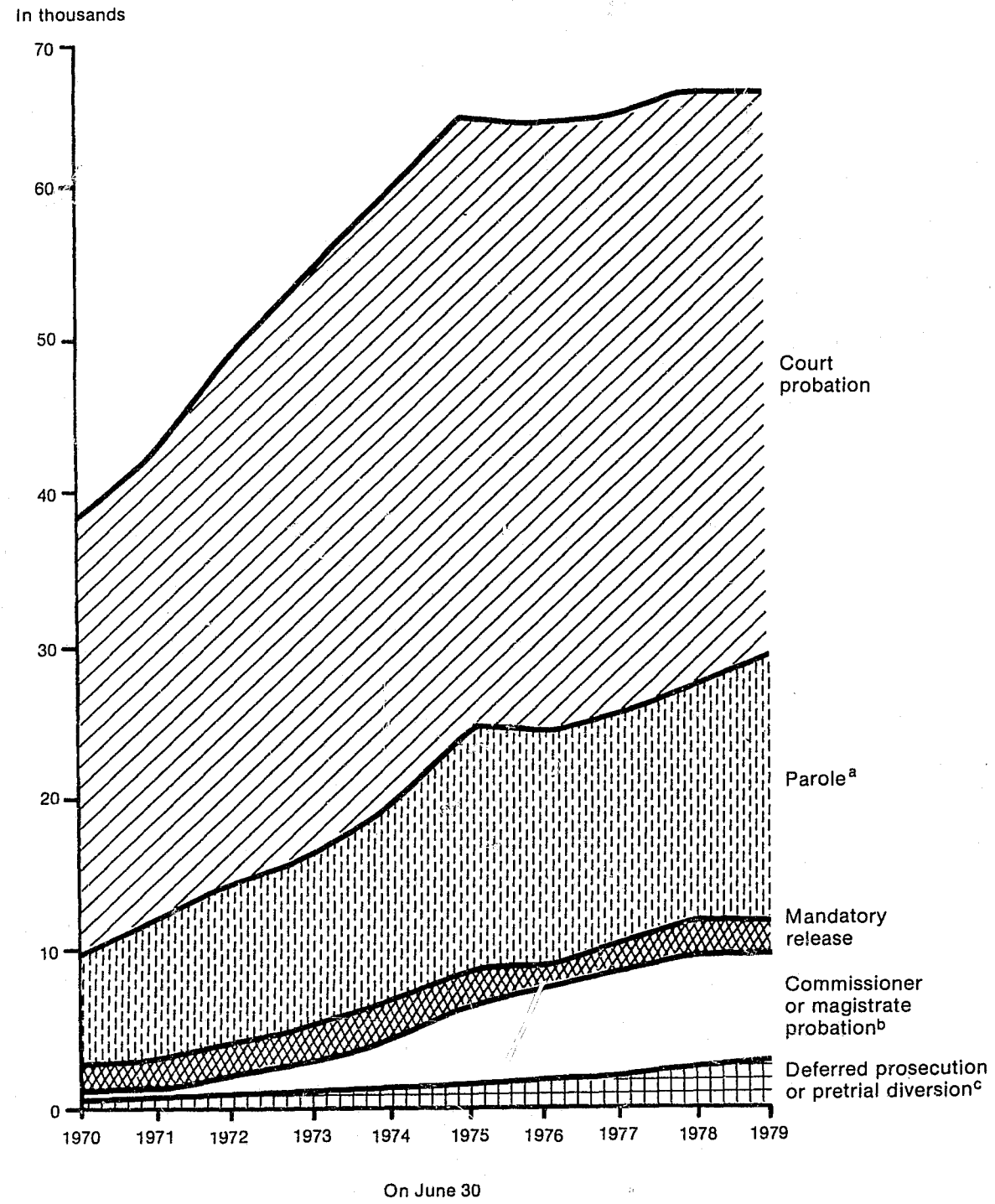
	Number	Percent*
Persons under supervision, July 1, 1978.....	68,273	—
Total received.....	41,663	100
Court probation.....	14,094	34
Pretrial diversion.....	2,255	5
U.S. Magistrate probation.....	5,202	12
Parole.....	6,829	16
Mandatory release.....	3,222	8
Military parole.....	95	(*)
Special parole.....	2,142	5
Received by transfer.....	8,024	19
Total removed.....	44,049	100
Court probation.....	16,790	38
Pretrial diversion.....	2,202	5
U.S. Magistrate probation.....	5,521	13
Parole.....	6,159	14
Mandatory release.....	3,198	7
Military parole.....	186	(*)
Special parole.....	1,796	4
Removed by transfer.....	8,197	19
Persons under supervision, June 30, 1979.....	66,087	—

* Percent may not add to total because of rounding.
 (*) Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), pp. A-108-A-111. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.1 Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision, on June 30, 1970-79

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.65 and 1.62.

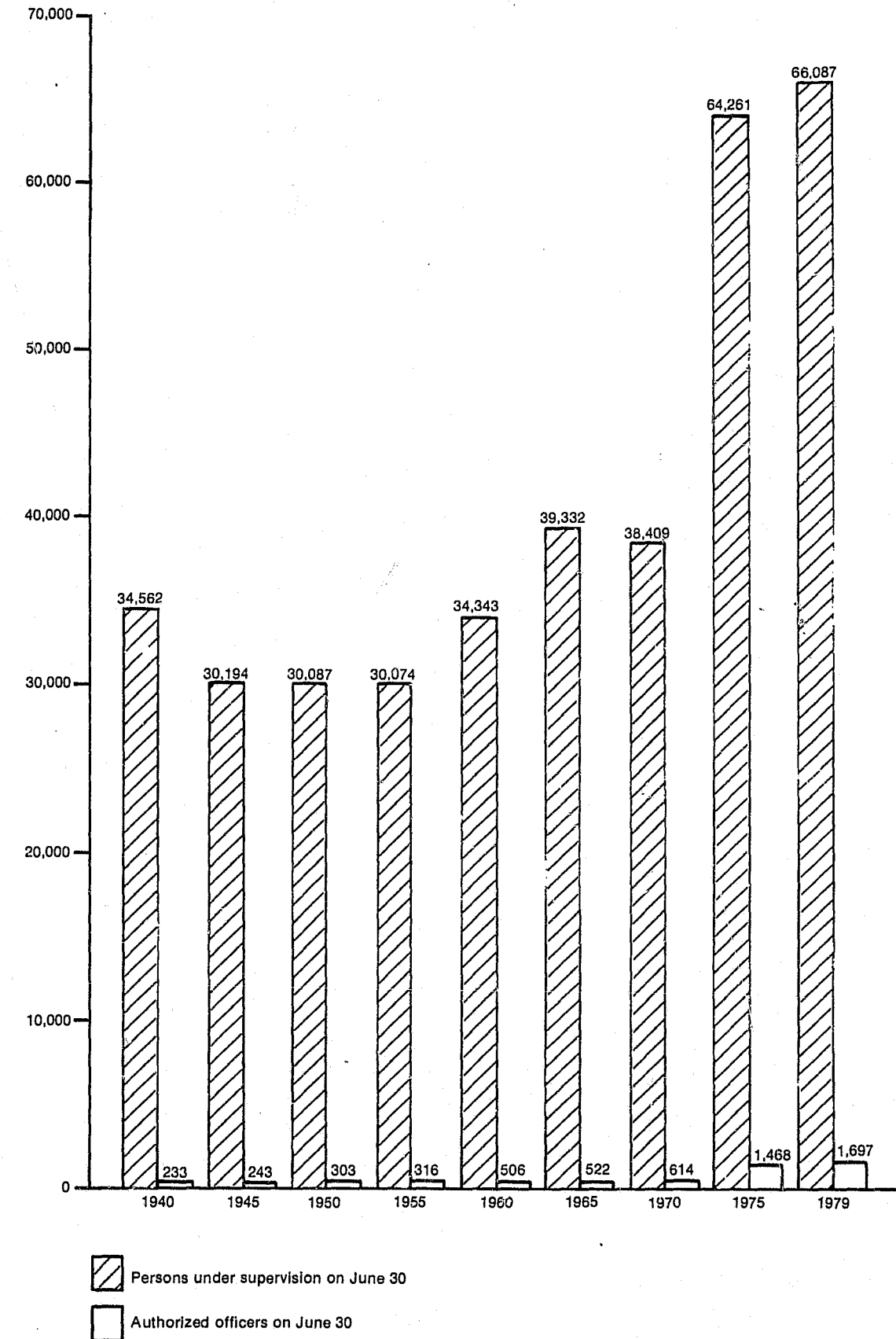


^a Includes military parole and special parole.
^b The Federal Magistrates Act came into full effect on July 1, 1971.
^c Beginning July 1, 1976 pretrial diversion replaced deferred prosecution.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), p. 16.

Figure 6.2 Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System and authorized probation officers, selected years ending June 30, 1940-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.65. These data represent the total number of persons under supervision during any part of the year.



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1979 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), p. 12. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.4 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by ethnicity, sex, age, and primary drug of abuse at admission, United States, 1978

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 on Drug Abuse (NIDA) that collects admission and discharge reports on each client admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs in the United States and each of its territories. To assure the quality of the data, NIDA has developed quality control procedures that include manual edits at the State and national levels, as well as computer edits that test the internal consistency of information reported in individual forms. The number of cases for each table may vary because of missing values in different categories. Clients for whom no primary drug was reported and transfer admissions from CODAP clinics are not included in these data. The "primary drug of abuse at admission" is the drug type causing the most dysfunction at the time of admission to treatment. For other definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

	[Percent*]												
	Total admissions		Primary drug of abuse at admission										
	Number	Percent	Heroin	Other opiates	Marijuana	Barbiturates	Amphetamines	Alcohol	Cocaine	Hallucinogens	Tranquilizers	Other sedatives	Other
Total	222,634	100.0	45.0	6.7	13.5	4.6	6.0	9.2	2.7	5.2	2.8	2.0	2.4
White male	85,256	100.0	27.6	8.6	17.3	6.0	7.9	14.4	3.0	7.0	3.0	2.7	2.5
Under 18 years	11,294	100.0	0.6	1.0	53.4	5.8	7.4	5.6	2.4	11.4	3.2	3.6	5.5
18 to 20 years	11,669	100.0	6.8	3.5	30.0	9.3	11.7	7.1	4.5	15.7	3.4	4.2	3.8
21 to 25 years	23,067	100.0	30.7	10.0	14.1	7.6	9.8	7.5	4.0	8.7	2.7	2.8	2.1
26 to 30 years	19,860	100.0	48.0	13.1	6.7	4.6	6.8	9.0	2.8	3.0	2.5	1.9	1.6
31 years and older	19,366	100.0	31.4	10.0	3.5	3.4	4.3	37.7	1.5	1.1	3.5	1.9	1.3
White female	38,810	100.0	30.4	9.1	15.6	7.2	10.1	6.7	2.1	5.6	7.2	4.0	2.1
Under 18 years	7,425	100.0	1.5	1.3	45.0	8.0	12.3	5.9	1.9	12.6	4.4	3.9	3.3
18 to 20 years	5,369	100.0	19.0	6.3	19.4	9.1	16.1	4.7	3.9	10.4	4.6	4.4	2.2
21 to 25 years	11,334	100.0	46.0	11.1	7.8	6.6	9.8	3.2	2.4	4.0	4.7	2.7	1.6
26 to 30 years	7,493	100.0	49.2	13.1	5.9	5.7	7.5	3.8	1.9	1.8	6.1	3.3	1.5
31 years and older	6,989	100.0	24.3	11.9	4.2	7.2	6.6	17.6	0.8	0.9	17.5	6.4	2.4
Black male	47,610	100.0	67.0	3.7	8.5	1.9	3.1	7.0	3.0	3.7	0.6	0.6	1.0
Under 18 years	2,148	100.0	2.7	1.3	63.6	3.4	4.3	5.7	3.9	6.1	2.0	2.5	4.6
18 to 20 years	3,116	100.0	21.2	3.2	31.6	6.3	6.3	4.0	7.0	13.9	2.2	1.8	2.5
21 to 25 years	10,968	100.0	64.3	3.9	8.2	2.7	4.0	3.8	3.9	6.8	0.7	0.5	1.0
26 to 30 years	15,379	100.0	78.9	4.3	3.1	1.3	2.6	4.2	2.4	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.5
31 years and older	15,999	100.0	74.8	3.3	1.9	1.0	2.0	12.6	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.6
Black female	17,122	100.0	68.3	5.3	8.4	2.9	2.7	3.7	2.4	3.2	1.3	1.0	0.9
Under 18 years	1,198	100.0	2.5	1.1	59.3	5.7	5.7	4.8	4.3	6.0	3.1	3.3	4.2
18 to 20 years	1,406	100.0	36.4	4.1	22.3	4.6	5.8	3.7	6.9	10.2	2.4	2.2	1.5
21 to 25 years	5,408	100.0	73.9	5.9	4.4	2.8	2.6	1.7	2.4	4.3	0.8	0.7	3.5
26 to 30 years	5,399	100.0	81.8	5.4	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.5
31 years and older	3,713	100.0	73.6	6.2	1.9	2.9	1.7	8.5	1.1	0.7	1.7	1.0	0.8
Hispanic male	24,148	100.0	66.6	3.8	11.1	2.1	1.5	3.8	1.9	3.3	0.6	0.6	4.6
Under 18 years	1,881	100.0	3.6	0.7	40.5	4.3	1.9	3.5	2.4	9.4	1.3	1.0	31.4
18 to 20 years	2,416	100.0	32.7	3.7	25.5	5.1	3.7	3.1	3.7	9.4	1.3	1.5	10.2
21 to 25 years	6,417	100.0	66.1	5.0	12.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.1	4.3	0.5	0.7	3.1
26 to 30 years	6,197	100.0	80.8	4.6	4.9	1.3	1.0	2.6	1.8	1.2	0.5	0.3	1.0
31 years and older	7,237	100.0	82.4	2.9	3.1	1.1	0.7	6.9	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3
Hispanic female	6,012	100.0	65.7	4.9	8.7	2.5	3.2	1.9	1.8	4.1	1.5	1.3	4.4
Under 18 years	722	100.0	8.4	0.4	37.4	4.3	5.5	3.2	3.0	9.7	1.9	2.6	23.4
18 to 20 years	785	100.0	44.5	3.8	15.5	4.5	7.5	2.0	3.7	8.8	1.7	1.9	6.1
21 to 25 years	1,902	100.0	74.6	6.2	4.5	2.1	2.8	1.1	1.7	3.8	1.2	0.8	1.3
26 to 30 years	1,487	100.0	82.9	6.3	2.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.6
31 years and older	1,116	100.0	79.8	4.5	1.0	2.2	2.0	3.2	1.0	0.9	2.4	1.5	1.4
Other male	2,314	100.0	30.8	2.2	15.0	5.5	4.6	21.1	1.9	5.4	1.6	1.3	10.5
Other female	928	100.0	35.7	3.2	16.1	6.6	7.7	8.9	1.2	5.4	3.8	1.2	10.3

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Annual Data 1978, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), Statistical Series E, No. 12 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 4.

Table 6.5 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by selected characteristics and primary drug of abuse at admission, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.4. For definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

	[Percent*]												
	Total admissions	Primary drug of abuse at admission											
		Heroin	Other opiates ^a	Marijuana ^c	Barbiturates	Amphetamines	Alcohol	Cocaine	Hallucinogens	Tranquilizers ^d	Other sedatives ^e	Other ^f	
Highest grade level completed:													
Grade 0 to 9	22.4	16.0	14.9	37.6	25.6	23.0	25.7	18.2	26.5	22.9	25.7	49.1	
Grade 10 to 11	29.7	30.8	24.9	32.6	30.4	30.8	22.2	29.4	36.3	24.1	27.5	25.9	
Grade 12	32.1	36.1	36.3	20.3	30.6	32.6	33.7	31.3	28.2	34.5	29.4	18.2	
Grade 13 and over	15.8	17.2	23.9	9.6	13.5	13.6	18.3	21.1	9.0	18.5	17.5	6.8	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of clients	(221,896)	(99,856)	(14,797)	(29,964)	(10,107)	(13,309)	(20,440)	(5,894)	(11,590)	(6,148)	(4,501)	(5,290)	
Employment status:													
Unemployed, not seeking work	54.3	55.3	52.8	53.1	56.5	50.6	57.1	47.4	50.1	51.4	51.1	63.4	
Unemployed, seeking work	15.1	15.9	14.8	12.5	15.9	16.9	11.8	15.0	18.1	15.3	15.4	15.7	
Employed, part-time	6.6	4.6	6.0	11.8	6.8	7.9	5.3	8.9	8.5	8.6	9.1	5.8	
Employed, full-time	24.0	24.2	26.3	22.6	20.7	24.7	25.8	28.7	23.3	24.7	24.4	15.1	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of clients	(221,631)	(99,747)	(14,761)	(29,930)	(10,073)	(13,312)	(20,440)	(5,875)	(11,580)	(6,157)	(4,450)	(5,306)	
Marital status:													
Never married	56.9	48.4	46.3	83.4	66.9	63.0	38.6	68.2	79.6	48.7	62.7	75.6	
Married	20.0	25.2	26.4	8.8	12.7	14.9	23.1	13.5	9.2	23.4	16.0	12.2	
Widowed	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.2	1.0	0.7	3.4	0.5	0.3	2.4	1.3	0.6	
Divorced	12.0	12.1	14.9	4.4	11.8	13.1	23.7	10.1	5.9	16.6	12.7	7.0	
Separated	9.8	12.9	10.7	3.2	7.6	8.4	11.2	7.6	5.0	8.8	7.3	4.6	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of clients	(221,247)	(99,332)	(14,544)	(30,011)	(10,113)	(13,307)	(20,462)	(5,894)	(11,606)	(6,159)	(4,506)	(5,311)	
Living arrangement:													
Living alone	16.9	18.6	19.3	8.1	15.2	14.6	30.1	16.4	9.4	16.1	13.6	9.1	
Living with parents	33.0	23.7	26.2	60.4	38.9	35.4	20.7	34.6	51.7	32.3	41.2	53.9	
Living with spouse	16.9	21.3	23.1	7.2	10.0	12.0	20.1	10.2	7.5	20.7	14.1	10.0	
Living with others	33.2	36.5	31.4	24.4	35.8	38.1	29.0	38.8	31.4	30.8	31.2	27.1	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of clients	(216,920)	(98,092)	(14,250)	(29,125)	(9,844)	(12,872)	(19,983)	(5,699)	(11,463)	(6,010)	(4,380)	(5,222)	
Source of referral:													
Self referral	39.1	51.1	50.8	18.6	29.2	29.8	33.9	28.0	22.4	32.7	29.6	26.5	
Hospital	3.4	1.3	3.6	1.6	4.5	3.8	13.8	2.2	3.7	6.6	5.4	3.9	
General hospital	2.6	1.1	2.8	1.0	3.0	2.2	12.4	1.5	2.2	4.5	3.8	2.8	
Mental hospital	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	
Community services													
agencies/individuals	16.8	15.7	18.8	13.8	19.9	17.5	21.6	14.5	16.1	23.5	19.7	16.0	
Community mental health center	1.7	0.8	1.8	1.5	3.5	3.2	3.0	1.8	2.9	4.7	3.2	2.4	
Social or community services agency	5.1	3.0	3.4	8.0	7.2	6.8	7.1	5.9	6.6	7.5	6.6	8.2	
Private physician or mental health professional	1.8	0.8	3.3	1.3	2.7	2.3	3.8	1.7	2.3	6.1	5.0	2.6	
Central intake unit or another drug treatment program	8.1	11.2	10.2	2.9	6.6	5.2	7.6	5.2	4.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	
Family/friend	12.9	13.0	12.4	14.5	12.0	13.2	8.7	13.4	14.8	14.6	12.4	13.1	
Family or relative	4.8	2.3	3.4	9.5	5.8	6.0	4.9	4.8	8.3	7.5	6.4	9.0	
Friend	8.1	10.7	9.0										

Table 6.5 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by selected characteristics and primary drug of abuse at admission, United States, 1978—Continued

[Percent*]

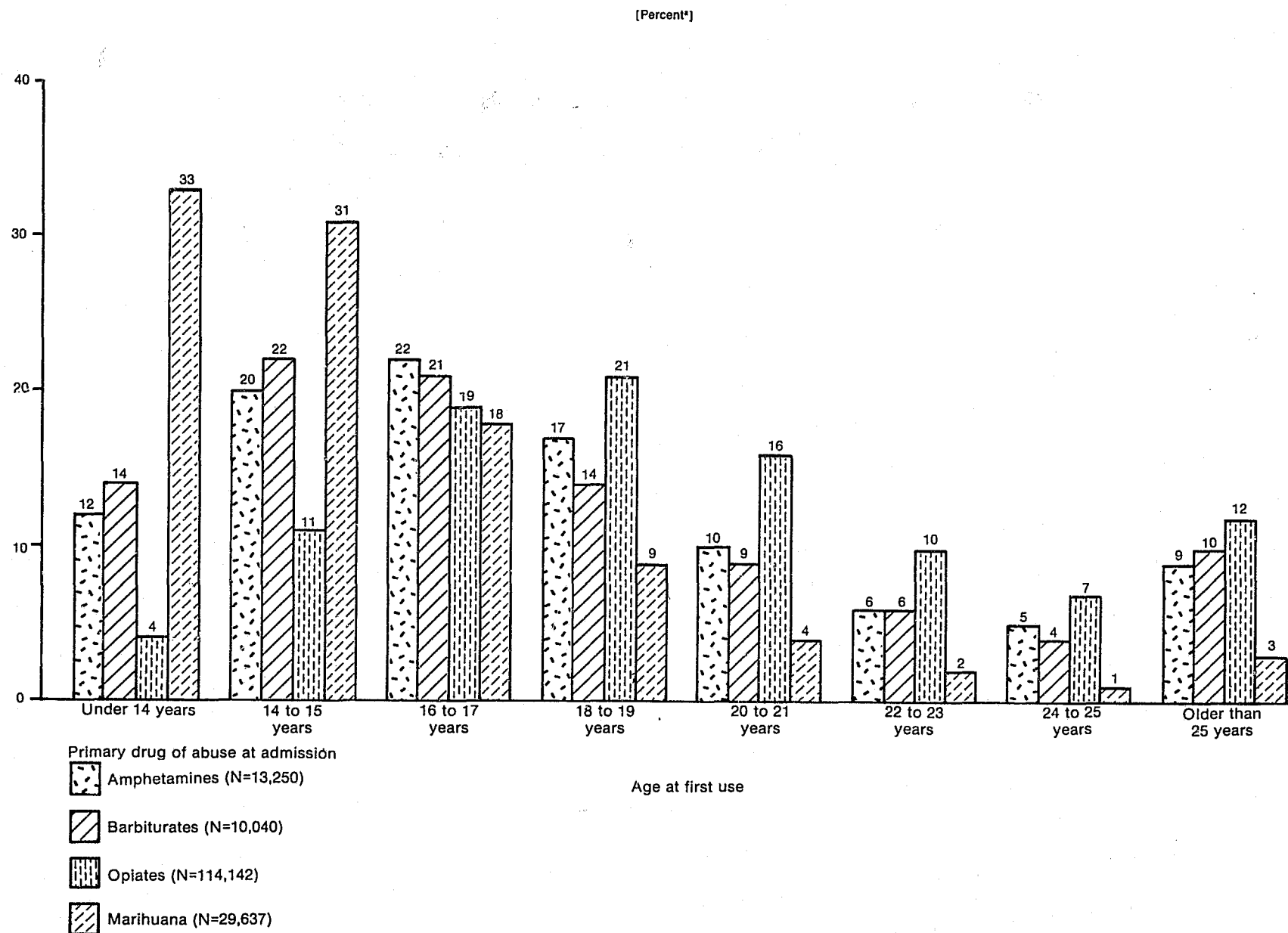
	Total admissions	Primary drug of abuse at admission										
		Heroin	Other opiates ^b	Marihuana ^c	Barbiturates	Amphetamines	Alcohol	Cocaine	Hallucinogens	Tranquillizers ^d	Other sedatives ^e	Other ^f
Number of arrests within 24 months admission:												
None	49.6	49.4	56.7	48.8	44.4	48.0	57.4	38.8	36.1	65.8	54.0	45.8
1	24.4	24.1	20.9	30.2	23.7	25.9	19.4	31.6	27.5	19.9	22.8	21.8
2	11.7	11.8	9.9	11.3	13.0	13.0	10.4	13.3	15.2	7.8	11.9	12.5
3	5.5	5.6	4.8	4.3	7.0	6.1	4.8	6.7	8.4	3.6	4.6	7.0
4	3.0	3.2	2.1	2.1	4.0	3.0	2.6	3.0	4.4	2.5	2.3	4.2
5	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.1	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.8	1.1	1.2	2.5
6 to 10	2.8	2.9	1.9	1.7	4.1	3.1	2.7	3.6	4.4	1.5	2.6	4.4
11 or more	1.3	1.4	2.5	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of clients	(222,300)	(99,883)	(14,818)	(30,043)	(10,135)	(13,324)	(20,467)	(5,898)	(11,629)	(8,161)	(4,521)	(5,321)

*Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
^aIncludes illegal methadone, opium, morphine, codeine, etc.
^bIncludes THC, "hash oil," and other cannabis preparations.
^cIncludes librium, valium, etc.
^dIncludes hypnotics, methaqualone, chloral hydrate, etc.
^eIncludes inhalants, over-the-counter drugs, as well as any drug not falling into the other categories.
^fBureau of Prisons (BOP) includes BOP NARA II, BCP-IPDDR, BOP study, BOP probationer, and other BOP (formerly DAP).
^gIncludes NARA I, NARA III, Federal probation, and Federal parole.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Annual Data 1978, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), Statistical Series E, No. 12 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 5, 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.3 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by age at first use and primary drug of abuse at admission, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.4. This figure presents information based on 167,069 persons whose primary drug of abuse was amphetamines, barbiturates, opiates, or marihuana and who were admitted to federally-funded drug abuse programs. "Age at first use" refers to the chronological age at which a client first used the drug now listed as the primary drug problem (Source, p. 27). For definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

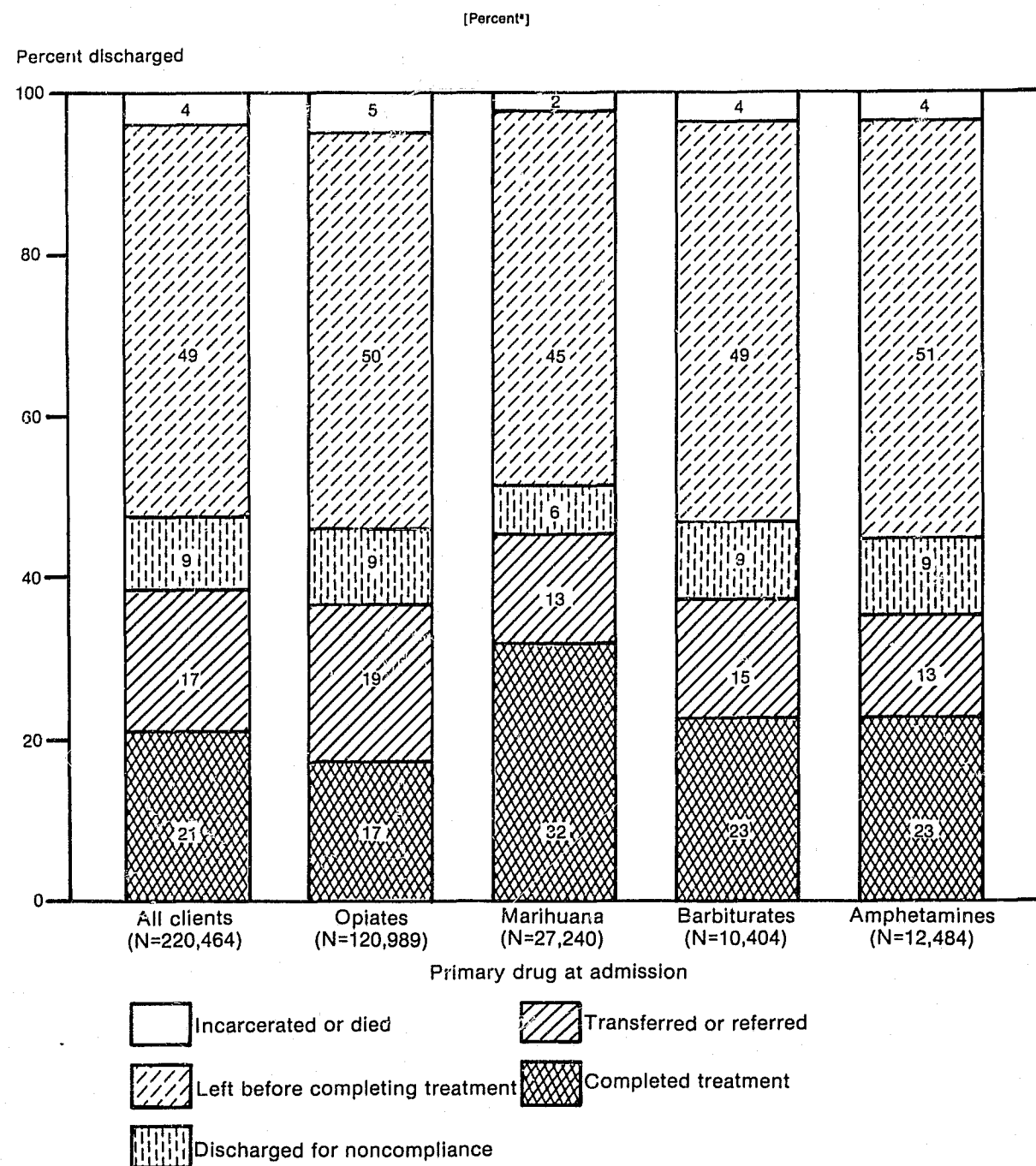


*Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Annual Summary Report 1978, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), Statistical Series E, No. 11 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 13, 14. Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.4 Drug users discharged from federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by reason for discharge and primary drug of abuse at admission, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.4. "Completed treatment" refers to clients who have successfully completed the prescribed treatment regimen in the program and for whom no further treatment services are prescribed within this program or any other program; however, follow-up contact may be recommended. Included in this category are clients who have and have not discontinued the use of drugs during the month prior to discharge. In this table, the "opiates" category combines the "heroin" and "other opiates" categories that are presented separately in Tables 6.4 and 6.5. For definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.



*Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Annual Summary Report 1978, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), Statistical Series E, No. 11* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 18, 19. Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.6 Selected characteristics of residents in public and private juvenile custody facilities, United States, selected years 1971-77

NOTE: For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Source.

[Data for 1971-75 are as of June 30, and for 1977 as of Dec. 31]

	1971		1973		1974		1975		1977	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Number of residents, total	57,239	NA	47,983	NA	47,289	31,749	49,126	27,450	45,920	29,377
Juvenile	54,729	NA	45,694	NA	44,922	31,749	46,980	27,290	44,096	29,070
Male	41,781	NA	35,057	NA	34,783	22,104	37,926	19,152	36,921	20,387
Female	12,948	NA	10,637	NA	10,139	9,645	9,054	8,138	7,175	8,683
Adult	2,510	NA	2,289	NA	2,346	0	2,146	160	1,824	307
Average age (in years)*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Male	NA	NA	15.2	NA	15.3	NA	15.3	15.3	15.3	14.9
Female	NA	NA	14.9	NA	14.9	NA	15.0	15.4	15.1	15.0

*Based on juvenile residents only.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1977 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 1; *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1977 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.7 Selected characteristics of residents of public and private juvenile custody facilities, by type of facility, United States, on Dec. 31, 1977

NOTE: These data pertain to juvenile residents only. "Hispanic" refers to persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish origin. A "status offense" is an act that is illegal if committed by a juvenile but is not illegal if committed by an adult. Examples include truancy, possession of alcoholic beverages, incorrigibility, and running away from home. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Source.

	All facilities		Short-term facilities		Long-term facilities	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Number of juveniles, total	44,096	29,070	11,929	843	32,167	28,227
Sex, total	44,096	29,070	11,929	843	32,167	28,227
Male	36,921	20,387	9,521	439	27,400	19,948
Female	7,175	8,683	2,408	404	4,767	8,279
Average age (in years)	15.3	14.9	15.2	14.7	15.6	14.9
Race, total	44,096	29,070	11,929	843	32,167	28,227
White	27,963	21,917	7,893	616	20,070	21,301
Black	14,865	6,005	3,609	184	11,256	5,821
Other	1,045	1,148	204	43	847	1,105
Not reported	223	0	223	0	0	0
Ethnic composition, total	44,096	29,070	11,929	843	32,167	28,227
Hispanic	4,009	2,096	1,336	59	2,673	2,037
Non-Hispanic	40,087	26,974	10,593	784	29,494	26,190
Adjudication status, total	44,096	29,070	11,929	843	32,167	28,227
Detained	11,190	894	10,619	725	571	169
Committed	32,477	23,089	1,305	74	31,172	28,058
Voluntary admission	429	5,087	5	44	424	5,043
Reason held, total	44,096	29,070	11,929	843	32,167	28,227
Delinquency	37,846	9,484	10,074	168	27,772	9,316
Status offense	4,916	7,438	1,540	402	3,376	7,036
Other	1,334*	12,148*	315*	273*	1,019*	11,875*

*This category includes 706 nonoffenders held for dependency, neglect or abuse, and 115 for emotional disturbance or mental retardation; 429 juveniles who admitted themselves to a facility or were referred by a parent, court, or school, without being adjudged for an offense; and 84 who were not classifiable.

*This category includes 5,296 nonoffenders held for dependency, neglect or abuse, and 1,739 for emotional disturbance or mental retardation; 5,087 juveniles who admitted themselves to a facility or were referred by a parent, court, or school, without being adjudged for an offense; and 26 who were not classifiable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1977 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 2; *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1977 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.8 Number of jails, estimated number of jail inmates, and rate of inmates (per 100,000 population), by sex and legal status of inmate, region, and State, as of February 1978

NOTE: These data were collected in a survey conducted in February 1978 by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. A jail is defined as a local government facility authorized to detain for at least 48 hours any adult suspected or convicted of a criminal offense. Excluded from consideration as local jails were facilities designed specifically for the detention of juveniles, hospitals for the criminally insane, drunk tanks, and lockups. In addition, all facilities operated by Federal or State correctional authorities, including State-operated jails in Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont were excluded. Also excluded from the scope of this survey were 193 small jails, holding about 900 inmates. This was done because the facilities were not authorized to hold any inmates after they had been formally charged with a criminal offense, a procedure that usually takes place within the first 48 hours of confinement. The sample was designed to assure a level of statistical reliability of data on female inmates generally comparable to that for male inmates. Estimates below 300 for all inmates (and for male inmates), and below 100 for female inmates, are based on too few sample cases to be statistically reliable. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 18.

Table with columns: Region and State, Number of jails, Jail inmates (Total, Male, Female), Juveniles (Total, Male, Female), and Rate of inmates per 100,000 population. Rows include United States total and various regional states like Northeast, North Central, South, and West.

* Five States—Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont—had integrated jail-prison systems and, therefore, were excluded in calculating the rate of inmates per 100,000 population at the regional and national levels. Alaska, which had six locally operated jails in addition to an integrated jail-prison system, was included in the calculation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Census of Jails and Survey of Jail Inmates 1978, Preliminary Report, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-J-6P (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 3.

Table 6.9 Estimated number of inmates in local jails, by selected characteristics, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.8. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 18.

Table with columns: Characteristics, Total, Male, Female, and sub-categories by race (White, Black, Other) and age. Rows include Total, Age (Under 30, 30-55, Median age), Marital status, Dependents at time of admission, Highest grade of school completed, and Military service.

* Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding that takes place in the estimation procedure. Estimates of less than 300 on all inmates (and male inmates) and of less than 100 on female inmates are based on too few sample cases to be statistically reliable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 37.

Table 6.10 Estimated number of inmates in local jails, by detention status, race, and sex, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.8. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 18.

Table with columns: Detention status, Total, Male, Female, and sub-categories by race (White, Black, Other). Rows include Total, Unconvicted (Not yet arraigned, Arraigned and awaiting on or on trial, Arraignment status not reported), Convicted (Awaiting sentence, Sentenced to local facility, To non-local facility, Facility not reported), and Not reported.

* Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding that takes place in the estimation procedure. Estimates of less than 300 on all inmates (and male inmates) and of less than 100 on female inmates are based on too few sample cases to be statistically reliable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 38.

Table 6.11 Estimated number of inmates in local jails, by pre-arrest employment and income characteristics, race, and sex, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.8. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 16.

Characteristics	Total*			White*			Black*			Other*		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	158,394	148,839	9,555	89,418	84,752	4,666	65,104	60,474	4,630	3,873	3,614	259
Employment status:												
Working	89,526	86,409	3,117	51,193	49,467	1,726	36,195	34,893	1,303	2,139	2,050	88
Full-time	70,574	68,075	2,499	42,022	40,546	1,476	26,920	25,551	969	1,632	1,578	54
Part-time	18,953	18,335	618	9,171	8,921	250	9,275	8,941	334	506	472	33
Not working	68,101	61,770	6,331	37,858	34,961	2,897	28,555	25,287	3,268	1,638	1,522	166
Looking for work	42,426	39,468	2,957	22,379	21,152	1,227	19,123	17,479	1,644	924	837	87
Not looking for work	25,461	22,093	3,368	15,394	13,725	1,670	9,303	7,684	1,619	764	684	80
Not reported	214	209	5	84	84	0	129	124	5	0	0	0
Not reported	767	660	107	366	324	43	354	294	60	47	42	5
Annual income:												
Inmates with income	139,789	131,689	8,099	80,004	76,040	3,964	56,495	52,566	3,931	3,290	3,084	206
Less than \$3,000	61,594	56,869	4,725	32,216	30,018	2,198	27,994	25,578	2,417	1,384	1,273	110
Less than \$1,000	29,153	26,602	2,471	15,688	14,458	1,230	12,927	11,737	1,191	538	487	51
\$1,000 to \$1,999	15,306	14,207	1,099	7,651	7,215	436	7,249	6,629	620	406	363	42
\$2,000 to \$2,999	17,135	15,980	1,155	8,877	8,345	532	7,818	7,212	606	440	423	17
\$3,000 to \$9,999	56,802	54,076	2,725	33,412	32,010	1,402	22,137	20,898	1,239	1,253	1,169	85
\$3,000 to \$5,999	34,870	32,804	2,065	19,723	18,636	1,090	14,319	13,408	911	825	761	65
\$6,000 to \$9,999	21,932	21,272	660	13,689	13,374	315	7,818	7,489	328	428	408	20
\$10,000 or more	21,393	20,744	649	14,376	14,012	364	6,364	6,090	275	653	642	11
Inmates without income	10,659	9,807	852	5,796	5,357	439	4,512	4,125	387	351	325	26
Not reported	7,947	7,343	604	3,618	3,365	263	4,097	3,784	313	232	204	27
Median income	\$3,714	\$3,821	\$2,416	\$4,184	\$4,288	\$2,594	\$2,989	\$3,158	\$2,254	\$3,944	\$4,004	\$2,588
Main source of income:												
Wages and salaries	107,845	104,448	3,397	63,851	61,976	1,875	41,589	40,157	1,432	2,404	2,315	89
Transfer payments ^b	18,066	16,100	2,866	9,198	8,203	995	9,356	7,571	1,785	412	323	88
No independent income ^c	22,380	20,030	2,350	11,285	9,954	1,332	10,336	9,382	954	759	695	64
Illegal income	5,814	5,229	585	3,352	3,061	292	2,342	2,054	288	119	114	5
Other	1,826	1,660	167	917	814	103	783	724	59	127	122	5
Not reported	1,564	1,373	191	814	746	69	697	585	112	52	42	0

* Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding that takes place in the estimation procedure. Estimates of less than 300 on all inmates (and male inmates) and of less than 100 on female inmates are based on too few sample cases to be statistically reliable.
^b Social security, unemployment benefits, education grants, and welfare.
^c Includes borrowing from and support by family or friends.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 40.

Table 6.12 Estimated number of inmates in local jails, by type and frequency of drug use, race, and sex, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.8. In this table, drug experience refers to lifetime drug experience. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 16.

Type and frequency of drug use	Total*			White*			Black*			Other*		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	158,394	148,839	9,555	89,418	84,752	4,666	65,104	60,474	4,630	3,873	3,614	259
Never used	48,394	45,274	3,120	26,186	24,690	1,496	21,330	19,684	1,646	970	899	71
Used any drugs	108,124	101,992	6,132	62,442	59,362	3,080	42,831	39,957	2,875	2,850	2,673	178
Daily	63,174	59,013	4,161	38,953	36,797	2,155	22,826	20,909	1,917	1,397	1,307	90
Weekly	12,256	11,851	405	6,086	5,941	146	5,987	5,744	243	178	161	17
Less than weekly ^b	32,694	31,128	1,566	17,403	16,624	779	14,018	13,304	715	1,275	1,205	71
Used heroin	41,260	37,905	3,355	22,888	21,372	1,516	17,640	15,889	1,751	732	644	88
Daily	23,223	20,805	2,418	12,276	11,231	1,045	10,576	9,255	1,321	371	320	51
Weekly	2,592	2,446	146	1,364	1,318	46	1,222	1,127	95	6	0	5
Less than weekly ^b	15,445	14,654	791	9,248	8,823	425	5,842	5,507	335	355	324	32
Used methadone	11,369	10,547	822	7,471	6,951	520	3,583	3,307	276	315	289	26
Daily	1,172	1,034	138	588	503	85	568	520	48	16	11	5
Weekly	1,607	1,512	95	1,174	1,112	62	433	400	33	0	0	0
Less than weekly ^b	8,590	8,001	589	5,709	5,336	373	2,582	2,387	195	299	278	21
Used cocaine	45,970	43,164	2,805	28,656	27,188	1,468	16,172	14,908	1,263	1,142	1,067	74
Daily	8,847	8,348	499	4,939	4,679	261	3,699	3,460	238	209	209	0
Weekly	4,542	4,300	242	2,955	2,849	105	1,449	1,329	120	139	121	17
Less than weekly ^b	32,581	30,516	2,064	20,762	19,660	1,102	11,024	10,119	905	794	737	57
Used marijuana	104,405	98,809	5,596	60,964	58,034	2,930	40,722	38,224	2,498	2,719	2,552	167
Daily	50,576	48,296	2,280	31,940	30,663	1,277	17,457	16,498	959	1,179	1,135	44
Weekly	13,333	12,689	645	6,741	6,446	294	6,379	6,040	339	213	202	11
Less than weekly ^b	40,496	37,824	2,672	22,283	20,925	1,359	16,886	15,686	1,200	1,327	1,215	112
Used amphetamines	48,698	46,088	2,610	35,626	33,891	1,735	11,551	10,769	782	1,521	1,425	96
Daily	16,021	14,915	1,106	12,919	12,108	811	2,731	2,472	258	372	336	37
Weekly	3,650	3,492	159	2,491	2,397	95	936	878	59	222	217	5
Less than weekly ^b	29,027	27,679	1,347	20,216	19,386	829	7,884	7,419	465	927	872	54
Used barbiturates	46,917	44,246	2,671	33,259	31,534	1,725	12,042	11,187	855	1,615	1,524	90
Daily	12,385	11,454	931	9,635	8,981	654	2,405	2,160	245	345	314	31
Weekly	3,601	3,408	193	2,724	2,558	166	825	797	28	52	52	0
Less than weekly ^b	30,931	29,384	1,547	20,900	19,995	905	8,812	8,230	582	1,218	1,158	59
Used LSD ^c	33,298	31,635	1,663	26,921	25,632	1,319	5,233	4,969	265	1,143	1,064	80
Daily	5,681	5,394	287	4,808	4,581	227	681	643	39	191	170	21
Weekly	3,039	2,970	69	2,701	2,642	59	292	286	5	47	42	5
Less than weekly	24,578	23,271	1,308	19,412	18,379	1,033	4,260	4,040	221	905	852	54
Used PCP ^c	25,557	24,377	1,180	19,770	18,874	897	4,815	4,585	229	973	918	54
Daily	4,285	4,104	181	3,241	3,128	113	945	887	57	100	89	11
Weekly	1,290	1,253	36	1,135	1,099	36	154	155	0	0	0	0
Less than weekly	19,982	19,020	964	15,394	14,647	748	3,716	3,543	172	873	829	43
Used other drugs ^c	6,424	6,154	270	5,172	4,977	195	1,163	1,093	70	89	84	5
Daily	2,607	2,448	159	1,954	1,853	101	606	554	53	47	42	5
Weekly	450	419	30	365	334	31	85	84	0	0	0	0
Less than weekly	3,357	3,287	70	2,853	2,790	63	472	455	17	42	42	0
Not reported	1,784	1,574	210	789	698	90	942	833	110	52	42	10

* Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding that takes place in the estimation procedure. Estimates of less than 300 on all inmates (and male inmates) and of less than 100 on female inmates are based on too few sample cases to be statistically reliable.
^b Includes insignificant numbers of cases for which frequency of use was not reported.
^c Total may include an unspecified number of cases for which frequency of use was not reported.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 42.

Table 6.13 Estimated number of convicted inmates in local jails, by drug use at time of offense, type of drug, race, and sex, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.8. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 16.

Drug use and type	Total*			White*			Black*			Other*		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	91,411	85,935	5,476	52,698	50,068	2,631	36,300	33,609	2,691	2,412	2,259	154
Under influence	19,122	17,960	1,163	12,108	11,483	625	6,515	6,043	472	500	454	46
Heroin only	3,659	3,219	440	2,423	2,174	249	1,210	1,045	165	25	0	25
Marihuana only	5,983	5,855	109	3,374	3,310	63	2,334	2,284	50	256	250	6
Other drugs only	4,415	4,171	244	3,141	3,000	141	1,150	1,051	97	124	119	5
Multiple drugs	5,084	4,714	370	3,168	2,977	191	1,821	1,652	169	95	84	10
Heroin and other	2,081	1,844	237	841	722	119	1,230	1,122	108	10	0	10
All other combinations	3,002	2,870	133	2,327	2,255	72	591	531	61	84	84	0
Not under influence	68,979	65,030	3,949	38,749	36,988	1,761	26,406	26,320	2,086	1,824	1,721	102
Not reported	3,309	2,945	364	1,841	1,716	125	1,379	1,246	133	89	84	5

*Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding that takes place in the estimation procedure. Estimates of less than 300 on all inmates (and male inmates) and of less than 100 on female inmates are based on too few sample cases to be statistically reliable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 43.

Table 6.14 Estimated number of convicted inmates in local jails, by alcohol consumption just prior to offense, race, and sex, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.8. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 16.

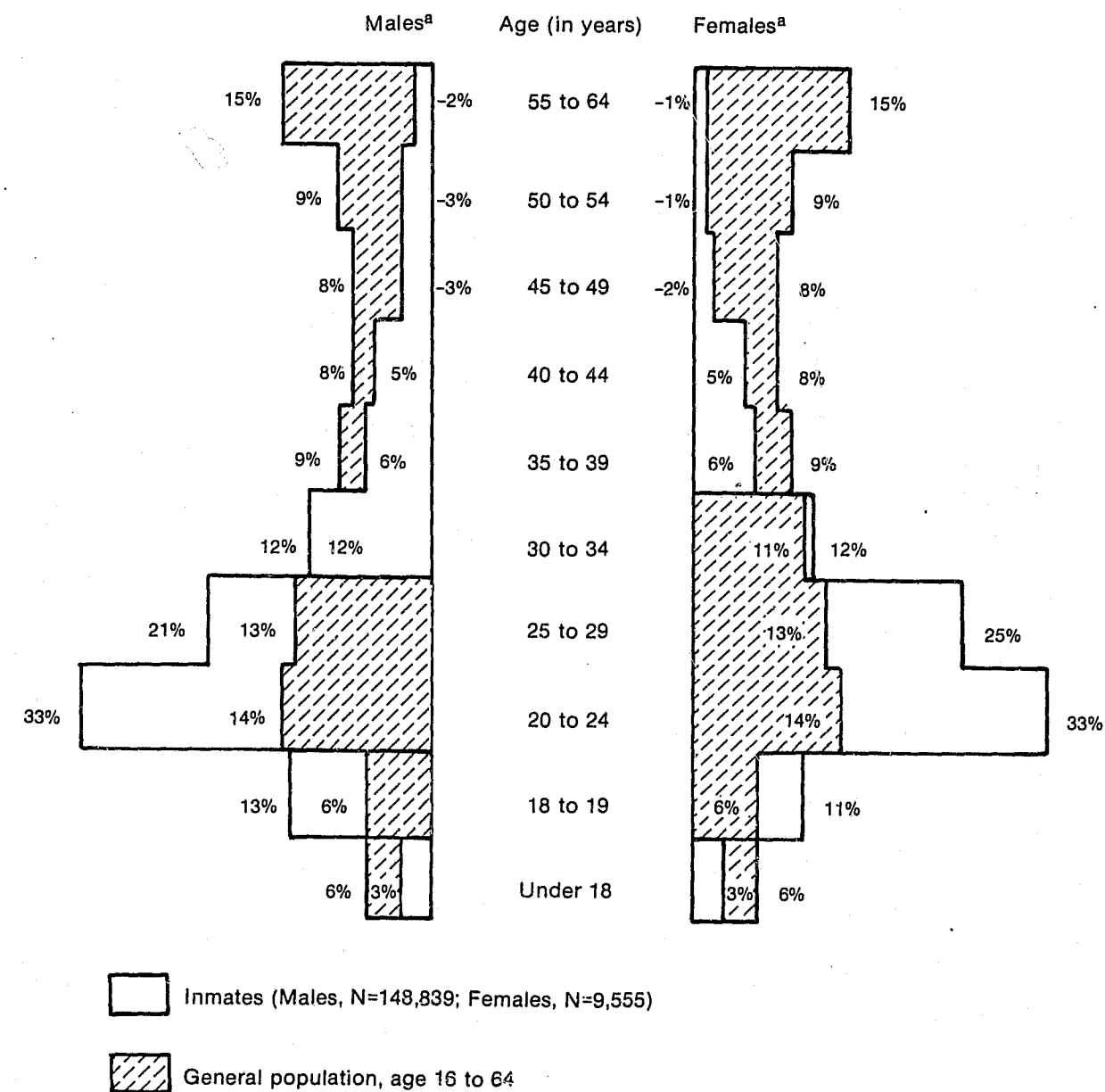
Alcohol consumption and amount	Total*			White*			Black*			Other*		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	91,411	85,935	5,476	52,698	50,068	2,631	36,300	33,609	2,691	2,412	2,259	154
Consumed*	42,224	41,023	1,201	26,124	27,459	685	12,440	11,973	467	1,660	1,591	69
Less than 4 ounces	14,793	14,247	546	7,989	7,791	197	6,412	6,086	326	392	371	21
4 ounces or more	25,415	24,890	527	18,674	18,303	373	5,473	5,366	106	1,268	1,220	48
Amount unknown	2,016	1,886	130	1,461	1,365	96	555	521	35	0	0	0
Not consumed	46,775	42,664	4,111	23,148	21,263	1,886	22,923	20,777	2,146	704	624	79
Not reported	2,412	2,248	164	1,426	1,346	80	937	858	78	49	44	5

*Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding that takes place in the estimation procedure. Estimates of less than 300 on all inmates (and male inmates) and of less than 100 on female inmates are based on too few sample cases to be statistically reliable.

*In ounces of ethanol (absolute alcohol).
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 44.

Figure 6.5 Percent distribution of age and sex among inmates of local jails and persons in the general population, United States, 1978

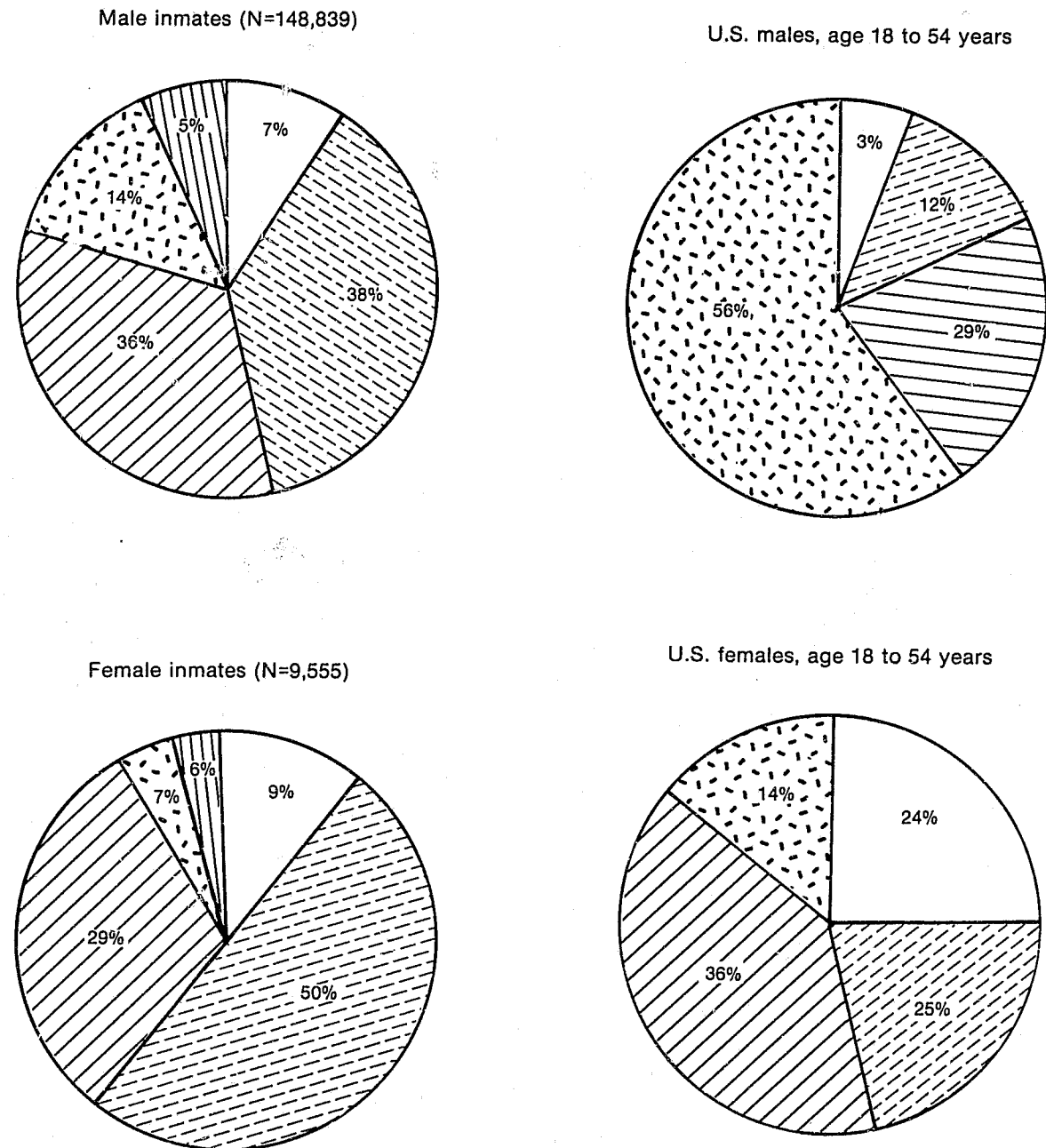
NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.8. Data on age groups for the U.S. population are estimates for March 1978, provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 16.



*Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 11.

Figure 6.6 Percent distribution of annual income and sex among inmates of local jails and persons in the general population, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.8. Data on income levels for the U.S. population age 18-54 years are estimates for March 1978. See U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 118, "Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States," (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1979), pp. 184-193. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 16.

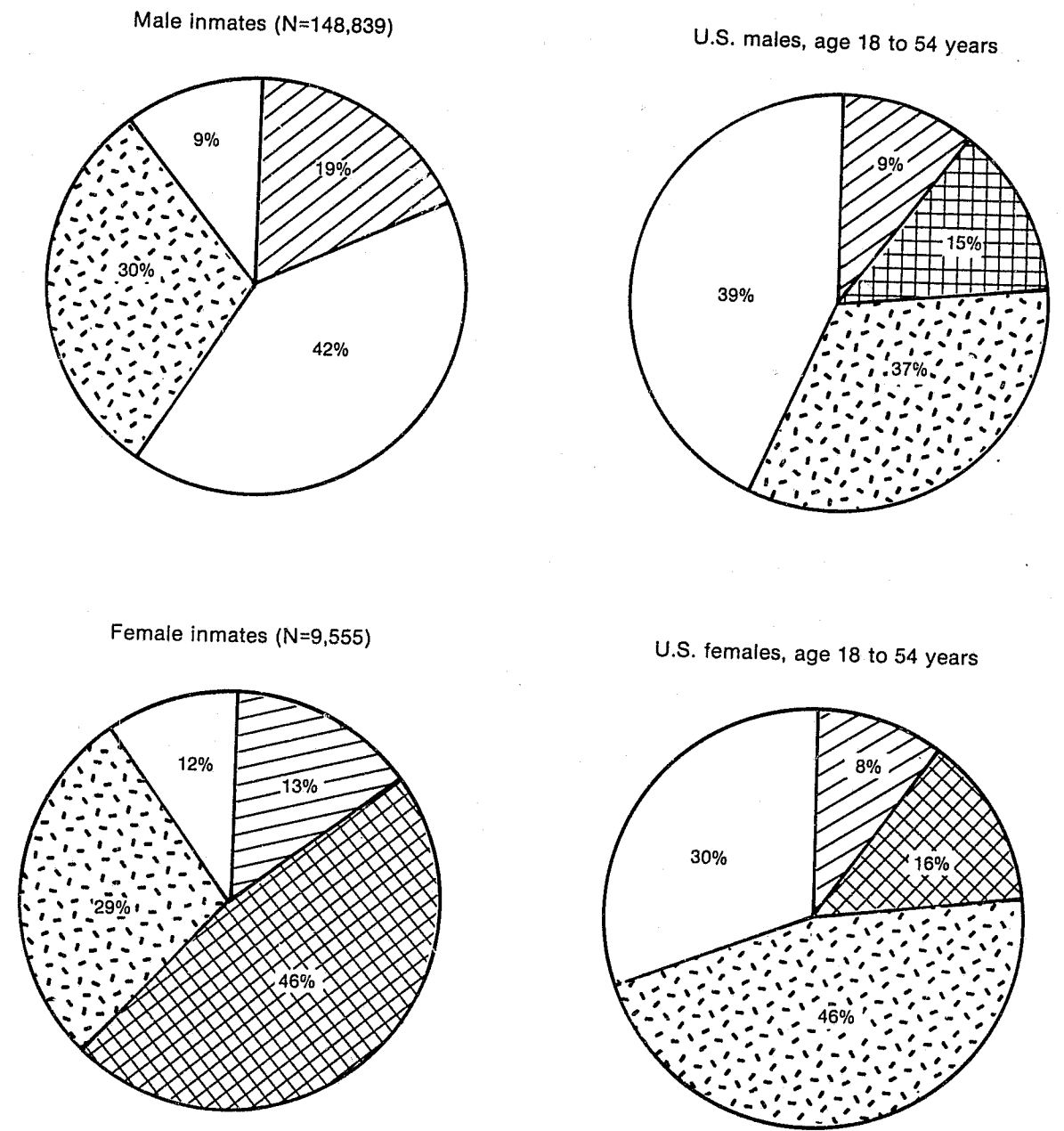


No income
 Under \$3,000
 \$3,000 to \$9,999
 \$10,000 or more
 Unknown

*Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.
 Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 23.

Figure 6.7 Percent distribution of educational attainment and sex among inmates of local jails and persons in the general population, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.8. Educational attainment refers to the highest educational grade completed. Data on the educational attainment of the U.S. population are estimates for March 1978, provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 16.



8th grade or less
 9th to 11th grade
 12th grade
 College or higher

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 17.

Table 6.15 Prisoners in local jails because of overcrowding in State and Federal facilities on Dec. 31, by sex, 1977 and 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.3. State inmates housed in local jails because of overcrowding are considered to be under State jurisdiction. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 17.

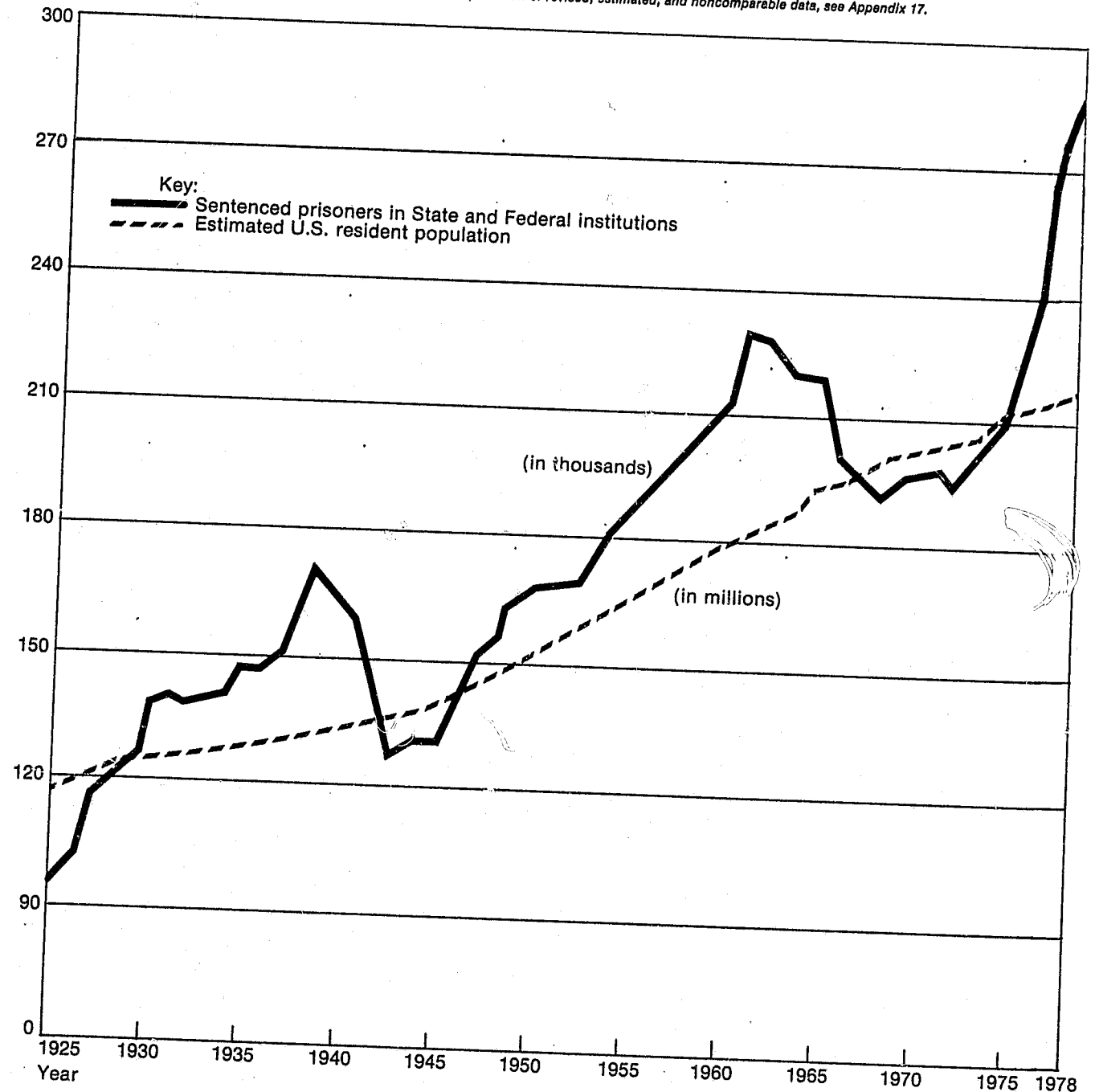
Region and jurisdiction	Total		Male		Female		Prisoners in local jails as a percent of total jurisdiction population
	Dec. 31, 1978	Dec. 31, 1977	Dec. 31, 1978	Dec. 31, 1977	Dec. 31, 1978	Dec. 31, 1977	
United States, total	6,774	7,048	6,618	6,944	156	104	2.2
Federal institutions, total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
State institutions, total	6,774	7,048	6,618	6,944	156	104	2.4
Northeast	458	314	453	314	5	0	1.1
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	119	59	119	59	0	0	4.2
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
New York	269	0	264	0	5	0	1.3
New Jersey*	70	255	70	255	0	0	1.2
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
North Central	70	58	18	14	52	44	0.1
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Michigan	70	58	18	14	52	44	0.5
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
South	6,246	6,676	6,147	6,616	99	60	4.8
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Maryland	394	921	394	919	0	2	4.9
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Virginia*	1,174	824	1,116	785	58	39	14.1
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
South Carolina	724	697	719	690	5	7	9.8
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Florida	391	253	376	253	15	0	1.9
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tennessee	114	0	114	0	0	0	2.0
Alabama	1,340	2,626	1,331	2,626	9	0	24.5
Mississippi	919	575	907	563	12	12	31.7
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Louisiana	1,190	780	1,190	780	0	0	16.3
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
California	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

*Prisoners in local jails are not considered by the State to be under its jurisdiction. For the purposes of this table, however, they are included in the total State prisoner count used to calculate the percentage of State prisoners held in local jails.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 16.

