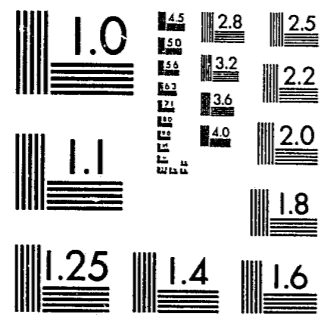


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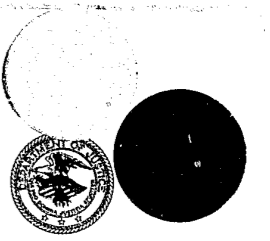
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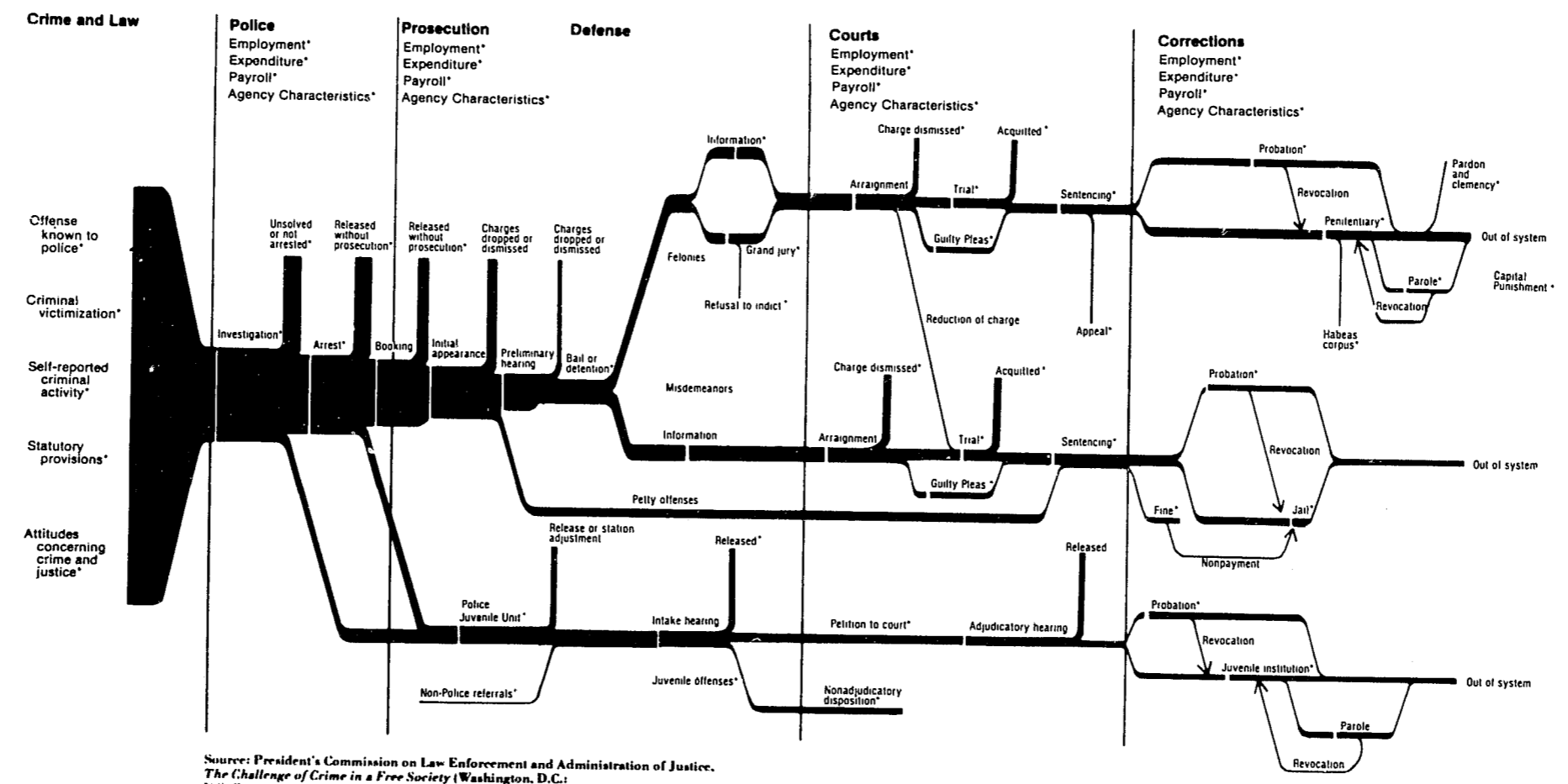


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Figure A An overview of data included in the Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics

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



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

SOURCEBOOK

OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS — 1982

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This project was supported by Grant No. 81-BJ-CX-KO13 awarded to The Michael J. Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, Albany, New York, by the U.S. Department of Justice and is currently supported by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, under the Justice System Improvement Act of 1979; the project, entitled "Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics," is being directed by Timothy J. Flanagan and is being monitored for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by Sue A. Lindgren. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the editors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Bureau of Justice Statistics
NCJ-86483

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SUGGESTED CITATION

Timothy J. Flanagan and Maureen McLeod, eds., *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics - 1982*. U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

United States. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.
Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1982, by Timothy J. Flanagan [and others].

