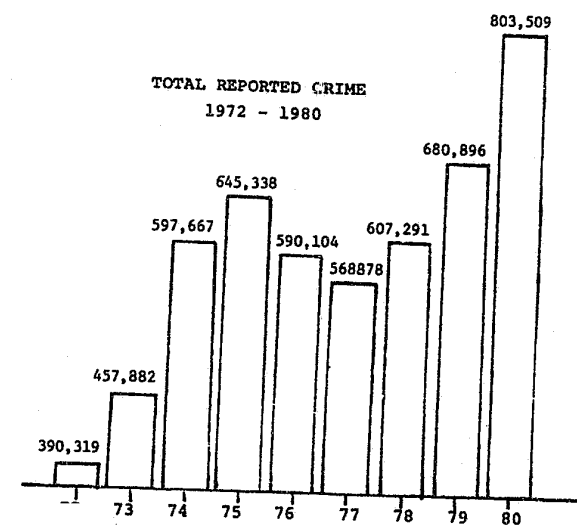


Task Force Report

FLORIDA'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM A STATISTICAL OVERVIEW



Governor's Task Force on Criminal Justice System Reform

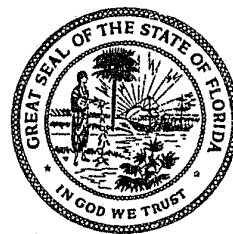
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85-773

GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SYSTEM REFORM

FLORIDA'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

A STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

NCJRS

OCT 7 1981

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May, 1981

On September 2, 1980, Governor Bob Graham issued Executive Order 80-78 establishing the Governor's Task Force on Criminal Justice System Reform. The Task Force was charged with the responsibility of reviewing the criminal justice response to crime and delinquent behavior in Florida in order to make recommendations on how and in what manner the response could be reformed to better meet the needs of the people of Florida. A first order of business in that mission is to identify and describe the many facets of the problem. This means not only attempting to describe the amount and type of crime, but also identifying and describing the nature of the criminal justice response for the State. This report constitutes an in-depth look at this situation over time. The staff would like to emphasize that this information can constitute only a beginning point for any reform effort. This data does not identify specific problems, but instead, suggests areas within the system that require priority attention and a more in-depth study.

The data in this work are based on reports published by various criminal justice agencies within the State. The limitations of these data are described throughout this work. It is imperative that the reader understand the shortcomings of the data presented. The strength of a decision based on such information lies in knowing what entities those numbers represent. We have attempted to describe those entities in detail.

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- A - page 78 - Measuring Crime
- B - page 83 - A one day look at the county jail populations
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INTRODUCTION

This report is a step by step analysis of Florida's crime problem, and the system's response to this problem based on the information which is collected on a statewide basis. There are many claims and counter claims concerning the increase in crime, who is committing the crimes, where they are occurring, and what crimes pose the most pressing problems. Then there are questions about the reaction of the system to the offender - what happens to him. Given the numerous constraints on the data, this report will attempt to synthesize the historical data to answer these questions.

Dealing with numbers as the only reflection of human behavior is always a tricky business, but the information presented here is the best that Florida currently can offer. (For a clearer understanding of the process involved in measuring crime, see Appendix A) The typical debate over whether these data are good or bad approximations of criminal behavior is moot at this time. For ten years the issue of improving the criminal justice data base has progressed according to the individualized needs of each component or agency. To the extent that all data should provide useable information for management or operational decisions, this approach has been appropriate. However, the disparate development process has also lead to a lack of agreement on data definitions, and therefore a lack of continuity for the purposes of a 'system' analysis.

The sources for these data are:

- 1) UCR - Crime in Florida, 1972-1980, produced by the Uniform Crime Reports Bureau of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement. The consistency of these reports provides a format for examining the level of reporting of crime, the arrest effort and certain factors associated with those arrests. In addition, time trends can be developed based on the geographic distribution of the reporting and arrest activity. In the absence of any statewide victimization study, these data stand as the best information available for describing the overall criminal activity in Florida.
- 2) SRS - Florida Judicial System Statistical Report, 1977-1979, produced by the Office of the State Courts Administrator under the auspices of the Supreme Court of Florida. Although this data is generated by the Clerk of the Court, it is used to represent both the activities of the state attorneys, filings, and of the judges, dispositions. By no means can a complete workload picture for either of these groups be drawn from these data, since each has duties and responsibilities not reported in this document.

- 3) DOC - Florida Department of Corrections Annual Reports 1970-71 to 1979-80, provided by the Department of Corrections. These reports also produce consistent data on incarcerated or probated offenders. The data are based on fiscal years as opposed to the calendar years of the other documents.
- 4) FPPC - Annual Reports of the Florida Parole and Probation Commission 1970-1980. The data for the probated offenders was obtained from these reports for the early years, paroles for 1972-1980.
- 5) DYS - Annual data from the Office of Family Youth and Children's Services, HRS.
- 6) Jail - Jail inspection reports from the Department of Corrections.

This report uses a very simple format. Tables and, as often as possible, graphical presentations have been used to display the information. A brief descriptive text is provided to enhance the information displayed in the graphs and tables.

THE CRIME PICTURE

Chart 1
Total Reported Crime
1972 - 1980
Source: UCR

More crime was reported in 1980 than in any of the preceding nine years. A total of 803,509 crimes* were reported statewide. This is an acknowledged underestimate for two reasons. First, many crimes go unreported; this may be as high as 50%-60% for some crimes. Secondly, only the most serious crime is counted if a multi-crime incident is reported.

The increase in 1980 over the 1979 reports was 18%, while the increase is more than double the 1972 reports (up 106%). This amounts to one person out of every 12 in Florida reporting a crime last year. Put another way, one crime was reported every 39 seconds - about 2200 crimes per day. For comparison, only 1070 crimes were reported each day in 1972.

*Included are only the major Part I crimes: murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, larceny, B&E-burglary, and motor vehicle theft.

Chart 2
Violent vs. Property Crime
Percent Distribution
1972 - 1980
Source: UCR

The crime reports can be broken into two categories: violent (person) crimes - murder, rape, aggravated assault, and robbery; and property crimes: larceny, B&E-burglary, and motor vehicle theft.

Essentially 2 out of every 17 reports were for violent crimes in 1980. Proportionately violent crime has varied only slightly from 10% of all reports for the past nine years. Since property crime is the reciprocal, about 90% of all reports were for property crimes each year. (88.3% in 1980)

CHART 1
TOTAL REPORTED CRIME
1972 - 1980

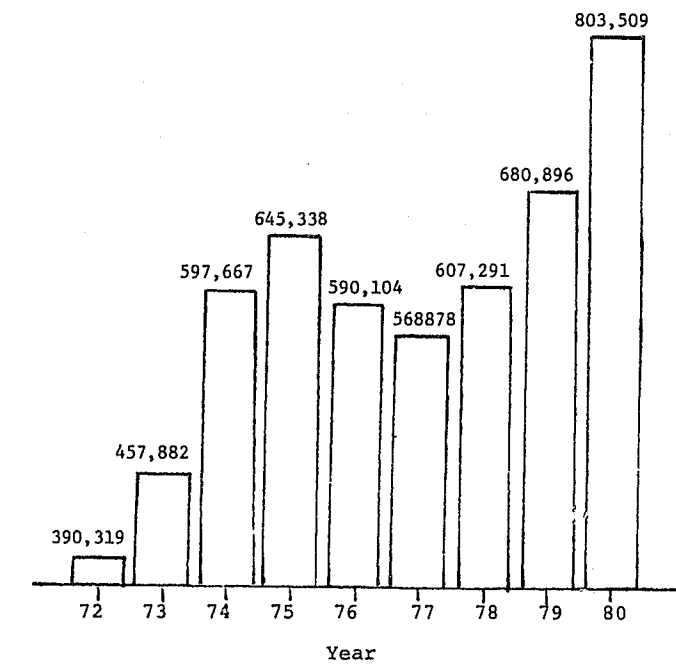


CHART 2
Violent Crime vs. Property Crime
Percent Distribution
1972 - 1980

Property Crimes	Violent Crimes	
89.7%	10.3	1972
89.9%	10.1	1973
90.8%	9.2	1974
91.1%	8.9	1975
90.8%	9.2	1976
89.8%	10.2	1977
89.2%	10.8	1978
89.2%	10.8	1979
88.3%	11.7	1980

Chart 3
Comparison of Trend Lines for
Violent Crime and Property Crime
Source: UCR

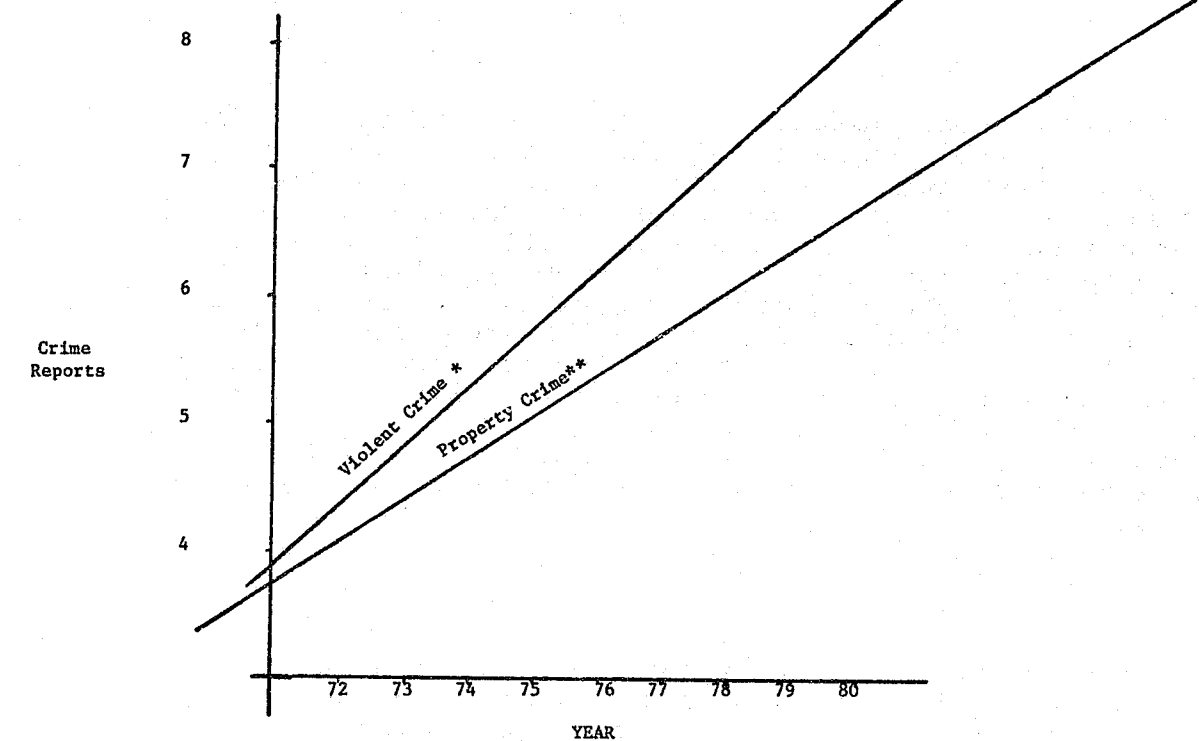
Even though violent crimes are proportionately the smaller they have been increasing at a faster rate than property crimes. Chart 3 compares the trend lines for violent and property crimes. This graphically depicts the faster rate of increase of violent crimes. Violent crime is up 133.7% over 1972, and 27.4% over 1979; whereas property crime rose 102.7% over 1972, and 16.9% over 1979.

Table 1
Florida Crime Reports
Source: UCR

This table presents the raw data on which Charts 1 - 3 are based, plus the crime rate per 100,000 people per year and the percent change in the crime rate.

In 1980, 8387.8 people reported a Part I - serious crime out of every 100,000 people in Florida. This is an increase of 13.9% over the rate in 1979 and a 60% increase since 1972.

CHART 3
Comparison of Trend Lines for
Violent Crime and Property Crime



* Scale in ten thousands
** Scale in hundred thousands

Regression Line:
Violent crime - $y' = 33960.0667 + b (5329.4)$
Property crime - $y' = 370866.67 + b (32414.067)$
Violent crime - $r = .918$
Property crime - $r = .844$

TABLE 1
Florida Crime Reports

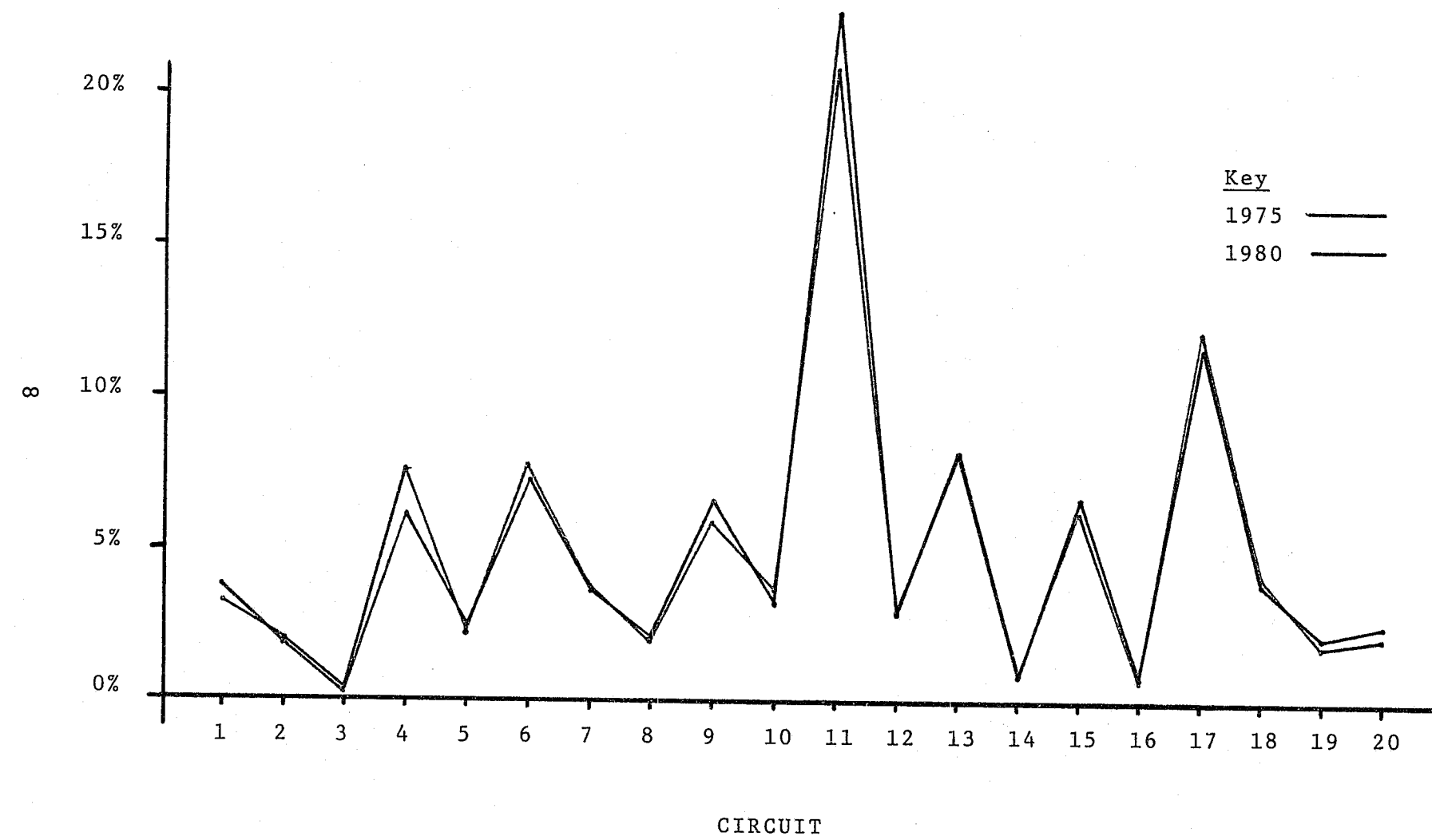
Year	Total Reported Crimes	Reported Violent Crimes	Reported Property Crimes	Total Crime Rate 100,000	Total Crime Rate % Change
1972	390319	40268	350051	5245.1	
1973	457882	46430	411452	5836.5	+11.3
1974	597667	54852	542815	7245.5	+24.1
1975	645338	57663	587675	7605.4	+ 5.0
1976	590104	54543	535561	6900.3	- 9.3
1977	568878	57957	510921	6525.8	- 5.4
1978	607291	65784	541507	6772.4	+ 3.8
1979	680896	73866	607030	7364.8	+ 8.7
1980	803509	94088	709421	8387.8	+13.9

Chart 4
Distribution of Total Crime by Circuit
Comparison of 1975 - 1980
Source: UCR

Crime is geographically located. More crimes occur in the more dense urban areas of the state. A question arises concerning the geographic distribution of the crime: has the distribution changed over the years, perhaps because of increased urbanization. This chart examines the distribution of all crime in Florida in 1975 and again in 1980 by judicial circuit.* As can be seen, there is very little shift between the two years in the distribution. This implies that the location of criminal acts has been consistent at least since 1975. The upsurge in crime purported for Dade County is the difference between 20.8% of the total crime in 1975 to 22.7% in 1980; a lower proportion was experienced in 1978 of 19.8%.

*A circuit may include only one county as does the 11th - Dade, 13th - Hillsborough, 15th - Palm Beach, and 16th - Monroe; or be a multi-county circuit. Reference to the map (Chart 10) lists the composition of all the circuits, page 16.

CHART 4
Distribution of Total Crime by Circuit
Comparison of 1975 - 1980



Source: UCR Data

Governor's Task Force on Criminal
Justice System Reform

THE CRIME PICTURE: VIOLENT CRIME

Chart 5
Reported Violent Crimes
Source: UCR

There were 94,088 reports of violent crimes in 1980, one for every 102 people in Florida. In 1972, one of every 184 people reported and was probably a victim of a violent crime. Aggravated assaults are the most frequently occurring violent crime, followed by robberies, rapes, and murders.

Both aggravated assaults and rapes have increased steadily over the past nine years. Assaults are up 125.1% since 1972, rapes up 183.2%. Robbery and murder more closely follow the overall crime trend, which is driven by the property crimes, increasing and decreasing as the total crime trend changes. This would imply an economic facet to these two crimes not evidenced in rapes or assaults. Over the nine years (1972 - 1980), murder has increased 47% and robbery has increased 147.5%.

Chart 6
Violent Crimes
Source: UCR

The probability of being a violent crime victim has increased since 1972 for all four violent crimes. One in almost 7900 people was murdered in 1972, while this changed to 1 murder per 6900 people in 1980. There was 1 rape for every 1056 women in 1979. Robberies and aggravated assaults also show an increased likelihood of victimization.

Chart 5
Reported Violent Crimes

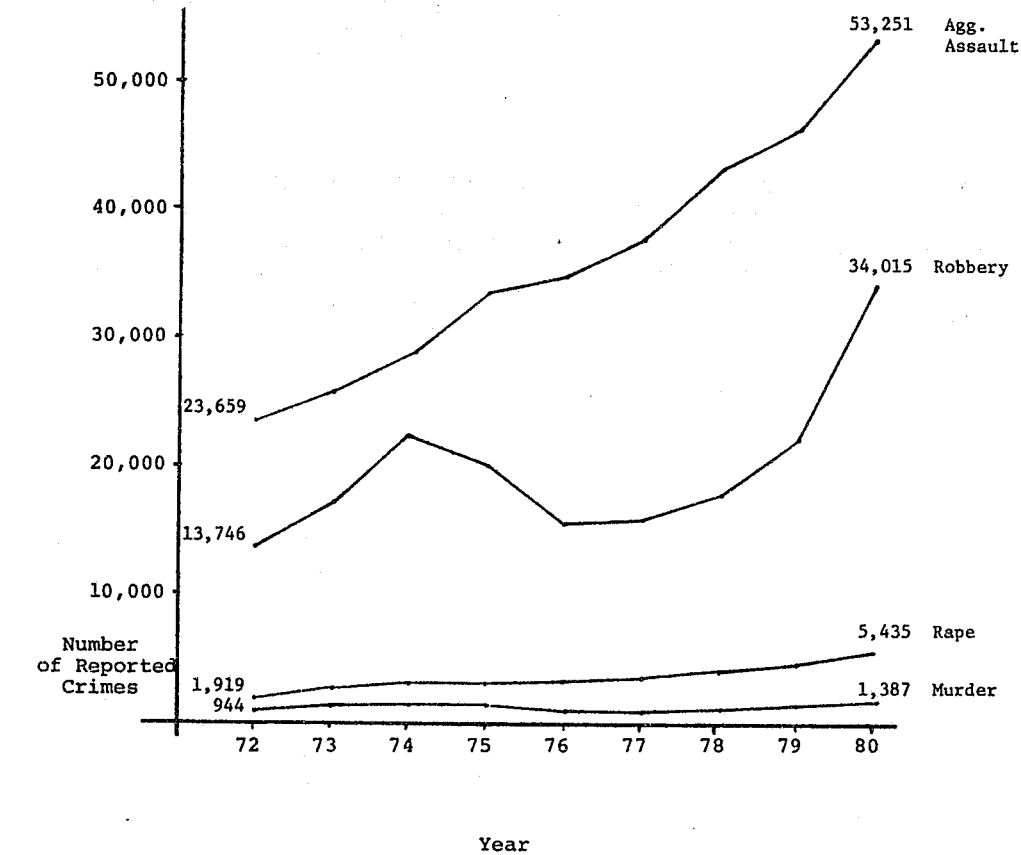


CHART 6
Violent Crimes

1972	1 out of 184 was a victim of violent crimes
1973	1 out of 169
1974	1 out of 150
1975	1 out of 147
1976	1 out of 157
1977	1 out of 150
1978	1 out of 136
1979	1 out of 125
1980	1 out of 102

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault
1972	1 in 7883	3878	541	315
1980	1 in 6907	1736 *	282	180

*1979 rapes per population at risk (women- all age groups): one rape for every 1056 women.

Chart 7
Frequency of Occurrence of
Violent Crime
Source: UCR

In 1980, there was 1 aggravated assault every 10 minutes; a robbery occurred every 15.5 minutes; a rape every 1 hour 36 minutes, and a murder every 6 hours 18 minutes. These offenses occurred more frequently than in any of the preceding years.

Tables 2 & 3
Violent Crime - Frequency Distribution
Violent Crime - Percent Distribution
Source: UCR

Table 2 displays the back up data for Charts 5 - 7 and Table 3 is a percent distribution by year for the violent crimes.

Chart 7
Frequency of Occurrence of
Violent Crime

	<u>Murder</u> <u>(hours)</u>	<u>Rape</u> <u>(hours)</u>	<u>Robbery</u> <u>(minutes)</u>	<u>Agg.</u> <u>Assault</u> <u>(minutes)</u>
1972	9.5	4.5	38.0	22.0
1973	7.4	3.6	31.0	20.0
1974	7.4	2.4	24.0	18.0
1975	7.7	2.9	26.2	15.7
1976	9.7	2.9	33.6	15.1
1977	10.2	2.6	33.1	13.9
1978	9.2	2.2	29.7	12.2
1979	8.1	1.9	23.8	11.4
1980	6.3	1.6	15.5	9.9

Table 2
Violent Crime
Frequency Distribution

	<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg.</u> <u>Assault</u>
1972	944	1,919	13,746	23,659
1973	1,182	2,450	17,076	25,722
1974	1,190	2,904	22,261	28,497
1975	1,132	2,985	20,036	33,510
1976	902	3,051	15,684	34,906
1977	857	3,342	15,881	37,877
1978	949	3,960	17,700	43,175
1979	1,084	4,573	22,097	46,112
1980	1,387	5,435	34,015	53,251

Rates/100,000

1972	12.69	25.79	184.72	317.93
1980	14.48	56.74	355.08	555.89

Table 3
Violent Crime
Percent Distribution*

	<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg.</u> <u>Assault</u>
1972	2.34	4.77	34.14	58.75
1973	2.55	5.28	36.78	55.40
1974	2.17	5.29	40.58	51.95
1975	1.96	5.18	34.75	58.11
1976	1.65	5.59	28.76	63.99
1977	1.48	5.77	27.40	65.35
1978	1.44	6.02	26.91	65.63
1979	1.47	6.19	29.91	62.43
1980	1.47	5.78	36.15	56.60

*Row totals equal 100%

Chart 8
Distribution of Murders by Circumstance
1972 - 1980
Source: UCR

A major finding about murder concerned the circumstance of the death, i.e. intrafamilial, general quarrel, or murders occurring during the commission of a felony. Felony related murders have increased consistently since 1972 while family related murders have decreased the reciprocal amount. Other murders, general quarrel, drunk, etc., have remained steady and accounted for about 50% of all murders. Felony related murders accounted for 40% in 1980 and the remaining 10% were intrafamilial.

Chart 9
Use of Firearms by Offense
Murder, Robbery & Aggravated Assaults
1972 - 1980
Source: UCR

Weapon information is available for murders, robberies, and aggravated assaults. One-third of these crimes (29,912) were committed with the use of a firearm (handgun, rifle, shotgun) in 1980.

Firearms were the preferred weapon for murderers, 50% used a handgun, and another 10% used a rifle or shotgun. Four out of 10 robberies and 3 out of 10 aggravated assaults involved a firearm.

Firearms use has also followed the ups and downs of the general crime trend. When more crimes are committed more firearms are used, fewer crimes - fewer firearms. This can be seen in Chart 9 in the murder and aggravated assault bars. Robbery data is not available by type of weapon used for 1972 - 1976.