Figure 6.8 Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31 and estimated resident population on July 1, United States, 1925-78

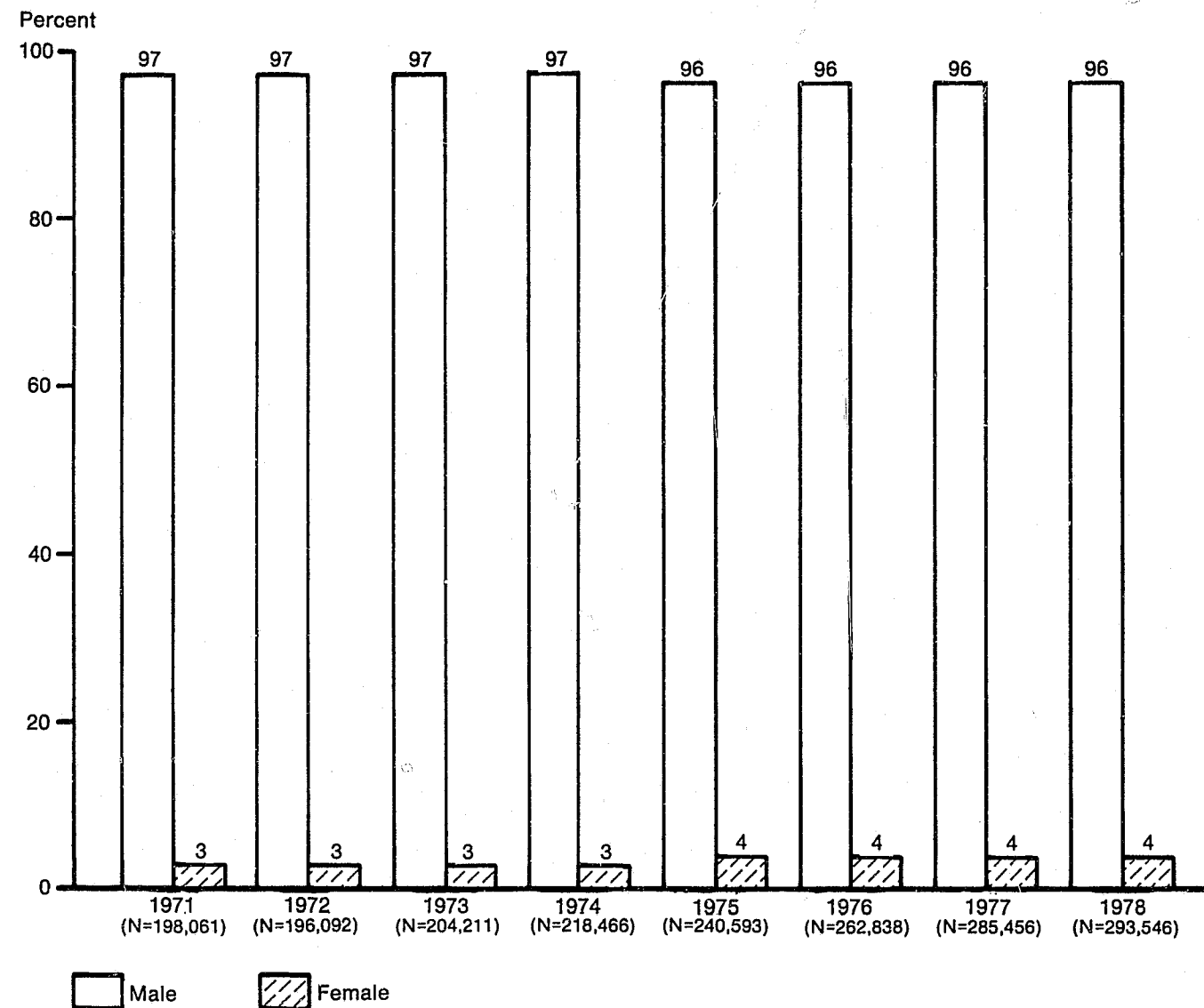
NOTE: Prison population data were compiled by a year-end census of prisoners held in custody in State and Federal institutions. Prior to Dec. 31, 1971, a "sentenced prisoner" was counted as any adult felon serving a sentence in a State or Federal correctional institution. Beginning on Dec. 31, 1971, respondents were asked to disregard the difference between felons and misdemeanants and to count as a "sentenced prisoner" those inmates who had been sentenced as adults or youthful offenders to a maximum term of at least 1 year and 1 day. Comparability of the data is affected by the various reporting differences. Beginning on Dec. 31, 1978, a distinction was made between prisoners "in custody" and prisoners "under jurisdiction." As defined in the 1978 report (U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980)), "in custody" refers to the direct physical control and responsibility for the body of a confined person. "Under jurisdiction" is defined as follows: A State or Federal prison system has jurisdiction over a person if it retains the legal power to incarcerate the person in one of its own prisons. Jurisdiction is not determined by an inmate's physical location; jurisdiction is determined by the legal authority controlling the inmate. Examples of prisoners under the jurisdiction of a given system, but not in its custody, are those housed in local jails, in other States, or in hospitals (including mental health facilities) outside the correctional system; inmates out on work release, furlough, or bail; and State prisoners held in Federal custody figures for 1977 may differ from those published in *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1977*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-5, because some States have refined their definitions of custody in light of the guidelines provided for the 1978 report. The U.S. resident population is compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Estimates are presented for July 1. Excluded from the resident population are all armed forces abroad, as well as Alaska and Hawaii prior to 1940. Population estimates for 1925 to 1969 were taken from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 5, No. 2. Population estimates for 1970 to 1978 were taken from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), Series P-25, No. 880. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 17.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-5, p. 1; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6, p. 42 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.9 Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, by sex, United States, 1971-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.8. The data for the years 1972-77 have been revised subsequent to their original publication; the figures presented below represent the revised count originally presented in U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-2, pp. 14, 16, 18; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-3, pp. 16-21; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-4, pp. 18-20; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-5, pp. 13-15 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 13, 14. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-2, pp. 14, 16, 18; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-3, pp. 16-21; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-4, pp. 18-20; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-5, pp. 13-15 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 13, 14. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.16 Rate (per 100,000 civilian population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, by region and jurisdiction, 1971-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.8. 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. The data for the years 1971-77 represent sentenced prisoners in the custody of State and Federal institutions; the data for 1978 represent sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 17.

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	Dec. 31, 1977	Dec. 31, 1978
United States, total	96.4	94.6	97.8	103.6	113	123	129	135
Federal institutions, total	10.2	10.5	10.9	10.6	11	13	13	12
State institutions, total	86.2	84.1	86.8	93.0	102	111	116	123
Northeast	56.4	56.8	60.4	63.4	70	73	77	82
Maine	45.1	46.3	43.8	50.4	60	57	61	53
New Hampshire	28.0	30.8	34.8	27.1	31	30	26	32
Vermont	46.5	30.0	40.3	51.5	51	64	57	76
Massachusetts	38.3	32.1	34.3	38.4	42	46	48	49
Rhode Island	40.5	36.1	43.2	48.7	41	53	56	56
Connecticut	63.3	59.3	54.2	47.6	59	62	53	70
New York	65.0	64.0	71.4	78.5	89	98	108	114
New Jersey	72.5	72.4	73.5	71.6	77	78	78	74
Pennsylvania	44.7	52.6	55.0	56.9	60	56	56	65
North Central	72.9	65.6	62.8	69.0	84	95	108	104
Ohio	84.7	77.2	71.9	86.9	107	117	120	122
Indiana	82.9	72.8	63.4	57.5	73	79	80	82
Illinois	52.4	50.4	50.3	55.9	73	87	95	96
Michigan	106.4	93.9	86.8	94.6	119	137	151	162
Wisconsin	55.4	44.9	47.2	56.4	65	71	72	73
Minnesota	40.2	34.5	36.0	35.1	42	41	44	49
Iowa	53.6	45.5	49.0	51.6	63	66	70	70
Missouri	76.8	74.7	79.4	88.0	92	105	111	116
North Dakota	21.3	28.8	24.9	20.7	27	26	30	21
South Dakota	57.8	51.0	34.9	37.0	49	70	76	74
Nebraska	69.1	62.8	66.0	67.9	80	93	83	80
Kansas	90.5	73.5	60.6	63.5	76	91	97	98
South	123.9	124.5	128.3	135.0	150	161	169	181
Delaware	33.2	49.3	57.1	75.1	100	118	120	173
Maryland	124.9	139.3	144.0	155.0	169	192	198	193
District of Columbia	349.2	340.8	324.2	289.2	326	334	330	363
Virginia	108.9	106.3	107.9	105.1	110	126	142	157
West Virginia	59.6	59.1	60.8	57.3	65	71	67	63
North Carolina	153.0	159.9	183.9	207.2	210	214	234	223
South Carolina	118.4	121.2	130.1	158.4	198	230	239	243
Georgia	146.1	174.3	173.3	191.4	204	225	224	216
Florida	135.8	139.3	132.5	137.9	183	211	221	239
Kentucky	94.1	89.5	89.4	91.7	100	107	106	97
Tennessee	86.1	81.9	84.2	90.9	109	114	127	134
Alabama	110.0	103.5	104.5	110.3	121	83	94	144
Mississippi	82.7	83.1	75.5	91.8	103	91	67	110
Arkansas	93.9	80.4	82.2	99.6	102	115	111	115
Louisiana	113.0	92.2	108.3	127.7	126	120	152	184
Oklahoma	144.2	139.7	120.4	108.5	114	133	129	146
Texas	140.9	136.0	146.6	140.6	154	167	176	189
West	81.9	78.6	85.6	93.9	84	91	92	99
Montana	35.4	39.5	43.5	45.6	50	73	81	87
Idaho	48.9	49.6	54.6	65.5	71	82	87	91
Wyoming	77.5	75.7	78.6	73.9	80	87	98	102
Colorado	85.9	81.3	77.5	79.4	80	87	89	93
New Mexico	61.3	55.7	66.4	80.7	86	105	126	123
Arizona	74.3	76.9	81.0	97.0	118	125	129	146
Utah	53.3	51.2	44.7	46.1	54	60	64	69
Nevada	124.0	121.2	134.9	130.3	136	156	187	204
Washington	82.4	77.1	77.1	86.2	96	109	118	122
Oregon	93.5	84.4	74.7	88.3	108	122	122	117
California	87.4	83.9	96.7	105.6	81	85	80	88
Alaska	65.6	61.0	58.3	57.1	56	63	75	127
Hawaii	33.7	38.8	37.3	38.6	42	39	44	57

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-2, pp. 20, 21; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-3, pp. 16, 17; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-4, p. 18; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-5, p. 13 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.17 Rate (per 100,000 civilian population) of prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1978

NOTE: For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 17.

Region and jurisdiction	Maximum sentence length		
	Total	More than 1 year	One year or less and unsentenced
United States, total	141	135	6
Federal institutions, total	14	12	2
State institutions, total	127	123	4
Northeast	87	82	5
Maine	65	53	12
New Hampshire	32	32	0
Vermont	95	78	18
Massachusetts	49	49	0
Rhode Island	71	56	15
Connecticut	113	70	43
New York	114	114	0
New Jersey	80	74	6
Pennsylvania	67	65	2
North Central	106	104	2
Ohio	122	122	0
Indiana	91	82	10
Illinois	100	98	2
Michigan	162	162	0
Wisconsin	73	73	0
Minnesota	49	49	0
Iowa	71	70	1
Missouri	116	116	0
North Dakota	31	21	10
South Dakota	78	74	4
Nebraska	88	80	8
Kansas	98	98	0
South	188	181	7
Delaware	228	173	55
Maryland	193	193	0
District of Columbia	430	383	48
Virginia	166	157	9
West Virginia	63	63	0
North Carolina	240	223	18
South Carolina	257	243	14
Georgia	225	216	10
Florida	241	239	2
Kentucky	97	97	0
Tennessee	134	134	0
Alabama	146	144	2
Mississippi	121	110	11
Arkansas	119	115	4
Louisiana	184	184	0
Oklahoma	146	146	0
Texas	189	189	0
West	105	99	6
Montana	88	87	1
Idaho	91	91	0
Wyoming	102	102	0
Colorado	94	93	1
New Mexico	132	123	9
Arizona	148	148	0
Utah	69	69	0
Nevada	204	204	0
Washington	122	122	0
Oregon	117	117	0
California	96	88	8
Alaska	184	127	57
Hawaii	86	57	29

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 15.

Table 6.18 Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1978 and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.8. These data refer to inmates under the jurisdiction of State and Federal authorities, not to inmates in the custody of State and Federal institutions. These data are preliminary and subject to revision. Year-end 1978 prisoner counts in this table may differ from those found in U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980) because reporting officials are given the opportunity to update records. For Maine and Vermont, 1979 figures that distinguish between prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year and those with shorter or no sentences are estimates. Maryland figures for inmates sentenced to more than 1 year include approximately 6 percent with shorter or no sentences. For Tennessee, the figures for inmates sentenced to more than 1 year include those with sentences of exactly 1 year. The Arkansas figure for inmates sentenced to 1 year or less will be available in the final report. All data for Texas are custody figures, as jurisdiction counts are not provided. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 17.

Region and jurisdiction	Maximum length of sentence								
	Total			More than 1 year			One year or less (and unsentenced)		
	Dec. 31, 1979	Dec. 31, 1978	Percent change	Dec. 31, 1979	Dec. 31, 1978	Percent change	Dec. 31, 1979	Dec. 31, 1978	Percent change
United States, total	314,083	307,159	2.3	301,849	294,299	2.6	12,234	12,860	-4.9
Male, total	301,158	294,418	2.3	289,762	282,701	2.5	11,394	11,717	-2.8
Female, total	12,927	12,741	1.5	12,087	11,598	4.2	840	1,143	-26.5
Federal institutions, total	26,233	29,803	-12.0	22,450	28,391	-14.9	3,783	3,412	10.9
State institutions, total	287,850	277,356	3.8	279,399	267,908	4.3	8,451	9,448	-10.6
Northeast	44,184	42,316	4.4	41,379	40,066	3.3	2,805	2,250	24.7
Maine*	789	711	11.0	641	577	11.1	148	134	10.4
New Hampshire	316	283	11.7	316	283	11.7	0	0	X
Vermont*	411	464	-11.4	286	374	-23.5	125	90	38.9
Massachusetts*	2,949	2,833	4.1	2,920	2,812	3.8	29	21	38.1
Rhode Island*	746	664	12.3	565	524	7.8	181	140	29.3
Connecticut*	4,061	3,489	16.4	2,139	2,183	-1.1	1,922	1,326	44.9
New York*	21,158	20,189	4.8	21,158	20,189	4.8	0	0	X
New Jersey*	5,875	5,869	0.1	5,562	5,422	2.6	313	447	-30.0
Pennsylvania	7,879	7,814	0.8	7,792	7,722	0.9	87	92	-5.4
North Central	63,124	61,702	2.3	62,500	60,465	3.4	624	1,237	-49.8
Ohio	13,353	13,107	1.9	13,353	13,107	1.9	0	0	X
Indiana	5,667	4,923	15.1	5,270	4,396	19.9	397	527	-24.7
Illinois	11,211	11,258	-0.4	11,165	10,785	3.7	46	493	-90.7
Michigan*	14,944	15,054	0.7	15,054	14,944	0.7	0	0	X
Wisconsin	3,650	3,433	6.3	3,650	3,433	6.3	0	0	X
Minnesota	2,094	1,965	6.6	2,094	1,965	6.6	0	0	X
Iowa	2,214	2,065	7.2	2,204	2,044	7.8	10	21	-52.4
Missouri	5,555	5,637	-1.5	5,555	5,637	-1.5	0	0	X
North Dakota	220	200	10.0	170	138	23.2	50	62	-19.4
South Dakota	562	532	5.6	539	505	6.7	23	27	-14.8
Nebraska	1,254	1,347	-6.9	1,156	1,242	-6.9	98	105	-6.7
Kansas	2,290	2,291	0.0	2,290	2,289	0.0	0	2	-100.0
South	136,456	131,401	3.8	133,441	127,803	4.4	3,015	3,598	-16.2
Delaware*	1,427	1,325	7.7	1,096	1,005	9.1	331	320	3.4
Maryland*	7,860	7,966	-1.3	7,860	7,966	-1.3	0	0	X
District of Columbia*	2,973	2,844	4.5	2,599	2,530	2.7	374	314	19.1
Virginia*	8,449	8,344	1.3	8,200	7,882	4.0	249	462	-46.1
West Virginia	1,251	1,185	5.6	1,251	1,185	5.6	0	0	X
North Carolina	14,271	13,252	7.7	13,602	12,268	10.9	669	984	-32.0
South Carolina*	7,643	7,396	3.3	7,115	6,990	1.8	528	406	30.0
Georgia	12,098	11,403	6.1	11,658	10,919	6.8	440	484	-9.1
Florida*	20,133	21,436	-6.1	19,792	21,243	-6.8	341	193	76.7
Kentucky	3,691	3,390	8.9	3,691	3,390	8.9	0	0	X
Tennessee*	6,626	5,835	13.6	6,626	5,835	13.6	0	0	X
Alabama*	5,343	5,472	-2.4	5,343	5,376	-0.6	0	96	-100.0
Mississippi*	3,458	2,896	19.4	3,375	2,633	28.2	83	263	-68.4
Arkansas	2,937	2,605	12.7	2,937	2,529	16.1	0	76	-100.0
Louisiana*	7,693	7,291	5.5	7,693	7,291	5.5	0	0	X
Oklahoma*	4,081	4,186	-2.5	4,081	4,186	-2.5	0	0	X
Texas	26,522	24,575	7.9	26,522	24,575	7.9	0	0	X
West	44,086	41,937	5.1	42,079	39,574	6.3	2,007	2,363	-15.1
Montana*	722	690	4.6	718	680	5.6	4	10	-60.0
Idaho	830	802	3.5	830	802	3.5	0	0	X
Wyoming	498	433	15.0	498	433	15.0	0	0	X
Colorado	2,493	2,465	0.3	2,483	2,474	0.4	10	12	-16.7
New Mexico	1,547	1,593	-2.9	1,457	1,505	-3.2	90	88	2.3
Arizona	3,496	3,456	1.2	3,496	3,450	1.3	0	6	-100.0
Utah	960	911	5.4	957	908	5.4	3	3	0.0
Nevada	1,566	1,350	16.0	1,566	1,350	16.0	0	0	X
Washington*	4,507	4,563	-1.2	4,507	4,563	-1.2	0	0	X
Oregon	3,218	2,891	11.3	3,215	2,885	11.4	3	6	-50.0
California	22,628	21,325	6.1	21,258	19,550	8.7	1,370	1,775	-22.8
Alaska*	760	712	6.7	532	490	8.6	228	222	2.7
Hawaii*	861	725	18.8	562	484	16.1	299	241	24.1

* Figures for 1979 include the following number of inmates held in local jails because of overcrowding in State institutions: Alabama (1,317), Florida (229), Louisiana (872), Maine (39), Maryland (392), Massachusetts (77), Michigan (52), Mississippi (1,362), Montana (2), New York (263), South Carolina (630), and Tennessee (214). All of those States except Maine and Montana also held such inmates in 1978.

* Both 1978 and 1979 figures include jail and prison inmates, as jails and prisons form a combined 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.

* Figures for 1979 exclude the following number of inmates held in local jails because of overcrowding in State institutions: New Jersey (31), Virginia (811), and Washington (130). New Jersey and Virginia also held such inmates in 1978.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979*, Advance Report, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-7A (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 2, 3.

Table 6.19 Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by race, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1978

NOTE: For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 17.

Region and jurisdiction	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Not known
United States, total	306,602	157,208	143,376	2,584	699	2,735
Federal institutions, total	29,803	16,838	11,398	455	58	1,056
State institutions, total	276,799	140,370	131,978	2,129	643	1,679
North						
Northeast	42,422	20,869	21,366	19	6	141
Maine	711	691	8	12	0	0
New Hampshire	283	276	6	1	0	0
Vermont	464	463	1	0	0	0
Massachusetts	2,833	1,778	1,050	2	3	0
Rhode Island	664	488	157	1	0	20
Connecticut	3,489	2,076	1,411	2	0	0
New York	20,189	9,243	10,825	0	0	121
New Jersey	5,869	2,259	3,610	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	7,920	3,597	4,319	1	3	0
North Central	61,702	30,867	29,322	652	54	807
Ohio	13,107	6,243	6,859	0	0	0
Indiana	4,923	3,472	1,447	0	0	4
Illinois	11,258	4,650	6,524	46	38	0
Michigan	14,944	5,705	8,394	52	6	787
Wisconsin	3,433	1,995	1,342	96	0	0
Minnesota	1,965	1,488	318	143	2	14
Iowa	2,065	1,662	374	25	2	2
Missouri	5,637	2,818	2,819	0	0	0
North Dakota	200	182	4	34	0	0
South Dakota	532	375	10	147	0	0
Nebraska	1,347	830	454	63	0	0
Kansas	2,291	1,462	777	46	6	0
South	130,738	59,155	70,842	563	11	167
Delaware	1,325	580	745	0	0	0
Maryland	7,966	1,905	6,036	12	0	13
District of Columbia	2,844	89	2,726	0	0	29
Virginia	8,344	3,353	4,966	0	0	25
West Virginia	1,185	995	189	1	0	0
North Carolina	13,252	5,761	7,177	309	5	0
South Carolina	7,396	3,186	4,206	4	0	0
Georgia	11,403	4,527	6,827	0	0	49
Florida	20,773	10,078	10,690	0	5	0
Kentucky	3,390	2,399	991	0	0	0
Tennessee	5,835	3,063	2,772	0	0	0
Alabama	5,472	2,197	3,274	0	1	0
Mississippi	2,896	962	1,933	1	0	0
Arkansas	2,605	1,252	1,353	0	0	0
Louisiana	7,291	2,056	5,235	0	0	0
Oklahoma	4,186	2,687	1,212	236	0	51
Texas	24,575	14,065	10,510	0	0	0
West	41,937	29,479	10,427	895	572	564
Montana	690	572	10	108	0	0
Idaho	802	752	19	29	2	0
Wyoming	433	428	1	3	1	0
Colorado	2,486	1,908	551	18	9	0
New Mexico	1,593	1,379	182	32	0	0
Arizona	3,456	2,602	693	97	11	63
Utah	911	814	76	14	7	0
Nevada	1,350	906	408	29	7	0
Washington	4,563	3,373	914	180	21	75
Oregon	2,891	2,498	260	106	0	27
California	21,325	13,700	7,122	222	170	111
Alaska	712	463	185	57	0	7
Hawaii	725	84	16	0	344	281

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 17.

Table 6.20 Movement of sentenced prisoners in State

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.8. All figures on admissions and departures represent the number of transactions and not the 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" are those involving some form of supervi-

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners 12/31/77	Admissions							
		Total	New court commitments	Parole or other conditional release violators returned	Escapees returned	Return of persons absent without leave	Return from appeal or bond	Transfers from other jurisdictions	Other admissions
United States, total	285,456	162,574	126,121	23,844	6,400	948	987	3,187	1,087
Federal institutions, total	28,650	16,192	13,247	1,429	860	0	48	608	0
State institutions, total	256,806	146,382	112,874	22,415	5,540	948	939	2,579	1,087
North									
Northeast	38,520	21,216	15,192	4,465	387	164	104	874	30
Maine	626	489	355	32	1	0	9	62	30
New Hampshire	261	214	188	23	1	0	2	0	0
Vermont	384	299	177	86	36	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	2,731	1,639	1,054	277	164	0	0	144	0
Rhode Island	528	239	193	34	7	2	1	2	0
Connecticut	1,776	2,103	1,600	564	24	0	0	125	0
New York	19,367	8,872	6,541	1,891	23	147	50	220	0
New Jersey	5,386	3,707	2,538	1,083	60	0	26	0	0
Pennsylvania	7,481	3,654	2,546	685	71	15	16	321	0
North Central	59,134	32,712	25,409	5,923	1,251	12	42	33	42
Ohio	12,846	7,148	5,896	1,189	37	0	0	26	0
Indiana	4,250	2,590	2,429	118	43	0	0	0	0
Illinois	11,425	6,513	4,680	1,785	30	8	0	10	0
Michigan	13,824	7,151	4,987	1,298	859	0	0	7	0
Wisconsin	3,347	1,633	1,292	249	92	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	1,883	1,373	905	415	31	0	0	0	22
Iowa	2,065	993	792	127	50	0	24	0	0
Missouri	5,302	2,590	2,338	227	25	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	163	153	120	30	1	0	2	0	0
South Dakota	500	352	292	39	13	4	4	0	0
Nebraska	1,283	563	446	84	26	0	7	0	0
Kansas	2,246	1,653	1,232	362	44	0	5	0	10
South	123,128	68,086	54,428	7,077	3,454	211	757	1,201	958
Delaware	820	693	333	6	26	0	0	26	302
Maryland	8,148	4,932	3,979	357	355	0	0	241	0
District of Columbia	2,237	3,828	2,558	230	3	207	0	630	0
Virginia	7,143	3,507	2,445	397	73	0	6	205	381
West Virginia	1,206	453	359	53	39	0	0	0	2
North Carolina	12,830	7,591	5,958	682	951	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	6,738	3,333	3,011	29	212	4	5	0	72
Georgia	11,597	5,742	5,003	369	389	0	0	0	11
Florida	19,433	8,888	6,371	1,265	517	0	735	0	0
Kentucky	3,661	2,554	1,938	500	87	0	11	2	16
Tennessee	5,480	3,175	2,415	403	357	0	0	0	0
Alabama	5,545	2,815	2,263	155	243	0	0	0	154
Mississippi	2,584	1,277	1,019	237	21	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	2,462	1,975	1,375	581	14	0	0	3	2
Louisiana	6,731	2,528	2,320	118	84	0	0	6	0
Oklahoma	4,074	2,300	2,139	53	90	0	0	0	18
Texas	22,439	12,695	10,942	1,652	13	0	0	88	0
West	36,024	24,368	17,845	4,950	448	561	36	471	57
Montana	559	472	352	107	13	0	0	0	0
Idaho	774	653	491	108	2	8	5	26	13
Wyoming	400	232	211	13	3	0	0	4	1
Colorado	2,324	1,522	1,151	305	42	0	9	15	0
New Mexico	1,448	766	554	129	24	0	18	0	41
Arizona	3,229	1,908	1,281	339	42	216	0	30	0
Utah	806	448	286	100	25	32	4	0	1
Nevada	1,149	842	677	152	13	0	0	0	0
Washington	4,160	2,518	1,551	698	135	134	0	0	0
Oregon	2,907	2,103	1,576	355	0	171	0	0	1
California	17,338	12,419	9,325	2,585	132	0	0	377	0
Alaska	532	280	234	24	3	0	0	19	0
Hawaii	398	205	156	35	14	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 22, 23.

Preceding page blank

and Federal Institutions, by region and jurisdiction, 1978

tion over the offender upon return to the community and include parole, probation, supervised mandatory release (early release because of good behavior), and other forms of conditional discharge. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 17.

Total	Releases								Number of prisoners 12/31/78
	Conditional releases	Unconditional releases	Escapes	Absent without leave	Out on appeal or bond	Transfers to other jurisdictions	Deaths	Other releases	
154,484	107,691	25,902	6,678	972	2,084	4,169	632	6,356	293,546
18,451	9,651	4,146	626	0	74	411	53	3,490	26,391
136,033	98,040	21,756	6,052	972	2,010	3,758	579	2,866	267,155
19,746	16,123	1,773	495	68	331	626	69	261	39,990
538	184	255	29	0	15	4	2	49	577
192	166	0	2	0	19	0	0	5	263
309	266	1	40	0	1	0	1	0	374
1,558	1,007	132	191	0	0	219	9	0	2,812
243	173	52	6	3	3	4	2	0	524
1,716	1,136	515	28	0	0	37	0	0	2,163
8,050	6,989	480	39	47	190	276	29	0	20,189
3,671	3,381	158	89	0	54	0	9	0	5,422
3,489	2,821	180	91	18	49	86	17	207	7,646
31,381	26,123	2,720	1,369	17	118	223	140	671	60,465
6,887	6,693	43	38	0	0	97	16	0	13,107
2,444	2,111	276	48	0	0	0	9	0	4,596
7,173	6,489	107	8	13	45	68	57	388	10,765
6,031	4,524	388	891	0	0	1	18	209	14,944
1,547	1,349	102	92	0	0	0	4	0	3,433
1,291	1,033	144	100	0	0	0	5	0	1,965
1,014	682	247	37	0	45	0	3	0	2,044
2,255	994	1,146	70	0	0	0	17	28	5,637
178	149	18	0	0	1	0	1	9	138
347	207	112	14	4	9	0	1	0	505
604	427	137	27	0	9	0	4	0	1,242
1,610	1,465	0	35	0	9	57	5	39	2,289
64,074	38,203	16,118	3,731	255	1,498	2,321	276	1,672	127,140
508	231	23	54	0	0	105	3	92	1,005
5,114	2,930	723	441	0	644	358	18	0	7,966
3,335	1,053	486	3	212	0	1,565	12	4	2,530
2,768	1,452	992	89	0	6	211	15	3	7,882
474	362	67	36	0	6	0	3	0	1,185
8,153	5,725	1,584	842	0	0	0	22	0	12,288
3,081	2,138	572	317	7	24	0	19	4	6,990
6,420	3,512	2,340	417	0	0	0	28	123	10,819
7,741	4,857	1,154	510	0	747	0	50	423	20,580
2,825	2,583	79	115	0	38	0	10	0	3,390
2,820	2,097	323	381	0	0	0	19	0	5,835
2,984	1,577	1,116	258	0	14	0	19	0	5,376
1,228	763	232	26	0	0	0	7	200	2,633
1,908	1,435	148	14	0	19	16	0	278	2,529
1,968	466	1,377	107	0	0	5	9	2	7,291
2,188	837	1,153	111	36	0	0	13	38	4,188
10,559	6,183	3,771	10	0	0	61	29	505	24,575
20,832	17,591	1,145	457	632	63	588	94	282	39,560
351	293	38	7	0	10	0	3	0	680
625	504	62	4	11	3	28	0	13	802
189	124	65	4	0	3	0	3	0	433
1,372	1,111	140	73	0	14	25	9	0	2,474
723	505	165	30	0	20	0	3	0	1,491
1,687	1,305	38	37	221	0	77	9	0	3,450
346	251	7	34	47	8	0	0	1	908
641	501	113	14	0	4	0	3	6	1,350
2,115	1,798	6	108	191	0	0	14	0	4,583
2,125	1,851	296	0	162	3	0	6	7	2,885
10,207	9,210	212	132	0	0	374	44	235	19,550
322	235	0	3	0	0	84	0	0	490
119	103	3	13	0	0	0	0	0	484

Table 6.21 Estimated number of inmates of State correctional facilities, by selected demographic characteristics, and nature and extent of reported drug use, 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 Y.M.C.A.'s while assigned to work-release programs. For discussion of the survey sampling procedures, standard error tables, and definitions of terms, see Source, pp. 13-21. Juvenile offenders were excluded from the survey. "Drug use" does not include the use of alcohol.

Characteristics	Estimated number of inmates	Percent of inmates	Characteristics	Estimated number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Sex*	191,400	100	Length of time on last job**	168,300	100
Male	185,000	97	Less than 5 weeks	16,900	10
Female	6,300	3	5 to 26 weeks	61,100	36
Race*	191,400	100	27 to 104 weeks	55,100	33
White	97,700	51	105 to 260 weeks	21,500	13
Black	89,700	47	261 or more weeks	13,700	8
Other	3,400	2	Occupation at time of arrest*	168,300	100
Not reported	600	(*)	Professional and technical workers	4,900	3
Age*	191,400	100	Managers and administrators	9,500	6
Under 18	1,800	1	Salesworkers	3,900	2
18	5,500	3	Clerical workers	7,000	4
19	7,900	4	Craftsmen and kindred workers	39,300	23
20 to 24	57,100	30	Carpenters	4,400	3
25 to 29	44,900	23	Auto mechanics	4,100	2
30 to 34	27,300	14	Painters	4,300	3
35 to 39	16,300	9	Other craftsmen	26,500	16
40 to 49	19,600	10	Operatives	48,100	29
50 and over	10,300	5	Welders	3,700	2
Not reported	600	(*)	Machine operators	3,800	2
Level of educational attainment**	187,500	100	Truck drivers	9,200	5
Eighth grade or less	49,000	26	Other operatives	31,400	19
1 to 3 years of high school	65,900	35	Nonfarm laborers	29,200	17
4 years of high school	52,200	28	Construction laborers	8,200	5
1 to 3 years of college	14,300	8	Freight and material handlers	7,100	4
4 years or more of college	1,500	1	Other nonfarm laborers	13,600	8
Not reported	4,700	2	Farmers and farm managers	400	(*)
Employment status (month prior to arrest)*	191,400	100	Farm laborers and supervisors	4,000	2
Employed	131,000	68	Service workers	19,200	11
Full-time	117,100	61	Others	500	(*)
Part-time	13,800	7	Not reported	2,500	1
Unemployed	59,000	31	Whether drugs ever used*	191,400	100
Looking for work	23,800	12	Used drugs	116,500	61
Not looking for work	35,200	18	Never used drugs	74,500	39
Wanting work	9,100	5	Not reported	300	(*)
Not wanting work	26,100	14	Type of drug ever used**	116,500	100
Not reported	1,400	1	Heroin	58,200	50
Marital status**	187,500	100	Methadone	17,700	15
Married	44,300	24	Cocaine	52,800	45
Widowed	5,800	3	Marihuana	107,600	92
Divorced	31,900	17	Amphetamines	56,400	48
Separated	15,200	8	Barbiturates	53,000	46
Never married	89,900	48	Others	31,200	27
Not reported	300	(*)	Frequency of drug use**	116,500	100
Armed forces service**	187,500	100	Daily	71,200	61
Served	51,200	27	Less than daily	45,300	39
Never served	136,400	73	Whether under influence of drugs at time of "present" or subsequent offense resulting in imprisonment**	116,500	100
Personal income (year prior to arrest)**	168,300	100	Under influence	50,600	43
No income	7,600	5	Not under influence	65,100	56
Less than \$2,000	32,400	19	Don't know and not reported	800	1
\$2,000 to \$3,999	30,700	18			
\$4,000 to \$5,999	30,400	18			
\$6,000 to \$9,999	29,900	18			
\$10,000 or more	23,000	14			
Amount not known	12,600	8			
Not reported	1,800	1			

* Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Percent distribution based on unrounded figures.
 ** Less than 0.5 percent.
 * Includes sentenced inmates only.
 * 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.
 * Includes only those inmates who reported ever using drugs.
 * Detail exceeds total shown because inmates may have used more than one drug.

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 SD-NPS-SR-2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), pp. 24, 25, 27. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.22 Population and movement of prisoners in Federal Institutions, fiscal years 1941-78*

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; and (2) individuals who are housed in, awaiting trial in, or en route to State, local, or private facilities that are under contract with the Federal Prison System for the housing of Federal offenders. Approximately 18 percent of the total Federal prison population is housed in contract facilities. These data are not included in the tables except for Table 6.28. Data in this report are often 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. For an explanation of the sentencing procedures within these categories, see Appendix 18. The tables from the 1978 report that present data on population and court commitments are approximately 85 percent complete, unless otherwise noted. "Completeness" refers to the percentage of known prisoner population on which demographic data are available. For a definition of "mandatory release," see NOTE, Table 1.65.

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	Parole	Mandatory release	Study and observation	Escaped prisoners returned	Other ^c	Sentence expired	Mandatory release ^d	Paroled ^e	Died	Study and observation	Escaped			Other ^c			
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	588	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	4	3,837	4,856	4,990	3,697	66	X	102	358	3,968	19,987		
1946	19,987	14,832	321	367	X	144	0	3,842	4,974	5,347	4,496	69	X	152	251	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	161	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	139	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	X	179	0	6,148	7,085	3,263	4,209	54	X	160	201	6,137	22,838		
1960	22,838	14,210	852	555	X	229	0	3,062	6,651	3,194	4,432	54	X	372	197	0	8,068	23,974	
1961	23,974	14,185	965	594	X	226	0	6,873	6,301	3,555	4,599	49	X	533	242	0	6,974	24,925	
1962	24,925	13,824	1,041	597	X	324	0	7,254	6,359	3,757	5,195	45	X	699	346	0	7,219	24,613	
1963	24,613	13,536	1,071	615	X	419	0	7,811	6,376	3,740	5,083	57	X	721	490	0	7,809	24,248	
1964	24,248	13,220	1,031	579	X	379	0	7,518	6,283	3,788	5,590	68	X	196	383	0	7,522	22,974	
1965	22,974	12,982	1,180	648	X	442	0	7,230	6,232	3,652	5,131	64	X	886	229	0	7,155	22,346	
1966	22,346	12,370	1,174	595	X	386	0	7,617	5,962	3,388	5,575	57	X	792	343	0	7,587	21,040	
1967	21,040	11,691	1,264	497	X	416	0	7,804	4,970	3,080	6,181	60	X	673	527	0	7,796	19,822	
1968	19,815	11,653	1,408	490	X	396	0	7,858	4,490	2,739	5,151	44	X	667	480	0	8,272	20,170	
1969	20,170	11,162	1,366	475	X	374	0	8,168	4,237	2,398	4,758	44	X	629	406	0	9,460	20,208	
1970	20,208	11,060	1,234	399	X	493	0	9,342	4,167	2,625	4,106	35	X	729	640	0	10,224	20,686	
1971	20,686	12,533	1,028	415	X	492	17,405	10,720	5,184	2,649	4,757	56	X	577	652	17,561	11,670	20,820	
1972	20,820	13,622	1,021	326	X	585	20,441	11,868	5,336	2,562	4,802	65	X	636	648	20,733	13,131	21,280	
1973	21,280	15,430	787	194	X	644	23,571	11,929	5,416	2,204	4,999	51	X	503	711	23,960	14,063	22,436	
1974	23,336	15,181	774	189	X	1,890	32,556	11,933	5,184	2,089	4,908	64	X	1,915	725	33,184	14,657	23,891	
1975	23,891	16,628	994	182	X	1,936	51,935	12,228	6,002	1,910	6,142	55	X	1,908	655	51,510	16,843	23,566	
1976	23,566	18,835	1,378	213	X	1,811	795	65,140	14,073	6,864	1,535	4,504	68	X	1,933	592	65,700	17,582	27,033
1977	27,033	18,315	1,683	206	X	1,395	889	80,994	16,862	7,251	1,803	3,105	77	X	1,422	661	80,701	22,280	29,877
1978	29,877	16,759	1,198	236	X	1,147	927	75,202	16,737	7,122	2,236	3,411	59	X	1,194	659	75,645	24,278	27,479

* Data prior to 1974 reflects sentenced prisoners only.
 ** From fiscal year 1970, figures include only Bureau of Prisons institutions.
 * Other includes other temporary movement such as furloughs, writs, etc.
 * Beginning in 1958 the term mandatory release replaces the term conditional release.
 * Includes discharges of Selective Service Act violators paroled under the provisions of Executive Order No. 8641 as follows: 1941-11; 1942-33; 1943-266; 1944-493; 1945-719; 1946-126; 1947-151.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1978 (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1980), Table A-1.

Table 6.23 Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners received from court into Federal institutions, by offense, race, and sex, fiscal year 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.22. "Average sentence" is in months.

Offense	Sentenced prisoners											Youth Corrections Act	
	All prisoners			White				All other				Male	Female
	Total	Male	Female	Number	Average sentence	Male	Female	Number	Average sentence	Male	Female		
Total	13,570	12,537	1,033	9,599	41.9	9,095	504	3,971	67.3	3,442	529	849	113
Total excluding immigration and violent crimes*	9,357	8,480	877	6,262	45.4	5,850	412	3,095	45.1	2,630	465	567	87
Assault	58	49	9	23	58.6	22	1	35	52.7	27	8	4	1
Bankruptcy	3	3	0	3	25.3	3	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Burglary	90	89	1	42	52.0	42	0	48	53.3	47	1	24	1
Counterfeiting	234	221	13	182	38.7	175	7	52	40.6	46	6	23	2
Drug laws, total	3,064	2,835	229	2,370	54.9	2,212	158	694	75.5	623	71	159	24
Non-narcotics	727	706	21	674	39.6	656	18	53	45.4	50	3	34	2
Narcotics	1,943	1,768	175	1,383	66.7	1,263	120	560	84.2	505	55	100	18
Controlled substances	394	361	33	313	35.0	293	20	81	35.5	68	13	25	4
Embezzlement	220	173	47	160	34.3	127	33	60	27.9	46	14	9	2
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	135	119	16	107	24.8	94	13	28	22.4	25	3	7	1
Extortion	95	94	1	81	64.3	81	0	14	65.5	13	1	3	0
Firearms	958	942	16	669	35.9	657	12	289	31.6	285	4	72	4
Forgery	642	614	128	222	38.0	187	35	420	31.1	327	93	43	14
Fraud	664	627	57	502	35.8	471	31	182	26.9	156	26	18	1
Immigration	2,704	2,641	63	2,663	6.9	2,604	59	41	12.5	37	4	11	1
Income tax	177	170	7	155	14.5	150	5	22	28.6	20	2	0	0
Juvenile delinquency	4	4	0	3	9.6	3	0	1	59.0	1	0	0	0
Kidnaping	72	69	3	45	238.6	44	1	27	647.1	25	2	6	1
Larceny-theft, total	1,860	1,592	268	996	40.6	920	76	864	31.4	672	192	134	29
Motor vehicle, interstate	494	479	15	394	41.4	382	12	100	41.9	97	3	52	2
Postal	740	529	211	218	30.7	167	51	522	27.8	362	160	38	23
Theft, interstate	180	177	3	132	42.4	130	2	48	38.2	47	1	12	0
Other	446	407	39	252	47.0	241	11	194	34.7	166	28	34	4
Liquor laws	29	29	0	21	119.7	21	0	8	16.1	8	0	0	0
National security laws	4	4	0	4	306.5	4	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Robbery	1,100	1,043	57	555	142.4	525	30	545	135.6	518	27	207	20
Selective service acts	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Securities, transporting false or forged	197	169	28	132	84.8	121	11	65	45.3	48	17	8	3
White slave traffic	27	23	4	15	79.8	13	2	12	83.5	10	2	5	2
Other and unclassifiable	696	654	42	538	40.8	514	24	158	57.6	140	18	26	4
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	509	466	43	104	106.6	99	5	405	111.3	367	38	90	3
Assault	78	71	5	11	35.3	11	0	65	55.7	60	5	15	1
Auto theft	8	7	1	1	42.0	1	0	7	63.4	6	1	3	0
Burglary	48	47	1	5	91.2	5	0	43	85.5	42	1	14	0
Forgery	13	11	2	2	117.0	2	0	11	67.8	9	2	0	0
Homicide	85	76	9	24	284.6	23	1	61	241.5	53	8	9	0
Larceny-theft	57	50	7	13	29.5	11	2	44	54.2	39	5	13	0
Robbery	88	78	10	11	139.6	11	0	75	149.1	65	10	26	2
Rape	32	32	0	5	208.8	5	0	27	168.8	27	0	4	0
Sex offenses, except rape	15	13	2	4	63.2	3	1	11	103.9	10	1	2	0
Other and unclassifiable	89	83	6	28	14.5	27	1	81	43.5	56	5	4	0
Military court-martial cases	8	7	1	7	120.8	6	1	1	84.0	1	0	0	0

*This 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 1978 (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1980), Table B-1.

Table 6.24 Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners received from court into Federal institutions, by offense, sex, and sentencing procedure, fiscal year 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.22. For an explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 1B.

Offense	All court commitments				Sentencing procedure						
	Total	Male	Female	Average sentence (in months)	Regular	Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act	Youth Corrections Act	Title 18, U.S. Code, 4205(b)		Split sentence	Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act
								(b1)	(b2)		
Total	13,618	12,584	1,034	49.5	9,903	4	964	135	1,472	1,109	31
Assault	58	49	9	54.3	42	0	5	1	4	6	0
Bankruptcy	3	3	0	25.3	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Burglary	91	90	1	52.5	49	0	25	0	11	6	0
Counterfeiting	234	221	13	39.1	134	0	25	0	36	39	0
Drug laws, total	3,076	2,847	229	59.8	2,303	0	184	40	354	190	5
Non-narcotics	726	705	21	40.0	561	0	36	7	61	60	1
Narcotics	1,955	1,780	175	72.0	1,465	0	119	27	253	87	4
Controlled substances	395	362	33	35.8	277	0	29	6	40	43	0
Embezzlement	217	170	47	33.0	107	0	11	5	24	70	0
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	136	120	16	24.2	99	0	8	3	12	14	0
Extortion	95	94	1	64.4	66	0	3	3	19	4	0
Firearms	962	946	16	34.7	645	0	76	2	128	111	0
Forgery	643	625	129	33.4	455	0	57	3	67	59	2
Fraud	682	625	57	33.7	455	0	19	6	79	123	0
Immigration	2,730	2,667	63	6.9	2,527	3	12	3	62	123	0
Income tax	176	169	7	16.3	115	0	0	0	9	52	0
Kidnaping	71	68	3	397.3	45	0	7	4	14	0	1
Larceny-theft, total	1,886	1,598	288	36.5	1,326	0	163	11	215	149	2
Motor vehicle, interstate	499	484	15	41.6	352	0	54	0	64	28	1
Postal	736	525	211	28.7	542	0	59	6	65	63	1
Theft, interstate	183	180	3	41.1	131	0	12	3	24	13	0
Other	448	409	39	41.9	301	0	38	2	62	45	0
Liquor laws	29	29	0	91.1	19	0	0	0	3	7	0
National security laws	5	5	0	245.8	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
Robbery	1,103	1,046	57	136.5	547	1	228	19	286	16	6
Securities, transporting false or forged	199	171	28	58.0	136	0	11	2	35	15	0
White slave traffic	27	23	4	81.4	17	0	7	0	1	2	0
Other and unclassifiable	698	656	42	44.7	469	0	30	11	80	106	2
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	509	466	43	110.4	337	0	93	21	30	15	13
Assault	78	73	5	51.4	54	0	16	0	6	1	1
Auto theft	8	7	1	60.7	4	0	3	0	1	0	0
Burglary	48	47	1	86.1	23	0	14	4	2	0	5
Forgery	13	11	2	75.2	7	0	0	1	2	1	1
Homicide	83	74	9	254.0	53	0	9	8	11	1	1
Larceny-theft	57	50	7	48.5	35	0	13	1	2	3	3
Robbery	86	76	10	147.9	53	0	28	3	1	1	0
Rape	32	32	0	173.2	26	0	4	0	2	0	0
Sex offenses, except rape	15	13	2	93.0	11	0	2	0	1	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	89	83	6	34.7	71	0	4	4	2	6	2
Military court-martial cases	8	7	1	116.2	7	0	0	0	1	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1978 (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1980), Table B-18.

Table 6.25 Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners confined in Federal institutions, by offense, type of commitment, race, and sex, on Sept. 30, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.22. "Average sentence" is in months.

Offense	Prisoners under sentence												Number of Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act commitments included in total			
	All prisoners			White						All other			Prisoners not under sentence		Under sentence	Not under sentence
	Total	Male	Female	Number	Average sentence	Male	Female	Number	Average sentence	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Total	24,002	22,583	1,419	14,128	99.1	13,550	578	9,712	122.2	8,891	821	142	20	252	25	
Total excluding Immigration and violent crimes*	15,725	14,592	1,133	9,968	71.8	9,519	449	5,652	72.7	4,984	668	89	16	203	19	
Assault	140	130	10	58	107.3	54	4	79	94.7	73	6	3	0	0	0	
Bankruptcy	5	5	0	5	43.2	5	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Burglary	172	169	3	95	88.9	94	1	76	68.8	74	2	1	0	0	0	
Counterfeiting	377	364	13	307	68.2	301	6	69	51.0	62	7	1	0	2	0	
Drug laws, total	6,144	5,811	333	4,254	81.1	4,064	190	1,868	99.6	1,730	138	17	5	109	8	
Non-narcotics	1,028	995	33	945	51.1	916	29	81	62.6	77	4	2	0	4	0	
Narcotics	4,599	4,331	268	2,946	93.6	2,805	141	1,638	103.2	1,513	125	13	2	97	7	
Controlled substances	517	485	32	363	57.5	343	20	149	80.5	140	9	2	3	8	1	
Embezzlement	189	162	27	126	55.2	109	17	61	37.7	52	9	1	1	0	0	
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	227	205	22	179	51.1	161	18	48	59.9	44	4	0	0	1	0	
Extortion	188	184	4	156	100.3	155	1	28	91.0	25	3	4	0	0	0	
Firearms	1,340	1,326	14	884	53.6	876	8	446	49.2	440	6	10	0	2	6	
Forgery	991	819	172	358	54.8	325	33	628	47.8	490	138	4	1	15	2	
Fraud	652	617	35	480	50.5	458	22	164	40.5	151	13	8	0	0	0	
Immigration	1,005	969	36	986	16.7	951	35	18	20.3	17	1	1	0	1	0	
Income tax	127	124	3	98	34.4	96	2	29	49.9	28	1	0	0	0	0	
Juvenile delinquency	17	16	1	11	34.2	11	0	6	63.5	5	1	0	0	0	0	
Kidnaping	464	444	20	326	339.1	311	15	134	419.1	129	5	4	0	1	0	
Larceny-theft, total	3,270	2,922	348	1,865	59.3	1,776	89	1,389	47.8	1,135	254	11	5	24	2	
Motor vehicle, interstate	1,192	1,170	22	943	55.4	925	18	245	54.6	241	4	4	0	0	0	
Postal	1,064	788	276	298	47.7	242	56	758	40.6	542	216	4	4	17	2	
Theft, interstate	298	294	4	207	72.8	205	2	91	59.7	89	2	0	0	2	0	
Other	716	670	46	417	69.8	404	13	295	57.1	263	32	3	1	5	0	
Liquor laws	20	20	0	14	38.3	14	0	6	26.0	6	0	0	0	0	0	
National security laws	8	7	1	8	289.5	7	1	0	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Robbery	5,196	5,063	133	2,419	176.5	2,359	60	2,741	166.7	2,671	70	33	3	35	5	
Selective Service Acts	2	2	0	1	36.0	1	0	1	18.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Securities, transporting false or forged	494	429	65	325	74.2	298	27	166	68.2	129	37	2	1	4	1	
White slave traffic	46	41	5	19	75.7	18	1	27	65.5	23	4	0	0	0	0	
Other and unclassifiable	883	839	44	658	93.1	631	27	206	96.9	190	16	18	1	5	0	
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	2,000	1,870	130	480	279.1	459	21	1,493	196.9	1,387	106	24	3	53	7	
Assault	287	271	16	56	159.8	53	3	228	127.8	215	13	3	0	3	0	
Auto theft	30	29	1	7	69.4	7	0	23	64.7	22	1	0	0	0	0	
Burglary	139	135	4	28	102.0	27	1	107	116.5	104	3	4	0	12	2	
Forgery	32	27	5	3	116.0	2	1	29	83.3	25	4	0	0	2	0	
Homicide	591	549	42	213	422.8	204	9	374	341.0	342	32	3	1	2	0	
Larceny-theft	136	119	17	30	67.2	27	3	102	90.6	90	12	2	2	11	0	
Robbery	454	427	27	65	213.5	62	3	386	163.1	362	24	3	0	7	1	
Rape	140	138	2	37	297.7	37	0	100	276.3	98	2	3	0	0	0	
Sex offenses, except rape	38	34	4	10	121.2	9	1	28	123.4	25	3	0	0	0	0	
Other and unclassifiable	153	141	12	31	102.3	31	0	116	85.5	104	12	6	0	16	4	
Military court-martial cases	45	45	0	16	262.5	16	0	29	322.6	29	0	0	0	0	0	

*This 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 1978 (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1980), Table A-3.

Table 6.26 Number of, average sentence for, and average time served by, first releases from Federal institutions, by offense and type of release, fiscal year 1978

NOTE: See Notes, Tables 1.65 and 6.22. "Average sentence" is in months. This table includes information on persons released from contract facilities. A contract facility refers to any State, county, local, or private agency contracted by the Federal Prison System to house prisoners. These data are approximately 72 percent complete.

Offense	Releases except of prisoners sentenced under the Youth Corrections Act														
	All prisoners			By parole			By expiration of sentence and mandatory release			Youth Corrections Act releases					
	Number	Average time served		Number	Average time served		Number	Average time served		Number	Average time served				
		Average sentence	Months		Average sentence	Months		Average sentence	Months		Average sentence	Months			
Total	11,860	36.7	18.5	50.5	3,213	77.8	29.8	38.4	8,647	21.4	14.3	66.9	1,133	24.6	
Assault	40	45.5	21.9	48.1	10	101.4	36.3	35.8	30	26.9	17.1	63.6	6	26.5	
Bankruptcy	3	29.3	14.0	47.7	2	42.0	19.0	45.2	1	4.0	4.0	100.0	0	X	
Burglary	49	51.2	26.9	52.8	13	84.4	33.3	39.5	36	39.3	24.6	62.7	13	31.8	
Counterfeiting	234	41.6	19.8	47.6	66	69.8	25.7	36.7	148	25.2	16.4	65.0	21	17.2	
Drug laws, total	2,815	48.8	24.0	49.2	1,062	74.2	29.3	39.5	1,753	33.4	20.7	62.2	313	22.9	
Non-narcotics	663	35.9	19.1	53.3	249	51.8	21.7	42.0	414	26.4	17.6	66.6	85	20.0	
Narcotics	1,818	57.4	27.2	47.4	737	84.1	32.6	38.8	1,081	39.3	23.6	60.0	185	23.9	
Controlled substances	334	27.0	15.8	58.4	76	51.8	22.1	42.6	258	19.7	13.9	70.6	43	24.7	
Embezzlement	191	21.8	10.9	50.0	56	43.6	17.0	39.0	135	12.7	8.3	65.5	11	12.2	
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	123	29.6	20.7	69.9	23	41.2	25.8	62.6	100	27.0	19.5	72.4	5	33.0	
Extortion	71	46.0	22.3	48.4	28	78.0	30.5	38.6	43	24.6	16.9	68.7	8	23.8	
Firearms	677	30.9	18.1	58.6	152	54.0	24.1	44.6	525	24.2	16.4	67.7	68	24.5	
Forgery	557	29.0	17.5	60.1	154	48.4	21.5	44.5	403	21.6	15.9	73.5	79	21.7	
Fraud	492	22.8	12.2	53.5	136	44.9	18.4	41.0	356	14.4	9.8	68.3	15	20.4	
Immigration	2,101	6.2	4.8	76.6	63	45.4	19.9	43.8	2,538	5.3	4.4	83.6	4	14.5	
Income tax	158	14.1	9.1	64.7	30	33.2	14.9	44.9	128	9.7	7.8	80.6	0	X	
Juvenile delinquency	70	38.3	24.5	64.0	21	45.1	23.4	51.8	49	35.4	25.0	70.7	0	X	
Kidnaping	31	183.0	72.4	39.6	19	237.4	79.8	33.6	12	96.7	60.7	62.7	11	33.6	
Larceny-theft, total	1,800	32.2	19.1	59.4	495	49.1	22.7	46.2	1,305	25.8	17.8	69.0	231	23.5	
Motor vehicle, interstate	623	37.5	23.0	61.3	179	45.9	22.1	48.2	444	34.1	23.3	68.3	90	25.2	
Postal	631	24.3	15.4	63.6	119	41.1	20.9	51.0	512	20.4	14.1	69.4	85	21.4	
Theft, interstate	190	36.2	19.3	53.4	73	56.5	24.6	43.5	117	23.5	16.0	68.2	10	21.9	
Other	356	34.9	18.9	54.2	124	57.1	24.0	42.0	232	23.0	16.2	70.3	46	24.5	
Liquor laws	45	27.1	15.0	55.1	19	37.7	15.7	41.7	26	19.4	14.4	74.2	0	X	
National security laws	8	129.6	55.3	42.7	3	280.0	98.6	35.2	5	39.4	29.4	74.6	0	X	
Robbery	757	123.9	46.0	37.1	504	152.2	49.6	32.5	253	67.3	39.0	57.9	216	28.5	
Selective Service Acts	2	27.0	16.0	59.2	2	27.0	16.0	59.2	0	X	X	X	0	X	
Securities, transporting false or forged	289	42.8	23.2	54.1	102	60.0	25.1	41.9	167	32.3	22.0	67.9	16	21.0	
White slave traffic	18	58.1	26.0	44.7	6	114.0	38.3	33.6	12	30.2	19.8	65.5	1	33.0	
Other and unclassifiable	570	27.6	15.0	54.5	157	53.9	21.7	40.3	413	17.6	12.5	71.1	35	25.1	
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	261	51.6	25.4	49.2	65	116.0	40.8	35.1	196	30.3	20.3	57.1	80	29.5	
Assault	46	42.6	22.2	52.2	7	130.7	43.1	33.0	39	26.7	18.5	69.0	13	30.5	
Auto theft	5														

Table 6.27 Average daily population of U.S. Army confinement and correctional facilities, by facility, 1973-79

Facility	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Fort Bragg	177	154	85	30	10	7	6
Fort Campbell	165	131	88	77	35	24	22
Fort Carson	77	117	47	42	21	10	11
Fort Hood	118	135	98	55	33	31	37
Fort Lewis	140	144	77	49	22	18	20
Fort Meade	131	122	71	20	18	12	16
Fort Ord	162	171	73	42	26	13	12
Fort Polk	42	27	13	10	8	8	13
Fort Riley	93	52	36	24	27	48	57
Fort Benning	127	67	37	27	18	13	12
Fort Bliss	49	42	33	21	14	10	10
Fort Dix	280	171	71	33	19	12	16*
Fort Gordon	125	97	53	38	20	17	19
Fort Jackson	39	20	15	2	2	2	2
Fort Knox	244	198	63	47	21	19	23
Fort Sill	155	109	19	19	21	16	18
Fort Leonard Wood	179	46	21	13	7	4	7
Fort Fitzsimmons	1	1	2	3	2	1	3
U.S. Army Disciplinary Barracks	931	1,153	1,152	1,189	1,038	818	1,022
U.S. Army Retraining Brigade	1,031	953	580	412	450	518	502

*Prisoners at Navy facility.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Army, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel.

Table 6.28 Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Navy correctional centers, by location, 1979

NOTE: Data have been collected from the organizations or agencies through a mail survey. If no response to the survey was received, information from last year's directory was repeated. The Navy also operates other small correctional centers and detention spaces in the United States and overseas. All facilities are for Naval personnel awaiting court-martial or serving court-martial sentences.

Correctional center and location	Normal capacity	Average population
Naval Support Activity, Long Beach, California	34	30
Naval Station, San Diego, California	197	153
Naval Support Activity, San Francisco, California	48	96
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida	64	60
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida	55	43
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	99	36
Naval Administrative Command, Great Lakes, Illinois	202	85
Naval Support Activity, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	210	105
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island	75	20
Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina	109	83
Naval Air Station, Millington, Tennessee	68	42
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas	65	32
Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia	276	240
Naval Support Activity, Seattle, Washington	69	57
Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, Japan	45	31
Naval Base, Subic Bay, Philippines	55	41

Source: American Correctional Association, *Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1980), pp. 279, 280. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.29 Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Marine Corps correctional facilities, by location, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.28. Facilities listed are for Naval personnel awaiting court-martial or serving sentence of Summary, Special, or General Courts-Martial.

Correctional center and location	Normal capacity	Average population
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California	382	215
Marine Corps Logistics Support Base, Albany, Georgia	30	2
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	358	244
Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia	150	30
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina	55	55
Marine Corps Base, Okinawa, Japan	237	45
Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan	55	9

Source: American Correctional Association, *Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1980), p. 281. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.30 Conditional and unconditional releases of sentenced prisoners from State and Federal institutions, by type of release, region, and jurisdiction, 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Figure 6.8 and Table 6.20. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 17.