"Report no. SD-SB-10, NCJ-86483."

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

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This volume is dedicated to the memory of

MICHAEL J. HINDELANG

(1945-1982)

The *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* series was originated by Michael J. Hindelang over a decade ago. Professor Hindelang's interest in the measurement of crime and the development of criminal justice statistics was reflected not only in the development of the annual *Sourcebook* series, but also in his well-known work with the National Crime Survey and in his work on self-report methods of crime measurement and the applications of these techniques to theoretical issues in criminology and to public policy development. Michael Hindelang's vision of a single-source reference volume that would bring together the best available statistical information on crime and criminal justice for use by agency practitioners, policymakers, researchers and scholars is reflected in each edition of *Sourcebook*. This volume is an extension of that idea, and is dedicated to Michael J. Hindelang in fond appreciation of his influence on this book, the field of criminology, and his students and colleagues.

Preface

This is the tenth annual edition of the SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS. The rationale underlying the development of this compendium is as important today as it was 10 years ago when the first edition was prepared. Briefly, it was felt that despite a growing sophistication in the general area of criminal justice data bases and statistical information systems, many of these statistics were not widely known, much less utilized, by those in the criminal justice field. In part, this situation is due to the functional fragmentation of the many components of the criminal justice system in the United States. Criminal justice statistical information is routinely collected by thousands of Federal, State, and local agencies, but systematic aggregation of these data at the national level is impeded by definitional, jurisdictional, and historical barriers. In addition, budgetary constraints and reallocation of limited agency funds has in some cases diminished access to statistical data because the collection and dissemination of this information has been curtailed. Therefore, the primary goal of the SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS has been to bring together into a single, comprehensive, reference volume existing nationwide statistical data of interest to the broad criminal justice community. As such, SOURCEBOOK staff have made a concerted effort to identify published and unpublished materials that span agency, governmental, and functionally-specific boundaries. The dissemination of this information in an easy-to-use single volume format is intended to make these data available to users in an economical manner.

The data included in this compilation are almost exclusively nationwide in scope. In instances where information is available only for groups of cities, States, and jurisdictions, these data are included if the topic represents an area of important substantive concern to the criminal justice field. Whenever possible, nationwide data are displayed by regions, States, or cities, both to enhance the utility of the information for local decisionmakers and to facilitate comparative analyses. An effort has been made to focus on State and local data rather than on Federal data because Federal agencies handle only a small portion of crime-related transactions, and these Federal transactions may not be representative of the volume and nature of criminal justice transactions at other levels of government. However, data relating to the Federal Government are often presented in the SOURCEBOOK because they are the only data available on a particular topic or the only data adequate for some purposes. The aim of SOURCEBOOK is not to compile data from individual States and localities, but rather to present data that have already been com-

plied and made available by coordinating agencies or organizations.

Sources of criminal justice data

Statistical information about crime and the criminal justice system in the United States is gathered and published by hundreds of operating agencies, academic institutions, research organizations, public opinion polling firms, and other groups. These sources of data represent both the private and public sector, and within the public sector, the many levels of government that are involved in the collection and dissemination of criminal justice statistical data. Most SOURCEBOOK users are familiar with some of the most well known sources, such as the Uniform Crime Reporting Program of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the annual series on *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions* published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

In this section, the primary data sources on crime and criminal justice that are contained in the SOURCEBOOK are reviewed. The purpose of this brief summary is to familiarize the SOURCEBOOK users with the types of statistical data available in selected substantive areas, as well as to illustrate the areas in which deficiencies in availability of statistical data exist.

There are two primary sources of nationwide statistical data on the nature and extent of criminal activity in the United States. *Crime in the United States*, issued annually as part of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reports the volume and rate of "crimes known to the police." These data are compiled by the FBI on the basis of information provided by local law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Another source of data on the nature and extent of crime is the annual series of reports of the *National Crime Survey*, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The *National Crime Survey* data, derived from interviews with samples of households designed to be representative of the Nation, report on the estimated number and rate of personal and household victimizations.