Chart 8
Distribution of Murders
by Circumstance
1972 - 1980

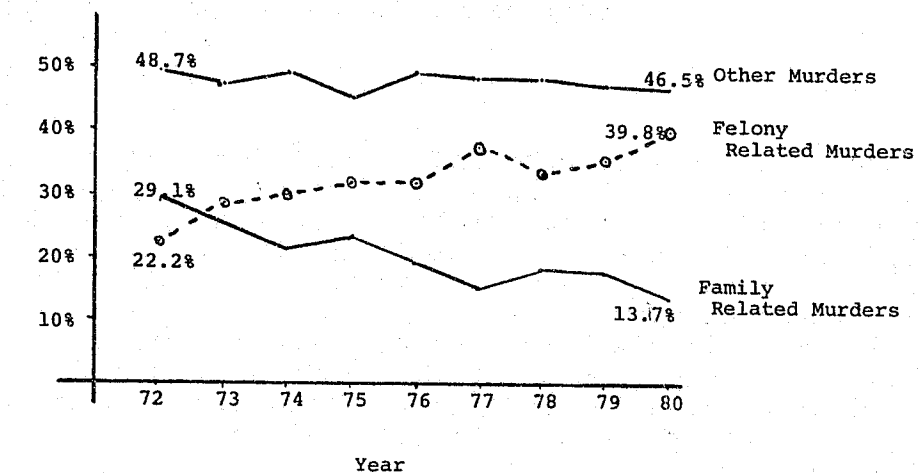
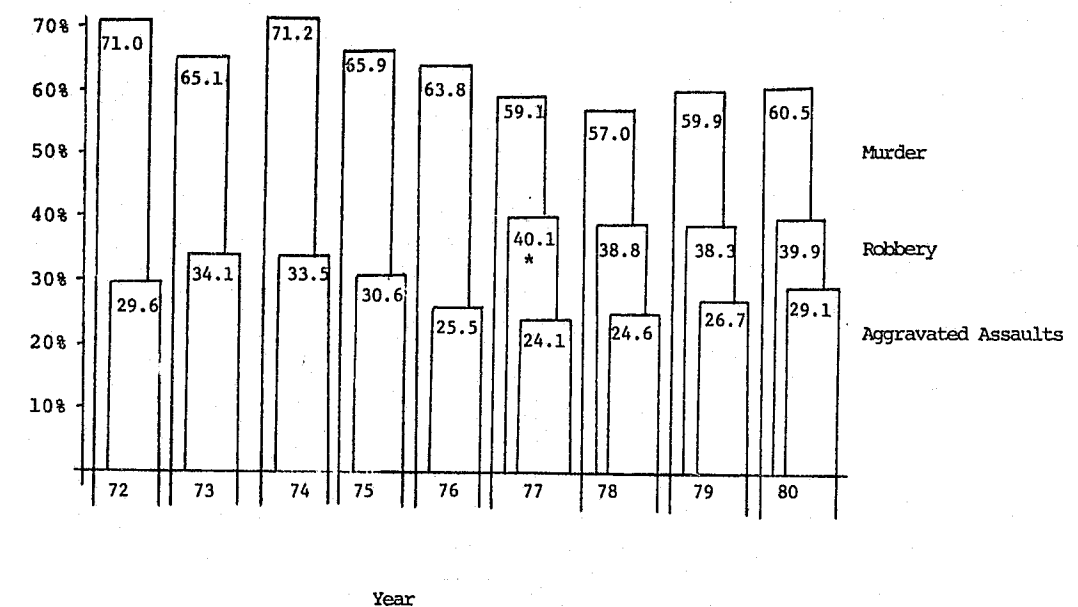


Chart 9
Use of Firearms by Offense
Murder, Robbery & Aggravated Assaults
1972 - 1980

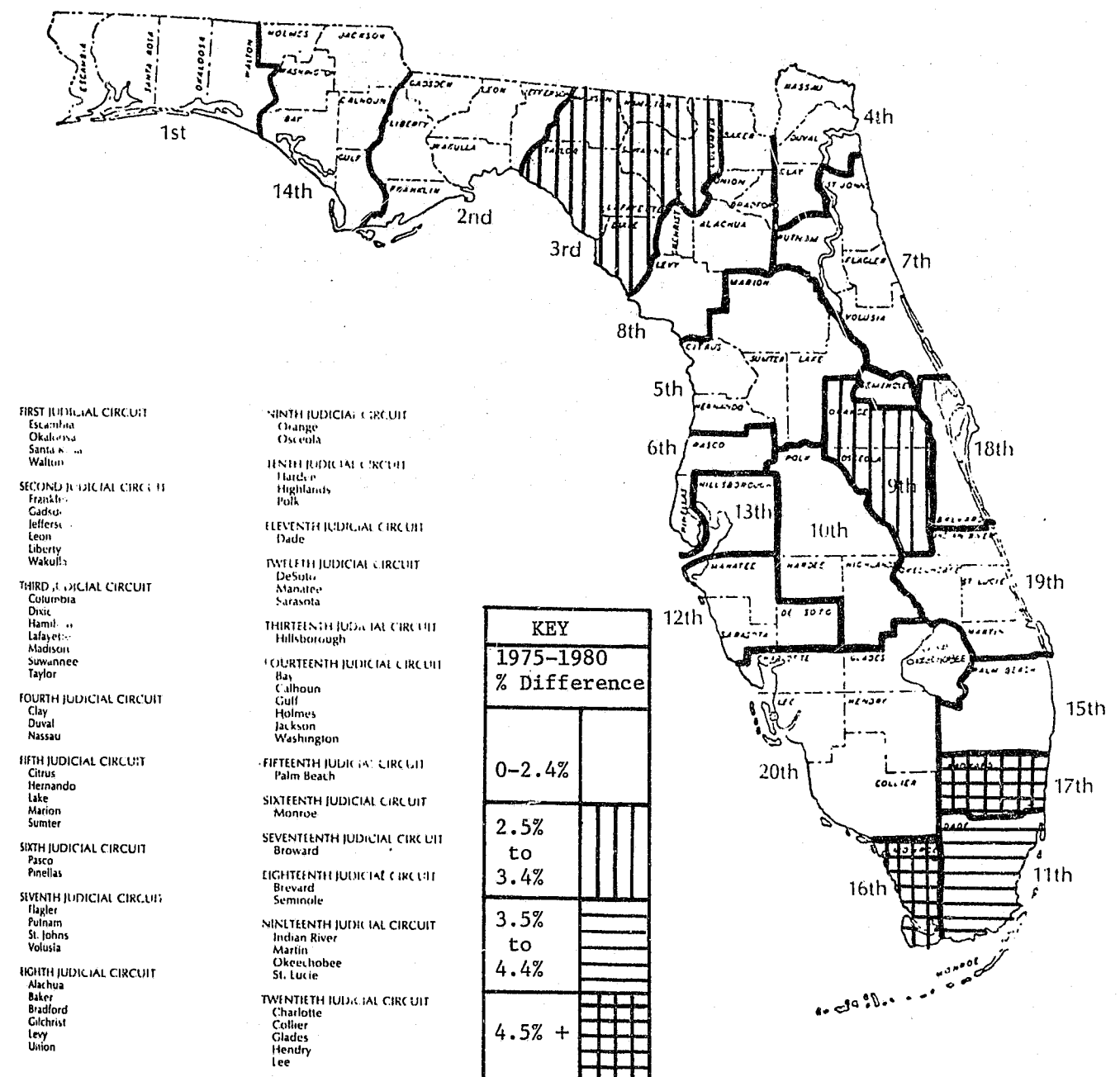


* Robbery figure not available for 1972 - 1976

Chart 10
Difference between the Proportionate
Distributions of Violent Crime by Circuit
1975 and 1980
Source: UCR

The circuits were examined to look for shifts in violent crime similar to the analysis of overall crime displayed in Chart 10. For this, violent crime was proportionately distributed by circuit for 1975 and for 1980. These were then subtracted. The map shows those circuits where the difference between the two distributions was greater than 2.5%. The circuits affected were the 3rd in north Florida, the 9th, Orange - Osceola; the 11th, Dade; the 17th, Broward; and the 16th, Monroe. These circuits are all experiencing proportionately more violent crime in 1980 than in 1975.

Chart 10
Difference Between the
Proportionate Distributions of Violent Crime by Circuit
1975 and 1980



THE CRIME PICTURE - PROPERTY CRIME

Charts 11 & 12
Reported Property Crime
Property Crimes
Source: UCR

The bulk of the reported crimes are property related. In 1980, over 700,000 reports were for property crimes, that's one report for every 14 people in Florida. Of the property crimes, larceny is the most frequently reported, 6 out of 10 property crimes are larcenies; one half of the total crime reports are larcenies. B&E's - burglaries constitute another one third of the property crimes. The remainder are motor vehicle thefts, there were 45,677 reports of motor vehicle thefts in 1980, but this pales when compared to the 423,962 larcenies, or the 239,782 burglaries.

Larcenies and burglaries have doubled over the nine years, an increase of 105% each. Burglaries have increased 25.6% since 1979 with larcenies up 12%. Motor vehicle theft is up 72% since 1972 and 19.3% since 1979. These crimes increased within this nine year period in 1973, 1974-1975, in a manner similar to the current increase seen since 1977.

Chart 11
Reported Property Crime

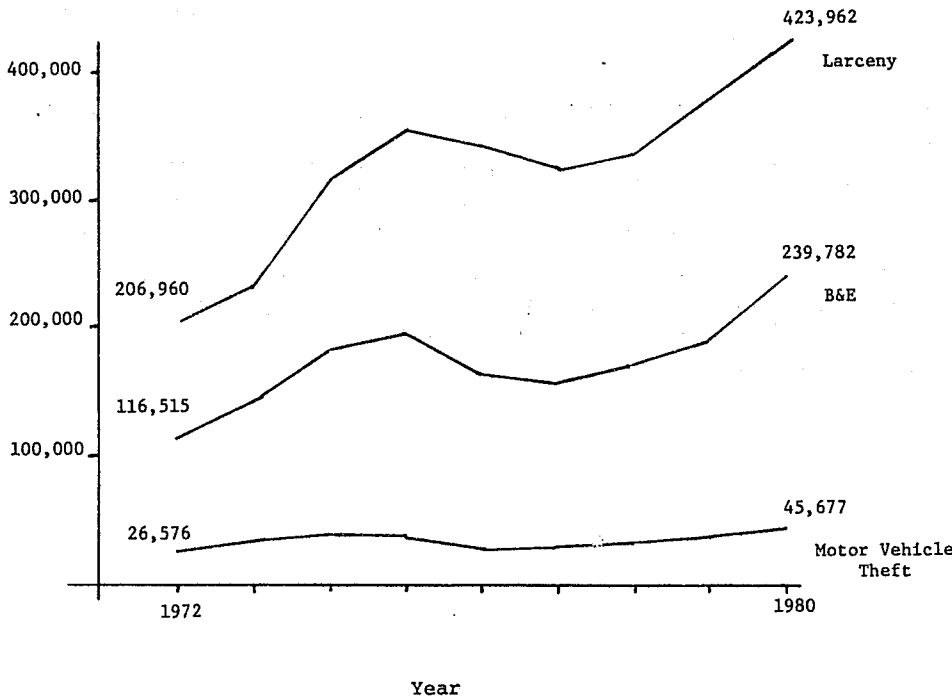


Chart 12
Property Crimes

1972	1 out of 21 individuals was a victim of property crimes
1973	1 out of 19
1974	1 out of 15
1975	1 out of 14
1976	1 out of 16
1977	1 out of 17
1978	1 out of 17
1979	1 out of 15
1980	1 out of 14

	B&E - Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
1972	1 in 64 people were victims	1 in 36	1 in 280
1980	1 in 40*	1 in 23	1 in 210**

* Using housing units as a base, 1 in 18 homes were burglarized.
** Using motor vehicle tags as a population base, 1 in 99 vehicles were stolen; using active driver's licenses, 1 in 156 car drivers were victims.

Chart 13
Frequency of Occurrence
of Property Crime
Source: UCR

The rate of occurrence of the property crimes is incredible:
1 larceny every 1.2 minutes (1200 per day)
1 burglary every 2.2 minutes (655 per day)
1 motor vehicle theft every 11.5 minutes (125 per day)

And it must be remembered that the crimes reported are an underestimate of the number occurring, thus the frequency of occurrence is even shorter than these figures imply.

Tables 4 & 5
Property Crimes Frequency Distribution
Property Crimes Percent Distribution by Year
Source: UCR

These present the raw data and the within year percent distribution for property crimes.

Chart 13
Frequency of Occurrence
of Property Crime

	B&E - Burglary (minutes)	Larceny (minutes)	Motor Vehicle Theft (minutes)
1972	4.5	not available	20.0
1973	3.7	2.2	15.0
1974	2.8	1.6	13.0
1975	2.7	1.5	14.2
1976	3.2	1.5	18.4
1977	3.3	1.6	17.7
1978	3.1	1.6	15.7
1979	2.8	1.4	13.7
1980	2.2	1.2	11.5

Table 4
Property Crimes
Frequency Distribution

	B&E - Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total
1972	116,515	206,960	26,576	350,057
1973	142,625	324,263	34,564	411,452
1974	185,043	318,707	39,065	542,815
1975	196,446	354,256	36,973	587,675
1976	164,413	342,570	28,578	535,561
1977	157,120	324,121	29,680	510,921
1978	170,020	338,095	33,392	541,507
1979	190,848	377,896	38,286	607,030
1980	239,782	423,962	45,677	709,421

Rates/100,000				
1972	1565.74	2781.14	357.13	
1980	2503.08	4425.72	476.82	

Table 5
Property Crimes
Percent Distribution* by Year

	B&E - Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
1972	33.3%	59.1%	7.6%
1973	34.7	56.9	8.4
1974	34.1	58.7	7.2
1975	33.4	60.3	6.3
1976	30.7	64.0	5.3
1977	30.8	63.4	5.8
1978	31.4	62.4	6.2
1979	31.4	62.3	6.3
1980	33.8	59.8	6.4

* Row totals equal 100%

-- All crimes are relatively stable in their proportionate distributions over time.

Chart 14
Arrests in Florida
1972 - 1980
Source: UCR

The arrest data represents the arrests for the Part I crimes of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, B&E - burglary and motor vehicle theft, and the Part II crimes. Part II crimes are all other crimes not classified as Part I. They vary from fraud, narcotic drug laws, disorderly intoxication, vagrancy, arson, vandalism, to worthless checks and runaway. Because an arrest may occur months or even years after an offense is reported, there is not a one to one relationship between the offenses reported during a specific year and the arrests made that year. Additionally, arrests refer to individuals, offense reports to incidents; one arrest may solve several offense reports and conversely several individuals may be arrested for one offense. Thus the arrest information must be treated independently of the reported offense data.

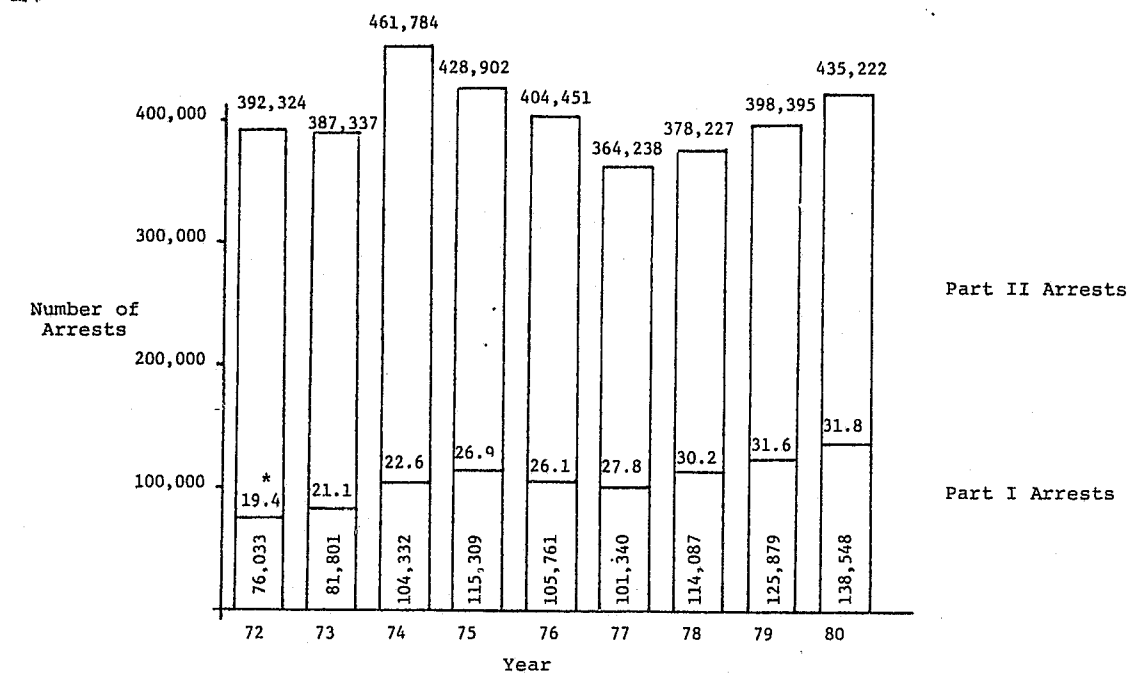
The total arrests in 1980 numbered 435,222. Of these, about one in three (138,548) were Part I arrests, two-thirds Part II (296,674). Total arrests follow the general trend of the total crime reports, however, with much less year to year variation. The same is true for Part I arrests. In 1972 about one out of 5 arrests were for Part I crimes. Yearly the proportion Part I arrests represent of the total arrests has increased to the current one in three ratio.

Overall, total arrests have increased 11% since 1972. However, in 1974, there were more arrests than in 1980, 461,784 compared to 435,222. During the nine years, arrests for Part I crimes increased 82% with 1980 numbering the most Part I arrests over all years. A shift toward more Part I arrests per year is clearly in evidence.

Chart 15
Comparison of Trend Lines for
Part I Offense Reports and Arrests
Source: UCR

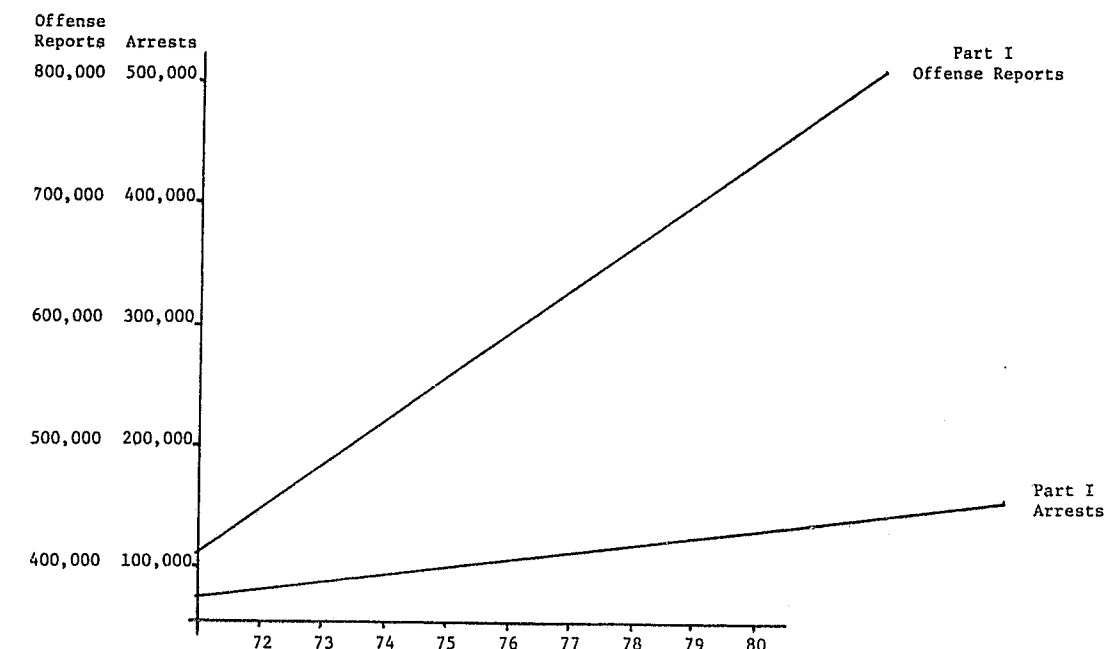
A certain frustration arises from the inability to compare offense reports and arrests for Part I crimes. This comparison, if possible, would provide a cornucopia of information on the effectiveness of the law enforcement component of the criminal justice response. A tenuous venture into this forbidden comparison has been made. The rate of change for both the offense reports and the Part I arrests was calculated. Part I offense reports have increased at a faster rate per year than have the arrests. Therefore, if these trends continue, offense reports will far outdistance arrests on a continuous basis.

Chart 14
Arrests in Florida
1972 - 1980



* Equals the percent Part I arrests represent of total arrests

Chart 15
Comparison of Trend Lines for
Part I Offense Reports and Arrests



Regression Line:

Part I Offense Reports - $y' = 404826.8 + b(37743.167)$ Part I Arrests - $y' = 74690.417 + b(6463.9167)$
 $r = .8624$ $r = .89846$

LAW ENFORCEMENT MANPOWER

Table 6
Law Enforcement Manpower Statistics
1973 - 1980
Source: UCR

The number of sworn* law enforcement officers has increased since 1973. There were 15,788 authorized sworn positions in 1973 and 19,453 in 1980. The authorized positions represent essentially the budgeted positions; the sworn personnel represents a one day count of the number of on-the-job sworn officers. The one day count occurs on October 31 of each year.

Even though the number of sworn officers has increased, the number of officers protecting every 1,000 people decreases. In 1975, there was 2.1 sworn officers per 1,000 residents; while in 1980, there were only 1.9 officers per 1,000 residents. For Florida to maintain the same ratio of officers to population in 1980 as in 1975, an additional 1,545 sworn officers would be needed. The addition of these personnel would bring the manpower strength back up to the 1975 level of 2.1 officers per 1,000 residents.

*Sworn personnel includes patrol/investigative officers, bailiffs, corrections/jail officers, and civil process servers.

Table 6
Law Enforcement Manpower Statistics
1973 - 1980

Year	Population	Authorized Sworn Personnel	Sworn Personnel as of Oct. 31 each year	Authorized Civilian Personnel	Civilian Personnel as of Oct. 31	Total Full-time Personnel as of Oct. 31
1980	9,579,497	19,453	18,308	8,863	8,244	26,552
1979	9,245,231	18,496	17,833	7,984	7,539	25,372
1978	8,967,206	18,565	18,038	7,923	7,415	25,453
1977	8,717,334	18,218	17,790	7,094	6,614	24,404
1976	8,551,814	18,256	17,981	5,769	5,496	23,477
1975	8,485,230	18,118	17,585	5,406	5,157	22,742
1974	8,248,851	16,681	16,258	N/A	4,785	21,043
1973	7,845,092	15,788	15,045	N/A	4,089	19,134

Year	Total Reported ^a Crime per Authorized Positions	Total Arrests ^b per Authorized Positions	Sworn Personnel per 1,000 Population	Crime Rate per 100,000 Population
1980	41.3	22.4	1.9	8,387.8
1979	36.8	21.5	1.9	7,364.8
1978	32.7	20.4	2.0	6,772.4
1977	31.2	20.0	2.0	6,525.8
1976	32.3	22.2	2.1	6,913.3
1975	35.6	23.7	2.1	7,605.4
1974	35.8	27.7	2.0	7,245.5
1973	29.0	24.5	1.9	5,836.5

a - Reported crimes include: murder, rape, robbery, B&E - burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft

b - Total arrests represent all arrests

LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Two concepts which can be used to gauge the effectiveness of the law enforcement component are recovery of stolen property and clearance rates.

Chart 16
Value of Property Stolen
1972 - 1980
Source: UCR

Property Stolen/Recovered

The value of the property has escalated, almost quadrupling over the years, while the number of crimes has doubled. This implies that more property is being taken per incident. This is not necessarily the case. Probably the biggest single factor affecting the value of the stolen property is inflation, ex. the rise in gold and silver prices. Examining the loss per crime, and inflating these figures to 1980 dollars, the increase between 1972 and 1980 has been \$127 or a 22% increase. Thus the value of the property stolen has not changed a great deal over time per theft incident.

Chart 17
Value of Property Stolen by Category
Comparison of the Percent Distribution
for 1975 and 1980
Source: UCR

What is being stolen is not changing across the years either. Chart 17 presents a two year, 1975 and 1980, comparison of the percent distributions of dollars lost by the item stolen. This shows what would be an expected increase in jewelry increasing from 15.6% of the total dollars stolen to 23.6%. This undoubtedly reflects the shift in gold/silver prices and the influx of gold and silver street buyers. A decrease in the proportionate value of TV's, radios, cameras, etc., stolen is also seen, this may reflect the shift away from stealing CB radios.

Chart 16
Value of Property Stolen*
1972 - 1980

	Total \$ Value Stolen	# of Crimes	Property Loss per Crime	
			Original Dollars	Inflated to 1980 Dollars**
1972	\$108,960,290	363,797	\$ 299.51	\$ 590.51
1973	148,872,024	428,528	347.40	644.94
1974	200,985,493	565,076	355.68	594.88
1975	225,973,628	607,711	371.84	570.03
1976	191,556,962	551,245	347.50	503.51
1977	196,905,213	526,802	373.77	508.52
1978	250,040,597	559,207	447.13	564.84
1979	340,680,513	629,127	541.51	614.61
1980	533,634,463	743,436	717.79	717.79

* Crimes included are: robbery, B&E - burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft. The crimes of murder, rape, and aggravated assault and any resultant property stolen have been removed from these data, but are included in Chart 17.

** The original property loss amount has been inflated to 1980 dollars based on the Consumer Price Index percent change per year in the annual average, U.S. Department of Labor statistics.

Chart 17
Value of Property Stolen by Category
Comparison of the Percent Distributions
for 1975 and 1980

Category	1975	1980
Motor Vehicles	28.3%	28.2%
Miscellaneous	21.1	19.8
Jewelry	15.6	23.6
TV's, Radios	10.9	7.7
Currency, Notes	9.3	8.7
Boats, Motors	3.9	3.1
Household Goods	2.9	2.6
Furs, Clothes	2.2	2.1
Office Equipment	1.6	1.0
Firearms	1.6	1.2
Construction Machinery	1.5	1.0
Consumable Goods	1.1	0.9
Livestock	0.2%	0.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total \$ Value Stolen	\$ 226,073,155	\$ 534,051,788
1975 dollars inflated to 1980	\$ 346,570,027	

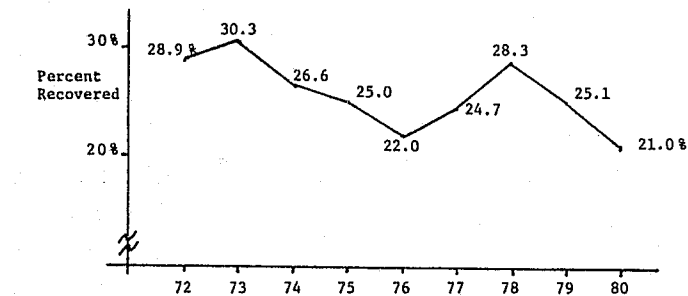
Chart 18
Value of Property Recovered as a
Percent of the Stolen Property
Source: UCR

The percent of the property stolen which has been recovered has, in general, decreased over the years. In 1972-73, \$3 were recovered out of \$10 which were stolen. In 1980 this had decreased to only \$2 recovered out of \$10 stolen, in other words, \$112 million was recovered out of \$534 million stolen. It is interesting to note this curve is the inverse of the crime trend curve (Chart 1); as the number of crimes has peaked, the percent recovered has been at a low.

Chart 19
Percent of the Stolen Property
Which was Recovered by Category
Comparison of Two Years 1975 and 1980
Source: UCR

The highest probability of recovery is for locally stolen motor vehicles and construction equipment. In 1980, over half of the value of the stolen motor vehicles was recovered, slightly less than half of the construction equipment. For the other categories all had recoveries of less than 10% except livestock, boats and motors, and furs, most of the categories realized a lower proportion recovered in 1980 than in 1975, construction equipment is the obvious exception. Chart 18 only looks at the two years 1975 and 1980, it ignores the variation by year for the interim.