Region and jurisdiction	Conditional release					Unconditional release			
	Total	Parole	Probation	Supervised mandatory release	Other	Total	Expiration of sentence	Commutation of sentence	Other
United States, total	107,691	90,584	3,938	10,375	2,794	25,902	24,405	791	706
Federal institutions, total	9,651	6,267	0	3,384	0	4,146	4,009	8	129
State institutions, total	98,040	84,317	3,938	6,991	2,794	21,756	20,396	783	577
Northeast	16,123	13,884	241	1,896	2	1,773	1,637	74	62
Maine	184	105	79	0	0	255	255	0	0
New Hampshire	166	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	286	139	110	15	2	1	0	0	0
Massachusetts	1,007	1,007	0	0	0	132	106	26	0
Rhode Island	173	121	52	0	0	52	52	0	0
Connecticut	1,136	1,136	0	0	0	8,989	5,008	0	0
New York	8,989	5,008	0	1,981	0	480	480	0	0
New Jersey	3,381	3,381	0	0	0	158	158	0	0
Pennsylvania	2,821	2,821	0	0	0	180	119	0	61
North Central	26,123	22,365	2,014	1,271	473	2,720	2,489	42	189
Ohio	6,883	5,041	1,240	0	412	43	12	0	31
Indiana	2,111	1,855	256	0	0	276	276	0	0
Illinois	6,489	5,781	0	708	2	107	0	20	87
Michigan	4,524	4,473	0	0	0	388	388	0	0
Wisconsin	1,349	826	0	523	0	102	55	0	47
Minnesota	1,033	1,031	2	0	0	144	124	20	0
Iowa	682	613	69	0	0	247	231	0	16
Missouri	994	994	0	0	0	1,146	1,146	0	0
North Dakota	149	145	4	0	0	18	18	0	0
South Dakota	207	179	20	0	8	112	104	0	8
Nebraska	427	427	0	0	0	137	135	2	0
Kansas	1,465	1,000	423	42	0	0	0	0	0
South	38,203	32,301	970	3,374	1,558	16,118	15,257	650	211
Delaware	231	136	0	95	0	23	5	1	17
Maryland	2,930	2,514	0	416	0	723	181	542	0
District of Columbia	1,053	766	0	287	0	486	486	0	0
Virginia	1,452	1,444	0	0	8	992	960	31	1
West Virginia	382	332	5	0	25	67	57	0	10
North Carolina	5,725	5,725	0	0	0	1,584	1,493	0	71
South Carolina	2,138	1,671	467	0	0	572	580	0	12
Georgia	3,512	2,580	53	0	879	2,340	2,271	62	7
Florida	4,857	3,069	0	1,788	0	1,154	1,153	1	0
Kentucky	2,583	1,823	341	419	0	79	79	0	0
Tennessee	2,097	1,597	0	230	270	323	299	2	22
Alabama	1,577	1,515	62	0	0	1,116	1,072	0	44
Mississippi	763	505	0	0	258	232	227	5	0
Arkansas	1,435	1,361	0	0	74	146	146	0	0
Louisiana	468	468	0	0	0	1,377	1,347	6	24
Oklahoma	837	837	0	0	0	1,153	1,153	0	0
Texas	6,183	5,958	42	139	44	3,771	3,768	0	3
West	17,591	15,767	713	350	761	1,145	1,013	17	115
Montana	283	248	43	0	2	38	37	0	1
Idaho	504	233	271	0	0	62	59	0	3
Wyoming	124	98	26	0	0	65	65	0	0
Colorado	1,111	964	147	0	0	140	114	0	26
New Mexico	505	483	22	0	0	165	165	0	0
Arizona	1,305	167	163	220	755	38	25	13	0
Utah	251	251	0	0	0	7	2	0	5
Nevada	501	501	0	0	0	113	112	1	0
Washington	1,796	1,794	0	0	4	6	3	3	0
Oregon	1,651	1,651	0	0	0	296	296	0	0
California	9,210	9,210	0	0	0	212	132	0	80
Alaska	235	105	0	130	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	103	62	41	0	0	3	3	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 28.

Table 6.31 Movement of prisoners paroled from State and Federal institutions, by jurisdiction, 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Table 6.33 and Figure 6.11. Five jurisdictions were unable to provide any data exclusively on parole: Delaware, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Tennessee, and Vermont. They did report parole as part of their conditional release population. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Jurisdiction	Parole population on Dec. 31, 1977	1978		Parole population on Dec. 31, 1978
		Parole entries	Parole removals	
United States, estimated total	186,100	99,600	100,600	185,100
Federal institutions, reported total	23,857	9,189	11,922	21,124
State institutions, reported total	150,311	82,533	72,511	151,396
Alabama	1,940	1,702	1,471	2,129
Alaska	117	84	76	105
American Samoa	22	15	12	25
Arizona	962	554	633	1,018
Arkansas	2,228	1,350	1,238	2,397
California:				
California Department of Corrections	13,258	10,886	15,042	9,102
California Youth Authority	3,792	1,878	2,620	3,050
Colorado	2,070	1,102	1,080	1,912
Connecticut	2,909	1,288	1,338	2,859
Delaware	NA	NA	NA	NA
District of Columbia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	5,129	3,456	2,931	5,654
Georgia	3,533	3,324	3,516	3,341
Guam	20	16	9	27
Hawaii	519	61	89	491
Idaho	458	230	189	449
Illinois	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	1,920	1,054	977	1,997
Iowa	631	559	472	641
Kansas	1,179	1,000	874	1,305
Kentucky	6,986	1,809	845	8,036
Louisiana	2,348	818	847	2,319
Maine	652	164	381	432
Maryland	5,077	2,575	2,231	5,598
Massachusetts	3,571	—	—	3,785
Michigan	5,171	4,350	—	6,175
Minnesota	2,011	872	1,337	1,546
Mississippi	1,509	1,246	656	1,917
Missouri	1,327	800	800	1,504
Montana	477	205	297	589
Nebraska	400	358	413	345
Nevada	632	562	366	769
New Hampshire	529	166	192	503
New Jersey	7,173	3,097	2,884	7,386
New Mexico	765	383	425	829
New York	10,196	5,621	—	10,123
North Carolina	5,323	7,325	6,232	6,400
North Dakota	123	155	139	139
Ohio	6,479	5,570	5,952	6,081
Oklahoma	1,721	1,073	965	1,635
Oregon	1,890	1,684	1,317	2,257
Pennsylvania	9,239	2,985	2,871	9,446
Puerto Rico	1,810	586	620	1,776
Rhode Island	235	133	166	292
South Carolina	2,236	1,153	895	2,494
South Dakota	213	212	210	215
Tennessee	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	12,649	4,948	5,059	12,538
Utah	510	238	200	568
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	3,787	1,484	1,382	3,669
Washington	12,271	1,708	908	13,092
West Virginia	421	373	306	488
Wisconsin	1,810	1,053	1,029	1,834
Wyoming	83	80	15	144

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, Parole in the United States: 1978 (San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1979), pp. 22, 23.

Table 6.32 Movement of prisoners paroled from State and Federal institutions, by method of entry or removal and jurisdiction, 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Table 6.33 and Figure 6.11. Several jurisdictions were able to provide the number of total entries and the number of total removals, but were unable to break out the data by type of entry or by type of removal. There were varying degrees of completeness of data in the remaining categories. Therefore, in some jurisdictions, the row figures may not add to the subtotals or total figures. For further information on comparability of data sources, survey methodology, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Jurisdiction	Entries to parole				Removals from parole								
	Release from prison				Discharge from parole								
	First release	Reparole	Total	Other	Total entries	Completion of term	Early discharge by board	Pardon or court order	Other	Total discharges	Death	Revocation or recommitment	Total removals
United States, reported total	38,827	6,231	59,238	2,616	91,722	36,721	10,698	745	1,207	53,799	976	19,375	84,433
Federal institutions, reported total	8,158	787	8,945	244	9,189	5,168	3,724	451	0	9,343	237	2,342	11,922
State institutions, reported total	30,669	5,444	50,293	2,372	82,533	31,553	6,974	294	1,207	44,456	739	17,033	72,511
Alabama	1,689	0	1,689	13	1,702	1,204	0	16	0	1,220	NA	251	1,471
Alaska	80	4	84	0	84	63	0	0	0	63	0	13	76
American Samoa	15	0	15	0	15	11	0	0	0	11	0	1	12
Arizona	406	84	490	64	554	386	63	6	21	476	13	144	633
Arkansas	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,350	1,005	0	0	0	1,005	NA	233	1,238
California:													
California Department of Corrections	7,069	2,121	9,210	1,676	10,886	6,583	3,814	13	0	10,410	159	4,473	15,042
California Youth Authority	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,878	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,350	NA	270	2,620
Colorado	986	116	1,102	0	1,102	NA	NA	NA	NA	732	21	327	1,080
Connecticut	1,016	98	1,114	174	1,288	616	407	15	75	1,113	10	215	1,338
Delaware	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
District of Columbia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,456	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	367	2,931
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,324	3,039	0	1	80	3,114	2	400	3,516
Guam	16	0	16	0	16	7	0	1	0	8	1	0	9
Hawaii	52	8	60	1	61	24	30	0	0	54	4	31	89
Idaho	173	57	230	0	230	NA	NA	NA	NA	115	4	70	189
Illinois	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	1,002	0	1,002	52	1,054	108	686	0	0	794	19	164	977
Iowa	NA	NA	NA	NA	559	NA	NA	NA	NA	406	NA	66	472
Kansas	977	23	1,000	NA	1,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	602	NA	272	874
Kentucky	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,809	449	NA	NA	NA	449	21	375	845
Louisiana	718	50	768	50	818	558	0	17	126	701	18	128	847
Maine	53	104	162	2	164	190	53	0	—	243	2	136	381
Maryland	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,575	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	2,231
Massachusetts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Michigan	4,191	159	4,350	0	4,350	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	0	NA
Minnesota	NA	NA	NA	NA	872	450	246	17	40	753	15	569	1,337
Mississippi	664	546	1,210	36	1,246	205	0	0	9	214	4	438	656
Missouri	NA	NA	NA	NA	998	592	NA	NA	NA	592	2	206	800
Montana	174	8	182	23	205	38	0	88	43	169	3	125	297
Nebraska	332	22	354	4	358	260	74	1	0	335	0	78	413
Nevada	NA	NA	NA	NA	562	NA	NA	NA	NA	224	3	139	366
New Hampshire	151	15	166	0	166	47	104	0	0	151	2	39	192
New Jersey	1,594	1,503	3,097	0	3,097	1,260	598	0	0	1,858	46	980	2,884
New Mexico	378	0	378	5	383	283	0	0	0	283	0	142	425
New York	NA	NA	5,621	0	5,621	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	7,325	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	33	711	6,232
North Dakota	138	17	155	0	155	107	0	2	0	109	2	28	139
Ohio	NA	NA	5,570	0	5,570	3,945	0	0	741	4,686	47	1,219	5,952
Oklahoma	NA	NA	1,071	2	1,073	866	NA	22	NA	888	12	55	965
Oregon	1,451	50	1,501	183	1,684	563	422	0	0	365	14	318	908
Pennsylvania	2,688	297	2,985	0	2,985	1,502	0	0	0	1,902	41	928	2,871
Puerto Rico	532	54	586	0	586	500	22	3	11	536	21	63	620
Rhode Island	NA	NA	131	2	133	118	0	0	1	119	4	43	166
South Carolina	1,145	8	1,153	0	1,153	685	0	25	0	710	23	162	895
South Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	212	168	0	1	0	169	2	39	210
Tennessee	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,948	3,443	0	27	NA	3,470	124	1,465	5,059
Utah	212	26	238	0	238	7	73	0	0	80	0	120	200
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	NA	NA	1,485	9	1,494	993	0	4	0	997	33	352	1,382
Washington	1,708	0	1,708	0	1,708	47	209	0	0	256	22	630	908
West Virginia	NA	NA	302	71	373	10	172	0	60	242	10	54	306
Wisconsin	979	69	1,048	5	1,053	817	NA	34	NA	851	1	177	1,029
Wyoming	75	5	80	0	80	10	1	0	0	11	1	7	19

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, Parole in the United States: 1978 (San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1979), pp. 28, 29.

Table 6.33 Movement of prisoners conditionally released from State and Federal Institutions, by jurisdiction, 1978

NOTE: These data were collected by the annual Uniform Parole Reports aggregate survey conducted for 1978 and represent information voluntarily provided by the U.S. Parole Commission and parole authorities in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico. States are instructed to count all conditional releases under the official jurisdiction of the parole authority regardless of both supervision location (e.g., in State, out-of-State) and supervision status (e.g., active, inactive). Conditional releases include parolees and mandatory releases. A parolee is defined as an adult felony offender who has been sentenced to 1 year or more in the prison/correctional system. A mandatory release is a prisoner released as a result of good time earnings or other statutory sentence reduction measures and who is subject to the same supervision requirements, services, and sanctions as a parolee. In 1977, mandatory release, as well as parole, was in use in Alaska, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Tennessee, and Vermont. Kansas instituted mandatory release in 1978. Only one jurisdiction, Alaska, was unable to provide any mandatory release population data (Source, p. 39).
The United States figures are estimates based on the Federal reported figures for population and entries, each State total reported for population and entries, and estimates for the jurisdictions missing one or more of the figures. The estimating procedures for specific States are described in Appendix 5. The end-of-year population estimates for 1977 and 1978 and the entry estimate for 1978 were used to compute a corresponding 1978 removals figure. This is based on the assumption that, given uniform definition of categories, the year-end population for a given year plus the next year's entries minus the next year's removals should equal the year-end population for the next year. However, it should be pointed out that many jurisdictions were not able to provide this balanced figure. The reasons for these discrepancies are discussed in Appendix 5. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Jurisdiction	Conditional release population on Dec. 31, 1977	1978		Conditional release population on Dec. 31, 1978
		Conditional release entries	Conditional release removals	
United States, estimated total	199,900	110,500	110,400	200,000
Federal institutions, reported total	28,248	12,743	17,210	23,781
State institutions, reported total	171,373	95,701	89,482	173,065
Alabama	1,940	-1,702	1,471	2,129
Alaska	NA	NA	NA	NA
American Samoa	45	16	22	39
Arizona	1,058	1,058	871	1,845
Arkansas	2,228	1,350	1,238	2,397
California:				
California Department of Corrections	13,258	10,888	15,042	9,102
California Youth Authority	3,792	1,878	2,820	3,050
Colorado	2,070	1,102	1,080	1,912
Connecticut	2,909	1,288	1,338	2,859
Delaware	514	313	283	583
District of Columbia	2,113	584	718	2,008
Florida	6,830	5,488	4,585	7,877
Georgia	3,533	3,324	3,516	3,341
Guam	20	28	18	30
Hawaii	519	81	89	491
Idaho	458	230	189	449
Illinois	8,844	3,823	2,852	9,008
Indiana	1,920	1,119	979	2,080
Iowa	631	559	472	641
Kansas	NA	1,042	918	NA
Kentucky	7,384	2,244	1,160	8,477
Louisiana	2,348	818	847	2,319
Maine	652	184	381	432
Maryland	5,243	2,928	2,534	5,783
Massachusetts	3,571	0	0	3,785
Michigan	5,171	4,350	0	6,175
Minnesota	2,011	872	1,337	1,548
Mississippi	1,509	1,248	656	1,917
Missouri	1,327	998	800	1,584
Montana	477	205	297	589
Nebraska	437	385	453	389
Nevada	632	582	386	789
New Hampshire	529	168	192	503
New Jersey	7,173	3,097	2,884	7,386
New Mexico	785	383	425	829
New York	15,550	7,844	6,859	16,355
North Carolina	5,333	7,325	6,232	6,400
North Dakota	123	155	139	139
Ohio	6,479	5,570	5,952	6,081
Oklahoma	1,721	1,073	965	1,635
Oregon	1,890	1,684	1,317	2,257
Pennsylvania	9,239	2,985	2,871	9,448
Puerto Rico	1,812	586	620	1,778
Rhode Island	235	133	168	202
South Carolina	2,236	1,153	895	2,494
South Dakota	213	212	210	215

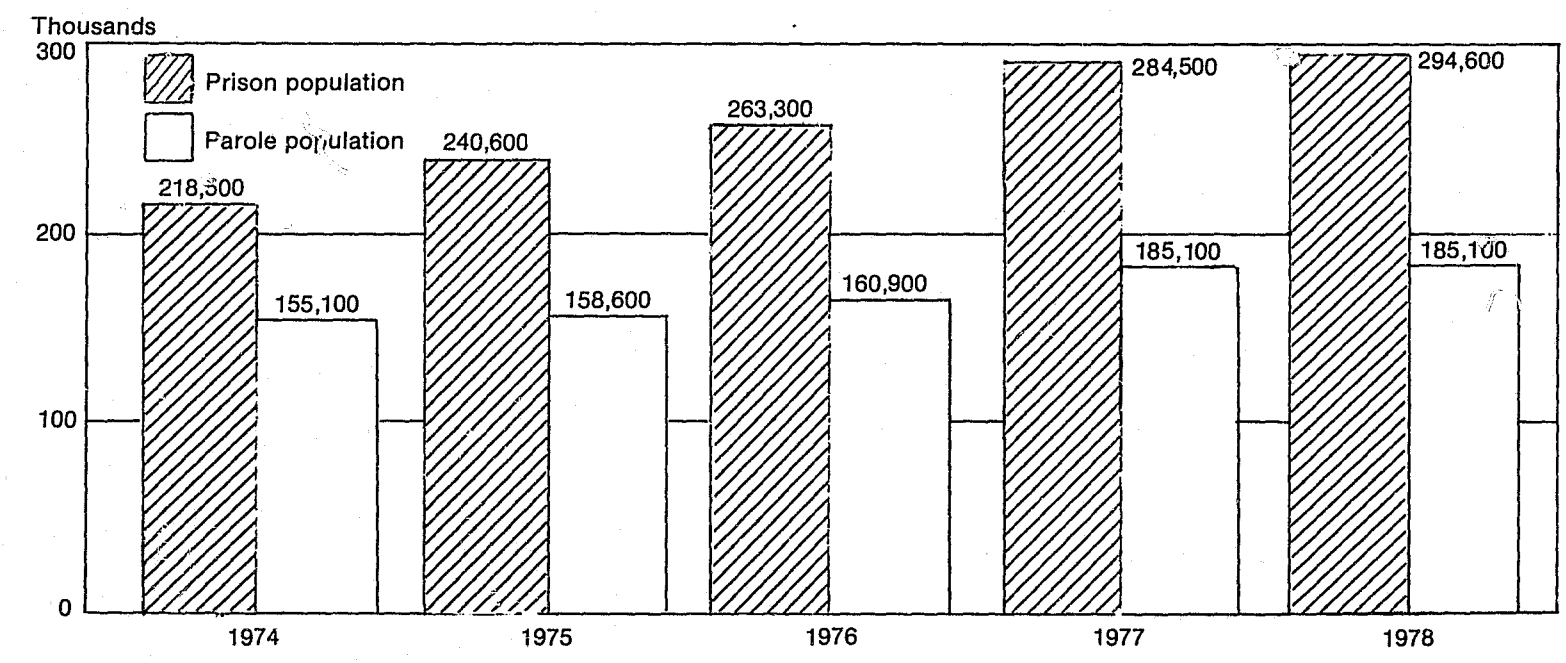
Table 6.33 Movement of prisoners conditionally released from State and Federal Institutions, by jurisdiction, 1978—Continued

Jurisdiction	Conditional release population on Dec. 31, 1977	1978		Conditional release population on Dec. 31, 1978
		Conditional release entries	Conditional release removals	
Tennessee	2,193	2,527	2,432	2,617
Texas	12,649	4,958	5,082	12,545
Utah	510	238	200	588
Vermont	414	193	0	418
Virginia	3,787	1,494	1,382	3,659
Washington	12,271	1,708	908	13,092
West Virginia	421	373	306	488
Wisconsin	2,349	1,367	1,336	2,380
Wyoming	83	80	19	144

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, Parole in the United States: 1978 (San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1979), pp. 30, 31.

Figure 6.10 Prison and parole populations, United States, 1974-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.33. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.



*Prison populations (adults sentenced to 1 year or more) from U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1975*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin 3; on December 31, 1976, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin 4; on December 31, 1977, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin 5; on December 31, 1978, (Advance Report 6A).
 *Estimated parole populations for 1974, 1975, and 1976 from U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977*, Uniform Parole Reports Series 1, Pubn. 1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 13.
 Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, *Uniform Parole Reports, Parole in the United States: 1978* (San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1979), p. 16.

Table 6.34 Adults under parole supervision and juveniles under parole or aftercare supervision, by sex and State, on Sept. 1, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 14.

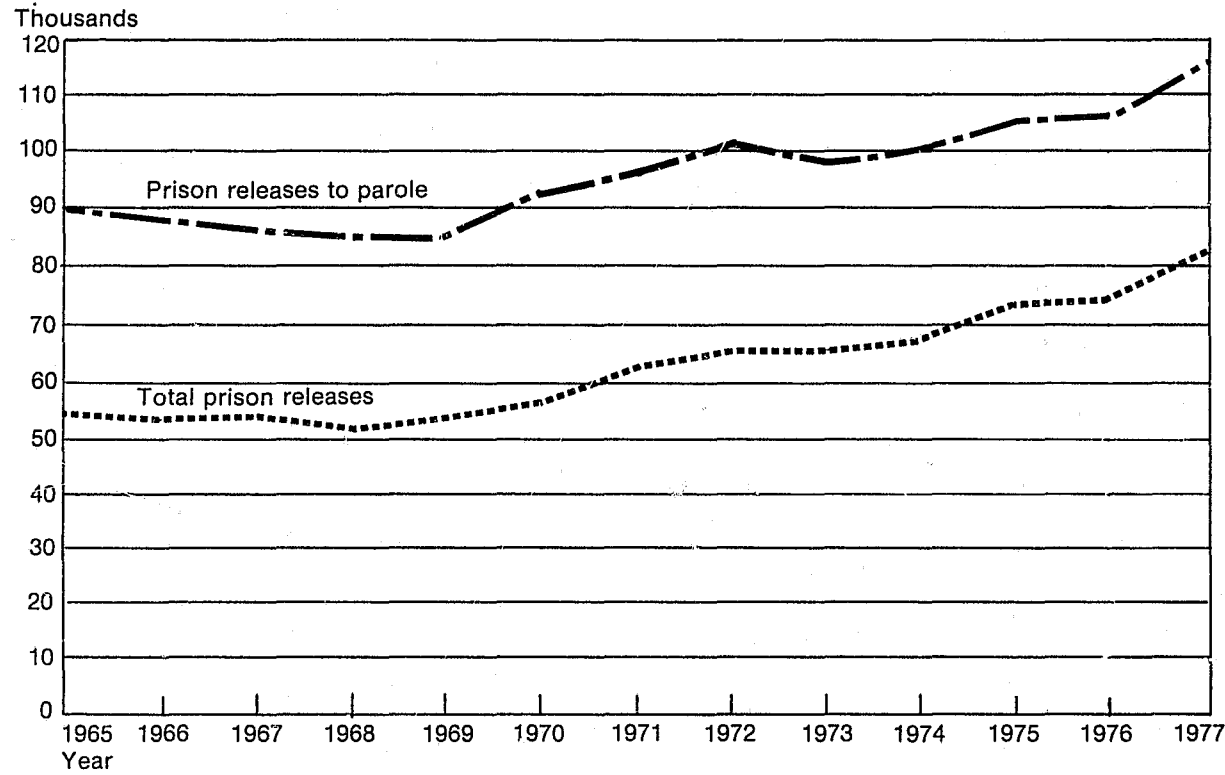
State	Adult parole			Juvenile parole or aftercare		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
State and local, total.....	156,184	144,614	11,580	53,347	42,703	10,644
Alabama.....	2,930	2,659	271	417	313	104
Alaska.....	190	180	10	(*)	(*)	(*)
Arizona.....	960	926	34	425	408	17
Arkansas.....	2,299	2,145	154	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	486	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	276	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.

Figure 6.11 Total prison releases and releases to parole from State Institutions, United States, 1965-77

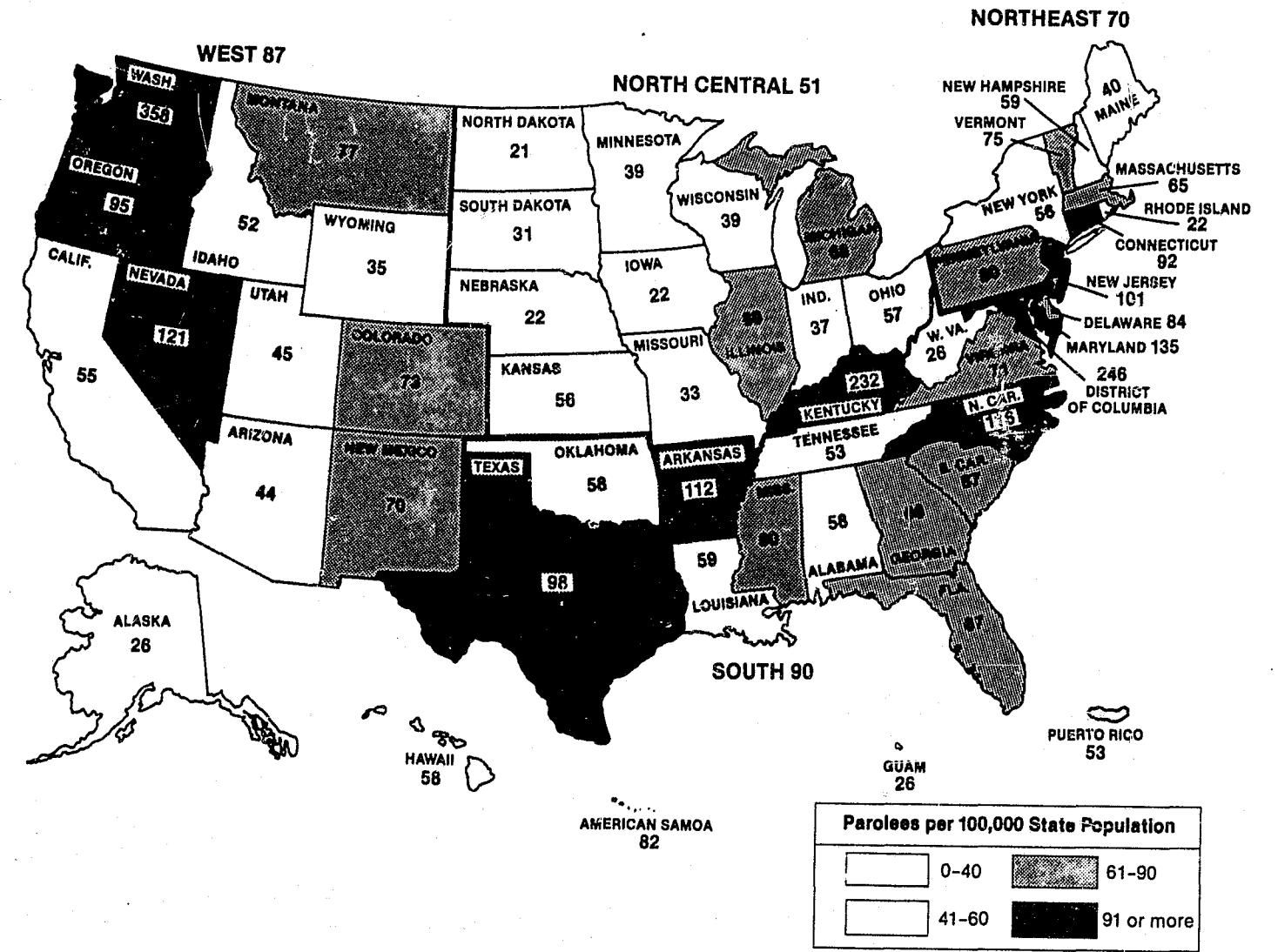
NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.33. Total prison releases and prison releases to parole are derived from U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977, Uniform Parole Reports Series 1, Pubn. 1* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 54, 55; U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1977, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-5* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 22. The figure for prison releases to parole, drawn from National Prisoner Statistics data, differs substantially from that presented in Table 6.33 for parole entries. In addition to releases from prison to parole of adults sentenced to 1 year or more, the parole entries reported to Uniform Parole Reports also include reactivations; reinstatements; reparolees from a status other than imprisonment; paroles from a nonprison facility; and, for a limited number of jurisdictions, paroles involving persons sentenced to less than 1 year. Reactivations and reinstatements are those parolees who, temporarily placed in an inactive status (either due to detention on pending charges, temporary detention in a mental hospital, etc.), are returning from inactive to active status on parole. The estimating procedures for specific States are described in Appendix 6. For further information on comparability of data sources, survey methodology, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.



Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, *Parole in the United States: 1978* (San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1979), p. 18.

Figure 6.12 Rate (per 100,000 State inhabitants) of persons on parole, by region and State, on Dec. 31, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.33. State parole population data were derived from the 1979 Uniform Parole Reports aggregate survey. Estimates were used when data were not available. The estimating procedures for specific States are described in Appendix 6. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6. State civilian populations were derived from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 38, 39.



Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, *Parole in the United States: 1978* (San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1979), p. 7.

Table 6.35 Characteristics of prisoners entering parole supervision in 1977, by region and jurisdiction

NOTE: These data have been collected by the Uniform Parole Reports Program that publishes information voluntarily supplied to it by parole agencies in the 50 States, the Federal Government, and Puerto Rico. The Uniform Parole Reports Program collects both aggregate and individual-based data. Some States do not provide individual-based data or may do so only in particular years. Because of these differences in data reporting, the number of jurisdictions providing individual-based data varies from year to year. Consequently, the population included in these individual-based tables is not the total U.S. parole population. For a complete list of the agencies reporting for each year, see Appendix 19. In addition, some States report data on a random sample of parolees. Sampled agencies were weighted to approximate 100 percent reporting. Where reporting gaps occur, data for missing months are also approximated. 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, details on estimation procedures, and additional information on the collection of data, see Appendix 19.

Region and jurisdiction	Number	Commitment offense			Inmates with known prior prison incarcerations	Previous probation or parole violators	Inmates with multiple sentences	Sex		Age (median years)	Race		Education (median years)
		Personal crimes	Property crimes	Other crimes				Male	Female		Majority race	All other races	
Total	65,332	35.2	38.6	26.2	26.6	20.4	24.0	93.8	6.2	25.9	46.1	53.9	10.1
Northeast	13,347	50.7	23.8	25.5	32.9	18.4	10.3	95.8	4.2	26.3	36.7	63.3	10.0
New England:													
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	310	27.3	40.6	32.0	50.6	25.4	5.9	98.4	1.6	25.1	93.3	6.7	9.8
Massachusetts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Hampshire	203	29.9	35.3	34.8	24.5	23.4	16.9	97.5	2.5	26.2	97.0	3.0	9.1
Rhode Island	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Middle Atlantic:													
New Jersey	3,975	44.6	27.5	27.9	35.6	36.3	9.3	95.6	4.4	25.3	35.1	64.9	10.2
New York	5,498	62.1	15.6	22.3	23.9	13.8	13.8	95.4	4.6	26.8	23.3	76.7	9.9
Pennsylvania	3,374	43.0	30.4	26.6	43.4	4.0	5.9	96.2	3.8	26.9	51.6	48.4	9.9
North Central	17,839	28.8	45.4	25.8	32.4	25.9	25.4	94.4	5.6	25.7	53.2	46.8	10.5
East North Central:													
Illinois	3,487	39.2	40.8	19.9	16.2	24.4	20.6	95.4	4.6	24.5	53.4	46.0	10.7
Indiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Michigan	5,498	25.7	48.0	26.2	34.9	25.7	12.4	96.6	3.4	25.3	46.7	53.3	10.6
Ohio	5,028	27.1	46.5	26.5	45.4	17.9	36.0	91.4	8.6	28.4	51.2	48.8	10.1
Wisconsin	1,053	34.5	43.4	22.1	31.1	47.9	33.3	92.5	7.5	25.1	58.7	41.3	10.5
West North Central:													
Iowa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kansas	1,007	18.7	49.7	31.6	30.0	46.4	42.6	96.3	3.7	24.9	68.1	31.9	11.4
Minnesota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Missouri	1,033	28.0	46.7	25.3	18.3	34.6	36.6	96.1	3.9	23.8	64.6	35.4	9.6
Nebraska	385	21.3	38.7	40.0	27.5	20.5	25.7	90.4	9.6	25.8	63.6	36.4	11.3
North Dakota	117	25.7	41.0	33.3	57.1	11.4	28.6	97.1	2.9	25.3	84.8	15.2	11.7
South Dakota	244	15.9	30.4	53.7	17.3	15.0	12.1	92.1	7.9	24.1	76.6	23.4	11.8
South	29,712	32.1	41.2	26.8	22.1	18.6	29.3	93.2	6.8	26.2	46.6	53.4	9.8
South Atlantic:													
Delaware	260	27.2	39.5	33.3	49.8	25.0	45.2	93.9	6.1	24.5	49.1	50.9	9.7
District of Columbia	712	38.4	22.2	39.4	24.5	8.2	25.8	92.3	7.7	30.2	1.4	98.6	10.6
Florida	3,020	34.8	37.4	27.7	20.8	8.9	13.9	92.4	7.6	26.2	56.0	44.0	10.3
Georgia	3,240	29.5	49.3	21.3	27.9	15.6	29.6	94.3	5.7	24.9	47.0	53.0	9.6
Maryland	2,468	35.9	25.0	39.1	0.0	3.2	38.6	94.0	6.0	26.1	35.0	65.0	NA
North Carolina	4,888	36.8	35.4	27.8	30.2	14.8	37.4	92.0	8.0	27.6	44.9	55.1	9.9
South Carolina	1,221	41.3	37.7	21.0	25.9	5.7	31.8	93.6	6.2	27.2	43.5	56.5	9.9
Virginia	1,631	36.2	36.7	27.1	23.7	12.9	48.8	92.9	7.1	25.9	42.6	57.4	8.9
West Virginia	366	16.7	37.5	45.8	9.4	13.8	19.9	93.7	6.3	28.3	36.6	13.4	11.9
East South Central:													
Alabama	1,399	24.4	48.9	26.7	12.4	22.0	38.8	94.9	5.1	25.2	51.1	48.9	9.7
Kentucky	1,514	35.3	41.9	22.8	27.5	26.1	36.5	93.7	6.3	25.4	74.3	25.7	9.6
Mississippi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	2,111	29.1	53.7	17.2	14.5	5.6	32.4	93.0	7.0	26.3	55.8	44.2	10.0
West South Central:													
Arkansas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oklahoma	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	6,896	26.8	47.3	25.9	23.8	38.7	17.5	93.3	6.7	25.9	41.9	58.1	NA

Table 6.35 Characteristics of prisoners entering parole supervision in 1977, by region and jurisdiction—Continued

Region and jurisdiction	Number	Commitment offense			Inmates with known prior prison incarcerations	Previous probation or parole violators	Inmates with multiple sentences	Sex		Age (median years)	Race		Education (median years)
		Personal crimes	Property crimes	Other crimes				Male	Female		Majority race	All other races	
West	3,577	34.2	41.5	24.3	12.5	19.1	24.6	96.2	3.8	21.4	49.8	50.2	11.0
Mountain:													
Arizona	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idaho	190	16.4	43.6	40.0	50.0	25.9	14.3	95.0	5.0	27.5	86.4	13.6	11.5
Montana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nevada	435	33.6	27.8	38.6	35.4	26.2	23.6	94.0	6.0	27.8	82.3	37.7	11.5
New Mexico	465	25.2	24.5	50.3	21.3	9.4	21.7	95.5	4.5	25.6	38.8	61.2	11.1
Utah	380	16.0	48.0	36.0	22.0	0.0	12.0	96.0	4.0	26.9	73.8	26.2	10.5
Wyoming	44	31.8	43.2	25.0	22.7	4.5	6.8	97.7	2.3	24.5	84.1	15.9	11.3
Pacific:													
Alaska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
California													
California Department of Corrections	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
California Youth Authority	2,063	41.4	46.9	11.8	0.7	22.5	29.1	96.9	3.1	20.4	41.3	58.7	11.0
Hawaii	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other jurisdictions	717	35.6	24.3	40.2	19.5	11.3	30.6	98.3	1.7	28.7	1.0	99.0	7.2
Puerto Rico	717	35.6	24.3	40.2	19.5	11.3	30.6	98.3	1.7	28.7	1.0	99.0	7.2

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, Characteristics of the Parole Population, 1978 (San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1980).

Table 6.36 Time served in prison by persons entering parole supervision, by type of commitment offense, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.35. Crimes against persons include willful homicide, involuntary manslaughter, forcible rape, armed robbery, unarmed robbery, and assault. Crimes against property include burglary, larceny-theft, and vehicle theft. For definitions of terms and reporting information, see Appendix 19.

Time served	Commitment offense						Total	
	Crime against person		Crime against property		All other offenses		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Less than 1 year	3,481	15.3	8,992	36.2	6,367	38.4	18,830	29.3
1 to 1.99 years	7,299	32.1	9,988	40.3	6,358	38.3	23,646	36.9
2 to 2.99 years	4,492	19.7	3,627	14.6	2,217	13.4	10,336	16.1
3 to 3.99 years	2,710	11.9	1,046	4.2	722	4.3	4,477	7.0
4 to 4.99 years	1,634	7.2	497	2.0	432	2.6	2,563	4.0
5 years or more	3,151	13.8	657	2.7	506	3.0	4,314	6.7

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, Characteristics of the Parole Population, 1978 (San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1980), Appendix.

Table 6.37 Time served in prison by persons entering parole supervision, by number of prior prison commitments and type of commitment offense, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 6.35 and 6.36. For definitions of terms and reporting information, see Appendix 19.

[Percent]

Time served	Prior prison commitments																	
	Crime against person					Crime against property					All other offenses							
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
Less than 1 year	16.5	12.3	11.7	7.1	13.7	7.8	41.8	25.0	22.5	20.2	21.2	9.8	42.6	29.8	23.4	22.5	16.6	27.5
1 to 1.99 years	35.7	21.3	19.3	17.1	23.4	15.6	40.4	43.4	39.0	32.7	28.1	35.0	38.2	39.0	37.4	45.3	30.0	32.8
2 to 2.99 years	20.2	18.8	19.7	14.0	18.2	15.8	11.9	20.4	20.0	21.4	29.0	22.4	11.3	19.0	19.0	15.7	32.0	18.8
3 to 3.99 years	11.1	15.4	14.0	12.2	2.5	16.7	3.0	5.8	9.3	10.4	5.5	11.0	3.5	5.7	7.8	9.7	7.6	7.8
4 to 4.99 years	6.1	10.7	11.9	8.8	6.0	9.7	1.2	3.1	2.8	8.7	4.5	9.7	2.2	2.7	5.3	4.2	6.9	4.4
5 years or more	10.4	21.4	23.4	40.8	36.1	34.5	1.8	2.3	6.5	6.6	11.7	12.3	2.3	3.8	7.2	5.3	6.9	9.0
Base	17,370	3,213	1,069	621	141	289	17,402	4,228	1,590	703	951	439	12,148	2,499	1,009	497	163	239

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, Characteristics of the Parole Population, 1978 (San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1980). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.38 Prisoners entering parole supervision, by commitment offense and sex, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.35. For definitions of terms and reporting information, see Appendix 19.

[Percent]

Commitment offense	Sex	
	Male	Female
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	5.3	9.7
Negligent manslaughter	1.3	2.1
Forcible rape	1.9	0.1
Robbery	21.2	11.4
Assault	6.0	4.6
Burglary	21.9	7.0
Larceny-theft	12.1	16.5
Vehicle theft	2.6	1.0
All other crimes	24.7	47.3
Base	61,151	3,682

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, Characteristics of the Parole Population, 1978 (San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1980).

Table 6.39 Prisoners granted parole by the U.S. Parole Commission, by region, October 1974 to September 1978

NOTE: These data refer only to defendants sentenced as adults. The five regions of the United States are defined in the following manner: Northeast—Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia; North Central—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin; Western—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming; South Central—Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas; and Southeast—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. For a discussion of grants of parole as an indicator of paroling policy, see Source, p. 18. In the table below, the "percent" column refers to the inmates who were granted parole as a proportion of the total number of inmates considered for parole.

Region	October 1974 to September 1975		October 1975 to September 1976		October 1976 to September 1977		October 1977 to September 1978	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	6,480	58.8	4,429	43.3	3,746	44.1	5,284	54.3
Northeast	1,454	63.0	910	45.3	664	43.9	888	50.9
North Central	1,680	57.3	1,068	41.8	864	41.7	1,332	60.0
Western	968	50.6	611	31.3	519	35.2	1,058	55.8
South Central	928	55.6	654	41.5	593	41.5	686	45.8
Southeast	1,430	66.4	1,188	55.3	1,106	55.1	1,320	55.7

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1978 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1979), p. 18, Tables II-A and II-B. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.40 Parole outcome in first year after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1977, by age at parole entry

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.35. For definitions of terms and reporting information, see Appendix 19.

[Percent]

Parole outcome	Age at parole entry							Total
	Under 21	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 years and older	
Continued on parole	57.1	63.2	66.6	65.5	70.5	69.6	66.6	64.5
Discharged	21.8	18.3	18.2	18.3	15.2	16.5	18.8	18.5
Returned to prison:								
Technical violation or minor conviction	8.6	7.3	5.2	6.1	5.3	6.1	5.3	6.5
New major conviction(s)	8.3	6.8	5.2	3.9	4.1	2.6	2.3	5.6
Absconded	3.6	3.7	4.2	5.3	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.1
Died	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	2.7	0.8
Base	9,682	19,181	16,825	8,285	4,380	4,503	2,213	65,068

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

Table 6.41 Parole outcome in first year after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1977, by sex and education

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.35. For definitions of terms and reporting information, see Appendix 19.

[Percent]

Parole outcome	Sex			Education			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Grade school	Some high school	High school graduate or more	
	Continued on parole	64.6	63.3	64.5	61.2	64.0	
Discharged	18.1	25.5	18.5	19.9	18.3	18.0	18.6
Returned to prison:							
Technical violation or minor conviction	6.7	4.3	6.5	7.0	6.6	5.1	6.2
New major conviction(s)	5.8	2.0	5.6	5.8	6.3	4.9	5.8
Absconded	4.1	4.2	4.1	5.0	4.1	3.8	4.2
Died	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8
Base	61,188	3,711	64,899	13,743	28,519	17,317	59,580

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

Table 6.42 Parole outcome in first year after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1977, by race or ethnicity

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.35. For definitions of terms and reporting information, see Appendix 19.

[Percent]

Parole outcome	Race or ethnicity					Total
	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian-Alaskan native	Asian or Pacific Islander	
Continued on parole	62.9	65.3	71.2	47.9	68.2	64.5
Discharged	19.5	18.2	11.5	35.8	8.9	18.5
Returned to prison:						
Technical violation or minor conviction	7.3	5.7	6.9	7.6	2.8	6.5
New major conviction(s)	5.2	6.0	5.6	5.9	0.0	5.6
Absconded	4.2	4.0	4.2	2.2	0.0	4.1
Died	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.8
Base	29,701	30,607	3,845	312	51	64,517

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

Table 6.43 Parole outcome in first year after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1977, by type of admission to prison

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.35. For definitions of terms and reporting information, see Appendix 19.

Parole outcome	Type of admission to prison				Total
	New commitment	New commitment—probation revocation	New commitment—parole violation	No new commitment—parole violation	
Continued on parole	67.1	58.0	56.7	47.0	64.5
Discharged	17.8	24.3	9.8	23.3	18.5
Returned to prison:					
Technical violation or minor conviction	5.7	8.0	10.7	14.8	6.5
Recommitted to prison:					
New major conviction(s)	5.0	7.0	13.4	5.5	5.6
Absconded	3.7	4.0	8.3	8.4	4.1
Died	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8
Base	51,508	8,450	2,754	2,059	64,771

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

Table 6.44 Parole outcome in first year after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1977, by number of prior prison commitments

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.35. For definitions of terms and reporting information, see Appendix 19.

Parole outcome	Prior prison commitments						Total
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	
Continued on parole	65.9	61.8	59.5	61.6	55.2	57.0	64.6
Discharged	19.2	17.2	17.4	12.8	13.7	15.4	18.5
Returned to prison:							
Technical violation or minor conviction	6.2	6.4	8.1	8.9	10.4	11.8	6.5
Recommitted to prison:							
New major conviction(s)	4.8	7.6	8.0	9.2	7.6	8.5	5.6
Absconded	3.3	6.1	5.7	6.2	8.8	6.3	4.1
Died	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.2	4.2	1.3	0.8
Base	47,561	10,024	3,735	1,843	660	977	64,800

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

Table 6.45 Parole outcome in first year after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1977, by commitment offense (UCR Part One offenses)

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.35. "Part One personal crimes" are crimes of murder, nonnegligent manslaughter; forcible rape; robbery; and assault. "Part One property crimes" are crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and vehicle theft. For definitions of terms and reporting information, see Appendix 19. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

Parole outcome	Commitment offense (UCR Part One offenses)									
	Part One, personal crimes	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Assault	Part One, property crimes	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Vehicle theft	All other crimes
Continued on parole	74.2	83.8	79.7	74.2	62.2	56.5	58.7	54.7	45.0	63.3
Discharged	11.0	8.5	7.8	8.9	21.8	22.8	19.9	27.3	28.0	22.3
Returned to prison:										
Technical violation or minor conviction	5.7	3.1	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.8	7.8	7.4	9.3	5.8
Recommitted to prison:										
New major conviction(s)	4.4	1.1	5.0	5.6	3.9	7.6	8.4	5.4	11.2	4.1
Absconded	3.6	2.1	1.1	4.1	3.9	4.6	4.6	4.5	5.4	4.0
Died	1.1	1.4	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.6
Base	22,895	3,627	1,141	13,410	3,835	25,155	15,470	8,044	1,647	16,826

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

Table 6.46 Parole outcome in first year after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1977, by commitment offense (non-UCR Part One offenses)

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.35. For definitions of terms and reporting information, see Appendix 19.

Parole outcome	Non-UCR Part One commitment offense						All other non-UCR Part One crimes
	Forgery-fraud	Other fraud	Commercial sex offense	Noncommercial sex offense	Narcotic laws	Alcohol laws	
Continued on parole	56.5	49.7	49.2	72.9	70.8	24.6	57.3
Discharged	23.7	33.6	32.3	13.6	20.1	65.2	23.4
Returned to prison:							
Technical violation or minor conviction	8.2	6.5	0.0	4.2	3.2	9.5	8.3
Recommitted to prison:							
New major conviction(s)	5.1	1.6	14.3	3.8	2.9	0.7	6.0
Absconded	6.3	7.1	4.1	5.4	2.6	0.0	3.8
Died	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.1
Base	3,596	589	28	835	7,409	142	4,233

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

Table 6.47 New offense in first year after release for inmates paroled in 1977, by commitment offense (UCR Part One offenses)

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.35. This table presents data on convictions for Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) Part One offenses committed during the first year after release by inmates paroled during 1977 who had been committed as a result of conviction for a Part One offense. For definitions of these offenses, see Appendix 3. For definitions of terms and reporting information on the Uniform Parole Reports, see Appendix 19.

[Percent]

New offense	Commitment offense								All other crimes
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Vehicle theft		
No new offense	97.8	91.2	91.3	92.5	88.5	91.6	83.6		26.5
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8		21.8
Robbery	0.2	0.8	3.2	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.5		9.6
Assault	0.3	2.0	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.7		17.4
Burglary	0.4	0.7	1.7	0.9	5.2	1.2	2.2		15.3
Larceny-theft	0.2	1.4	0.7	1.3	1.0	3.2	3.5		15.5
Vehicle theft	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.6	5.4		9.1
All other crimes	0.7	3.4	1.8	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.4		34.3
Base	3,625	1,142	13,406	3,838	15,455	8,038	1,641		16,831

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, Characteristics of the Parole Population, 1978 (San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1980).

Table 6.48 New offense in first year after release for inmates paroled in 1977, by commitment offense (Non-UCR Part One offenses)

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.35. This table presents data on convictions for other than Uniform Crime Reports Part One offenses committed during the first year after release by inmates paroled during 1977 who had been committed as a result of conviction for a non-Part One offense. "Part One personal crimes" are crimes of murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and assault. "Part One property crimes" are crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and vehicle theft. For definitions of terms and reporting information, see Appendix 19.

[Percent]

New offense	Part One offenses		Non-UCR Part One commitment offense						All other non-UCR Part One crimes
	Personal crimes	Property crimes	Forgery-fraud	Other fraud	Commercial sex offense	Non-commercial sex offense	Narcotic laws	Alcohol laws	
No new offense	92.7	89.2	92.1	96.8	85.7	94.8	95.5	95.6	90.7
Part I offenses:									
Personal	3.5	2.0	0.8	0.2	4.0	0.3	0.9	0.7	2.4
Property	2.2	6.5	3.5	0.4	5.2	0.9	1.5	0.0	2.7
Forgery-fraud	0.2	0.4	2.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Other fraud	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commercial sex offense	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-commercial sex offense	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
Narcotic laws	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4
Alcohol laws	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1
All other crimes	1.0	1.2	0.5	1.2	0.0	1.6	0.7	2.9	3.1
Base	22,893	25,129	3,502	587	28	836	7,409	142	4,233

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, Characteristics of the Parole Population 1978 (San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1980).

Table 6.49 Deaths among sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by cause of death, sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1978

NOTE: For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 17.

Region and jurisdiction	Total		Execution		Illness or natural cause		Suicide		Accidental self-injury		Caused by another		Not known		
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
United States, total	332	613	19	0	0	276	12	62	1	16	0	89	0	170	6
Federal institutions, total	53	51	2	0	0	30	2	2	0	0	0	16	0	3	0
State institutions, total	579	562	17	0	0	246	10	60	1	16	0	73	0	167	6
Northeast	69	68	3	0	0	39	3	13	0	2	0	11	0	1	0
Maine	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	9	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	1	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
New York	29	27	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	9	9	0	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	17	16	1	0	0	10	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
North Central	140	138	2	0	0	54	0	8	0	1	0	2	0	73	2
Ohio	16	16	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	9	9	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	57	55	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	2
Michigan	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
Wisconsin	4	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	17	17	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	4	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	5	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
South	276	266	10	0	0	137	6	30	1	12	0	46	0	41	3
Delaware	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	18	18	0	0	0	13	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
District of Columbia	12	12	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Virginia	15	14	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	1
West Virginia	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	22	20	2	0	0	15	2	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
South Carolina	19	19	0	0	0	11	0	1	0	2	0	5	0	0	0
Georgia	28	28	0	0	0	14	0	2	0	3	0	9	0	0	0
Florida	50	49	1	0	0	25	1	16	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Kentucky	10	10	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Tennessee	19	19	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0
Alabama	19	16	3	0	0	7	3	2	0	1	0	6	0	0	0
Mississippi	7	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	9	8	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Oklahoma	13	12	1	0	0	9	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Texas	29	28	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	1
West	94	92	2	0	0	16	1	9	0	1	0	14	0	52	1
Montana	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	3	0
New Mexico	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Arizona	9	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	14	14	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	1	0	5	0	0	0
Oregon	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
California	44	43	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	1
Alaska	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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 32.

Table 6.50 Prisoners under sentence of death, by race and jurisdiction, on June 20, 1980

NOTE: The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. periodically collects data on persons on death row. At the time of this survey, 38 jurisdictions had capital punishment laws, and 30 States had at least one prisoner under sentence of death. Between July 1978 and June 20, 1980, death sentences have been vacated as unconstitutional in approximately 505 cases and conviction or sentence has been reversed on appeal in approximately 228 cases.

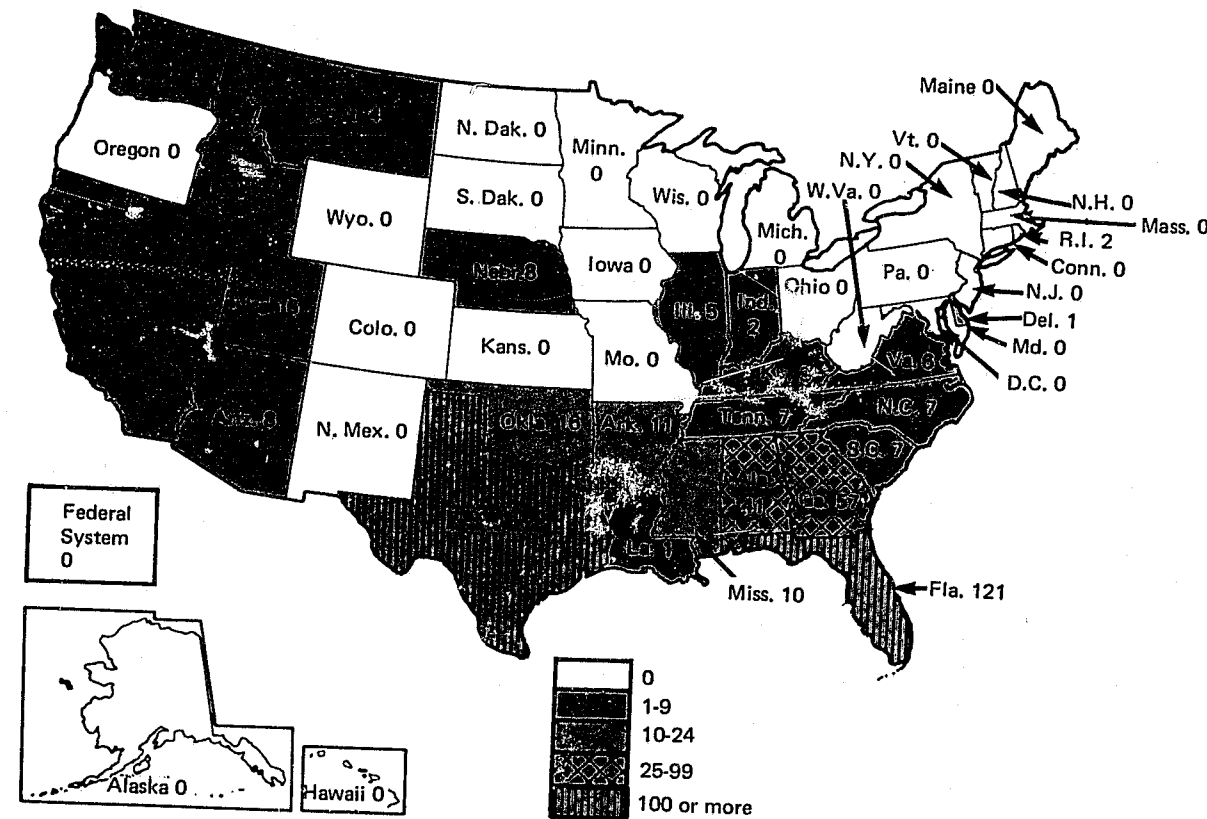
Jurisdiction	Total	Race			
		Black	White	Other	Unknown
United States	646	263	352	31 ^{a,b,c}	0
Federal	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama	38	26	12	0	0
Alaska	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Arizona	25	4	18	3 ^e	0
Arkansas	12	5	6	1 ^c	0
California	32	6	17	9 ^{a,b,c}	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	3	1	2	0	0
Florida	140	55	83 ^a	2 ^a	0
Georgia	98	52 ^f	46 ^a	0	0
Hawaii	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Idaho	1	0	1	0	0
Illinois	22	12	9	1 ^a	0
Indiana	6	4	2	0	0
Iowa	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Kansas	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Kentucky	3	0	3	0	0
Louisiana	14	7	7	0	0
Maine	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Maryland	1	0	1	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Minnesota	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Mississippi	12	7	5	0	0
Missouri	4	2	2	0	0
Montana	2	1	1	0	0
Nebraska	8	2	6	0	0
Nevada	9	0	9	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	10	5	5 ^a	0	0
North Dakota	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Ohio	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Oklahoma	28	7	21 ^a	0	0
Oregon	2	0	2	0	0
Pennsylvania	5	3	2	0	0
Rhode Island	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
South Carolina	11	3	8	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	11	3	7	1 ^b	0
Texas	122	47	61 ^a	14 ^a	0
Utah	7	2	5	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	13	8	5	0	0
Washington	5	0	5	0	0
West Virginia	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Wisconsin	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Wyoming	1	0	1	0	0
U.S. Military	1	1	0	0	0

^a Spanish surname(s).
^b Native American.
^c Oriental.
^d No capital punishment law.
^e Includes one female.
^f Includes three females.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

Figure 6.13 Prisoners under sentence of death, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1978

NOTE: "By yearend 1978, 34 States and the Federal government had death penalty statutes in effect, the vast majority of them apparently conforming to the standards prescribed to date. During 1978, Maryland, Oregon, and Pennsylvania enacted new or revised laws. For Oregon, the death penalty was in effect for the first time since 1964, whereas Maryland and Pennsylvania revised laws that had been declared unconstitutional in 1976 and 1977, respectively. In addition, five other States (Arizona, California, Delaware, Montana, and South Carolina) modified existing laws to expand their application or to comply with emerging standards" (Source, pp. 1, 2). As a result of a major procedural change regarding dispositions, the number of dispositions other than execution and the number of persons under sentence of death in 1976 and subsequent years are not strictly comparable to corresponding data for earlier years. See Source for explanation.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1978*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 6.

Table 6.51 Prisoners under sentence of death, by race, offense, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.13.

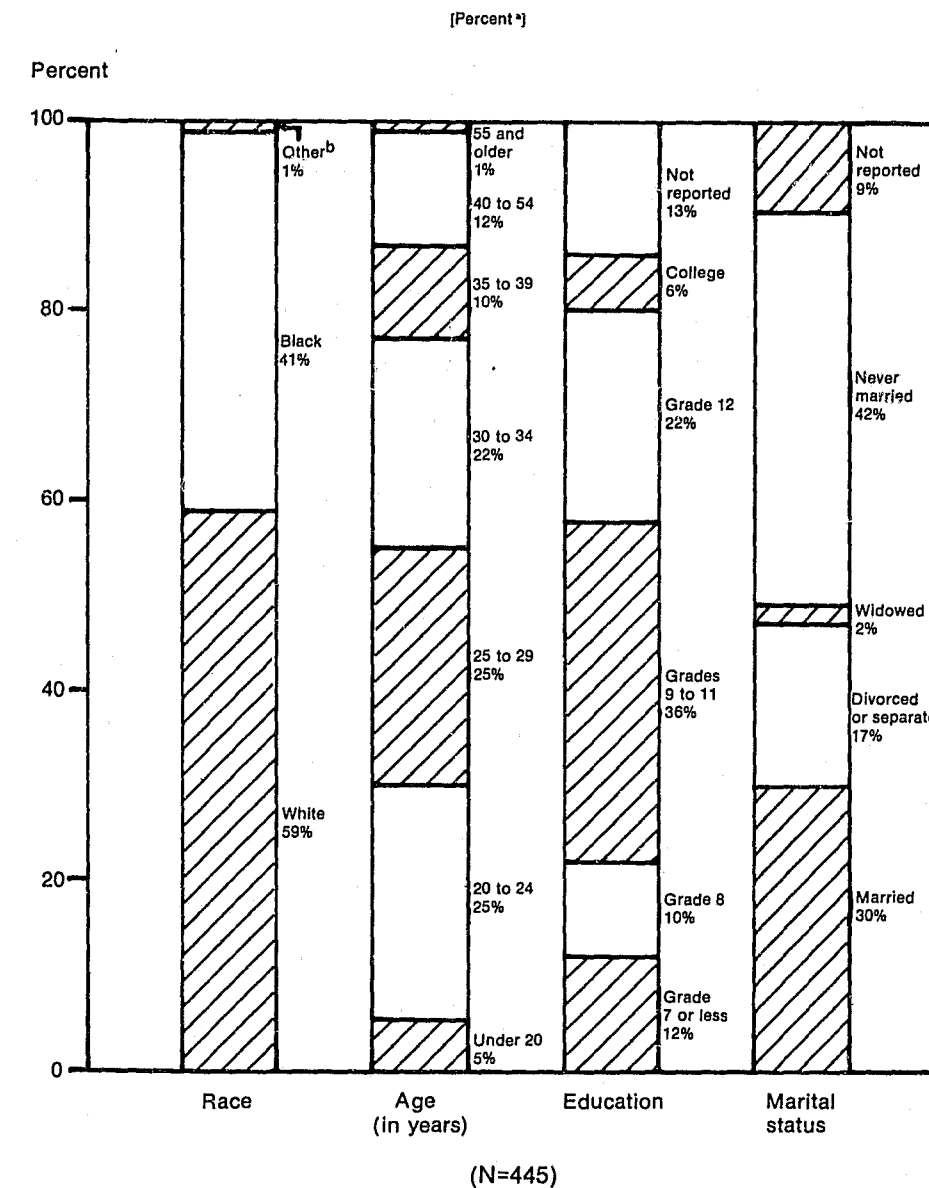
Region and jurisdiction	Total					White					Black					Other ^a				
	Total	Murder	Rape ^b	Kid-napping	Other ^c	Total	Murder	Rape ^b	Kid-napping	Other ^c	Total	Murder	Rape	Kid-napping	Other ^c	Total	Murder	Rape	Kid-napping	Other ^c
United States	445	442	1	0	2	261	260	1	0	0	181	179	0	0	2	3	3	0	0	0
Federal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State	445	442	1	0	2	261	260	1	0	0	181	179	0	0	2	3	3	0	0	0
Northeast	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	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	2	2	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
New York	0	0	0	0	0	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
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Central	15	15	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	5	5	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	1	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	8	8	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	2	2	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	388	387	1	0	0	219	218	1	0	0	137	137	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Delaware	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	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
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	6	6	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	4	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
North Carolina	7	7	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	57	57	0	0	0	27	27	0	0	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	121	120	1	0	0	71	70	1	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	3	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	7	7	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama	41	41	0	0	0	19	19	0	0	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	10	10	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	11	11	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	16	16	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	100	100	0	0	0	62	62	0	0	38	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West	40	38	0	0	2	32	32	0	0	7	5	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Montana	4	4	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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
Arizona	8	8	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	6	6	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	6	6	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	6	6	0	0	0	6	6	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	9	7	0	0	2	6	6	0	0	3	1	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
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

^a All persons enumerated under "other" were American Indians.
^b The person enumerated under the category "rape" was under sentence of death for sexual battery.
^c Both persons enumerated under the category "other" were under sentence of death for aggravated assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration *Capital Punishment 1978*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 70, 71.

Figure 6.14 Characteristics of prisoners under sentence of death, United States, on Dec. 31, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.13.