These data are supplemented by a variety of data derived from self-report surveys on drug and alcohol use, gambling, and other illegal activities that are reported by several organizations. Agencies with specialized law enforcement functions, such as the Securities and Exchange Commission, Postal Inspection Service, Drug Enforcement Administration, Secret Service, and others collect limited statistical information on case processing and agency activities. In addition, private organizations

such as the Association of American Railroads, American Humane Association, and National Education Association publish data on various forms of illegal activity related to their organizational purposes.

Information on personnel and expenditures for the criminal justice system is found in a variety of sources. Government publications, such as the *Budget of the United States Government* and agency annual reports, provide data on expenditures for criminal justice-related activities. The Bureau of Justice Statistics' publication, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System*, compiles data on criminal justice agency personnel, payroll, and expenditure. Various special surveys, such as the *Census of Local Jails*, the *Census of State Correctional Facilities*, and the *State Salary Survey of probation and parole personnel* conducted by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management contain information on personnel, source of funding, and expenditures for these segments of the criminal justice system. These sources are augmented by surveys conducted by the National Center for State Courts, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the American Correctional Association, the Fraternal Order of Police, and other groups.

Data on clearance and arrest rates are reported primarily in the FBI's *Crime in the United States*. In addition, agencies such as the Drug Enforcement Administration, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and others collect data on clearances and arrests in cases under their jurisdiction.

Court-related data for the Federal system come from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts and the Federal Prison System. Although no uniform standardized court reporting system (comparable to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program) currently exists at the State level, in the past the National Center for State Courts' publication, *State Court Caseload Statistics*, contained State-by-State information relating to the activities of State courts.

Data on probation systems are provided by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts and the *National Probation Reports* Program of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Information on correctional institutions is found in a number of sources, including the *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, as well as in special purpose reports such as the *Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities*. Information on Federal prisoners is available in the annual *Statistical Report of the Federal Prison System*. In addition to these sources, data on prison populations and characteristics of correctional facilities and inmates are provided by surveys conducted by the American Correctional Association and numerous private research groups and individual researchers. Detailed information on inmates executed and on death row is published annually by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics series on *Capital Punishment*.

Statistics on parole services are collected and reported by the *Uniform Parole Reports* program of the Na-

tional Council on Crime and Delinquency, the American Correctional Association, and the U.S. Parole Commission. Discharges from State and Federal correctional facilities are reported in the *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions* series issued by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

In the juvenile justice system, data on offenses and on juveniles taken into custody are reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's *Crime in the United States*. Data on the volume of cases disposed of by juvenile courts are provided in *Delinquency 1979* by the National Center for Juvenile Justice.

Juvenile correctional data are provided by a number of sources. The *Children in Custody* series issued by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the U.S. Department of Justice reports data on the number of juveniles held in public and private juvenile correctional facilities. Data on the estimated number of juveniles confined in local jails are reported in the *Census of Jails and Survey of Jail Inmates*, published by the U.S. Department of Justice. To date there is no nationwide reporting system that collects data on parole ("aftercare") outcome for juveniles.

Figures A and B provide the SOURCEBOOK user with an idea of the availability of criminal justice data from a systematic perspective. In Figure A, the flow-chart originally published by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice in 1967 has been adapted to indicate where data are available and where gaps exist. In this figure, asterisks have been attached to those areas of the criminal justice process for which data are presented in the SOURCEBOOK. Entries in this figure without asterisks are entries for which the relevant data are either unavailable or do not meet the SOURCEBOOK inclusion criteria.

From Figure A, the user might infer that the SOURCEBOOK now includes a wide range of system-wide data, and that major gaps in various stages of the justice process are becoming scarce. Such a conclusion, however, would not be justified. In a recent review of sources of basic criminal justice statistics, the Director of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency Information Center reported that the "availability of statistical data on crime and criminal justice in the United States ranges from a total lack of fundamental figures on some subjects to extensive, exotic minutiae on others." Moreover, the review reported that the coverage of these data is neither uniform, regular, nor comparable in terms of reporting over time and across political subdivisions (Source: Eugene Doleschal, "Sources of Basic Criminal Justice Statistics: A Brief Annotated Guide with Commentaries," *Criminal Justice Abstracts*, Vol. 11, No. 9, March 1979).

These limitations of national criminal justice data availability can be seen by reference to Figures A and B. For some areas, such as the measurement of crime and the number of persons under correctional supervision, relatively comprehensive data sources are available on an annual basis. However, for many other areas of the criminal justice system, including the pretrial stages,

court processing stages (such as grand jury, jury trial, and others), sentencing, and post-dispositional outcome for juvenile offenders, the available data may be comparatively meager and of limited coverage, particularly at the State and local government levels. In some instances, most of the available data pertain only to the Federal system.