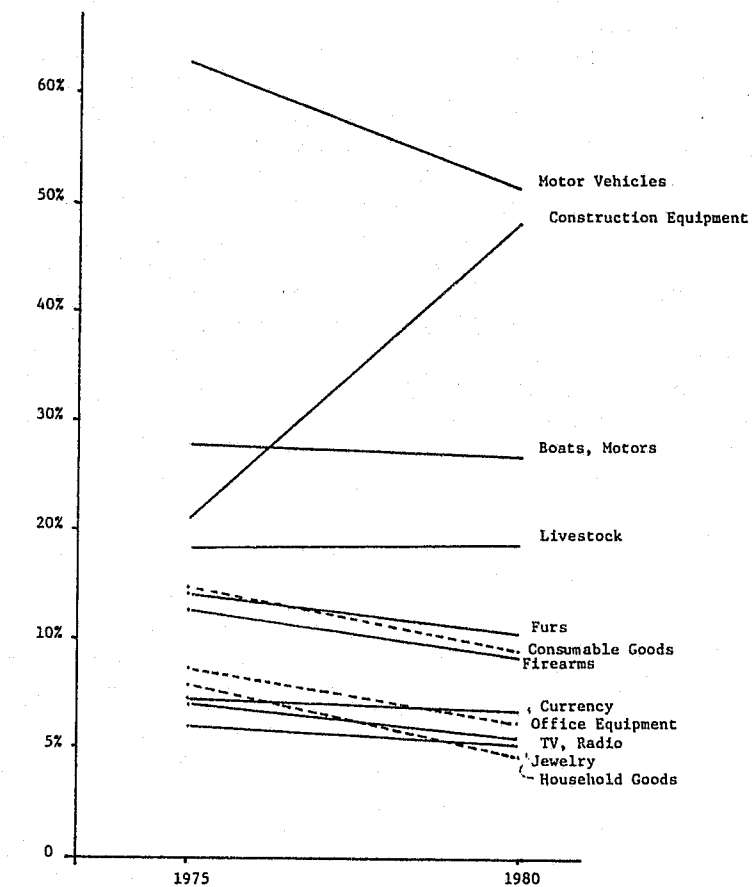
Chart 18
Value of Property Recovered
As a Percent of the Stolen Property*



*Both the property stolen and the property recovered are based on the dollar value of the property.

— The proportion of the stolen property recovered has decreased over time. ($r = -.6507$, slope = $-.735$, intercept = 29.44)

Chart 19
Percent of the Stolen Property
Which was Recovered by Category
Comparison of Two Years 1975 and 1980



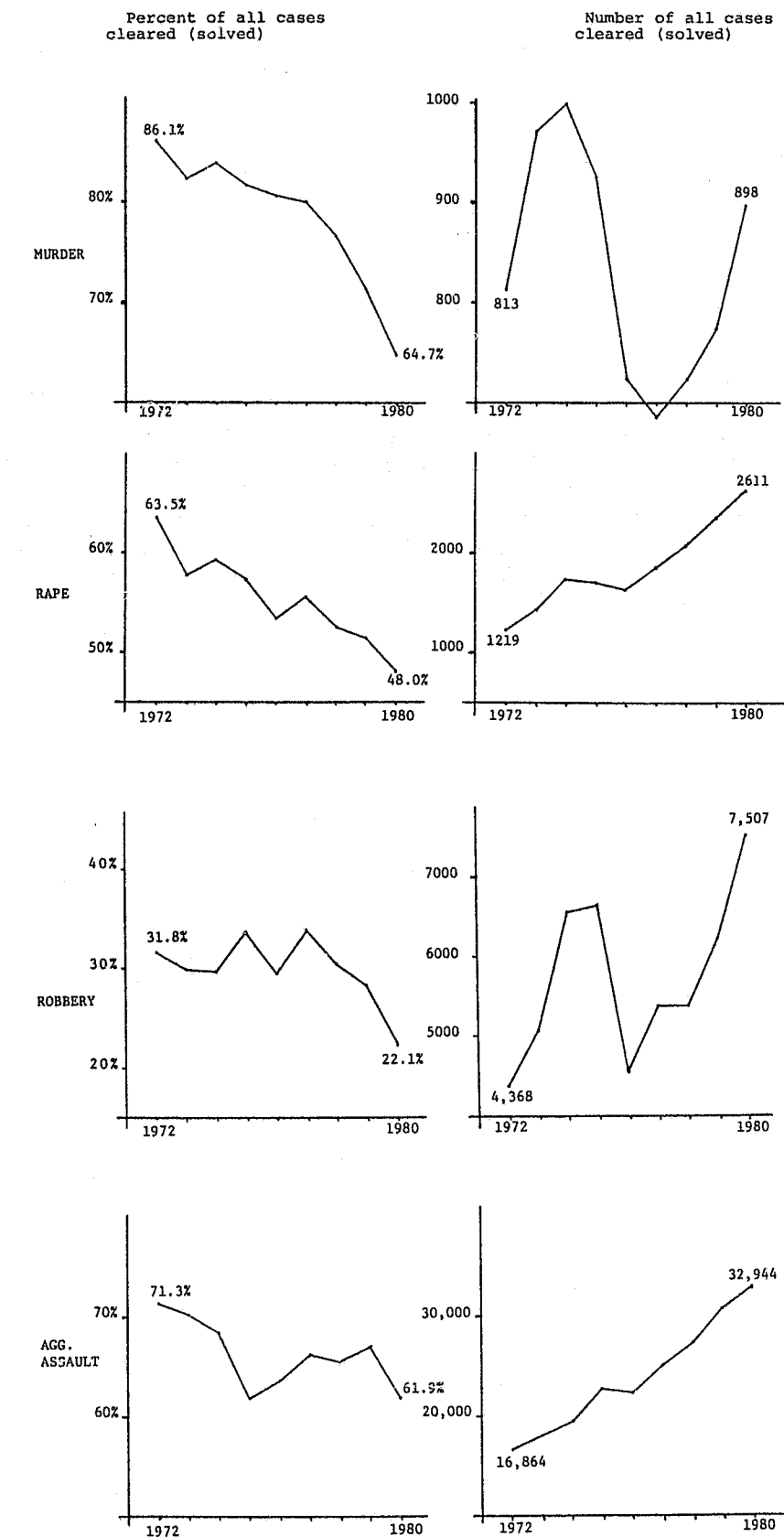
Clearance Rates

Charts 20 & 21
Source: UCR

In general clearance rates have decreased over the nine years for all Part I offenses. A clearance represents an offense report(s) which has been solved or cleared, by an arrest or by an exceptional clearance - that is by the death of the offender, an arrest for a more serious offense either out of the local jurisdiction or out of state. The clearance rate is the ratio of the offense reports cleared to total offense reports represented as a percent.

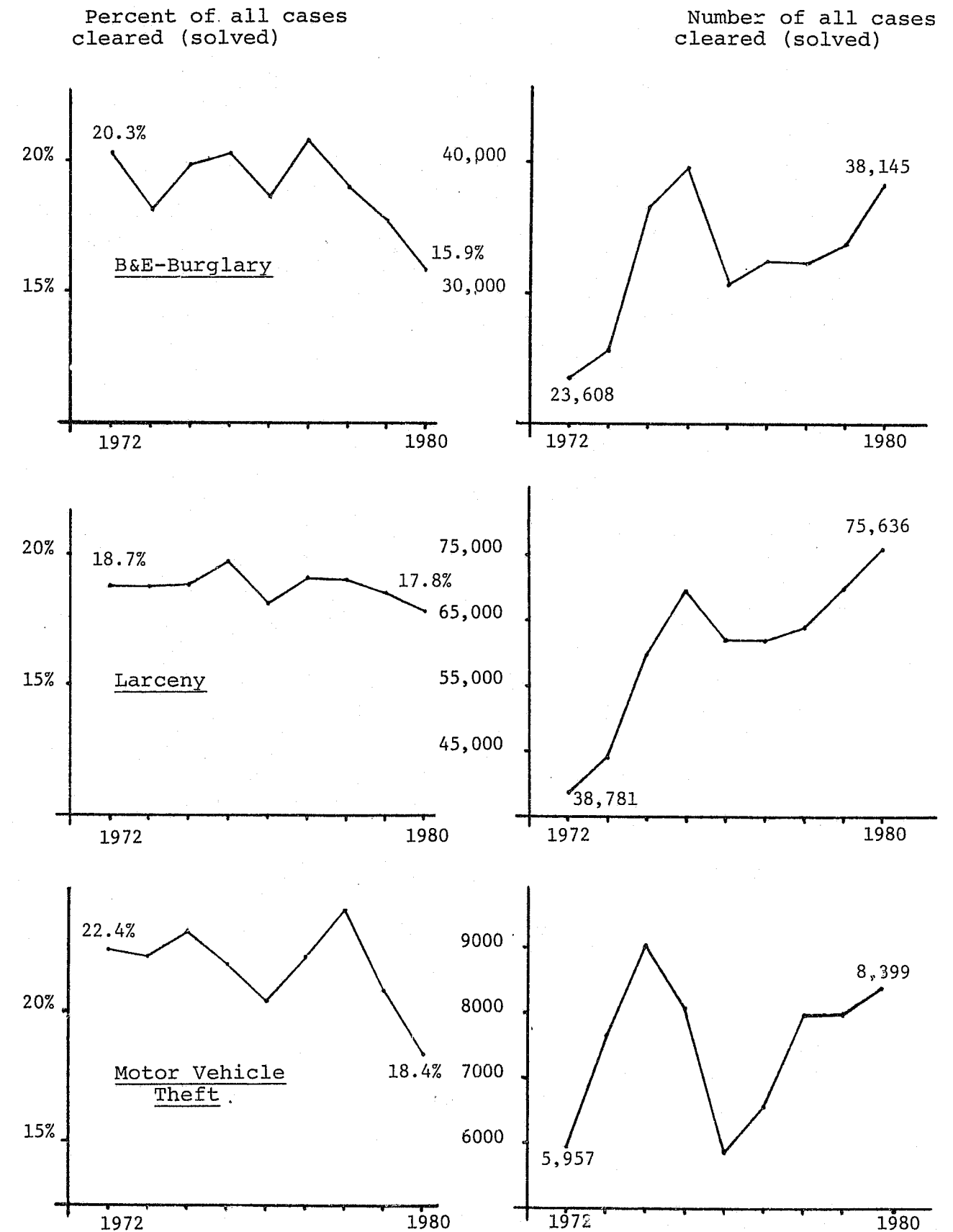
Charts 20 and 21 display for each Part I offense, the percent of cleared cases per year (left chart) and the number of offense reports (cases) which were solved (right chart). Examining murder, it can be seen that the percent cleared per year has decreased. The decrease is from 86.1% in 1972 to 64.7% in 1980. At the same time, the number of cases cleared has varied considerably, from 813 in 1972 to a high of 999 in 1974, to a low of 686 in 1977 and up to the current 898 in 1980. For each of the violent offenses, the percent cleared has decreased since 1972. However, in general these reduced percents represent an increasing number of cases solved. The general trend of all four right-hand charts is up. Thus as the crimes reported have increased, the number solved has increased, but at a slower rate. Therefore, the percent cleared decreases each year. In other words, the police are solving more each year, but they can't keep up (maintain a steady or increasing clearance rate) with the number of reports coming in.

Chart 20
Comparison of Cases Cleared (solved)
Violent Crimes



Property crimes are represented in Chart 21. Again the same trends hold true for these as far as violent crimes. The police are solving more but falling further behind each year. Additionally, property crimes have a much lower clearance rate than violent crimes. For property crimes, we are rapidly approaching a solution rate of only 3 out of 20 property crimes.

Chart 21
Comparison of Cases Cleared (solved)
Property Crimes



JAIL POPULATIONS

Table 7
Total County Jail Population
Source: DOC Jail Inspection Reports

A one day count of the jail populations in county facilities was obtained from the Jail Inspection Reports collected by the Department of Corrections. Although these counts occurred on different days, all counts have been made since July 1, 1980. The total in jails was 11,331 individuals, two-thirds were non-sentenced or awaiting trial. About 5% were juveniles who had been held under court order. The remaining 32% were sentenced felons and misdemeanants. Felons, both sentenced and non-sentenced, constituted 82% of those in jails. Non-sentenced felons equated out to 60% of those in jail.

Also reported are the high count (total 12,160) and low count (total 10,035) for each facility and the useable bed capacity (total - 13,536). The high count represents 90% of the useable bed capacity and the low count represents 74% of the same. Therefore, statewide jail populations fall within the available space. However, at least 26 (104 total) facilities had a high count equal to or greater than their useable bed capacity. The state in general may be alright, but specific facilities are in trouble - most notably: Alachua, Brevard, Broward, Dade, Lee, Orange, Polk, Sarasota, Seminole and Volusia County facilities.

Statewide the average inmate to staff ratio is 4.5 inmates to one staff. Dade County jail's ratio was 4.2 to one; Orange's jail was 9.5 to one; Polk's was 8.2 to one; and Volusia's jail ratio was 3.0 to one. As can be seen from these few jails, the inmate to staff ratio varies considerably from the state average for each facility.

The average length of stay per 435,222 arrestees is 11.4 days.

The individual facilities are listed in Appendix B.

Table 7
Total County Jail Population

Felons non-sentenced*	6,758	
Misdemeanants non-sentenced	802	
Total non-sentenced -----	7,560	66.7%
Juveniles Held** -----	530	4.7%
Felons Sentenced	2,576	
Misdemeanants Sentenced	1,019	
Total Sentenced -----	3,595	31.7%
Total -----	11,331	100.0%
Useable Bed Capacity	13,536	
High Count	12,160	= 89.8% of bed capacity
Low Count	10,035	= 74.1% of bed capacity
Staff -----	2,517	
Inmate to Staff Ratio:	4.5 to one	

* Awaiting trial

** Under court order

WHO IS THE OFFENDER?*

Chart 22
Arrests by Age
And Age Broken Down by Arrest Type
Source: UCR

SEX

The sex of the offender is almost exclusively male.

AGE

Across all nine years the ratio of adults to juveniles in the arrested offender data is 3 adults to 1 juvenile. There is some variability from the 3 to 1 ratio, most notably in 1980 the ratio changed to almost 4 adults arrested for each juvenile arrest. This is interesting given all the discussions over juveniles committing more crimes than ever in 1980; instead of arrests increasing for this group, they decreased. These data are presented in Chart 22. The figures above each bar represent the percent juvenile or adult arrests were to the total, eg. in 1980, 21.9% of all arrests were for ages 17 or younger and 78.1% were for adults, 18 or older.

The darkened section of the bars represents the portion of each age group which was arrested for a Part I crime. In 1980, 54.4% of the juveniles arrested had committed a Part I crime, while only 25.5% of all adults had been arrested for a Part I crime. For both adults and juveniles the portion committing a Part I crime has increased almost yearly. Therefore, even though the ratio of adult to juvenile arrests has been relatively constant, both age groups have shifted towards increasing involvement in the more serious offenses.

Table 8 displays the back up data for arrest by age.

*The offender profile is based on arrest data.

Chart 22
ARRESTS BY AGE
AND AGE BROKEN DOWN BY ARREST TYPE

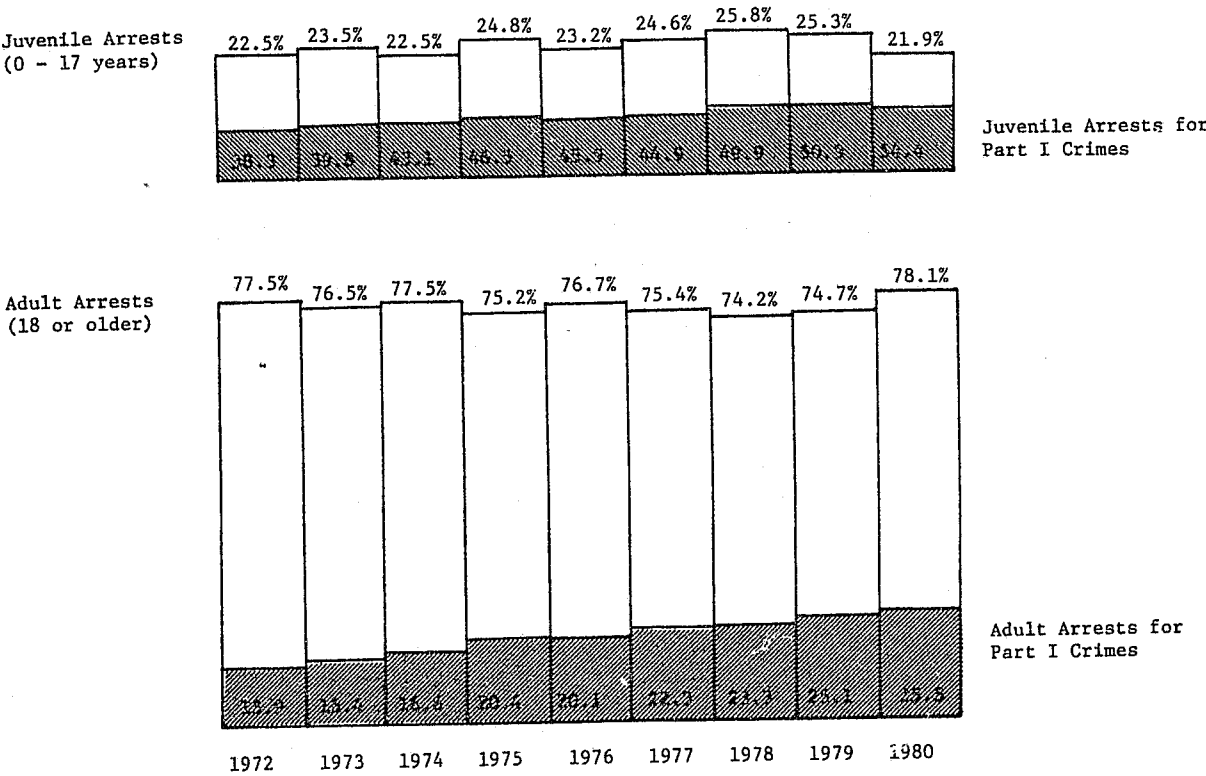


Table 8
Comparison of Adult and Juvenile Arrests
1972 - 1980 All crimes

	Adult # arrests	%	Juvenile # arrests	%	Total # arrests	%
1972	303,961	77.5	88,363	22.5	392,324	100
1973	296,484	76.5	90,853	23.5	387,337	100
1974	357,719	77.5	104,065	22.5	461,784	100
1975	322,688	75.2	106,214	24.8	428,902	100
1976	310,158	76.7	94,293	23.3	404,451	100
1977	274,572	75.4	89,666	24.6	364,238	100
1978	280,794	74.2	97,433	25.8	378,227	100
1979	297,657	74.7	100,738	25.3	398,395	100
1980	339,983	78.1	95,239	21.9	435,222	100

Table 9
Source: UCR

This table looks at the arrests within each age group, and breaks them down according to offense type: Part I or Part II offenses.

- The proportion of arrests for Part I crimes has consistently increased since 1972 for both juveniles and adults.
- Essentially one in 8 adult arrests in 1972 were for Part I crimes; 3 out of 8 juvenile arrests were for Part I crimes. In 1980, these figures changed to 2 out of 8 adult arrests and 4 out of 8 juvenile arrests.
- The percent change in arrests for Part I crimes between 1972 and 1980 were:

Adults: 105.7% or twice as many adults were arrested for Part I crimes in 1980 (86,749) compared to 1972 (42,165).

Juveniles: 52.9% of half again as many juveniles were arrested for Part I offenses in 1980 (51,799) as in 1972 (33,868).

It is important to note that the 54.5% of the juveniles arrested for Part I crimes in 1980 is 35,000 fewer individuals than the 25.5% of the adults arrested for Part I crimes.

Table 10
Source: UCR

If only Part I arrests are considered and the proportionate age breakdown examined, then more adults have been arrested than juveniles each year. Adults have increased from 55.5% of those arrested for Part I crimes in 1972 to 62.6% in 1980. Reciprocally, juveniles have decreased from 44.5% in 1972 to 37.4% in 1980.

Table 11
Source: UCR

Again examining only Part I crimes, but this time looking at the comparison of person or violent crimes to property crimes within each age group. Over the nine years, basically 1 juvenile out of 10 committed a violent - person crime, while 3 out of 10 adults did so. There has been a slight shift in the juvenile arrests towards more violent crimes. The percent of juveniles arrested for violent - person crimes has increased from 8.5% in 1972 to 11.8% in 1980.

Table 9
Percent Breakdown of Arrests
by Part I and Part II and by Ages
(Adult vs. Juvenile 1972 - 1980)

	Adult		Juvenile	
	% Part I	% Part II	% Part I	% Part II
1972	13.9%	86.1%	38.3%	61.7%
1973	15.4	84.6	39.8	60.2
1974	16.6	83.4	43.1	56.9
1975	20.4	79.6	46.5	53.5
1976	20.1	79.9	45.9	54.1
1977	22.3	77.7	44.9	55.1
1978	23.3	76.7	49.9	50.1
1979	25.1	74.9	50.9	49.1
1980	25.5	74.5	54.4	45.6

Table 10
Percent Breakdown of Part I Crimes by Age
1972 - 1980

	% Adults	% Juveniles	Total #*
1972	55.5	44.5	76,033
1973	55.8	44.2	81,801
1974	57.1	42.9	104,332
1975	57.2	42.8	115,309
1976	59.1	40.9	105,761
1977	60.3	39.7	101,340
1978	57.4	42.6	114,087
1979	59.3	40.7	125,879
1980	62.6	37.4	138,548

* Total represents 100%

Table 11
Arrests for Property* vs. Persons* Crimes
By Age 1972 - 1980

	Adults			Juveniles		
	Person	Property	Total	Person	Property	Total
1972	30.8%	69.2%	42,165	8.5%	91.5%	33,868
1973	30.1	69.9	45,628	8.5	91.5	36,173
1974	26.7	73.3	59,526	9.8	90.2	44,806
1975	25.6	74.4	65,952	10.7	89.3	49,357
1976	26.7	73.3	62,482	10.6	89.4	43,279
1977	27.9	72.1	61,104	9.8	90.2	40,236
1978	29.9	70.1	65,431	10.7	89.3	48,656
1979	29.8	70.2	74,616	11.2	88.8	51,263
1980	28.8	71.2	86,749	11.8	88.2	51,799

* Property crimes include B&E - burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft

Persons crimes include murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault - commonly termed crimes of violence.

A further comparison of the specific Part I offenses for adults and juveniles has been done in Table 12. This looks at the latest year, 1980, and the earliest year, 1972, for a comparison across time as well. For the most part the two years for each age group are quite similar. Both adults and juveniles show a slight shift away from larceny and motor vehicle theft towards more B&E - burglaries. Juveniles also show a shift in aggravated assaults.

Summary of Age of Offender:

- In arrests, adults outnumber juveniles 3 to 1. Within their own age group, juveniles participate in Part I crimes to a greater extent than do adults. Slightly more than half the juveniles were arrested for Part I crimes, only 1 in 4 adults were arrested for Part I crimes.
- Looking only at Part I crimes, adults constitute two-thirds of those arrested. The ratio of adults to juveniles arrested for Part I crimes is increasing yearly (more adults - fewer juveniles)
- There has been a shift towards more violent crime arrests for juveniles, increasing from 8.5% of the Part I arrests to 11.8%. The average across the nine year period is about 1 juvenile out of 10 arrested for Part I crimes committed a violent crime. For adults this amounted to 3 adults arrested for violent crimes out of every 10 Part I adult arrests.
- Both adults and juveniles shifted to more B&E - burglaries in a comparison of 1972 and 1980's data.

These data do not support the upsurge in juvenile crime that everyone is talking about. The question remains, what can account for the "upsurge"?

- 1) The assumption that the arrest data is a fair, although not perfect, representation of the offender population is false. This would mean that juveniles are committing crimes but not being arrested for them.
- 2) Potentially there are more juveniles around. If one sees alot of juveniles hanging out, and a crime occurs, the logical assumption may be that a juvenile did it. We examined the ratio of adults to juveniles in Florida (Table 13), and found that there are fewer juveniles to adults today than in 1970. Based on the 1970 census, there were 45 juveniles for every 100 adults. In 1979, there were 34 juveniles for every 100 adults. The ratio is decreasing.

However, unemployment has increased. Unemployment figures are available for individuals 16 - 19. For this group, unemployment rose from 13.1% in 1970 to 18.2% in 1979. (Unemployment figures for 16-17 year olds are not available). So, even though there aren't as many juveniles, there are more who aren't employed. There may indeed be more hanging around.

Table 12
Comparison of 1980 and 1972
Part I Offenses for Adults and Juveniles

	Adult		Juveniles	
	1972	1980	1972	1980
Murder	1.91%	1.12%	0.12%	0.14%
Manslaughter	0.23	0.25	0.02	0.02
Rape	1.73	1.52	0.50	0.58
Robbery	7.10	6.57	3.29	4.11
Aggravated Assault	19.81	19.37	4.60	6.95
B&E - Burglary	16.87	21.08	29.46	31.98
Larceny	47.33	46.84	55.13	50.37
Motor Vehicle Theft	5.02	3.24	6.86	5.85
TOTAL	42,165	86,749	33,868	51,799

Source: UCR

Table 13
Population by Age

	Juveniles 0 - 17	Adults 18 or older	Total	Ratio of Juv. to Adults
1970 Census	2,109,041	4,680,402	6,789,443	1:2.22
Population Estimates for				
1975	2,298,586	6,186,644	8,485,230	1:2.69
1976	2,326,883	6,224,931	8,551,814	1:2.68
1977	2,324,149	6,393,185	8,717,334	1:2.75
1978	2,346,081	6,620,314	8,996,395	1:2.82
1979	2,350,692	6,894,539	9,245,231	1:2.93

Source: Bureau of Economic & Business Research
University of Florida

3) Finally we examined juveniles, 0-17, and the next two age groups: individuals 18-24 and 25-29. The remainder were placed into the 30 or older group. The assumption here is that the "upsurge" is real, but that the perception of juvenile is in error. It is, after all, difficult to determine an age difference of 2 or 3 years, between 16 and 19 or 17 and 20 if you're a victim and frightened. Besides, the legal definition of juvenile is probably not understood or accepted by many.