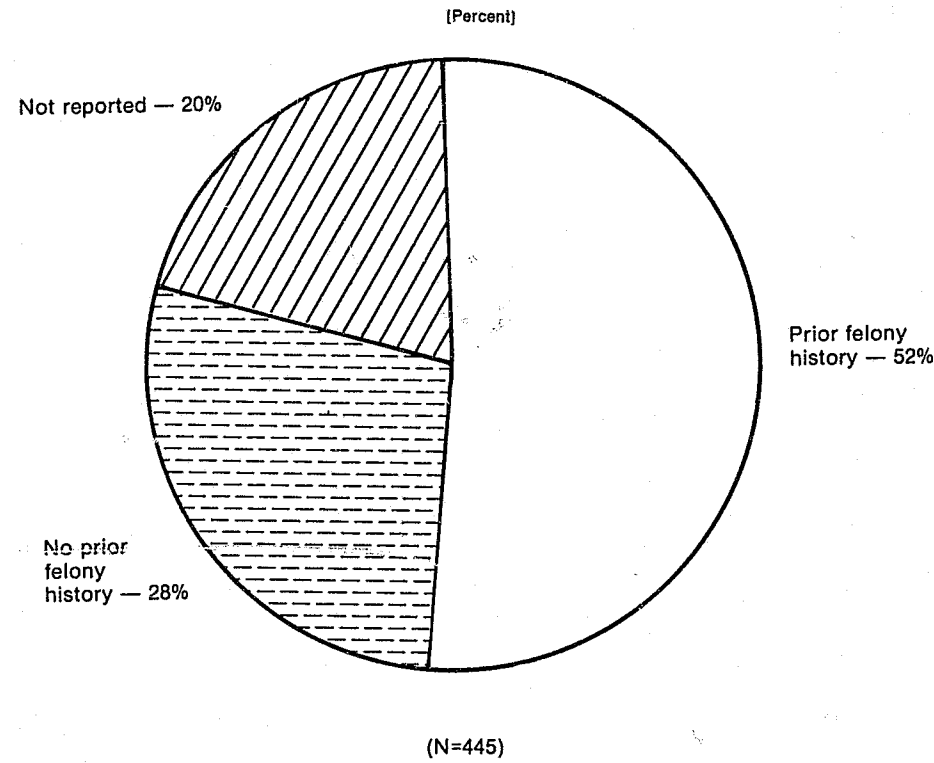


* Percents may not total 100 because of rounding.
^b All persons enumerated under "other" races were American Indians.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration *Capital Punishment 1978*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 67, 72, 74, 76. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.15 Prisoners under sentence of death, by prior felony history, United States, on Dec. 31, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.13.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1978*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 80. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.52 Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, by race, offense, region, and jurisdiction, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.13.

Region and jurisdiction	Total					White					Black					Other ^a				
	Total	Murder	Rape ^b	Kid-napping	Other	Total	Murder	Rape ^b	Kid-napping	Other	Total	Murder	Rape	Kid-napping	Other	Total	Murder	Rape	Kid-napping	Other
United States	183	182	1	0	0	109	108	1	0	0	73	73	0	0	0	1	1	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	183	182	1	0	0	109	108	1	0	0	73	73	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Northeast	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
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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
New York	0	0	0	0	0	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
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Central	23	23	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	13	13	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	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	4	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	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	133	1	0	0	77	76	1	0	0	56	56	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Delaware	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	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
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	5	5	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	3	3	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	6	6	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Georgia	5	5	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	32	31	1	0	0	18	17	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	3	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	7	7	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama	20	20	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	4	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	12	12	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	33	33	0	0	0	21	21	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West	26	26	0	0	0	22	22	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	10	10	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	7	7	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	1	1	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
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

^a The person enumerated under "other" was an American Indian.
^b The person enumerated under the category "rape" was under sentence of death for sexual battery.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1978*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 30, 31.

Table 6.53 Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, by age, legal status at time of arrest, and region, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.13.

	Age								Legal status at arrest								
	Total	Age							Not under sentence		Under sentence						
		Under 20 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 54 years	55 years and older	Total	No charges pending	Charges pending	On probation	On parole	Escaped from prison	Imprisoned	Other*	Not reported
United States	183	15	59	36	39	11	21	2	183	115	6	8	17	4	12	3	18
Federal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State	183	15	59	36	39	11	21	2	183	115	6	8	17	4	12	3	18
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Central	23	0	12	5	3	1	2	0	23	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
South	134	13	38	28	28	10	16	1	134	81	5	5	16	4	10	3	10
West	26	2	9	3	8	0	3	1	26	12	0	3	1	2	0	8	8

*Persons enumerated under the category "under sentence—other" include 2 from Florida on mandatory release and 1 from Alabama on an 8-hour authorized pass.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1978*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 32, 38, 39. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.54 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death and status of death penalty statutes, by region and jurisdiction, 1979

NOTE: This table presents preliminary data; these data are subject to revision.

Region and jurisdiction	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1978*	During 1979				Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1979	Death penalty as of Dec. 31, 1979 ^b
		Received from court	Dispositions other than execution	Executions			
United States, total	484	159	54	2	567	X	
Male, total	459	156	53	2	560	X	
Female, total	5	3	1	0	7	X	
Federal, total	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	
State, total	484	159	54	2	567	X	
Northeast	2	4	2	0	4	X	
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	No	
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	
Rhode Island	2	0	0	0	0	Yes	
Connecticut	0	0	2	0	0	No	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	
Pennsylvania	0	4	0	0	0	No	
North Central	15	18	1	0	4	Yes	
Ohio	0	0	1	0	32	X	
Indiana	2	1	0	0	0	No	
Illinois	5	14	0	0	3	Yes	
Michigan	0	0	0	0	19	Yes	
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	No	
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	No	
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	No	
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	No	
North Dakota	0	2	0	0	2	Yes	
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	No	
Nebraska	8	1	1	0	0	Yes	
Kansas	0	0	0	0	8	Yes	
South	407	93	40	1	459	X	
Delaware	1	0	0	0	1	Yes	
Maryland	0	1	0	0	1	Yes	
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	
Virginia	6	3	1	0	0	No	
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	8	Yes	
North Carolina	7	0	0	0	0	No	
South Carolina	7	7	6	0	8	Yes	
Georgia	66	5	4	0	8	Yes	
Florida	123	12	7	1	71	Yes	
Kentucky	3	23	7	0	138	Yes	
Tennessee	8	0	0	0	3	Yes	
Alabama	41	3	0	0	11	Yes	
Mississippi	10	10	8	0	43	Yes	
Arkansas	11	1	0	0	11	Yes	
Louisiana	2	2	1	0	12	Yes	
Oklahoma	16	0	0	0	2	Yes	
Texas	106	9	0	0	25	Yes	
West	40	17	6	0	117	Yes	
Montana	4	44	11	1	72	X	
Idaho	1	0	1	0	3	Yes	
Wyoming	0	1	1	0	1	Yes	
Colorado	0	0	0	0	1	Yes	
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	
Arizona	8	0	0	0	0	Yes	
Utah	8	16	2	0	22	Yes	
Nevada	6	1	0	0	7	Yes	
Washington	6	3	1	1	7	Yes	
Oregon	0	1	2	0	5	Yes	
California	9	1	0	0	1	Yes	
Alaska	0	20	4	0	25	Yes	
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	No	

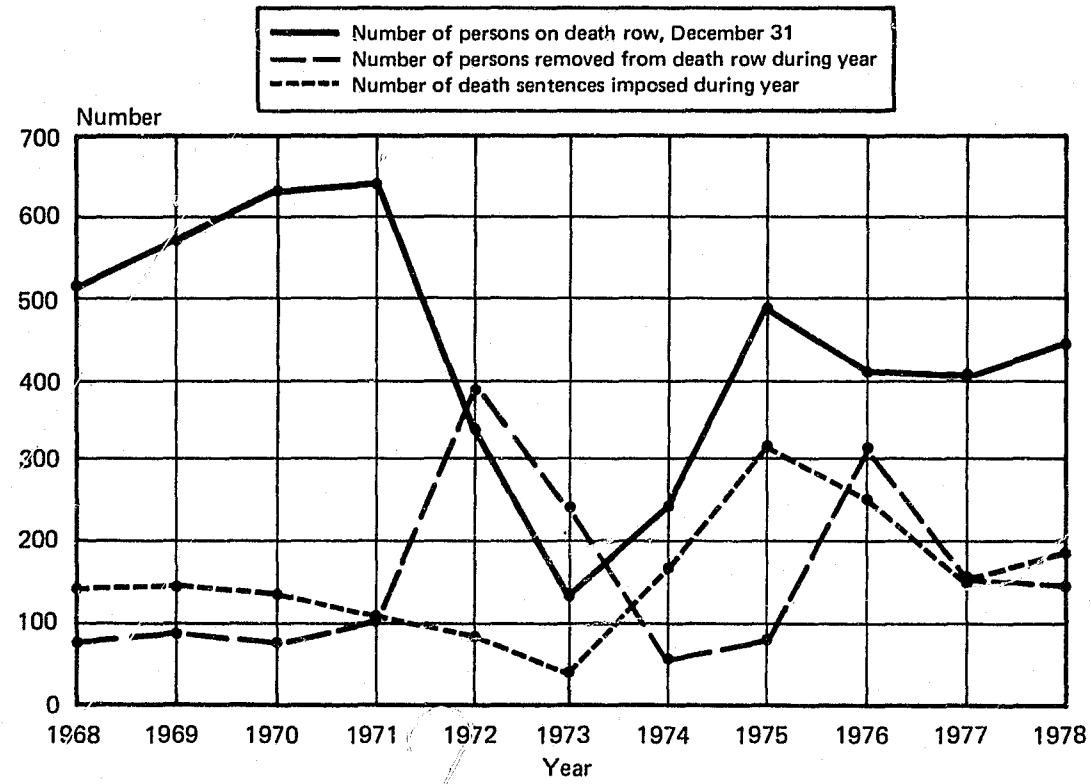
*Some of the figures for yearend 1978 are revised from those shown in *Capital Punishment 1978*, NPS Bulletin SD-NCS-CP-7, December 1979. Present figures reflect the exclusion of 2 inmates in Georgia who were relieved of the death sentence prior to 1979 and the inclusion of 21 inmates (10 in Georgia, 7 in Texas, 2 in Florida, and 1 each in Louisiana and Tennessee) who, although sentenced to death prior to 1979, were either reported late to the NPS program or not admitted to the custody of the relevant correctional authorities by Dec. 31, 1978.

^bFour States—Colorado, Massachusetts, New Mexico, and South Dakota—enacted death penalty statutes during 1979 and, thus, had such laws in force only during part of the year. The death penalty in Rhode Island was declared unconstitutional in February 1979.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1979, Advance Report*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NCS-CP-8A (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980), p. 2.

Figure 6.16 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, United States, 1968-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.13.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1978*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 3.

Table 6.55 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, United States, 1968-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.13. Figures for 1976 and 1977 have been revised from those reported in *Capital Punishment, 1977*, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-6, November 1978.

Year	Received death sentence	Dispositions other than execution	Executions	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31
1968	138	78	0	517
1969	143	85	0	575
1970	133	77	0	631
1971	113	102	0	642
1972	83	391	0	334
1973	42	242	0	334
1974	165	57	0	134
1975	320	78	0	242
1976	249	317	0	484
1977	150	155	1	416
1978	183	148	0	445

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1978*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 25, Table 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.56 Movement of prisoners under sentence

NOTE: See NOTE,

Offense	Total				White				Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1978	
	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1977 ^a	Received from court	Dispositions		Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1977	Received from court	Dispositions			
			Other than executions	Executions			Other than executions	Executions		
Total	410	183	148	0	445	222	109	70	0	261
Murder	407	182	147	0	442	221	108	69	0	260
Rape ^c	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
Kidnaping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other ^d	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

^aThe persons enumerated under "other" were American Indians.
^bTotal for Dec. 31, 1977 was revised from that reported in *Capital Punishment, 1977*, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-6, November 1978, to include 21 inmates (10 in Texas, 6 in Georgia, 3 in Arizona, and 2 in Alabama) who, although sentenced to death prior to 1978, were either reported late to the NPS program or not admitted to the custody of the relevant correctional authorities by Dec. 31, 1977, and to exclude 2 inmates (1 each in Montana and Ohio) who were relieved of the death sentence prior to 1978. Also excluded were 52 inmates from California who, as a result of *Rockwell vs. State*, December 1978, are now regarded as having their death sentences effectively removed as of the decision.
^cThe persons enumerated under the category "rape" were under sentence of death for sexual battery.
^dThe persons enumerated under the category "other" offenses were under sentence of death for assault by a life prisoner resulting in death.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1978*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 25, Table 7.

of death, by race and offense, United States, 1978

Figure 6.13.

Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1977	Received from court	Black		Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1978	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1977	Received from court	Other ^a		Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1978
		Dispositions					Dispositions		
		Other than executions	Executions				Other than executions	Executions	
186	73	78	0	181	2	1	0	0	3
184	73	78	0	179	2	1	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6.57 Prisoners removed from death row, by current status, region, and jurisdiction, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.13. This table identifies the 1978 yearend status of persons removed from death row during the year. Disposition is final only for those who are serving reduced sentences, who are deceased, who have been found not guilty, or who have had all charges on the capital offense dropped. Persons in each of the other categories are subject to further legal proceedings prior to final disposition.

Region and Jurisdiction	Total	Serving reduced sentence					Deceased ^a	Awaiting new trial	Awaiting resentencing	Found not guilty in new trial	All charges on capital offense dropped	Status undetermined ^b	Other
		Total	Life imprisonment	Fixed term of greater than 20 years	Fixed term of 20 or fewer years								
United States	148	86	84	2	0	1	3	3	0	0	55	0	
Federal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
State	148	86	84	2	0	1	3	3	0	0	55	0	
Northeast	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	
New Hampshire	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	
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rhode Island	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	
New York	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	
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
North Central	99	73	72	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	
Ohio	99	73	72	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	
Indiana	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	
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	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	
North Dakota	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	
Nebraska	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	
South	19	5	4	1	0	1	3	3	0	0	7	0	
Delaware	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	
District of Columbia	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	
West Virginia	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	
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Georgia	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Florida	7	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oklahoma	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Texas	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	
West	30	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Colorado	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Arizona	23	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nevada	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Washington	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	
California	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Alaska	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	

^aThe category "deceased" includes one death by suicide (Oklahoma).
^bRelieved of the death penalty, but ultimate disposition unresolved pending further proceedings.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1978*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CR-7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 46, 49. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.58 Prisoners removed from death row, by method of removal, region, and jurisdiction, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.13. This table identifies the legal or other event effectively terminating the death sentence.

Region and Jurisdiction	Total	Sentencing provision of State statute struck down ^a	Execution	Death other than execution ^b	Commutation ^c	Capital sentence vacated (conviction affirmed) ^d	Capital sentence and conviction vacated ^e	Other
Federal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State	148	128	0	1	1	8	12	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Central	99	97	0	0	0	1	1	0
Ohio	99	97	0	0	0	1	1	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South	19	0	0	1	0	7	11	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Florida	7	0	0	0	0	4	3	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Texas	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
West	30	29	0	0	1	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

^aPersons in this category are subject to further administrative and legal steps to determine final disposition. This process could result, for example, in a commutation of sentence or in the vacation of sentence with either affirmation or voiding of conviction (see footnote d for further discussion).
^bThe category "death other than execution" includes one death by suicide (Oklahoma).
^cCommutation affects an immediate change in sentence from death to life or a term of years.
^dPersons whose capital sentence is vacated or whose capital sentence and conviction are vacated are subject to further legal proceedings (such as resentencing if the conviction has been affirmed or retrial if the sentence and conviction have been vacated) to determine their ultimate disposition. Neither the vacating of the sentence nor the vacating of both sentence and conviction precludes the possibility of reimposition of the death sentence.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1978*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CR-7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 44, 45. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.59 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by region and jurisdiction, 1930-78

NOTE: In three States, Maine, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, the death penalty was abolished for the entire period covered by the table.

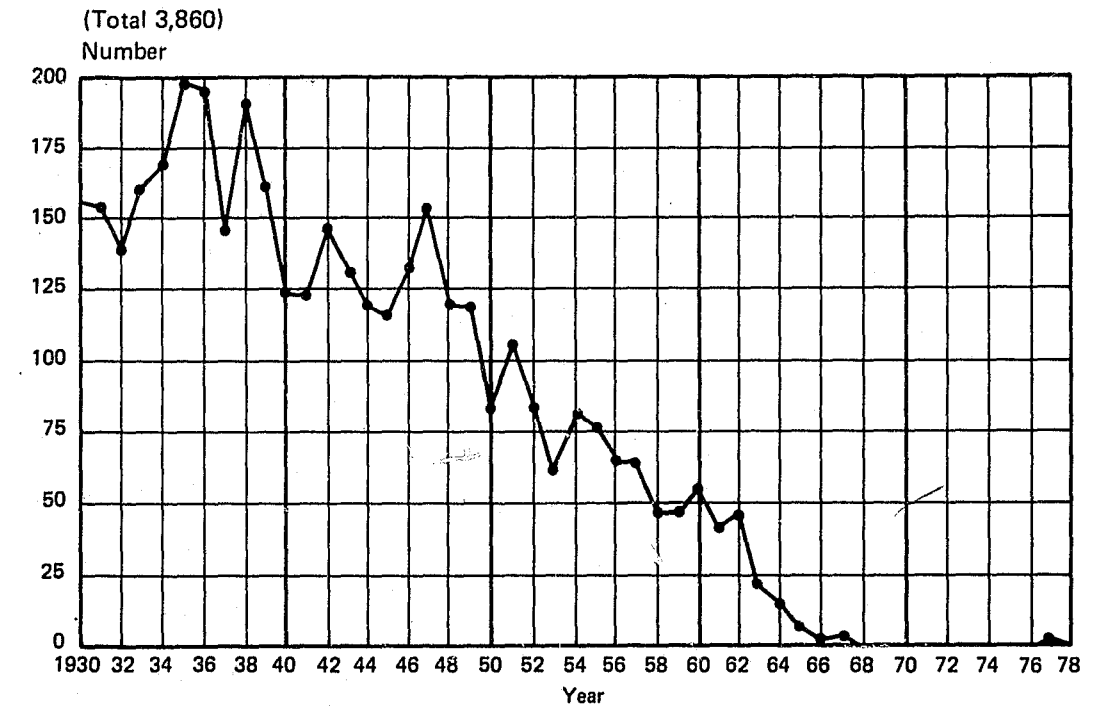
Region and Jurisdiction	Total	1930 to 1934	1935 to 1939	1940 to 1944	1945 to 1949	1950 to 1954	1955 to 1959	1960 to 1964	1965 to 1969	1970 to 1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
United States	3,860	776	891	645	639	413	304	181	10	0	0	0	1	0
Federal	33	1	9	7	6	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
State	3,827	775	882	638	633	407	301	180	10	0	0	0	1	0
Northeast	608	155	145	110	74	56	51	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	4	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	27	7	11	6	3	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
Connecticut	21	2	3	5	5	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	329	80	73	78	36	27	25	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	74	24	16	6	8	8	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	152	41	41	15	21	19	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Central	403	105	113	42	64	42	16	16	5	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	172	43	39	15	36	20	12	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	41	11	20	2	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	90	34	27	13	5	8	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iowa	18	1	7	3	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	62	16	20	6	9	5	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	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	0	0
Nebraska	4	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	15	0	0	3	2	5	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
South	2,306	419	524	413	419	244	183	102	2	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	12	2	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	68	6	10	26	19	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	40	15	5	3	13	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	92	8	20	13	22	15	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	40	10	10	2	9	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	263	51	80	50	62	14	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	162	37	30	32	29	16	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	366	64	73	58	72	51	34	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	170	15	29	38	27	22	27	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	103	18	34	19	15	8	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	93	16	31	19	18	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama	135	19	41	29	21	14	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	154	26	22	34	26	15	21	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	118	20	33	20	18	11	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	133	39	19	24	23	14	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	60	25	9	6	7	4	3	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	297	48	72	38	36	49	25	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
West	510	96	100	73	76	65	51	45	3	0	0	0	1	0
Montana	6	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	7	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	47	16	9	6	7	1	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	8	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	38	7	10	6	3	2	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	14	0	2	3	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nevada	29	5	3	5	5	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	47	10	13	9	7	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	19	1	1	6	6	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	292	51	57	35	45	39	35	29	1	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska*	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

*As 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 1978*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 19.

Figure 6.17 Prisoners executed under civil authority, United States, 1930-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.59.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1978*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 7, Figure 8.

Table 6.60 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by race and offense, United States, 1930-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.59.

Year	Total				White				Black				Other			
	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses*	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses
1930-78	3,860	3,335	455	70	1,752	1,665	48	39	2,066	1,630	405	31	42	40	2	0
1978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1977	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	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	0	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

*Includes 25 executed for armed robbery, 20 for kidnapping, 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 1978*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 18.

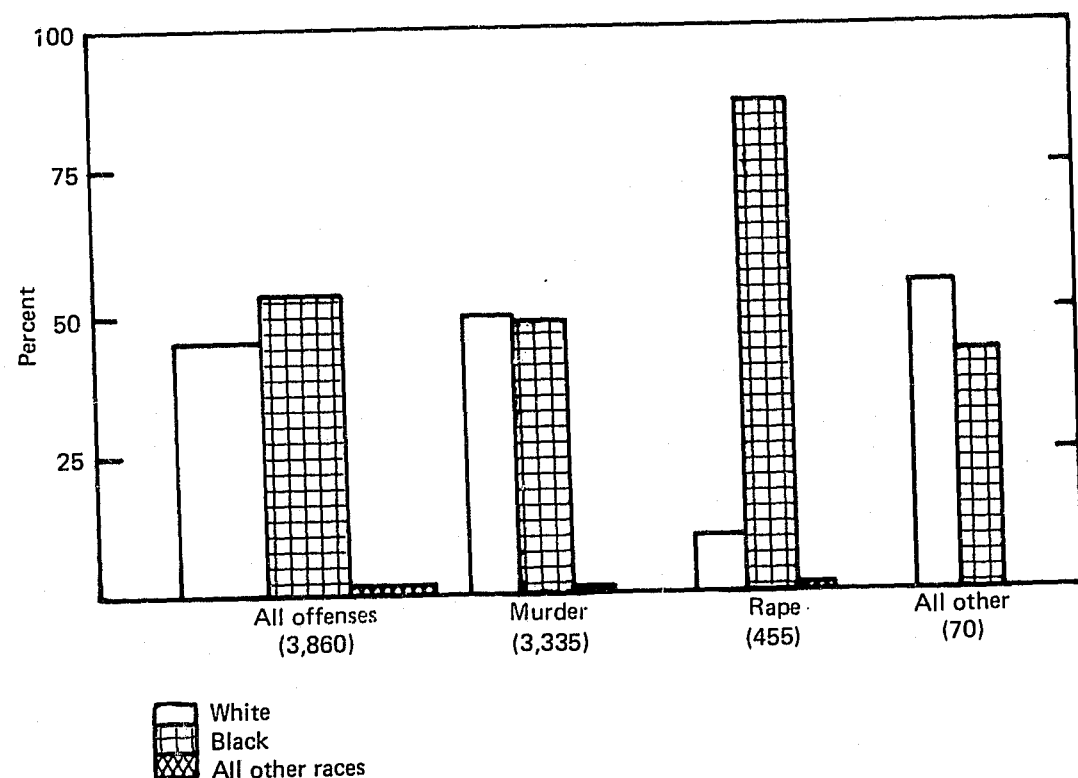
Table 6.61 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by

NOTE: See NOTE,

Region and jurisdiction	Total						White					
	Total	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kidnaping	Other*	Total	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kidnaping	Other
United States	3,860	3,335	455	25	20	25	1,752	1,665	48	6	20	13
Federal	33	15	2	2	6	8	28	10	2	2	6	8
State	3,827	3,320	453	23	14	17	1,724	1,655	46	4	14	5
Northeast	608	606	0	0	2	0	424	422	0	0	2	0
Maine	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
Vermont	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	27	27	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	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
New York	329	327	0	0	2	0	234	232	0	0	2	0
New Jersey	74	74	0	0	0	0	47	47	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	152	152	0	0	0	0	95	95	0	0	0	0
North Central	403	393	10	0	0	0	257	254	3	0	0	0
Ohio	172	172	0	0	0	0	104	104	0	0	0	0
Indiana	41	41	0	0	0	0	31	31	0	0	0	0
Illinois	90	90	0	0	0	0	59	59	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	18	0	0	0	0	18	18	0	0	0	0
Missouri	62	52	10	0	0	0	29	26	3	0	0	0
North Dakota	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
Nebraska	4	4	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Kansas	15	15	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0
South	2,306	1,824	443	23	5	11	637	585	43	4	5	0
Delaware	12	8	4	0	0	0	5	4	1	0	0	0
Maryland	68	44	24	0	0	0	13	7	6	0	0	0
District of Columbia	40	37	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Virginia	92	71	21	0	0	0	17	17	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	40	36	1	0	3	0	31	28	0	3	0	0
North Carolina	263	207	47	0	0	9	59	55	4	0	0	0
South Carolina	162	120	42	0	0	0	35	30	5	0	0	0
Georgia	368	299	61	6	0	0	68	65	3	0	0	0
Florida	170	133	36	0	1	0	57	55	1	0	1	0
Kentucky	103	88	10	5	0	0	51	47	1	3	0	0
Tennessee	93	66	27	0	0	0	27	22	5	0	0	0
Alabama	135	106	22	5	0	2	28	26	2	0	0	0
Mississippi	154	130	21	3	0	0	30	30	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	118	99	19	0	0	0	27	25	2	0	0	0
Louisiana	133	116	17	0	0	0	30	30	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	60	54	4	1	1	0	42	40	0	1	1	0
Texas	297	210	84	3	0	0	114	101	13	0	0	0
West	510	497	0	0	7	6	408	394	0	0	7	5
Montana	6	6	0	0								

Figure 6.18 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by offense and race, United States, 1930-78 (aggregate)

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.59.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1978*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 9, Figure 11.

Table 6.62 Female prisoners executed under civil authority, by offense, race, and jurisdiction, United States, 1930-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.59. No females were executed in the years that are not listed.

Year	Total	Offense		Race		Jurisdiction in which executed
		Murder	Other*	White	Black	
1930-78	32	30	2	20	12	X
1982	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

*Includes one kidnapping and one espionage case (both Federal).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1978*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 21, Table 4.

Annotated list of sources and references

The following list of sources and references represents those publications containing data or information used in SOURCEBOOK. The following list references only published documents. In some cases in which data have been provided to SOURCEBOOK staff, the data are made available in the form of single tables or mimeographed reports. These sources are not referenced below.

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 data—information about the periodicity of the source, the time period of the data reported therein, and the nature of the contents of the entire source. (Sources typically contain more tables than are actually selected for presentation in SOURCEBOOK 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.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. 1979 Annual Report of the Director. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, 1979.

Contents:
300 pages, 131 tables, 2 figures, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: year ending June 30, 1979
Trend tables: years ending June 30, 1940-79

Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.26, 1.27, Figure 1.9, 1.45, 1.65, 1.66, 5.17, 5.18, 5.22-5.24, Figure 5.3, 5.25-5.29, 5.38, 5.40, 5.41, 6.2, 6.3, Figure 6.2

Beginning with an overview of Federal judicial business, administration, 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 naturalization actions; criminal cases filed; and disposition of criminal defendants. Data are provided in aggregate form and are also presented by circuit and district courts.

★ ★ ★

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:
5.31, Figure 5.7

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 marijuana, Selected 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. Fifth Report on the Implementation of Title I of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980.

Contents:
40 pages, 34 tables, 5 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Years ending June 30, 1976-79

Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK tables:
5.19, 5.20

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. Pursuant to the provisions of Title I of this statute, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is to submit periodic reports to the Congress outlining the speedy trial plans adopted by the planning groups within each district court and summarizing the experiences of the district courts operating under these specified time limits.

In this fifth report on the implementation of Title I, data are presented for all U.S. District Courts on the current status of criminal dockets; compliance with statutory time intervals; the incidence of and reasons for delay; detention prior to plea, dismissal, or trial; cases disposed of by plea or trial; and the impact of Title I on court costs, juror utilization, variation in the proportion of indictments and criminal trials, conviction rates, and civil caseload. The appendices report statistical data separately for each of the four prosecutorial stages on the incidence of and reasons for excludable delay, and time data for defendants disposed of in each of the U.S. District Courts.

★ ★ ★

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. 1979 Juror Utilization in United States District Courts. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979.

Contents:
174 pages, 112 tables, 2 figures, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: year ending June 30, 1979
Trend tables: years ending June 30, 1973-79

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK figure:
Figure 1.13

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 utilization data over the past 7 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 95 U.S. District Courts. A national profile of juror utilization presents summary statistics on both grand and petit juror use in the year ending June 30, 1979 as well as historical comparisons across years ending June 30, 1973-79. 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 1979.** Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979.

Contents:
129 pages, 119 tables
Dates of data presented:
Years ending June 30, 1975-79
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.37

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 95 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 includes 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 on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire or Oral Communications for the Period January 1, 1979 to December 31, 1979.** Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980.

Contents:
104 pages, 9 tables, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1979
Trend tables: 1969-79
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
5.9-5.12

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; offenses for which court intercept orders were granted; types of locations of authorized interceptions; nature of the intercept order; average costs of the electronic surveillance; arrests and convictions resulting from electronic surveillance; and a summary of authorized intercepts from 1969 to the year of the report. The appendices contain detailed data

from reports filed by Federal and State judges and prosecuting officials on court-authorized electronic surveillance activities during the focal year and on arrests, trials, and convictions as a result of intercepts installed during previous years.

★ ★ ★

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. "Summary of the Report of the United States Judicial Conference Committee to Implement the Criminal Justice Act." Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, D.C., 1980. (Mimeographed.)

Contents:
12 pages, 30 tables, 2 figures, 12 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal years 1978 and 1979
Trend tables: fiscal years 1975-78, 1979-81 (estimated)
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
Figure 1.11, 1.31

The Federal Criminal Justice Act of 1964 authorizes the establishment of Federal public defender offices and community defender organizations to provide counsel for indigent Federal defendants. Under this Act defendants may also receive public subsidies to defray the costs of necessary investigative or other services that they may be unable to afford. This report includes narrative and tabular data on budget requests; case assignments and distribution of Criminal Justice Act funds among private attorneys, Federal public defenders, and community defender organizations; the appointment of counsel for indigent Federal defendants; the cost of representation by private attorneys; and payments for transcripts, investigative, expert, and other services. The appendices present summary data on caseloads and average hours in court per case for community and Federal public defenders. Detailed reports prepared by each reporting organization present jurisdictional data on cases opened, closed, and pending; dispositions of cases represented by Federal public defenders and community defenders; the number of persons represented by private attorneys in Federal courts; payments to private attorneys, by type of case; and other services rendered by Federal public defenders and community defenders.

★ ★ ★

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. **The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1979.** Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979.

Contents:
24 pages, 7 tables, 18 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: year ending June 30, 1978
Trend tables: years ending June 30, 1962-80
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK figures:
Figure 1.8, Figure 1.10, Figure 5.5, 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).

★ ★ ★

American Correctional Association. **Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities.** College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1980.

Contents:
348 pages, 6 tables, 2 figures

Dates of data presented:
1979
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.74, 6.28, 6.29

This directory describes the organization and administrative structure of correctional services in all 50 States and the U.S. territories. Within the section for each jurisdiction, 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 provided.

Summary statistics are provided on personnel, fiscal expenditures, correctional populations, paroling authorities, types of facilities, and the death penalty. In addition, information is provided on the U.S. Department of Justice, State planning agencies, military correctional facilities, and the Canadian correctional system. Jails and county departments of corrections are not included in this report.

★ ★ ★

American Humane Association. **Annual Statistical Report: National Analysis of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting, 1978.** Englewood, Colo.: American Humane Association, 1979.

Contents:
44 pages, 28 tables, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1978
Trend tables: 1976-78
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.38, Figure 3.17, Figure 3.18

The National Study on Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting of the American Humane Association operates a national system for child abuse and neglect reporting in order to describe the national status of this phenomena. This report presents an overview of national reporting statistics as well as a descriptive analysis of the child abuse and neglect data that were documented nationwide during 1978 and presented on a case specific basis. Data are presented on demographic and educational characteristics of families, perpetrators, and victim children; types and severity of maltreatment; relationships between perpetrators and victim children; stress factors associated with neglect and abuse; and services provided or arranged for by child protective service agencies. The appendix contains a copy of the standard reporting form utilized by the National Study.

★ ★ ★

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 tables:
1.55

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.

★ ★ ★

Bell, Raymond T. et al. **National Evaluation Program, Phase I Summary Report: Correctional Education Programs for Inmates.** U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Bethlehem, Pa.: Lehigh University, School of Education, 1977.

Contents:
123 pages, 38 tables, 1 figure, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1977
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
Figure 1.14

This report presents the findings of a study conducted in Spring 1977 by the National Correctional Education Evaluation Program to assess the availability and quality of educational programs in U.S. correctional facilities. As a result of a questionnaire survey distributed to directors of education in 200 institutions and site visits to 20 representative facilities, information was elicited on program funding, administration, and design; institutional characteristics; and program evaluation. Data are presented on placement criteria; monitoring systems; availability of resources and materials; funding sources and requirements; number, educational level, employment status, and certification of educational staff; and the percentage and educational levels of inmates enrolled in specific correctional programs. The appendices include a bibliography and a chart depicting inmate flow through a generalized education program.

★ ★ ★

Cambridge Reports, Inc. **An Analysis of Public Attitudes Toward Handgun Control.** Cambridge, Mass.: Cambridge Reports, Inc., 1978.

Contents:
81 pages, 113 tables, 1 figure, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1978
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.37, 2.38, Figure 2.8, 2.42, 2.45

This report was prepared for the Center for the Study and Prevention of Handgun Violence. The survey asks questions concerning the frequency of and reasons for gun ownership. Also, questions regarding attitudes toward the sale, purchase, registration, licensing, banning, and sentencing of criminals who have used handguns are asked of the national sample.

The questionnaire utilized in the survey is contained in Appendix A. Appendix B supplies the reader with supplementary demographic data for some of the survey questions.

★ ★ ★

Clinard, Marshall B.; Peter C. Yeager; Jeanne Brissette; David Petrashek; and Elizabeth Harries. **Illegal Corporate Behavior.** U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979.

Contents:
314 pages, 25 tables, 10 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1975 and 1976
Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK figure:

Figure 1.13

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 utilization data over the past 7 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 95 U.S. District Courts. A national profile of juror utilization presents summary statistics on both grand and petit juror use in the year ending June 30, 1979 as well as historical comparisons across years ending June 30, 1973-79. 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 1979.** Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979.

Contents:

129 pages, 119 tables

Dates of data presented:

Years ending June 30, 1975-79

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK table:

1.37

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 95 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 includes 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 on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire or Oral Communications for the Period January 1, 1979 to December 31, 1979.** Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980.

Contents:

104 pages, 9 tables, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: 1979

Trend tables: 1969-79

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

5.9-5.12

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; offenses for which court intercept orders were granted; types of locations of authorized interceptions; nature of the intercept order; average costs of the electronic surveillance; arrests and convictions resulting from electronic surveillance; and a summary of authorized intercepts from 1969 to the year of the report. The appendices contain detailed data

from reports filed by Federal and State judges and prosecuting officials on court-authorized electronic surveillance activities during the focal year and on arrests, trials, and convictions as a result of intercepts installed during previous years.

★ ★ ★

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. "Summary of the Report of the United States Judicial Conference Committee to Implement the Criminal Justice Act." Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, D.C., 1980. (Mimeographed.)

Contents:

12 pages, 30 tables, 2 figures, 12 appendices

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: fiscal years 1978 and 1979

Trend tables: fiscal years 1975-78, 1979-81 (estimated)

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

Figure 1.11, 1.31

The Federal Criminal Justice Act of 1964 authorizes the establishment of Federal public defender offices and community defender organizations to provide counsel for indigent Federal defendants. Under this Act defendants may also receive public subsidies to defray the costs of necessary investigative or other services that they may be unable to afford. This report includes narrative and tabular data on budget requests; case assignments and distribution of Criminal Justice Act funds among private attorneys, Federal public defenders, and community defender organizations; the appointment of counsel for indigent Federal defendants; the cost of representation by private attorneys; and payments for transcripts, investigative, expert, and other services. The appendices present summary data on caseloads and average hours in court per case for community and Federal public defenders. Detailed reports prepared by each reporting organization present jurisdictional data on cases opened, closed, and pending; dispositions of cases represented by Federal public defenders and community defenders; the number of persons represented by private attorneys in Federal courts; payments to private attorneys, by type of case; and other services rendered by Federal public defenders and community defenders

★ ★ ★

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. **The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1979.** Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979.

Contents:

24 pages, 7 tables, 18 figures

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: year ending June 30, 1978

Trend tables: years ending June 30, 1962-80

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK figures:

Figure 1.8, Figure 1.10, Figure 5.5, 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).

★ ★ ★

American Correctional Association. **Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities.** College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1980.

Contents:

348 pages, 6 tables, 2 figures

(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.

★ ★ ★

Bell, Raymond T. et al. **National Evaluation Program, Phase I Summary Report: Correctional Education Programs for Inmates.** U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Bethlehem, Pa.: Lehigh University, School of Education, 1977.

Contents:

123 pages, 38 tables, 1 figure, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1977

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

Figure 1.14

This report presents the findings of a study conducted in Spring 1977 by the National Correctional Education Evaluation Program to assess the availability and quality of educational programs in U.S. correctional facilities. As a result of a questionnaire survey distributed to directors of education in 200 institutions and site visits to 20 representative facilities, information was elicited on program funding, administration, and design; institutional characteristics; and program evaluation. Data are presented on placement criteria; monitoring systems; availability and quality of resources and materials; funding sources and requirements; number, educational level, employment status, and certification of educational staff; and the percentage and educational levels of inmates enrolled in specific correctional programs. The appendices include a bibliography and a chart depicting inmate flow through a generalized education program.

★ ★ ★

Cambridge Reports, Inc. **An Analysis of Public Attitudes Toward Handgun Control.** Cambridge, Mass.: Cambridge Reports, Inc., 1978.

Contents:

81 pages, 113 tables, 1 figure, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1978

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

2.37, 2.38, Figure 2.8, 2.42, 2.45

This report was prepared for the Center for the Study and Prevention of Handgun Violence. The survey asks questions concerning the frequency of and reasons for gun ownership. Also, questions regarding attitudes toward the sale, purchase, registration, licensing, banning, and sentencing of criminals who have used handguns are asked of the national sample.

The questionnaire utilized in the survey is contained in Appendix A. Appendix B supplies the reader with supplementary demographic data for some of the survey questions.

★ ★ ★

Cilnard, Marshall B.; Peter C. Yeager; Jeanne Brissette; David Petrashek; and Elizabeth Harries. **Illegal Corporate Behavior.** U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979.

Contents:

314 pages, 25 tables, 10 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1975 and 1976

Periodicity:

Special

Dates of data presented:

1979

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.74, 6.28, 6.29

This directory describes the organization and administrative structure of correctional services in all 50 States and the U.S. territories. Within the section for each jurisdiction, 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 provided.

Summary statistics are provided on personnel, fiscal expenditures, correctional populations, paroling authorities, types of facilities, and the death penalty. In addition, information is provided on the U.S. Department of Justice, State planning agencies, military correctional facilities, and the Canadian correctional system. Jails and county departments of corrections are not included in this report.

★ ★ ★

American Humane Association. **Annual Statistical Report: National Analysis of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting, 1978.** Englewood, Colo.: American Humane Association, 1979.

Contents:

44 pages, 28 tables, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: 1978

Trend tables: 1976-78

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

3.38, Figure 3.17, Figure 3.18

The National Study on Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting of the American Humane Association operates a national system for child abuse and neglect reporting in order to describe the national status of this phenomena. This report presents an overview of national reporting statistics as well as a descriptive analysis of the child abuse and neglect data that were documented nationwide during 1978 and presented on a case specific basis. Data are presented on demographic and educational characteristics of families, perpetrators, and victim children; types and severity of maltreatment; relationships between perpetrators and victim children; stress factors associated with neglect and abuse; and services provided or arranged for by child protective service agencies. The appendix contains a copy of the standard reporting form utilized by the National Study.

★ ★ ★

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 tables:

1.55

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;

SOURCEBOOK tables:
5.48-5.50

This study represents the first large-scale comprehensive investigation of corporations directly related to their violations of law. The extent and nature of corporate illegal activities are investigated, and methodological problems in studying corporate crime and the inadequacy of Federal government statutes on corporate crime are analyzed. Other topics discussed in the report include corporate organization and corporate crime, regulatory agencies and Federal and State relations in controlling corporate crime, corporate antitrust and illegal payments violations, corporate executives and criminal liability and the control of corporate crime.

Corporations and subsidiaries included in the sample and sources of information consulted during the research are listed in the appendices, as well as descriptions of data collection and analytic techniques.

★ ★ ★

Comptroller General of the United States. **Handgun Control: Effectiveness and Costs.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1978.

Contents:
90 pages, 6 tables, 16 figures, 3 appendices
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.84

In this report to the Congress, the Comptroller General approaches the issue of gun control from several perspectives before forwarding agency recommendations. After summarizing the history of Federal legislation pertaining to the sale and possession of firearms, the report presents the findings of a 1977 survey outlining the existence of additional State handgun restrictions. Drawing on public opinion research conducted by Louis Harris, George Gallup, and the National Opinion Research Center, current public opinion (1975) as well as trends (1938-75) in public opinion on gun control are also presented.

A third chapter utilizes 1975-76 data provided in the *Uniform Crime Reports* to estimate the extent of firearm involvement in nationwide incidents of murder, aggravated assault, and robbery. A more detailed analysis, based on 1973-75 data of the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, examines 16 selected cities in an effort to study the effect of firearm availability on the rates of the three crimes mentioned above.

Finally, the report discusses the costs and procedures involved in the implementation of four selected gun control systems as reported by Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York City in summer 1975.

The appendices include a brief discussion of data sources as well as evaluative comments of various agencies in response to the initial report draft.

★ ★ ★

CONTACT, Inc. **Corrections Compendium.** Lincoln, Neb.: CONTACT, Inc.

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
Monthly
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.73, 1.81

The *Corrections Compendium* is a monthly publication focusing on issues in the area of corrections. Regular features of the *Corrections Compendium* include sections on court decisions, legislation, special interest items, criminal justice publications, women in corrections, and upcoming events. Each issue of the *Compendium* also carries a special chart on a selected issue (e.g., February, 1980—unionization of correctional officers).

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:
1.47, 1.48, 1.50

The Book of the States is a reference work containing information on the operations, revenues, expenditures, and services 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.

★ ★ ★

Education Commission of the States. **Child Abuse and Neglect Project. Trends in Child Protection Laws—1979.** Report No. 128. Denver, Colo.: Education Commission of the States, 1979.

Contents:
19 pages, 1 table, 3 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1978
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.53

This report is an update of the earlier Education Commission of the States Report No. 106, *Trends in Child Protection Laws*. The report describes the characteristics of child abuse legislation in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Included are data on reportable conditions of abuse and neglect, persons required to make reports, penalties for failure to report, public education, central registries for reports, the appointment of guardians ad litem, child protection teams, the preservation of evidence, and the termination of parental rights. Appendix A is a list of citations for State reporting statutes, current through the 1978 legislative session. Appendix B lists the qualifications for funding under Federal Public Law 93-247, the "Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act." Appendix C is a chart of the significant elements of the reporting and central registry statutes for each State.

★ ★ ★

Elam, Stanley M., ed. **A Decade of Gallup Polls of Attitudes Toward Education 1969-1978.** Bloomington, Ind.: Phi Delta Kappa, Inc., 1978.

Contents:
377 pages, 800 tables
Dates of data presented:
1969-78
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
2.47

This volume is a compilation of 10 polls surveying the public's attitudes toward education. The polls were conducted annually beginning in 1969, by the Gallup organization for various educational foundations, including CFK, Ltd., the Ford Foundation, and the Kettering Foundation. All surveys were based on a modified national probability sample. Some questions in the surveys were reported each year; other questions were included as new areas of concern surfaced. The surveys cover topics such as crime within schools, use of drugs and alcohol, teaching and discipline, major school problems, constitutional amendments and court cases affecting schools and busing, censorship, strikes by teachers, the quality of education, administration of the school system, and sources of financial support. The presentation of the data varies, but detailed demographic information on respondents is available for some survey questions. For other questions, the

pendices include explanation of the sampling techniques used, descriptions of the variables, and copies of questionnaires and exhibits.

★ ★ ★

Fort, Burke O'Hara; McCullough, Jack W.; Hoel, Brian Justin; Mairs, Jacqueline L.; Simonitsch, Jean M.; Clark, Carl; Heenan, Patrick; Catt, Lawrence R. **Speedy Trial: A Selected Bibliography and Comparative Analysis of State Speedy Trial Provisions.** U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:
194 pages, 6 tables, 1 figure, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented:
As of Feb. 28, 1978
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.42, 1.43

The time limits established by the Speedy Trial Act of 1974 have generated widespread debate concerning the effects of their restrictions on the operation of the Federal judicial system. Similar controversy surrounds State speedy trial provisions. This report addresses the issues of speedy trial at both the Federal and State levels. An annotated bibliography of speedy trial literature opens the report. This section consists of entries derived principally from law journals, books, periodicals, and government publications. Topics covered by the literature review include historical, constitutional, and substantive analyses of speedy trial provisions; effect of speedy trial provisions on case flow, defendants' rights, and quality of the judicial process; and remedies for the denial of the right to a speedy trial. The bibliography of speedy trial case law examines constitutional and statutory provisions, court rules, and court decisions concerning speedy trial. A comparative analysis of the current status of speedy trial law is outlined in the third section of this report. Speedy trial data are presented on the basis of authority for these provisions, applicability, allowable time limits, excludable time provisions, enforcement and administration provisions, and sanctions for violations of speedy trial provisions. The appendix provides a listing of publishers and publication addresses for sources included in the annotated bibliography.

★ ★ ★

Gallup, George H. **The Gallup Opinion Index.** Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll.

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
Monthly
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.2, 2.6, 2.7, 2.13, 2.15, 2.17, 2.18, 2.31, 2.36, 2.41, 2.43, 2.44, 2.49, 2.54-2.56

The Gallup Opinion Index 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., February 1979—confidentiality of news sources, presidential performance, and international policy). A brief note on sample size, sampling tolerance, and survey dates is included in each issue.

★ ★ ★

Gallup, George H. **The Gallup Poll.** Chicago: Field Enterprises, Inc.

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
See narrative

results are reported for the total public, parents with children in public school, parents with children in non-public schools, and adults without children in school. The demographic composition of the sample is described for each survey and a detailed description of the survey sampling procedures is provided.

★ ★ ★

Executive Office of the President. Office of Management and Budget. **The Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1981.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
636 pages, 135 tables (estimated), 16 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1981
Trend tables: fiscal years 1950-83
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.17, 1.18

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.

★ ★ ★

Executive Office of the President. Office of Management and Budget. **The United States Budget in Brief, Fiscal Year 1981.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
86 pages, 20 tables, 23 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1981
Trend tables: fiscal years 1950-83
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK figure:
Figure 1.5

This document provides a concise, less technical overview of the 1981 budget designed for use by the general public. Summary and historical tables on the Federal budget and debt are presented as well as graphic displays of this information.

★ ★ ★

Fishburne, Patricia M.; Abelson, Herbert I.; and Cisin, Ira. **National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979.** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. National Institute on Drug Abuse. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
168 pages, 107 tables, 5 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1979
Trend tables: 1971, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1977, and 1979
Periodicity:
Biennial
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.48, 3.44-3.46, Figure 3.21, 3.47-3.50, Figure 3.22

This report is the sixth in a series of reports on the extent of drug abuse in the United States. The document presents information on the prevalence, incidence, and correlates of drug use and abuse among adults (26 and older), young adults (18 to 25), and youths (12 to 17). Data are presented in such areas as the use of 11 types of drugs; the medical and nonmedical use of prescription psychotherapeutic drugs; the use of cigarettes, alcohol, tea, and coffee; the perceived consequences of drug use; and other beliefs and attitudes related to drugs. Trend tables present comparison data from earlier reports. The ap-

SOURCEBOOK tables:

2.11, Figure 2.10, Figure 3.20

The results of public opinion research conducted by the Gallup organization is released every Sunday and Thursday in *The Gallup Poll* in narrative and tabular form. A wide variety of topics are included in these surveys, including economic policy, fear of crime, and the legalization of marijuana.

★ ★ ★

Gerbner, George; Gross, Larry; Jackson-Beeck, Marilyn; Jeffries-Fox, Suzanne; and Signorielli, Nancy. **Violence Profile No. 9, Trends in Network Television Drama and Viewer Conceptions of Social Reality 1967-1977.** Philadelphia, Pa.: The Annenberg School of Communications, University of Pennsylvania, 1978.

Contents:

200 pages, 139 tables, 5 figures

Dates of data presented:

1967-77

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK table:

2.8

This volume is the ninth in a series of *Violence Profiles*. It describes trends in the violent content of network television drama for an 11 year period from 1967 to 1977. Also reported are the responses from several surveys of television viewers concerning the amount of television viewing; viewer conceptions of danger, mistrust, and alienation; and measures taken to afford personal protection. The highlights of the findings, the methodology, the results, and detailed tabulations of the findings are contained in separate sections of this report. The samples and questions utilized in each survey are described, as well as the organizations responsible for conducting each survey.

★ ★ ★

Goldkamp, John S. **Two Classes of Accused: A Study of Bail and Detention in American Justice.** Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing Co., 1979.

Contents:

265 pages, 31 tables, 9 figures

Dates of data presented:

See narrative

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.40, 1.41

This book combines legal and empirical research approaches to address basic issues in bail and the use of detention in American criminal justice. The analysis begins with an examination of the United States Constitution, caselaw, and statutes containing guidelines for bail in the 50 States. The legal research focuses on two issues: definition of the purpose(s) of the bail and detention mechanism, and definition of criteria that are preferred for use by judges in the bail decision. The book also includes a review of the existing research literature relevant to bail and detention. Results of an empirical analysis of an estimated 8,300 bail decisions made by judges in Philadelphia during the Fall of 1975 are reported. The determinants of bail options and of release or detention before trial are examined. Of special interest is the discussion and empirical analysis of an issue raised by critics of bail since the 1930s: whether detention before trial adversely impacts on the later decisions in defendants' cases.

★ ★ ★

Harris, Louis. **The ABC News/Harris Survey.** Chicago: The Chicago Tribune.

Contents:

See narrative

Dates of data presented:

See narrative

Periodicity:

See narrative

SOURCEBOOK tables:

Figure 2.1, 2.1, Figure 2.3, 2.12, 2.14, 2.19, 2.20, 2.27, 2.28, Figure 2.7, 2.34, 2.35, 2.40, 2.59

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*. As of January 1979, the publication is entitled *The ABC News/Harris Survey*. Results of polls on a wide variety of current issues are released three times per week. 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.

★ ★ ★

Hepperle, Winifred L., and Crites, Laura, eds. **Women in the Courts.** Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1978.

Contents:

232 pages, 14 tables, 2 figures, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented:

See narrative

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK table:

1.30

This collection of articles presents a discussion of the involvement of women in the courts in a variety of capacities and roles. Chapters are included on women as judges, women as court administrators, women as potential jurors, and women as victims of rape and abuse. An analysis of U.S. Supreme Court rulings concerning sex discrimination is presented along with an analysis of the Burger Court's stand on women's rights. Changes in the domestic relations court are also chronicled. The appendix is a questionnaire for court administrators.

★ ★ ★

Insurance Information Institute. **Insurance Facts 1979.** New York: Insurance Information Institute, 1979.

Contents:

80 pages, 65 tables

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: 1978

Trend tables: 1954-78

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK figure:

Figure 3.26

This yearbook provides basic data on the property and liability segment of the insurance industry in the United States. Statistical data are presented on property and liability insurance, including premiums written, by type of coverage; overall operating results; and insurance written through special programs such as flood insurance, the Federal Crime Insurance Program, and others. Data are presented on losses due to fire, natural disasters, traffic accidents, crime, and other causes.

★ ★ ★

Johnston, Lloyd D.; Bachman, Jerald G.; and O'Malley, Patrick M. **Drugs and the Class of '78: Behaviors, Attitudes, and Recent National Trends.** U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. National Institute on Drug Abuse. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979.

Contents:

335 pages, 157 tables, 42 figures, 4 appendices

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: 1978

Trend tables: 1975-78

Periodicity:

See narrative

SOURCEBOOK tables:

3.40, 3.43

This is the second publication from a national research and reporting series conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse. From a multistage sample of high school seniors, data are presented on the prevalence and frequency of drug use, related attitudes and beliefs, and the perceived availability of drugs. Trend tables display changes in these measures from 1975 through 1978. Also, for the first time in this series, data are collected and reported on (a) the intensity and duration of the euphoric effects usually experienced with the various drugs and (b) cross-cohort comparisons of the rate of initiation into drug use. The appendices provide information on survey methodology, interpretation of tables, questionnaire content, and variable definitions.

★ ★ ★

Johnston, Lloyd D.; Bachman, Jerald G.; and O'Malley, Patrick M. **Drugs and the Nation's High School Students, 1979 Highlights.** U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. National Institute on Drug Abuse. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:

80 pages, 19 tables, 20 figures

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: 1979

Trend tables: 1975-79

Periodicity:

See narrative

SOURCEBOOK tables:

2.50-2.52, 3.41, 3.42, Figure 3.19

This document is the third in a series reporting the drug use and related attitudes of high school seniors in the United States. The report presents highlights of the 1979 survey, but does not supersede the more complete 1978 survey report, *Drugs and the Class of '78: Behaviors, Attitudes, and Recent National Trends*. Two of the major topics treated in the report are the current prevalence of drug use among American high school seniors and trends in drug use since 1975. Also reported are data on school grade at first use; intensity of drug use; attitudes and beliefs among seniors about various types of drug use; and their perceptions of certain relevant aspects of the social environment, such as parental disapproval of drug use or availability of drugs.

★ ★ ★

Kannensohn, Michael. **A National Survey of Parole-related Legislation, Enacted during the 1979 Legislative Session.** U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:

14 pages, 1 table, 2 attachments

Dates of data presented:

1979

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK table:

1.79

This report analyzes current State legislative activity affecting the parole function. Collected from a mail survey of State legislative research agencies, the data are separated into 10 generic categories including mandatory sentencing, determinate sentencing, right of due process, right to counsel, prisoner access to files, changes in good time computation, minimum parole eligibility dates, contract parole, reorganization of parole services, and State subsidies.

The attachments include the survey questionnaire and the table of parole-related legislation, by State.

★ ★ ★

Kejbuk, 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:

1.52, 1.54, 1.56

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:

Figure 1.6, 1.20

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.

★ ★ ★

"Lawyers Aren't Convinced that TV Belongs in Courtrooms." **American Bar Association Journal** 65(September 1979), pp. 1306-1308.

Contents:

2 pages, 2 tables, 1 figure

Dates of data presented:

1979

Periodicity:

Monthly

SOURCEBOOK table:

2.29

This article presents the results of "LawPoli," a monthly feature that surveys lawyers' opinions on various topics of current interest. Public opinion research firms are used to conduct telephone interviews with randomly selected American Bar Association members. This issue focuses on lawyers' reactions to the introduction of television cameras

into the courtroom. Respondents were asked to give the extent of their agreement with a series of related statements regarding televised courtroom proceedings and to react to specific conditions surrounding the implementation of this proposal.

★ ★ ★

The National Association of Attorneys General. Committee on the Office of Attorneys General. **The Attorney General's Role in Prosecution.** Raleigh, N.C.: The National Association of Attorneys General, 1977.

Contents:
27 pages, 5 tables
Dates of data presented:
1976
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.36

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.

★ ★ ★

The National Association of Attorneys General. Committee on the Office of Attorney General. **Selected Statistics on the Office of Attorney General.** Raleigh, N.C.: The National Association of Attorneys General, 1979.

Contents:
86 pages, 20 tables
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1980
Trend tables: 1971-79
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.28, 1.29

This publication reports on findings 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 Attorney General in the 50 States, Guam, Puerto Rico, Samoa, and the Virgin Islands. Data on the organization of Attorney General's offices, appropriations, grants from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, salaries and the number of staff positions authorized in Attorney General's offices and other State agencies are included. Much of the information is presented in State-by-State listings; trend tables are also provided. A list of publications available from State Attorney General's offices concludes this report.

★ ★ ★

National Center for State Courts. **Survey of Judicial Salaries.** Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1980.

Contents:
14 pages, 3 tables, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
See narrative

Periodicity:
Quarterly
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.49

This document, prepared by the National Center for State Courts, presents judicial salary figures as of Jan. 31, 1980. 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, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, 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.

★ ★ ★

National Center for State Courts. National Court Statistics Project. **State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report, 1977 and 1978.** U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
145 tables (estimated), 2 appendices (estimated)
Dates of data presented:
1977
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK tables:
5.13-5.16

This report, the third of an annual series, presents 1977 court caseload data from the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The document is prepared by The National Court Statistics Project, whose purpose is to establish a permanent data base of State court caseload statistics. Included are statistics pertaining to 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 Council on Crime and Delinquency. Uniform Parole Reports. **Characteristics of the Parole Population, 1978.** San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1980.

Contents:
21 pages, 25 tables, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1977 and 1978
Trend tables: 1975-77
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
6.35-6.38, 6.47, 6.48

This report presents data on the characteristics of persons entering parole supervision in 1977, including sex, age, racial background, time served in prison, prior prison commitments, and previous parole violations. In addition, the report presents data on the parole (outcome) in the first year after release for persons who entered parole supervision during 1977.

★ ★ ★

National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Uniform Parole Reports. **Parole in the United States: 1978.** San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1979.

Contents:
44 pages, 8 tables, 19 figures, 4 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1978
Trend tables: 1965-78
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.63, 1.64, 6.31-6.33, Figures 6.10-6.12

This report, the second in the annual *Parole in the United States* publication series, presents summary statistics on various dimensions of adult parole in the United States. Findings from the 1979 aggregate parole data survey conducted by the Uniform Parole Reports Program (UPR) are included, as well as historical and contextual parole data on State, regional and national levels. An introductory chapter discusses the purpose of the UPR reporting series, presents the context of the parole data reported, and defines the terms employed in both the data collection survey and this report. The next section, concerned with survey methodology, outlines the data sources and describes the presentation of the data. The remainder of the report discusses the survey findings. Data are presented on parole authority characteristics, parole and probation staff resources and caseload ratios, trends in prison and parole populations, trends in the rate of parole utilization, and movement patterns of parole and conditional release populations. The appendices contain explanatory notes pertaining to special features of each table and of data collection procedures in each jurisdiction. A brief listing of references concludes the report.

★ ★ ★

National Opinion Research Center. **General Social Surveys (Annual).** New Haven, Conn.: Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.16, 2.22-2.26, Figure 2.5, 2.30, 2.32, Figure 2.6, 2.33, 2.39, 2.53, 2.57, 2.58, 3.39, 4.19

The General Social Surveys have been conducted annually during February, March and April of 1972-78. The National Opinion Research Center interviews a national probability sample of English-speaking adults, 18 years or older, living in non-institutional arrangements in the continental United States. Survey questions relate to a variety of social issues including politics, abortion, religion, homosexuality, crime, law enforcement, guns, and capital punishment.

The items appearing on the surveys are one of three types: permanent questions that occur on each survey, rotating questions that appear two out of every three years, and a few occasional questions that occur in a single survey. A comprehensive codebook entitled *General Social Surveys 1972-1978, Cumulative Codebook* is published by the Roper Public Opinion Research Center. Survey methodology and the data program are explained in detail in the document.

★ ★ ★

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:
1.75, 1.76

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.

★ ★ ★

Parisi, Nicolette. "Part-time Imprisonment: The Legal and Practical Issues of Periodic Confinement." *Judicature* 63 (March 1980), pp. 385-395.

Contents:
11 pages, 1 table
Dates of data presented:
1979
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.51

Periodic confinement, variously known as intermittent, weekend, or part-time confinement, is a sentencing alternative by which the offender can maintain community ties. Statutory authorization of this disposition in 30 States has given rise to numerous questions concerning the legal and practical utility of this sentence. This article addresses these issues, focusing on the authorization and use of periodic confinement statutes and comparing the structure of this sentencing alternative with the structure of work release provisions. Data are presented on relevant statutory citations; stated legislative purposes; time periods, referring to length of each interval of confinement and/or maximum duration of sentence; specified places of detention; eligibility requirements; and consequences, if any, of failure to appear.

★ ★ ★

Securities and Exchange Commission. **Annual Report of the SEC for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1978.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979.

Contents:
119 pages, 40 tables, 6 figures, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1978
Trend tables: fiscal years 1935-78
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
Figure 5.8

This forty-fourth annual report of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is divided into nine sections. These sections are (1) regulation of the securities markets, (2) the disclosure system, (3) investment companies and advisors, (4) enforcement program, (5) other important litigation, (6) public utility holding companies, (7) corporate reorganizations, (8) administration and management, and (9) statistical appendix.

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.

★ ★ ★

Smith, Daniel D.; Finnegan, Terrence; and Snyder, Howard N. **Delinquency 1977: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction.** Pittsburgh, Pa: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1980.

Contents:
141 pages, 121 tables, 1 figure
Dates of data presented:
1977
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
5.1-5.8

This report presents 1977 national estimates of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. The data, published annually, have been presented in a more comprehensive fashion than in previous reports (although the 1975 and 1976 annual reports, recently published, follow the updated format). Analysis of the data is generally by demographic characteristics of the juvenile offender and legal characteristics of the case (e.g., age, race, sex, source of referral, detention status). Bivariate relationships among these variables are also presented. All data are presented in aggregate form only.

★ ★ ★

Smith, Robert Ellis. **Complir.ion of State and Federal Privacy Laws.** Washington, D.C.: Privacy Journal, 1978.

Contents:
166 pages, 1 table
Dates of data presented:
1978
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.83

This report presents an overview of State and Federal laws relating to privacy. These laws are grouped and summarized by several major categories. They are: arrest records; bank records; information systems; government data banks; employment records; medical records; school records; tax records; social security numbers; wiretaps; privileges (excluding lawyer-client and husband-wife privilege); the use of the polygraph in employment; privacy statutes and State constitutions; and miscellaneous problems such as special laws applying to pawn shops and precinct registers. Also included are a compilation of applicable State laws giving the title, article, chapter or section citation, and a brief summary of the legislation; and the full texts of selected representative statutes. Future editions designed to reflect changes in State and Federal privacy laws are planned.

★ ★ ★

Stafford, Samuel P., II. **Clemency: Legal Authority, Procedure, and Structure.** Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1977.

Contents:
98 pages, 3 tables
Dates of data presented:
1977
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.80

This report presents information on the clemency structures, functions, and procedures for each of the 50 States. The data include a description of the powers of the authorities responsible for the granting of clemency and the limitations imposed on these authorities; types of clemency available; procedures required in clemency applications and administration; and procedural limitations such as notice, publication, and reporting. The three tables provide the following information on capital punishment: status of capital punishment and methods of execution in the United States, death row census on Aug. 1, 1977, and

roster of death row population and death penalty laws by jurisdiction. A glossary of terms related to clemency is also included.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Civil Service Commission. Bureau of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs. **State Salary Survey, August 1, 1979.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979.