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

Organization of the SOURCEBOOK

The data included in the SOURCEBOOK have been divided into six sections. The first, "Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems," includes data on the number and types of criminal justice agencies and employees, criminal justice expenditures, workload of agency personnel, and so on. This section also includes most of the tables that summarize statutory, regulatory, or administrative characteristics or practices of criminal justice agencies on a State-by-State basis. The next section, "Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Criminal Justice-Related Topics," contains the results of nationwide public opinion polls on subjects such as fear of victimization; the death penalty; prison reform; gun control; drug use; and evaluation of law enforcement, judicial, and correctional agency performance. In the third section, "Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses," data can be found on several indicators of the extent of illegal activities. These include proportions of persons reporting that they have used various drugs; surveys of individuals, households, and businesses that may have been victims of crimes; and law enforcement agency counts of offenses reported to them. The fourth section, "Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested," includes counts of arrestees by age, sex, race, and area; proportions of known crimes cleared by arrests; and counts of illegal goods seized. "Judicial Processing of Defendants," the fifth section, contains information on the number of juveniles and adults processed through the courts, as well as the characteristics, dispositions, and sentences of the defendants. The final section, "Persons Under Correctional Supervision," provides data about persons on probation and parole, population and movement of inmates of Federal institutions, and characteristics of State prison inmates. This section also

presents data on offenders executed, as well as offenders currently under sentence of death. Each of these six major sections into which the SOURCEBOOK is divided is introduced by brief comments giving a more detailed overview of the data contained in that section.

Reliability of the data

Each year the staff of the SOURCEBOOK reviews hundreds of research reports, journals, books, annual agency reports, and other sources to select data for SOURCEBOOK. Initially, the material is reviewed to determine whether the subject matter is appropriate and consistent with the purpose of the SOURCEBOOK. Methodological characteristics of the source materials, such as representativeness, adequate response rates, and coverage of the data, are examined. In some cases, follow-up contact between the SOURCEBOOK staff and authors and researchers is required to clarify procedures and to determine definitions of terms used in various studies.

It is clear that the data in this SOURCEBOOK cannot be any more reliable or complete than the original sources from which the data are taken. Accordingly, responsibility for the quality of the data must be borne by the original sources; responsibility for the selection and presentation of sources and tables rests with the SOURCEBOOK staff.