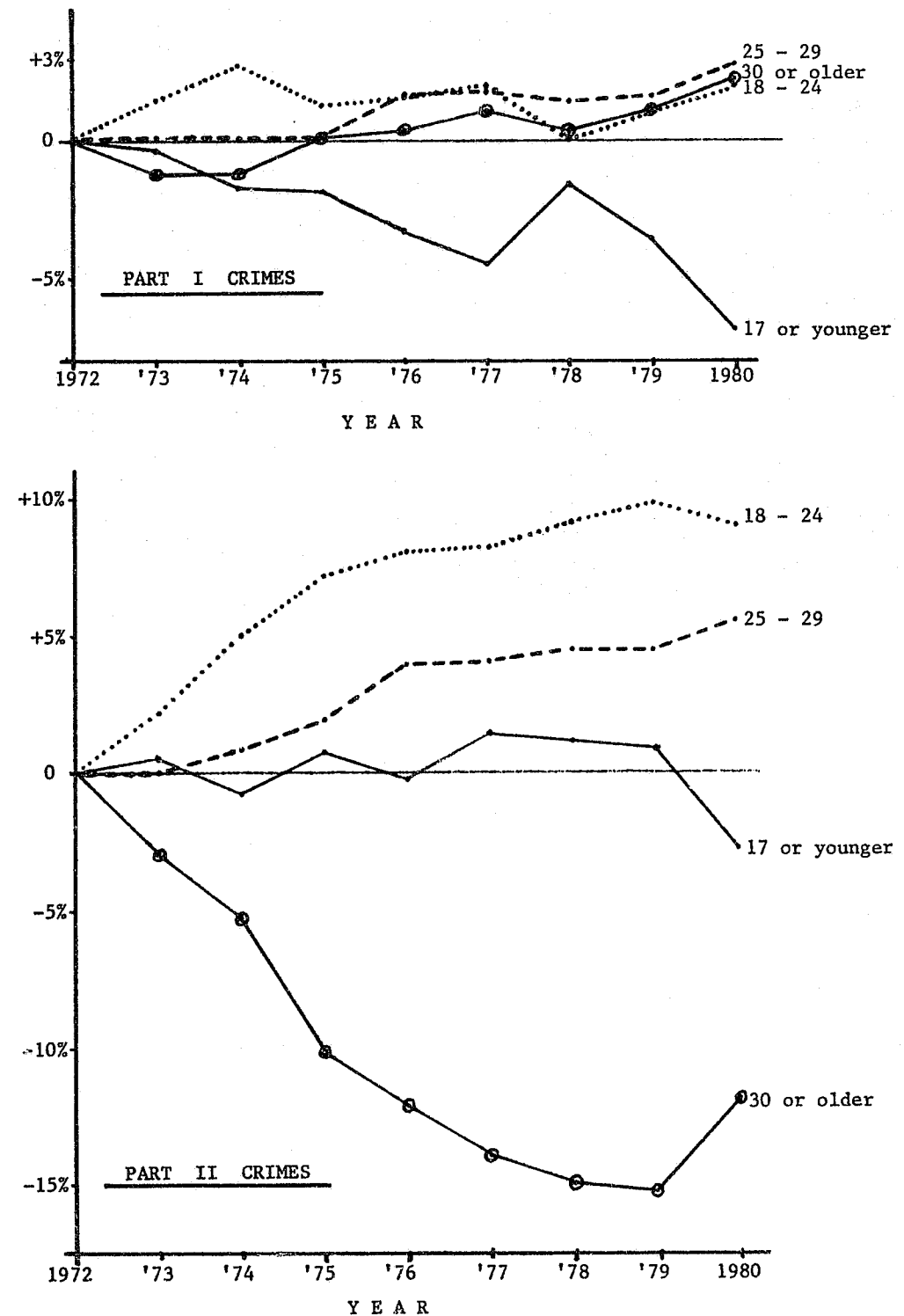
To check out this assumption, the four age groups were proportionately distributed each year. Then 1972 was determined to be the base year, and the variation each year from this base year was plotted, both for Part I and Part II crimes. Chart 23 presents these two graphs. The only significant result of the Part I crime analysis is that juveniles have decreased each year. The other 3 groups, although increasing, do not distinguish themselves, especially in the more recent years.

However, Part II crimes do support the assumption. First, the proportionate value of the 0-17 age group has remained relatively stable around the 1972 or zero base level. Second, there has been a continuous upswing in the 18-24 year olds, as well as the 25-29 year olds. Reciprocally, the 30 or older group has decreased.

Therefore, there has been a shift towards a younger group being arrested for more crimes each year. But it has not been the 17 or younger juveniles, it's been the, technically but not legally, juvenile group - the 18-24 year olds and to a lesser extent the 25-29 group. This is especially noticeable in the Part II arrests which constitute about two-thirds of all arrests. In the Part I crimes there's been proportionately fewer 0-17 year olds, with all other groups increasing at about the same rate.

It may very well be that the "upsurge" in juvenile crime has occurred but is caused by increasing participation in crimes by those 18-24, the just-beyond juvenile age group.

Chart 23
A Comparison Of
Proportionate Age Distributions
To a Zero Base Year of 1972



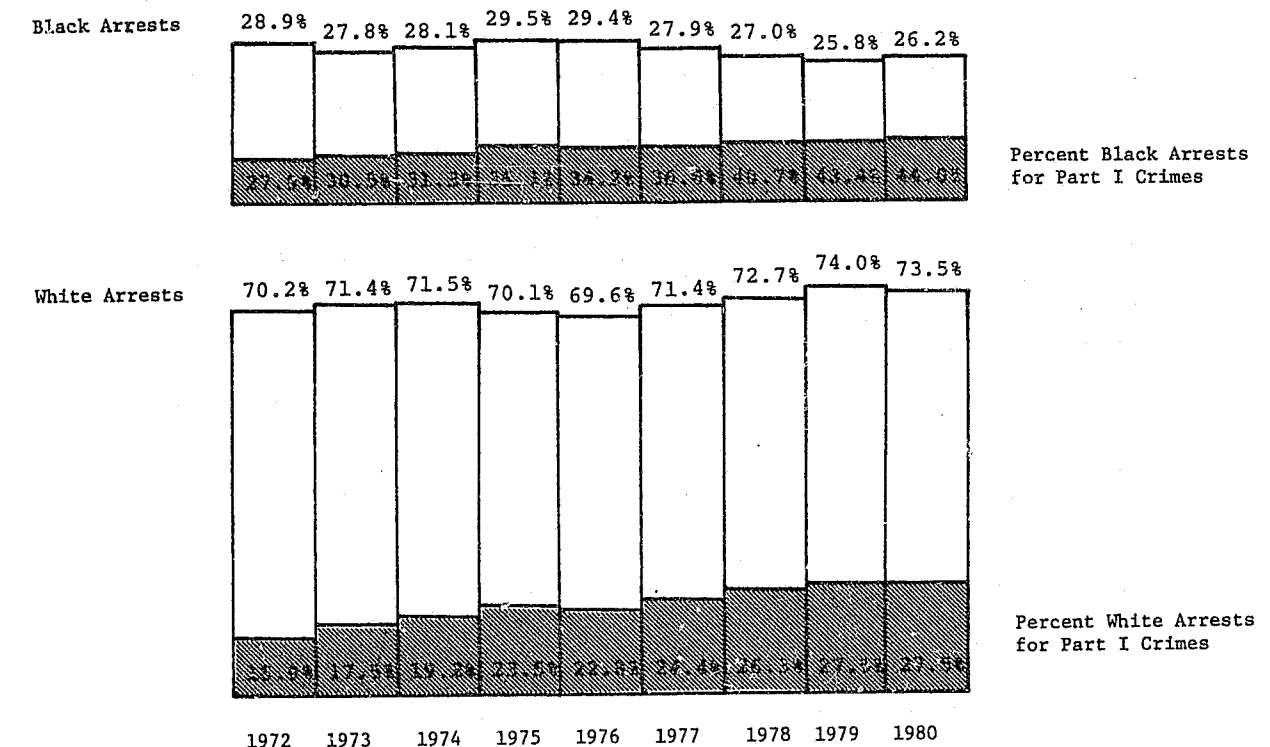
RACE OF THE OFFENDER

Chart 24
Total Arrests by Race
And Race Broken Down by Crime Type
Source: UCR

Seven to 7.5 of every 10 arrests are of whites. These figures have been relatively constant since 1972, 70-74% white arrests, 26-30% black arrests, other arrests have constituted a negligible amount each year. The percent of the total arrests that whites or blacks represent is at the top of each bar in Chart 24. In 1980, 73.5% of the arrests were of whites, and 26.2% were blacks. In 1980, the total number of blacks arrested was 113,999; white arrests totaled 320,085.

Looking at the within race, or intraracial, distribution of arrests by Part I and Part II crimes, proportionately more blacks are arrested for Part I crimes than whites. These data are represented by the shaded area of each bar. Of all blacks arrested in 1980, 44.0% were arrested for Part I crimes; for the whites, 27.5% of all white arrests were for Part I crimes. For both whites and blacks, the proportion arrested for Part I crimes, the shaded areas, have increased over the nine years.

Chart 24
TOTAL ARRESTS BY RACE
AND RACE BROKEN DOWN BY CRIME TYPE



Tables 14 & 15
Proportionate Distribution of Arrests
by Part I/Part II and Race
Intraracial Distribution by Arrest Type
Source: UCR

These two tables present the proportionate breakdowns of the arrests for whites and blacks by year. Table 13 distributes race within arrests: Part I, Part II, or total. Table 14 distributes arrests within race. If you wanted to know the percent whites were of all Part I arrests, you would examine Table 13, column 1. In 1980, 63.5% of all arrests for Part I crimes were of whites. If the information needed concerned whites only, Table 14 breaks down the whites by arrest, Part I or Part II. In 1980, 27.5% of all white arrests were for Part I crimes.

The following are the summary points for these tables.

1. Essentially three-fourths of all arrests are of whites. This is also true for arrests for Part II crimes. Table 14.
2. Arrests for Part I crimes are of whites in about 6 out of every 10 arrests. A shift to more white arrests for Part I crimes, 57.7% (1972) to 63.5% (1980), is also evidenced. Reciprocally, blacks decreased from 41.6% to 36.2% of all Part I arrests. Table 14.
3. A within race comparison shows that a) arrests for Part I crimes have increased over time for both blacks and whites; b) in 1972, one in 7 white arrests were for Part I crimes and 2 in 7 black arrests were for Part I crimes. This increased to 2 out of 7 whites and 3 out of 7 blacks in 1980. Table 15.
4. If a black was arrested in 1980 there was slightly less than a 50-50 chance it was for a Part I crime. If a white was arrested in 1980 there was a slightly better than one in 4 chance it was for a Part I crime. In actual numbers more whites than blacks are arrested for Part I crimes every year. Table 15.
5. For Part I Crimes: overall percent change-
1972-1980 - up 82.1%
for whites - up 100.7%
for blacks - up 58.7%

For Part II crimes: overall percent change-
1972-1980 - down 6.1%
for whites - up 0.3%
for blacks - down 21.8%

Table 14
Proportionate Distribution of Arrests
by Part I/Part II and Race

	Part I Arrests			Part II Arrests			Total Arrests		
	% White	% Black	% Other	% White	% Black	% Other	% White	% Black	% Other
1972	57.7	41.6	0.7	73.2	25.8	0.9	70.2	28.9	0.9
1973	59.2	40.1	0.6	74.7	24.5	0.8	71.4	27.8	0.8
1974	60.8	39.0	0.3	74.6	24.9	0.5	71.5	28.1	0.4
1975	61.2	38.5	0.3	73.3	26.2	0.5	70.1	29.5	0.4
1976	60.7	38.5	0.8	72.7	26.2	1.1	69.6	29.4	1.0
1977	62.6	36.7	0.7	74.8	24.5	0.8	71.4	27.9	0.7
1978	63.6	36.5	0.2	76.8	22.9	0.3	72.7	27.0	0.3
1979	64.4	35.4	0.2	78.4	21.3	0.3	74.0	25.8	0.2
1980	63.5	36.2	0.3	78.2	21.5	0.3	73.5	26.2	0.3
Total Arrested in 1980:	88,042	50,175	331	232,043	63,824	807	320,085	113,999	1,138

Table 15
Intraracial Distribution by Arrest Type

	Whites			Blacks		
	% Part I	% Part II	Total	% Part I	% Part II	Total
1972	15.9	84.1	275,224	27.9	72.1	113,204
1973	17.5	82.5	276,743	30.5	69.5	107,682
1974	19.2	80.8	330,094	31.3	68.7	129,858
1975	23.5	76.5	300,494	35.1	64.9	126,389
1976	22.8	77.2	281,447	34.2	65.8	119,074
1977	24.4	75.6	259,934	36.6	63.4	101,592
1978	26.3	73.7	275,138	40.7	59.3	102,162
1979	27.5	72.5	294,733	43.4	56.6	102,678
1980	27.5	72.5	320,085	44.0	56.0	113,999
Total Arrested in 1980:	88,042	232,043	320,085	50,175	63,824	113,999

Chart 25
Comparison of 1972 and 1980
Specific Part I Offenses by Race
Source: UCR

A comparison between 1972 and 1980 indicates that whites increased in their arrests for violent crimes- 14.7% in 1972 to 19.1% in 1980, while blacks decreased - 29.2% in 1972 down to 28.3% in 1980. Whites evidenced this shift towards violent crimes mostly in aggravated assaults. Whites and blacks both increased a little in the proportion of B&E - burglary arrests between the two years.

Table 16
Arrest Population per 100,000 Population
Source: UCR and
Bureau of Economic & Business Research
University of Florida

A rate is a method used to standardize data to allow for comparisons between two disparate groups. Arrest rates look at the number of arrests per a unit of population, typically 100,000 people. Table 16 compares the arrest rates for all arrests, white arrests and black arrests. Whites and blacks are based on the population estimates of the number of whites in Florida's population and the number of non-whites. This last includes orientals, indians, etc. Thus the black arrest rate will be smaller than if only a count of the black population was available. However, no more accurate estimate can be obtained at this time.

As can be seen the black arrest rate is more than double the white arrest rate for all years shown. (Earlier population estimates by "race" are not available). There were 8,437 blacks arrested out of every 100,000 non-whites in 1979. For whites, there were 3,671 arrests for every 100,000 whites in Florida. The arrest rates have decreased over the five years (the numbers have gotten smaller, this does not necessarily mean fewer actual arrests as much as it indicates a growing population).

Putting these figures another way:

- In 1979:
1 out of every 11.9 blacks was arrested
1 out of every 27.2 whites was arrested
- In 1975:
1 out of every 9.3 blacks was arrested
1 out of every 24.3 whites was arrested

Chart 25
Comparison of 1972 and 1980
Specific Part I Offenses by Race

	Whites		Blacks	
	1972	1980	1972	1980
Murder	0.6%	0.6%	1.8%	1.0%
Manslaughter	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Rape	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.5
Robbery	3.0	3.8	8.8	8.8
Agg. Assault	10.1	13.5	17.0	16.9
B&E - Burglary	24.2	26.0	10.1	23.7
Larceny	53.9	50.1	46.7	44.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	7.2	4.7	3.9	3.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Violent Crimes	14.7%	19.1%	29.2%	28.3%
Property Crimes	85.3%	80.9%	70.8%	71.7%

Table 16
Arrest Population per 100,000 Population

	Overall	Whites	Blacks
1980	4,543.3	(racial breakouts are not yet available)	
1979	4,309.2	3,671.2	8,437.4
1978	4,218.3	3,454.5	8,473.5
1977	4,178.3	3,454.5	8,517.4
1976	4,729.4	3,814.2	10,151.5
1975	5,054.7	4,107.6	10,805.4

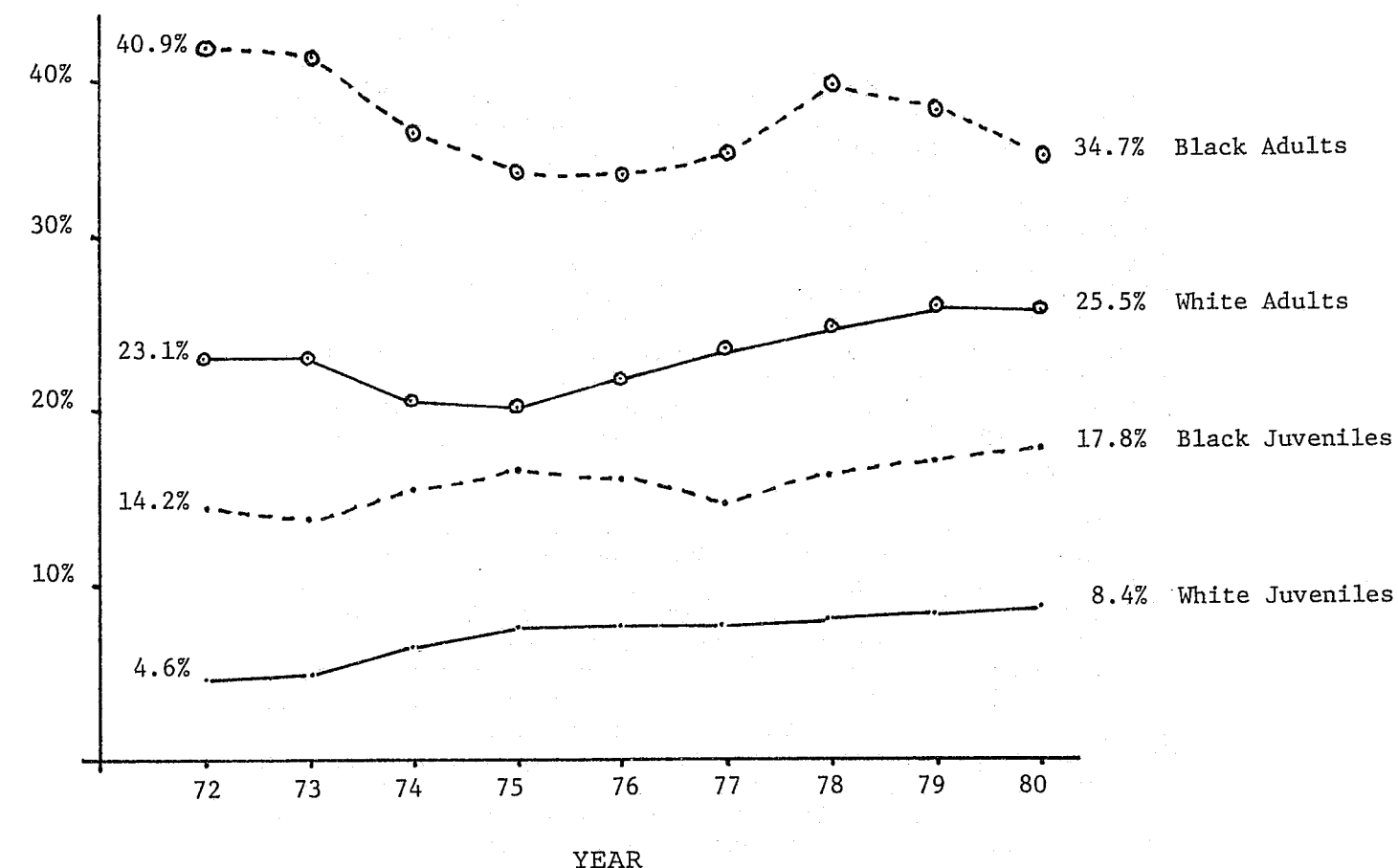
Summary of Race

- The majority of the arrests, 70-74% each year, are of whites.
- Of the blacks arrested, 44% were arrested for Part I crimes.
- Of the whites arrested, 27.5% were arrested for Part I crimes.
- There has been increasing arrests of whites for Part I crimes, increasing from 57.5% in 1972 to 63.5% in 1980.
- The increase in arrests between 1972 and 1980 is due to an increase in Part I arrests. The percent change for Part II arrests were: whites 0.3% up, blacks 21.8% down, whereas Part I crimes increased 100.7% for whites and 58.7% for blacks.
- Blacks have been arrested for violent crime (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) more than whites. 30% of the blacks arrested for Part I crimes were for violent crimes. This did not change between 1972 and 1980. In 1980, 20% of the whites arrested for Part I crimes were for violent crimes, an increase over the 1972 figure of 15%.
- The arrest rate per population for blacks (8437.4) is twice that for whites (3671.2) and has been this way since 1975. Population data is not available before 1975.

Chart 26
Arrests for Violent Crime by Age and Race
Source: UCR

This chart examines the proportion arrested for a violent crime, compared to all Part I arrests, for each age/race group. In the earlier analysis of violent crime by race, white violent arrests had increased between 1972 and 1980. It can be seen that both white adults and juveniles have increased in their violent behavior, the trend line of the adults having the fastest rate of change since 1975. Blacks on the other hand, showed no change between 1972 and 1980. This is due to the decrease evidenced by black adults cancelling out the increase seen in black juveniles. Overall, adults are more violent than juveniles, blacks more so than whites.

Chart 26
ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIME BY AGE AND RACE*



* As a percent of total Part I Arrests

FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS: THE COURTS PICTURE

Chart 27
Circuit Court Criminal
Total Filings by Category
1977 - 1979
Source: SRS

Three years of data are available for examining the courts data. Prior to this time period another, non-comparable data system was in place.

The number of criminal filings* each year was: 1977 - 341,451; 1978 - 313,647; 1979 - 338,757; and for the first 9 months of 1980 - 277,469**. Total 1980 figures are not yet available. Filings are counted on the basis of one defendant per criminal episode when a criminal complaint, direct information, direct indictment, warrant or notice to appear is filed. The filings are not directly comparable to arrests. Chart 28 displays the number of arrests and filings by circuit.

Chart 27 analyzes the circuit court criminal filings for the last three years. The number of filings increased yearly. The type of crime represented by the filings is categorized as: crime against persons, crimes against property, capital crimes, drug crimes, and all other felonies. Crimes against persons and capital crimes, although numerically increasing yearly, are proportionately fairly constant at 22-23% and 0.7% respectively. Crimes against property are increasing as a percentage of the total, as drugs reciprocally decreases. "Other" felonies decrease slightly. The increase in property crimes here reflects the crime and arrest data.

Circuit court filings are disposed of either before trial, after trial by a judge or after trial by a jury. Again, consistency across years in the proportion these represent of the total is evidenced. The bulk of the filings, 95.4% in 1979, are disposed of before a trial.

* Includes circuit criminal, county misdemeanor, and juvenile petitions filed.
** Does not include Duval County.

Chart 27
Circuit Court Criminal
Total Filings by Category
1977 - 1979

	Crimes Against Persons		Crimes Against Property		Capital Crime		Drugs		Other Felonies		Total = 100%
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	
1977	22.1	20,314	31.6	29,022	0.7	701	19.5	17,885	26.1	23,979	91,901
1978	23.0	21,908	32.6	31,122	0.8	794	18.6	17,787	24.7	23,591	95,202
1979	22.6	24,206	35.6	38,095	0.7	791	16.5	17,722	24.4	26,145	106,959

Circuit Court Criminal
Disposition by Manner
1977 - 1979

	Before Trial		After Trial by Judge		After Trial by Jury	
	%	#	%	#	%	#
1977	94.3	75,609	2.1	1,666	3.6	2,887
1978	94.7	77,777	1.8	1,528	3.3	2,764
1979	95.4	86,974	1.5	1,413	3.0	2,761

Circuit Court Criminal
Filings Disposed Before Trial

	Dismissed *		Pleas		Adjudication Withheld		Transferred		Other		Total = 100%
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	
1977	38.3	28,933	26.7	20,199	18.8	14,215	9.2	6,934	7.0	5,328	75,609
1978	39.9	31,091	22.9	17,839	18.7	14,605	10.6	8,262	7.6	5,980	77,777
1979	41.1	35,733	21.7	18,858	18.3	15,952	12.5	10,854	6.4	5,577	86,974

Circuit Court Criminal
Disposed by Judge

	Adjudication Withheld		Convicted		Acquitted		Pleas		Total = 100%
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	
1977	11.8	198	33.7	562	35.5	592	14.0	234	1,666
1978	24.6	377	36.3	556	29.6	453	8.5	142	1,528
1979	25.2	355	37.6	531	29.6	418	7.7	109	1,413

Circuit Court Criminal
Disposed by Jury

	Adjudication Withheld		Convicted		Acquitted		Pleas		Total = 100%
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	
1977	0.6	159	55.1	1,592	32.4	938	6.9	198	2,887
1978	6.6	183	53.9	1,492	32.7	904	6.7	185	2,764
1979	8.2	227	54.2	1,497	33.1	913	4.5	124	2,761

*Dismissed means the case was dismissed pursuant to order of the court, by filing of a "no information" by the State Attorney, by nolle prosequi, etc.

Chart 27 cont.

The next 3 tables break down the dispositions by type of disposition; i.e., pleas, dismissed, convicted, etc. Filings disposed before trial, indicates that 40% of the cases are dismissed. Dismissal reasons are not provided but include: by order of the court, filing of a "no information" by the State Attorney, nolle prosequi, etc. Around 18% are transferred to another court, or are disposed of by "other" dispositions. Another 18% have their adjudications withheld meaning the court withholds a statement of guilt being placed on the record, given the defendant meets certain time limited criteria of acceptable behavior. Finally, less than one quarter of the before trial dispositions involve a plea of guilty and a sentence.

For the filings disposed of at a judge trial, 2.5 out of 10 were a disposition of adjudication withheld, 3 out of 10 were acquitted. The remainder, 4.5 out of 10, were found guilty either by a plea or a conviction. Convicted was the most likely disposition if a case went to a jury trial, about 55%. Another third, 33%, were acquitted, 5% plead guilty before the trial ended and adjudication was withheld in another 8%.

Of the total dispositions in 1979, 41% were dismissed or acquitted, while another 12% were transferred to another court. Over 40% of the dispositions involved the removal of the case from the criminal justice process. Of concern here is the acceptability of this figure. The reasons for the dismissals or acquittals should be obtained, and the criteria used by law enforcement in the decision to charge and by the State Attorney in the decision to file should be examined.

Those remaining in the system involved a conviction at a trial in 2.2% of the dispositions, with guilty pleas equaling 1 out of 5, or 21% of the dispositions. At this time the effect of plea negotiations cannot be ascertained with this data base. However, with nearly 99% of the guilty pleas occurring pre-trial, the effects of plea negotiation may be great.

COUNTY MISDEMEANANTS

The county misdemeanor filings and dispositions have also been examined. The following looks at the filings and dispositions by type for the counties. The information on all 67 counties is presented in a single table (Table 17) as well as a summary presented in frequency charts for each of the major points. The highs, lows, and unusual counties have been mentioned along with the average for all 67 counties.

Information is available from the second circuit on the frequency of use of the misdemeanor statutes for charging. There are over 2,000 misdemeanor statutes on the books, of which the most frequently occurring misdemeanor charge in the second circuit is worthless checks, 54.9%, followed by theft, 5.7%, battery, 4.7%, disorderly intoxication, 3.1%, and violation of probation, 3.1%.

Chart 28
Circuit Data
1978

Circuit	Total ¹ Arrests	Total ² Criminal Filings Circuit Court	Total Criminal Filings County Court	Total Juvenile Petitions Filed	Total ³ Criminal Filings
1	17,800	4,182	12,438	1,581	18,201
2	7,623	1,898	8,170	1,237	11,305
3	4,793	997	6,746	577	8,320
4	30,075	4,209	18,709	3,641	26,559
5	11,088	2,975	5,817	1,755	10,547
6	29,872	7,005	11,319	6,984	25,308
7	19,942	4,860	10,069	2,594	17,523
8	6,930	3,104	5,964	1,027	10,095
9	19,591	4,611	5,849	3,480	13,940
10	13,311	4,227	3,449	3,564	11,240
11	63,839	20,512	6,178	8,254	34,944
12	12,533	1,777	4,320	1,306	7,403
13	25,961	8,904	7,592	6,475	22,971
14	7,320	2,210	4,218	547	6,975
15	24,078	5,173	8,576	2,352	16,101
16	4,051	1,182	4,742	395	6,319
17	35,557	9,504	17,722	3,842	31,068
18	13,179	3,366	7,254	3,019	13,639
19	9,120	2,154	5,024	1,196	8,374
20	15,564	2,352	8,396	2,067	12,815
Total	378,227	95,202	162,552	55,893	313,647

1. From 1978 UCR Crime in Florida
2. All Court Data from 1978, Florida Judicial System Statistical Report
3. Criminal Filings may include carry-over from arrests made in earlier years which were not filed until 1978.