Contents:
104 pages, 105 tables
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1979
Trend tables: 1977-79
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.67-1.72

This document reports the results of the seventh annual survey conducted by the U.S. Civil Service Commission under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970. The survey is a joint Federal-State effort carried out to aid State governments in "providing equitable and adequate compensation," one of the merit principles set forth in the Act. The report presents a listing of 104 job titles and the corresponding salary ranges within 31 occupational categories. Job titles were chosen after consultation with State program managers and personnel officers. The goal was to select those positions that are commonly used by State governments, employ a relatively large number of persons, represent a new program or one of special significance for State administration, or have key importance as a basis for adjusting State pay plans.

Salary ranges for each job title are presented for the 50 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands; information from the District of Columbia was not included in this year's report. General salary increases in effect as of Aug. 1, 1979 were reported in 43 States. One State showed no changes in salaries, seven States showed increases in some classes, and one State had increases in most maximum salaries but no change from 1978 rates in most minimum salaries. Mean salary ranges for the 3-year period beginning Aug. 1, 1977 are also reported for each job title.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. National Institute on Drug Abuse. **Annual Data 1978, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP).** Statistical Series E, No. 12. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979.

Contents:
364 pages, 341 tables, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1978
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
6.4, 6.5

This report presents data collected by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) on clients admitted to or discharged from federally-funded drug abuse treatment centers during 1978, using the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP) system. The content of this report focuses on displaying pertinent relationships among variables, including the race, sex, age, marital status, employment status, living arrangements, education, and type of frequency of drug abuse for drug users. Detailed analysis is presented for the demographic variables according to the particular type of drug abused. For example, one section presents tables on the clients who were admitted because of heroin problems; nine similar sections report on clients who abused other opiates, alcohol, marijuana, barbiturates, tranquilizers, other sedatives, amphetamines, cocaine, and hallucinogens. One appendix containing CODAP forms and another containing a glossary of terms are included.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. National Institute on Drug Abuse. **Annual Summary Report 1978, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP).** Statistical Series E, No. 11. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979.

Contents:
31 pages, 43 figures, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1978
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK figures:
Figure 6.3, Figure 6.4

This document is a summary of the *Annual Data 1978, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP)*, Statistical Series E, No. 12 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), prepared by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). The report presents summary data collected by NIDA on clients admitted to and discharged from federally-funded drug abuse treatment centers during 1978, using the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP) system. Selected CODAP data are presented on client characteristics at admission (e.g., primary drug of abuse at time of admission, age, race, sex, education, employment status, and type of health insurance) and on client characteristics at discharge (e.g., primary drug of abuse at time of admission, type of modality/environment from which discharged, reason for discharge, changes in employment status between admission and discharge, and completion of a skill development program during treatment). The appendices provide a copy of the 1978 CODAP forms and definitions of terms. For a more detailed presentation of 1978 CODAP data, readers are directed to the full text of the annual report noted above.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. National Institute on Drug Abuse. **Final Report April 1976, Data from the National Drug Abuse Treatment Utilization Survey (NDATUS).** Statistical Series F, No. 6. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979.

Contents:
50 pages, 18 tables, 2 figures, 3 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1978
Trend tables: 1977-78
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.60

This report presents the results of the National Drug Abuse Treatment Utilization Survey (NDATUS) conducted by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) in April 1978. It is the eighth in a series of national survey efforts designed to measure the scope and use of drug abuse treatment services throughout the United States. Through NDATUS, national, regional, State, and program level management information is generated that identifies utilization rates by treatment environment, modality, and funding source for clients in treatment on the particular survey date (i.e., April 30, 1978). Data are presented on the types of services offered by treatment units, program capacity and utilization rates, and staffing patterns. Appendix A provides more detailed funding information. Appendix B presents a copy of the survey instrument; Appendix C provides definitions of terms used in the survey.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service. **Vital Statistics of the United States, 1977. Volume II—Mortality, Part B.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981.

Contents:
711 pages, 21 tables

Dates of data presented:
1977
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK table:
3.57

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 Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research. **The 1978 HUD Survey on the Quality of Community Life.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978.

Contents:
790 pages, 300 tables, 45 figures, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented:
1977-78
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.3, Figure 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, Figure 2.4, 2.9, 2.10, 2.21, 2.46, Figure 2.9

This report contains the responses of over 250 survey questions concerning the quality of life, conducted by Louis Harris and Associates for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The volume is divided into the following seven sections: the quality of urban life, community problems facing Americans, the sociology of American neighborhoods, how Americans use their cities and suburbs, the performance of the government, residential and housing preferences of Americans, and future expectations. The Appendix consists of a copy of the questionnaire that was administered to the respondents residing in central cities.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Justice. **United States Attorneys' Offices: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1978.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979.

Contents:
61 pages, 32 tables, 14 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1978
Trend tables: fiscal years 1969-78
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK figures:
Figures 5.2-5.4

This annual publication is comprised of charts, tables, and commentary summarizing the criminal and civil workloads in U.S. Attorneys' offices. Data are presented on civil and criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending; criminal complaints received, closed, and pending; monetary and nonmonetary civil matters received, terminated, and pending; criminal and civil trials in U.S. District Courts; and number and method of disposition of criminal cases and defendants in U.S. District Courts and U.S. Appellate Courts. Additional information is provided on fines imposed, collected, suspended, and uncollectable;

grand jury proceedings; appeals filed and terminated in U.S. Attorneys' offices; and staffing in U.S. Attorneys' offices.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. **Justice Agencies in the United States**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
80 pages (estimated), 53 tables, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
See narrative

Periodicity:
Irregular

SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.1, 1.2, 1.22, 1.33

This report presents information on the number and types of agencies currently listed as criminal and civil justice agencies in the United States. Justice agencies are categorized as law enforcement agencies, prosecution and civil attorney agencies, public defender agencies, courts and related agencies, probation and parole agencies, and correctional facilities and related agencies. Narrative information is presented for State, local, Federal, and Indian tribal agencies and is summarized in tables. Detailed data are included in an appendix.

The National Justice Agency List is a master name and address file of these agencies and it is continuously maintained and updated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The list was first compiled in 1970, and a summary report presenting the number of justice agencies was published in 1971, followed by separate reports for each State presenting the names and addresses of the individual agencies. In 1975, the updated names and addresses of the agencies were published, along with descriptions and counts. This report reflects revisions obtained through the 1977 Directory Survey, other censuses, and other surveys conducted between 1975 and 1979. Although this report does not contain names and addresses of individual agencies, information on how they can be obtained is provided.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. **National Crime Surveys (NCS)**.

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
See narrative

Periodicity:
See narrative

SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.1, 3.2, Figures 3.1-3.3, 3.3-3.7, Figures 3.4-3.11, 3.8, Figure 3.12, 3.3, Figure 3.13, 3.10, Figure 3.14, 3.11-3.33, Figure 3.15, Figure 3.16, 3.34

In 1972, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and the U.S. Bureau of the Census, after extensive development and pre-testing, 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 11 of the SOURCEBOOK, and in the sources cited in Appendix 11. 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 Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) of the U.S. Department of Justice (formerly the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Ser-

vice of LEAA) and others are from a published BJS 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 victimization, by household characteristics; (4) estimated nationwide rates of business victimizations, by business characteristics; and (5) changes in estimated nationwide rates of personal, household, and business victimizations, and changes in percent distributions of selected victimization characteristics between 1977 and 1978. Additional NCS victimization survey data are published in a number of BJS reports.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. **Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978**. National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
41 pages, 16 tables, 7 figures, 4 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1978
Trend tables: 1925-78

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:
6.15, Figure 6.8, Figure 6.9, 6.16-6.20, 6.30, 6.49

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, regional, and State levels. Special attention is paid to growth and overcrowding, increases in the number of female inmates and inmates of Hispanic origin, geographic distributions, and the types and volume of admissions and releases. Appendix I contains the data tables. Appendix II explains the method of data collection and includes the questionnaire that was used. Appendix III contains a technical note on the difference between custody and jurisdiction. Appendix IV contains explanatory notes for each State on the data that was provided.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. **Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
62 pages (estimated), 26 tables, 11 figures, 4 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1978

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:
6.9-6.14, Figures 6.5-6.7

The 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails has collected extensive information on the demographic and socioeconomic background, criminal history, and adjudication experience of a representative sample of jail inmates. All data were provided by inmates who participated in personal interviews on a voluntary basis. Unlike earlier survey procedures, the sample was designed to assure a level of statistical reliability for data on female inmates that is generally comparable to that for data on male inmates.

This report is an overview of the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of inmates held in local jails. These characteristics include age, sex, race, marital status, education, military experience, and employment. Basic findings concerning the use of drugs and alcohol are also presented.

Appendix I includes the data tables that were generated. Appendix II contains a copy of the interview questionnaire. Appendix III includes

technical notes and definitions and Appendix IV contains information on the survey methodology.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census. **Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1978**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
400 pages, 65 tables, 21 figures, 3 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Fiscal year 1978

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.3, Figure 1.2, 1.4, Figure 1.3, 1.5-1.8, Figure 1.4, 1.9-1.15, 1.38, 1.61

The twelfth in a series of annual reports on criminal justice activities in the United States, this report presents expenditure data for fiscal year 1978 and employment data for the month of October 1978. Specific data are supplied for the Federal Government, each of the 50 State governments, and the aggregate of local level governments 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 343 counties with a population of 100,000 or more, as well as for the 406 cities with a 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 1978 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, Bureau of Justice Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census. **Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1978—Summary Report**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
460 pages, 63 tables, 26 figures, 3 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1978

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK table:
1.6

One of four annual reports on criminal justice activities in the United States, this report summarizes expenditure data for fiscal year 1978 and employment data for the month of October 1978. Data for the Federal Government, each of the 50 State governments, the aggregate local level of government within each State, the 343 individual county governments with a population of 100,000 or more, and the 406 individual municipal governments (cities and townships) with a population

of 50,000 or more are categorized into six functional sectors of criminal justice activity: police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections, and "other criminal justice."

An introductory section briefly discusses the expenditure, employment, and payroll data presented in the tables and explains pertinent financial and functional concepts. A description of the survey methodology follows. Definitions for concepts, categories, and terms applied in the annual survey and used in this report are included in the first appendix. The second appendix contains a copy of the questionnaire used in the 1978 survey.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census. **Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971-1978**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
170 pages, 29 tables, 20 figures, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
See contents

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:
Figure 1.1, 1.16, 1.21, 1.32, 1.34, 1.39, 1.62

This report was designed as a ready reference for summary data on public expenditure for fiscal years 1971-78 and employment for October 1971-October 1978 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. A table-finding guide cross-references all subjects contained in this report pertaining to criminal justice activities by all governments combined and each level of government—Federal, State, and local. References to local governments are further broken down into counties and municipalities. The appendices provide definitions of terms used in the report and present the survey instrument.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Justice. Criminal Division. **Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt Public Officials, 1970-1978**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1979.

Contents:
15 pages, 9 tables
Dates of data presented:
1970-78

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK table:
5.47

This report was compiled by the Public Integrity Section of the U.S. Department of Justice. It presents tabular information describing Federal prosecutions for offenses involving abuse of public office of Federal, State, and local public officials from 1970 to 1978. The number of public officials indicted, convicted, and awaiting trial is presented for each year. Additionally, the number of convictions of public officials is reported by judicial district for each year from 1976-78.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Justice. Drug Enforcement Administration. **Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1979**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, 1980.

Contents:
57 pages, 26 tables
Dates of data presented:
1975-79

Periodicity:
Quarterly
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.81-3.84, 4.23, 4.26, 4.27

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 1979. 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.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. **Bomb Summary 1978**. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979.

Contents:
29 pages, 9 tables, 6 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1978
Trend tables: 1972-78

Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.85, 3.86

This summary provides tables and charts, as well as narrative descriptions and comments, on bombing incidents reported to the FBI. Data are presented along such dimensions as the type of target, geographic region, population group, hour of day, day of week, month of year, apparent motive, and amount of injury.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. **Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1978**. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979.

Contents:
54 pages, 11 tables, 4 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1978
Trend tables: 1974-78

Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.77, 3.78

This report contains comments, tables, charts, and descriptive summaries on law enforcement officers feloniously killed in the line of duty. Data are presented along such dimensions as geographic region; population group; circumstance at the scene of the incident; type of officer assignment; type of weapon used in killing the officer; location of the fatal wound; distance between the officer and offender; and the month, day, and time of the attack. Profiles of the victim officers and the known offenders are included as well as a brief summary of the incidents by month and jurisdiction.

★ ★ ★

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, 1979.

Contents:
323 pages, 104 tables, 26 figures, 3 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1978
Trend tables: 1969-78

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.23-1.25, Figure 1.7, 3.51, Figure 3.23, 3.52, 3.53, Figure 3.24, Figure 3.25, 3.54, 3.55, 3.58-3.73, 3.75, 3.76, 3.79, 3.80, Figure 3.27, 4.1-4.4, Figures 4.1-4.3, 4.5, Figure 4.4, Figure 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, Figure 4.6, Figure 4.7, 4.8-4.13, Figure 4.8, 4.14, Figure 4.9, 4.15, Figure 4.10, 4.16, Figure 4.11, Figure 4.12, 4.17, 4.21, Figure 4.13, 4.24

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 presented on offenses known to police, by State, region, size of place, and extent of urbanization. Clearance and arrest information are presented for the United States as a whole (estimated), for cities, suburban areas, and rural areas. Disposition data are based on a limited number of reporting agencies and are presented by offense, except for juveniles taken into custody. The law enforcement personnel information includes data on (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 1978 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 1978**. Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1980.

Contents:
120 pages, 39 tables, 7 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: Fiscal year 1978
Trend tables: Fiscal years 1941-78

Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
6.22-6.26

This report describes the population, admissions to, and discharges from Federal institutions in fiscal year 1978. Detailed data are provided on the characteristics of offenders (e.g., offense, age, race) confined in Federal institutions on Sept. 30, 1978 and on offenders admitted and discharged during fiscal year 1978. Figures on escapes and apprehensions are also included.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Justice. Immigration and Naturalization Service. **1978 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
54 pages, 16 tables, 5 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1978
Trend tables: fiscal years 1820-1978

Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK table:
4.31

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 1978**. National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-7. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
91 pages, 33 tables, 11 figures, 4 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1978
Trend tables: 1930-78

Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
Figure 6.13, 6.51, Figure 6.14, Figure 6.15, 6.52-6.54, Figure 6.16, 6.55-6.59, Figure 6.17, 6.60, 6.61, Figure 6.18, 6.62

This report, one of the National Prisoner Statistics series, provides a summary of information on persons under sentence of death. The presentation of the data is divided into five sections: historical data, summary data, data on prisoners received from court under sentence of death, data on prisoners removed from death row, and data on prisoners under sentence of death. Information on offenders includes age, race, sex, offense for which sentenced, marital status, level of educational attainment, and legal status at time of arrest. Data on persons removed from death row refer to the various alternative dispositions that are available. Information is also provided on the status of capital punishment statutes as of Dec. 31, 1978.

Future reports in this series will be released under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

★ ★ ★

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 table:
3.37

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 of violence and theft, household crimes, commercial crimes, 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.

Future reports in this series will be released under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. **Privacy and Security of Criminal History Information: Compendium of State Legislation, 1979 Supplement**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979.

Contents:
545 pages, 82 tables
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.82

This document contains the results of a continuing survey of legislation regulating the privacy and security of criminal history information in the United States. The information presented is current as of June, 1979. It is an update of the results of previous surveys conducted in 1974 [U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Compendium of State Laws Governing the Privacy and Security of Criminal History Information* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, 1975)] and in 1977 [U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Privacy and Security of Criminal History Information, Compendium of State Legislation* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978)].

The 1979 edition does not repeat the State laws and administrative regulations compiled in either the 1975 or 1978 edition. Rather, the present volume notes any changes in State laws having occurred between January 1978 and June 1979. In addition, it contains laws enacted prior to 1978 that were omitted from previous editions as well as a more comprehensive collection of State administrative regulations.

When taken together this collection provides full citations and texts of the statutes and regulations controlling privacy policies. Also included are tabular comparisons between States and across surveys.

Future reports in this series will be released under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

★ ★ ★

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 table:
6.1

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 table:
1.35

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 table:
6.21

This report presents the preliminary findings of a survey of inmates 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 reincarceration employment and income, frequency of drug use, offenses, length of sentence, and parole patterns of repeat offenders.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Justice. Office of the Attorney General. **The Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States 1978**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979.

Contents:
184 pages, 35 tables, 26 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1978
Trend tables: fiscal years 1953-78

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:
5.21, 5.30, 5.37, 5.39

This report summarizes the activities and accomplishments of the U.S. Department of Justice for fiscal year 1978. A review presents narrative information, tables, and figures for the following divisions of the Department: Office of the Deputy Attorney General; Office of the Associate Attorney General; Office of the Solicitor General; Office of Legal Counsel; Office of Legislative Affairs; Office for Improvements in the Administration of Justice; Office of Professional Responsibility; Office of Management and Finance; U.S. Parole Commission; Office of the Pardon Attorney; Federal Bureau of Investigation; Drug Enforcement Administration; Criminal Division; Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys; Bureau of Prisons, including Federal Prison Industries, Inc.; U.S. Marshals Service; Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; Board of Immigration Appeals; Antitrust Division; Civil Division; Civil Rights Division; Tax Division; Land and Natural Resources Division; Immigration and Naturalization Service; and Community Relations Service.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Justice. U.S. Parole Commission. **Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1978**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1979.

Contents:
29 pages, 7 tables
Dates of data presented:
October 1974-September 1978

Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.77, 1.78, 6.39

This report summarizes the activity of the U.S. Parole Commission and its employees for the 4-year period from October 1974 to September 1978. The provisions of the Parole Commission and Reorganization Act (Public Law 94-233) are described as well as the structure of the Commission and current parole procedures. Data are presented on number of initial hearings, review hearings, local and institutional revocation hearings, and total decisions. Tables also present data on number of parole grants, violator warrants issued, and percentage of parole hearings with representation for inmates and alleged parole violators.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Transportation. Federal Aviation Administration. **Semi-Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1-December 31, 1979**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1980.

Contents:
16 pages, 11 tables, 7 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1979
Trend tables: 1930-79

Periodicity:
Semi-annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.92, 3.93

These reports contain data on the threats against civil aviation, both foreign and domestic, in the forms of hijackings, airport bombings, bomb threats, and security incidents. Also included in these reports are data on passenger screening activities and summaries of other ongoing preventive measures. This particular report covers the period July 1 to Dec. 31, 1979, and provides more detailed descriptions of criminal acts against civil aviation committed during that period. The trend tables span various combinations of the years from 1930 to 1979 depending on the availability of data.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of the Treasury. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. **Explosives Incidents, 1978 Annual Report**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979.

Contents:
53 pages, 26 tables, 11 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1978
Trend tables: 1977 and 1978
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.88, 3.89

This report provides tables, charts and figures, as well as narrative descriptions and comments, on criminal bombings and other explosives incidents that were reported to, and investigated by, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. This, however, does not necessarily include all the bombings and explosives incidents that may have occurred in the United States during these years.

The report is divided into four sections. The first section gives the statistical highlights for the reporting year. The second section analyzes the bombing incidents. Data are presented on the characteristics, targets, motives, victims, property damage, type of devices, geographic location, and peak occurrences of known bombings. The third section analyzes explosives, thefts and recoveries. Data are presented on the amount, method of entry, geographic location, and peak occurrences of known incidents. The final section provides descriptive narratives on selected explosives incidents for the reporting year.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of the Treasury. Internal Revenue Service. **Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1978**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:
119 pages, 69 tables, 9 figures, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1978
Trend tables: fiscal years 1940-78

Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
5.34, 5.35

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.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of the Treasury. U.S. Customs Service. **Customs U.S.A.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1979.

Contents:
33 pages, 9 tables, 4 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal years 1977, 1978, and 1979
Trend tables: fiscal years 1959-79

Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
4.25, 4.29

This document describes the activities of the U.S. Customs Service for fiscal year 1979. The report discusses the agency's role in collecting revenue from imports and enforcing customs and related laws. Data are presented in such areas as Customs collections by region, district, and category; carriers and persons entering the United States; merchandise entries; and seizures of property, narcotics, and dangerous drugs for violation of laws enforced by the Customs Service.

★ ★ ★

Van Dyke, Jon H. **Jury Selection Procedures: Our Uncertain Commitment to Representative Panels**. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977.

Contents:
426 pages, 37 tables, 2 figures, 13 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1968-1975 and 1976

Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.44, 1.46

This book reviews the operation of the petit and grand jury systems in the United States. The first chapters focus upon the historical development of the jury and relevant Supreme Court decisions. Subsequent chapters trace the steps in the jury selection and impaneling process. Data collected from the Federal courts and a large number of State jurisdictions are presented on the demographic characteristics of jurors. The author concludes that current procedures of jury selection fall significantly short of producing juries representative of all segments of the population and recommends reforms for overcoming discriminatory practices. The key to representative panels, he feels, is a strict random selection of jurors based on universal eligibility for jury service. The appendices, primarily in tabular form, present statutory provisions relating to the size, selection process, and age requirements for trial and grand jury service; statutory excuses for release from jury duty; the number of peremptory challenges and method of voir dire for criminal and civil trials; demographic data on jury composition; a review of studies on jury composition and jury verdicts; and relevant legal material.

Addresses of publishers

Administrative Office of the United States Courts
Supreme Court Building
Washington, D.C. 20544

American Bar Association Journal
American Bar Association
1156 East Sixtieth Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637

American Correctional Association
L-208 Hartwick Office Building
4321 Hartwick Road
College Park, Maryland 20740

American Humane Association
5351 S. Roslyn Street
Englewood, Colorado 80110

American Judicature Society
200 West Monroe Street
Suite 1606
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Annenberg School of Communications
University of Pennsylvania
3620 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

Association of American Railroads
American Railroad Building
1920 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Ballinger Publishing Company
Harvard Square
17 Dunster St.
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Cambridge Reports, Inc.
c/o Center for the Study and Prevention of Handgun Violence
1700 Walnut Street
Suite 1008
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

Center for the Study of Criminal Justice Policy
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina 27708

Comptroller General of the United States
441 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20548

CONTACT, Inc.
P.O. Box 81826
Lincoln, Nebraska 68501

The Council of State Governments
P.O. Box 11910
Iron Works Pike
Lexington, Kentucky 40511

Education Commission of the States
Child Abuse and Neglect Project
300 Lincoln Tower
1860 Lincoln Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80295

Executive Office of the President
Office of Management and Budget
Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20503

The Gallup Opinion Index
American Institute of Public Opinion
53 Bank Street
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

The Gallup Poll
Field Enterprises, Inc.
Field Newspaper Syndicate
401 North Wabash Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Louis Harris and Associates
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10020

Insurance Information Institute
110 William Street
New York, New York 10038

International Association of Chiefs of Police
Eleven Firstfield Road
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20760

Judicature
American Judicature Society
200 West Monroe
Suite 1606
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Lehigh University
School of Education
524 Brodhead Avenue
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18015

Lexington Books
D.C. Heath and Company
125 Spring Street
Lexington, Massachusetts 02173

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.
10 Columbus Circle
New York, New York 10019

National Association of Attorneys General
Committee on the Office of Attorney General
3901 Barrett Drive
Raleigh, North Carolina 27608

CONTINUED

7 OF 8

National Center for Juvenile Justice
P.O. Box 7348
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213

National Center for State Courts
300 Newport Avenue
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

National Council on Crime and Delinquency
Continental Plaza
411 Hackensack Avenue
Hackensack, New Jersey 07601

National Council on Crime and Delinquency
Research Center West
760 Market Street, Suite 413
San Francisco, California 94102

National Opinion Research Center
University of Chicago
6030 South Ellis Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637

National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws
2317 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Pennsylvania Joint Council on the Criminal Justice System
P.O. Box 866
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108

Phi Delta Kappa, Inc.
P.O. Box 789
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Privacy Journal
P.O. Box 8844
Washington, D.C. 20003

Response Analysis Corporation
Research Park
Route 206
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

The Roper Public Opinion Research Center
Williamstown, Massachusetts 01267

The Roper Public Opinion Research Center
Yale University
P.O. Box 1732
Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut 06520

Securities and Exchange Commission
500 North Capitol Street
Washington, D.C. 20549

State Court Journal
National Center for State Courts
300 Newport Avenue
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

U.S. Civil Service Commission
Bureau of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs
1900 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20415

U.S. Congress
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

U.S. Congress
Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

U.S. Department of Defense
Department of the Air Force
Military Justice Division
Office of the Judge Advocate General
Headquarters
Washington, D.C. 20314

U.S. Department of Defense
Department of the Army
Criminal Law Division
Office of the Judge Advocate General
Washington, D.C. 20310

U.S. Department of Defense
Department of the Navy
Military Justice Division
Office of the Judge Advocate General
Washington, D.C. 20370

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Maryland 20857

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration
National Institute on Drug Abuse
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Maryland 20857

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Federal Insurance Administration
451 Seventh Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Washington, D.C. 20240

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics
633 Indiana Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20531

U.S. Department of Justice
Criminal Division
Legislation and Special Project Section
Constitution Avenue Between 9th and 10th Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

U.S. Department of Justice
Drug Enforcement Administration
1405 I Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20537

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Ninth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Prison System
320 First Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20534

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

U.S. Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20531

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20535

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20531

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Aviation Administration
800 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20591

U.S. Department of Transportation
U.S. Coast Guard
Military Justice Division
400 Seventh Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590

U.S. Department of the Treasury
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20226

U.S. Department of the Treasury
Commissioner of Internal Revenue
1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20224

U.S. Department of the Treasury
U.S. Customs Service
1301 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20229

U.S. Department of the Treasury
U.S. Secret Service
1800 G Street, N.W., Room 921
Washington, D.C. 20223

U.S. General Accounting Office
441 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20548

U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents
Washington, D.C. 20402

U.S. Parole Commission
320 First Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20534

U.S. Postal Service
Postal Inspection Service
475 L'Enfant Plaza, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20260

APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 *Justice Agencies in the United States—Methodology and definitions of terms*
- Appendix 2 *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System—Survey methodology and definitions of terms*
- Appendix 3 *Uniform Crime Reports—Definitions of terms*
- Appendix 4 *State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems—Survey methodology and definitions of terms*
- Appendix 5 *The Juvenile Status Offender and the Law—Definitions of terms*
- Appendix 6 *Parole in the United States: 1978—Survey methodology and definitions of terms*
- Appendix 7 *Privacy and Security of Criminal History Information—Definitions of terms*
- Appendix 8 *Public opinion survey sampling procedures*
- Appendix 9 *National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977—Survey methodology and definitions of terms*
- Appendix 10 *Drugs and the Class of '78—Survey methodology and definitions of terms*
- Appendix 11 *Data collection procedures and definitions of terms for the National Crime Survey*
- Appendix 12 *National Analysis of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting—Study methodology*
- Appendix 13 *Delinquency 1975, 1976, 1977—Survey methodology and definitions of terms*
- Appendix 14 *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems—Survey methodology and definitions of terms*
- Appendix 15 *Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), 1978 Annual Data—Definitions of terms*
- Appendix 16 *Profile of Jail Inmates—Survey methodology and definitions of terms*
- Appendix 17 *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978—Methodology, definitions of terms, and explanation of data*
- Appendix 18 *Federal Prison System Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1978—Definitions of Federal sentencing procedures*
- Appendix 19 *Uniform Parole Reports—Definitions of terms and reporting information*

APPENDIX 1 *Justice Agencies in the United States—Methodology and definitions of terms*

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Agencies in the United States (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980). Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

Historical Development

In January 1970 the U.S. Bureau of the Census conducted the original National Directory Survey of Criminal Justice Agencies for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service (NCJISS), now called the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). Each county in the United States and each municipality and township with a 1960 population of 1,000 or more persons was surveyed to identify the names and addresses of the criminal justice agencies and institutions administered by their government. State-level government criminal justice agencies were compiled through inhouse research efforts. In addition to the mail canvass, inhouse research was also performed for the 54 counties with a 1960 population of 500,000 or more and for the 43 cities with a 1960 population of 300,000 or more. Inhouse research included reference to a variety of published government documents such as budget statements; organization manuals; and State, county, and municipal directories. In all, information was obtained for 18,000 independent governments and a total of 46,159 public agencies in the criminal justice system were identified. A final response rate of 100 percent was attained for all States and counties; 99 percent for cities with a 1960 population of 25,000 or more; and approximately 95 percent for cities and townships with a 1960 population of 1,000 or more.

Since the original survey, the Census Bureau has continued to maintain a master name and address file of justice agencies in the United States for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Maintenance activities include updating and expanding the file (now referred to as the National Justice Agency List) through periodic censuses of individual sectors and special inhouse research projects. A chronological listing of the major maintenance activities since 1970 is provided below.

1971: The National Survey of Court Organization was conducted in late 1971 by the Census Bureau to expand and refine the listing of State and local court systems and their locations, and to obtain information on their legal jurisdiction. Information from the survey was incorporated into the National Justice Agency List.

1974: The Census Bureau prepared the agency name and address listings for publication in 10 regional volumes. In preparation for that publication and to improve the utility of the file, several changes were made to the content and format. The file was expanded to include agencies in units of government of less than 1,000 population and the format was standardized and expanded to include the name, county location, and population data.

1976: Federal and Indian tribal agencies were added to the file based on inhouse research. Information obtained from two sector censuses, the Directory Survey of Probation and Parole Agencies and the Directory Survey of Prosecution and Civil Attorney Agencies, was incorporated into the file. The descriptive data for each agency was expanded to include the agency's actual employment size, source of government funding, and agency caseload or inmate population. Another improvement was to list dependent jails separately from the law enforcement agencies (sheriffs and police departments) that administer them.

1977: The Bureau conducted the second Directory Survey which covered approximately 28,000 agencies. Excluded from the survey

were courts (to be covered in a separate survey by the National Center for State Courts), prosecution/civil attorneys and probation/parole agencies (covered in special sector censuses conducted in 1976). Included were law enforcement agencies, independent jails, public defender agencies, and "other" justice agencies. In addition to the information from the Directory Survey, data from the 1977 Census of Public Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities were incorporated into the file.

1978: A National Census of Jails was conducted in February 1978 and the resulting information incorporated into the file. In addition to the specific large scale research and survey efforts outlined above, various periodic monitoring activities include: researching the LEAA State Criminal Justice Plans for changes in the justice system; updating the National Justice Agency List using various national and State directories, including the American Correctional Association Directory, United States Government Manual, the National Directory of Law Enforcement Administrators and Correctional Institutions, the Directory of Legal Aid and Defender Offices in the United States, and the annual reports of State court administrators and incorporating information obtained in the Annual Survey of Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment.

Name, address, and data corrections are accumulated and the entire file is updated quarterly.

Coverage

The National Justice Agency List includes the name, address and selected data items for criminal and civil justice agencies defined below:

General and special law enforcement agencies having sworn personnel with general powers of arrest and medical examiners and coroners; criminal and civil courts; prosecutors and civil attorneys; *publicly administered* defender agencies; correctional agencies and facilities; probation and parole agencies; and "other" justice agencies, such as planning agencies, court administrators, judicial councils, training units, crime laboratories, and various boards and commissions with justice responsibilities.

The National Justice Agency List includes courts and public attorneys handling civil matters because many such agencies have mixed criminal/civil jurisdiction and cannot provide separate budget, manpower, and caseload data for their civil and criminal functions.

Branch offices in all sectors are listed separately on the National Justice Agency List. However, the tables in this publication only count the parent agency in the prosecution/civil attorney and public defender sectors since detailed characteristic information was only obtained for the parent agency. The descriptive data for each parent agency in these two sectors include information for branch offices. Branch offices in the remaining sectors are included on the List and counted as individual agencies in the tables.

Classification

Agencies on the National Justice Agency List are assigned to a level and type of government according to the criteria summarized below:

State—Agencies are assigned to the State level if they are administered by the State, if the agencies serve more than one county, or if the agencies are 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 are assigned to the county 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 Louisiana, the counties are officially designated as parishes; in Alaska, the boroughs resemble county governments in other States. Agencies serving consolidated city-county governments are included in the municipalities category of the tables in this report.

Municipalities—Agencies are assigned to the municipal level of government if they are administered by a municipality. This category includes all active governmental units officially designated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska) and towns (except in the six New England States, Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin). This concept generally corresponds to the incorporated places category recognized in Census Bureau reporting of population and housing statistics. Any agencies in unincorporated places are not covered.

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, their population density makes them generally more similar to municipalities. The independent cities are: Anchorage, Alaska; Washington, D.C.; Columbus, Georgia; Baltimore, Maryland; St. Louis, Missouri; Carson City, Nevada; 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, California; Denver, Colorado; Jacksonville, Florida; Honolulu, Hawaii; Indianapolis, Indiana; Lexington-Fayette, Kentucky; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; New Orleans, Louisiana; Boston, Massachusetts; Nantucket, Massachusetts; New York City, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Nashville-Davidson, Indiana.

Townships—This category includes governmental units located in 20 States. They are officially designated as towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin; plantations in Maine; locations in New Hampshire; and townships in other areas. In Minnesota, the terms town and township are used interchangeably with reference to township governments.

Townships vary 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 predominately rural areas. However, by general law in New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and to some degree in New York, Michigan, 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.

Excluded from coverage are unorganized township areas, townships coextensive with cities where the city governments have absorbed the township functions, and townships known to have ceased to perform criminal justice functions.

Special Districts—Special districts make up the most varied area of local government. They are administratively and fiscally independent of any other unit of government and are usually established to perform a single function (e.g., fire protection, transportation, housing, recreation); however, some have been given authority by their enabling legislation to provide several kinds of services. Law enforcement agencies are the only justice agencies administered by special districts.

Independent School Districts—These are school districts that are administratively and fiscally independent of any other unit of government. As with special districts, law enforcement agencies (school and campus security) are the only justice agencies administered by independent school districts.

Regional Agencies—An agency serving more than one local government was generally assigned to the next highest level of government;

however, regional jails and juvenile correctional facilities are assigned to the largest governmental unit served.

Limitations of Data

The figures for most sectors in this report do not reflect changes that have taken place in the justice system since December 1977 and are therefore subject to revision. In addition, caution should be exercised in comparing one State with another because the temporality and comprehensiveness of data sources varies from State to State and for particular types of government within a State.

While agency counts will help describe the scope and diversity of the justice system, the size and range of activity of justice agencies may not always be reflected by simple counts. The organization complexity varies considerably from one governmental unit to another, even within a single State.

Definitions of terms

Agencies in the National Justice Agency List are grouped into six major justice sectors: 1) Law enforcement agencies; 2) prosecution and civil attorney agencies; 3) public defender agencies; 4) courts and related agencies; 5) probation and parole agencies; 6) correctional facilities and related agencies.

Working definitions and latest sources of information for each sector are as follows:

Law Enforcement Agencies

The agency listings in this sector reflect the results of the 1977 Directory Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the LEAA, NCJISS (now called BJS). A law enforcement agency is generally defined as an agency responsible for maintaining public order and enforcing the law. Specifically, its activities include the prevention, detection, and investigation of crime and the apprehension of criminals. This sector includes five types of agencies: 1) general-purpose police forces of State and local government; 2) sheriffs; 3) special police forces of State and local government; 4) medical examiners and coroners; and 5) agencies that perform administrative and other services for the other four types of agencies.

General purpose police forces are those that primarily provide police protection including activities associated with enforcing the law, preserving the public peace, maintaining traffic safety, and apprehending accused violators of the law. Governments whose police services are provided under a contractual agreement with another government or private agency are not considered to have a police department. Also excluded are marshals and constables whose primary duty is the serving of warrants.

Special police forces include all identifiable and independently administered special police forces such as park rangers, harbor police, transit police, and campus security units. To be included, a special police force must have general law enforcement authority, that is, general power of arrest, even though it may be exercised in a limited geographic area. If the arrest power is limited to violations of specific, narrowly defined State laws (such as liquor laws or fish and game regulations) then the agency is not included. Specialized branches, divisions, or departments administered as part of a general purpose police force are not counted as separate special forces. Private security forces are also excluded.

Sheriffs provide police protection services within their county boundaries (excluding incorporated municipal and township jurisdictions having their own police forces); they perform judicial functions such as serving process papers and maintaining order in courtrooms; and they provide correctional services, operating jails and detention facilities. The functions performed by the sheriff vary greatly from State to State with most sheriff's departments being multifunctional agencies. Sheriffs are included regardless of the nature of their official duties.

Approximately 1,700 medical examiners and coroners are listed in the law enforcement sector, representing 9 percent of the total.

Other related agencies (2 percent of all law enforcement agencies) includes agencies that provide administrative and other services to police departments and to medical examiners and coroners. This includes such agencies as bureaus of identification and investigation, departments of public safety, criminal justice information centers, police training academies, police standards councils, forensic sciences laboratories, and police planning councils.

Prosecution and civil attorney agencies

The agency listings in this sector reflect the findings of the Directory Survey of Prosecution and Civil Attorney Agencies conducted by the Bureau of the Census in 1976 for the LEAA, NCJISS (now called BJS).

Included in this sector are State and local government agencies engaged in the prosecution of alleged criminal offenders and/or in providing civil legal services to the government. Civil legal activities are included because criminal and civil functions are often combined in one administrative unit in which budget, manpower, and caseload data are frequently not separable according to function. Legal services include legal representation of a government in civil matters in the courtroom as well as services short of courtroom representation, such as research and investigation, legal opinions, courtroom assistance, advice at council meetings and preparing contracts. Other related agencies included in this sector are prosecution coordinators, district attorneys associations, and organized crime commissions. Specifically excluded are strictly private law firms that perform legal services periodically for a government and are compensated by retainers and fees. In such instances, neither the firms nor the government consider the attorneys to be public officials. Although branch offices are shown separately on the National Justice Agency List, the tables count only the parent agency.

Public defender agencies

The agency listings in this sector reflect the results of the 1977 Directory Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the LEAA, NCJISS (now called the BJS).

Three basic methods of providing indigent defense services are: 1) assigning private attorneys to represent indigents on a case by case basis; 2) contracting with a law firm or group of private attorneys to provide indigent defense services on a regular basis; or 3) creating a publicly funded defender system. These three methods can be used singly or in combination. Only the last type of program—publicly funded and staffed defender systems—is included in the National Justice Agency List. Although branch offices of public defender agencies are shown separately on the list, the tables count only the parent agency.

Courts and related agencies

The listings on this sector reflect the findings of the National Survey of Court Organization conducted by the Bureau of the Census in late 1971 for the LEAA, NCJISS (now called the BJS). The original list has been updated by two supplemental research efforts covering States with major reorganizations between 1971 and 1977.

A court is generally defined as an agency or unit of the judicial branch of government, authorized or established by statute or constitution, with one or more judicial officers, and having the authority to decide controversies in law and disputed matters of fact brought before it. Included in the tables are all State and local courts. Other related agencies included in this sector are court administrative offices, judicial councils, judicial nominating commissions, jury commissions, and law revision commissions. Specifically excluded are justices of the peace and similar magistrates whose compensation is solely on a direct fee basis. Also excluded are bank, tax and industrial review boards; and land courts.

Probation and parole agencies

The listings in this sector reflect the findings of the Directory Survey of Probation and Parole Agencies conducted by the Bureau of the Census in late 1976 for the LEAA, NCJISS (now called the BJS).

The principal functions of probation agencies are: 1) juvenile intake; 2) the supervision of adults or juveniles placed on probation status; and 3) the investigation of adults or juveniles for the purpose of preparing presentence or predisposition reports to assist the court in determining the proper sentence or disposition. The principal function of parole agencies is the supervision of adults or juveniles placed on parole (or "aftercare," as it is called in some States).

The agencies listed in the probation and parole sector may be independent or administered by another criminal justice agency (usually the corrections department or a court). Branch offices under the administration of a probation and parole agency are listed separately and are counted as separate agencies. There are approximately 280 regional or district offices that are excluded from the listing because the parent agencies did not consider them to be separate agencies and were not able to provide separate information for them. Strictly administrative offices are listed as separate agencies. An agency with multiple functions, e.g., adult probation and parole or adult and juvenile probation, is counted as one agency. Specifically excluded from this sector are halfway houses (listed in the corrections sector), preparole agencies, and work release agencies.

Correctional facilities

The correctional facilities on the agency list are separated into three subsectors: local jails, State adult correctional facilities, and juvenile correctional facilities. In addition, a small number of related agencies (322) are listed whose primary function is administration and similar services, under such names as department of corrections, department of offender rehabilitation, department of youth services and juvenile rehabilitation, etc.

Local jails

The listings in this sector reflect the findings of the 1978 National Jail Census conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the LEAA, NCJISS (now called the BJS).

A jail is listed as a separate facility if it is: administered by a local government authority; used to hold persons detained pending adjudication and/or persons committed after adjudication for sentences usually of a year or less; intended primarily for adults; and is in a separate physical location or is functionally distinct from another facility at the same location.

Not included as local jails are the following: temporary holding facilities, lockups, or other facilities that do not hold persons after they have been formally charged in court (usually within 48 hours of arrest); locally administered community-based pre-release facilities such as halfway houses, work- or study-release facilities, etc.; privately operated facilities even if supported by local government funds on a contractual or per diem basis; facilities financed and operated by the Federal or State governments even if they house local prisoners (e.g., State operated jails in Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island and Vermont); facilities located in U.S. territories; treatment facilities for drug addicts and/or alcoholics that treat local prisoners but not exclusively; hospitals that have wings or wards reserved exclusively for local prisoners.

State adult correctional facilities

In 1974 a Census of State Correctional Facilities was conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the LEAA, NCJISS (now the Bureau of Justice Statistics). The facility listings and total inmate counts were updated in mid-1979 to prepare for the 1979 Census of State Correctional Facilities.

Included in this sector are close to 800 confinement or community-based correctional facilities. A facility is listed if it is: administered by a State governmental authority^a; used primarily to hold convicted adults for sentences of more than 1 year; and is in a separate physical location or is functionally distinct from another facility at the same location. Specifically included are: prisons; classification/diagnostic/reception/medical facilities; hospitals exclusively for State prisoners; drug/alcoholic treatment facilities exclusively for State prisoners; prison farms, road camps, and forestry camps; special function facilities (such as youthful-offender facilities,^b vocational-training facilities, honor camps, State operated jails in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont); and community-based pre-release facilities (such as halfway houses, pre-release/pre-parole facilities, work-release facilities, study-release facilities).

Not included are the following: privately operated facilities even if supported with State funds on a contractual or per diem basis; facilities financed and operated by the Federal or local governments, even if they house State prisoners; facilities located in U.S. territories; treatment facilities for drug addicts and/or alcoholics not exclusively for State prisoners; and hospitals that have wings or wards reserved exclusively for State prisoners.

Juvenile detention and correctional facilities

These listings reflect information obtained during the 1977 Census of Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the LEAA, NCJISS (now called BJS).

Juvenile detention and correctional facilities include detention

^a The only exception to this criterion are eight adult correctional facilities administered by the municipal government of Washington, D.C., since these facilities are functionally more comparable to State prisons than to local jails.
^b There are 16 facilities operated by the California Youth Authority which house both juveniles and youthful offenders. These facilities are listed with the Juvenile Facilities.

centers; halfway houses and group homes; ranches, forestry camps and farms; reception and diagnostic centers; and training schools. Facilities are included in this sector rather than with adult facilities if they have a resident population of at least 50 percent juveniles. The exceptions to this are the 16 youthful offender facilities in California that house more youthful offenders than juveniles. These facilities were included because they are the only correctional facilities that house juveniles with adults.

Specifically excluded are juvenile detention centers operated in conjunction with jails but lacking a separate staff or budget, Federal juvenile correctional institutions, nonresidential facilities, privately operated establishments, foster homes, and facilities exclusively for drug abusers, alcoholics, dependent and neglected children, unwed mothers, and emotionally disturbed or mentally retarded children.

Other justice agencies

The National Justice Agency List includes close to 700 State and local criminal justice agencies that do not fall within one of the six major sectors. Most of these (90 percent) are criminal justice planning and statistical agencies listed with such other agencies as victim compensation boards, multifunctional criminal justice training academies, and the like.

Prior to this publication, agencies that performed support services for operating agencies in a particular sector were all listed in the "other criminal justice" sector. On the basis of information obtained from the 1977 Directory Survey of Justice Agencies, those support agencies identified as functioning primarily in a single other sector were coded to reflect this, and, in this publication, have been included in the agency count of the primary sector as "other related agencies." For example, the Department of Corrections that provides overall administration for State correctional facilities would be listed in the State Adult Corrections Sector; similarly, the Department of Public Safety would be listed with police agencies in the Law Enforcement Sector.

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, Bureau of Justice Statistics and the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1978 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 16-18, 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. Prior to the fiscal year 1971 report, local government total expenditure and full-time equivalent employment included data for independent school districts and special districts as well as for general local governments, i.e., counties, municipalities, and townships. 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.

Provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, 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 subcategories 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 9,044 local governments (3,042 county governments, 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 1978 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 32 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 1978, which began on Oct. 1, 1977 and ended Sept. 30, 1978.

The State expenditure data presented in this report cover the fiscal year ending June 30, 1978 for all States except four whose fiscal years ended as follows: New York, Mar. 31, 1978; Texas, Aug. 31, 1978; and Alabama and Michigan, Sept. 30, 1978. 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 shown are for the agency's fiscal year that ended within the State's regular fiscal year.

For local governments, the 1978 fiscal years reported are those that closed between July 1, 1977 and June 30, 1978. Most municipalities and counties ended their fiscal years on Dec. 31, 1977 or June 30, 1978. The fiscal year reported for Washington, D.C. ended on Sept. 30, 1978.

Employment data shown for Federal, State, and local governments are for October 1978.

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, 343 largest counties, 406 largest cities, and selected smaller units. The compilation work was done between July 1978 and June 1979. All other units in the sample were canvassed by mail for expenditure and employment data over a 5-month period beginning in January 1979 and ending in May 1979. Response for field-compiled units was 100 percent. The response from mail canvass units was 93 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, 343 largest counties, and 406 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 revenues. 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 appropriate 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 variation 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 breakdowns 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.

"Expenditure from own revenue sources" was used in the allocation of Federal funds between State and local governments under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 as amended. That law required that block grants made by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to each State be allocated between the State and local governments according to the ratio of State-to-local law enforcement expenditure from their own revenue sources; this ratio was called "the variable pass-through." This expenditure category includes all amounts expended by a government from its own tax levies, fees, charges, and other such sources. Excluded from the calculation of this figure are all amounts expended from intergovernmental revenue, including general support payments from the Federal Government. See Source for detail in calculations.

"Expenditure from general purpose revenue sources" is to be used in the allocation of grants to State and local governments under the 1979 amendment to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act,

called the Justice System Improvement Act of 1979. This expenditure category includes all amounts expended from "own revenue sources" as well as expenditure made from general support payments from State and Federal governments. Excluded is expenditure from intergovernmental revenues that are dedicated for criminal justice purposes such as LEAA grants, reimbursements from other governments for criminal justice services rendered, and State criminal justice grants to local governments. See Source for details in calculations.

"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" includes 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, 1978, 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, 1978, 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, 1978.

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 metermaids 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 jurisdictions 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 1978, the name "court of appeals" is used. These States are:

Arizona	Louisiana
California	Michigan
Colorado	Missouri
Florida	New Mexico
Georgia	North Carolina
Indiana	Ohio
Iowa	Oklahoma
Kansas	Oregon
Kentucky	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

* There were also appellate terms of the Supreme Court that have jurisdiction in specific cases that would otherwise be heard by the appellate division.

cases involving different types of pleadings or to hear cases in particular local jurisdictions.

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.

CIRCUIT COURTS

Alabama	Missouri
Arkansas	Oregon
Florida	South Carolina
Hawaii	South Dakota
Illinois	Tennessee ^b
Indiana	Utah
Kentucky	Virginia
Maryland	West Virginia
Michigan ^b	Wisconsin
Mississippi	

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	Rhode Island
Georgia	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

3. "Courts of limited jurisdiction" are courts whose legal jurisdiction covers only a particular class of cases or 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 incompetent 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 identifiable, 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.

^b In these States, the above-named courts are supplemented in some counties and cities by general jurisdiction courts with varying names.

APPENDIX 3 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, 1978, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 1-5, 321-323; and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), 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

For purposes of statistical presentation, the cities and counties in the United States are divided into groups based on population size. The population group classifications used by the UCR program are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Population group, political label, and population coverage

Population group	Political label	Population coverage
I	City	Over 250,000
II	City	100,000 to 249,999
III	City	50,000 to 99,999
IV	City	25,000 to 49,999
V	City	10,000 to 24,999
VI	City	Less than 10,000
VIII (Rural county)	County	—
IX (Suburban county)	County	—

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 Area (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 (unincorporated areas) that are within a SMSA. Suburban areas can therefore be subdivided into suburban cities and suburban counties.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area—This area includes a core city or cities with a population of 50,000 or more inhabitants and the surrounding county or counties that share certain metropolitan characteristics. SMSA's made up approximately 73 percent of the total U.S. population in 1978.

Other cities—Other cities are urban places outside SMSA's; most of these areas are incorporated. These cities comprise 12 percent of the 1978 national population.

The following diagram illustrates the aforementioned discussion of the community types.

	SMSA	Non-SMSA
Cities	Cities over 50,000 Suburban cities	Other cities
Counties (unincorporated area)	Suburban counties	Rural area

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 population growth, geo-political consolidation, municipal incorporation, etc. The following table shows the number of agencies within each population group in 1978.

Table 2 Population group, number of agencies, and population

Population group	Number of agencies	Population
I	57	41,340,000
II	117	16,862,000
III	282	19,253,000
IV	666	22,779,000
V	1,620	25,146,000
VI	7,311	24,034,000
VIII (Rural area)	3,632	32,788,000
IX (Suburban county)	1,350	35,859,000
Total	15,035	218,059,000

Regions and divisions

The United States is divided into four regions; these regions are further divided into nine divisions. The following is a list of States within divisions and regions.

Northeast:

New England—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
Middle Atlantic—New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania

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, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia
East South Central—Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee
West South Central—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West:

Mountain—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming
Pacific—Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington

Part I Offense Class 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):
 - (a) Autos;
 - (b) Trucks and buses;
 - (c) Other vehicles.
7. Motor vehicle theft:

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 non-negligent 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 or attempted carnal knowledge of a female by force or under the threat of force 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 involving 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 any firearm such as a revolver, automatic pistol, shotgun, zipgun, rifle, etc. is used or its use is threatened.

(b) **Assault—knife or cutting instrument**—Whenever a knife, razor, hatchet, ax, cleaver, scissors, glass, broken bottle, ice pick, etc. is used, the assault or attempted 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 (such as a club, brick, tire iron). Also included in this category are attacks by explosives, acid, lye, poison, scalding water, burning, etc.

(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, out buildings, garage, church, school, house trailer or houseboat that is used as a permanent dwelling, mill, barn, vessel or ship, cabin, public building, office, factory, apartment, room, warehouse, stable, other building, 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*—Situations 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 that 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 that serve the sole 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, construction equipment, and motorboats 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 or 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 where no weapon was used or which did 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; (i) attempts to commit above.

9. *Arson*—Included 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. If personal injury results from the arson, 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 counterfeiting apparatus; (j) selling goods with altered, forged, or counterfeited trademarks; (k) all attempts to commit the above.

11. *Fraud*—Fraud is defined as 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; burying, 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. All arrests for the above, including attempts, are counted.

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; (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.; (d) all attempts to commit any of the above.

17. *Sex offenses (Except forcible rape and prostitution and commercialized vice)*—Included 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); (j) all attempts to commit any of the above.

18. *Drug abuse violations*—Drug abuse violation arrests are requested on the basis of the narcotics used. The following sub-

* In October 1978, arson was designated as a Part I crime. However, data collection did not commence until 1979.

divisions are used: (a) opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); (b) marihuana; (c) synthetic narcotics—manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (demerol, methadones); (d) dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

Included are 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.

19. *Gambling*—All charges that relate to promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling are included in this category. 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; (c) all other.

20. *Offenses against the family and children*—Included 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 (if the injury is serious, it is counted as aggravated assault); (c) nonpayment of alimony; (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, (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 included. Included are: (a) manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing, etc., intoxicating liquor; (b) maintaining unlawful drinking places; (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; (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 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) prize fights; (g) blasphemy, profanity, and

obscene language; (h) desecrating flag; (i) refusing to assist an officer; (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. It includes: (a) vagrancy; (b) begging; (c) loitering (persons 18 and over); (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) admitting minors to improper places; (b) abduction and compelling to marry; (c) abortion (death of an expectant mother, resulting from abortion is a homicide, class 1a.); (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 with in 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 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; (ab) 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, the prisoner is either formally charged or released. Those formally charged are entered in one of the Part 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 made 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 as defined by local statute. The jurisdiction from which the juvenile runs away counts arrests of juveniles made by other jurisdictions.

APPENDIX 4 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 directors.

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 second-

ary 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 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 payrolled 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 proceedings 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 committing 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 5 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 6 Parole in the United States: 1978—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: This information was excerpted from National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Parole in the United States: 1978 (San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1979), pp. 3, 4, 40-43. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

The 1977 and 1978 aggregate parole data were provided to the Uniform Parole Reports (UPR) program voluntarily by the parole authorities and corrections departments of the 50 States, the U.S. Parole Commission, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico. These data update and revise the 1977 data published in National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977 (San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1978). Because of more precise definitions and improved State reporting capabilities, the figures collected during the 1979 survey are both more complete and more accurate.

Definitions of terms

Conditional releasees—Conditional releasees include parolees, as defined below, and mandatory releasees, that is, prisoners released as a result of good time earnings or other statutory sentence reduction measures who are subject to the same supervision requirements, services, and sanctions as prisoners released by a discretionary act of a parole authority (parolees).

Good time—Days off the maximum (and occasionally also off the minimum) sentence, which a prisoner may earn by satisfactory behavior. In many jurisdictions, additional "special" good time credits may be earned through work in particular assignments or meritorious performance.

Jurisdiction—UPR reports data on the basis of State jurisdiction, i.e., data on all parole/mandatory release cases under the official jurisdiction of a parole authority, regardless of where those cases are being supervised, the inactive or active status, or the in-good status or in-difficulty status (as long as they remain under the official jurisdiction of the parole authority). In this report, 56 jurisdictions provided data, including all 50 States (with California reporting for both the California Department of Corrections and the California Department of the Youth Authority), the U.S. Parole Commission, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

Parole—Conditional release from prison by a discretionary order of a parole authority that entails an obligation to report to a supervising agent (parole officer) and to observe other general and any specially imposed conditions until discharge. An effort was made to restrict parolees covered in this UPR survey to persons released from State or Federal prison after serving a portion of a sentence of 1 year or more, although some misdemeanants (sentence of less than 1 year) and some local institution prisoners were included in the counts of some jurisdictions. Data were collected and are presented on the basis of jurisdiction rather than where the parolee is currently living and being supervised. That is, the State parole population figures show the number of persons under legal jurisdiction of that State's parole authority whether they are under supervision within that State or in another State.

Parole authority—A board, commission, adult or youth authority with power to release prisoners from State or Federal institutions earlier than they might otherwise gain their freedom, to impose conditions on such release, and to revoke parole and return violators to prison. (In some jurisdictions, such boards also have authority to release specified categories of prisoners from local institutions).

Parole clients—Includes adult males and females who have been sentenced to 1 year or more (i.e., felony-type offenses) in the prison/correctional system.

Parole entries—Entry or return to parole supervision as a result of parole, reparole, or reinstatement.

Parole population—All persons under the jurisdiction of a parole authority. (Parolees under supervision of an agency as out-of-State cases are counted in the population of the jurisdiction where parole was granted.)

Parole removals—Removal from parole as a result of return to prison as a violator, formal suspension of parole status because of absconding or while in confinement pending action on a criminal matter, removal through death, early discharge, or discharge as a result of completing maximum sentence or maximum parole period as prescribed by law. A few removals also occur as a result of court orders and executive clemency.

Prison population—Refers to prisoners serving 1 year or more in State and Federal prisons and the District of Columbia, as of a specified date.

Unconditional release—As defined by NPS, it is release from prison without a requirement to report to a parole agency and without conditions which, if violated, could result in return to prison. For purposes of this report, it is defined as only those prisoners released on completion of maximum terms, and those unconditionally released with good time credits.

Estimation procedures

For Table 6.33, the United States estimates were based on the Federal reported figures for population and entries, the State totals reported for population and entries, and estimates for the jurisdictions missing one or more of the figures. The end-of-year population estimates for 1977 and 1978 and the estimates for 1978 entries were used to compute a corresponding 1978 removals estimate. This was based on the assumption that, given uniform definition of categories, the end of one year's population plus the next year's entries minus the next year's removals should equal the sum of the end of the next year's population. However, many jurisdictions were unable to provide such a balanced figure. The reasons for these discrepancies are discussed in the section on "Agency notes." The estimating procedures for specific States are described below.

Mandatory release as well as parole exists in seven jurisdictions: Alaska, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Kansas, Tennessee, and Vermont. Using data from jurisdictions that provided complete or virtually complete data on both parole and total parole/mandatory release population movement, (American Samoa, Arizona, Florida, Guam, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, New York, Puerto Rico, Texas, the U.S. Parole Commission, and Wisconsin), an estimation model was developed. The model is a simple proportional model across populations. Three sets of ratios were developed: ratios of comparable data between the Dec. 31, 1977 parole-only population and the Dec. 31, 1977 total parole/mandatory release population; ratios between the 1978 parole entries and the 1978 total parole/mandatory release entries; and ratios between the Dec. 31, 1977 parole-only population and the Dec. 31, 1978 total parole/mandatory release population.

Despite the great variation in scale among the 13 jurisdictions in the model, these ratios were sufficiently stable across jurisdictions to justify the computation of mean ratios in each category. The means then constituted the proportional model. This model was applied to each jurisdiction. Once the estimates for the Dec. 31, 1977 parole population, 1978 parole entries, and the Dec. 31, 1978 parole population were calculated, the 1978 parole removals were estimated using the procedure discussed in the paragraph above.

Kansas instituted mandatory release in 1978. For this reason, the Dec. 31, 1977 parole-only and total parole/mandatory release populations were assumed to be identical (1,179 rounded to nearest ten equals 1,180). Kansas did provide total entries. The ratio of total entries to parole-only entries was used to modify the estimation model developed above in order to derive a Dec. 31, 1978 total population estimate.

In 1978, Alaska provided a Dec. 31, 1977 total population figure (158 or 160 rounded to the nearest ten). The ratio of this figure to the reported Dec. 31, 1977 parole-only population was used to modify the estimation model in order to derive estimates for 1978 total parole/mandatory release entries and the Dec. 31, 1978 total parole/mandatory release population. The 1978 total removals were estimated using the procedure discussed in the first paragraph of this section.

Agency Notes for Tables 1.63, 6.32, and 6.33

U.S. Parole Commission (Federal)—All survey data were provided by the Statistical Analysis and Reports Division, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. For 1977, only the total yearend parole and mandatory release population figures were reported. For 1978 removals, parole and mandatory release revocation figures include violators who may not have been officially revoked, but whose last activity prior to closing was the violation. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Alabama—All survey data were provided by the Board of Pardons and Parole. For 1978 removals, the total figure does not include those cases removed due to death. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Alabama is in the process of converting from a manual to an automated record keeping system. This accounts for any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with yearend total population figures.

Alaska—All survey data were provided by the Alaska Board of Parole. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Mandatory release and staff resources data were not available.

American Samoa—All survey data were provided by the Office of the Attorney General. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Arizona—All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. For 1978, Arizona reported estimated figures for parole and mandatory release removals. This accounts for any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures.

Arkansas—All survey data were provided by the Probation and Parole Division, Department of Corrections. Arkansas reported fiscal year data rather than calendar year data. For 1977 and 1978, Arkansas did not break out those cases supervised in-state into cases in good status or cases not in good status. For 1978 entries, only the total figure was reported. For 1978 removals, those cases removed from parole due to death were included in the total figure for those cases discharged by completion of term. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Arkansas provided no reason for any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures.

California (Department of Corrections)—All survey data were provided by the Management Information Section, California Department of Corrections (CDC). For 1977 and 1978, the total yearend population figures do not include inactive cases on suspended status. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Due to recent changes in California's sentencing laws; some 1978 parole population figures include mandatory release cases. For classification

purposes, all 1978 entries were counted as parole cases. Beginning in 1979, the distinction between parole and mandatory release populations will be made.

California (Department of Youth Authority)—All survey data were provided by the California Department of Youth Authority (CYA). For 1977 and 1978, the CYA did not break out those cases supervised in-State into cases in good status or cases not in good status. For 1978 entries, only the total figure was reported. For 1978 removals, the CYA did not break out those cases discharged from parole. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. No 1978 staff resources data were reported because CYA parole agents supervise both juvenile and adult cases; thus, it was not possible to report a count of staff supervising adult cases only.

Colorado—All survey data were provided by the Office of Adult Parole, Colorado Department of Corrections. For 1978 removals, Colorado did not break out those cases discharged from parole. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Colorado provided no reason for any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures.