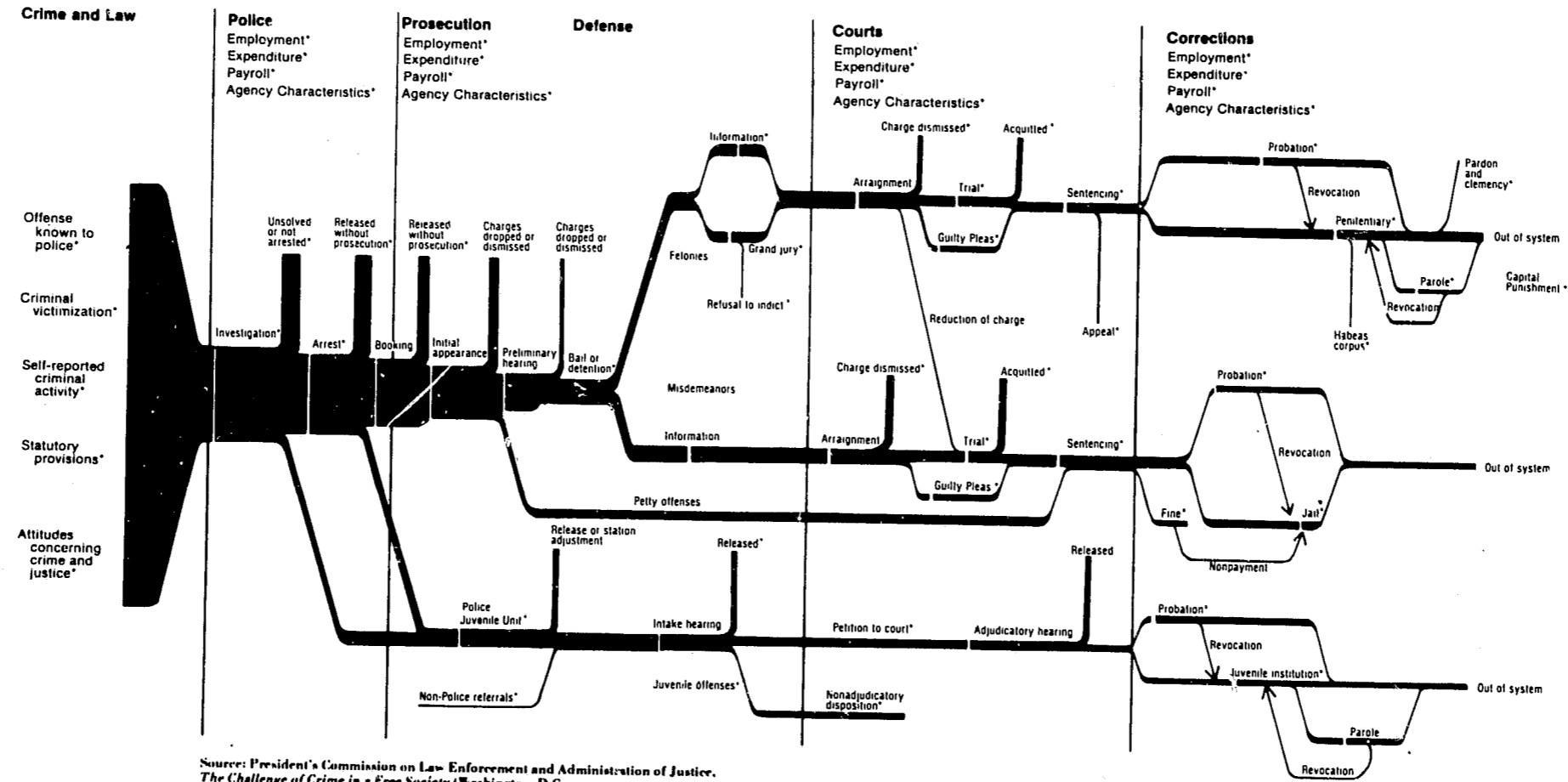
Reporting periods

An important factor in the utility of a compendium such as SOURCEBOOK is the timeliness of the data contained therein. In each edition of SOURCEBOOK, an effort is made to focus on the most recent data available in each substantive area of relevance to criminal justice. Where possible, recent data are combined with information for earlier years to provide a basis for determining trends. Unfortunately, many agencies do not maintain reasonably current publishing schedules; consequently, their "most recent" reports may pertain to data that are several years old at the time the publication is issued. In addition, data from special (nonannual) reports are included in the SOURCEBOOK. A further complication is that many agencies report data for fiscal years, which usually bridge 2 calendar years. As a result, it is frequently impossible to find a "common year" for which data from different sources are available, making comparisons of data from different sources difficult and somewhat imprecise.

It should also be noted that the fiscal year period for the Federal Government was changed in 1976, affecting comparability of time periods in some trend tables reporting Federal data. Prior to and including 1976, the Federal Government operated on a fiscal year that ran from July 1 through June 30. Beginning in October 1976, the Federal fiscal year encompasses the period Oct. 1 through Sept. 30. The period July 1-Sept. 30, 1976 is referred to as the "transition quarter." In some sources, data for the transition quarter are reported sep-