Table 17
COUNTY MISDEMEANANT COURTS DATA

County	Filings	Total # Dispositions	Before Trial	% Trial by Judge	% Trial by Jury	% Dismissed	Adjud. Withh.	% Other before Trial	Before Trial Pleas
Alachua	5,293	3,925	99.2	0.3	0.5	1.7	15.6	76.7	5.0
Baker	449	379	100.0	0.0	0.0	30.3	2.6	19.8	38.5
Bay	2,224	1,733	98.7	0.0	1.3	26.7	21.9	6.1	43.9
Bradford	423	452	97.6	1.5	0.9	44.0	22.3	11.7	19.9
Brevard	5,417	4,268	92.6	5.4	2.0	32.2	23.3	0.8	37.0
Broward	19,220	16,180	97.3	2.3	0.4	36.6	23.9	4.5	32.4
Calhoun	258	343	98.8	0.0	1.2	58.0	5.8	6.1	25.7
Charlotte	729	499	91.8	5.2	3.0	30.3	18.6	18.0	26.7
Citrus	754	648	98.5	0.0	1.5	9.3	6.8	13.7	68.7
Clay	1,234	1,083	95.9	3.7	0.4	11.6	34.7	2.6	46.7
Collier	2,314	1,972	95.3	3.9	0.8	5.8	9.2	28.1	46.6
Columbia	1,361	1,435	93.5	5.5	0.9	25.6	3.2	13.9	51.4
Dade	8,493	6,755	92.5	7.3	0.2	43.8	11.2	0.4	37.5
DeSoto	420	381	97.9	1.0	1.0	25.5	12.1	2.4	55.1
Dixie	981	939	99.7	0.0	0.3	20.4	0.2	38.8	24.6
Duval	15,020	12,376	95.7	4.1	0.2	4.2	16.4	15.7	61.9
Escambia	8,862	6,824	94.2	4.9	0.8	21.7	27.8	4.4	40.8
Flagler	506	507	98.4	1.6	0.0	20.9	6.7	41.2	29.0
Franklin	346	220	97.3	2.3	0.5	30.9	0.0	64.1	0.0
Gadsden	891	811	99.0	0.2	0.7	21.3	9.7	31.9	35.4
Gilchrist	144	124	100.0	0.0	0.0	24.2	16.1	38.7	18.5
Glades	311	347	99.1	0.0	0.9	20.7	0.9	31.7	44.1
Gulf	267	232	96.6	2.2	1.3	15.9	0.9	39.2	38.8
Hamilton	1,499	1,261	99.2	0.4	0.4	11.1	6.2	73.6	7.2
Hardee	538	441	84.8	15.2	0.0	1.4	15.0	27.9	41.0
Hendry	491	473	97.1	0.8	2.1	6.1	1.5	23.9	63.8
Hernando	724	730	99.7	0.0	0.3	14.7	11.6	5.2	68.2
Highlands	857	740	98.1	1.4	0.5	3.2	22.8	28.8	42.6
Hillsbor.	8,541	7,058	92.4	7.3	0.3	10.6	40.4	8.3	34.0
Holmes	443	322	100.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	0.0	15.8	57.5
Ind. River	1,278	1,099	98.0	1.2	0.8	41.0	0.3	9.8	46.9
Jackson	942	1,313	99.8	0.0	0.2	58.9	18.5	2.7	17.8
Jefferson	203	167	25.1	73.1	1.8	1.2	44.9	24.0	0.0
Lafayette	213	215	98.6	0.0	1.4	25.6	2.3	24.2	40.9
Lake	1,790	1,430	98.7	0.1	1.2	26.2	13.4	2.2	56.4
Lee	5,605	5,678	93.2	5.3	1.5	3.7	13.7	33.0	44.1
Leon	5,174	4,335	98.9	0.3	0.8	41.8	31.4	1.7	24.0
Levy	593	540	97.9	1.9	0.2	24.4	9.1	45.9	18.3
Liberty	117	113	80.5	19.5	0.0	45.1	8.8	11.5	16.8
Madison	534	500	98.6	1.4	0.0	26.4	3.0	34.0	35.2
Manatee	1,695	1,900	98.1	0.6	1.3	26.1	5.6	10.8	55.5
Marion	2,122	2,168	98.4	1.1	0.5	13.7	9.2	17.1	57.9
Martin	1,750	1,474	75.8	9.2	15.1	18.3	2.7	14.0	40.5
Monroe	5,547	4,899	97.8	1.5	0.7	17.0	1.6	31.8	46.6
Nassau	1,876	2,057	83.7	15.6	0.7	2.4	17.8	67.7	6.0
Okaloosa	2,908	2,198	79.1	12.1	8.8	29.6	10.5	3.0	37.3
Okeechob.	584	630	92.4	5.7	1.9	20.5	3.3	35.4	34.0
Orange	6,441	5,665	97.1	2.0	0.9	30.0	15.8	3.2	46.9
Osceola	884	880	96.8	1.4	1.8	13.3	9.2	17.5	56.9
P. Beach	10,162	10,441	86.2	9.1	4.7	29.4	26.1	4.1	29.6
Pasco	1,696	1,292	96.8	0.5	2.7	9.9	7.3	9.8	67.6
Pinellas	12,182	10,928	97.4	1.2	1.4	15.9	19.1	0.04	62.1
Polk	2,432	2,776	94.5	4.1	1.4	42.5	12.2	3.9	35.9
Putnam	1,615	1,441	99.8	0.1	0.1	45.2	0.1	30.5	23.0
St. Johns	1,082	873	94.8	4.4	0.8	49.1	9.0	7.9	30.0
St. Lucie	1,662	1,785	96.2	2.2	1.5	14.3	0.4	39.2	41.8
Santa Rosa	1,111	1,075	94.7	3.8	1.5	9.8	22.9	28.9	33.1
Sarasota	4,616	2,825	85.6	12.8	1.6	16.6	9.2	9.7	57.7
Seminole	2,237	2,049	97.5	0.7	1.8	44.9	15.1	5.9	30.7
Sumter	197	215	98.6	0.0	1.4	22.8	1.9	18.6	55.3
Suwannee	1,457	1,467	97.6	2.2	0.2	14.7	0.6	49.8	32.6
Taylor	1,026	888	99.6	0.3	0.1	38.9	7.7	34.1	18.8
Union	248	283	100.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	7.4	39.6	41.3
Volusia	8,097	6,974	99.3	0.3	0.4	41.0	13.0	5.3	39.6
Wakulla	286	261	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	60.5	37.2
Walton	373	394	98.7	0.5	0.8	39.3	0.5	12.4	43.1
Washington	571	520	100.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	0.0	7.7	61.3

SOURCE: Florida Judicial System Statistical Report, 1979

County Misdemeanants

1) Counties with more filings than dispositions: 48

Counties with more dispositions than filings: 19
Filings ranged from 117 to 19,220
Dispositions ranged from 113 to 16,180

2) Percent dismissed:

0 - 5%	9	31 - 35%	1
6 - 10%	5	36 - 40%	3
11 - 15%	10	41 - 45%	9
16 - 20%	7	46 - 50%	1
21 - 25%	8	51 - 55%	0
26 - 30%	12	56% or more	2

Mean: 23.6%
Median: 22.3%
low: 1.2% (Jefferson County)
high: 58.9% (Jackson County)

-- One out of 4 misdemeanor cases are dismissed as an average statewide. As high as 5-6 out of 10 are dismissed in a few counties - Calhoun, Jackson and St. Johns.

3) Percent Disposed before a trial:

Jefferson	- 25.1
Martin	- 75.8
Okaloosa	- 79.1
Liberty	- 80.5
Nassau	- 83.7
Hardee	- 84.8
Sarasota	- 85.6
Palm Beach	- 86.2
91%	- 1
92%	- 4
93%	- 2
94%	- 4
95%	- 3
96%	- 4
97%	- 11
98%	- 14
99%	- 10
100%	- 6

Median: 97.6%
low: 25.1% (Jefferson County)
high: 100.0% (Baker, Gilchrist, Holmes, Union, Wakulla and Washington Counties)

-- In 59 counties more than 90% of the misdemeanor cases are disposed of prior to a trial.

4) Percent before trial pleas of guilty are of total dispositions:

0 - 5%	3	36 - 40%	10
6 - 10%	2	41 - 45%	8
11 - 15%	0	46 - 50%	5
16 - 20%	6	51 - 55%	4
21 - 25%	4	56 - 60%	5
26 - 30%	5	61 - 65%	4
31 - 35%	8	66 - 70%	3

Mean: 38.3%
Median: 38.65%
low: 0.0% (Franklin & Jefferson Co.)
high: 68.7% (Citrus County)

- In two counties, Franklin and Jefferson, there were no pleas of guilty dispositions before trial.
- Over 50% of all dispositions are before trial guilty pleas in 16 counties.
- 15 counties had no judge trials in 1979; 10 counties had no jury trials in 1979.
- On the average 3 out of 8 misdemeanants plead guilty before trial

5) Percent the 'other' dispositions are of total dispositions:

0 - 5%	17	41 - 45%	2	
6 - 10%	9	46 - 50%	1	(Suwannee County 49.8)
11 - 15%	8	51 - 55%	0	
16 - 20%	5	56 - 60%	1	(Wakulla 60.5)
21 - 25%	3	61 - 65%	1	(Franklin 64.1)
26 - 30%	5	66 - 70%	1	(Nassau 67.7)
31 - 35%	7	71 - 75%	1	(Hamilton 73.6)
36 - 40%	5	76 +	1	(Alachua 76.7)

Mean: 21.7%
Median: 15.75%
low: 0.04% (Pinellas)
high: 76.7% (Alachua)

- Pinellas (0.04%), Broward (0.8%), and Dade (0.4%), used 'other' dispositions very rarely.
- In Suwannee, Wakulla, Franklin, Nassau, Hamilton, and Alachua Counties, 'other' dispositions constitute from half to 3/4ths of all dispositions.

6) Percent Adjudications withheld are of total dispositions:

0	3	(Franklin, Holmes & Washington)
0.01 - 0.99	8	
1 - 5%	12	
6 - 10%	15	
11 - 15%	11	
16 - 20%	6	
21 - 25%	6	
26 - 30%	2	(P. Beach 26.1; Escambia 27.8)
31 - 35%	2	(Leon 31.4; Clay 34.7)
36 - 40%	1	(Hillsborough 40.4)
41 +	1	(Jefferson 44.9)

Mean: 11.3%
Median: 9.2%
low: 0.0% (Franklin, Holmes, Washington Co.)
high: 44.9% (Jefferson County)

- Three counties had no adjudications withheld: Franklin, Holmes and Washington.
- An average of one out of 10 misdemeanor's adjudications are withheld.
- In six counties as many as 1/4th to 1/2 of the dispositions involve withholding adjudication. (Palm Beach, Escambia, Leon, Clay, Hillsborough, and Jefferson Counties)

ADULTS UNDER STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE CONTROL

Chart 29
Total Adults under State
Criminal Justice Control
Source: DOC

As of June 30, 1980, a record number of adults were incarcerated or being supervised for serious crimes. This figure totaled 70,014 adults, or one out of every 98 adults* in Florida. This is triple the number which were under state control in 1970 (23,342), and 6,300 more than in 1973-4. State Statutes redefined the potential state control population in 1974, excluding probation supervision of misdemeanants from county court; therefore, the data for 1975 to present represents, essentially, only felony crimes, and the pre-1974 data includes both felonies and misdemeanors. A more appropriate comparison across time, then, would exclude this misdemeanor subgroup**. In fact, the increase in adults under state criminal justice agency control increased by 29,300 individuals between 1973-4 and 1979-80. The remainder of this section examines the state control population based on the retroactive application of this current supervision law.

Chart 29 presents the total adults under state criminal justice agency control from 1969-70 to 1979-80. The solid line represents the total, including both felony and misdemeanor supervision, the dashed line retroactively applies the statute excluding misdemeanants from county court for 1972-73 to 1975-76.

* The Bureau of Economic and Business Research Estimates for 1979 project 6,894,539 people 18 or older in Florida out of a total population of 9,245,231. The 1979 data was used because 1980 population breakouts are not yet available.

** Annual Reports from the Florida Parole and Probation Commission do not break out felony and misdemeanor for 1969-70 to 1971-72.

Chart 30
Percent Breakdown of all Adults
Under State Control per Year
Source: DOC

State control includes adults:

- incarcerated in prisons, community correctional centers, womens adjustment centers, road prisons, or vocational training centers;

Chart 29
TOTAL ADULTS UNDER STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE CONTROL

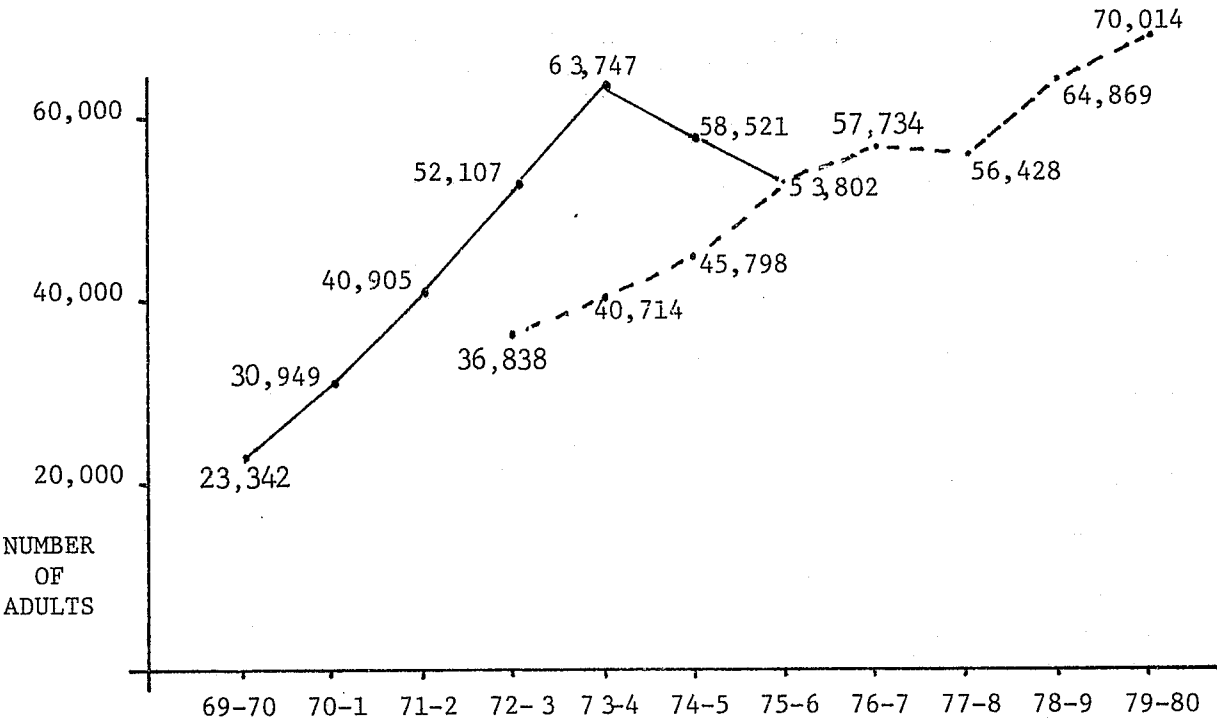
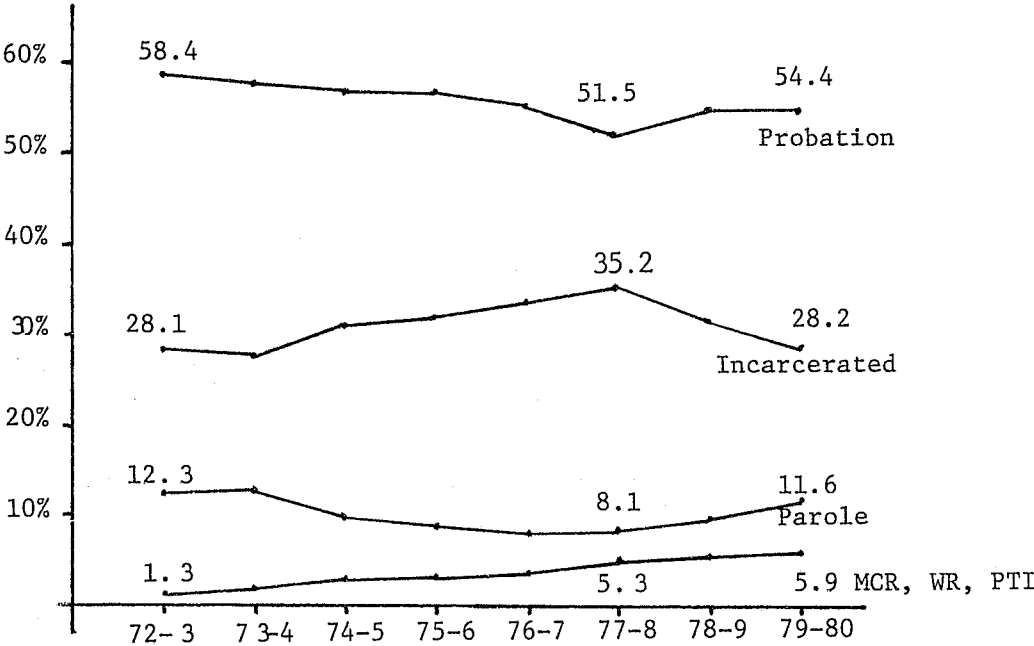


Chart 30
PERCENT BREAKDOWN OF ALL ADULTS
UNDER STATE CONTROL PER YEAR



- on parole, felony or reduced felony (felonies reduced to misdemeanors in circuit court), mandatory conditional release (MCR), or work release (WR) supervision; and
- under supervision in Pre-Trial Intervention Programs (PTI).

Chart 30 details the proportionate breakdown of the state control population into these basic groupings.

Several interesting details emerge from this chart. First, even though the incarcerated population almost doubled, 10,346 in 1972-73 to 19,722 in 1979-80, the proportion incarceration represent of the total state control population varied only slightly from 30% during these years. Secondly, there were nearly 1.75 probationers in 1979-80 for every one probationer in 1972-73; however, probationers represent a relatively consistent 55% of the total under state control. Thirdly, parole, MCR, WR, and PTI constitute the remaining 12% to 15% each year. Parole varies slightly with MCR, WR and the initiation of PTI comprising the remainder. The stability of these proportions implies that the "get tough" philosophy of society is evidencing itself in the increasing numbers of adults under state control, and not in the use of incarceration over supervision.

Table 18
Adult Population under
State Criminal Justice Control^a
1969-70 - 1979-80

This table presents all of the raw data for state control population.

Table 18
Adult Population under State Criminal Justice Control^A
1969-70 - 1979-80

Year	INCARCERATED					SUPERVISION					PRE-TRIAL INTERVENTION	TOTAL	
	Prison	Road Prison	Comm. Correc. Centers	Other ^F	Total Incarcerated	Parole	Probation Felony	Misd.	Mand. Cond. Release	Work Release	Total Supervised	Felony and Misd.	Felony Only
79-80	16,723	762	1,831 ^G	406	19,722	8,146	37,045	990 ^E	1,306	133	47,620	2,672	70,014
78-79	17,355	715	1,611 ^G	397	20,078	6,137	34,160*	996 ^E	1,745	77	43,115	1,676	64,869
77-78	16,751	818	1,948 ^G	364	19,881	4,562	27,923	1,134 ^E	1,601	48	35,268	1,279	56,428
76-77	15,944	832	1,846 ^G	647	19,269	4,594	29,817	2,072 ^E	1,185	92	37,760	705	57,734
75-76 ^C	13,957	789	1,819	607	17,172	4,594	27,750	2,768 ^E	798	64	35,974	656	53,802
74-75 ^B	11,227	751	1,657 ^G	495	14,130	4,467	25,978	12,723	512	88	43,768	623	45,798
73-74	9,049	635	1,176 ^G	474	11,335	5,161	23,450	23,033	421	152	52,217	195	63,747
72-73	7,775	865	855 ^G	192	10,346 ^H	4,516	21,497	15,269	340	139	41,761	-	52,107
71-72	10,112 ^D	Total Incarcerated			10,112	4,392	25,909 ^D		390	102	30,793	-	40,905
70-71	9,540 ^D	Total Incarcerated			9,540	3,566	17,449 ^D		318	76	21,409	-	30,949
69-70	8,793 ^D	Total Incarcerated			8,793	2,937	11,612 ^D		-	-	14,549	-	23,342

* Includes 4 conditional pardons.
A - All data was obtained from the Annual Reports from the Department of Corrections or the Florida Parole and Probation Commission.
B - Misdemeanants removed from state supervision.
C - The supervision function was transferred from Florida Parole and Probation Commission to Department of Corrections.
D - No breakouts available.
E - These represent felony cases which were reduced to misdemeanors in circuit court.
F - Includes vocational training centers, Fla. State Mental Hospital, contract drug houses, contract jail beds, etc.
G - Includes federal prisoners, probationers.
H - 659 inmates not accounted for.

Incarceration

Chart 31
Comparison of the Number of Inmates
Incarcerated in CCC's and Road Prisons
With the Available Bed Capacities
Source: DOC

In June, 1979, one out of every 343 adults in Florida was incarcerated in a state correctional institution. These included 25 prisons, 31 community correctional centers (CCC's), 11 road prisons (RP), and 6 vocational training centers (VTC). The number incarcerated increased by 91% between 1972-73 (10,346) and 1979-80 (19,722), but the bulk of this increase (6,826 inmates) occurred between 1972-73 and 1975-76. The increase since that time has been only 15% or 2,551 inmates. The total incarcerated in 1979-80 is a decrease over the past two fiscal years.

The number of inmates in CCC's, road prisons, or vocational training centers has been relatively constant over the past few years, however; due to the increasing number incarcerated, the percentage of inmates involved in these programs has decreased. This is especially noticeable for road prisons. The number of inmates involved has ranged from 635 in 1973-74 to 832 in 1976-77. The proportion these RP inmates represent of the total incarcerated has steadily decreased from 5.6% to 3.6% over that time. CCC's have vacillated between 853 inmates (1972-73) and 1,948 (1977-78), with an overall proportionate decline from about 10% to 8%. The same holds true for vocational training centers.

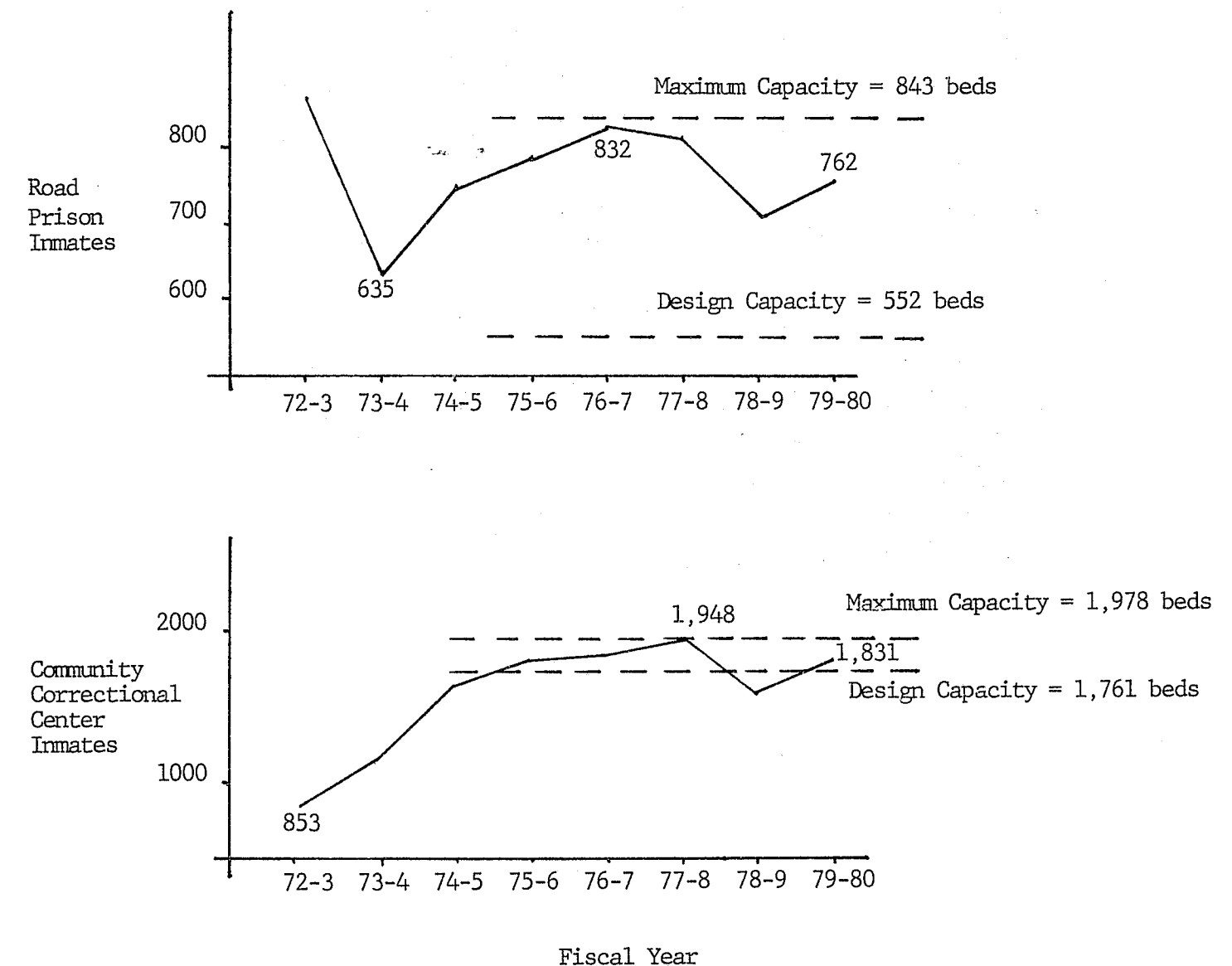
The reason for the relatively constant population in road prisons, CCC's, and vocational training centers is the available bed space. For the past four to five years, each of these "programs" has had about the same number of beds available: CCC's = design capacity 1,761*, maximum capacity 1,978; and road prisons = design 552, maximum 843. (During these same years, approximately 3,300 design capacity beds - or about 5,400 maximum capacity beds - were added in 10 prison institutions.**)

* Bed capacities (both design and maximum) were obtained from DOC's Correctional Facility Profile, April, 1980, prepared by the Adult Services Program Office.

** Two institutions, Lawtey and Zephyrhills, had been CCC's. These were replaced by two other CCC's with about the same capacities and then enlarged into prisons.