Connecticut—All survey data were provided by Parole Services, Department of Corrections. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Delaware—All survey data were provided by the Office of Probation and Parole. For 1977 and 1978, only the total yearend conditional release population (parole and mandatory release) figures were available. For 1978 entries, only the total parole/mandatory release figure was reported. For 1978 removals, Delaware did not break out those cases discharged from parole/mandatory release. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Delaware reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

District of Columbia—All survey data were provided by the Board of Parole. For 1977 and 1978, only total conditional release (parole and mandatory release) figures were reported. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. The District of Columbia reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

Florida—All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections. For 1977 and 1978, Florida did not break out those parole and mandatory release cases supervised in-State into cases in good status or cases not in good status. For 1978 entries and removals, only the parole and mandatory release figures were reported. UPR requested only presentence report data; however, Florida reported that it conducted 62,104 investigation reports, 14,822 of which were presentence reports. Using the total number of investigation reports prepared, the caseload ratio would be 105. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Georgia—All survey data were provided by the State Board of Pardons and Paroles. For 1978 entries, only the total figure was reported. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Guam—All survey data were provided by the Parole Service Division, Department of Corrections. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Hawaii—All survey data were provided by the Intake Service Centers. For 1978 staff resources, Hawaii reported 10.5 authorized full-time equivalent staff positions. For data presentation purposes, it was rounded to 10. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Idaho—All survey data were provided by the Commission for Pardons and Paroles, Department of Corrections. For 1977 and 1978, Idaho did not break out those cases supervised in-state into cases in good status or cases not in good status. For 1978 removals, Idaho did not break out those cases discharged from parole. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Idaho reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

Illinois—All survey data were provided by the Illinois Prisoner Review Board and Adult Parole Services, Department of Corrections. For 1977

and 1978, only the total yearend conditional release population (parole and mandatory release) figures were reported. For 1978 entries, Illinois did not break out those parole/mandatory release cases other than first releases from prison. For 1978 removals, Illinois did not break out those cases discharged from parole/mandatory release. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Illinois reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with yearend population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

Indiana—All survey data were provided by the Adult Authority/Community Services Division, Department of Corrections. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Iowa—All survey data were provided by the Division of Adult Corrections. For 1977 and 1978, only the total yearend population figures were reported; these figures do not include inactive cases, those cases not in good status, or those cases supervised out-of-state. For 1978 entries, only the total figure was reported. For 1978 removals, Iowa did not break out those cases discharged from parole; those cases removed from parole by death are included in the total figure for discharges. For 1978, Iowa reported a figure for only those cases supervised in-state and did not break out probation or other cases under supervision. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Iowa reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

Kansas—All survey data were provided by the Kansas Department of Corrections. For 1977, the total yearend parole population figure does not include those cases supervised in-state and not in good status or those cases supervised out-of-state. For 1978, the total yearend parole population figure does not include those cases supervised out-of-state. For 1977 and 1978, the total yearend mandatory release population figures were not reported. For 1978 entries to parole, all other cases were included in the release from prison (first release or reparole) figures reported. For 1978 removals, Kansas did not break out those cases discharged from parole and mandatory release. For 1978, the total removal figures do not include those cases removed by death. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Kentucky—All survey data were provided by the Office of Community Services. For 1977 and 1978, Kentucky did not break out those parole cases supervised in-state into cases in good status or cases not in good status. For 1977 and 1978, only the total yearend mandatory release population figures were reported. For 1978 entries, only the total parole and mandatory release figures were reported. For 1978 removals, Kentucky did not break out those cases discharged from parole and mandatory release. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. The 1977 and 1978 total yearend population figures include certain inactive cases that are not included in the entry and removal totals. Kentucky reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

Louisiana—All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections. Louisiana reported fiscal year data rather than calendar year data. For 1977, Louisiana reported estimated figures for those cases supervised in-state and not in good status and for those cases supervised out-of-state. For 1978 entries, Louisiana reported estimated figures for reprobates and other entries. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Maine—All survey data were provided by the Maine Parole Board. For 1977, Maine reported an estimated figure for those cases supervised in-state and not in good status. For 1978 removals, the figures reported for discharges due to completion of term and early discharges by board action include those cases discharged to other jurisdictions. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Estimated figures were reported for certain categories. Maine reported that any discrepancies when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

Maryland—All survey data were provided by the Division of Parole and Probation, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services. For 1978 entries and removals, only the total parole and mandatory release figures were reported. For all other data reported, no known

variations from UPR criteria exist. Maryland reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

Massachusetts—All survey data were provided by the Parole Board. For 1977 and 1978, the total yearend population figures did not include cases supervised out-of-state. For 1978, no entry or removal data were reported. For all other data provided, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Michigan—All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections. Complete data for 1978 were not available at the time of the survey. For this reason, Michigan reported an estimated figure for the total yearend population. For 1977 and 1978, Michigan did not break out those cases supervised in-state into cases in good status or cases not in good status. No 1978 removal data were reported. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Minnesota—All survey data were provided by the Minnesota Department of Corrections. For 1977, only the total yearend population figure was reported. For 1978 entries, only the total figure was reported. For all other data provided, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Mississippi—All survey data were provided by the Mississippi Parole Board. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Mississippi reported estimated figures for 1977 and 1978. Mississippi reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

Missouri—All survey data were provided by the Board of Probation and Parole. For 1977 and 1978, the total yearend population figures do not include those cases supervised out-of-state or those cases not in good status. For 1978 entries, only the total figure was reported. For 1978 removals, only cases discharged from parole due to completion of term are included. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Data for certain categories were not available. Missouri reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

Montana—All survey data were provided by the Probation and Parole Bureau. For 1977, only the total yearend population figure was reported. For 1978, Montana did not break out those cases supervised in-State into cases in good status or cases not in good status. For 1978 removals, commitments are not included in the total removals figure. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Montana reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

Nebraska—All survey data were provided by the Board of Parole. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Nevada—All survey data were provided by Adult Parole and Probation. For 1977 and 1978, Nevada did not break out those cases supervised in-state into cases in good status or cases not in good status. For 1978 entries, only the total figure was reported. For 1978 removals, Nevada did not break out those cases discharged from parole. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Interstate Compact cases were not included in the 1978 figures. Nevada reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

New Hampshire—All survey data were provided by the Board of Parole. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

New Jersey—All survey data were provided by the Bureau of Parole. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

New Mexico—All survey data were provided by the Field Services Bureau, Correctional Division. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. New Mexico reported calendar year data, except for the parole entry, parole removal, and staff resources figures which are fiscal year data. This accounts for any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures.

New York—All survey data were provided by the New York State Division of Parole. For 1977 and 1978, New York did not break out those parole and mandatory release cases supervised in-state into cases in

good status or cases not in good status. The total yearend population figures do not include those cases supervised out-of-state. For 1978 entries, only the total parole and mandatory release figures were reported. No 1978 parole and mandatory release removals figures were reported. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Mandatory release data reported include statutory release (conditional release) cases.

North Carolina—All survey data were provided by the Division of Prisons, Department of Corrections. For 1977 and 1978, only the total yearend population figures were reported. For 1978 entries, only the total figure was reported. For 1978 removals, only those cases removed due to death, revocation, or recommitment were broken out from the total figure. No case supervision data were available. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. North Carolina reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

North Dakota—All survey data were provided by the North Dakota State Parole and Probation Department. For 1977 and 1978, North Dakota did not break out those cases supervised in-state into cases in good status or cases not in good status. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Ohio—All survey data were provided by the Adult Parole Authority. For 1978 entries by prison release, only the total figure was reported. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Ohio reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

Oklahoma—All survey data were provided by the Planning and Research Office, Department of Corrections. For 1978 entries by prison release, only the total figure was reported. For 1978 removals, the total discharge from parole figure includes only those cases discharged due to completion of term and pardon or court order. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Oklahoma reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

Oregon—All survey data were provided by the Corrections Division. Oregon reported calendar year data, except for the 1978 parole removal figures, which are estimates based on fiscal year data. For 1977 and 1978, Oregon did not break out those cases supervised in-state into cases in good status or cases not in good status. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Pennsylvania—All survey data were provided by the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Pennsylvania reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures may be due to errors in classification.

Puerto Rico—All survey data were provided by the Administration of Correction. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Rhode Island—All survey data were provided by the Adult Probation and Parole Bureau. For 1978 entries by prison release, only the total figure was reported. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

South Carolina—All survey data were provided by the South Carolina Probation, Parole, and Pardon Board. South Carolina reported an estimated figure based on six months of data for those presentence reports prepared in 1978. This figure includes probation presentence reports only. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

South Dakota—All survey data were provided by the Office of Correctional Services. For 1978 entries, only the total figure was reported. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Tennessee—All survey data were computed from the yearly Statistical Report of the Division of Probation and Parole, Department of Corrections. Tennessee reported fiscal year data rather than calendar year data. For 1977 and 1978, only the total yearend conditional release population (parole and mandatory release) figures were reported. For

1977 and 1978, the total yearend parole/mandatory release population figures include those cases supervised in-state, regardless of where formal jurisdiction resides. The 1977 figure does not include those cases supervised out-of-state. For 1978 entries, only the total parole/mandatory release figure was reported. For 1978 removals, the total parole/mandatory release figure includes only revocations and discharges and does not include those cases supervised out-of-state. Tennessee reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to record keeping and state reporting procedures in use at this time.

Texas—All survey data were provided by the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles. Texas reported fiscal year data rather than calendar year data. For 1977 and 1978, Texas did not break out those cases supervised in-state into cases in good status or cases not in good status. For 1978 entries, only the total parole and mandatory release figures were reported. For 1978 removals, Texas did not break out those cases discharged from parole or mandatory release. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Utah—All survey data were provided by Adult Probation and Parole. For 1977 and 1978, Utah reported estimated figures for those cases supervised in-state. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Utah reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

Vermont—All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections. For 1977 and 1978, only total conditional release (parole and mandatory release) figures were reported. For 1978 entries, only the total parole/mandatory release figure was reported. For 1978, the parole/mandatory release removal figure was estimated. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. No 1978 Interstate Compact figures were reported. Vermont reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

Virginia—All survey data were provided by the Division of Community and Prevention Services. Virginia reported estimated 1977 and 1978 yearend population figures for those cases supervised out-of-state. For 1978 entries by prison release, only the total figure was reported. For 1978 removals, Virginia reported estimated figures for those cases discharged due to completion of term and due to revocation. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Virginia reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

Washington—All survey data were provided by the Department of Social and Health Services. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Washington reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to file corrections made during 1978.

West Virginia—All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections. West Virginia reported fiscal year data rather than calendar year data. For 1977 and 1978, the total yearend population figures do not include those cases supervised out-of-state. For 1977, West Virginia did not break out those cases supervised in-state into cases in good status or cases not in good status. For 1978 entries by prison release, only the total figure was reported. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Wisconsin—All survey data were provided by the Division of Corrections. For 1977 and 1978, Wisconsin did not break out those parole and mandatory release cases supervised in-state into cases in good status or cases not in good status; Wisconsin reported estimated figures for these categories. For 1978 removals, Wisconsin did not break out those cases discharged from parole and mandatory release except for those cases discharged due to pardon or court order. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Wyoming—All survey data were provided by the Department of Probation and Parole. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

APPENDIX 7 Privacy and Security of Criminal History Information—Definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Privacy and Security of Criminal History Information: Compendium of State Legislation, 1979 Supplement (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. x-xi. The following definitions were established by the Source and used to classify State statutes. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Definitions of terms

Accuracy and completeness—A requirement that agencies institute procedures to insure reasonably complete and accurate criminal history information, including the setting of deadlines for the reporting of prosecutorial and court dispositions.

Civil remedies—Statutory actions for damages or other relief resulting from violations of various privacy and security laws.

Criminal penalties—Criminal sanctions for a violation of various privacy and security laws.

Dedication—The requirement that computer configurations be assigned exclusively to the criminal justice function.

Freedom of Information (excluding criminal justice information)—Provisions for public access to government records from which criminal justice records are specifically excluded.

Freedom of Information (including criminal justice information)—Provisions for public access to government records that apply to criminal justice records.

Judicial review of challenged information—The right of an individual to appeal an adverse agency decision concerning challenged information to a State court.

Listing of information systems—A mandatory disclosure of the existence of all criminal justice information systems describing the information contained in such systems.

Privacy and security council—A State board, committee, commission, or council whose primary statutory function is monitoring, evaluating, or supervising the confidentiality and security of criminal justice information.

Public records—Requirements that certain criminal history records maintained by the police or courts be open to the public.

Purging: conviction information—The destruction or return to an individual of criminal history information indicating a conviction.

Purging: non-conviction information—The destruction or return to the individual of criminal justice information where no conviction has resulted from the event triggering the collection of the information.

Regulation of dissemination—Restrictions on dissemination of criminal history information.

Regulation of intelligence collection—Restrictions on the kind of intelligence information which may be collected and retained and/or prohibition on its storage in computerized systems.

Regulation of intelligence dissemination—Restrictions on dissemination of intelligence information.

Removal of disqualifications—The restoration of rights and privileges such as public employment to persons who have had criminal history records purged or sealed.

Research access—The provision for and regulation of access to criminal justice information by outside researchers.

Right to challenge—The right to an administrative proceeding in which an individual may contest the accuracy or completeness of information pertaining to him.

Right to inspect—The right of an individual to examine his criminal history records.

Right to state non-existence of a record—The right to indicate in response to public or private inquiries the absence of criminal history in cases of arrest not leading to conviction or where an arrest or conviction record has been purged.

Sealing: conviction information—The removal from active files of individual criminal history information indicating a conviction.

Sealing: non-conviction information—The removal of criminal history information from active files where no conviction has resulted from the event triggering the collection of information.

Security—Requirements that criminal justice agencies institute procedures to protect their information systems from unauthorized disclosure, sabotage, and accidents.

Separation of files—Requirements that criminal history information be stored separate from investigative and intelligence information.

State regulatory authority—A grant of power to a State agency to promulgate statewide security and privacy regulations for criminal justice information systems.

Training of employees—Security and privacy instruction which must be provided to employees handling criminal justice information.

Transaction logs—Records which must be maintained by criminal justice agencies indicating when and to whom criminal justice information is disseminated.

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-vii; George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index, Report No. 162* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Jan. 1979), pp. 29-30; George Gallup, *The Sophisticated Poll Watcher's Guide* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton Opinion Press, 1976) p. 102; and from information provided to SOURCEBOOK staff from the Gallup Organization. Information on 1977, 1978, and 1979 Harris survey sampling procedures was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.; similar procedures used in earlier surveys are described in Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., *The Harris Yearbook of Public Opinion 1970: A Compendium of Current American Attitudes* (New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1971), pp. 511-514. Information on the survey procedures employed by the National Opinion Research Center was excerpted from the *National Opinion Research Center, General Social Surveys, 1972-1978: Cumulative Codebook* (Chicago: University of Chicago, 1978), pp. 1, 171-175. 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.

With selected cities for which population data are reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, these sample subdivisions are drawn with probability of selection proportional to the size of the population. For other cities, minor civil divisions, and rural areas in the sample for which population data are not reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, small, definable geographic areas are drawn, with the probability of selection proportional to size where available data permit; otherwise with equal probability.

A block or block cluster is drawn with probability of selection proportional to the number of dwelling units from within each subdivision selected for which block statistics are available. In cities and towns for which block statistics are not available, blocks are drawn at random, that is, with equal probability. In subdivisions that are rural or open country in character, segments approximately equal in size of population are delineated and drawn with equal probability.

In each cluster of blocks and each segment so selected, a randomly selected starting point is designated on the interviewer's map of the area. Starting at this point, interviewers are required to follow a given direction in the selection of households, taking households in sequence, until their assigned number of interviews has been completed.

Within each occupied dwelling unit or household reached, the interviewer asks to speak to the youngest man 18 or older at home, or if no man is at home, the oldest woman 18 or older. This method of selection within the household has been developed empirically to produce an age distribution by men and women separately which compares closely with the age distribution of the population. It increases the probability of selecting younger men, who are at home relatively infrequently, and the probability of reaching older women in the household who tend to be under-represented unless given a disproportionate chance of being drawn from among those at home. The method of selection among those at home within the household is not strictly random, but it is systematic and objective, and eliminates interviewer judgment in the selection process. Interviewing is conducted at times when adults are most likely to be at home, which means on weekends or if on weekdays, after 4 p.m. for women and after 6 p.m. for men. Allowance for persons not at home is made by a "times-at-home" weighting procedure rather than by "call-backs." This procedure is a standard method for reducing the sample bias that would otherwise result from under-representation of persons who are difficult to find at home.

The pre-stratification by regions is routinely supplemented by fitting each obtained sample to the latest available U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the regional distribution of the population. Also minor adjustments of the sample are made by educational attainment (for men and women separately), based on the annual estimates of the U.S. Bureau of the Census derived from their Current Population Survey. The 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. The four regions of the country, as reported in Gallup public opinion surveys, have been defined in the following manner:

East—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, District of Columbia;

Midwest—Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas;

South—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and

West—Montana, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska.

Prior to 1950, the samples for all Gallup surveys, excluding special surveys, were a combination of what is known as a purposive design for

the selection of cities, towns, and rural areas, and the quota method for the selection of individuals within such selected areas.

The first step in obtaining the sample was to draw a national sample of places (cities, towns, and rural areas). These were distributed by six regions and five or six city-size, urban-rural groups or strata in proportion to the distribution of the population of voting age by these regional city-size strata. The distribution of cases between the non-South and South, however, was on the basis of the vote in presidential elections.

Within each region the sample of such places was drawn separately for each of the larger States and for groups of smaller States. The places were selected to provide broad geographic distribution within States and at the same time in combination to be politically representative of the State or group of States in terms of three previous elections. Specifically, they were selected so that in combination, they matched the State vote for three previous elections within small tolerances. Great emphasis was placed on election data as a control in the era from 1935 to 1950.

Within the civil divisions in the sample, respondents were selected on the basis of age, sex and socioeconomic quotas. Otherwise, interviewers were given considerable latitude within the sample areas, being permitted to draw their cases from households and from persons on the street anywhere in the community.

According to Gallup policy, if the interviewee does not hear or does not understand a question, the interviewer repeats the question and if on the second reading the person does not understand or does not get the point of the question, the interviewer checks the "no opinion" box. It should also be noted that seldom more than 10 percent of all those contacted refuse to be interviewed.

Surveys of college students usually are based on in-person interviews with 1,000 full-time students representing 60 campuses. Occasionally, special surveys conducted by Gallup for other organizations use smaller samples because of time and/or financial constraints.

Sampling error

All sample surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the extent to which the results may differ from what would be obtained if the entire population surveyed had been interviewed. The size of sampling errors depends largely on the number of interviews. The following tables may be used in estimating sampling error. The computed allowances have taken into account the effect of the sample design upon sampling error. They may be interpreted as indicating the range (plus or minus the figure shown) within which the results of repeated samplings in the same time period could be expected to vary, 95 percent of the time, assuming the same sampling procedure, the same interviewers, and the same questionnaire.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

	[Percent]						
	Sample size						
	1,500	1,000	750	600	400	200	100
Percentages near 10	2	2	3	4	4	5	7
Percentages near 20	2	3	4	4	5	7	9
Percentages near 30	3	4	4	4	6	8	10
Percentages near 40	3	4	4	5	6	9	11
Percentages near 50	3	4	4	5	6	9	11
Percentages near 60	3	4	4	5	6	9	11
Percentages near 70	3	4	4	4	6	8	10
Percentages near 80	2	3	4	4	5	7	9
Percentages near 90	2	2	3	4	4	5	7

The table would be used in the following manner: Assume a reported percentage is 33 for a group which includes 1,500 respondents. Proceed to row "Percentages near 30" in the table and then to the column headed "1,500." The figure in this cell is three, which means that at the 95 percent confidence level, the 33 percent obtained in the sample is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus three points.

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 prior to 1978 were conducted in person, in the homes of respondents. At each household the respondent was chosen by means of a random selection pattern, geared to the number of adults of each sex who live in the household. Interviews lasted approximately one hour. Almost all interviews conducted as of 1978 have been telephone interviews. Respondents are selected on the basis of random digit dialing. When the completed interviews are received in New York, a subsample of the respondents are re-contacted to verify that the data have been accurately recorded. Questionnaires are edited and coded in the New York office. The Harris sampling procedure is designed to produce a national cross-section that accurately reflects the actual population of the country 18 years of age and older living in private households. This means that the results of a survey among a national sample can be projected as representative of the country's civilian population 18 years old and older.

Harris Survey national results are reported for the East, Midwest, South, and West regions of the country, defined as follows:

East—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia;

Midwest—North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio;

South—Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas; and

West—Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico.

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 results obtained from the sample and those which would be obtained by surveying the entire population. The size of a possible sampling error varies to some extent with the size of the sample and with the percentage giving a particular answer. The following table sets forth the range of error in samples of different sizes and at different percentages of response:

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

Response	[Percent]					
	Sample size					
	1,800	1,200	900	500	250	100
10 (90)	2	2	2	3	5	7
20 (80)	2	3	3	4	6	10
30 (70)	3	3	4	5	7	11
40 (60)	3	3	4	5	7	12
50	3	3	4	5	8	12

For example, if the response for a sample size of 1,200 is 30 percent, in 95 cases out of 100 the response in the population will be between 27 percent and 33 percent. This error accounts only for sampling error. Survey research is also susceptible to other errors, such as data handling and interview recording.

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) maintains a national probability sample, 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 1978. There are a total of 10,652 completed interviews (1,613 in 1972; 1,504 in 1973; 1,484 in 1974; 1,490 in 1975; 1,499 in 1976; 1,530 in 1977; and 1,532 in 1978). 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 on both of the 1977 and 1978 surveys. At the block level, quota sampling is used with quotas based on sex, age, and employment status. The cost of the quota samples is substantially less than the cost of a full probability sample of the same size, but there is, of course, the chance of sample biases mainly due to not-at-homes which are not controlled by the quotas. However, in order to reduce this bias, the interviewers are given instructions to canvass and interview only after 3:00 p.m. on weekdays or during the weekend or holidays.

The first stage of sample selection includes selection of the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). The PSUs employed are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) or 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 and 1978 NORC national probability sample is a stratified, multi-stage, 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 selection, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) and non-metropolitan counties covering the total continental United States were grouped according to size strata within the nine census regions. All population figures and other demographic information were obtained from 1970 U.S. Bureau of the Census reports. Within each size stratum, grouping, based on geographic location or racial characteristics (or both), was accomplished before selection. The final frame was further separated into zones or "paper strata" of equal population size in order to facilitate the selection of replicated subsamples of primary sampling units (PSUs). The selection of PSUs was designed to produce four independent subsamples of equal size. The four subsamples were randomly combined to form two larger subsamples of 101 PSUs each. The large subsamples are thus internally separable into two replicated subsamples for variance estimation purposes. NORC has selected one of the two large subsamples described above to serve as its 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, census county divisions containing the block groups, and EDs were carefully stratified by geographic location, income, and race, in order to maximize the precision of sample estimation within a PSU. Block groups and EDs were then selected with probabilities proportional to size in numbers sufficient to satisfy survey demands for households expected throughout the decade. Lists of the separate households contained in the second stage blocks or EDs were constructed by field personnel or obtained from directories. Thus, the principal NORC national probability sample is, in effect, an inventory of identifiable households, each with a known probability of selection. In a typical sample survey with equal probability of selection for individual households (i.e., a self-weighting sample) households at which interviews will take place are probabilistically selected from the available lists of addresses for blocks and EDs. The method of *probabilities proportional to size* results in the assignment of an approximately equal number of interviews in each final stage cluster, which in turn leads to increased precision in the estimation of overall population characteristics.

Survey results are reported for four regional categories, with the States classified in the following way:

East—Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania;

Midwest—Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas;

South—Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas; and

West—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Washington, Oregon, California.

Note that Alaska and Hawaii are not included in the NORC sample.

APPENDIX 9 National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977 — Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from Herbert I. Abelson, Patricia M. Fishburne, and Ira Cisin, National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977, a Nationwide Study—Youth, Young Adults, and Older People, Volume 1, Main Findings, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 4, 5, 7-13, 153-155, 158. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. More detailed information on the earlier studies can be found in the following: for 1971, Herbert Abelson, Reuben Cohen, and Diane Schroyer, "Public Attitudes toward Marihuana: A Nationwide Study of Beliefs, Information, and Experience," in Marihuana: A Signal of Misunderstanding, Vol. II, Appendix (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972); for 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); for 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); for 1976, 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).

Sampling and interviews

A national area probability sample was used in data collection. Personal interviews were conducted during the period April through July 1977. Altogether, 1,822 adults (aged 26 and older), 1,500 young adults (aged 18 to 25), and 1,272 youths (aged 12 to 17) were interviewed. The average response rates are 82.5 percent for the youth sample, 83.9 percent for the young adults sample, and 79.4 percent for the older adult sample.

A national area probability sample was employed in this study. The probability procedures used for the selection of locations and housing units were such that each housing unit in the contiguous United States had, overall, an equal chance of selection. For a more detailed discussion of selection of the national area probability sample, see Source, pp. 4, 147-155.

Interviewers visited selected households in order to list residents for purposes of random selection. The individuals in each household were listed by age group, so that youth, young adults, and older adults could be sampled separately and with varying probabilities of selection. In general, the younger the individual, the higher was his or her assigned probability of selection; this procedure was implemented because of the generally negative relationship between drug use and adult age. In processing data, the "over-sampling" of young adults was compensated for by the use of appropriate weights, so that survey results reflect the actual age distribution of the population. At most, one youth and one adult were selected per household.

To accomplish the differential sampling of adults aged 18 to 25, 26 to 49, and 50 and older, household composition was ascertained and households were classified in seven groups, with different selection procedures for each group, as shown below.

If there was only one person in the designated adult age group, that person was the designated respondent. If there were two or more adults in the age groups selected for interview, each eligible person was assigned a number, starting with males from oldest to youngest, then females from oldest to youngest. A random number selection table then indicated which of the adults was to be interviewed.

Adult household composition	Selection rate
18 to 25 years only	1
26 to 49 years only	1/2
50 years and older only	1/6
18 to 25 years and 26 to 49 years:	
Selected subgroup:	5/6
Persons 18 to 25 years	1/6
Persons 26 to 49 years	
18 to 25 years and 50 years and older:	
Selected subgroup:	5/6
Persons 18 to 25	1/6
Persons 50 years and older	
26 to 49 years and 50 years and older:	
Selected subgroup:	1/2
Persons 26 to 49 years	1/6
Persons 50 years and older	
18 to 25 years, 26 to 49 years, and 50 years and older:	
Selected subgroup:	2/3
Persons 18 to 25 years	1/6
Persons 26 to 49 years	
Persons 50 years and older	1/6

In sample locations, interviewers determined whether the households also included one or more young people in the 12 to 17 age range. Whether or not an adult was interviewed, persons aged 12 to 17 were listed on the face sheet. When there was only one such youth in the household, that person was designated as the respondent. When there was more than one youth aged 12 to 17, numbers were assigned (starting again with males oldest to youngest, then females oldest to youngest) and one person was randomly designated to be interviewed, as in the case of the adult sample.

As a result of these combined adult and youth sampling procedures, there could be none, one, or two interviews indicated for any assigned household, occurring as follows:

- None: No youth 12 to 17
- No adults 18 to 25
- Adults 26 and older, but face sheet specifies no interview to be done

- One: Adult selected, but no youth in household
or
Youth present, only adults 26 and older and face sheet specifies no interview to be done
- Two: Interview one each of adult and youth

Instruments

The 1977 data collection instruments were as follows:

For personal interviews with adults or youth: One form contains a series of questions on heroin use among respondents' close friends, but does not contain questions on nonmedical use of psychotherapeutic drugs. Another form contains a series of questions on nonmedical use of psychotherapeutic drugs, but does not contain questions on heroin use among respondents' close friends.

A self-administered questionnaire on marihuana: The same for adults or youth, filled out by respondents. These answer sheets and questions were the same for all respondents.

Seven answer sheets: Six, one for each particular drug or drug category and one on sequence of drug use, filled out by respondents while interviewers read the questions aloud. These answer sheets and questions were the same for all respondents.

Sample Characteristics as Compared to U.S. Bureau of the Census Estimates

Characteristics	Youth sample		Adult sample	
	Weighted sample	Census*	Weighted sample	Census*
Sex:				
Male	51	51	47	47
Female	49	49	53	53
Age:				
12 to 13	32	32	X	X
14 to 15	34	34	X	X
16 to 17	34	34	X	X
18 to 21	X	X	11	11
22 to 25	X	X	9	10
26 to 34	X	X	18	19
35 to 49	X	X	23	23
50 and older	X	X	39	37
Education:				
8th grade or less	NA	NA	17	17
Some high school	NA	NA	15	15
High school graduate	NA	NA	37	37
Some college	X	X	17	17
College graduate	X	X	14	14
Not reported	NA	NA	(^b)	NA
Race:				
White	82	84	86	88
Nonwhite	16	16	12	12
Unclassifiable	2	2	2	
Marital status:				
Married	NA	NA	67	66
Single	X	X	16	18
Widowed	X	X	9	8
Divorced/separated	X	X	7	8
Not reported	NA	NA	1	NA
Region: ^c				
Northeast	23	23	23	24
North Central	28	29	27	27
South	34	31	32	32
West	15	17	18	18

* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population Characteristics: Current Population Reports*, 1974, 1975, and 1976 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).
^b Less than 0.5 percent.
^c Data on region for youth are from the 1970 census.

Several tables throughout the *National Survey on Drug Abuse* compare data from this 1977 study to data from 1971, 1972, 1974, and 1976 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.

Definitions of terms

Current usage of drugs—Current user, 1977 and 1976: has used within past month. 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. Current user, 1972 and 1971: *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 1977, 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* nonmedical reason and not because you needed it? Note: In 1977, questions about nonmedical use were randomly administered to a half of the households. 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—1977 and 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 drinker, 1977, 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; Miami; Anaheim-Garden Grove-Santa Ana (Calif.); Seattle; Milwaukee; Cincinnati; Atlanta; Paterson-Clifton-Passaic (N.J.); Buffalo; San Diego. "Other metropolitan" includes a sample of those Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas that were not included in "large metropolitan," according to standards set by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. "Nonmetropolitan" includes a sample of those areas that were not part of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as of 1970, according to standards set by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In general, this includes smaller communities, rural non-farm areas, and rural farm areas.

Now a college student—1977 and 1976: "Now a college student" defined by a "yes" response to the question: "Are you a student or taking any courses this year in a college or other kind of school?" 1974 and 1971: student status defined by the response "Now a college student" to the following question on educational attainment: "What is the last grade that you completed in school?" 1972: not tabulated.

Subsamples	Youth					Adult				
	1971	1972	1974	1976	1977	1971	1972	1974	1976	1977
Total	781	880	952	986	1,272	2,405	2,411	3,071	2,590	3,322
Age:										
12 to 13	244	277	322	321	394	X	X	X	X	X
14 to 15	283	288	302	342	432	X	X	X	X	X
16 to 17	252	313	328	323	446	X	X	X	X	X
18 to 21	X	X	X	X	X	358	376	412	436	732
22 to 25	X	X	X	X	X	379	394	437	446	768
26 to 34	X	X	X	X	X	659	582	881	864	668
35 and older	X	X	X	X	X	1,005	1,031	1,340	844	1,153
Sex:										
Male	383	433	442	519	641	1,034	1,023	1,402	1,029	1,448
Female	398	447	510	467	631	1,363	1,388	1,667	1,561	1,874
Race:										
White	(*)	(*)	811	809	1,059	2,027	2,224	2,576	2,107	2,827
Nonwhite	(*)	(*)	112	134	207	304	187	355	390	487
Education (adults):										
Not high school graduate	X	X	X	X	X	666	700	862	665	814
High school graduate	X	X	X	X	X	836	810	1,123	986	1,282
Some college	X	X	X	X	X	745	873	1,006	904	1,209
Region:										
Northeast	169	194	199	221	277	417	532	646	614	671
North Central	249	262	281	274	352	756	692	839	670	893
South	248	321	300	340	443	868	802	1,018	854	1,120
West	115	103	172	151	200	364	385	568	452	638
Population density:										
Large metropolitan	271	261	348	315	440	1,013	682	993	840	1,124
Other metropolitan	227	295	322	317	391	653	906	1,073	897	1,136
Nonmetropolitan	283	324	282	354	441	721	833	1,005	853	1,062

* Only weighted bases were reported in the 1971 and 1972 reports.

APPENDIX 10 Drugs and the Class of '78—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following material is excerpted from Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Drugs and the Class of '78: Behaviors, Attitudes, and Recent National Trends*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. xv-xvii, 319-321, 327, 330; and Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Drugs and the Nation's High School Students, 1979 Highlights*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 10. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Research Design and Procedures

The basic research design involves annual data collections from high school seniors during the spring of each year, beginning with the class of 1975. Each data collection takes place in approximately 125 public and private high schools selected to provide an accurate cross section of high school seniors throughout the United States.

One limitation in the present design is that it does not include in the target population those young men and women who drop out of high school before graduation (or before the last few months of the senior year, to be more precise).

For the purposes of estimating changes from one cohort of high school seniors to another, the omission of dropouts represents a problem only if different cohorts have considerably different proportions who drop out.

Sampling Procedures—The procedure for securing a nationwide sample of high school seniors is a multi-stage one. Stage 1 is the selection of particular geographic areas; Stage 2 is the selection of one or more high schools in each area; and Stage 3 is the selection of seniors within each high school.

Stage 1—The geographic areas used in this study are the primary sampling units (PSUs) developed by the Sampling Section of the Survey Research Center for use in the Center's nationwide interview studies. These consist of 74 primary areas throughout the coterminous United States. 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 un-

biased. 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 number of participating schools and students:

	Class of 1975	Class of 1976	Class of 1977	Class of 1978	Class of 1979
Total number of schools	125	123	124	131	131
Public schools	111	108	108	111	111
Private schools	14	15	16	20	20
Total number of students	15,791	16,678	18,436	18,924	16,662
Student response rate	78%	77%	79%	83%	82%

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. One motivation for requesting that schools participate for 2 years is administrative efficiency; it is a costly and time-consuming procedure to secure the cooperation of schools, and a 2-year period of participation cuts down that effort substantially. Another important advantage is that whenever an appreciable shift in scores from one graduating class to the next is observed, it is possible to check whether the shift might be attributable to some differences in the newly sampled schools. This is done simply by repeating the analysis using only the 60 or so schools 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 that 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 classification 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 Francisco, 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.

Drug types—The authors note that the terms "hallucinogen," "sedatives," "other opiates," and "stimulants" are used in reporting data to be consistent with the national household survey. Definitions or identifiers used in survey forms include:

Marihuana—"pot," "grass" or hashish;
Other psychedelics—mescaline, peyote, PCP;
Amphetamines—uppers, pep pills, bennies, speed;
Quaaludes—quads, methaqualone;
Barbiturates—downers, goofballs, reds, yellows;
Heroin—smack, horse;
Other narcotics—methadone, opium, codeine, paregoric;
Inhalants—glue, aerosols, laughing gas;
Tranquilizers—Librium, Vallium, Miltown.

For the 1979 survey, amyl and butyl nitrites were considered "other inhalants" for questions on one alternate survey form (N=one-fifth of total sample size). This was due to the fact that not all users of this subclass of inhalants were reporting themselves as inhalant users. Hallucinogen use had been similarly underestimated because some users of the hallucinogenic drug PCP do not report themselves as users of hallucinogens—even though PCP was included as an example of a hallucinogenic drug in earlier surveys and on other questions. The alternate questionnaire form in the 1979 survey contained a special set of questions about PCP, which provided other street names for it (e.g., angel dust). As a result of these definition changes, 1979 data for drug use in these two drug classes were adjusted for underreporting. For more information, see Source.

APPENDIX 11 Data collection procedures and definitions of terms for the National Crime Survey

NOTE: The following information was compiled by the SOURCEBOOK 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 decisions 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 are three types of respondents in the household portion of the National Crime Survey: household respondents, self-respondents, and proxy respondents.

1. **Household respondent**—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. For the data presented in this SOURCEBOOK, this usually 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. The commercial survey was suspended as of 1977.

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 enabled 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 and 135,000 personal interviews are conducted. However, whenever samples of 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 create an interval around the sample characteristic in such a way as to know the probability that intervals made in this manner contain the population characteristic.

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.

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 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).

^b All cases in which the offender had a weapon and the victim received either minor or serious injuries are classified as serious assault.

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.

^c Each 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.

^d Stolen checks and credit cards were uniformly considered as \$0.

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.
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.

^a A description of the city sample is presented below.

APPENDIX 12 National Analysis of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting — Study methodology

NOTE: The following information was excerpted from the American Humane Association, Annual Statistical Report: National Analysis of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting, 1978 (Englewood, Colo.: American Humane Association, 1979), pp. 1-17. 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 provide a profile of child maltreatment on a national basis. The overall aims of the project 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 a similar manner. Currently, the reporting patterns of neglect and abuse vary from State to State. However, since the early 1960's, revisions of the early reporting statutes have broadened the scope of reportable conditions and have specified more clearly the nature of these conditions. At the present time, all 50 States, 3 territories, and the District of Columbia have enacted legislation mandating the reporting of child abuse and/or neglect. (For a more detailed analysis of current reporting laws, see Education Commission of the States, *Trends in Child Protection Laws 1977*, Report No. 106 [Denver, Colo.: Education Commission of the States, 1978]; and U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Human Development Services, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, *Child Abuse and Neglect, State Reporting Laws* [Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1978].)

During 1978, all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and 2 U.S. territories participated in the National Study to some degree. The 33 fully participating jurisdictions submitted case data using the American Humane Association standard reporting form or a State form having compatible and inclusive reporting categories. The remaining jurisdictions submitted summary statistics, not case data, to the National Study. Table 1 shows the distribution of participation at each level.

Table 1

Full participation		
Standard reporting form	Comparable State form	Summary statistics
Arizona	Colorado	Alabama
Arkansas	District of Columbia	Alaska
Delaware	Florida ^a	California
Indiana	Georgia	Connecticut
Louisiana	Hawaii ^a	Iowa
Michigan ^b	Idaho ^a	Kansas
Minnesota	Illinois ^a	Kentucky
Mississippi	Maine	Maryland
Nebraska	New York ^a	Massachusetts
Nevada	North Carolina ^a	Missouri
New Hampshire	Texas ^a	Montana
New Mexico	Utah ^a	New Jersey
North Dakota	Virginia ^a	Oklahoma
Ohio		Oregon
Puerto Rico		Pennsylvania
Rhode Island		South Carolina
South Dakota		Tennessee
Vermont		Washington
Virgin Islands		West Virginia
Wyoming		Wisconsin

^a Because of technical difficulties, all of the data submitted by these States could not be used in all of the data analyses.
^b Michigan submitted data based on the standard reporting format for three-fourths of the year; they submitted data based on their own State form for the remainder.

Prior to inclusion each record must meet certain minimum criteria for completeness and must successfully pass a series of edit specifications to insure the integrity of the data base. For example, each report must identify an alleged perpetrator and an alleged victim and specify the relationship between these two components. Therefore, the number of reports entered into the data bank for each participant state is not necessarily the total number of reports received from each participant. The National Study's rules for excluding certain reports from its data bank are not believed to systematically bias the relationships among the items studied. On the contrary, criteria for completeness and correctness are viewed as necessary in order to decrease the likelihood of obtaining unreliable data.

Table 2 presents the total number of, or conservative estimates of, both substantiated and unsubstantiated reports (edited and unedited) of abuse and neglect submitted for 1976, 1977, and 1978. The percent change for 1976-78 and 1977-78, and the 1978 reporting rates are also presented.

Table 3 presents the distribution of edited reports across participants that submitted individual case data. These reports constitute the 1978 National Study data base, as each report represents a set of data elements. It is important to remind the reader, however, that while the majority of reports represent the same set of data elements, some do not. In addition, there was variation in the completeness of each report's data set. For these reasons, all of the reports in the National Study data base were not always used to derive a given statistical summary. The "N" for each data table varies as a function of data element compatibility and data set completeness. Finally, all of the data analyses except for that included in Figure 3.18 were based on substantiated reports only.

Interpretation of the data

In order to enhance appropriate interpretation of the statistics, there are three basic issues related to the data that are presented here for the reader's consideration.

First is that the national reporting statistics are in no way intended to reflect the actual incidence of child abuse and neglect. In fact, it is currently impossible for reporting systems to provide incidence data because it is known that not all incidents of maltreatment are reported; all States do not mandate the reporting of the same types of maltreatment; and the requirements for determining substantiation differ among States. It can be conclusively stated that these reporting statistics underrepresent the actual incidence of maltreatment on a national basis.

Second, there is a certain degree of inconsistency inherent in the data that is not made obvious by looking at the statistics. For the most part, this inconsistency is a function of the variation in the reporting systems that provide the data in combination with the National Study's inability to control for this variation.

The issue of substantiation is one of the major definitional problems in the field of protective services. A substantiated report, in some in-

Table 2

Jurisdiction	1978 population (in thousands)	Total number of reports		Percent change 1977-78 ^a	Percent change 1976-78 ^a	Reports per 1,000 population in 1978	
		1976	1977				
Total	159,670	416,033	516,142	614,291	18.8	47.7	2.55
Alabama	3,742	3,347 ^b	11,011	13,887	26.1	314.9	3.71
Alaska	403	774 ^c	NA	1,016	x	31.3	2.52
Arizona	2,354	5,896	6,237	5,379	-13.8	-8.8	2.29
Arkansas	2,188	2,714	3,145	5,214	65.8	92.1	2.39
California	22,294	62,725	72,403	80,333	11.0	28.0	3.60
Colorado	2,670	2,320	3,558	4,542	27.7	95.8	1.70
Connecticut	(^d)	2,626 ^e	9,023 ^f	10,848 ^{g,h}	21.3	317.0	(^d)
Delaware	583	2,388 ^b	1,397 ⁱ	1,568 ^j	12.1	-34.4 ^k	2.69 ^l
District of Columbia	(^d)	2,560 ^m	3,487 ⁿ	3,864 ^{o,p}	11.5	50.1	(^d)
Florida	8,584	35,421	26,784	30,898	15.4	-12.8	3.60
Georgia	5,084	1,002 ^{q,r}	986 ^{s,t}	2,137	116.7	113.3	0.42
Guam	NA	106 ^c	57 ^c	NA	x	x	x
Hawaii	(^d)	1,325	1,794 ^u	1,691 ^v	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Idaho	878	4,819	5,200	6,000 ^w	15.4	25.0	6.83 ^x
Illinois	(^d)	7,524 ^{yy}	9,955 ^{zz}	18,836 ^{aa}	89.2	150.4	(^d)
Indiana	5,374	1,204 ^{bb}	1,899 ^{cc}	1,877 ^{dd}	10.5	48.4	0.35 ^{ee}
Iowa	(^d)	1,926 ^{ff}	2,328 ^{gg}	6,564 ^{hh}	182.0	240.1	(^d)
Kansas	2,348	6,113	8,466	9,882	16.7	61.7	4.21
Kentucky	(^d)	2,914 ^{ii,jj}	12,385 ^{kk, ll}	15,500 ^{mm, nn}	25.2	432.0	(^d)
Louisiana	3,986	4,768 ^{oo}	5,180 ^{pp}	6,322	22.0	32.6	1.59
Maine	1,091	1,800 ^{qq}	2,802	4,008 ^{rr}	43.0	122.5	3.67 ^{ss}
Maryland	4,143	2,097 ^{tt, uu}	2,597 ^{vv, ww}	3,779 ^{xx, yy}	45.5	80.2	0.91 ^{zz, aa}
Massachusetts	5,774	7,372 ^{bb}	9,399 ^{cc}	14,578 ^{dd}	55.1	97.7	2.52 ^{ee}
Michigan	9,189	27,427	25,216	32,438	28.6	18.3	3.53
Minnesota	4,008	906 ^{ff}	1,545 ^{gg}	2,602 ^{hh}	68.4	187.2	0.65 ⁱⁱ
Mississippi	2,404	808 ^{jj}	1,764 ^{kk}	2,749	55.8	240.2	1.14
Missouri	(^d)	26,035 ^{ll}	34,219 ^{mm}	42,600 ⁿⁿ	24.2	63.2	(^d)
Montana	(^d)	354 ^c	2,119 ^{oo}	9,160 ^{pp}	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Nebraska	1,565	1,314 ^{qq}	1,905 ^{rr}	2,417	26.9	83.9	1.54
Nevada	660	901	1,646	2,199	33.6	144.1	3.33
New Hampshire	871	1,043	1,348	1,654	22.7	58.6	1.90
New Jersey	(^d)	21,467 ^{ss}	31,396	23,285 ^{tt}	-25.8	8.5	(^d)
New Mexico	1,212	2,476	2,896	3,304	14.1	33.4	2.73
New York	17,748	37,698 ^{uu}	34,845 ^{vv}	38,920 ^{ww}	11.7	3.2	2.19 ^{xx}
North Carolina	5,577	6,300 ^{yy}	10,300 ^{zz}	13,214	28.3	110.0	2.37
North Dakota	652	767	1,065	1,559	46.4	103.3	2.39
Ohio	10,749	6,861	9,537	10,435	9.4	52.1	0.97
Oklahoma	2,880	7,205	6,123	8,353	2.8	15.9	2.90
Oregon	(^d)	909 ^{aa, bb}	1,023 ^{cc, dd}	1,598 ^{ee, ff}	56.2	75.8	(^d)
Pennsylvania	(^d)	6,415 ^{gg, hh}	12,839 ^{ii, jj}	14,084 ^{kk, ll}	8.8	119.5	(^d)
Puerto Rico	NA	378 ^c	471 ^c	360 ^c	-24.0	-4.8	x
Rhode Island	935	774 ^{mm}	941 ⁿⁿ	1,111 ^{oo}	18.1	43.5	1.19 ^{pp}
South Carolina	2,918	2,424	4,538	7,584	67.1	212.9	2.60
South Dakota	890	2,113	2,673	3,321	15.6	57.2	4.81
Tennessee	4,357	6,828 ^{qq}	22,901	27,319	19.3	312.3	6.27
Texas	13,014	35,217	39,459	33,023	-16.3	-6.2	2.54
Utah	1,307	5,595	6,000	6,248 ^{rr}	4.1	11.7	4.78 ^{ss}
Vermont	487	800	1,102	1,139	3.4	42.4	2.34
Virginia	(^d)	20,143 ^{tt}	19,009 ^{uu}	24,500 ^{vv, ww}	28.9	21.6	(^d)
Virgin Islands	NA	15 ^c	30 ^c	33 ^c	10.0	120.0	x
Washington	(^d)	21,119 ^{xx}	23,828 ^{yy}	27,092 ^{zz}	13.6	28.1	(^d)
West Virginia	1,880	5,050	8,710	6,790	0.9	74.1	4.73
Wisconsin	4,679	2,097 ^{aa}	2,518 ^{bb}	5,486 ^{cc}	118.0	161.6	1.17 ^{dd}
Wyoming	424	997	2,005	1,733	-13.6	73.8	4.09

^a Appropriate State totals were eliminated from this computation when data for the respective years were not available. Only when data were available from the State for both of the years being compared was a percentage change computed. This was true for individual States as well as of totals. For the 1977-78 comparison, the totals used were 516,085 and 613,275 respectively; and for the 1976-78 comparison, the totals used were 415,927 and 514,291 respectively.
^b This total includes about one-half year of neglect reports in addition to abuse reports.
^c Conservative estimate based on total reports in National Study masterfile, which in some cases does not contain all of the reports that were actually documented.
^d Not included in this analysis because the jurisdiction documents reports by child rather than by family, and the reporting rates would be spuriously inflated.
^e Because of a change in this State's reporting system, some cases were recorded as family reports and some were recorded as individual child reports; this total includes both.
^f This total reflects individual child reports rather than family reports.
^g This total is known by the State to be conservative.
^h Due to revisions in data collection and tabulation procedures, the State office reports that 1977 and 1978 figures are believed to represent a more accurate picture of activities than the 1976 figure.
ⁱ Reports are totaled by fiscal year rather than by calendar year.
^j Total includes abuse reports plus only neglect reports that indicated physical injury.
^k A percent change is not indicated because the State changed from recording cases by family to recording cases by child.
^l This total is an estimate based on State records rather than on the number of reports submitted to the National Study.
^m This total reflects only abuse reports; neglect was not considered a reportable condition by this state in the year indicated.
ⁿ This total includes abuse reports plus reports that indicated "absence of critical care."
^o This total is an estimate pending updating of State records.
^p This total includes abuse reports only.
^q This total is derived from a combination of State office statistics and SPCO statistics, which overlap to some extent.
^r Only substantiated reports constitute this total.
^s State law prohibits reporting of environmental neglect or harm to the child beyond the responsible caretaker's control.
^t About one-half of this total is constituted by substantiated reports only instead of both substantiated and unsubstantiated reports.

Table 3

Jurisdiction	Substantiated			Total reports		Total
	Abuse	Neglect	Abuse/neglect	Substantiated	Unsubstantiated	
Total	25,656	46,494	4,654	76,804	114,935	191,739
Arizona	927	1,800	190	2,917	2,724	5,641
Arkansas	861	1,205	230	2,296	2,918	5,214
California*	18	20	1	39	35	74
Colorado	1,676	930	201	2,807	118	2,925
Delaware	95	239	32	366	353	719
District of Columbia	101	268	11	380	302	682
Georgia	614	4	3	621	446	1,067
Hawaii	517	174	38	729	432	1,161
Idaho*	221	518	81	820	NA	820
Illinois*	2,263	3,638	184	6,085	13,742	19,827
Indiana	792	9	5	806	955	1,761
Louisiana	796	1,609	194	2,599	3,674	6,273
Maine	235	533	76	844	796	1,640
Michigan	2,619	6,953	527	10,099	12,191	22,290
Minnesota	1,205	265	69	1,539	1,063	2,602
Mississippi	382	863	118	1,363	1,132	2,495
Nebraska	358	649	111	1,118	1,278	2,396
Nevada	287	675	56	1,018	971	1,989
New Hampshire	235	290	36	561	687	1,248
New Mexico	290	335	69	694	1,004	1,698
New York	2,796	10,879	337	14,012	24,133	38,145
North Carolina	1,177	2,917	452	4,546	6,613	11,159
North Dakota	155	297	36	488	601	1,089
Ohio	2,158	1,952	197	4,307	6,864	11,171
Rhode Island	159	183	48	390	237	627
South Dakota	71	250	34	355	426	781
Texas	2,895	4,115	682	7,692	25,723	33,415
Utah	340	902	37	1,279	2,584	3,863
Vermont	129	323	45	497	627	1,124
Virginia	963	3,356	487	4,806	1,629	6,435
Wyoming	199	196	19	414	601	1,015
Puerto Rico	109	140	47	296	64	360
Virgin Islands	13	7	1	21	12	33

* Only one county in California submitted individual case data.
 * Idaho submits only substantiated reports.
 * Illinois submits individual victim reports rather than family reports.

stances, is 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 resulting in sound judgment as to the validity or invalidity of allegations of abuse or neglect.

When a report form is marked "substantiated" it can be assumed that the case did, indeed, meet that particular State's criteria for substantiation. However, if it is marked "unsubstantiated," it could mean either that the case was indeed unsubstantiated or that the investigation process had not been completed. The timing of when reports are submitted in relation to when the decision on substantiation is made affects the definition of data items, and jurisdictions vary in this regard.

Another major aspect of the analytic procedures, which is necessary to understand in order to properly interpret the data, is the classification of maltreatment into abuse only, neglect only, and abuse and neglect together. The caseworker is asked to indicate whether or not abuse was substantiated and also whether or not neglect was substan-

tiated. The abuse-only substantiated reports include the following: (1) reports in which abuse only was indicated and also substantiated, and (2) reports in which both abuse and neglect were indicated, but only abuse was substantiated. The neglect-only substantiated reports were classified in a similar manner. The "abuse" or "neglect" classification may reflect differences in laws, interpretations of the caseworker, plans for protective services or court interventions, the maltreatment behavior of the parents or other perpetrators, or the injuries and condition of the victim children. Because little or no control is exerted over how these determinations are made, the reader is cautioned to treat these distinctions somewhat loosely.

The third issue concerns the fact that the "nationwide" profile of child abuse and neglect is based on only those participants that submitted individual case data. Some participants were able to provide summary data only and the information presented in this report requires data on individual cases. In addition, the individual case data submitted by some participants did not include data from some of their more highly populated counties (over 10,000).

Of course, the adequacy of the profile of child maltreatment presented by this report in terms of representing the Nation as a whole cannot be determined without the data that exist but that are unavailable for analysis. It is interesting to note, however, that the national profile has remained virtually unchanged over the past 3 years in spite of fluctuation in the participants submitting individual case data and a steadily increasing number of reports.

APPENDIX 13 Delinquency 1975, 1976, 1977—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from Daniel D. Smith, Terrence Finnegan, Howard Snyder, and Jacqueline Corbett, *Delinquency 1975: United States Estimates for Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1979), pp. 11-4-11-21*; Daniel D. Smith, Terrence Finnegan, and Howard N. Snyder, *Delinquency 1976: United States Estimates for Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1980), pp. 17-35*; and Daniel D. Smith, Terrence Finnegan, and Howard N. Snyder, *Delinquency 1977: United States Estimates for Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1980), pp. 18-37*. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Sampling data

The data used to derive the national estimates for 1975, 1976, and 1977, represent subsamples drawn from a larger data base. The total data base and the subsample for each year are as follows:

1975—The total data base consisted of over 580,000 cases reported from 13 States. The total population of these 13 States represented 42 percent of the entire U.S. population and 41 percent of the total youth population at risk (from age 10 to the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction).

The subsample was generated from 10 States. They include: Connecticut, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia in the East; Alabama and Mississippi in the South; Ohio, Kansas, and Nebraska in the Midwest; and California in the West. New York, Florida, and Idaho data were excluded because of inconsistencies in the methods of reporting. The sample of these 10 States comprises a total of 555 counties out of a possible 3,141 nationwide. The sample represents 27 percent of the total child population within the courts with juvenile jurisdiction. A total number of 372,592 cases comprises the sample used to generate 1975 national estimates.

1976—The total data base contains more than 707,000 case records collected from 17 States and the District of Columbia. After a review, data from New York, Idaho, South Dakota, and the District of Columbia were excluded from the estimating sample because of internal variances in reporting methods. The resulting sample includes data from Connecticut, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia in the East; Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi in the South; Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Ohio in the Midwest; and California and Utah in the West. The sample used to generate 1976 national estimates includes data from 849 of the nation's 3,141 counties and represents 35.2 percent of the total child population within jurisdiction of juvenile courts in the United States.

1977—The total data base contains more than 700,000 case records collected from 17 States and the District of Columbia. After a review, data from New York, South Dakota, and the District of Columbia were excluded from the estimating sample because of significant differences in reporting methods. The resulting sample includes data from Connecticut, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia in the East; Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi in the South; Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Ohio in the Midwest; and California and Utah in the West. The sample used to generate 1977 national estimates includes data from 856 of the nation's 3,141 counties and represents 35.5 percent of the total child population within jurisdiction of juvenile courts in the United States.

Child Population at Risk

Developing national estimates required that the child population at risk had to be determined for each of the 3,141 counties in the United States. "Child population at risk" was defined as the number of children from the age of 10 through the upper age of jurisdiction for the juvenile court serving a particular county. Though both public and private sources were checked extensively; no source of population estimates by county and age was available for 1975, 1976, or 1977. However, the 1970 census data contained information in this form, and this information was utilized. In addition, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, under special contract from the National Cancer Institute, had produced population estimates for 1975 by county in five-year age groupings (0-4, 5-9, etc.).

Using the following method, estimates of child population at risk were made for each year (i.e., 1975, 1976, and 1977). From the 1970 census, a summation of the number of children in a county from 0 through 4 years of age was made to obtain a total estimate of the children in this age range. Similarly, the process was repeated for the 5 through 9 and the 10 through 14 age groups. A percentage of the total for a particular age was calculated by dividing the number of children of a single age by the total number of children in its five-year group. Thus, the relative percentages were determined for 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, and 9-year-olds in 1970; and from the 1975 census estimates, the total number of youth was determined in the 10 through 14 age group in 1975 (from the National Cancer Institute data). It was assumed that the relative percentage of 5-year-olds in the 5-to-9 group in 1970 would be equivalent to the relative percentage of 10-year-olds in 1975. Continuing with this procedure, 1975 estimates of the number of children of each age group from 6 through 19 were developed for each county.

Another assumption was that the change in single age populations from 1975 to 1977 would be minimal. For example, the estimate of 9-year-olds in 1975 was used as the estimate of 11-year-olds in 1977. Knowing the upper age of jurisdiction in each county, an estimate was calculated for the number of children from 10 through the upper age of jurisdiction (the child population at risk) for each of the 3,141 counties. Although migration, undercounting, and death rates would affect the extrapolation of population estimates from one year to another, it was assumed that these factors would be of minimal importance for the target group and that they would be of minor importance compared with the impact of birth rates and child populations.

Estimating procedure

The primary task was to describe the number and nature of the juvenile court cases handled nationally in each of the years—1975,

1976, and 1977. Data were available from the reporting counties; for those counties not reporting, estimates had to be generated. The adopted estimating procedure assumed that the best method for predicting the number and types of cases for non-reporting jurisdictions was to use the data for similar reporting jurisdictions as a guide.

"Similar" was operationalized, or given a working definition, by using population at risk as a criterion. Jurisdictions of similar size (based on population at risk) were conceptualized as belonging to the same cluster. Clusters were formed based on the following concerns. First, the range of population at risk within a cluster had to be small enough to assure a reasonable similarity in the relative sizes of the counties. Second, it was necessary to define an adequate number of reporting jurisdictions within a cluster to assure the stability of that cluster's estimates. Accordingly, the 3,141 counties were divided into 11 clusters.

Estimates were made for non-reporting jurisdictions by using the information from reporting jurisdictions within the same cluster. It was assumed that the dynamics that produce the juvenile cases within a cluster are shared by all the counties in the cluster and are unique to that cluster. Thus, if a model could be developed to reproduce the data from reporting counties within a cluster, then this model could be applied to non-reporting jurisdictions of that cluster to generate predictions of their case loads.

Descriptive variables found in the 1972 *City/County Data Book* (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1972) were utilized to identify characteristics of the counties, which could be incorporated into the model to produce these estimates. This volume contains approximately 200 descriptive variables on individual counties detailing such information as population, income level, educational characteristics, labor force, housing, and type of government. These data were used as predictors in the model. To reduce the potential predictors to a workable number and to minimize covariation and duplication of information, each variable was correlated with the total number of cases in each of the reporting jurisdictions. Only variables that were significantly correlated with the number of cases were retained. This process reduced the number of variables of interest to 98. Next, the reduction procedure created summary variables, grouping these 98 individual variables under broader headings. A principal components factor analysis of the 98 variables yielded 11 summary factors that incorporated the distinctions found in the original variables, accounting for 70 percent of the variance of the original 98 variables.

After determining that these summary factors were reliable descriptors of the counties, they were utilized to develop regression equations that produced estimates of the number of cases handled by each jurisdiction reporting within each cluster. Applying the same equations to the non-reporting jurisdictions, estimates of individual caseloads were produced. By summing over the caseloads (either reported or predicted), it was possible to estimate the total number of cases from all the counties in a cluster and, subsequently, the total number of cases handled nationally. (The 1975 estimating procedures differ slightly from those described above, for a discussion of 1975 estimating procedures, see *Delinquency 1975*, pp. 11-4-11-11).

It was also necessary to estimate the nature of all the cases handled by the juvenile court system—for example, type of offense, sex of offender, reason for referral, time in system, and disposition. By using the assumption that the reporting courts in a cluster approximately represent the non-reporting courts' data, a weighting procedure was developed to estimate the nature of the cases in the cluster as a whole, including the non-reporting courts. If, for example, the reported cases within a cluster represented 25 percent of the total estimated number of cases for that cluster, by weighting each case by a factor of 4 (total estimated number of cases in the cluster divided by the total number of cases from the non-reporting jurisdictions in the cluster), it was possible to represent not only the number of cases but also the nature of the cases. By employing this process of developing weights to permit the sample data to represent the population, detailed estimates of the nation's juvenile court cases were produced.

Data collection

Identification of States that collect information on the processing of youths through the juvenile justice system is made through contact

with individuals and agencies with responsibility to collect or to report juvenile court statistics. States that compile information on a regular basis and have data on a computer-readable medium are sent written requests for the data; the information is then transmitted to the National Center for Juvenile Justice.

Variations in information compilation and interpretation are checked with the respective State personnel and edited by the National Center for Juvenile Justice staff. The data are then transformed into a standard format for the national file. Jurisdictional differences in juvenile court statutes and procedures used to collect the data cause some problems with uniformity that cannot be corrected. The Source notes, among other limitations of the data, the following:

—There are wide ranges of definitions regarding court dispositions.

—The reasons for referral to court and their definitions vary dramatically.

—Some State statutes exclude major crimes (i.e., homicide, forcible rape, and aggravated assault) from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, while other State statutes exclude types of minor crimes (i.e., fish and game violations).

—Some States differentiated between specific types of crime, while others used broader categories for their offenses (i.e., larceny was alternately defined as grand larceny, petit larceny, shoplifting, and larceny except shoplifting).

—Some States changed their reporting system which altered some of the variables and values reported during the reporting period.

—The offense labels are not always an accurate indicator of actual behavior (i.e., larceny may vary from stealing bubble gum to the theft of a handgun).

—The data represent cases disposed of by courts; they do not represent individuals, nor do they represent incidents.

Definitions of terms

Unit of count—The unit of count refers to a case disposed of by a court with juvenile jurisdiction during the reporting year. Each "case" represents a youth referred to the court on a new referral.

Race—The reporting of race varied greatly. Some States reported white, black, and other, while a few States reported ten categories of race. For the purpose of consistency among States, three categories of race were selected. The "other" category refers to all races which were reported as anything other than white or black.

Source of referral:

Law enforcement agency—The term "law enforcement" should be interpreted as including metropolitan police, State police, park police, sheriffs, constables, police assigned to the juvenile court for special duty, and all others performing a police function with the exception of probation officers and officers of the court.

Parents or relatives—This category includes the youth's own parents, foster parents, adoptive parents, step parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and other legal guardians.

School department—This term includes counselors, attendance officers, teachers, principals, superintendents of schools, and members of the board of education.

Probation officer—A probation officer was considered to be an officer of the court or any person designated to perform a probation function.

Social agency—This category includes both public and private agencies, such as a department of public welfare, the board of health, a children's aid society, a child-welfare board, and institutions caring for children (such as homes for dependent children, hospitals, group homes, runaway homes, and agencies that perform functions of after-care, parole, and correction).

Other court—This category includes any court which is physically located in another district, has no legal jurisdiction over the case, or has concurrent jurisdiction with the juvenile court which had original jurisdiction over the case.

Reason for referral—This includes attempting to commit or committing offenses (behavior that is defined as constituting juvenile delinquency or in need of supervision by State or local law), but does not include traffic, dependency, and neglect cases; or special proceedings brought before the court.

Drunkenness—This category includes alcoholic intoxication, drunkenness, and associated behavior forbidden by local law.

Disorderly conduct—Disorderly conduct consists of any behavior which is a breach of the peace under local law; it includes unlawful assembly, disturbing the peace, and disturbing meetings.

Vandalism—Vandalism refers to the willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or person having custody or control; it also includes cutting auto tires, drawing obscene pictures on public rest room walls, smashing windows, destroying school records, tipping over gravestones, and defacing library books. (Some jurisdictions report cases of arson under vandalism.)

Arson—This offense includes willful or malicious burning of personal or public property; it may include burning buildings, houses, boats, ships, contents of buildings, crops, and woods. (Some jurisdictions report cases of arson under vandalism.)

Other delinquency—This category includes all other criminal offenses that do not fall easily under any of the previous reasons for referral and those offenses reported by the court as "other."

Running away—This offense consists of one or more abscondences from a court or from an individual, agency, or institution to which the child has been committed or to a single or multiple act of leaving or staying away from his/her own home without permission.

Truancy—Truancy refers to unauthorized absence from school as defined under the law.

Curfew violation—A curfew violation refers to being on the street or in a public place after a specified time in violation of a local law.

Ungovernable behavior—Such behavior indicates that the child is persistently beyond the control of parents or others who have charge of the youth.

Possessing or drinking liquor—This category includes only those liquor offenses for which adults would not be arrested.

Other status—This category includes other status offenses such as endangering the morals of self or others, association with immoral persons, and engaging in an occupation dangerous to life or limb.

Homicide—This offense consists of any willful or negligent killing of one person by another.

Forcible rape—This offense involves forced carnal knowledge of one person by another against the will of the victim. (Some States coded forcible rape and sex offenses in one category.)

Robbery—Robbery consists of the taking of property or something of value by use of force, violence, and/or the threat of violence; it also includes purse snatching.