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

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



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

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

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

CRIME AND LAW	POLICE	PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE	COURTS	CORRECTIONS
(1) Criminal and civil justice agencies	(1) Employment and payroll for police services	(1) Expenditures, workload, employment, and payroll for defense activities	(1) Expenditures, employment, payroll, and salaries of Federal judicial and court administrative personnel	(1) Expenditures, employment, and payroll for correctional activities
(1) Expenditures, employment, and payroll for criminal justice activities	(1) Salaries and employment characteristics of State police	(1) Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities	(1) Workload and duties of the Federal judiciary	(1) Employment, workload, and salaries for probation/parole officers
(1) Characteristics of crime victim compensation programs	(2) Attitudes toward performance of police	(1) Employment and salaries of attorney generals' offices	(1) Characteristics of presidential appointees to Federal judgeships	(1) Characteristics of public and private juvenile facilities, staff, and residents
(1) Characteristics of child sexual abuse legislation	(2) Attitudes toward police use of force	(5) Requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors	(1) Expenditures, employment, and payroll for State judicial activities	(1) Utilization of drug abuse treatment service units
(1) Characteristics of intermittent confinement legislation	(2) Attitudes toward deterrent effect of the law enforcement system	(5) Cases argued and pending in U.S. Attorneys' offices	(1) Qualification requirements, salaries, selection process, and terms of office of trial and appellate judges	(1) Employment of and salaries for State correctional officers
(1) Characteristics of privacy legislation	(4) Arrests, national estimates	(5) Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts	(1) Expenditures for and utilization of grand and petit jurors	(1) Unionization of State correctional officers
(1) Characteristics of gun control legislation	(4) Number and rate of arrests	(5) Cases referred to the U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution by the Securities and Exchange Commission	(1) Statutory provisions governing age for juvenile court jurisdiction	(1) Characteristics of adult correctional and pre-release facilities
(1) Characteristics of marihuana legislation	(4) Characteristics of persons arrested	(5) Prosecutions of violations of immigration and nationality laws	(1) Statutory provisions governing waiver of juveniles to criminal court	(1) Mental health staff and services in adult correctional facilities
(2) Attitudes toward extent of crime	(4) Arrests in cities	(5) Prosecutions of corrupt officials	(2) Public confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court	(1) Workload of U.S. Parole Commission hearing examiners
(2) Attitudes toward safety in the home	(4) Arrests in suburban areas		(2) Attitudes toward severity of courts	(1) Representation at parole consideration and revocation hearings
(2) Attitudes toward safety on the streets	(4) Arrests in rural areas		(5) Delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts	(1) Statutory regulations on deinstitutionalization of juveniles
(2) Fear of crime	(4) Arrest rates		(5) Court-authorized interception of wire or oral communication	(2) Attitudes toward deterrent effect of prison sentences
(2) Crime prevention precautions employed	(4) Clearance rates		(5) Cases filed in U.S. District Courts	(2) Attitudes toward capital punishment
(2) Attitudes toward selected social issues	(4) Arrests for alcohol-related offenses		(5) Proposed and actual time limits for judicial processing	(6) Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System
(2) Attitudes toward causes of crime	(4) Arrests, self-report data		(5) Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts	(6) Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs
(2) Attitudes toward methods of dealing with crime	(4) Juvenile offenders taken into police custody		(5) Prisoner petitions filed in U.S. District Courts	(6) Characteristics of residents of public and private juvenile custody facilities
(2) Attitudes toward legalization of abortion	(4) Arrests for drug law violations		(5) Appeals filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals	(6) Number and rate of inmates in local jails and characteristics of jail inmates
(2) Attitudes toward confidentiality of news sources	(4) Drug Seizures		(5) Petitions for writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court	(6) Number and rate of sentenced prisoners under 18 years of age in adult correctional facilities
(2) Gun ownership	(4) Seizures by the U.S. Customs Service		(5) Executive clemency applications	(6) Prisoners in, rates of incarceration for, admissions to, and movement of prisoners in State and Federal institutions
(2) Attitudes toward gun control	(4) Aliens deported from the United States		(5) Dispositions and sentences of defendants charged with drug law violations in U.S. District Courts	(6) Characteristics of inmates in State correctional facilities
(2) Attitudes toward the use and effect of drugs and alcohol	(4) Activities of the U.S. Secret Service		(5) Dispositions of persons arrested for offenses against railroads	(6) Use of Pell Grants by inmates in State institutions
(2) Attitudes toward legalization of marihuana	(4) Arrests for offenses against railroads		(5) Dispositions in criminal tax fraud cases	(6) Movement of prisoners in, admissions to, and releases from Federal correctional facilities
(2) Attitudes toward forbidding the sale of alcohol	(4) Juvenile offenders taken into police custody		(5) Dispositions of arrests by the U.S. Secret Service	(6) Population of U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, and U.S. Marine Corps correctional facilities
(2) Attitudes toward pornography	(4) Criminal investigations by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service		(5) Military:	(6) Residents in pre-release facilities
(3) Estimated number of personal, household, and business victimizations			Army personnel tried and convicted in U.S. Army General and Special Courts-Martial	(6) Releases from State and Federal institutions
(3) Estimated percentage of non-reported personal and household victimizations			Air Force personnel tried and convicted in U.S. Air Force General and Special Courts-Martial	(6) Movement of prisoners paroled and conditionally released from State and Federal institutions
(3) Estimated rate of personal and household victimizations			Navy and Marine Corps personnel tried and convicted in U.S. Navy and Marine Corps General and Special Courts-Martial	(6) Deaths among prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities
(3) Estimated number of personal and household incidents, by specific incident characteristics			Coast Guard personnel tried in U.S. Coast Guard Special Courts-Martial	(6) Capital punishment: Prisoners under sentence of death State and Federal prisoners executed
(3) Estimated number of personal victimizations, by specific incident characteristics				
(3) Estimated rate and number of household victimizations				
(3) Changes in rates of personal and household victimizations between 1973 and 1980				
(3) Households touched by crime between 1975 and 1981				
(3) Child abuse, characteristics of reports, victims, and perpetrators				
(3) Estimated number of personal victimizations of teachers				
(3) Reported alcohol use				
(3) Reported drug use among adults and youth				
(3) Offenses known to the police				
(3) Offenses in U.S. park areas				
(3) Murders known to the police				
(3) Robberies known to the police				
(3) Aggravated assaults known to the police				
(3) Burglaries known to the police				
(3) Larcenies known to the police				
(3) Violations of Federal bank robbery statutes				
(3) Motor vehicle thefts known to the police				
(3) Property loss due to selected crimes				
(3) Federal officers killed and assaulted				
(3) Law enforcement officers killed				
(3) Persons identified as killing law enforcement officers				
(3) Assaults on law enforcement officers				
(3) Drug thefts and illegal drug prices				
(3) Bombing incidents known to the police				
(3) International terrorist incidents against U.S. citizens and property				
(3) Hijackings and other criminal acts related to air transportation				
(3) Crime insurance policies, claims, and losses				
(3) Offenses against railroads				