Chart 31

Comparison of the Number of Inmates
Incarcerated in CCC's and Road Prisons
With the Available Bed Capacities



Major Institutions

Chart 32
Number of Inmates in the
25 Major Prisons by Month
Source: DOC

On June 30, 1980, there were 16,723 inmates in Florida's 25 major prisons. Up until 1980, each year had seen an increase in the number of prison inmates. The total increase between fiscal year 1972-73 and 1979-80 was 8,948 inmates or an increase of 115%. Chart 32 displays the number of prison inmates at the end of each month since June, 1973. The number began increasing rather dramatically at the beginning of 1975 and rose until 1979, then the total number of prison inmates levels off, before beginning to rise again in mid-1980. The dip occurring from early 1979 to mid 1980 reflects in part the increased number of releases due to the application of parole guidelines. After the January 1, 1979 initiation of the guidelines, many inmates satisfied the criteria for a release date which had already passed. Therefore an increase in the number of parole releases over the typical number of releases was evidenced in the early months of guidelines application.

Chart 32 also displays the current bed capacity figures for the major institutions. These capacity figures were obtained from the Correctional Facility Profile, April, 1980, prepared by the Adult Service Program Office. The only variation from these published figures was a change to the capacity figure of Florida State Prison. This was reduced to reflect the current cap of 900 inmates. Also the hospital beds at RMC were excluded from the total. The inmate population is about 1600 less than the maximum bed capacity of the major institutions, based on figures available for 3/31/81.

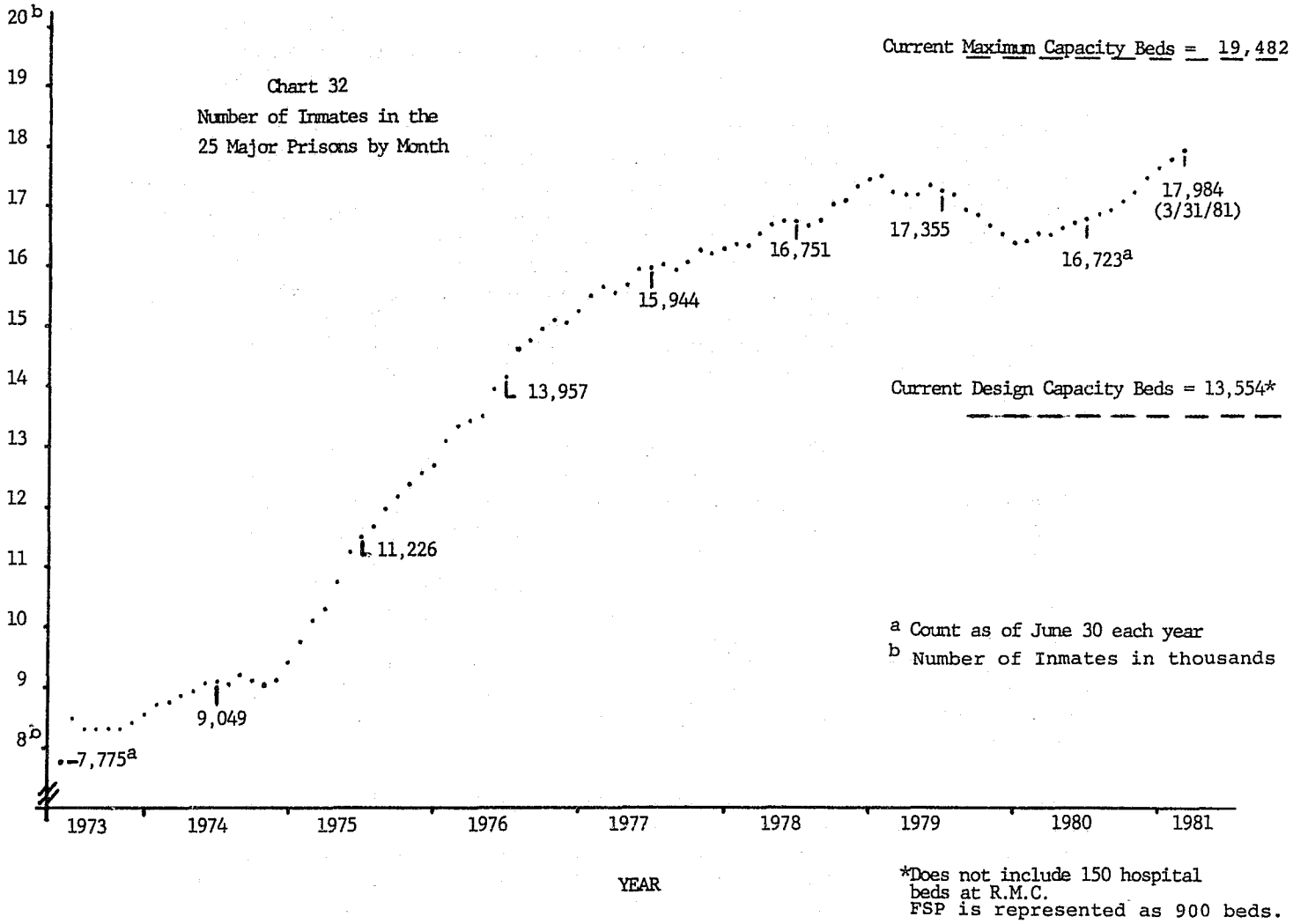


Chart 33
Prison Admissions and Releases
Source: DOC

Admissions to the prisons include two basic groups, those individuals with a sentence who were not under state control and those individuals who were under state control (parolees and MCR's) and violated, either on their old sentence or a new sentence and returned to prison. The largest proportion of admissions involve this first group, about 86% per year; however, this proportion has decreased slightly over time with more new admissions in 1972-73, 88%, reducing to 84% of the 1979-80 admissions. Admissions have practically doubled since 1972-73, increasing by 92.5%.

Releases have also doubled since 1972-73, increasing by 121%. Prison releases include: 1) EOS, expiration of sentence - the inmate served his/her entire sentence; 2) paroles; 3) MCR, mandatory conditional release - the inmate was released earlier than the end of his sentence due to the accrual of gain (good) time; 4) commuted - the sentence is vacated or commuted by the court, also include reinstated parole; 5) death, and 6) outstanding escapes or temporary absences - these include inmates who are out of the custody of the Department of Corrections either with or without their knowledge and/or permission.

In 1979-80 there were more releases than admissions. However, this includes 603 approved temporary absences, all of which, it can be assumed, will return to the Department's custody. If these are removed the total releases (9,246) in 1979-80 is less than the admissions (9,546).

Chart 34
Percent Distribution of Prison Releases
Source: DOC

Paroles constitute 40% to 60% of the releases each year. A larger percentage of parole releases is evidenced in 1973-74 - 69%, and again in 1979-80 - 59.8%. The 1973-74 parole releases reflect an inmate population/bed capacity crunch which took place then. At the time, DOC was so overcrowded that tents were used to house some prisoners at a few institutions. Paroles increased in response to the need to alleviate some of this problem. The high percentage in 1979-80 reflects the initial impact of the parole guidelines. It was found that many inmates should have already been released based on the criteria in the guidelines. These releases were initiated in early 1979.

Chart 33
Prison Admissions and Releases

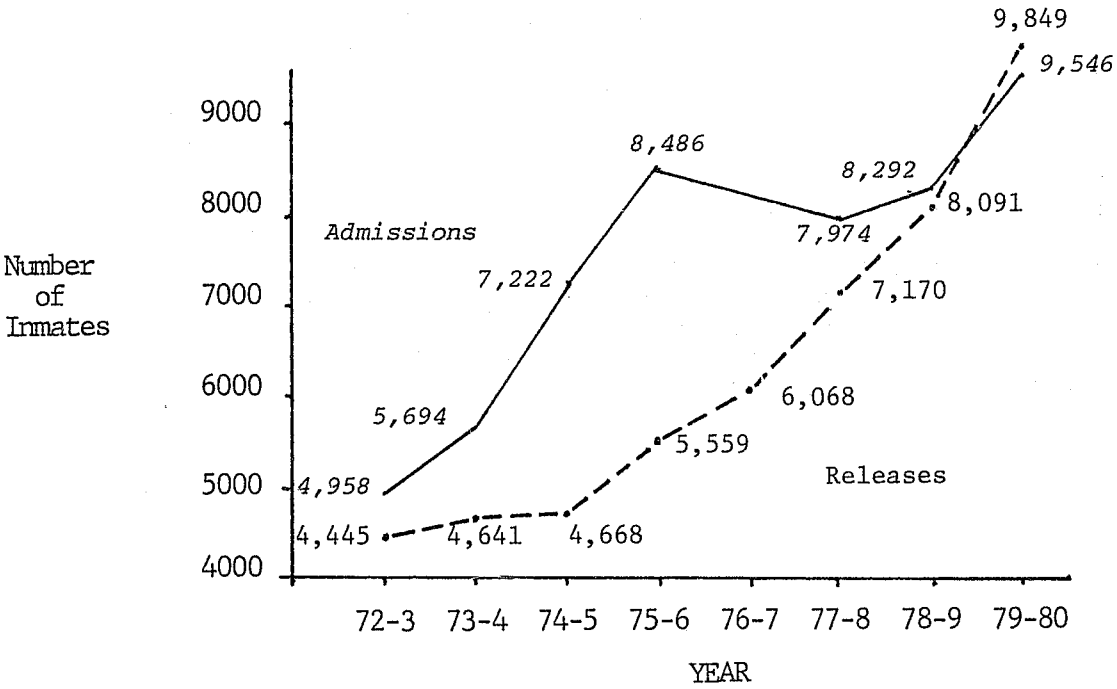


Chart 34
Percent Distribution of Prison Releases

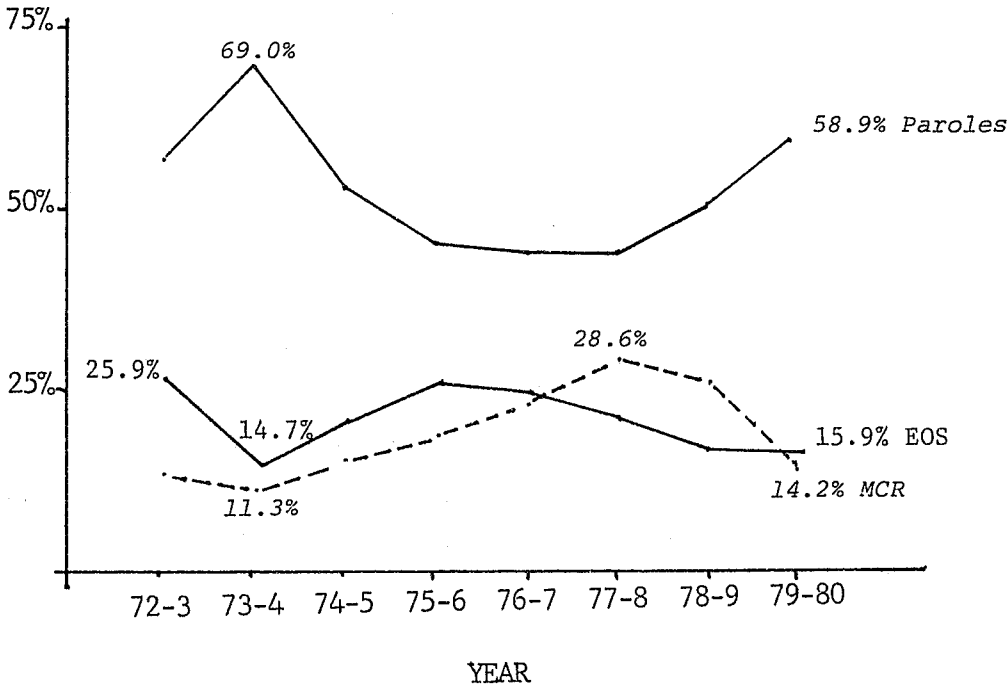


Table 19
Prison Admissions and Releases
Source: DOC

EOS releases have been relatively constant in number for the past five (5) years, ranging around 1400-1500. MCR releases have steadily increased over the years up until 1979-80. Potentially the decrease in MCR's in 1979-80 is also an affect of the parole guidelines: some of the inmates who would have received a MCR were paroled instead. There were 39 inmate deaths in 1979-80, the highest number for the data presented here. Commutations have increased dramatically over the eight years presented.

Table 19
Prison Admissions and Releases

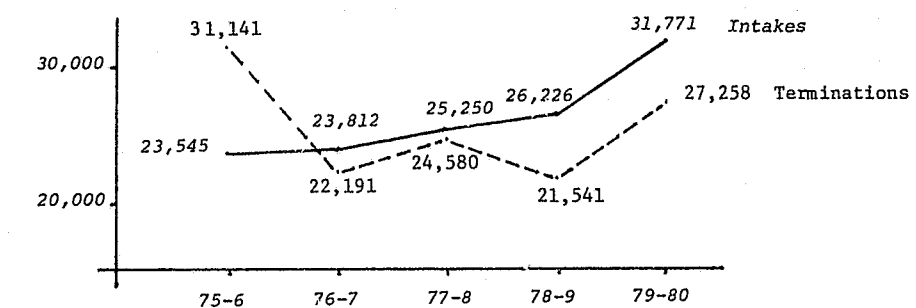
Year	ADMISSIONS				RELEASES						
	Admission from Court	Parole or MCR Violation		Total	EOS *	Commuted	Parole	MCR *	Death	Outstanding Escapes or Temp. Absence	Total
		New Sentence	Old Sentence								
72-73	4,363	274	321	4,958	1,154	17	2,529	580	24	151	4,455
73-74	4,937	353	404	5,694	682	23	3,201	524	30	181	4,641
74-75	6,304	373	545	7,222	956	155	2,431	734	33	359	4,668
75-76	7,466	415	605	8,486	1,411	172	2,495	1,030	36	415	5,559
76-77	7,056	447	721	8,224	1,451	214	2,624	1,374	38	367	6,068
77-78	6,717	488	769	7,974	1,525	334	3,094	2,048	35	144	7,170
78-79	6,929	530	833	8,292	1,328	446	4,060	2,069	32	156	8,091
79-80	8,013	616	917	9,546	1,565	333	5,891	1,401	39	620	9,849
79-80%	83.9%	6.5%	9.6%	100%	3.4%	3.4%	59.9%	14.2%	0.4%	6.3%	100%

*EOS = expiration of sentence
MCR = mandatory conditional release

Chart 35
Supervision Intakes and Termination
Source: DOC

Chart 35 presents the total admissions (intakes) and releases (terminations) to the supervised caseload for the past five (5) years. Intakes have outnumbered terminations every year except 1975-76. Intakes include all sources: courts, out-of-state transfers, receipt from prisons - parolees and MCR's. Terminations include all release forms: expiration of sentence, death, etc. as well as revocations of paroles, MCR's, and probations.

Chart 35
Supervision Intakes and Termination



PAROLE RELEASES

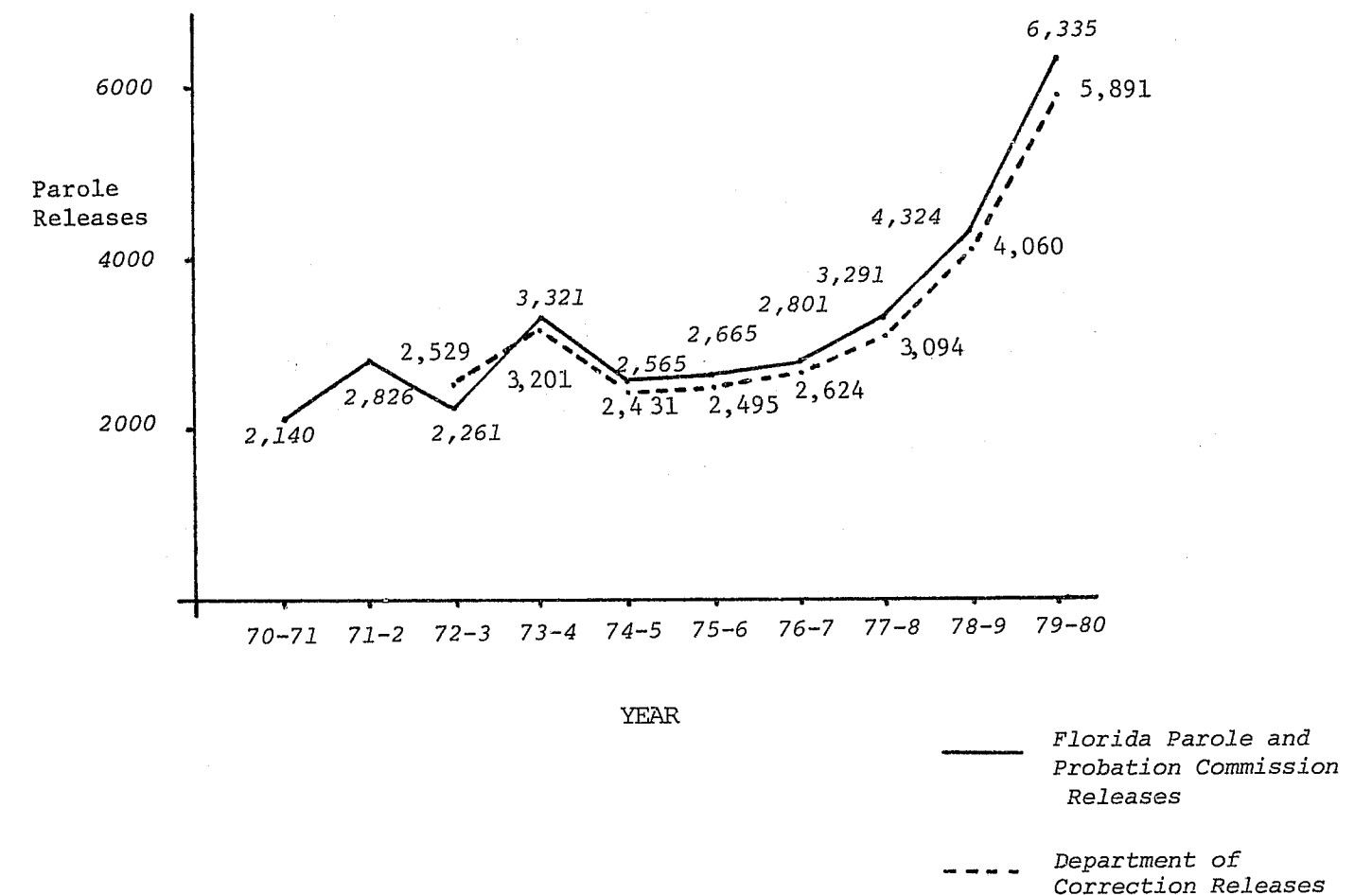
Chart 36
Parole Releases by Year
Source: FPPC & DOC

The Florida Parole and Probation Commission is charged with the responsibility of determining the appropriateness of release of inmates to street supervision - parole. Chart 36 displays the number of individuals the Commission released to parole supervision.

After initiation of the parole guidelines in January, 1979, the Commission interviewed well over 20,000 inmates, setting the statutorily required presumptive parole release date. Between January, 1979, and July, 1980, a total of 8,977 parole releases were made due to the application of the objective parole criteria. This is reflected in the upsurge seen in 1978-79 and 1979-80 in the chart.

For comparison the number of parole releases reported by DOC are also plotted on Chart 36 (dashed line). The typical slight lag of the DOC releases compared to the Commission's releases is the difference between the initiation of the parole release process and the end of the process or actual release of the inmate.

Chart 36
Parole Releases by Year



JUVENILE JUSTICE

Flow of Cases through the Juvenile Justice System

Source: Annual data from the Division of Children, Youth and Family Program Office

Three years of data are available for examining the juvenile justice flow.

	<u>77-78</u>	<u>78-79</u>	<u>79-80</u>
Total Referrals	107,743	115,892	107,304

Referrals represent the number of petitions for delinquency requested by police, family, schools, etc. There have been slightly better than 100,000 each year. Because more than one referral may result in only one disposition, the referrals reduce to a smaller number of dispositions.

	<u>77-78</u>	<u>78-79</u>	<u>79-80</u>
Total Delinquency Dispositions	95,675	101,697	94,479

The 94,479 dispositions represent a 7% decrease from 1978-79 and a 1.3% decrease from 1977-78. The juvenile justice data is based on disposed cases/individuals due to the manner of data processing. These data provide a retroactive description of what happened to a child after the child has been completely processed by the system. Thus, there is no equivalency between these disposition data and the arrest data reported earlier. The remainder of this flow description is based on total dispositions, not on referrals.

The decision to detain a child is the initial decision in the juvenile justice system.

	<u>77-78</u>	<u>78-79</u>	<u>79-80</u>
Detained Intake Referrals	16,533	15,451	12,304
Other Detainees (court orders, etc.)	<u>9,180</u>	<u>10,579</u>	<u>11,953</u>
Total Detained	25,713	26,030	24,257

There are two ways by which a child may enter detention (pre-trial loss of freedom). They are: children detained when the referral is made and "other": children detained by order of the courts, administrative holds, held for other states, etc. The total detained each year has varied slightly from 25,000. However, the number detained at intake referral has decreased each year from 16,533 to 12,304, while the "others" detained has increased from 9,180 to 11,953. A comparison of the number of detained intake referrals to total dispositions shows that proportionately detainees are decreasing also:

	<u>77-78</u>	<u>78-79</u>	<u>79-80</u>
% Intake Detainees are of Total Dispositions	17.3%	15.2%	13.0%

In other words, in 1979-80, only 13% of the disposed cases had been detained.

Prior to the decision to handle judicially or non-judicially, cases can be removed from the system by insufficient complaints and the state attorney filing an information only which requires no further action. These "system exits" constituted a decreasing percentage of the total dispositions each year.

	<u>77-78</u>	<u>78-79</u>	<u>79-80</u>
Information only # and Insufficient complaints	14,582	7,967	6,727
%	15.2%	7.9%	7.1%

A child can be handled either non-judicially, judicially, or transferred to adult court. This is a decision of the state attorney, typically made with considerable input from the Division of Children, Youth, and Family Services (D.Y.S.)

Transferred to Adult Court

	<u>77-78</u>	<u>78-79</u>	<u>79-80</u>
Certified Over	965	896	774
Grand Jury Indictment	126	146	161
Information Filed (direct file)	-	483	841
Total	1,091	1,525	1,776
As a percent of all dispositions	1.1%	1.5%	1.9%

The number being transferred to adult court has increased considerably, especially through the use of the direct file option. Although the total transferred is less than 2% of all dispositions, it is increasing yearly.

Non-Judicial Handling

	<u>77-78</u>	<u>78-79</u>	<u>79-80</u>
Total handled non-judicially	42,027	47,366	45,365
As a percent of total dispositions	43.9%	46.6%	48.0%

The proportionate value of those handled non-judicially is increasing in value, even though the actual number is not consistently increasing. Non-judicial handling means that (by direction of the state attorney) the child will not go before a judge.

Non-judicial handling includes:

	<u>77-78</u>	<u>78-79</u>	<u>79-80</u>
1) Dismissed by State Attorney	11,811/28.1%	11,365/24.0%	6,156/13.6%
2) No Petition filed by State Attorney	25,222/60.0%	28,208/59.6%	30,627/67.5%
3) Referred to another agency	1,628/3.9%	3,793/8.0%	5,498/12.1%
4) Consent Counseling (D.Y.S.)	688/1.6%	748/1.6%	434/1.0%
5) Other	2,678/6.4%	3,252/6.9%	2,650/5.8%

These percents relate to the total non-judicially handled cases. For the first two years around one-fourth of the cases were dismissed or "system exits"; this changed to about one in 8 children dismissed in 1979-80. The largest percentage of these children had no petition filed against them by the state attorney. These cases were closed after the child received counseling from the Division.

Judicial Handling

	<u>77-78</u>	<u>78-79</u>	<u>79-80</u>
Total Judicially Handled	37,975	44,869	40,611
As a % of Total Dispositions	39.7%	44.1%	43.0%

The percent of all dispositions handled judicially has increased slightly over the three years. With both judicial and non-judicial handling increasing, the resultant loss has been from the "system exits" referred to earlier: information only and insufficient complaints.

Judicial handling includes:

	<u>77-78</u>	<u>78-79</u>	<u>79-80</u>
1) System "Exits"			
- dismissed/nolle prosequi/no information	5,443	9,300	10,323
- Judicial Warning	4,417	5,235	4,441
- Adjudication Withheld	1,329	1,179	1,093
Total/Percent	11,189/29.5%	15,714/35.0%	15,857/39.0%
2) Referred to Other Agencies	1,444/3.8%	1,208/2.7%	1,282/3.2%
3) Division of Children, Youth and Family Services			
- Probation	18,111	19,530	14,971
- Committed to Division	4,401	4,267	4,399
Total/Percent	22,512/59.3%	23,797/53.0%	19,370/47.7%
4) Other Judicial Handling	2,830/7.5%	4,120/9.2%	4,102/10.1%

These percentages are based on the total handled judicially. "System exits" represent between 3 and 4 out of every 10 children disposed judicially. The majority of the judicially handled cases are ordered to the Division for either probation or commitment. However, this proportion is decreasing over the three years. Those committed to the Division, presumably the most restrictive outcome for a juvenile, represent only 4.7% of all dispositions in 1979-80, 4.2% in 1978-79, and 4.6% in 1977-78.

There are 11 commitment programs, again the most restrictive and punitive is, presumably, the training schools. In 1979-80, basically 3 out of every 10 commitments was to a training school; however, this represents only one out of 68 dispositions. The proportion of those committed being placed in a training school has decreased over the three years.

	<u>77-78</u>	<u>78-79</u>	<u>79-80</u>
Total Commitments	4,401/100%	4,267/100%	4,399/100%
- Training Schools	1,940/44.0%	1,616/37.9%	1,382/31.4%
- Halfway Houses	728/16.5%	754/17.7%	739/16.8%
- All other programs	1,733/39.5%	1,897/44.4%	2,278/51.8%

The other programs include:

- START Centers
- Group Treatment Homes
- Youth Camps
- Project STEP
- San Antonio Boys Village
- TRY Centers
- Family Group Homes
- Associated Marine Institute
- Intensive Counseling

APPENDIX A A Measuring Crime



Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin

Measuring Crime

We have all grown accustomed to seeing reports about crime rates in the newspapers and on television. But where do these statistics come from? Most probably they are a count of the number of crimes reported to local law enforcement agencies and sent to the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) program. The UCR program has been developing national statistics on crime from local police records since 1930. These statistics are published annually in *Crime in the United States* and receive much attention in the media because of the concern each of us has about crime and its effect on our lives.

You may have also seen articles that present statistics on victims of crime and discuss victimization rates for the United States. These statistics come not from police agencies but directly from the victims themselves and provide another way of looking at crime and its consequences. Since 1973, victimization data have been collected from households across the Nation through the National Crime Survey (NCS). Both programs, the UCR operated by the FBI and the NCS operated by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, are located within the Department of Justice.

Using two programs to measure crime is not redundant. The National Crime Survey was developed in response to the growing recognition that police statistics, for all their importance, have inherent limitations. The most obvious is that police cannot report crimes that do not come to their attention. Crime victims, however, can describe what happened to them, whether they have reported the crime to the police or not. On the other hand, obtaining separate crime statistics for the thousands of local communities across the country through a victimization survey is impractical because it would require almost a complete census costing billions. This kind of geographical detail is available through the Uniform Crime Reports. Thus, the National Crime Survey and the Uniform Crime Reports both supplement and complement each other in ways that enhance our understanding of crime.