Assault—This category generally includes all forms of assault from simple assault, fighting, and intimidation to cases of aggravated assault, defined as an attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury.

Burglary—Burglary refers to unlawful entry into a home, business, or other structure and intending to commit or committing a larceny or other offense; it also includes breaking and entering.

Auto theft—Auto theft consists of the taking of a motor vehicle by a person not having lawful access thereto and subsequent abandoning of the motor vehicle or converting of the motor vehicle for the use of the thief or another person; it also includes unauthorized use, grand theft auto, joyriding, and operating a vehicle without the owner's consent.

Larceny—This category includes stealing, taking and carrying, leading, riding, or driving away (except motor vehicles) the personal property of another person without claim of right, with the intent to deprive them of their ownership, or to convert such property to the use of the thief or another person; it also includes shoplifting, forgery, fraud, and larceny by check.

Weapons—This category consists of acts in violation of law regulating or prohibiting the possession, carrying, use, manufacture, or sale of weapons or weapon accessories.

Sex offense—This offense includes all law violations of a sexual nature excluding forcible rape; it includes prostitution, pandering or procuring, fornication, buggery, incest, indecent exposure, indecent liberties, sodomy, and statutory rape. (Some States include forcible rape under this category.)

Drugs—The violation of a law relating to narcotic or non-narcotic drugs is an offense including unlawful possession, sale, manufacture, use, furnishing, etc., of narcotic or non-narcotic drugs.

APPENDIX 14 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 23 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 of 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 commit-

ments and special record sealing procedures are made available by State statute. For the purposes of the survey, youthful offenders were included with adults.

APPENDIX 15 Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), 1978 Annual Data—Definitions of terms

NOTE: This information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Annual Data 1978, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), Statistical Series E, No. 12 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 359-364. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Definitions of terms:

Age at admission—Derived by subtracting a client's year of birth from year of admission to treatment.

Age at first use—The chronological age at which a person first used the drug now listed as his/her primary drug problem.

Clients (drug users)—Persons admitted to a clinic for the prevention or treatment of a drug problem; they are assigned a treatment plan and receive the clinical and supportive services identified in the regimen. Criteria for completing treatment are established at this time. When a clinic's Federal contract or grant states that both prevention and treatment services are to be provided, the persons receiving prevention services are also considered clients. The guidelines of the Federal funding agencies state that a client is considered active if he/she receives treatment services at least once every 30 days. Only active clients are reported on CODAP. If the client has not received treatment or direct services for 30 days, he or she must be discharged from the CODAP reporting system. *Partial services* are occasionally offered to community groups, clients' families, and individuals; this activity is not reported by CODAP clinics because the people involved in receiving partial services are not treated for diagnosed drug problems.

Drug types—Drugs are classified into 11 categories: heroin; other opiates—illegal methadone, opium, morphine, codeine, Demerol, Dilaudid, etc.; marijuana/hashish—includes THC, "hash oil," other cannabis preparations; barbiturates—phenobarbital, Seconal, Nembutal, etc.; amphetamines—Benzedrine, Dexedrine, methamphetamine, "speed," and related compounds such as Preludin, Ritalin, etc.; alcohol; cocaine; hallucinogens—LSD, mescaline, psilocybin, MCA, DMT, mushrooms, PCP, peyote, etc.; tranquilizers—Librium, Valium, Miltown, etc.; other sedatives or hypnotics—methaqualone, chloral hydrate, lacidyl, oriden, etc.; other—includes inhalants (glue, nitrous oxide, organic solvents, etc.), over-the-counter drugs (legally obtained, non-prescription medication), as well as any drug not falling into one of the above categories.

Employment status—The following categories are used to indicate if the client is legally employed (including self-employment) at the time of admission. To qualify as being employed, the client's earnings must be subject to income taxes. For example, stipends and welfare payments are not taxable; therefore, the client receiving these monies would not be considered employed. The categories are: unemployed, not seeking work—has not sought employment in last 30 days; unemployed, seeking work—has sought employment in last 30 days. This includes registering with employment agencies, etc.; employed, part-time—working less than 35 hours a week; employed, full-time—working 35 or more hours a week. This category also includes clients with concurrent full-time and part-time positions.

Frequency of use of primary drug—The number of times a client uses the primary drug during the month prior to admission.

Highest grade level completed—Number of years of education the client completed.

Living arrangement—The following categories indicate the client's living arrangement at time of admission: living alone; living with

parents—client resides with one or both parents; living with spouse—this includes common-law marriage and those clients who consider themselves married; living with others—client resides with one or more persons other than spouse or parents.

Marital status—The following categories indicate the client's marital status at time of admission: never married—this includes annulment; married—this includes common-law marriage and those clients who consider themselves married; widowed; divorced; separated—this refers to married persons not living together by choice, whether or not the separation is legal.

Primary drug—The drug type that is the major problem in that it has caused the most dysfunction. *Primary drug at admission* is the drug problem for which the client was admitted to treatment. Similarly, *primary drug at discharge* is the drug problem, if any, causing the most dysfunction at the time of discharge from treatment. Only one primary problem may be reported at admission and one at discharge.

Prior treatment experiences, number of—The number of uninterrupted periods, from admission to discharge, in any drug treatment program.

Race/ethnicity—Based on staff observation and client self-identification, the following categories have been selected to conform with the Federal Interagency Committee on Education Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Racial and Ethnic Definitions: white (not of Hispanic origin)—a person having origins in any of the people of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East; black (not of Hispanic origin)—a person having origins in any of the people of sub-Saharan Africa; Hispanic—Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Hispanic; other—includes American Indian (a person having origins in any of the original people of North America), Alaskan Native (a person such as Aleut or Eskimo Indian who has origins in any of the original people of North America), and Asian or Pacific Islander (a person having origins in any of the original people of the Far East, Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, or the Pacific Islands).

Reason for discharge—The circumstances under which a client leaves treatment. Several types of discharge are reported as follows:

Completed treatment, no drug use—the client has successfully completed the prescribed treatment regimen in the program and no further treatment services are prescribed within this program or any other program; however, follow-up contact may be recommended. The client is no longer using illegal drugs or abusing alcohol.

Completed treatment, some drug use—the decision of the clinic staff is that the client has successfully completed the prescribed treatment regimen in the program, and no further treatment services are prescribed within this program or any other program. The client meets all other criteria for completion of treatment except concerning the use of drugs during the month prior to discharge.

Transferred/referred—the client is discharged from the clinic and, with no interruption in treatment, is transferred to another clinic that is within the same program; or, the client is discharged from the clinic and referred to another drug treatment program or to a medical or psychiatric institution.

Program decision to discharge client for noncompliance with program rules—treatment is not completed; the client is discharged for violation of program rules.

Left before completing treatment—the client is discharged because of his/her decision to leave the clinic before completion of treatment, or his/her refusal to continue a further phase of treatment in this or any other program.

Incarcerated—treatment is not completed; the client is discharged because of incarceration.

Died—the client died before completing treatment; however, this does not necessarily imply a drug-related death.

Source of referral—The following categories indicate the agency, individual, or legal situation through which the client is committed to or referred to treatment: self referral; hospital—includes a general or mental hospital; community services agencies/individuals—includes a community mental health center, a social or community services agency, a private physician or mental health professional, central

intake unit, or another drug treatment program; family/friend; school/employer; Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC); State/county probation; State/county parole; other non-voluntary—includes Police, Bureau of Prisons (BOP NARA II, BOP-IPDDR, BOP study, BOP probationer, and other BOP (formerly DAP)), Veterans Administration Armed Services Medical Referral Office (VA ASMRO), and other Federal (NARA I, NARA III, Federal probation, and Federal parole); other.

Times arrested within 24 months prior to this admission, number of—Indicates the number of times the client has been arrested and booked during the 24 months prior to admission. This item does not imply conviction and relates to alleged offenses. Arrests for traffic infractions are not included. However, arrests for driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs and driving while intoxicated because of alcohol or drugs are included.

Years between first use and admission—The number of years between the first use of a drug and admission to a drug treatment clinic.

APPENDIX 16 Profile of Jail Inmates—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of Jail Inmates: Socio-demographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980). Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Definitions of terms

Jail—As used throughout this report, a "jail" is defined as a local government facility authorized to detain for at least 48 hours any adult suspected or convicted of a criminal offense. Excluded from consideration as local jails were facilities designed specifically for the detention of juveniles, hospitals for the criminally insane, drunk tanks, and lockups.^a In addition, all facilities operated by Federal or State correctional authorities, including State-operated jails in Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont, were excluded. Also excluded from the scope of the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails were 193 small jails, holding about 900 inmates. This procedure was adopted because the facilities were not authorized to hold inmates after they had been formally charged with a criminal offense, a process that usually takes place within the first 48 hours of confinement.

Detention status and legal status—Detention status and legal status are used broadly (and synonymously) to characterize various phases of the criminal adjudication process, ranging from arrest to the serving of time on an unappealed sentence. The terms also include such administrative or jurisdictional dispositions as "sentenced to a local facility" or to a "nonlocal facility," the latter of which refers to State or Federal institutions in cases where persons were temporarily confined in the local jail at the time of the survey because of overcrowding in the "nonlocal" facility or for other, unspecified reasons.

Age—The inmates' age was that given at the time of the interview.

Alcohol use—Inmates who indicated that they had been drinking alcoholic beverages at the time of the arrest that led to their incarceration were questioned as to the amount they had consumed to determine whether they had been "under the influence" of alcohol. In accordance with criteria furnished by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, it was considered that inmates had been under the influence if they indicated that they had consumed 8.33 cans of beer, or 6.75 4-ounce glasses of wine, or 10 1-ounce jiggers of hard liquor. The chemical content of each of these amounts, or of certain combinations of them, includes at least 4 ounces of pure alcohol.

Annual income—Each inmate was asked to indicate the level of personal income for the 12-month period prior to incarceration, as well as the main source of that income.

Convicted—Those jail inmates judged guilty of an offense either after a plea of guilty or as the result of a trial. The category covers two basic groupings—persons "awaiting sentence" and those "sentenced". The latter group includes inmates assigned to serve time in a local facility (either the facility where they were held at the time of the survey or another local facility), or a nonlocal facility, or an unknown type of facility.

Drug use—For analytical purposes, three categories characterized the frequency of illicit drug use by inmates during the course of their lifetime: daily, weekly, and less than weekly (a category that includes occasional users and those who had used a drug only once). The types

of drugs surveyed for extent of usage and drug influence at the time an offense was committed included the three leading narcotics: heroin, methadone, and cocaine. Inmates were also asked about the use of amphetamines ("uppers") and barbiturates ("downers") without a medical prescription, as well as about their experience with marijuana (including hashish), LSD, PCP, and "other drugs."

Employment status—The "employed" were construed as all inmates who had fulltime or parttime jobs or business enterprises at the time of their admission to jail. "Fulltime" employment was defined as working 35 hours or more per week, a category that encompassed Armed Forces personnel. The term "parttime" covered employment of fewer than 35 hours a week.

Hispanic—Refers to inmates who indicated that their origin was Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Hispanic origin, irrespective of race.

Juvenile—A legal rather than demographic designation.

Marital status—Determined as of the date of the interview rather than at the time of admission. Five categories were included on the questionnaire: never married, married, widowed, divorced, and separated. For the purpose of analysis, the last two were combined. Married persons included those joined in common-law union. Separated persons refer to those legally apart, rather than those separated by incarceration.

Military service—Although inmates who are veterans of the Armed Forces were not asked whether they had served in Vietnam or elsewhere in Southeast Asia, it can be assumed that most of them below age 25 had not because they would have been too young. The number of troops in Vietnam had been substantially reduced by the end of 1972 and was down to almost zero by January 1973. Inmates who were 24 years old at the time of the survey (February 1978) would have been 18 in 1972 and, among inmates less than 25 years of age as of 1978, only 24-year-olds would have had been able to have seen military service in Vietnam. On the other hand, because the official U.S. Government definition of "Vietnam era veterans" encompasses those who served at any time between April 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975, it can be assumed that inmates between the ages of 21 and 24 could have served in the military during that era.

Poverty level—As applied to 1977 annual income, the U.S. Government definition of the "poverty level" for family groups larger than 2 persons ranged from \$4,806 for a 3-member family to \$10,137 for a family of 7 persons or more.

Prison—A State or Federal confinement facility, chiefly used for holding convicted felons serving sentences of more than 1 year.

Race—The race of inmates was determined by interviewer observation. The racial categories distinguished in the report are white, black, and other. The category "other" includes American Indians, Alaskan natives, Pacific Islanders, and persons of Asian ancestry.

Unconvicted—Those jailed inmates involved in criminal proceedings for a crime alleged against them, but not yet judged innocent or guilty. Within this category, the status "not yet arraigned" denotes those inmates who had not yet been charged in a court with the commission of a crime. Inmates who had been formally charged before a court were categorized as "arraigned and awaiting or on trial."

^aAlthough juvenile detention institutions were outside the scope of the survey, the companion facility census revealed that jails held a total of 1,611 juveniles.

Methodology

Sample design and size

Survey specifications required a sample of about 4,000 male and 2,000 female inmates in approximately 400 institutions. The sample, drawn from files maintained by the Governments Division of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, amounted to about 1 in every 26 persons detained in the Nation's locally operated jails. About 3,500 facilities met the definitional criteria for a jail and, thus, were eligible for inclusion in the sample.

As a first step in designing the sample, these jails were stratified into five classes. Institutions that held an estimated 225 or more inmates were all included in the sample. In each of these large institutions—numbering 132 and containing almost half of the inmates of each sex—males were sampled at the rate of 1 in 35 and females at the rate of 1 in 4. In jails holding fewer than 225 inmates, sampling rates varied according to the sex of inmates held and, where both sexes were held, a minimum number of members of one or the other sex. Separate samples for males and females—a self-weighting male sample and a female sample of sufficient size to assure adequate representation—were formulated by means of ratios for each of the five strata, as depicted in Table 1.

Table 1

Stratum number	Institutional sampling rate			Inmate sampling rate	
	Number of inmates	Sex of inmates	Number in sample	Males	Females
I	225 or more	Both	All	1 in 35	1 in 4
II	Less than 225	Female only	1 in 2	(Not applicable)	1 in 2
III	Less than 225	Both, including at least 20 females	1 in 2	None but eligible in IV and V	1 in 2
IV	Less than 225	Both, including at least 21 males and less than 20 females	1 in 5	1 in 7	All
V	Less than 225	Both, with less than 21 males and less than 20 females	1 in 35	All	All

Of some 6,300 interview candidates identified by this selection process, some 5,300—approximately 85 percent—were actually interviewed. Of the approximate 1,000 who were not interviewed, 47 percent had been released either before or after the day of sample selection, 42 percent had declined to participate, and the remaining 11 percent were excluded for other reasons.

Estimation procedure

Five adjustment factors were applied in the assignment of a final weight to each interview, or data record:

(1) A *basic weight*, applied to all records. For males, the value of this weight was 35. For females, one of three weights was assigned, 4, 5, or 35.

(2) An *institution noninterview adjustment*, applied to the data records of inmates in institutions where the proposed interviews could not be conducted nor the records of the scheduled interviewees obtained.

(3) An *inmate noninterview adjustment*, applied in cases where incomplete demographic data were obtained from the institutional records of inmates who could not be interviewed personally. This adjustment, made separately for males and females, was applied to 18 categories of information as defined by different combinations of three variables: race (black and other than black), age (under 20, 20 to 25, and over), and size of facility. There were three size-of-facility categories for males, all pertaining to facilities housing both males and fe-

males: facilities with fewer than 21 males, those with at least 21 males but fewer than 225 total inmates, and those with 225 or more inmates. For females, the three categories were: facilities for females only and housing fewer than 225 inmates; facilities housing males and females with a total of fewer than 225 inmates; and facilities housing both males and females with a total of 225 inmates or more. For any of the 18 categories of information, the noninterview adjustment was defined as the ratio of the weighted number of interviewed plus noninterviewed inmates in that category to the weighted number of interviewed inmates in the same category.

(4) A *first-stage ratio adjustment* was one of two steps taken to minimize the variance resulting from the use of jails within the sample to represent jails that were not in the sample. It was required for all jails in the sample, except the 132 large facilities (225 inmates or more), which were self-representing. The procedure, applied before the inmate count made in the 1978 Census of Jail Facilities became available, adjusted for the difference between the estimated number of inmates held in jails within the sample and the estimated number in jails represented by the sample.

(5) The final step in the weighting procedure was a *second-stage ratio adjustment* to bring the survey-derived inmate count into accord with the jail population as enumerated in the 1978 Census of Jail Facilities. A ratio adjustment was developed for each of the three size-of-facility categories for males (less than 21, 21 to 224, and 225 or more) and for each of the two such categories for females (less than 225 and 225 or more). For any category, the adjustment was defined as the ratio between the total number of inmates as determined by the facility census and weighted total estimated from the inmate survey.

Reliability of estimates

The particular sample used for the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails was only one of a large number of possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same design and sample selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples, and is, therefore, a measure of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average of all possible sample estimates. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct an approximate confidence interval—that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average of all possible sample estimates. This average may or may not be contained in any particular computed interval. But, for a particular sample, it can be determined with specified confidence that the average of all possible sample estimates is included in the constructed interval.

If all possible samples were selected under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

(1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average for all possible samples.

(2) Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average for all possible samples.

(3) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average for all possible samples.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates presented in this report are subject to nonsampling error. Major sources of such error include the infeasibility of representing all jails within the sample, inability to obtain complete information from all inmates in the sample, errors in estimating values for missing data, differences in the inmates' interpretation of questions, respondent inability or unwillingness to provide correct information or to report information accurately, and errors made in recording, coding, and processing the data. Standard errors calculated for use with data from this survey partially gauge the effect of certain nonsampling errors in response and enumeration, but they

Application of standard errors

Results presented in this report were tested to determine whether or not statistical significance could be associated with observed differences between figures. As a result of such tests, all statements of comparison are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, and the vast majority are significant at a minimum level of 2.0 standard errors. This means that, for most comparisons cited in the report, the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. For this report, differences that failed the test at 1.6 standard errors (i.e., at a 90-percent level of confidence) were not considered statistically significant.

do not measure any systematic biases in the data. Because the full extent of nonsampling error is unknown, however, particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates.

Statistical results from the survey were used for analytical purposes in this report only when based on an estimated count of 300 or more male inmates (or inmates of both sexes) and of 100 or more female inmates. When computed on smaller bases, the estimates were considered statistically unreliable. Nevertheless, such figures are shown in the data tables to permit such combinations of data categories as may serve the need of individual users.

APPENDIX 17 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978—Methodology, definitions of terms, 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, 1978, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-5 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 35-50. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

Data presented in this report are based on yearend 1977 and 1978 inmate counts and on enumerations of prisoner transactions during 1978. As in past years, the data were collected with a standard questionnaire transmitted to the appropriate State authorities and the Federal Prison System. The final date for receipt of information was in June 1979.

In each jurisdiction, the questionnaire was completed by a central agency reporting for institutions within the correctional system. This procedure was also used by the Federal Prison System in supplying data on Federal institutions. Because the information was derived from a complete enumeration rather than a survey, the statistical data are not affected by sampling error. Response errors were held to a minimum by means of a systematic telephone followup and, where necessary, other control procedures. Thus the yearend counts are generally considered reliable.

National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) category definitions

Jurisdiction population, December 31, 1978—Includes all inmates under State jurisdiction on Dec. 31, 1978, regardless of location. Does not include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, pre-trial detainees) merely housed in prisons.

Custody population, December 31, 1978—Includes all inmates in the State's custody, that is, housed in State correctional facilities on Dec. 31, 1978. Does not include State inmates housed outside State prison facilities, does include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, the courts, local jails) housed in State's facilities.

Overcrowding, December 31, 1978—Includes all inmates housed in local jails on Dec. 31, 1978, as a direct result of State prison overcrowding. Does not include inmates held in local jails for other reasons (for example, work release, court appearance, etc.).

Admissions

New court commitments—Includes all inmates who were admitted with all new sentences, that is, these inmates were not readmitted for any sentences. This category includes probation violators entering prison for the first time on the probated offenses. Does not include parole violators with new sentences as new court commitments.

Parole violators with new sentences—Includes parolees returned with new sentences.

Other conditional release violators with new sentences—Includes all conditional releases (other than parole) returned with new sentences, for example, returns from supervised mandatory release, etc.

Parole violators only, no new sentences—Includes all parolees returned only for formal revocations of parole which were not accompanied by new sentences. If the parole was not formally revoked, that is, the parolee was held only temporarily pending a hearing, no admission occurred for NPS purposes.

Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences—Same as above, substituting conditional release violator for parole violator.

Transfers from other jurisdictions—Includes all inmates transferred to this State's jurisdiction to continue sentences already in force. Does not include admission if State does not acquire jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

AWOL returns, with or without sentences—Includes all returns from AWOL, that is, failures to return from authorized temporary absences such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

Escapee returns, with or without new sentences—Includes all returns from escape, that is, unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

Returns from appeal/bond—Includes all inmates reinstated to correctional jurisdiction from long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Does not include returns from short-term movements (that is, less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State retains jurisdiction).

Other admissions—Includes all other admissions not covered by the above categories.

Releases

Unconditional—An unconditional release occurs only if the released inmate cannot be imprisoned for any sentence for which he was in prison.

Expirations of sentence—Includes all inmates whose maximum courts sentences minus credits have been served.

Commutations—Includes all inmates whose maximum sentences have been changed (lowered) to time served to allow immediate unconditional release.

Other unconditional releases—Includes all other unconditional releases not covered by the above categories.

Conditional—A conditional release occurs if the released inmate, upon violating the conditions of his release, can be imprisoned again for any of the sentences for which he was in prison.

Probations—Includes all inmates who have been placed under probation supervision and conditionally released, includes all shock probation (split sentence) releases.

Supervised mandatory releases—Includes all inmates who must, by law, be conditionally released. This type of release may also be called mandatory conditional release.

Paroles—Includes all inmates conditionally released to parole.

Other conditional releases—Includes all other conditional releases not covered by the above categories.

Death

Executions—Self-explanatory.

Illnesses/natural causes—Self-explanatory.

Suicides—Self-explanatory.

Accidental injury to self—Includes all inmates who accidentally caused their own deaths (for example, a fall from a ladder, mishandling electrical equipment).

Death caused by another person—Includes all inmates whose deaths were caused accidentally or intentionally by another inmate or prison personnel.

Other deaths—Includes all other deaths not covered by the above categories.

Other releases

AWOLs—Includes all failures to return from an authorized temporary absence such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

Escapes from confinement—Includes all unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

Transfers to other jurisdictions—Includes all inmates who were transferred from one State's jurisdiction to another to continue sentences already in force. Does not include the release if State does not relinquish jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

Releases to appeal/bond—Includes all inmates released from correctional jurisdiction to long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Does not include short-term movements (that is, less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State correctional system retains jurisdiction).

Other releases—Includes all other releases not covered by the above categories.

Race

White—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

Black—A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

American Indian or Alaskan Native—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Asian or Pacific Islander—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippines Islands, and Samoa.

Other—Any other race not covered by the above categories.

Not known—Any inmate whose race is unknown is included here.

Ethnic origin

Hispanic—A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Not hispanic—A person not covered by the above category.

Not known—Anyone whose ethnic origin is unknown.

Explanation of data

Technical note on custody vs. jurisdiction

Beginning with the 1978 report, the basic inmate count for each correctional system includes all persons under its jurisdiction rather than its custody, as was the case prior to 1978. The purpose of this revision was to assure that all persons subject to confinement under Federal or State correctional authority are included in the annual count of prisoners. Examples of prisoners under the jurisdiction of a given

system, but not in its custody, are those housed in local jails, in other States, or in hospitals (including mental health facilities) outside the correctional system; inmates out on work release, furlough, or bail; and State prisoners held in Federal prisons or vice versa.

Of the 52 jurisdictions included in the NPS program, 40 of them—39 States and the Federal Prison Service—reported 1978 jurisdiction counts that were different than their 1978 custody counts. In most of these jurisdictions, the bulk of the difference between the two counts consisted of inmates housed in local jails and of Federal prisoners housed at private contract sites. In each of the 12 remaining jurisdictions, the custody count was the same as the jurisdiction count. Texas could not differentiate the two populations; and Michigan considers State prisoners in local jails to be both under its jurisdiction and in its custody.

For purposes of transition, jurisdiction counts for 1977, as well as revised custody counts for that year, were also collected. Nine States submitted custody counts different from those published in U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1977*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-5 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), taking into account the definitional guidelines provided for the first time in the 1978 questionnaire. Pennsylvania, for example, had originally included a large number of inmates on furlough, on bail, or in hospitals in the custody count submitted for the 1977 report. It now excludes such inmates, both from the 1978 custody count and from the revised custody figure for 1977. Several other States excluded their jail-housed inmates from their revised 1977 custody counts as well as from their 1978 custody counts. It is important to note that neither the custody nor the jurisdiction counts are strictly comparable with figures published in NPS reports prior to 1978, the custody counts being somewhat lower than they would have been without the definitional clarification and the jurisdiction counts somewhat higher.

The special table below displays custody counts for both 1977 and 1978 based on the newly specified definition. As indicated, by comparing data in this table both custody and jurisdiction counts yield a similar, although not identical, national percentage change for 1977-78: a 2.0 percent increase in the custody population and a 2.2 percent increase in the jurisdiction population. Most individual States also showed similar minimal differences between custody and jurisdiction increases. States whose jurisdiction population declined while their custody population increased were Alabama, Maryland, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Vermont; conversely, States whose jurisdiction population increased while their custody population declined were Massachusetts and New Mexico.

In view of the increased scope of coverage for 1977 and 1978, it is important that any assessment of the changes between 1976, 1977, and 1978—whether at the national or the individual jurisdiction level—should take into account both the old and the new figure available for 1977. Thus, at the national level, the total population figure of 291,667 reported in U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1977*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-5 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), should be used as the point of comparison with the corresponding 1976 figure (both represent custody populations), while the retroactively calculated jurisdiction figure of 300,024 for 1977 should be used in making comparisons with the 1978 jurisdiction figure of 306,602. Thus, in measuring year-to-year changes at the national level, it is useful to display two figures for 1977, as indicated below.

Year	Number of inmates	Percent change
1974	229,721 (custody)	Not derivable
1975	253,816 (custody)	10
1976	278,000 (custody)	10
1977	291,667 (custody)	5
1977	300,024 (jurisdiction)	Not derivable
1978	306,602 (jurisdiction)	2

A similar display of data can be used to facilitate the analysis of trends for any of the individual jurisdictions.

Explanatory notes for States

Differing legal and administrative requirements as well as diverse recordkeeping practices among jurisdictions hamper efforts to collect uniform nationwide data on the number and movement of inmates in State and Federal correctional institutions. Not all jurisdictions are able to provide information that meets NPS definitions. For some, the discrepancies between 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.

The notes that follow identify deviations from the category definitions used in the 1978 questionnaire, provide details on the content of "other" admission and release categories, and specify any revisions to 1977 year-end or movement data that should be taken into account when comparing 1977 and 1978 figures. State inmates housed in local jails because of overcrowding are considered to be under State jurisdiction, and exceptions to this rule have been noted in Table 6.15. Some States included an adjustment residual in their admission or release figure in order to balance the year-end 1977 count with the year-end 1978 count.

Federal Prison System—Other unconditional releases: Includes 128 unconditional court-ordered releases and 1 pardon. Other deaths: Includes three accidents. Other releases: Consists for the most part of persons granted a release after having been transferred on a temporary basis from a correctional institution to another authority.

Alabama—New court commitments: Includes some split sentence violators and some parole violators with new sentences. Other admissions: Adjustment residual. Other conditional releases: Unconditional releases from county jails.

Alaska—All data include both jail and prison inmates, as prisons and jails form an integrated system. Admission and release figures are estimates based on 1977 data. Parole violators, no new sentence: Includes parole violators with new sentences and other conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Escapee returns: May include AWOL returns. Supervised mandatory releases: Includes some (fewer than 5 percent) expirations of sentence and releases to probation of inmates serving a split sentence. Escapes: May include AWOLs.

Arizona—No distinction is made between jurisdiction and custody counts, but the difference is not considered to be significant. Jurisdiction figures are estimates based on custody counts. Other conditional releases: Includes special administrative releases, discretionary releases, and extended work furloughs.

Arkansas—New court commitments: Includes some (fewer than 2 percent) parole violators with new sentences. Escapee returns: May include AWOL returns. Other admissions: Adjustment residual. Other conditional releases: Releases under provisions of the Youthful Offender Act. Escapes: May include AWOLs. Other releases: Adjustment residual. Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence: Includes some (fewer than 1 percent) inmates with sentences of exactly 1 year.

California—Escapee returns: May include AWOL returns. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Escapes: May include AWOLs. Other releases: Includes the net difference between admissions from and releases to authorized temporary absence, types of movement that are outside the NPS scope.

Colorado—Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Race: Estimates based on a February 1978 computer survey. Hispanic origin: Estimates based on a February 1979 computer survey.

Connecticut—All data include both jail and prison inmates, as prisons and jails form an integrated system. New court commitments: Includes some parole violators and escapees returned with new sentences. Expiration of sentence: Includes some releases to probation.

Delaware—All data include both jail and prison inmates, as prisons and jails form an integrated system. Data exclude approximately six youthful offenders. 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 and the year-end population. New court commitments: Includes probation violators. Other admissions: Includes 35 returns from extended furlough. The remainder constitute an adjustment residual. Other unconditional releases: Type not specified. Supervised mandatory releases: Includes releases to probation. Other releases: Includes 85 extended furloughs and 7 releases to the Drug Rehabilitation Center.

District of Columbia—The District of Columbia has an integrated jail and prison system. Data include unsentenced inmates and those with sentences of 1 year or less, with the exception of those housed in the D.C. Jail or Detention Center. Persons receiving a split sentence of more than 1 year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, were excluded unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, an omission resulting in an understating of movement transactions and the year-end population. Other releases: Type not specified.

Florida—All year-end data are estimates based on June 30, 1977, figures; all admission and release data are based on figures for fiscal year 1977. Some unsentenced persons (fewer than 1 percent) are included in data for over 1 year maximum sentence. Escapee returns: May include AWOL returns. Escapes: May include AWOLs. Other releases: Court-ordered releases, paroles to reinstatement, and pardons.

Georgia—Persons receiving a partially suspended 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, an omission resulting in an understating of movement transactions and the year-end population. New court commitments: Includes some conditional release violators with new sentences. Other admissions: Type not specified. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes parole violators with and without new sentences. Hispanic origin: Figures represent only a portion of inmates in this category; for the vast bulk of the prison population, data differentiating the Hispanic from the non-Hispanic were not available. Other unconditional releases: Inmates who paid fines. Supervised mandatory releases: See "other conditional releases." Other conditional releases: Youthful offender conditional releases. In 1977, 414 males and 11 females who should have been reported as "other conditional releases" were shown as "supervised mandatory releases." Transfers to other jurisdictions: In 1977, 91 males and 3 females recorded as transfers were actually released on parole. Other releases: Court-ordered releases.

Hawaii—Data include both jail and prison inmates, as prisons and jails form an integrated system. Probation: Inmates whose sentences were reevaluated within 60 days of commitment and modified to probation. Inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence: Includes persons convicted of felony offenses and sentenced to 5 years probation, up to 6 months of which may be spent in jail. Race: Racial data are not available for unsentenced inmates and those with sentences of 1 year or less; these are included in the "not known" category. "Other" includes American Indians and Alaskan Natives.

Idaho—Other admissions: Returns from agreement on detainees. Other unconditional releases: Releases because of acquittal or dismissal of sentence. Other releases: Releases to agreement on detainees. Unsentenced inmates (custody count): Presentence evaluation cases or Department of Health, Education, and Welfare clients held only for testing.

Illinois—Other admissions: Includes returns from court. Other unconditional releases: Includes court-ordered releases, status discharges, and technical discharges. Paroles: In 1977, a number of paroles from work release were excluded from this category; in 1978, such paroles are correctly included. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Includes some paroles and conditional releases to other jurisdictions. Other releases: Adjustment residual.

Indiana—Data on admissions, releases, race, and Hispanic origin are estimates. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes parole, probation as part of a split sentence, and probation violators with or without new sentences. Escapee returns: May include AWOL returns. Escapes: May include AWOLs.

Iowa—Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases. In 1977, 17 males and 1 female in this category were incorrectly reported as commutations.

Kansas—Escapee returns: May include AWOL returns. Other admissions: Adjustment residual. Other conditional releases: In 1977, a large number of persons serving split sentences (part to be served in prison and part on probation) were incorrectly reported in this category. Escapes: May include AWOLs. Other releases: Includes 34 releases to court and 5 unspecified releases.

Kentucky—Escapee returns: May include AWOL returns. Other admissions: Adjustment residual. Escapes: May include AWOLs.

Louisiana—Other unconditional releases: Includes pardons (2 males), court-ordered releases (19 males and 1 female), and conviction reversals (2 males). Other releases: Type not specified.

Maine—Movement data for 1977 incorrectly included inmates (approximately 10 percent of total) sentenced to a maximum of 1 year or less. Other admissions: Adjustment residual. Other releases: Adjustment residual.

Maryland—All data include inmates (approximately 6 percent of total) sentenced to a maximum of 1 year or less. New court commitments: Includes parole and other conditional-release violators with new sentences and returns from appeal or bond. Escapee returns: May include AWOL returns. Supervised mandatory release: Figures are estimates, inasmuch as expiration and supervised mandatory release are considered one category. Expiration of sentence: Figures are estimates, inasmuch as expiration and supervised mandatory release are considered one category. Escapes: May include AWOLs. Race: Figures are estimates.

Massachusetts—None.

Michigan—Both custody and jurisdiction figures include 18 males and 52 females held in county jails to ease overcrowding, because such persons are considered to be under State custody as well as jurisdiction. Other conditional releases: Pre-parole furloughs. Other releases: Adjustment residual. Hispanic origin: Only persons of Mexican descent are included; all other Hispanic inmates are included in "not known", along with persons whose origin is not known.

Minnesota—Other admissions: Includes returns from medical paroles (14 males and 1 female) and an adjustment residual.

Mississippi—The breakdown of prisoners between those with a sentence of more than 1 year and those with 1 year or less is estimated, based on 1977 figures. Other conditional releases: Work releases, supervised earned releases, releases to court, and emergency releases. Other releases: Adjustment residual. Hispanic origin: Figures are broad estimates.

Missouri—Parole violators with new sentences: Figures are estimates. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Incorrectly includes approximately 15 intrajurisdictional transfers. Escapee returns: May include AWOL returns. Escapes: May include AWOLs. Other releases: Court-ordered releases.

Montana—Other conditional releases: Releases to extended furlough.

Nebraska—As of December 31, 1977, female inmates were no longer held for other States.

Nevada—Other releases: Court-ordered releases.

New Hampshire—Other releases: Adjustment residual.

New Jersey—Jurisdiction figures incorrectly exclude 70 male inmates held in county jails to ease overcrowding. Escapee returns: May include AWOL returns. Escapes: May include AWOLs.

New Mexico—In 1977, persons receiving a split sentence of more than 1 year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, were excluded unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, an omission resulting in an understating of 1977 movement transactions and the 1977 year-end population. Such persons are correctly included in 1978 figures. Other admissions: Adjustment residual.

New York—Parole and other conditional-release violators with and without new sentences: Figures are estimates. Race: "Other" comprises American Indians and Orientals. Hispanic origin: Only Puerto Rican inmates are included; all other Hispanic inmates are included in the category of non-Hispanic.

North Carolina—Persons receiving a partially suspended sentence of more than 1 year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, were excluded from the data unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, an omission resulting in an understating of movement transactions and the year-end population. Releases of in-

mates with partially suspended sentences are counted under "expiration of sentence" rather than "probation." Parole violators with new sentences: Includes parole violators without new sentences. Escapee returns: Includes AWOL returns (estimated 52 percent). Expiration of sentence: Includes some commutations (fewer than 10 percent). Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases. Escapes: Includes AWOLs (estimated 52 percent).

North Dakota—Other releases: Releases to court. Inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence: Data for 1978 includes State farm inmates with sentences of 1 year or less, previously excluded.

Ohio—New court commitments: Includes some "other conditional-release violators with new sentences." Transfers from other jurisdictions: Transfers from mental hospitals. Escapee returns: May include AWOL returns. Other unconditional releases: Sentences vacated by court. Other conditional releases: Extended medical furloughs and pre-parole furloughs. Deaths: Deaths classified as due to "illness or natural causes" include a small number of deaths attributable to unknown causes. Escapes: May include AWOLs.

Oklahoma—Persons receiving a split sentence of more than 1 year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, are incorrectly omitted from the data, resulting in an understating of movement transactions and the year-end population. Other admissions: Adjustment residual. Other releases: Adjustment residual.

Oregon—AWOL returns: May include some escapee returns (no more than 5 percent). Returns from appeal or bond: Term not used in Oregon; the approximately two or three persons with this type of admission are included in another but unspecified category. Other admissions: Adjustment residual. AWOLs: May include some escapes (no more than 5 percent). Other releases: Adjustment residual.

Pennsylvania—Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Adjustment residual.

Rhode Island—All data include both jail and prison inmates, as prisons and jails form an integrated system. Persons receiving a partially suspended sentence of more than 1 year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, were excluded from the data, unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, an omission resulting in an understating of movement transactions and the year-end population.

South Carolina—New court commitments: Includes a large number of parole violators returned with new sentences. Other admissions: Adjustment residual. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Adjustment residual.

South Dakota—Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Conditional court-ordered releases.

Tennessee—Parole violators without new sentences: Includes parole violators with new sentences. Escapee returns: May include AWOL returns. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Extended furloughs. Escapes: May include AWOLs.

Texas—All data are custody figures, as jurisdiction counts were not provided. Parole and other conditional-release violators with new sentences: Includes parole and other conditional-release violators without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Type not specified. Other conditional releases: Type not specified. Other releases: Includes 461 males and 28 females as an adjustment residual and 16 Mexican nationals returned to Mexico under treaty. Hispanic origin: Figures are estimates.

Utah—Other admissions: Type not specified. Other unconditional releases: Terminations of sentence by Board of Pardons. Other releases: Court-ordered releases.

Vermont—Data include both jail inmates (except those held in local lockups) and prison inmates, as prisons and jails form an integrated system. In 1977, persons receiving partially suspended sentences of more than 1 year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, were excluded from the data unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, an omission resulting in an understating of 1977 movement transactions and the 1977 year-end population; such persons are correctly included in 1978 figures. Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Mandatory conditional releases.

Virginia—Both custody and jurisdiction figures exclude 1,116 male and 58 female inmates held in county jails to ease overcrowding because correctional authorities do not consider these prisoners to be under State jurisdiction. Each inmate had at least 6 months remaining on their sentence. Parole violators without new sentences: May include some parole violators with new sentences. Escape returns: May include AWOL returns. Other admissions: Type not specified. Other unconditional releases: Absolute pardons. Other conditional releases: Conditional pardons. Escapes: May include AWOLs. Other releases: Work releases.

Washington—Other conditional releases: Conditional pardons and paroles to reinstatement. Race: "Other" includes unspecified numbers of Vietnamese and Thai nationals.

West Virginia—Youthful offenders are excluded from both 1977 and 1978 figures. Other admissions: Court-ordered releases voided by Supreme Court. Other unconditional releases: Court ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Conditional court-ordered releases (23) and medical respites (2).

Wisconsin—As of July 1, 1978, Wisconsin began to include youthful offenders in its counts. New court commitments: Includes fewer than six transfers. Parole violators with new sentences: In 1977, these inmates were incorrectly reported as new court commitments; in 1978, they are reported correctly. Hispanic origin: Figure for "non-Hispanic" includes 1,342 blacks for whom Hispanic origin data were not available.

Wyoming—Other admissions: Court-ordered transfers.

APPENDIX 18 Federal Prison System—Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1978

NOTE: 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. Beginning in fiscal year 1974, persons remanded for a mental competency determination or for a mental incompetency commitment were considered to be "study and observation" cases. The figure below presents the breakdowns within these categories:

UNDER SENTENCE	COURT COMMITMENTS	OTHER-THAN-COURT COMMITMENTS
	(1) Regular adult	(1) Parole violator
	(2) Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act	(2) Mandatory release violator
	(3) Youth Corrections Act	(3) Sentenced adult, study and observation
	(4) 18 U.S.C. 4205 (b)(1) and (b)(2)	(4) State commitments
	(5) Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act	
	(6) Split sentence	
	(7) District of Columbia, juvenile	
NOT UNDER SENTENCE		(1) Mental competency determination
		(2) Mental incompetency commitment
		(3) Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act, study and observation
		(4) Youth Corrections Act, study and observation
		(5) Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act, study and observation

The following 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. Revisions have been made on the basis of Criminal Code, Title 18, United States Code, with amendments to July 15, 1978, and information received from the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Regular adult—A District of Columbia adult, military prisoner, or other individual who qualifies under the parole eligibility provisions of 18 U.S.C. 4202 and 4205(a), or 26 U.S.C. 5871 and 7237.

18 U.S.C. 4205(a)—An individual sentenced to a term in excess of 1 year with the parole eligibility date determined to be one-third of the maximum sentence imposed, and no more than 10 years.

18 U.S.C. 4205(b) (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.

18 U.S.C. 4205(b) (2)—An individual eligible for parole at the determination of the United States Parole Commission.

18 U.S.C. 4205(c) (Sentenced adult, study and observation)—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 at which time the inmate may be eligible for resentencing.

18 U.S.C. 5010(b), 5017(c) (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), 5017(d) (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. 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 Parole Commission 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.

18 U.S.C. 5034 (Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act, study and observation)—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 30 days.

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, 4245 (Mental competency determination)—An individual whose mental condition is examined prior to sentencing to determine if he is presently insane or otherwise so mentally incompetent as to be unable to understand the proceedings against him or properly to assist in his own defense.

18 U.S.C. 4246 (mental incompetency commitment)—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 disposed of.

18 U.S.C. 4252 (Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act, study and observation)—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 30 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 commitment—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 West. In addition, information was excerpted from National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, Characteristics of the Parole Population, 1977, National Tables, (San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1979). For further information see National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977 (San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1978). For definitions of parole, parole entries, parole removals, paroling authority, jurisdiction, and parole supervision agency, see Appendix 6.

The Uniform Parole Reports program is a voluntary data collection effort. Some States report on all parolees released, while other States report on a random 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 on a sample of parolees. To adjust for these reporting variations a weighting scheme has been devised.

The following estimation procedures were used to compute the estimate of the total parole population. First, in States which reported on a sample of their parole population each reported case was weighted by the inverse of the sampling percentage. For example, if a State reported 15 cases as a 25 percent (or 1/4) random sample of its parole population, each case was multiplied by $1 \div 0.25$ or 4. The estimated total population would be $15 \times 4 = 60$.

Second, where States reported data for less than 12 months, each reported case was weighted by the inverse of the percentage of the year

covered. For example, if a State reported data for only 6 months of the year (50 percent or 1/2) each reported case was multiplied by $1 \div 0.50$ or 2. So if the data for the 9 months covered fifteen cases, the estimated total population would be 15 multiplied by 1.33 equals 20.

The first procedure assumes that the random sample is statistically equivalent to the total population. The statistical validity of the assumption can be computed. The second procedure assumes that the partial year sample is also statistically equivalent to the total population. The extent to which this assumption applies, that is, the extent to which parole status and the composition of the parole population vary by month of parole entry, is an empirical issue. At the present time, the Uniform Parole Reports program does not have the detailed data necessary to test this assumption or to create a more precise estimation model.

Table 1 lists the jurisdictions that reported data on parole outcome for a 1-year follow-up period for those persons paroled in 1977.

Table 1 Reporting information for one-year follow-up of 1977 parolees

	Percent of population reported	Number of months with one-year follow-up
Northeast—		
New England:		
Connecticut	0	0
Maine	100	12
Massachusetts	0	0
New Hampshire	100	12
Rhode Island	0	0
Vermont	0	0
Middle Atlantic:		
New Jersey	100	8
New York	10	7
Pennsylvania	100	12
Puerto Rico	100	11
North Central—		
East North Central:		
Illinois	100	12
Indiana	0	0
Michigan	18	12
Ohio	10	12
Wisconsin	45*	12
West North Central:		
Iowa	100	9
Kansas	100	12
Minnesota	0	0
Missouri	25	11
Nebraska	100	12
North Dakota	100	12
South Dakota	100	12
South—		
South Atlantic:		
Delaware	100	12
District of Columbia	100	11
Florida	100	12
Georgia	50	6
Maryland	0	0
North Carolina	50	12
South Carolina	100	12
Virginia	100	12
West Virginia	100	12
East South Central:		
Alabama	25	12
Kentucky	100	12
Mississippi	0	0
Tennessee	100	11
West South Central:		
Arkansas	50	12
Louisiana	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0
Texas	100	12
West—		
West Mountain:		
Arizona	0	0
Colorado	0	0
Idaho	100	11
Montana	0	0
Nevada	0	0
New Mexico	100	12
Utah	100	12
Wyoming	100	12
Pacific:		
Alaska	100	5
California:		
California Youth Authority:		
Male	15	12
Female	100	12
California Department of Corrections	0	0
Hawaii	0	0
Oregon	0	0
Washington	0	0

* Uniform Parole Reports, with the approval of Wisconsin, determined the sample size.

Definitions of terms

Definitions of terms used in the Uniform Parole Reports tables other than those discussed above include the following:

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.

Difficulty—No uniform definition exists.

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.

Major conviction—A court conviction and sentence for a maximum term of at least 1 year.

Minor conviction—A court conviction and sentence for a minimum of at least 60 days and a maximum term of less than 1 year.

New conviction—This refers to any new offense(s) committed for which the parolee was convicted while under parole supervision for up to 3 years.

Parole outcome—This denotes the status (e.g., discharged, continued, absconded, returned or recommitted to prison, died) of parolees after 1-year intervals (e.g., 1974 parole status of 1973 parole entries) for up to three years. Within this 3-year range, parolees are followed only until they exit the system via discharge, return or recommitment to prison, or death.

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 sentence with a maximum of at least 1 year. This category does not include the present commitment. Also, it includes only those incarcerations that were known to parole authorities.

Recommitted to prison—The parolee has received a new major conviction while on parole and has been sentenced and recommitted to prison. This also includes persons receiving a suspended sentence or probation if they are then returned to prison by paroling authority action.

Returned to prison—The parolee has been returned to prison by paroling authority action.

Violation—The parolee has been adjudged by the paroling authority to be in violation of the conditions of his or her parole.

Abortion
Acquittals
Agencies, criminal justice
Air piracy
Alcohol
Aliens
Amphetamines
Appeals, Federal
Arrests
Arson
Assault
Attitudes
Attorney general
Auto theft
Bail
Barbiturates
Bombings
Burglary
Capital punishment
Career criminals
Child abuse and neglect
Cigarettes
Clearance rates
Climency
Cocaine
Commutations
Compensation
Confidentiality
Controlled substances
Convictions
Corporate crime
Corrections
Counsel
Courts
Courts-martial
Crime
Crime and law
Crime insurance
Criminal history information
Curfew and loitering laws
Death penalty
Deaths
Defendants
Defense activities for indigent defendants
Delinquency
Dependency and neglect
Detention, pretrial
Dismissal of charges
Disorderly conduct
Disposition of defendants
Driving while intoxicated
Drug abuse violations
Drug Enforcement Administration
Drugs
Drunkenness
Education
Embezzlement
Employment
Executions
Ex-offenders
Expenditures
Federal offenders
Felonies
Firearms
Forgery and counterfeiting
Fraud
Gambling
Grand jury
Guilty pleas
Guns
Habeas corpus
Habitual criminal
Heroin
Hijackings
Homicide
Immigration
Immunity
Inmates
Internal Revenue Service
Interstate Commerce Commission
Investigation
Jails
Judges
Juries
Jurors
Juvenile corrections
Juvenile courts
Juvenile delinquency
Juvenile institutions
Kidnapping
Larceny-theft
Law enforcement
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Lawyers
Licensing
Liquor laws
Magistrates
Marihuana
Misdemeanors
Motor vehicle theft
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter
Narcotic drug laws
Non-reporting of victimization
Obscenity
Offenders
Offenses against family and children
Offenses known to police
Opinion polls
Pardons
Parole
Payroll
Penitentiary
Persons in need of supervision (PINS)
Petit jury
Pocket-picking
Police
Pornography
Pretrial release
Prisoners
Prisons
Privacy and security
Probation
Property offenses

List of index reference terms

Prosecution
Prostitution and commercialized vice
Psychedelics
Public defenders
Public opinion
Purse-snatching
Rape, forcible
Recidivism
Rehabilitation programs
Release without prosecution
Restitution
Revocation
Robbery
Runaways
Salaries
Securities and Exchange Commission
Seizures
Self-reported criminal activity
Sentences
Sentencing
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)
Shoplifting
Spouse abuse
Status offenders
Statutory provisions
Stolen property (buying, receiving, possessing)
Supervision
Suspicion
Terrorism
Time served
Traffic violations
Transfers
Trials
Uniform Crime Reports, Index offenses
Uniform Parole Reports
Unreported crimes
Unsolved crimes
U.S. Air Force
U.S. Army
U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
U.S. Coast Guard
U.S. Customs Service
U.S. Marine Corps
U.S. Navy
U.S. Postal Inspection Service
U.S. Secret Service
U.S. Supreme Court
Vagrancy
Vandalism
Vehicle theft
Victim compensation
Victimization
Violent offenses
Weapons
White-collar crime
Wire or oral communications (interceptions of)
Witness immunity
Writ of certiorari

Index

ABORTION

Legalization, attitudes toward, 179

ACQUITTALS

See Courts

AGENCIES, CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Correctional facilities

Juvenile, 129

Courts, 2, 3

Defender, 2, 3, 73

Distribution by function

Federal, 2

State and local, 3

Law enforcement

Federal, 2

State and local, 3

Paroling authorities, 149

Prosecution and legal service, 2, 3

See also:

Appendix 1, National justice directory survey

Corrections

Defense activities for indigent defendants

Law enforcement

Parole

Probation

Prosecution

AIR PIRACY

See Hijackings

ALCOHOL

Admissions to federally-funded drug abuse programs for, 476-478

Court cases, Federal, 419, 420, 425-427

Trials, 430-433

Federal defendants, 425-427, 430-433

Sentences, 434-439

Jail inmates, consumption at time of offense, 486

Public opinion

Addiction, 215

Effect of use on crime rate, 178

Harmfulness of, 217

Prohibition on use of, 218

Use, self-reported

Adolescents and youth, 277, 278, 289

Adults, 277, 289

See also:

Arrests

Drugs

ALIENS

See Immigration

AMPHETAMINES

See Drugs

See Jails, inmates of, drug use

See Narcotic drug laws

See Prisoners, State, drug use

See Public opinion, drugs

APPEALS, FEDERAL

Administrative

Writ of certiorari to Supreme Court, 444

Civil

Filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals, 442

Filed in U.S. District Courts, 440

Writ of certiorari to Supreme Court, 444

Criminal

Filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals, 442

Writ of certiorari to Supreme Court, 444

APPEALS, FEDERAL (continued)

Prisoner petitions

Filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals

Nature of suit or offense, 442

Filed in U.S. District Courts, 440

Federal prisoners, 440, 441

State prisoners, 440, 441

Type of petition, 440, 441

ARRESTS

Agencies

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

Commodity seized, 376, 377

Jurisdiction, 376, 377

Region, 376, 377

U.S. Coast Guard

Commodity and amount seized, 380

Alcohol-related, 332-337, 341, 344-347, 350-361, 371

Clearance of offenses by arrest

Offense charged, 367, 370

Persons under 18 years of age, 370

Property crimes, 369

Size of place, 367, 370

Violent crimes, 368

Drugs, 332-337, 341, 344-347, 350-361, 378

Possession, 378

Region, 378

Safe/manufacture, 378

Type of drug, 378

Estimated national

Offense charged, 332

Juveniles taken into police custody

Method of disposition, 374, 375

Size of place, 374

Mail fraud cases, 452

Number of, 333-339, 341, 344, 345, 350-361

Age group, 334-340, 344-347, 351-353, 355-357, 359-361, 387

Drug, 378

Extent of urbanization, 362

Cities, 350-353

Rural areas, 358-361

Suburban areas, 354

Offense charged, 333-339, 341, 344-347, 350-361

Percent distribution of offenses, 340

Race, 345-349, 351-353, 355-357, 359-361

Sex, 341-344, 350, 354, 358

Railroad offenses, 387

Rates

Extent of urbanization, 362

Offense charged, 333, 363-366

Property offenses, 365, 366

Region, 363-366

Size of place, 333

Violent offenses, 363, 364

Resulting from court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communications, 402, 403

Self-reported, 372

Traffic violations, 373

See also: Specific offenses (e.g., Assault, Motor vehicle theft)

ARSON

Arrests, 332-337, 341, 344-347, 350-361

Court cases, Federal, 425-427

Defendants, Federal, 425-427

Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3

ASSAULT

- Arrests, 332-338, 342, 344-348, 350-361, 363, 364, 367, 368, 370
 - Age, 334-338, 344-347, 351-353, 355-357, 359-361, 370
 - Extent of urbanization, 350-361
 - Race, 345-348, 351-353, 355-357, 359-361
 - Rates, 333, 363, 364
 - Sex, 341, 342, 344, 350, 354, 358
 - Basis for wiretap, 397, 398
 - Clearance by arrest, 367, 368, 370
 - Court cases, Federal, 419, 420, 425-427, 452, 453
 - Defendants, Federal, 425-427, 430-433
 - Sentences, 434-439
 - Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
 - In Federal parks, 309
 - Offenses known to police, 290, 292-297, 299-308, 316
 - Percent cleared by arrest, 367, 368, 370
 - Rate, 296, 297, 299-307
 - Region, 316
 - Type of weapon used, 316
 - On law enforcement officers
 - Rate, 323
 - With injury, 323
 - Without injury, 323
 - Parole outcome, 521
 - New offense, 522
 - Prisoners
 - Admitted to Federal institutions, 502, 503
 - Confined in Federal institutions, 504
 - Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 505
 - Victimization
 - Defined by National Crime Survey, Appendix 11
 - Incidents, 256-262
 - Not reported to police, 228-241
 - Number of, 228, 229, 234-237, 256-268, 272
 - Rate, 242-255, 272, 273
 - Reported to police, 228
 - See also:
 - Arrests
 - Offenses known to police
 - Victimization, personal
- ATTITUDES**
- See Public opinion
- ATTORNEY GENERAL**
- See Prosecution, State attorneys general
 - See Prosecution, U.S. Attorneys
- AUTO THEFT**
- See Motor vehicle theft
- BAIL**
- Court cases, Federal, 425-427
 - Criteria used in bail decisions, 98, 99
 - Provisions used in bail decisions, 96, 97
- BARBITURATES**
- See Drugs
 - See Jails, inmates of, drug use
 - See Narcotic drug laws
 - See Prisoners, State, drug use
 - See Public opinion, drugs
- BOMBINGS**
- See Hijackings
 - See Offenses known to police
- BURGLARY**
- Arrests, 332-337, 339, 341, 343-345, 351-353, 355-357, 359-361, 370
 - Age, 334-337, 339, 344-347, 351-353, 355-357, 359-361
 - Extent of urbanization, 350-361
 - Race, 345-347, 349, 351-353, 355-357, 359-361
 - Rates, 333, 365, 366
 - Sex, 341, 343, 344, 350, 354, 358
 - Basis for wiretap, 397, 398
 - Clearance by arrest, 367, 369, 370

BURGLARY (continued)

- Court cases, Federal, 419, 420, 425-427
- Appeals, 442
- Convictions in U.S. Postal Inspection Service cases, 452, 453
- Investigations, 452, 453
- Crime insurance, 329, 330
- Defendants, Federal, 425-427, 430-433
- Sentences, 434-439
- Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
- In Federal parks, 309
- Offenses known to police, 290, 292-296, 298-309, 317, 318, 320
- Federal violations, 318
- Percent cleared by arrest, 367, 369, 370
- Place and time of occurrence, 317
- Property loss, 320
- Rate, 296, 298-307
- Parole outcome, 521
- New offense, 522
- Prisoners
- Admitted to Federal institutions, 502, 503
- Confined in Federal institutions, 504
- Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 505
- Railroads, 330
- Arrests, 387
- Dispositions, 450
- Victimization
- Defined by National Crime Survey, Appendix 11
- Incidents, 256, 257
- Not reported to police, 228, 229, 231-233, 238-241
- Number of, 228, 229, 238-241, 268
- Rate, 242, 246, 268-273
- Reported to police, 228
- Value of property stolen, 268
- See also:
- Arrests
- Offenses known to police
- Victimization, business and household

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

- Executions under civil authority, 538-544
 - Females, 673
 - Jurisdiction, 538, 542, 543
 - Offense, 540-544
 - Race, 540-544
 - Region, 538, 542, 543
 - Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, 531, 533-535
 - Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, 529, 530
 - Age, 530
 - Jurisdiction, 529
 - Legal status at time of arrest, 530
 - Offense, 529
 - Race, 529
 - Region, 529, 530
 - Prisoners removed from death row, 536, 537
 - Prisoners under sentence of death, 524-528
 - Characteristics of, 527, 528
 - Jurisdiction, 524, 525
 - Offense, 526
 - Race, 524, 526
 - Region, 526
 - Public opinion, 199
 - Airplane hijacking, 202
 - Deterrent to murder, 202
 - Murder, 200-202
 - Rape, 202
 - Treason, 202
 - See also: Specific offenses (e.g., Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, Rape)
- CAREER CRIMINALS**
- See Habitual criminal

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

- Child stealing cases, Federal, 425-427
 - Legislation and procedure, 120, 121
 - Reports of child abuse or neglect
 - Perpetrators reported
 - Age, 276
 - Sex, 276
 - Status and type of report, 274
 - Victims reported
 - Age, 275
 - Sex, 275
 - See also:
 - Appendix 12, National analysis of official child neglect and abuse reporting
 - Offenses against family and children
- CIGARETTES**
- Public opinion
 - Harmfulness of, 217
 - Prohibition on use of, 218
 - See also: Drugs, use, self-reported
- CLEARANCE RATES**
- See Arrests
- CLEMENCY**
- Applications involving Federal offenses, 445
 - Clemency-granting authority, 155, 156
 - Types of clemency, 155, 156
- COCAINE**
- See Drugs
 - See Jails, inmates of, drug use
 - See Narcotic drug laws
 - See Prisoners, State, drug use
 - See Seizures
 - See Public opinion, drugs
- COMMUTATIONS**
- Granted, 445
 - Prisoners removed from death row, 537
 - See also: Clemency
- COMPENSATION**
- U.S. Postal Inspection Service investigations
 - Recoveries and restitutions, 452, 453
 - See also: Crime insurance
- CONFIDENTIALITY**
- See Criminal history information
- CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES**
- See Drug Enforcement Administration
 - See Drugs
 - See Marijuana
 - See Narcotic drug laws
 - See Seizures
 - See Public opinion, drugs
- CONVICTIONS**
- See Courts
- CORPORATE CRIME**
- See Courts, Federal, cases, antitrust
 - See White-collar crime
- CORRECTIONS**
- Agencies
 - Federal, 2
 - State and local, 3
 - Employees
 - Number of, 22, 23, 25, 26, 29, 31-41, 132-137
 - Policies regarding employment of ex-offenders, 157
 - Salaries
 - Correctional officers, 144
 - Correctional sergeants, 145
 - Correctional superintendents, 146
 - Unions, 147
 - Employment and payroll
 - Federal, 21, 25-27
 - Local, 21, 31-41, 132-137
 - State, 21, 29, 32-41, 132-137

CORRECTIONS (continued)

- Expenditures, 4-19, 24, 42, 43, 131
 - Institutions
 - Federal
 - Population, 491, 492, 495-497, 501, 504
 - Military
 - Army, average population, 506
 - Marine Corps
 - Average population, 506
 - Capacity, 506
 - Navy
 - Average population, 506
 - Capacity, 506
 - Offering educational programs
 - Inmate enrollment, 148
 - Type of program, 148
 - Population, 491, 492, 495-497
 - See also:
 - Appendix 1, National justice directory survey
 - Appendix 2, Expenditure and employment data
 - Appendix 18, Federal Prison System statistical report
 - Employment
 - Expenditures
 - Jails
 - Juvenile corrections
 - Parole
 - Prisoners
 - Probation
- COUNSEL**
- See Agencies
 - See Courts, Federal, cases
 - See Defendants, Federal, representation by counsel
 - See Defense activities for indigent defendants
 - See Employment
 - See Expenditures
- COURTS**
- Administrative offices
 - Federal personnel, 60, 62
 - Agencies
 - Federal, 2
 - State and local, 3
 - Courts of general jurisdiction
 - Caseflow
 - Civil, 404-407
 - Criminal, 404-407
 - Felony, 408
 - Juvenile, 404-407
 - Traffic, 404-407
 - Judges
 - Number of, 111
 - Qualifications, 112
 - Terms of, 111
 - Women, 65
 - Jury trials, 409-411
 - Courts of intermediate appeals
 - Caseflow, 412-414
 - Judges
 - Number of, 111
 - Qualifications, 112
 - Terms of, 111
 - Courts of last resort
 - Caseflow, 412-414
 - Justices
 - Method of selection, 114
 - Number of, 111
 - Qualifications, 112
 - Terms of, 111, 114

COURTS (continued)

- Employment and payroll
 - Federal, 21, 25-27, 60
 - Local, 21, 31-44
 - State, 21, 29, 32-41
- Expenditures, 4-19, 24, 42, 43, 58, 59, 88
- Federal
 - Cases
 - Administrative actions against U.S. corporations, 462, 463
 - Antitrust
 - Appeals, 454
 - Filings, 428, 429, 454
 - Type of case, 454
 - Status of case, 454
 - Civil, 440
 - Actions against U.S. corporations, 462, 463
 - Appeals, 442
 - Prisoner petitions, 440-441
 - Trials, nature of offense, 415
 - Clerks, 60
 - Community defenders involved in
 - Average time spent in court, 66
 - Caseload, 66
 - Criminal
 - Actions against U.S. corporations, 462, 463
 - Filings, 418-420, 425-427
 - Offense, 419, 420, 425-427
 - Per Judgeship, 85, 86
 - Status of case, 428, 429
 - Pending, 416, 417
 - Terminations, 418
 - Dispositions
 - Offense, 425-427, 430-439
 - Sentence, 428, 429, 434, 439
 - Type, 425-433
 - Trials, nature of offense, 415, 430-433
 - Environmental, Economic Stabilization Act, and Energy Allocation Act, 456, 457
 - Immigration and nationality laws
 - Offense, 459
 - Type of case, type of disposition, and sanction, 459
 - Internal Revenue Service
 - Handled by Office of Chief Counsel, 451
 - Initiated by Intelligence Division, 450
 - Interstate Commerce Commission, 455
 - Prisoner petitions
 - Appeals from U.S. District Courts, 442
 - Filings, 440
 - Type of petition, 440, 441
 - Public defenders involved in
 - Average time in court, 66
 - Caseload, 66
 - Securities and Exchange Commission
 - Cases referred to U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution, 458
 - Convictions, 458
 - Indictments, 458
 - U.S. Postal Inspection Service, 452, 453
 - Mail fraud cases, 452, 453
 - U.S. Secret Service
 - Disposition of arrests by, 461
 - U.S. Supreme Court
 - Activities of, 443
 - Cases filed, disposed of, and pending, 443
 - Writs of certiorari
 - Circuit, 444
 - Nature of proceedings, 444
 - Petitions for review filed, disposed of, and pending, 444
 - Judges, 60-62
 - District courts
 - Magistrates, duties performed, 87