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

Table and figure preparation

In each successive edition of the SOURCEBOOK, an effort is made to update and expand upon the statistical data contained in previous editions. For annual publications such as *Crime in the United States*, the Federal Bureau of Prisons' *Statistical Report*, and other agency reports, annual updating simply involves replacing older information with newer information, taking care to identify any changes in methodology or reporting procedures that may have been introduced and that should be brought to the user's attention. For nonannual and special publications (such as surveys, research reports, public opinion polls, and others), updating and expansion involves exhaustive searches for new or more recent material. Where it was deemed desirable, data from previous editions of the SOURCEBOOK have been retained, either alone or in conjunction with more recent information. In some cases, the topic covered by the previously presented data has remained an issue of substantive concern to the criminal justice community, but more recent statistical information on the topic has not been reported. In other cases, previously presented material is retained in conjunction with newer data to provide a perspective on trends.

Many tables in this volume have been developed by the SOURCEBOOK staff from previously untabulated data. In constructing these tables, an effort has been made to present these data in ways most useful to researchers, planners, operating agency personnel, and others.

With few exceptions, the bodies of the tables presented in the SOURCEBOOK appear exactly as presented in the original sources. Although this involves some sacrifice in uniformity of tabular presentations, it is consistent with the major function of the SOURCEBOOK, which is to bring together data from diverse sources for presentation as originally published, rather than to transform or recompute the original data. As in previous editions, however, an attempt has been made to present more tables that were compiled by SOURCEBOOK staff. Such tables reflect a desire by the SOURCEBOOK staff to present trend data and State-by-State information about various characteristics or practices of criminal justice agencies or systems determined by statute, regulation, or administrative policy. Often, these kinds of data had to be reworked into appropriate tabular form from original sources. A table is considered to have been constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff when: (a) the table has been generated by the SOURCEBOOK staff from machine readable data provided by an agency, or (b) when the table has been derived from a narrative presentation. A table is considered to have been adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff

when non-substantive modifications have been made to the original for presentation in SOURCEBOOK.

Each table presented in the SOURCEBOOK includes several components designed to facilitate use of the data and ready access to the appropriate table. First, each table is labelled with a title. The title contains a description of the substantive topic of the information, the level of aggregation of the data, the major independent variables through which the data are broken down, and the time period represented by the data. Subject entries used in the Index at the end of the book are developed on the basis of the descriptive contents of these table titles.

Second, several forms of explanatory and cautionary notes are attached to the SOURCEBOOK tables. These notes are of three types, all of which provide background information or definitions helpful in using the tables. Those that begin with "NOTE: . . ." are written by the SOURCEBOOK staff or are adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from narrative information in the original source. These notes may include information such as the agency or group sponsoring the data collection effort; summaries of survey procedures and response rates; brief definitions or explanations of terms, statutes, or variable categories presented in the table; and other information. In addition, some tables include brief notes in brackets "[]" immediately above the table body. These bracketed notes contain information that was attached to the table as presented in the original source. Occasionally, such notes are provided by SOURCEBOOK staff to clarify the meaning of table entries. Finally, some tables include explanatory footnotes at the bottom of the table body; these footnotes are reprinted as they appeared in the original source. Often, these footnotes are keyed to specific table entries or variables that require additional explanation.

For sources that use complex survey methods or that require an extensive list of definitions of terms, the SOURCEBOOK staff prepares an explanatory appendix. These appendices, which are included at the end of the SOURCEBOOK, are designed to provide additional information and clarification regarding the data that are presented. Although the appendices provide more detailed information regarding these sources, even those sources for which appendices have been provided should be consulted for more complete and detailed explanations.