Crimes measured

Seven crimes were originally designated, on the basis of their seriousness and

With this issue, the Bureau of Justice Statistics begins a monthly publication series of issues and facts in crime and justice statistics aimed at decision-makers. Although Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletins will deal with a variety of topics, the intent of the series is to make available objective information, in nontechnical language, about the state of the Nation with respect to its problems of crime and the administration of justice. The Bureau welcomes comment on the Bulletins, particularly suggestions for topics to be treated. All inquiries should be sent to the Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington, D.C. 20531.

Harry A. Scarr
Director

frequency, to compose the Uniform Crime Reports Crime Index.¹ They are murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Arson was added to the Crime Index by congressional mandate in 1978. These crimes are known as the index offenses but are often called Part I crimes because at one time they were reported to the FBI in the first part of a two-part reporting form.² The Crime Index is a single number obtained by adding together all the incidents of each of these crimes. Its year-to-year fluctuations have been used to measure trends in the volume of crime.

If more than one index offense occurs during a single incident, only the most serious is reported in the UCR program and included in the Crime Index total. The seriousness of index offenses is shown by the order in which they are listed above. For example, if a man breaks into a house,

encounters a woman whom he rapes and robs at gunpoint, and then steals her car to make his getaway, he has committed the index offenses of burglary, forcible rape, robbery, and motor vehicle theft. Only the highest ranking offense, the rape, is reported to the UCR program and included in the Crime Index total. Arson is the only index offense for which this rule does not apply; that is, an arson is always reported even if other index offenses occur during the same incident. Similarly, the National Crime Survey classifies each incident by the most serious offense that occurred, using a seriousness ranking corresponding to that for UCR index offenses. Information on other offenses that occurred at the same time, however, is collected in the NCS and presented in some reports.

Six crimes are measured in the National Crime Survey: rape, robbery, assault, household burglary, personal and household larceny, and motor vehicle theft.³ The similarity between these crimes and the UCR Index crimes is intentional and is even closer than may first appear. Of the two crimes totally missing from the National Crime Survey, murder cannot be measured through surveys of victims because obviously the victim is dead, and arson cannot be measured well through such surveys because the presumed victim (the property owner) may in fact be the perpetrator, particularly if collection of insurance is the motive for the crime. Professional expertise is often needed to determine that a suspicious fire is indeed arson and therefore a crime, another factor complicating its measurement. Both UCR and NCS count as crimes all attempts as well as successfully completed crimes. The NCS collects these separately so that totals are available for both actual offenses and attempted offenses, whereas the UCR does not.

Rape (NCS) and forcible rape (UCR) are defined in the same manner in both series. Both involve force or the threat of force. The term "forcible" in the UCR is used in contrast to "statutory" rape where sexual union is consensual but the female is under the legal age of consent. Neither NCS nor

³From 1973 through 1976 robberies and burglaries of business establishments were also measured in the National Crime Survey.

¹Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, p.2.

²Although the terms "Part I" and "Crime Index" are often used interchangeably, they are not identical. Part I crimes include negligent manslaughter; the Crime Index does not. Part II crimes are, in general, less serious crimes for which only arrest data are reported.

UCR include statutory rape in reporting offenses. The NCS definition of rape does not specify the sex of the victim; the UCR definition requires that the victim be female.

Robbery involves theft directly from a person by force or threat of force. Because the National Crime Survey is limited to household members, robbery of banks and commercial establishments is not included in the NCS count, whereas such robberies are included in the UCR. Both the National Crime Survey and the Uniform Crime Reports divide robbery into armed robbery and strong-arm robbery.

Assault (NCS) is divided into simple and aggravated with the latter corresponding to the UCR index offense aggravated assault. Aggravated assault is a physical attack with a weapon or one that results in serious bodily injury. Simple assault occurs when a physical attack produces minor injury or when injury is only threatened.

Household burglary (NCS) and burglary (UCR) both involve unlawful entry—with or without force—usually, but not necessarily, to commit a theft. The UCR definition is broader because it includes burglaries that occur in business establishments, public buildings, and other nonresidential structures. People often confuse burglary, larceny, and robbery. Household burglary (NCS) always requires unlawful entry. If an item is taken from your household by someone with the right to be there (for example, a repairman or a babysitter), the crime would be classified as a household larceny. If a person unlawfully enters your home while you are away, your home has been burglarized. However, if you return home before the offender leaves and there is a personal confrontation, the crime is defined as robbery.

Personal and household larceny (NCS) and larceny-theft (UCR) both cover the taking of property without force. They both include pocket picking and purse snatching. The UCR definition is broader because it covers shoplifting and other thefts from business or public buildings. In both the National Crime Survey and the Uniform Crime Reports a pocket picking or a purse snatching is defined as a robbery if force is used to overcome victim resistance. The distinction between personal larceny and household larceny is based upon where the item was stolen—whether it was taken from a person without force (personal larceny) or from a home (household larceny). For example, if you put your briefcase down on the bus and someone takes it, a personal larceny has occurred. If you leave it on your front porch and it is taken, the crime is classified as household larceny.

Motor vehicle theft is the stealing or unlawful use of a motor vehicle. The UCR counts theft of motor vehicles owned by businesses or other organizations, but the NCS counts only those owned by private individuals. The National Crime Survey includes under "motor vehicle" any motorized vehicle, allowed on public roads and highways, including automobiles, trucks, buses, and motorcycles. The UCR definition is broader, including snowmobiles and golf

carts. Neither program includes airplanes or motorboats. In both NCS and UCR something taken from the inside or outside of a motor vehicle—including the motor—is a larceny.

These definitions of NCS and UCR crimes, while accurate, are not the formal, technically detailed definitions used in their respective programs. Those definitions are longer and more complicated to ensure the proper classifications of even the most ambiguous cases. Nonetheless, the close correspondence of NCS and UCR crimes means that each type of crime can be studied from two distinctly different vantage points—that of the victim and that of the law enforcement agency.

Learning about crime from victims

The survey

Information about criminal victimization is collected through the National Crime Survey conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.⁴ During each 6-month period, surveyors interview nearly 132,000 members of 60,000 households throughout the United States. In each household all persons over 13 years old are interviewed directly, and information on 12- and 13-year-olds is obtained from an older household member.

The victimization survey not only provides information about the crimes defined earlier, but also data about the characteristics of the victim, the crime itself, and in some cases offenders. It includes demographic characteristics of the victim such as age, race, sex, educational level, and income. Information on the characteristics of the crime includes where and when it occurred, the extent of injury and economic loss suffered by the victim, the relationship between the victim and the person committing the crime, the characteristics of the person committing the crime as perceived by the victim, and whether or not someone reported the crime to the police.

The survey also asks why crimes were not reported to the police. Recently, to develop a better understanding of why some people report crimes to the police and others don't, questions have been added to the survey asking why crimes were reported.

Although the NCS does not provide data on the specific cities and counties where crimes occur, data are available on the characteristics of urban victims, suburban victims, and rural victims; victims living inside and outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's); and are potentially available for victims in each of the four major geographic regions.⁵

An advantage of the survey is the possibility of periodically adding questions

for both victims and nonvictims when policymakers need information on particular topics related to crime and the administration of justice.

The information from the survey produces an extensive series of statistical tables and charts and provides a wealth of data about criminal victimization in the United States. For example, one table will show the number of persons 65 years and older who were robbed; another table, the frequency with which rape victims used different types of self-protective measures; and still another, the percentage of crimes committed by strangers, acquaintances, and relatives. The tables and charts provide the basis for a number of statistical publications of the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The data are also processed on computer data tapes, which are available to research scientists who wish to analyze them in more detail.

The full utility of these data has not yet been realized, because the techniques involved in their collection and analysis have been developed so recently. To date, these data have been used • to estimate the costs of victim compensation programs to determine whether such programs are economically feasible • to determine the kinds of special programs needed for elderly victims of crimes (since victimization rates for this group are low, although fear of crime is quite high among the elderly), and • to analyze the circumstances connected with rape in order to better inform women about this crime.

It is expected that as these and similar survey findings become better known, they will advance our knowledge and understanding about who the victims of crime are, in order to define the national crime problem more accurately. Eventually, we will be able to answer the question: what proportion of the population bears what proportion of the burden of crime?

The questionnaire

Each person interviewed in the survey is asked a series of screening questions. These questions, worded in everyday, nontechnical language, allow the interviewer to determine if the person has been a victim of a crime measured by the survey during the past 6-month period. It is necessary to ask a series of questions, because each specific question may trigger the memory of an event the person had forgotten.

Before victimization surveys were begun, many people thought that becoming a victim of crime would be so memorable that every member of the family would know about the event and the victim would have no difficulty recalling it. However, careful analysis of data collected from victims has

⁴The Bureau of Justice Statistics, like many other Federal agencies, e.g. the Public Health Service and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, contracts with the U.S. Bureau of the Census to collect and compile the survey data.

⁵An SMSA, generally, is made up of a core city or cities with a combined population of 50,000 or more inhabitants and the surrounding county or counties that share certain metropolitan characteristics. The four major geographic regions are: Northeast (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont,

demonstrated that this assumption is not always true. When all members of a household are interviewed, more incidents of crime are reported than if only one member is asked to report about everyone in the family. Screening questions are carefully designed to remind people about forgotten events, since more carefully worded questions produce more reports of crime.

Any person who answers yes to one or more screening questions is asked a detailed series of questions about the characteristics of each of the crime incidents reported. From answers to these questions, it is possible to classify the event into a crime category and to develop detailed information about the characteristics of criminal victimization in the United States.

The sample

The NCS uses a data collection method called sampling, where parts of a group are randomly selected to represent that group. The households chosen for the NCS sample are scientifically selected by the same mathematical principles applied in selecting the sample used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to determine unemployment rates. Each household in the United States—whether urban or rural, whether living in a detached single-family house or an efficiency apartment, whether consisting of a family or of unrelated individuals—has a chance to be selected for the survey. If you have not been selected and have never known anyone selected, it helps to remember that only 60,000 households out of the more than approximately 80 million households in the United States represents rather long odds.

Each household chosen stays in the NCS sample for 3 years, in contrast to most public opinion polls, which interview each person only once. Interviews are conducted in each home once every 6 months. This 6-month period was chosen on the basis of research in which several different time intervals were tested. Shorter intervals proved to be too costly. Longer intervals (called reference periods) reduce survey costs, but if the interval is too long, people forget events that have happened to them.

Interviews are conducted during the first 10 days of each month with the households to be interviewed that month (one-sixth of all the households in the total sample is interviewed each month). After staying in the sample for a 3-year period, each household is replaced with a new one. This process is an ongoing one; that is, some households are always coming into the sample while others are leaving.⁶

Because the NCS is a sample survey, the accuracy of the data depend on the quality of the sample chosen and the reliability of the information given by respondents. It is important in any sample survey to try to obtain answers from all of the persons who

⁶In addition, if the household members living at an address in the sample move during the 3-year period that the address is included in the sample, the new occupants at that address enter the sample. No attempt is made to follow occupants who move to new addresses.

are included in the sample. This avoids systematic biases in the data that would occur if people who refused, or were unable to answer questions, were different in some special way from people who did answer the questions (e.g. more often victimized). The interviewers conducting the survey consistently are able to interview a very high proportion (usually 95 percent or more) of the sample. This rate of success is higher than that usually obtained in many commercial surveys.

To assure continuously high-quality data, quality control procedures are carried out at all stages of data collection and processing. Interviewers are carefully supervised through field offices. Supervisors and senior interviewers re-interview some individuals each month to determine whether the same information is given the second time and to check both the accuracy of the original interviewer and the reliability of the questionnaire. When the questionnaires are processed, the answers are checked for logical consistency, and any inconsistencies in the answers are verified and reconciled.

Samples are used to estimate facts about the population as a whole. The larger the sample is, the more precisely these facts can be estimated. Because crime is a relatively rare event, a large sample must be surveyed to estimate the facts about crime accurately. For this reason, the NCS has an unusually large sample: 132,000 people in 60,000 households.⁷ Thus we can make estimates of crime precise enough to be of use to decisionmakers, and we can tell with great precision which of the changes in victimization rates are statistically significant and which are not. In this way we can scientifically separate more reliable from less reliable differences.

Learning about crime from the police

Compiling the data

The Uniform Crime Reports program has been gathering information from law enforcement agencies throughout the Nation for more than 50 years. The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) developed and initiated this voluntary national data collection effort in 1930.⁸ To provide nationwide uniformity in the reporting of data, standardized definitions have been adopted for all offenses. Such standardization is necessary to overcome the variations in definitions of criminal offenses in different sections of the country.

Uniform classifications of crimes as well as uniform procedures of reporting are used by each of the 15,000 participating local law enforcement agencies. Agencies compile and submit their crime data through their State UCR program to the national UCR (or directly to the national UCR in the five States that currently do not have State-

⁷By comparison, most public opinion polls interview a sample of 1,500 to 2,000 persons.

⁸The Uniform Crime Reports Committee of the IACP has served in an advisory capacity to the UCR since its inception; the Uniform Crime Reporting Committee of the National Sheriff's Association has served in the same capacity since 1966.

level UCR programs). Although the participation of law enforcement agencies is voluntary, the national UCR program currently covers 98 percent of the U.S. population.

Law enforcement agencies report each month the number of Crime Index offenses that become known to them. The count is taken from records of all complaints of crime received from victims, from officers who discovered the offenses, or from other sources. Whenever complaints of crime are determined through investigation to be unfounded or false, they are eliminated from the actual count.

Each month law enforcement agencies also report the total number of index crimes cleared. Crimes are cleared in two ways: (1) by arrest, when at least one person is arrested, charged, and turned over to the court for prosecution; or (2) by exceptional means, when some element beyond police control precludes the physical arrest of an offender, such as the suicide or murder of the offender prior to arrest or the victim's unwillingness to press charges.

A crime that is cleared by the police is considered solved for police purposes whether or not the person arrested is indicted, tried, or found guilty. For any index crime, the number of clearances expressed as a percentage of the total number known to the police is the clearance rate for that crime.

Arrest data, which include the age, sex, race, and ethnic origin of persons arrested, as well as the crime for which they are arrested, are also reported monthly for both Part I and Part II offenses, by crime category. Part II offenses, while excluding traffic violations, include all crimes except those classified as Part I. Only arrest data are available for Part II offenses. Data on law enforcement officers assaulted or killed are also collected on a monthly basis.

Because the Uniform Crime Reporting Program is not based on a sample, the data are not subject to sampling error, but they are subject to error to the extent that there are inaccuracies in the administrative records upon which they are based. For this reason, and because the UCR program depends entirely on the accuracy of records compiled by local agencies, great effort is made to assure that the data are accurate. Each incoming report is examined not only for arithmetical accuracy but also, as a possible indication of error, for patterns differing from those of similar agencies. In addition to reviewing individual reports, periodic trends for each reporting agency are prepared and evaluated. Crime levels for each reporting law enforcement unit are analyzed five times a year. If there is a significant increase or decrease, a special inquiry is made to the contributing agency. When it is found that changes in crime reporting procedures are in part responsible for the difference in the level of crime, the figures for specific crime categories (or, if necessary, totals) are excluded from published trend tabulations.

Although communities that do not submit crime reports to the UCR Program represent a very small proportion of the

total population (about 2 percent), the UCR conducts an ongoing effort to increase reporting jurisdictions.

Geographic data

UCR statistics are reported for local geographical areas, since the local law enforcement agency is the basic reporting unit. In compiling data by geographical region, the UCR Program follows as closely as possible the definitions used by the Bureau of the Census for geographical entities. Data are included on SMSA's and "other cities" (which are identified in UCR statistics as those outside SMSA's, most of which are incorporated). For crime reporting purposes, rural areas are made up of the unincorporated portions of counties outside urban places and SMSA's. To prevent duplicate reporting of a single crime, sheriffs, county police, and State police report on crimes committed within the limits of the counties but outside cities, while local police report only on crimes committed within city limits.

The rich geographic detail of the UCR data makes it possible to compare crime rates among cities of similar sizes, to study urban-rural differences in crime rates in different States and sections of the country, or to determine the geographic dispersion of crime. It provides research scientists with the opportunity to look at crime in the context of other social and economic statistics available at the State or county level.

Analyzing crime

Crime statistics from the National Crime Survey and from the Uniform Crime Reports provide indispensable information for policymakers, research scientists, and practitioners. They present current trends in crimes of violence and theft. They tell us who commits the crimes (more precisely, who is arrested), who is the victim of crime, and where crime occurs. They tell us which

crimes police know about, which crimes they don't know about, and why.

Frequently, the information from both the National Crime Survey and the Uniform Crime Reports is presented in the form of rates. Crime rates are a useful way of telling us whether crime is growing faster, slower, or at the same pace as the population. NCS rates are generally expressed as the number of crimes for every 1,000 people (for personal crimes) and the number of crimes for every 1,000 households (for household crimes). Rates can be constructed both for specific crimes and for specific groups in the general population. For example, the rates for robbery victimizations of 15- to 19-year-olds can be compared with the rate of robbery victimizations of 20- to 24-year-olds, or burglary rates for white households can be compared to burglary rates for black households. The UCR Crime Index rates are usually presented as the number of crimes per 100,000 people. The UCR regularly publishes rates for each index crime as well as for the Crime Index total. It is important to remember that an increase in the Crime Index total can result from any increase in any of the crimes in the index, ranging from murder to minor theft.

The analysis of crime can take many forms, from simply measuring differences among groups or over time to testing hypotheses or developing theories about

Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletins are prepared and written by the staff of the Bureau. The idea was originated by Carol B. Kalish, who maintains editorial oversight. Marilyn Marbrook, head of the Bureau publications unit, administers the publication of the Bulletins. Although several staff members made substantial contributions to this edition of the Bulletin, Patsy Klaus is the principal author.

crime. Data from the National Crime Survey have been used extensively in the simpler forms of analysis, but the realization of their full potential by the application of more complex analytic techniques is just beginning. Careful analysis of data from the National Crime Survey in conjunction with data from the Uniform Crime Reports is also producing promising results. Whatever the analytic techniques used, it is clear that the government's progress in measuring crime can only increase our ability to understand crime, which is the first step in controlling it.

Further reading

The concepts, definitions, and methodology presented in this bulletin have been intentionally simplified and abbreviated. The reader who would like more information may find these publications helpful. The more technical presentations of the National Crime Survey and the Uniform Crime Reports are asterisked.

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Washington, D.C. 20531

Bulletin
February 1981

APPENDIX B A one Day Look at County Jail Population

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

A ONE DAY LOOK AT COUNTY JAIL POPULATIONS

Name	Type	Felons non- sent'd.	Misd. non- sent'd.	Juv. held	Felons sent'd.	Misd. sent'd.	Total	Capacity total	Count		Staff	
									Hi	Lo	Present	Vol.
Alachua Co. Dent. Cntr.	Holding & Sent'd.	97	16	5	42	18	178	119	176	148	62	1
Baker Co. Jail	Holding & Sent'd.	15	0	0	0	3	18	40	31	13	2	0
Bay Co. Jail	Holding & Sent'd.	80	9	7	16	9	112	196	153	111	37	
Bradford Co. Jail	Sent'd./ non-sent'd	6	1	0	0	2	9	21	13	9	4 full time 2 part "	0
Brevard Co. Jail	Holding & Sent'd.	180	10	6	27	8	231	213	283	221	41	0
84 Cape Canaveral Sub-station	Temp. Holding	--	-	-	-	-	--	2	1	0	1	0
Melbourne Sub-Station	Temp. Holding	--	-	-	-	-	--	10	10	0	4	0
Rockledge Sub-Station	Temp. Holding	--	-	-	-	-	--	10	6	0	4	0
Broward Co. #1	Holding/ Short term	0	22	30	222	0	274	276	303	254	22	0
Broward Co. #2	County Jail	45	0	0	2	0	47	54	53	47	11	0
Broward Co. Stockade	County Work Center	0	0	0	67	0	67	78	78	65	17	0
Broward Co. Woman's Dent.	County Jail	47	2	0	8	1	58	82	63	41	16	0
Calhoun Co. Jail	Holding & Sent'd.	-	2	-	4	2	6	30	11	4	3	0

GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM REFORM

A ONE DAY LOOK AT COUNTY JAIL POPULATIONS

Name	Type	Felons non- sent'd.	Misd. non- sent'd.	Juv. held	Felons sent'd.	Misd. sent'd.	Total	Capacity total	Count		Staff	
									Hi	Lo	Present	Vol.
Charlotte Co.	Temp., Sent'd., Holding	31	5	8	10	0	54	73	58	45	14	0
Citrus Co. Jail	Sent'd./ non-sent'd.	28	1	2	3	9	43	56	50	36	9	3
Clay Co. Jail	Sent'd./ non-sent'd.	31	7	0	6	7	51	81	56	43	12	4
Collier Co. Jail	Temp., Sent'd., Holding	77	14	2	18	2	113	133	125	104	25	0
Collier Co. Stockade	Sent'd./ non-sent'd.	31	42	0	0	26	99	132	119	82	26	0
Collier Co. Sub-station	Holding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia Co. Jail	Holding & sent'd.	31	6	2	8	4	51	67	56	33	10 full time 1 part "	0
Dade Co. Jail	County Jail	890	88	51	32	6	1067	846	1155	947	255	0
Dade Co. Female Unit	County Jail	116	32	0	30	4	182	168	204	171		0
North Dade	Work Center	44	0	0	12	32	88	131	88	75	17	0
Dade Co. Stockade	Work Center	391	N/A	0	247	N/A	638	768	638	501	58	0
DeSoto Co. Jail	Temp., Sent'd. Holding	25	2	1	16	0	44	83	44	39	9	0
Dixie Co. Jail	Holding & Sent'd.	5	0	0	2	0	7	21	12	7	3	0
Duval Co. Jail	Pre-Trial	349	47	0	29	0	425	440	422	402	172	38
Jax Cor. Inst.	Prison Farm	29	0	14	281	116	449	508	471	420	110	0

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Name	Type	Felons non- sent'd.	Misd. non- sent'd.	Juv. held	Felons sent'd.	Misd. sent'd.	Total	Capacity total	Count		Staff	
									Hi	Lo	Present	Vol.
Fairfield C.I.	Work Release	0	0	0	92	11	103	110	106	94	17	1
Escambia Co. Jail	Holding	226	9	9	32	30	306	241			86	13
Escambia Road Prison	Sent'd.	16	0	0	26	85	127	128	128	119	38	0
Pensacola Jail	Holding & sent'd.	0	0	0	0	2	14	62			4	0
Flagler Co. Jail	Sent'd. non-sent'd.	7	0	0	2	3	12	56	32	19	10	0
Gadsden Co. Jail	Sent'd. non-sent'd.	29	6	1	15	9	60	102	61	49	11	0
Gilchrist Co. Jail	Holding & sent'd.	0	0	0	2	2	4	28	4	1	3	0
Glades Co. Jail	Holding	4	3	0	0	0	7	19	9	2	3	0
Gulf Co. Jail	Sent'd. non-sent'd.	6	1	0	1	0	8	54	7	5	5	0
Hamilton Co. Jail	Holding & sent'd.	2	0	0	4	4	10	20	16	8	5	0
Hardee Co.	Jail	8	1	2	9	6	26	78	36	22	9	0
Hendry Co. Jail	Temp., Sent'd., Holding	18	7	1	1	2	29	87	32	23	8	0
Hendry Co. Sub-station	Holding	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Hernando Co. Jail	Sent'd. non-sent'd.	16	4	0	22	6	48	110	62	43	12	0

A ONE DAY LOOK AT COUNTY JAIL POPULATIONS

Name	Type	Felons non- sent'd.	Misd. non- sent'd.	Juv. held	Felons sent'd.	Misd. sent'd.	Total	Capacity total	Count		Staff	
									Hi	Lo	Present	Vol.
Highland Co. Jail	Temp. holding & sent'd.	57	2	3	9	2	73	102	82	62	15	0
Hillsborough Co. Camp	Pre-trial & sent'd.	42	17	0	74	3	136	167	158	128	29	1
Hillsborough Co. Jail	Maximum custody	270	0	0	24	4	298	358	310	289	53	1
Hillsborough Co. stockade	Medium security	232	9	26	93	30	390	544	400	355	44	0
Tampa Jail	Temp. holding	76	20	3	23	36	168*	289	244	144	43	1
Holmes Co. Jail	Sent'd. non-sent'd.	6	0	0	0	2	8	26	12	3	2 full time 1 part "	0
Indian River	Detention	36	14	0	3	5	58	111			8	0
Jackson Co. Jail	Sent'd. non-sent'd.	10	2	7	1	8	28	81	42	28	4 CETA 5 full	0
Jefferson Co. Jail	Sent'd. non-sent'd.	5	0	0	1	1	7	24	11	7	5	0
Lafayette Co. Jail	Holding & sent'd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	3	0	4	0
Lee Co. Jail	Holding, sent'd. non-sent'd.	160	14	0	32	6	212	153	227	205	19	0
Lee Co. Jail annex	Sent'd. felons & Misd.	0	13	0	18	7	38	64	63	38	6	0
Leon Co. Jail	Holding & sent'd.	59	46	0	45	15	165	276	163	138	38	0

*total includes 10 immigrants not broken out in categories

GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM REFORM

A ONE DAY LOOK AT COUNTY JAIL POPULATIONS

Name	Type	Felons non- sent'd.	Misd. non- sent'd.	Juv. held	Felons sent'd.	Misd. sent'd.	Total	Capacity total	Count		Staff	
									Hi	Lo	Present	Vol.
Levy Co. Jail	Holding & sent'd.	0	12	0	2	0	14	26	13	3	5	0
Liberty Co. Jail	Sent'd. non-sent'd.	4	0	0	1	0	5	18	6	4	2	0
Madison Co. Jail	Sent'd. non-sent'd.	5	4	0	2	1	12	33	18	12	3	sheriff aux.
Manatee Co. Detention	Temporary	96	10	1	23	12	142	152	150	133	15	1
Manatee Co. Female Det.	Temp., Holding sent'd.	5	1	0	2	1	9	20	18	9	4	10
Manatee Work Rel. Center	Sent'd.	0	0	0	23	0	23	23	23	18	4	0
88 Marion Co. Jail	Sent'd. non-sent'd.	90	9	13	15	21	148	187	172	152	23	0
Martin Co. Jail	Detention	34	15	0	12	17	78	95	94	70	12	0
Monroe Co. Annex	County jail	21	0	0	0	0	21	24	25	18	7	0
Plantation Keys Sub-station	Temporary holding	4	3	0	0	0	7	8	10	2	1	0
Marathon Keys Sub-station	Temporary holding	6	1	0	0	0	7	8	14	4	1	0
Nassau Co. Jail	Holding/ sent'd.	14	1	0	11	1	27	46	35	23	13	0
Okaloosa Co. Jail	Holding & sent'd.	58	3	2	18	6	87	108	95	87	13	0
Okeechobee Co.	Detention	0	0	31	20	11	62	76	36	22	5	0

GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM REFORM

A ONE DAY LOOK AT COUNTY JAIL POPULATIONS

Name	Type	Felons non- sent'd.	Misd. non- sent'd.	Juv. held	Felons sent'd.	Misd. sent'd.	Total	Capacity total	Count		Staff	
									Hi	Lo	Present	Vol.
Orange Co. Jail	Sent'd. non-sent'd.	308	4	0	89	6	407	379	399	382	40	0
Orange Co. Orlando annex	Sent'd. non-sent'd.	119	62	5	93	27	306	302	383	317	83	0
Orlando - annex 33rd St.	Sent'd. non-sent'd.	24	0	24	36	3	87	114	88	67	29	3
Orange Co. Court Alternative	Work release	3	0	0	39	1	43	47	47	42	8	0
Osceola Co. Jail	Sent'd. non-sent'd.	51	1	0	11	2	65	90	67	49	11	0
Palm Beach Women's Annex	Detention	15	3	0	6	2	25	30			11	0
P.Beach Co. Belle Glade Annex	Detention	26	5	1	12	8	52	90	65	52	15	0
P.Beach Co. Jail	Detention	305	0	0	52	0	357	400	374	345	80	0
P.Beach Stockade	Detention	17	0	8	10	93	128	142	143	112	37	2
Pasco Co. Jail	Pre-trial & sent'd.	70	18	5	13	13	119	112	132	101	19	0
Pinellas Co. Jail	max. sec.	460	17	6	33	1	517	580	547	497	110	0
Clearwater Jail	Sent'd. Misd. only	-	-	-	-	18	18	40	25	18	1	0
Pinellas med. sec. center	Medium security	37	1	0	0	70	108	204	140	107	44	0
Polk Co. Jail	Pre-trial holding	260	12	23	72	33	400	408	440	385	50	35

GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM REFORM

A ONE DAY LOOK AT COUNTY JAIL POPULATIONS

Name	Type	Felons non- sent'd.	Misd. non- sent'd.	Juv. held	Felons sent'd.	Misd. sent'd.	Total	Capacity total	Count		Staff Present	Vol.
									Hi	Lo		
Polk Co. Stockade	Med. Sec. Temp. Holding	0	24	0	31	30	85	100	85	70	18	5
Putnam Co. Jail	Sent'd. non-sent'd.	62	0	2	12	4	80	92	87	71	8	1
St. Johns Co. Jail	Sent'd. non-sent'd.	64	4	0	12	3	83	85	83	75	13	0
St. Lucie Co. Jail	County jail	67	0	6	10	0	83	132	124	91	23	0
St. Lucie Annex	county jail	0	64	0	0	12	76	75			10	0
Santa Rosa County Jail	Holding & sent'd.	31	4	1	22	7	65	96	78	60	19	1
Sarasota Co.	Temp., Sent'd. Holding	106	8	2	54	8	178	130	189	171	41	1
Sarasota Co. Sub-station	Holding	1	0	1	0	1	3	11	10	0	3	0
Seminole Co. Jail	Sent'd. non-sent'd.	62	7	6	29	6	110	107	161	109	28	5
Seminole Co. Corr. Fac.	Sent'd. non-sent'd.	117	10	9	47	2	185	212	212	185	35	12
Sumter Co. Jail	Sent'd. non-sent'd.	13	5	0	6	4	28	47	28	19	6	2
Suwannee Co. Jail	Holding & sent'd.	12	1	2	9	0	24	40	31	21	5	0
Taylor Co. Jail	Sent'd. non-sent'd.	18	0	0	3	0	21	48	26	17	6	0

A ONE DAY LOOK AT COUNTY JAIL POPULATIONS

Name	Type	Felons non- sent'd.	Misd. non- sent'd.	Juv. held	Felons sent'd.	Misd. sent'd.	Total	Capacity total	Count		Staff	
									Hi	Lo	Present	Vol.
Union Co. Jail	Sent'd. non-sent'd.	3	0	0	9	0	19*	23	23	17	4 full time 4 part "	0
Volusia Co. Jail	Sent'd. non-sent'd.	164	0	190	19	7		192	192	181	63	9
Volusia Corr. Facility	Sent'd. non-sent'd.	144	17	12	101	56	330	286 (& 20 tents)	338	289	67	5
New Smyrna Annex	Non-sent'd. males	20	0	0	0	0	20	20	20	16	5	0
Wakulla Co. Jail	Sent'd. non-sent'd.	4	1	0	2	1	8	24	10	4	3	0
Walton Co. Jail	Sent'd. & holding	3	1	0	2	1	7	40	8	4	8	0
Washington Co. Jail	Holding & sent'd.	2	0	0	2	1	5	40	9	4	5	0
TOTAL		6,758	802	530	2,576	1,019	11,331	13,536	12,160		2,517	155
										10,035		

*Total includes 7 federal prisoners

APPENDIX C
Criminal Justice Data by Circuit

	1st Circuit	2nd Circuit	3rd Circuit	4th Circuit	5th Circuit	6th Circuit	7th Circuit	8th Circuit	9th Circuit	10th Circuit
1980 Population	415,273	219,078	106,871	671,455	342,754	912,088	358,355	217,148	516,767	386,317
1980 Offense Reports	26,324	16,218	3,494	48,996	19,938	58,684	29,111	17,004	53,387	25,851
Crime Rates/100,000	6,339	7,402.8	3,269.4	7,297	5,817	6,434	8,123.5	7,830.6	10,331	6,691.7
% Change (from 1979)	6.6	17.2	27.1	4.7	7.8	10.2	1.5	20.6	12.4	5.1
Clearance Rate	21.2	21.0	28.2	23.9	24.4	25.2	23.5	21.7	18.3	27.1
% Violent	9.6	9.5	14.0	11.0	9.5	9.6	9.5	10.0	11.8	12.0
1980 Arrests	19,485	7,932	4,267	40,850	12,586	32,141	24,202	8,443	22,384	15,883
Arrest Rate	4,692.1	3,620.6	3,992.7	6,083.8	3,672	3,523.9	6,753.6	3,888.1	4,331	4,111.4
% Adults	84.4	82.3	91.6	80.4	76.8	69.7	86.7	82.1	82.2	85.9
% Juveniles	15.6	17.7	8.4	19.6	23.2	30.3	13.3	17.9	17.8	14.1
% Violent	6.7	9.2	7.2	5.9	6.8	6.4	4.6	10.3	6.5	7.9
% Drug sales/ possession	4.2	3.8	6.2	8.3	5.7	8.7	6.3	5.4	4.7	5.7
1980 # Sworn Personnel	508	380	162	1,157	544	1,385	752	389	1,103	609
Authorized personnel	519	396	166	1,175	577	1,410	778	406	1,127	629
Sworn/1,000 population	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.6
1980 Crimes to Arrests	1.4	2.0	.8	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.2	2.0	2.4	1.6
Arrest/Sworn	38.4	20.9	26.3	35.3	23.1	23.2	32.2	21.7	20.3	26.1
Crimes/Sworn	51.8	42.7	21.6	42.3	36.7	42.4	38.7	43.7	48.4	42.4
1979 Filings Circuit Criminal	4,995	2,229	1,075	5,395	3,196	9,514	5,558	4,184	5,586	4,261
County Criminal	13,571	7,058	7,150	20,682	5,897	17,741	19,427	7,741	9,903	8,918
Juvenile Related Criminal	1,891	1,176	743	3,183	2,264	8,969	3,733	1,271	3,901	3,251
Circuit Crime-Dispositions	4,682	1,771	967	4,612	2,683	7,654	4,423	3,139	4,840	3,869
Disposition Breakdown #/%*										
Dismissed/no info./nolle pros.	1769/37.8	626/35.4	434/44.8	165/3.6	1031/38.4	2399/31.3	2635/59.5	426/13.6	2005/41.4	1335/34.5
Transfer	559/11.9	72/4.07	7/.72	463/10.0	290/10.8	973/12.7	492/11.1	31/.99	219/4.5	387/10.0
Other	297/6.3	21/1.2	18/1.8	1052/22.8	85/3.2	61/.80	98/2.2	2129/67.8	255/5.3	295/7.6
Acquitted	58/1.2	28/1.6	30/3.1	16/.35	19/.71	74/.97	58/1.3	10/.32	78/1.6	101/2.6
Pleas	950/20.2	670/37.8	244/25.2	1702/36.9	588/21.9	2256/29.4	741/16.7	407/12.9	1155/23.9	797/20.6
Convicted	91/1.9	51/2.8	38/3.9	62/1.3	51/1.9	157/2.05	94/2.1	43/1.4	98/2.0	90/2.3
Adjud. Withheld	958/20.5	303/17.1	196/20.3	1152/24.9	619/23.1	1734/22.6	305/6.9	93/2.9	1030/21.3	864/22.3
Implied Circuit Backlog	313	458	108	783	513	1,860	1,135	1,045	746	392
Implied County Backlog	2,831	1,143	382	3,069	433	1,989	1,541	1,106	1,039	483
(Filings minus dispositions)	*Percents may not equal 100% due to rounding.									
No. Ass't. State Attorneys	28.72	17.5	10.5	45	16.25	58.4	26.3	20	44.5	28
Circ. Filing/Assistant	173.9	127.4	102.4	119.9	196.7	162.9	211.3	209.2	125.5	152.2
All Filings/Assistant	712.3	597.9	854.1	650.2	698.9	620.3	1091.9	659.8	435.7	586.8
Hours/Circ. Filing	10.46	14.29	17.78	15.18	9.25	11.17	8.61	8.7	10.21	8.41
Hours/All Filings	2.56	3.04	2.13	2.80	2.60	2.93	1.67	2.76	4.18	3.10
(at 1820 hours per assistant)										

GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM REFORM

	1st Circuit	2nd Circuit	3rd Circuit	4th Circuit	5th Circuit	6th Circuit	7th Circuit	8th Circuit	9th Circuit	10th Circuit
No. Ass't. Public Defenders	20.35	16.5	7.0	36.0	9.0	29.5	23.2	16.0	24	26.8
Circuit Filings/P.D.	245.4	135.1	153.6	149.9	355.1	322.5	239.6	261.5	232.7	158.9
Judges/Circuit	14	8	4	24	9	26	12	7	17	12
Judges/County	9	8	7	14	7	13	9	9	12	8
Circuit Filings/Judge	356.8	278.6	268.7	224.8	355.1	365.9	463.2	597.7	328.6	355.1
County Filings/Judge	555	882.3	153.6	385.4	456.6	731.9	617.6	464.9	465.6	532.6
Corrections										
No./% from circuit	387/4.1	226/2.4	168/1.8	1012/10.6	225/2.4	1092/11.4	424/4.4	220/2.3	571/5.9	342/3.6
No./% of prison population	792/4.0	483/2.5	313/1.6	1979/10.1	549/2.8	1845/9.4	796/4.0	508/2.6	1165/5.9	907/4.6
Probation										
No./% from circuit	1463/4.6	811/2.5	484/1.5	2893/9.1	864/2.7	2977/9.4	767/2.4	524/1.6	1796/5.7	1548/4.9
No./% in population	2072/4.4	1000/2.1	655/1.4	4301/9.0	1517/3.2	4248/8.9	1207/2.5	934/1.9	3020/6.3	2659/5.6

Counties included are:

Escambia	Franklin	Columbia	Clay	Citrus	Pasco	Flagler	Alachua	Orange	Hardee
Okaloosa	Gadsden	Dixie	Duval	Hernando	Pinellas	Putnam	Baker	Osceola	Highlands
Santa Rosa	Jefferson	Hamilton	Nassau	Lake		St. Johns	Bradford		Polk
Walton	Leon	Lafayette		Marion		Volusia	Gilchrist		
	Liberty	Madison		Sumter			Levy		
	Wakulla	Suwannee					Union		
		Taylor							

- Sources include: 1) Uniform Crime Report for 1980
2) 1979 Florida Judicial System Statistical Report
3) State Attorney-Public Defender Workload Project/Descriptive Information and Circuit Profiles
4) Annual Report for 1979-80 for the Department of Corrections

	11th Circuit	12th Circuit	13th Circuit	14th Circuit	15th Circuit	16th Circuit	17th Circuit	18th Circuit	19th Circuit	20th Circuit
1980 Population	1,574,285	366,755	640,256	184,685	553,306	62,798	1,005,315	447,245	227,489	371,257
1980 Offense Reports	182,164	24,024	66,353	7,856	54,224	6,793	93,347	31,791	17,292	20,658
Crime Rates/100,000	11,571.2	6,550.4	10,363.5	4,253.7	9,800	10,817.2	9,285.3	7,108.2	7,601.2	5,564.3
% Change (from 1979)	26.0	14.1	18.9	10.4	16.1	-5.1	12.1	13.7	3.7	2.6
Clearance Rate	16.6	21.5	21.0	27.3	21.8	7.0	21.0	15.6	21.5	26.4
% Violent	16.6	8.0	11.5	7.7	10.9	10.1	10.6	7.5	8.9	9.5
1980 Arrests	66,284	19,285	30,399	7,921	31,684	4,550	46,448	13,930	10,255	16,293
Arrest Rate	4,210.4	5,258.3	4,747.9	4,288.9	5,726.3	7,245.5	4,620.2	3,114.6	4,507.9	4,388.6
% Adults	73.2	80.7	72.5	88.6	76.8	94.9	75.1	72.9	78.2	82.1
% Juveniles	26.8	19.3	27.5	11.3	23.2	5.1	24.9	27.1	21.8	17.9
% Violent	11.9	4.8	8.0	5.4	7.0	6.2	4.7	6.1	7.2	4.1
% Drug sales/ possession	7.5	8.7	11.5	4.4	5.5	7.4	12.1	5.9	5.7	8.8
1980 # Sworn Personnel	3,374	607	1,355	289	1,467	123	2,200	818	472	614
Authorized personnel	3,917	630	1,446	303	1,530	130	2,343	841	501	629
Sworn/1,000 population	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.6	2.7	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.7
1980 Crimes to Arrests	2.7	1.2	2.2	1.0	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.3
Arrest/Sworn	19.6	31.8	22.4	27.4	21.6	37.0	21.1	17.0	21.7	26.5
Crimes/Sworn	54.0	35.6	49.0	27.2	37.0	55.2	42.4	38.9	36.6	33.6
1979 Filings Circuit Criminal	22,188	2,608	10,408	2,214	5,636	1,564	11,870	3,587	2,362	2,516
County Criminal	37,280	6,753	14,748	5,953	12,538	6,369	23,489	7,899	5,440	12,690
Juvenile Related Criminal	20,054	2,500	11,638	714	4,593	660	6,807	3,784	1,674	2,257
Circuit Crime-Dispositions	20,831	2,269	7,593	1,883	5,921	724	9,711	3,287	2,100	2,217
Disposition Breakdown #/%*										
Dismissed/no info./nolle pros.	8788/42.2	683/30.1	2767/36.4	1075/57.1	2386/40.3	487/67.3	3503/36.1	1271/38.7	1188/56.6	791/35.7
Transfer	4421/21.2	16/.71	1/.01	130/6.9	252/4.26	2/.28	2050/21.1	487/14.8	183/8.7	174/7.8
Other	437/2.1	38/1.7	637/8.4	40/2.1	307/5.2	131/18.1	74/.76	260/7.9	105/5.0	276/12.5
Acquitted	393/1.9	11/.5	35/.5	18/.96	115/1.94	1/.14	100/1.0	83/2.5	42/2.0	69/3.1
Pleas	3479/16.7	778/34.3	1635/21.5	383/20.3	2177/36.8	47/6.5	1308/13.5	468/14.2	411/19.6	399/18.0
Convicted	176/.84	33/1.5	37/.49	31/1.65	106/1.8	3/.4	587/6.0	120/3.6	72/3.4	144/6.5
Adjud. Withheld	3138/15.1	710/31.3	2481/32.7	206/10.9	578/9.7	53/7.3	2089/21.5	598/18.2	99/4.7	364/16.4
Implied Circuit Backlog	1,357	339	2,815	331	-285	840	2,519	300	262	299
Implied County Backlog	4,095	1,631	2,706	365	327	991	3,609	1,372	335	252
(Filings minus dispositions)										
* Percents may not equal 100% due to rounding.										
No. Ass't. State Attorneys	94	28	55	11.8	38	8	75	30	15	24
Circ. Filing/Assistant	236.0	93.1	189.2	187.6	148.3	195.5	158.3	119.6	157.5	104.8
All Filings/Assistant	845.9	423.6	668.98	752.6	599.1	1074.1	562.2	509	631.7	727.6
Hours/Circ. Filing	19.5	13.7	9.7	6.8	12.2	9.3	11.5	15.2	11.6	12.2
Hours/All Filings	2.15	4.3	2.7	2.4	3.04	1.7	3.24	3.6	2.9	2.5
(at 1820 hours per assistant)										

	11th Circuit	12th Circuit	13th Circuit	14th Circuit	15th Circuit	16th Circuit	17th Circuit	18th Circuit	19th Circuit	20th Circuit
No. Ass't. Public Defenders	71.0	10.8	23.7	7.4	31.0	7.0	31.6	14.8	9.0	13.0
Circuit Filings/P.D.	312.5	241.5	438.2	299.2	181.8	223.4	375.0	241.5	262.4	193.5
Judges/Circuit	51	9	24	5	18	3	36	14	7	9
Judges/County	31	6	9	8	9	3	15	7	6	3
Circuit Filings/Judge	435.1	289.8	433.7	442.8	313.1	521.3	329.7	256.2	337.4	279.6
County Filings/Judge	715.7	434.7	1156.4	276.75	626.2	521.3	791.3	512.4	393.7	838.7
Corrections										
No./% from circuit	1193/12.5	238/2.5	805/8.4	208/2.2	524/5.5	53/.56	1099/11.5	327/3.4	207/2.2	225/2.4
No./% of prison population	3021/15.3	490/2.5	1699/8.6	464/2.3	1069/5.4	102/.52	1916/9.7	669/3.4	444/2.3	481/2.4
Probation										
No./% from circuit	4853/15.3	1045/3.3	3238/10.2	493/1.5	2129/6.7	221/.7	3239/10.2	1121/3.5	599/1.76	746/2.35
No./% in population	6380/13.4	1441/3.0	4619/9.7	681/1.4	3586/7.5	363/.76	5036/10.6	1829/3.8	933/1.96	1146/2.4

Counties included are:	Dade	DeSoto	Hills-	Bay	Palm Beach	Monroe	Broward	Brevard	Indian	Charlotte
		Manatee	borough	Calhoun				Seminole	River	Collier
		Sarasota		Gulf					Martin	Glades
				Holmes					Okeechobee	Hendry
				Jackson					St. Lucie	Lee
				Washington						

Sources include: 1) Uniform Crime Report for 1980
2) 1979 Florida Judicial System Statistical Report
3) State Attorney-Public Defender Workload Project/Descriptive Information and Circuit Profiles
4) Annual Report for 1979-80 for the Department of Corrections

ADDENDUM to: Task Force Report - Florida's Criminal Justice
System: A Statistical Overview (May, 1981)

The following additions to the Charts and Tables found in the statistical overview were derived from the Annual Report Crime In Florida (1981). * The 1981 data are provided as an update of the Task Force Report and, thus, are presented as a supplement for the interested reader. In the following, Charts and Tables are referenced followed by the appropriate 1981 data:

CHART 1 - Total Reported Crime = 816,439

CHART 2 - Property Crime = 88.0%
Violent Crime = 12.0%

TABLE 1 - Total Reported Crime = 816,439
Reported Violent Crime = 98,090
Reported Property Crime = 718,349
Total Crime Rate = 8085.4
% Change in Total
Crime Rate = -3.6%

CHART 4 - Circuit 1 = 3.2%
" 2 = 1.9
" 3 = .4
" 4 = 6.3
" 5 = 2.6
" 6 = 7.1
" 7 = 3.5
" 8 = 2.0
" 9 = 6.6
" 10 = 3.3
" 11 = 22.1
" 12 = 2.9
" 13 = 8.4
" 14 = .9
" 15 = 7.0
" 16 = .7
" 17 = 11.6
" 18 = 4.0
" 19 = 2.2
" 20 = 2.4

CHART 5 - Agg. Assault = 55,390
Robbery = 35,470

* Not all Charts and Tables were updated.

CHART 5 -	Rape =	5,707
	Murder =	1,523
CHART 6 -	1 out of 103 was a victim of violent crimes	
CHART 7 -	Murder (hours) =	5.8
	Rape (hours) =	1.5
	Robbery (minutes) =	14.8
	Agg. Assault (minutes) =	9.5
TABLE 2 -	Murder =	1,523
	Rape =	5,707
	Robbery =	35,470
	Agg. Assault =	55,390
	<u>Rates:</u>	
	Murder =	15.1
	Rape =	56.5
	Robbery =	351.3
	Agg. Assault =	548.5
TABLE 3 -	Murder =	1.55%
	Rape =	5.81
	Robbery =	36.16
	Agg. Assault =	56.46
CHART 8 -	Other Murders =	31.9%
	Felony Related Murders =	56.1
	Family Related Murders =	12.0
CHART 9 -	Murder =	58.4%
	Robbery =	42.6
	Agg. Assault =	30.7
CHART 11 -	Larceny =	431,153
	B&E =	241,489
	Motor Vehicle Theft =	45,707
CHART 12 -	1 out of 14 individuals was a victim of property crimes	
CHART 13 -	B&E (minutes) =	2.2
	Larceny (minutes) =	1.2
	Motor Vehicle Thefts (minutes) =	11.5

TABLE 4 -	B&E =	241,489
	Larceny =	431,153
	Motor Vehicle Theft =	45,707
	Total =	718,349
	<u>Rates:</u>	
	B&E =	2391.5
	Larceny =	4269.8
	Motor Vehicle Theft =	452.6
TABLE 5 -	B&E =	33.6
	Larceny =	60.0
	Motor Vehicle Theft =	6.3
CHART 14 -	Total Arrests =	463,454
	Part II Arrests =	30.0%
	Part I Arrests =	70.0%
TABLE 6 -	Population =	10,097,754
	Authorized Sworn Personnel =	21,228
	Sworn Personnel as of Oct. 31 =	19,499
	Authorized Civilian Personnel =	9,670
	Civilian Personnel as of Oct 31 =	9,005
	Total Full-Time Personnel as of Oct. 31 =	28,504
	Total Reported Crime Per Authorized Position =	38.4
	Total Arrests Per Authorized Position =	21.8
	Sworn Personnel per 1,000 Population =	1.9
	Crime Rate Per 100,000 Population =	8085.4
CHART 16 -	Total \$ Value Stolen =	\$605,170,774
	# of Crimes =	753,819
	Property Loss Per Crime (Original Dollars) =	\$802.81
CHART 17 -	Motor Vehicles =	26.9%
	Miscellaneous =	21.1
	Jewelry =	22.4
	TV's, Radios =	7.7
	Currency, Notes =	7.8
	Boats, Motors =	3.5
	Household Goods =	2.2
	Furs, Clothes =	2.3
	Office Equipment =	.8
	Firearms =	1.3

CHART 17 -	Construction Machinery	=	1.0%
	Consummable Goods	=	1.0
	Livestock	=	.2
	Total Value Stolen	=	\$605,544,581
CHART 18 -	Value of Property Stolen as a Percent of the Stolen Property	=	19.7%
CHART 19 -	Motor Vehicles	=	47.9%
	Construction Equipment	=	39.2
	Boats, Motors	=	28.3
	Livestock	=	16.9
	Furs	=	11.3
	Consummable Goods	=	10.5
	Firearms	=	9.8
	Currency	=	5.0
	Office Equipment	=	8.5
	TV's, Radios	=	6.2
	Jewelry	=	5.0
	Household Goods	=	9.0
CHART 20-	Murder: Percent	=	61.2%
	Number	=	932
	Rape: Percent	=	47.9%
	Number	=	2738
	Robbery: Percent	=	22.1%
	Number	=	7860
	Agg. Assault: Percent	=	61.7
	Number	=	34191
CHART 21 -	B&E: Percent	=	15.8%
	Number	=	38234
	Larceny: Percent	=	18.2%
	Number	=	78424
	Motor Vehicle Theft: Percent	=	18.2%
	Number	=	8331
CHART 22 -	Juvenile Arrests	=	18.0%
	Juvenile Arrests for Part I Crimes	=	54.5%
	Adult Arrests	=	82.0%
	Adult Arrests for Part I Crimes	=	24.6
TABLE 8 -	# of Adult Arrests	=	379,917
	Percent	=	82.0%
	# of Juvenile Arrests	=	83,537
	Percent	=	18.0%
	Total # of Arrests	=	463,454

TABLE 9 -	Adult: Part I	=	24.6%
	Part II	=	75.4%
	Juvenile: Part I	=	54.6%
	Part II	=	45.4%
TABLE 10 -	% Adults	=	67.2%
	% Juveniles	=	32.8%
TABLE 11 -	Adults: Person	=	28.8%
	Property	=	71.2%
	Total Number	=	93,533
	Juveniles: Person	=	12.3%
	Property	=	87.7%
	Total Number	=	45,585
TABLE 12 -	Adult:		
	Murder	=	1.18%
	Manslaughter	=	.25
	Rape	=	1.37
	Robbery	=	6.85
	Agg. Assault	=	19.18
	B&E	=	20.04
	Larceny	=	47.63
	Motor Vehicle Theft	=	3.55
	Juvenile:		
	Murder	=	.17%
	Manslaughter	=	.03
	Rape	=	.58
	Robbery	=	4.63
	Agg. Assault	=	6.85
	B&E	=	31.98
	Larceny	=	50.75
	Motor Vehicle Theft	=	5.00
CHART 24 -	Black Arrests	=	27.1%
	Black Arrests for Part I Crimes	=	40.7
	White Arrests	=	72.9
	White Arrests for Part I Crimes	=	26.0
TABLE 14 -	Part I Arrests:		
	% White	=	63.0%
	# White	=	87,708
	% Black	=	36.8%
	# Black	=	51,131
	% Other	=	.2%
	# Other	=	279
	Part II Arrests:		
	% White	=	76.8%
	# White	=	249,204

% Black	=	23.0%
# Black	=	74,382
% Other	=	.2%
# Other	=	750
<u>Total Arrests:</u>		
% White	=	72.7%
# White	=	336,912
% Black	=	27.1
# Black	=	125,513
% Other	=	.2%
# Other	=	1,029

TABLE 15 -

<u>Whites:</u>	
% Part I	= 26.0%
# Part I	= 87,708
% Part II	= 74.0%
# Part II	= 249,204
Total Number	= 336,912
<u>Blacks:</u>	
% Part I	= 40.7%
# Part I	= 51,131
% Part II	= 59.3%
# Part II	= 74,382
Total Number	= 125,513

CHART 25 -

<u>Whites</u>	
Murder	= .7%
Manslaughter	= .2
Rape	= .9
Robbery	= 4.1
Agg. Assault	= 13.9
B&E	= 25.2
Larceny	= 50.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	= 4.5
<u>Blacks:</u>	
Murder	= 1.0%
Manslaughter	= .1
Rape	= 1.5
Robbery	= 9.7
Agg. Assault	= 17.1
B&E	= 21.7
Larceny	= 45.8
Motor Vehicle Theft	= 3.1

CHART 26 -

Black Adults	= 34.2%
White Adults	= 25.6%
Black Juveniles	= 19.1%
White Juveniles	= 8.4%

END