COURTS (continued)

- Federal (continued)
 - Jurors
 - Expenditure, 104
 - Personnel, 60, 61
 - Prosecution by U.S. Attorneys
 - Cases pending
 - Civil, 416
 - Criminal, 416, 417
 - Trials argued
 - Civil, 415
 - Criminal, 415
 - Time limits, U.S. District Courts
 - Defendants disposed of
 - Arraignment to trial, 423, 424
 - Arrest to indictment, 423, 424
 - Conviction to sentencing, 423, 424
 - Indictment to arraignment, 423, 424
 - Trials, nature of offense, 430-433
 - Witnesses
 - Immunity requests, 394
 - Juvenile
 - Cases disposed of, 390-393
 - Delinquency, Appendix 13
 - Age at time of referral to court, 391, 392
 - Manner of handling, 393
 - Number of, 390-393
 - Race, 390, 391
 - Rate, 390, 391
 - Reason for referral to court, 392
 - Sex, 390-392
 - Source of referral, 393
 - Courts of general jurisdiction
 - Caseload, 404-407
 - Jury trials, 409-411
 - Dispositional options, 124-127
 - Juvenile delinquency proceedings, selected provisions, 123
 - Juveniles subject to court intervention, classification of, 118, 119
 - Pre-adjudicatory detention with adults, 122
 - See also:
 - Appeals, Federal
 - Courts-Martial
 - Defendants
 - Defense activities for indigent defendants
 - Judges
 - Prosecution
 - Public opinion, courts
 - Trials
 - U.S. Supreme Court
- COURTS-MARTIAL
 - Air Force
 - Convictions, 466, 467
 - Court, 466, 467
 - Dispositions, 467
 - Guilty pleas, 466
 - Personnel tried, 466
 - Army
 - Convictions, 464, 465
 - Court, 464
 - Dispositions, 465
 - Guilty pleas, 464
 - Personnel tried, 464, 465
 - Coast Guard
 - Convictions, 469
 - Court, 469
 - Dispositions, 469
 - Offenses involved, 470
 - Personnel tried, 469
 - Marine Corps
 - Convictions, 467
 - Court, 468

COURTS-MARTIAL (continued)

- Marine Corps (continued)
 - Dispositions, 469
 - Guilty pleas, 468
 - Personnel tried, 467, 469
- Navy
 - Convictions, 467
 - Court, 468
 - Dispositions, 469
 - Guilty pleas, 468
 - Personnel tried, 467, 469
- CRIME
 - See Offenses known to police
 - See Public opinion, crime problems
 - See Specific offenses (e.g., Assault, Motor vehicle theft)
 - See Victimization
- CRIME AND LAW
 - See Arrests
 - See Courts, juvenile
 - See Offenses known to police
 - See Public opinion, crime problems
 - See Specific offenses (e.g., Assault, Motor vehicle theft)
 - See Statutory provisions
 - See Uniform Crime Reports, Index offenses
 - See Victimization
- CRIME INSURANCE
 - Claims reported, 330
 - Losses paid, 329, 330
 - Policies written, 329
- CRIMINAL HISTORY INFORMATION
 - Confidentiality of
 - Federal, 162
 - Juvenile, 123
 - State, 160-162
 - Expungement of
 - Adults, 160, 161
 - Juveniles, 123
 - Privacy and security of, 160, 161
 - Record for decriminalized possession of marijuana, 164
 - See also: Appendix 7, Privacy and security of criminal history information
- CURFEW AND LOITERING LAWS
 - Arrests, 332-337, 341, 344, 345, 350-361
 - Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
- DEATH PENALTY
 - See Capital punishment
 - See Prisoners
 - See Public opinion, capital punishment
 - See Specific offenses (e.g., Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, Rape)
- DEATHS
 - Accidents, 310
 - Bombing or explosion, 325, 326, 328
 - Drug-related
 - Age, 325
 - Type of drug, 325
 - Homicide, 310
 - Suicide, 310
 - See also:
 - Capital punishment
 - Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter
 - Prisoners
- DEFENDANTS
 - Federal
 - Alcohol cases
 - Disposition, 425-427, 430-433
 - Sentences, 434-439
 - Antitrust
 - Disposition, 425-427, 430-433
 - Sentences, 434-439

DEFENDANTS (continued)

- Federal (continued)
 - Armed forces personnel
 - Convictions, 464-467, 469
 - Criminal tax fraud cases
 - Disposition, 425-427, 430-433, 450, 451
 - Sentences, 434-439
 - Disposition
 - Offense, 425-427, 430-439
 - Sentences, 428, 429, 434-439
 - Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act violators
 - Average sentence, 448
 - Disposition, 430-433, 446, 447
 - Number of, 430-433, 446, 447
 - Sentences, 430-433, 446, 447
 - Firearms cases
 - Court action, 449
 - Disposition, 425-427, 430-433
 - Number of, 449
 - Sentences, 434-439
 - Immigration law violators
 - Disposition, 425-427, 430-433
 - Sentences, 434-439
 - Marihuana Tax Act violators
 - Average sentence, 448
 - Disposition, 446, 447
 - Number of, 446, 447
 - Sentences, 446, 447
 - Narcotic drug law violators
 - Disposition, 430-433, 446, 447
 - Sentences, 434-439, 446, 447
 - Offenses against railroads
 - Disposition, 450
 - Officials of public office
 - Awaiting trial, 461
 - Convicted, 461
 - Indicted, 461
 - Representation by counsel
 - Court-appointed private attorneys, 88
 - Public defenders, 88
 - Securities and Exchange Commission cases referred for prosecution
 - Convictions, 458
 - Disposition, 425-428, 430-433
 - Indictments, 458
 - Sentences, 434-439
 - Time in custody, 421-424
 - U.S. Postal Inspection Service cases
 - Disposition, 425-427, 430-433
 - Number of investigations and convictions, 452, 453
 - Sentences, 434-439
 - Officials of public office
 - Federal, 461
 - State and local, 461
 - See also:
 - Appendix 18, Federal Prison System statistical report
 - Courts
 - Courts-Martial
 - Defense activities for indigent defendants
- DEFENSE ACTIVITIES FOR INDIGENT DEFENDANTS
 - Agencies
 - Federal, 2
 - State and local, 3, 73
 - Employment and payroll
 - Federal, 21, 25-27
 - Local, 21, 31-41, 67-72
 - State, 21, 29, 32-41, 67-72
 - Expenditures, 4-19, 24, 42, 43
 - Criminal Justice Act, 66
 - Federal
 - Community defender programs

DEFENSE ACTIVITIES FOR INDIGENT DEFENDANTS (continued)

- Federal (continued)
 - Community defender programs (continued)
 - Type of case, 66
 - Public defender programs
 - Average time spent in court, 66
 - Caseload, 66
- State and local
 - Public defender programs
 - Civil, 73
 - Criminal, 73
 - Legal jurisdiction, 73

See also:

- Agencies
- Defendants
- Employment
- Expenditures

DELINQUENCY

- See Arrests
- See Courts, juvenile
- See Juvenile corrections

DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT

- See Child abuse and neglect

DETENTION, PRETRIAL

- See Bail
- See Federal offenders
- See Jails
- See Pretrial release

DISMISSAL OF CHARGES

- See Courts
- See Defendants

DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS

- See Courts
- See Defendants
- See Federal offenders

DISORDERLY CONDUCT

- Arrests, 332-337, 341, 345-347, 350-361
- Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3

DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED

- See Arrests, alcohol-related
- See Defendants, Federal, alcohol cases
- See Public opinion, alcohol

DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS

- See Defendants, Federal
- See Drugs
- See Narcotic drug laws

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

- Illicit market value determined by, 324
- Removals from domestic market, 380
- Seizures in foreign countries, 380
- Thefts, 324
- See also:
 - Deaths, drug-related
 - Drugs

DRUGS

- Arrests, 332-337, 341, 344-347, 350-361, 378
- Possession, 378
- Region, 378
- Sale/manufacture, 378
- Type of drug, 378
- Court cases, Federal, 420, 423, 424, 430-433
- Appeals, 442
- Deaths
 - Age, 325
 - Type of drug, 325
- Defendants, Federal
 - Disposition, 425-427, 430-433, 446, 447
 - Sentences, 434-439, 448
- Expenditures
 - Drug Enforcement Administration, 28
 - Drug rehabilitation programs, 29

DRUGS (continued)

- Illicit market retail prices, 324
- Parole outcome, 521
 - New offense, 522
- Persons in drug rehabilitation programs
 - Age at first use, 479
 - Characteristics of, 476-478
 - Discharged, 480
 - Primary drug of abuse, 476-480
- Prisoners
 - Admitted to Federal institutions, 502, 503
 - Confined in Federal institutions, 504
 - Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 505
- Public opinion, 212-220
 - Addiction, 212, 213, 215, 216
 - Alcohol, 178, 215, 217, 218
 - Heroin, 215, 217, 218
 - Marihuana, 214-220
- Seizures/removals from market
 - Drug Enforcement Administration, 380
 - U.S. Coast Guard, 380
 - U.S. Customs Service, 379
- Theft of, 324
- Unlawful mailings, 452, 453
- Use, self-reported, 277-289
 - Adolescents and youth
 - Alcohol, 277, 278, 289
 - Cigarette, 289
 - Cocaine, 280, 281
 - Frequency and extent of use, 288
 - Heroin, 281
 - Marihuana, 281, 282, 285, 287, 289
 - Type of drug and recency of use, 279, 283
 - Selected characteristics, 281, 284, 287
 - Adults
 - Alcohol, 277, 289
 - Cigarette, 289
 - Frequency and extent of use, 288
 - Marihuana, 282, 285-289
 - Type of drug and recency of use, 283, 288
 - Selected characteristics, 284, 286, 287
 - Jail inmates, use by, 485, 486
- See also:
 - Alcohol
 - Appendix 9, National survey on drug abuse
 - Appendix 10, Drugs and the class of '78
 - Arrests
 - Drug Enforcement Administration
 - Marihuana
 - Narcotic drug laws
 - Offenses known to police
 - Public opinion, alcohol, cigarettes, drugs
 - Rehabilitation programs
 - Seizures

DRUNKENNESS

- See Alcohol
- See Arrests, alcohol-related
- See Defendants, Federal, alcohol cases
- See Public opinion, alcohol

EDUCATION

- Criminal justice degree programs
 - Type of degree offered, 45, 46
- Prisoners
 - Level of educational attainment, 500
 - Training programs for
 - Enrollment, 148
 - Type of program, 148
- Women enrolled in law schools, 65

EMBEZZLEMENT

- Arrests, 332-337, 341, 344-347, 350-361

EMBEZZLEMENT (continued)

- Court cases, Federal, 419, 420, 425-427, 452, 453
- Appeals, 442
- Defendants, Federal, 425
- Dispositions, 430-433
- Sentences, 434-439
- Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
- Prisoners
 - Admitted to Federal institutions, 502, 503
 - Confined in Federal institutions, 504
 - Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 505

EMPLOYMENT

- Attorney-general offices, positions authorized, 63
- Corrections, 22, 23
 - Federal, 25-27
 - Juvenile, 129
 - Local, 31-41, 132-137
 - State, 29, 32-41, 132-137
- Courts, 22, 23
 - Federal, 25-27
 - Administrative, 60
 - Judges, 60, 61
 - Local, 31-41, 89-95
 - State, 29, 32-41, 89-95
- Criminal justice system, 22
 - Federal, 25
 - Type of agency, 26, 27
 - Local, 31-41
 - State, 29, 32-41
- Defense activities, 22, 23
 - Federal, 25-27, 61
 - Local, 31-41, 67-72
 - State, 29, 32-41, 67-72
- Law enforcement, 22, 23
 - Federal, 25-27
 - Local, 31-41, 47-52
 - State, 29, 32-41, 47-52
 - Legal services and prosecution, 22, 23
 - Federal, 25-27, 61
 - Local, 31-41, 74-83
 - Type of position, 80-83
 - State, 29, 32-41, 74-83
 - Type of position, 80-83
- Payroll
 - Corrections, 22
 - Federal, 25-27
 - Local, 31-41, 132-137
 - State, 29, 32-41, 132-137
 - Courts, 22
 - Federal, 25-27
 - Local, 31-41, 89-95
 - State, 29, 32-41, 89-95
 - Criminal justice system, 22
 - Federal, 25
 - Type of agency, 26, 27
 - Local, 31-41
 - State, 29, 32-41
 - Defense activities, 22
 - Federal, 25-27
 - Local, 31-41, 67-72
 - State, 29, 32-41, 67-72
 - Legal services and prosecution, 22, 23
 - Federal, 25-27, 61
 - Local, 31-41, 74-79
 - Type of position, 80-83
 - State, 29, 32-41, 74-79
 - Type of position, 80-83

EMPLOYMENT (continued)

- Probation and parole officers
 - Federal, 138
 - Investigative reports, 140
 - Presentence reports completed, 139
 - Workload, 139, 140
 - Local, 138
 - State, 138
 - Caseload, 139
 - Presentence reports completed, 139
- See also:
 - Appendix 2, Expenditure and employment data
 - Expenditures
 - Specific areas (e.g., Corrections, Courts, etc.)
- EXECUTIONS
 - See Capital punishment
- EX-OFFENDERS
 - Departments of corrections' policies regarding employment, 157-159
- EXPENDITURES
 - Corrections
 - Direct, 4, 6
 - Federal, 5, 7-9
 - Local, 5, 7-19
 - State, 5, 7-19, 131
 - Courts
 - Direct, 4, 6
 - Federal, 5, 7-9, 58, 59
 - Local, 5, 7-19
 - State, 5, 7-19, 88
 - Criminal justice system
 - Direct, 6, 22
 - Federal, 5, 7-9
 - Local, 5, 7-19
 - State, 5, 7-19
 - Defense activities
 - Direct, 4, 6
 - Federal, 5, 7-9
 - Local, 5, 7-19
 - State, 5, 7-19
 - Federal
 - Grand and petit juries, 104
 - Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics, 44
 - Type of program, 42
 - U.S. Department of Justice, 43
 - Intergovernmental, 4, 7, 24, 28, 30
 - Juvenile facilities, public and private, 129
 - Law enforcement
 - Direct, 4, 6, 8, 9
 - Federal, 5, 7, 8
 - Local, 5, 7-9
 - State, 5, 7-9
 - Legal services and prosecution, 66
 - Direct, 4, 6
 - Federal, 4, 6, 8, 9
 - Local, 5, 7-9
 - State, 5, 7-9
 - Local, 20
 - Direct
 - Type of activity, 5, 7-9
 - State, 20
 - Corrections, 20
 - Direct, type of activity, 5, 7-9
 - See also:
 - Appendix 2, Expenditure and employment data
 - Defense activities for indigent defendants
 - Employment
 - Salaries
- FEDERAL OFFENDERS
 - Appeals, 441, 442, 444
 - Commutations, 445

FEDERAL OFFENDERS (continued)

Criminal cases, 415-420
 Dispositions, 421-439, 446, 447, 450
 Federal Bureau of Prisons
 Admissions, 501-503
 Population, 498, 499, 501, 504
 Releases, 501, 505, 507, 509
 Guilty pleas, 443, 444, 454, 459, 460
 Pardons, 445
 Parole of Federal offenders, 501, 507, 510, 511
 Pretrial custody, 421, 422
 Sentences, 428, 429, 434-439, 446-448

See also:

Appeals
 Appendix 17, Prisoners in State and Federal institutions
 Appendix 18, Federal Prison System statistical report
 Corrections
 Courts
 Defendants
 Prisoners
 Specific offenses (e.g., Assault, Motor vehicle theft)

FELONIES

See Arrests
 See Courts
 See Offenses known to police
 See Specific offenses (e.g., Assault, Motor vehicle theft)
 See Uniform Crime Reports, Index offenses

FIREARMS

See Guns
 See Licensing
 See Offenses known to police
 See Public opinion, guns/firearms
 See Seizures
 See Victimization

FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING

Arrests, 332-337, 341, 344-347, 350-359
 Court cases, Federal, 419, 420, 425-427, 452, 453
 Appeals, 442
 Defendants, Federal, 425-427
 Dispositions, 430-433
 Sentences, 434-439
 Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
 Prisoners
 Admitted to Federal institutions, 502, 503
 Confined in Federal institutions, 504
 Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 505

U.S. Secret Service

Cases received and closed, 460
 Counterfeit notes and coins
 Passed, 386
 Seized before circulation, 386
 Investigations, 460
 Plant operations suppressed, 386

See also: Seizures

FRAUD

Arrests, 332-337, 341, 344-347, 350-361
 Court cases, Federal, 419, 420, 425-427, 452, 453
 Appeals, 442
 Defendants, Federal, 425-427
 Dispositions, 430-433
 Sentences, 434-439
 Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
 Prisoners
 Admitted to Federal institutions, 502, 503
 Confined in Federal institutions, 504
 Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 505

GAMBLING

Arrests, 332-337, 341, 344-347, 350-361
 Basis for wiretap, 397, 398
 Court cases, Federal, 425-427

GAMBLING (continued)

Defendants, Federal
 Dispositions, 425-427, 430-433
 Sentences, 434-439
 Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
 Public opinion
 Legalization, 221, 222
 Organized crime, 222

GRAND JURY

See Juries
 See Jurors

GUILTY PLEAS

Courts-Martial
 Air Force, 466
 Army, 464
 Marine Corps, 468
 Navy, 468
 Federal offenders, 428-433, 446, 447, 451
 See also:
 Courts
 Courts-Martial
 Defendants

GUNS

Court cases, Federal, 419, 420, 425-427
 Appeals, 442
 Defendants, Federal, 425-427
 Dispositions, 430-433, 449
 Sentences, 434-439
 Detected at airport screenings, 329
 Gun control laws
 State, 163
 Ownership, 203
 Reason for owning guns, 204
 Prisoners
 Admitted to Federal institutions, 502, 503
 Confined in Federal institutions, 504
 Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 505
 Public opinion, guns/firearms, 205-211
 Unlawful mailings, 452, 453
 Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.)
 Arrests, 332-337, 341, 344-347, 350-361
 Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
 See also:
 Licensing
 Offenses known to police
 Seizures

HABEAS CORPUS

See Appeals, Federal
 See Courts

HEROIN

See Deaths
 See Defendants, Federal, narcotic drug law violators
 See Drugs, use, self-reported
 See Jails, inmates of, drug use
 See Narcotic drug laws
 See Prisoners, State, drug use
 See Seizures

HIJACKINGS

Capital punishment for, attitudes toward, 202
 Location, 328
 Number of, 328, 329
 Outcome, 328
 Results of airline passenger screenings, 329
 Type of aircraft, 328

HOMICIDE

Number of, 310
 See also:
 Deaths
 Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

IMMIGRATION

Aliens
 Apprehended, 383
 Deported, 383-385
 Nationality, 385
 Reason, 384, 385
 Excluded from the U.S.
 Reason, 382
 Border enforcement activities, expenditure, 42
 Violations of immigration and nationality laws
 Aggregate fines and imprisonment imposed, 459
 Court cases, 419, 420
 Dispositions, 430-433, 459
 Offense, 459
 Prisoners
 Admitted to Federal institutions, 502, 503
 Confined in Federal institutions, 504
 Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 505
 Sentences, 434-439
 Type of case, 459

IMMUNITY

Requests for immunity and witnesses involved, 394

INMATES

See Federal offenders
 See Jails
 See Juvenile corrections
 See Prisoners

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Court cases initiated and handled, 450, 451

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Caseflow in Federal courts, 455

INVESTIGATION

See Employment
 See Immigration
 See Law enforcement
 See Offenses known to police
 See Seizures
 See Wire or oral communications, interceptions of

JAILS

Inmates of, 482-489
 Age, 482, 483, 487
 Drug use, 485, 486
 Education, 483, 489
 Income, 484, 488
 Legal status, 482, 483
 Other characteristics, 483
 Race, 482-486
 Region, 482
 Sex, 482-489
 State, 482
 Number of, 482
 State and Federal prisoners housed in local facilities, 490
 See also: Corrections

JUDGES

Cases per judgeship, 85, 86
 Federal, 60-62
 Appropriations for, 58
 Magistrates, 61
 Duties performed, 87
 Number of, 111
 Women, 65
 Qualifications, 112
 Salaries, appellate and general trial courts, 113
 Selection of justices of courts of last resort, 114
 Terms of, 111, 114
 See also:
 Courts
 Public opinion, courts
 JUDICIAL ACTIVITIES
 See Courts

JUDICIAL ACTIVITIES (continued)

See Employment
 See Expenditures
 See Judges
 See Public opinion, courts
 JURIES
 Grand juries
 Scope of activities, 105-107
 Size and number required to indict, 105-107
 Petit juries
 Selection and legal requirements for service, 109, 110
 Utilization of, 108

See also:

Courts
 Jurors

JURORS

Federal
 Expenditures, grand and petit, 59
 Petit juror usage in U.S. District Courts, 108
 See also:
 Juries

JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

Facilities
 Employees
 Private, 128, 129
 Public, 128, 129
 Expenditures
 Direct, State, 131
 Private, 128, 129
 Public, 128, 129
 Number of, 2
 Private, 128, 129
 Public, 128, 129
 Physical environment, 128
 Security level, 128
 Juveniles confined in local jails, 482
 Juveniles confined in private juvenile facilities
 Adjudication status, 481
 Admissions, 128
 Average age, 481
 Departures, 128
 Ethnicity, 481
 Race, 481
 Reason held, 481
 Residents, 129
 Sex, 481
 Type of facility, 481
 Juveniles confined in public juvenile facilities
 Adjudication status, 481
 Admissions, 128
 Average age, 481
 Departures, 128
 Ethnicity, 481
 Race, 481
 Reason held, 481
 Residents, 129
 Sex, 481
 Type of facility, 481
 Juvenile prisoners in Federal institutions for juvenile delinquency offenses
 Admitted, 502
 Confined, 504
 Releasees, first commitment, 505
 Juveniles under probation, parole, or aftercare supervision
 Number of, 472, 513
 Rate, 472
 Sex, 513
 State, 472, 513
 Post-adjudicatory disposition of juveniles, 124-127
 Pre-adjudicatory detention of juveniles with adults, statutory provisions, 122

JUVENILE CORRECTIONS (continued)

- See also:
 Appendix 5, Juvenile status offender and the law
 Courts, juvenile
 Expenditures
- JUVENILE COURTS
 See Courts, juvenile
- JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
 See Arrests
 See Courts, juvenile
 See Juvenile corrections
 See Public opinion, juvenile delinquency
 See Statutory provisions
- JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS
 Public and private facilities housing juveniles, 481
 See also:
 Courts, juvenile
 Juvenile corrections

KIDNAPING

- Basis for wiretap, 397, 398
 Court cases, Federal, 419, 425-427
 Death penalty
 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, 534, 535
 Prisoners executed under civil authority, 540-543
 Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, 529
 Prisoners under sentence of death, 526
- Defendants, Federal, 425-427
 Dispositions, 430-433
 Sentences, 434-439
- Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
- Prisoners
 Admitted to Federal institutions, 502, 503
 Confined in Federal institutions, 504
 Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 505
 See also: Hijackings

LARCENY-THEFT

- Arrests, 332-337, 339, 341, 344-347, 349, 350-361, 365-367, 369, 370
 Age, 334-337, 339, 344-347, 351-353, 355-357, 359-361, 370
 Extent of urbanization, 350-361
 Race, 345-347, 349, 351-353, 355-357, 359-361
 Rates, 333, 365, 366
 Sex, 341, 343, 344, 350, 354, 358
- Basis for wiretap, 397, 398
 Clearance by arrest, 367, 369, 370
 Court cases, Federal, 419, 420, 425-427
 Appeals, 442
 Convictions in U.S. Postal Inspection Service cases, 452, 453
- Defendants, Federal, 425-427
 Dispositions, 430-433
 Sentences, 434-439
- Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
- Drugs, 324
 In Federal parks, 309
 Offenses known to police, 290, 292-296, 298-309, 317-320
 Federal violations, 318
 Percent cleared by arrest, 367, 369, 370
 Property loss, 320
 Rate, 296, 298, 299-307
 Type of target, 317
- Parole outcome, 521
 New offenses, 522
- Prisoners
 Admitted to Federal institutions, 502, 503
 Confined in Federal institutions, 504
 Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 505
- Railroads, 330
 Arrests, 387
 Defendant dispositions, 450

LARCENY-THEFT (continued)

- Victimization
 Defined by National Crime Survey, Appendix 11
 Incidents, 256-260, 266
 Not reported to police, 228-231, 234-241
 Number of, 228-231, 234-241, 263-268
 Rate, 242, 245-255, 268, 269, 272, 273
 Reported to police, 228
 Value of property stolen, 268
- See also:
 Arrests
 Defendants
 Victimization, personal and household
- LAW ENFORCEMENT
 Agencies
 Federal, 2
 State and local, 3
 Type of local agencies, 53
- Drug Enforcement Administration
 Drug removals, 380
 Drugs seized in foreign countries by allied agencies, 380
- Employment and payroll
 Federal, 22, 25-27
 Full-time employees, 54-57
 Local, 21, 31-41, 47-56
 Sex, 56
 State, 21, 29, 32-41, 47-52
- Expenditures, 4-19, 24, 42, 43
- Immigration and Naturalization Service
 Aliens apprehended, 383
 Aliens deported, 383-385
 Aliens excluded, 382
- Medical examiners, 53
- Public opinion
 Deterrent effects, 189
 Effect on crime rate, 178
 Evaluation of performance, 183
 Permitting strikes, 189
 Use of force, 184-189
- Research in, 44
- U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
 Seizures and arrests, 376, 377
- U.S. Coast Guard
 Drug seizures and arrests, 380
- U.S. Customs Service
 Drug seizures, 379
 Property seizures, 381
- U.S. Postal Inspection Service
 Convictions, 452, 453
 Investigations, 452, 453
 Mail fraud cases, 452, 453
 Obscenity complaints, 452, 453
 Type of offense, 452, 453
- U.S. Secret Service
 Counterfeit currency, 386
 Dispositions of arrests, 461
 Investigations, 460
- See also:
 Appendix 1, National justice directory survey
 Appendix 2, Employment and expenditure
 Employment
 Expenditures
 Offenses known to police, assault on law enforcement officers
 Offenses known to police, homicide of law enforcement officers
- LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
 Allocation of funds, 44
- LAWYERS
 See Courts
 See Defense activities for indigent defendants
 See Education
 See Prosecution

LAWYERS (continued)

- See Public opinion, lawyers
- LICENSING
 Gun requirements, 163
 Public opinion, 205-211
- LIQUOR LAWS
 See Alcohol
 See Arrests, alcohol-related
 See Public opinion, alcohol
- MAGISTRATES
 See Judges, Federal
- MARIHUANA
 Arrests, 378
 Decriminalization, 164
 Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act violators
 Average sentence, 448
 Court cases, 420
 Dispositions, 425-427, 446, 447
 Sentences, 434-439, 446, 447
- Drug users in drug abuse programs, 476-480
 Jail inmates' use of, 485, 486
- Marihuana Tax Act violators
 Average sentence, 448
 Disposition, 446, 447
 Sentences, 446, 447
- Public opinion
 Availability of, 218
 Effects and use of, 214
 Harmfulness of, 217
 Legalization, 219, 220
 Prohibition on use of, 218
- Statutory penalties, 164
- See also
 Defendants, Federal
 Drugs
 Jails, inmates of, drug use
 Prisoners, State, drug use
 Seizures
- MISDEMEANORS
 See Arrests
 See Defendants
 See Offenses known to police
 See Specific offenses (e.g., Assault, Burglary)
- MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
 Arrests, 332-337, 339, 341, 343-347, 349-361, 365-367, 369, 370
 Age, 334-337, 339, 341, 344-347, 351, 355-357, 359-361, 370
 Extent of urbanization, 350-361
 Race, 345-347, 349, 351-353, 355-357, 359-361
 Rates, 333, 365, 366
 Sex, 341, 343, 344, 350, 354, 358
- Clearance by arrest, 367, 369, 370
 Court cases, Federal, 419, 420, 425-427
 Appeals, 442
- Defendants, Federal, 425-427, 430-433
 Sentences, 434-439
- Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
- In Federal parks, 309
 Offenses known to police, 290, 292-296, 298-309, 319, 320
 Percent cleared by arrest, 367, 369, 370
 Property loss, 320
 Rate of motor vehicle theft, 296, 298-307, 319
- Parole outcome, 521
 New offense, 522
- Prisoners
 Admitted to Federal institutions, 502, 503
 Confined in Federal institutions, 504
 Received from courts, 502, 503
 Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 505
- Victimization
 Defined by National Crime Survey, Appendix 11

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (continued)

- Victimization (continued)
 Incidents, 256, 257
 Not reported to police, 228, 229, 231, 238-241
 Number of, 228, 229, 238, 239, 268
 Rate, 242, 247, 268-270, 272, 273
 Reported to police, 228
 Value of property stolen, 268
- See also:
 Arrests
 Offenses known to police
 Victimization, household
- MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
 Arrests, 332-338, 341, 342, 344-348, 350-361, 363, 364, 367, 368, 370
 Age, 334-338, 344-347, 351-353, 355-357, 359-361, 370
 Extent of urbanization, 350-361
 Race, 345-348, 351-353, 355-357, 359-361
 Rates, 333, 363, 364
 Sex, 341, 342, 344, 350, 354, 358
- Basis for wiretap, 397, 398
 Clearance by arrest, 367, 368, 370
 Court cases, Federal, 419, 420, 425-427
 Appeals, 442
- Death penalty
 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, 534, 535
 Prisoners executed under civil authority, 542-544
 Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, 529
 Prisoners under sentence of death, 526
- Public opinion, 200-202
- Defendants, Federal, 425
 Dispositions, 430-433
 Sentences, 430-433
- Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
- In Federal parks, 309
 Of law enforcement officers, 321-323
 Persons identified in killings, 322, 323
- Offenses known to police, 290, 292-297, 299-309, 311-314, 320-322
 Circumstances of offense, 312
 Offender characteristics, 314, 322
 Percent cleared by arrest, 367, 368, 370
 Property loss involved, 320
 Rate, 296, 297, 299-307
 Region, 311
 Type of weapon, 311, 312
- Victim
 Age, 312-314
 Race, 313, 314
 Relationship to offender, 312
 Sex, 313, 314
- Parole outcome, 521
 New offense, 522
- Prisoners
 Admitted to Federal institutions, 502, 503
 Confined in Federal institutions, 504
 Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 505
- See also:
 Arrests
 Deaths
 Offenses known to police, homicide of law enforcement officers
 Offenses known to police, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter
 Public opinion, capital punishment
- NARCOTIC DRUG LAWS
 Arrests, 332-337, 341, 344-347, 350-361, 370
 Age, 334-337, 344-347, 351-353, 355-357, 359-361
 Extent of urbanization, 350-361
 Race, 345-347, 351-353, 355-357, 359-361
 Rate, 333
 Region, 378
 Sex, 341, 342, 351-354, 358
 Type of drug, 378

NARCOTIC DRUG LAWS (continued)

- Court cases, Federal, 419, 420, 425-427
 - Appeals, 442
 - Convictions in U.S. Postal Inspection Service cases, 452, 453
 - Defendants, Federal, 425-427
 - Dispositions, 430-433, 446, 447
 - Sentences, 434-439, 446, 447
 - Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
 - Expenditure for investigations, Federal, 42
 - Parole outcome, 521
 - New offense, 522
 - Prisoners
 - Admitted to Federal institutions, 502, 503
 - Confined in Federal institutions, 504
 - Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 505
 - See also:
 - Arrests
 - Defendants
 - Drugs
 - Marihuana
 - Offenses known to police
 - Public opinion, drugs
- NON-REPORTING OF VICTIMIZATION
- See Specific offenses (e.g., Assault, Motor vehicle theft)
 - See Victimization

OBSCENITY

- Federal defendants, 425-427, 430-433
- Sentences, 434-439

See also: Pornography

OFFENDERS

- See Arrests
- See Corrections
- See Courts, juvenile
- See Defendants
- See Federal offenders
- See Jails
- See Juvenile corrections
- See Prisoners
- See Victimization

OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY AND CHILDREN

- Arrests, 332-337, 341, 344-347, 350-361
- Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
- See also: Child abuse and neglect

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

- Air piracy
 - Bomb threats and explosions, 329
 - Hijackings, 328, 329
 - Outcomes of airline passenger screenings, 329
- Assault, aggravated, 290, 292-297, 299-308, 316
 - Rate, 296, 297, 299-307
 - Region, 316
 - Type of weapon used, 316
- Assault on law enforcement officers
 - Rate, 323
 - With injury, 323
 - Without injury, 323
- Auto theft, 290, 292-296, 298-309, 319, 320
 - Property loss, 320
 - Rate, 296, 298-307, 319
- Bombings and explosives incidents, 325-328
 - Explosives stolen, recovered, and seized, 327
 - Incendiary incidents, 325, 326
 - Persons killed or injured, 325, 326, 328
 - Threats, 327
 - Type of device, 325, 326
 - Type of target, 326
 - Value of property damage, 325, 326
- Burglary, 290, 292-296, 298-309, 317, 318, 320
 - Federal violations, 318
 - Place and time of occurrence, 317

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE (continued)

- Burglary (continued)
 - Property loss, 320
 - Rate, 296, 298-307
 - Clearance by arrest, 367-370
 - Property crimes, 369
 - Size of place, 367, 370
 - Violent crimes, 368
- Drug thefts, 324
- Extent of urbanization, 296, 299-307
- Hijackings, 328, 329
- Homicide of law enforcement officers
 - Circumstances at scene of incident, 321
- Offenders
 - Characteristics, 322
 - Disposition, 323
 - Prior record, 322
- Officers killed
 - Assignment, 321
 - Characteristics, 322
 - Type of weapon used, 321
- In cities over 100,000 population, 292-295
- In Federal parks, 309
- Larceny-theft, 290, 292-296, 298-309, 317, 318, 320
 - Federal violations, 318
 - Property loss, 320
 - Rate, 296, 298-307
 - Type of target, 317
- Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, 290, 292-297, 299-309, 311-314, 320
 - Circumstances of offenses, 312
 - Offender characteristics, 314
 - Property loss involved, 320
 - Rate, 296, 297, 299-307
 - Region, 311
 - Type of weapon, 311, 312
 - Victim
 - Age, 312-314
 - Race, 313, 314
 - Relationship to offender, 312
 - Sex, 313, 314
 - Property crime, 290, 291, 298-308
 - Cleared by arrest, 369
- Railroads, offenses against, 330
 - Defendant dispositions, 450
- Rape, forcible, 290, 292-297, 299-309, 320
 - Property loss involved, 320
 - Rate, 296, 297, 299-307
- Robbery, 290, 292-297, 299-309, 315, 318, 320
 - Federal violations, 318
 - Place of occurrence, 315
 - Property loss, 320
 - Rate, 296, 297, 299-307
 - Region, 315
 - Type of target, 320
 - Type of weapon used, 315
- Size of place, 308
- State, 299-307
- Uniform Crime Reports, Index offenses
 - Defined, Appendix 3
 - Number of, 290, 292-296, 299-308
 - Rate, 290, 296, 299-307
 - State, 314
- Violent crime, 290, 291, 297, 299-307
 - Cleared by arrest, 368
- See also:
 - Appendix 3, Uniform Crime Reports
 - Arrests
 - Public opinion
 - Specific offenses (e.g., Assault, Motor vehicle theft)
 - Victimization

OPINION POLLS

See Public opinion

PARDONS

- Granted, 445
- See also: Clemency

PAROLE

- Agencies
 - Federal, 2
 - State and local, 3
 - Authorities
 - Agency administering parole field services, 149
 - Agency granting parole, 149
 - Employment and payroll
 - Employees, 138
 - Payroll, Federal, 26
 - Salary
 - Directors, 143
 - Officers, 141, 142
 - Expenditure, 43, 131
 - Investigative reports, 140
 - Legislative activity relating to, 153, 154
 - Outcome
 - First year after release
 - Age, 519
 - Commitment offense, 521
 - Education, 519
 - New offense, 522
 - Prior prison commitments, 520
 - Race, 519
 - Sex, 519
 - Type of admission to prison, 520
 - Parolees
 - Characteristics of, 516
 - Jurisdiction, 509
 - Movement of, 508-511
 - Number under supervision, 472, 507, 512-514
 - Offense, 518
 - Rate, 515
 - Sex, 518
 - Time served in prison before release
 - Offense, 517, 518
 - Prior prison commitments, 518
 - Release hearings
 - Federal, 150, 158
 - Petitions for Federal court review, 441
 - Representation at hearing, 152
 - Revocation
 - Federal
 - Hearings conducted, 152
 - Representation at hearing, 152
 - Procedures, characteristics, 151
 - Workload, Federal, 140
 - See also:
 - Appendix 6, Parole in the United States
 - Appendix 14, State and local probation and parole systems
 - Appendix 19, Uniform Parole Reports
 - Clemency
 - Corrections
 - Employment
 - Juvenile corrections
- PAYROLL
- See Employment
- PENITENTIARY
- See Appendix 17, Prisoners in State and Federal institutions
 - See Corrections, institutions
- PERSONS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION (PINS)
- Confined in public and private juvenile facilities, 481
 - Reason for referral to court, 392
 - See also:
 - Appendix 5, Juvenile status offender and the law
 - Courts, juvenile

PETIT JURY

- See Juries
 - See Jurors
- POCKET-PICKING
- See Larceny-theft, victimization
- POLICE
- See Agencies
 - See Employment
 - See Expenditures
 - See Law enforcement
 - See Public opinion, law enforcement

PORNOGRAPHY

- Attitudes toward
 - Laws regulating distribution, 224
 - Pornographic materials leading to rape, 223
 - U.S. Postal Inspection Service
 - Convictions, 452, 453
 - Investigations, 452, 453
 - See also:
 - Statutory provisions
- PRETRIAL RELEASE
- Criteria used, 98
 - Provisions used, 96, 97
 - See also: Bail

PRISONERS

- Army
 - Average daily population, 507
- Federal
 - Admissions from court, 498, 499
 - Age, 516
 - Average sentence length, 502-504
 - Jurisdiction, 498, 499
 - Offense, 502-504
 - Race, 502, 504
 - Sentencing procedure, 503
 - Sex, 502, 504
 - Admissions other than court commitments
 - Offense and type of commitment, 517
 - Conditional releasees, 507, 510, 511
 - Deaths, 498, 499, 501, 523
 - Escapes, 498, 499, 501
 - Executions, 538, 542, 544
 - Housed in local facilities, 490
 - Movement, 498, 499, 501
 - Petitions, 440-442, 444
 - Population, 491, 492, 495-497, 501, 504
 - Average sentence, 504
 - Jurisdiction, 495-497
 - Maximum sentence length, 495
 - Offense, 504
 - Race, 496, 497
 - Region, 495-497
 - Sentenced, 491, 492, 504
 - Sex, 492
 - Type of institution, 518
 - Rate per 100,000 population
 - Jurisdiction, 493, 494
 - Maximum sentence length, 494
 - Region, 493, 494
- Releasees
 - Average sentence length, 505
 - Average time served, 505
 - Offense, 505
 - Type of release, 505, 507
- Removed from death row, 536, 537
- Transfers, 498, 499, 501
- Marine Corps
 - Average population, 506
- Navy
 - Average population, 506
 - Population, Federal and State, 512
 - Releasees, Federal and State, 514

RAPE, FORCIBLE (continued)

- Prisoners (continued)
 - Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 505
- Public opinion
 - Capital punishment, 202
 - Pornographic materials leading to, 223
- Victimization
 - Defined by National Crime Survey, Appendix 11
 - Incidents, 256-262
 - Not reported to police, 228-230, 234-237, 240, 241
 - Number of, 228, 229, 234-236, 240, 241, 263-268, 272
 - Rate, 242, 243, 245, 248-255, 272, 273
 - Reported to police, 228
 - Value of property loss from criminal event, 268

- See also:
 - Arrests
 - Defendants
 - Offenses known to police
 - Victimization, personal

RECIDIVISM

- See Parole, outcome
- See Specific offenses (e.g., Assault, Motor vehicle theft), parole outcome

REHABILITATION PROGRAMS

- Drug users in federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs
 - Age at admission, 476
 - Age at first use, 479
 - Arrests within 24 months of first admission to, 477, 478
 - Characteristics of, 477, 478
 - Discharged from, 480
 - Education, 477, 478
 - Primary drug of abuse, 476-479
 - Race, 476
 - Sex, 476
- Federal expenditures for drug abuse treatment units, 130

See also:

- Corrections
- Drugs
- Jails

RELEASE WITHOUT PROSECUTION

- See Arrests
- See Courts
- See Defendants
- See Pretrial release

RESTITUTION

- U.S. Postal Inspection Service investigations
 - Recoveries and restitutions, 452, 453

REVOCAION

- See Parole

ROBBERY

- Arrests, 332-338, 341, 342, 344-348, 350-361, 363, 364, 367, 368, 370
- Age, 334-338, 344-347, 351-353, 355-357, 359-361, 370
- Extent of urbanization, 350-361
- Race, 345-348, 351-353, 355-357, 359-361
- Rates, 333, 363, 364
- Sex, 341, 342, 344, 350, 354, 358
- Clearance by arrest, 367, 368, 370
- Court cases, Federal, 419, 420, 425-427
 - Appeals, 442
 - Convictions in U.S. Postal Inspection Service cases, 452
- Crime insurance, 329, 330
- Death penalty
 - Prisoners executed under civil authority, 542
- Defendants, Federal, 425-427
- Dispositions, 430-433
- Sentences, 434-439
- Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
- In Federal parks, 309
- Offenses known to police, 290, 292-297, 299-309, 315-318, 320
 - Federal violations, 313
 - Percent cleared by arrest, 367, 368, 370

ROBBERY (continued)

- Offenses known to police (continued)
 - Place of occurrence, 315
 - Property loss, 320
 - Region, 315
 - Type of target, 320
 - Type of weapon used, 315
- Parole outcome, 536
- New offense, 537
- Prisoners
 - Admitted to Federal institutions, 502, 503
 - Confined in Federal institutions, 504
 - Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 505
- Victimization

- Defined by National Crime Survey, Appendix 11
- Incidents, 256-262
- Not reported to police, 228-230, 232-237, 240, 241
- Number of, 228-230, 234-237, 240, 241, 263-268, 272
- Rate, 242, 244, 247-255, 270-273
- Reported to police, 228
- Value of property stolen, 268

See also:

- Arrests
- Offenses known to police
- Victimization, personal and business

RUNAWAYS

- Arrests, 332-337, 341, 344-347, 350-361
- Court intervention for, statutory classification, 118, 119
- Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
- See also:
 - Appendix 5, Juvenile status offender and the law
 - Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS)

SALARIES

- Attorneys general, 64
- Corrections
 - Officers, 144
 - Sergeants, 145
 - Superintendents, 146
- Judges, appellate and trial court, 113

Parole

- Directors, 143
- Officers, 141, 142
- Probation
 - Directors, 143
 - Officers, 141, 142

See also:

- Appendix 2, Employment and expenditure data
- Employment, payroll

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

- Cases referred for prosecution, 458

SEIZURES

- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
 - Distilleries, explosives, firearms, liquor, vehicles, 376, 377
 - Explosives, 327
- Drug Enforcement Administration, 380
- Drugs, type of
 - Amounts, 379, 380
 - In foreign countries, 380
 - Value, 379
- U.S. Coast Guard, 380
- U.S. Customs Service
 - Drugs, 379
 - Property, 381
 - Value, 379, 381
- U.S. Secret Service
 - Counterfeit notes and coins, 386
 - Counterfeiting plant operations suppressed, 386

SELF-REPORTED CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

- See Arrests
- See Drugs, use

SENTENCES

- Authorization for intermittent confinement, 115-117
- Federal offenders
 - Type and length of sentence, 428, 429, 434-439, 446-448
- See also:
 - Courts
 - Defendants
 - Federal offenders
 - Prisoners
 - Public opinion, courts

SENTENCING

- See Appendix 18, Federal Prison System statistical report
- See Sentences

SEX OFFENSES (except forcible rape and prostitution)

- Arrests, 332-337, 341, 344-347, 350-361
- Court cases, Federal, 419, 425-427
- Defendants, Federal, 425-427
 - Dispositions, 430-433
 - Sentences, 434-439
- Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
- Prisoners
 - Admitted to Federal institutions, 502, 503
 - Confined in Federal institutions, 504
 - Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 505

See also:

- Prostitution and commercialized vice
- Rape, forcible

SHOPLIFTING

- See Larceny-theft

SPOUSE ABUSE

- See Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, victim relationship to offender

STATUS OFFENDERS

- See Appendix 5, Juvenile status offender and the law
- See Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS)
- See Courts, juvenile
- See Juvenile corrections

STATUTORY PROVISIONS

- Abortion, attitudes toward legalization, 179
- Child abuse and neglect, 120, 121
- Criminal history information, privacy and security of, 160, 161
- Gambling
 - Public opinion, 221
- Gun control, 163
 - Attitudes toward, 205-211
- Intermittent confinement, authorization for, 115-117
- Juries
 - Grand juries, 105-107
 - Trial jury service, 109, 110

Juveniles

- Categories subject to court intervention, 118, 119
- Delinquency proceedings, 123
- Post-adjudicatory disposition, 124-127
- Pre-adjudicatory detention with adults, 122

Marihuana

- Decriminalization, 164
- Penalties, 164
- Public opinion, 219, 220

Parole

- Legislative activity relating to, 153, 154
- Pornography distribution, attitudes toward regulations, 224
- Pretrial release
 - Criteria used, 98, 99
 - Provisions, 96, 97
- Privacy, area protected, 162
- Speedy trial
 - Provisions, 100-102
 - Sanctions for violations of, 103

STOLEN PROPERTY (buying, receiving, possessing)

- Arrests, 332-337, 341, 344-347, 350-361
- Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3

STOLEN PROPERTY (continued)

- See also:
 - Burglary
 - Larceny-theft
 - Seizures
- SUPERVISION
 - See Parole
 - See Probation
- SUSPICION
 - Arrests, 332-337, 341, 344-347, 350-361
 - Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3

TERRORISM

- See Offenses known to police, bombings
- See Offenses known to police, hijackings

TIME SERVED

- See Federal offenders
- See Prisoners, releasees

TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

- Court cases
 - Courts of general jurisdiction, 404-407
 - Jury trials, 409-411
 - Federal, 419, 420, 425-427
 - Defendants, Federal, 425-427
 - Dispositions, 430-433
 - Sentences, 434-439
- Self-reported, 373

TRANSFERS

- See Prisoners

TRIALS

- State, jury trials
 - Type of case, 409, 411
- U.S. Attorneys' offices, civil and criminal, 416
- See also:
 - Courts
 - Juries
 - Jurors
 - Specific offenses (e.g., Assault, Motor vehicle theft)
 - Statutory provisions, speedy trial

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, INDEX OFFENSES

- Arrests, 332-339, 341-361
- Arrest rates, 333, 362-366
- Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
- Offenses cleared by arrest, 367-370
- Offenses known to police, 290-309, 311-320, 367-370
- See also:

Assault

- Burglary
- Larceny-theft
- Motor vehicle theft
- Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter
- Offenses known to police
- Rape, forcible
- Robbery

UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS

- See Appendix 6, Parole in the United States
- See Appendix 19, Uniform Parole Reports
- See Parole
- See Specific offenses (e.g., Assault, Motor vehicle theft), parole outcome

UNREPORTED CRIMES

- See Victimization

UNSOLVED CRIMES

- See Arrests, clearance of offenses by arrest

U.S. AIR FORCE

- See Courts-Martial

U.S. ARMY

- See Courts-Martial
- See Prisoners

U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

- Explosives incidents, 327
- Outcome, 327
- Seizures and arrests, 376, 377

U.S. COAST GUARD

- Seizures and arrests, 380
- See also: Courts-Martial

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

- Drug seizures, 379
- Property seizures, 381

U.S. MARINE CORPS

- See Courts-Martial
- See Prisoners

U.S. NAVY

- See Courts-Martial
- See Prisoners

U.S. POSTAL INSPECTION SERVICE

- Complaints and investigations, 452

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

- Counterfeit currency seized, 386
- Forgery cases, 460
- Investigations, 460

U.S. SUPREME COURT

- Cases
 - Filed, disposed of, and pending, 443
 - Method of filing, 443
 - Nature of proceedings, 443
 - Writs of certiorari
 - Circuit, 444
 - Nature of proceedings, 444
 - Petitions for review filed, disposed of, and pending, 444
- Public opinion
 - Confidence in, 192-195
- See also: Appeals, Federal

VAGRANCY

- Arrests, 332-337, 341, 344-347, 350-361
- Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3

VANDALISM

- Arrests, 332-337, 341, 344-347, 350-361, 387
- Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
- Offenses against railroads, 330
- Arrests, 387
- Dispositions, 450

VEHICLE THEFT

- See Motor vehicle theft
- See Offenses known to police

VICTIM COMPENSATION

- See Compensation

VICTIMIZATION

- Change in rates of victimization
 - Business offenses, 273
 - Household offenses, 272, 273
 - Personal offenses, 272, 273
- Estimated number of incidents
 - Business incidents
 - Time of occurrence, 256, 257
 - Type of weapon, 260
 - Household incidents
 - Time of occurrence, 256, 257
 - Personal incidents
 - Lone offender
 - Perceived age, 261
 - Perceived race, 262, 266
 - Percent with weapon, 261, 262
 - Multiple offenders
 - Perceived ages, 261
 - Perceived races, 262
 - Percent with weapon, 261, 262
 - Number of victims, 260

VICTIMIZATION (continued)

- Estimated number of incidents (continued)
 - Personal incidents (continued)
 - Place of occurrence, 258, 259
 - Time of occurrence, 256, 257
 - Type of weapon, 260
 - Estimated number of victimizations
 - Business victimizations
 - Not reported to police, 228, 229, 232, 233, 240, 241
 - Reason given for not reporting, 240, 241
 - Reported to police, 228
 - Robbery
 - Lone offender, 265
 - Perceived age, 265
 - Perceived race, 266
 - Multiple offenders, 265
 - Perceived ages, 266
 - Perceived races, 267
 - Type of weapon, 260
 - Value of property stolen, 268
 - Household victimizations, 272
 - Family income, 238, 239
 - Not reported to police, 228, 229, 231, 238-241
 - Reason given for not reporting, 240, 241
 - Race of head of household, 238, 239
 - Reported to police, 228
 - Value of stolen property, 268
 - Personal victimizations, 272
 - Lone offender, 265
 - Perceived age, 265
 - Perceived race, 266
 - Multiple offenders, 265
 - Perceived ages, 266
 - Perceived races, 267
 - Not reported to police, 228-230, 234-237, 240, 241
 - Reason given for not reporting, 240, 241
 - Relationship of offender to victim, 263, 264
 - Reported to police, 228
 - Use of self-protective measures by victim, 267
 - Use of weapon by offender, 267
 - Value of stolen property, 268
 - Victim characteristics
 - Age, 234-237
 - Race, 236, 237, 263, 264
 - Sex, 234, 235, 263, 264
 - Estimated rate of victimization
 - Business victimization, 270, 273
 - Burglary, 271
 - Receipt size of business, 272
 - Robbery, 271
 - Type of business, 270
 - Household victimization, 242, 272, 273
 - Age of head of household, 269
 - Burglary, 246
 - Extent of urbanization, 242
 - Family income, 269
 - Larceny, 246
 - Motor vehicle thefts, 247, 270
 - Characteristics of household, 270
 - Race of head of household, 268, 269
 - Personal victimization, 242, 272
 - Assault, 244
 - Extent of urbanization, 242
 - Family income, 255
 - Personal larceny
 - With contact, 245
 - Without contact, 245
 - Rape, 243
 - Robbery, 244
 - Victim characteristics
 - Age, 251-254

VICTIMIZATION (continued)

- Estimated rate of victimization (continued)
 - Personal victimization (continued)
 - Victim characteristics (continued)
 - Race, 249, 250, 253-255
 - Sex, 247, 248, 253, 254
 - Personal safety, attitudes toward, 171-174
 - Protection from, methods, 175
 - See also:
 - Appendix 11, National Crime Survey
 - Offenses known to police
- VIOLENT OFFENSES
 - See Assault
 - See Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter
 - See Offenses known to police
 - See Rape, forcible
 - See Robbery
 - See Victimization
- WEAPONS
 - See Guns
 - See Licensing
 - See Offenses known to police
 - See Public opinion, guns/firearms
 - See Seizures
 - See Specific offenses (Assault, Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, etc.)

WEAPONS (continued)

- See Victimization
- WHITE-COLLAR CRIME
 - Actions against U.S. corporations
 - Type of industry, 462, 463
 - Type of sanction, 463
 - Type of violation, 462, 463
 - See also:
 - Courts, Federal, cases
 - Embezzlement
 - Public opinion, white-collar crime
- WIRE OR ORAL COMMUNICATIONS, INTERCEPTIONS OF
 - Court-authorized orders, 395-403
 - Arrests as a result of, 402, 403
 - Average cost, 399-401
 - Convictions as a result of, 402, 403
 - Duration and location, 395, 396
 - Jurisdiction, 397, 398
 - Number of, 399-401
 - Offense under investigation, 397, 398
 - Privacy protection statutes, 162
 - Public opinion
 - Wiretapping, 180
- WITNESS IMMUNITY
 - Requests to U.S. Attorney General for, 394
- WRIT OF CERTIORARI
 - See U.S. Supreme Court

Evaluation form for
Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1980

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
 quite inadequate
Specifically, what helped or hindered your achieving that purpose?
3. Can you suggest data from primary sources (not found in the Sourcebook) the inclusion of which would have helped you achieve your purpose? (Please give full citations.)
4. Are there data from other primary sources which you would suggest including in future Sourcebooks?
5. Can you point out specific table notes which are not clear or additional terms which need to be defined?
6. Are there sources of data included in the Sourcebook which are of strong interest to you, but of which you were not aware before consulting the Sourcebook? (Please specify sources.)
7. To achieve your purpose, was it necessary for you to consult the original source of the data? For what reason?
8. In what capacity did you consult the Sourcebook? criminal justice agency employee (specify functional area) researcher student other governmental agency employee educator other
9. On about how many separate occasions have you consulted the Sourcebook?
10. Add any additional comments you care to make.

Bureau of Justice Statistics Reports

Single copies are available at no charge from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Md. 20850. Multiple copies are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

National Crime Survey:

Criminal Victimization in the United States (annual):
Summary Findings of 1977-78 Changes in Crime and of Trends Since 1973, NCJ-61368

A Description of Trends from 1973 to 1977, NCJ-59898

1978 (final report), NCJ-66480

1977, NCJ-58725

1976, NCJ-49543

1975, NCJ-44593

1974, NCJ-39467

1973, NCJ-34732

The Cost of Negligence: Losses from Preventable Household Burglaries, NCJ-53527

Intimate Victims: A Study of Violence Among Friends and Relatives, NCJ-62319

Crime and Seasonality, NCJ-64818

Criminal Victimization of New York State Residents, 1974-77, NCJ-66481

Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities (summary report, 1 vol.), NCJ-18471

Boston, NCJ-34818

Buffalo, NCJ-34820

Cincinnati, NCJ-34819

Houston, NCJ-34821

Miami, NCJ-34822

Milwaukee, NCJ-34823

Minneapolis, NCJ-34824

New Orleans, NCJ-34825

Oakland, NCJ-34826

Pittsburgh, NCJ-34827

San Diego, NCJ-34828

San Francisco, NCJ-34829

Washington, D.C., NCJ-34830

Public Attitudes About Crime (13 vols.):

Boston, NCJ-46235

Buffalo, NCJ-46236

Cincinnati, NCJ-46237

Houston, NCJ-46238

Miami, NCJ-46239

Milwaukee, NCJ-46240

Minneapolis, NCJ-46241

New Orleans, NCJ-46242

Oakland, NCJ-46243

Pittsburgh, NCJ-46244

San Diego, NCJ-46245

San Francisco, NCJ-46246

Washington, D.C., NCJ-46247

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia: A Comparison of 1972 and 1974 Findings, NCJ-36360

Criminal Victimization Surveys in the Nation's Five Largest Cities: National Crime Panel Surveys in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia, 1972, NCJ-16909

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Eight American Cities: A Comparison of 1971/72 and 1974/75 Findings—National Crime Surveys in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis, NCJ-36361

Crimes and Victims: A Report on the Dayton/San Jose Pilot Survey of Victimization, NCJ-013314

Indicators of Crime and Criminal Justice: Quantitative Studies, NCJ-62349

Applications of the National Crime Survey Victimization and Attitude Data:

Public Opinion About Crime: The Attitudes of Victims and Nonvictims in Selected Cities, NCJ-41336

Local Victim Surveys: A Review of the Issues, NCJ-39973

The Police and Public Opinion: An Analysis of Victimization and Attitude Data from 13 American Cities, NCJ-42018

An Introduction to the National Crime Survey, NCJ-43732

Compensating Victims of Violent Crime: Potential Costs and Coverage of a National Program, NCJ-43387

Crime Against Persons in Urban, Suburban, and Rural Areas: A Comparative Analysis of Victimization Rates, NCJ-53551

Repe Victimization in 26 American Cities, NCJ-55878

Criminal Victimization in Urban Schools, NCJ-56396

National Prisoner Statistics:

Capital Punishment (annual):
1978, NCJ-59897

1979 advance report, NCJ-67705

Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31:

1978, NCJ-64671

1979 advance report, NCJ-66522

Census of State Correctional Facilities, 1974 advance report, NCJ-25642

Profile of State Prison Inmates: Socio-demographic Findings from the 1974 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, NCJ-58257

Census of Prisoners in State Correctional Facilities, 1973, NCJ-34729

Census of Jails and Survey of Jail Inmates, 1978, preliminary report, NCJ-55172

Profile of Inmates of Local Jails: Socio-demographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, NCJ-65412

The Nation's Jails: A report on the census of jails from the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, NCJ-19067

Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1972, advance report, NCJ-13313

Uniform Parole Reports:

Parole in the United States (annual):
1978, NCJ-58722

1976 and 1977, NCJ-49702

Characteristics of the Parole Population, 1978, NCJ-66479

A National Survey of Parole-Related Legislation Enacted During the 1979 Legislative Session, NCJ-64218

Children in Custody: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census
1977 advance report:
Census of Public Juvenile Facilities,
NCJ-60967

Census of Private Juvenile Facilities,
NCJ-60968

1975 (final report), NCJ-58139

1974, NCJ-57946

1973, NCJ-44777

1971, NCJ-13403

Myths and Realities About Crime: A Nontechnical Presentation of Selected Information from the National Prisoner Statistics Program and the National Crime Survey, NCJ-46249

State and Local Probation and Parole Systems, NCJ-41335

State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems, NCJ-41334

National Survey of Court Organization:

1977 Supplement to State Judicial Systems,
NCJ-40022

1975 Supplement to State Judicial Systems,
NCJ-29433

1971 (full report), NCJ-11427

State Court Model Statistical Dictionary, NCJ-62320

State Court Caseload Statistics:

The State of the Art, NCJ-46934

Annual Report, 1975, NCJ-51885

Annual Report, 1976, NCJ-56599

A Cross-City Comparison of Felony Case Processing, NCJ-55171

Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1971-77 (annual), NCJ-57463

Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System (annual)
1978 Summary Report, NCJ-66483

1978 final report, NCJ-66482

1977 final report, NCJ-53206

Dictionary of Criminal Justice Data Terminology: Terms and Definitions Proposed for Interstate and National Data Collection and Exchange, NCJ-36747

Criminal Justice Agencies in the U.S.: Summary Report of the National Criminal Justice Agency List, NCJ-65560

Criminal Justice Agencies in Region

1: Conn., Maine, Mass., N.H., R.I., Vt., NCJ-17930

2: N.J., N.Y., NCJ-17931

3: Del., D.C., Md., Pa., Va., W.Va., NCJ-17932

4: Ala., Ga., Fla., Ky., Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., NCJ-17933

5: Ill., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis., NCJ-17934

6: Ark., La., N.Mex., Okla., Tex., NCJ-17935

7: Iowa, Kans., Mo., Nebr., NCJ-17936

8: Colo., Mont., N.Dak., S.Dak., Utah, Wyo., NCJ-17937

9: Ariz., Calif., Hawaii, Nev., NCJ-15151

10: Alaska, Idaho, Oreg., Wash., NCJ-17938

Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics Project:

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1979 (annual), NCJ-59679

Public Opinion Regarding Crime, Criminal Justice, and Related Topics, NCJ-17419

New Directions in Processing of Juvenile Offenders: The Denver Model, NCJ-17420

Who Gets Detained? An Empirical Analysis of the Pre-Adjudicatory Detention of Juveniles in Denver, NCJ-17417

Juvenile Dispositions: Social and Legal Factors Related to the Processing of Denver Delinquency Cases, NCJ-17418

Offender-Based Transaction Statistics: New Directions in Data Collection and Reporting, NCJ-29645

Sentencing of California Felony Offenders, NCJ-29646

The Judicial Processing of Assault and Burglary Offenders in Selected California Counties, NCJ-29644

Pre-Adjudicatory Detention in Three Juvenile Courts, NCJ-34730

Delinquency Dispositions: An Empirical Analysis of Processing Decisions in Three Juvenile Courts, NCJ-34734

The Patterns and Distribution of Assault Incident Characteristics Among Social Areas, NCJ-40025

Patterns of Robbery Characteristics and Their Occurrence Among Social Areas, NCJ-40026

Crime-Specific Analysis:

The Characteristics of Burglary Incidents, NCJ-42093

An Empirical Examination of Burglary Offender Characteristics, NCJ-43131

An Empirical Examination of Burglary Offenders and Offense Characteristics, NCJ-42476

Sources of National Criminal Justice Statistics: An Annotated Bibliography, NCJ-45006

Federal Criminal Sentencing: Perspectives of Analysis and a Design for Research, NCJ-33683

Variations in Federal Criminal Sentences: A Statistical Assessment at the National Level, NCJ-33684

Federal Sentencing Patterns: A Study of Geographical Variations, NCJ-33685

Predicting Sentences in Federal Courts: The Feasibility of a National Sentencing Policy, NCJ-33686

END