A note on definitions of terms

Because data from so many sources are included in the SOURCEBOOK, similar or identical terms sometimes have different referents when used by different sources. For example, terms such as "case," "caseload," "rate," and "race/ethnicity," are differentially used by sources. Therefore, care should be exercised in ascertaining the meaning of terms as they are used by various sources. In an attempt to aid the user in this regard, many definitions have been supplied in notes on tables and in the appendices to which table notes refer. Although an at-

tempt has been made to provide definitions of terms that may be unclear or misleading, it is virtually impossible in a compilation of this type to provide, for each table, an exhaustive list of definitions and explanations that will satisfy the needs of all users.

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

Cross-references to previous editions

Since the 1974 edition of SOURCEBOOK, the List of Table and Figure Equivalents has been provided to facilitate cross-references to earlier editions of SOURCEBOOK. This list specifies, for each table and figure appearing in the present edition, whether there is an equivalent table with data from an earlier year or an identical table with data repeated from the previous edition. This list, which should assist users interested in making comparisons with data contained in earlier editions, appears as part of the List of Tables and Figures; its use is explained in more detail at the beginning of that list.

Annotated sources and publishers list

Another aid developed to encourage use of the data sources presented in the SOURCEBOOK is the annotations of sources used in the compilation. Publications from which tables or figures have been taken for presentation in the SOURCEBOOK are described in these annotations. These summaries, which appear before the Appendices, include standard bibliographic information, plus additional elements such as periodicity of the publication,

dates of tabular information appearing in the source (many sources, even annual reports, contain data for a number of years), a short summary of the contents of the source, and a listing of tables and figures in SOURCEBOOK that were taken from the source. The addresses of the publishers follow the annotations. This list has been provided so that readers may obtain a copy of the original document.

Reader input requested

Because the SOURCEBOOK is an annual publication, critical comments and suggested changes will be especially helpful in the preparation of subsequent editions. Of special interest are suggested sources of criminal justice-related data—preferably, but not necessarily, national in scope—that have not been included in this edition. SOURCEBOOK users are encouraged to bring to the attention of the editors any sources of appropriate criminal justice statistical information of which they are aware. Over the years, several sources of data presented in the SOURCEBOOK have been the direct result of submissions and recommendations by readers.

In revising the SOURCEBOOK, it will also be helpful to know the purposes for which it was consulted and the extent to which the SOURCEBOOK was useful in achieving those purposes. A special page for comments and suggestions has been included at the end of the book, immediately following the Index. When cut out, folded, and taped as indicated, the page forms a preaddressed self-mailer by which the desired information can be furnished to the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice and transmitted to the editors at the Michael J. Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, Albany, New York.

Guide to symbols used in tables

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

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

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

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Acknowledgments

Many people from a variety of agencies and organizations have contributed their talents and efforts to the compilation of the tenth annual edition of SOURCEBOOK. The editors are grateful to all of the people who assisted in this work.

We especially appreciate the cooperation of agencies that contributed the statistical data that is the raw material of SOURCEBOOK. In many cases, agency personnel provided invaluable help by releasing pre-publication copies of materials, assisting SOURCEBOOK staff in locating new types of data, and graciously answering myriad questions about definitions of terms, survey procedures, and limitations of specific statistical information. In this respect, the following persons were particularly helpful: James McCafferty and the staff of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts; Howard N. Snyder, National Center for Juvenile Justice; Gladys Lavelle, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Steven Schroeffer and Chris Davidson, Immigration and Naturalization Service; Eric Rosenquist, Maurice Rinfret and Paul Cassagrande, Drug Enforcement Administration; Jane Maxwell, National Council on Crime and Delinquency; and Maureen Michaels of the Gallup organization.

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

Once again we have had the good fortune to work with a staff of dedicated and conscientious professionals within The Michael J. Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center. Ann L. Pastore invested her high standards, organizational skills and artistic talents in the SOURCEBOOK. In addition to overall responsibility for the physical production of the manuscript, Ann's graphic art skills are reflected throughout the volume. We gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to her. Sharleen Brittell made a number of invaluable contributions to the proj-

ect, including liaison with agency data sources, maintenance of our permission to reprint files, translation of research staff's table instructions, and supervision of copymarking. Marjorie J. Jones provided valuable clerical assistance to the project, in addition to ordering and cataloging source materials and providing careful proofreading of both tabular and narrative material. Eveline Schmidt and Gail Wells, our project typists, prepared all tabular and narrative materials for the production process, in some instances accomplishing herculean feats of arranging massive tables on a single page in a clear and concise format. Lowell Tangjerd, Steven Greenstein and David van Alstyne provided computer programming consultation on the development of the National Crime Survey tables from machine-readable data tapes.

Much of the daily work of identifying and locating new sources of data for the SOURCEBOOK is done by our research staff. In addition, these staff members evaluate the data sources for possible inclusion in the SOURCEBOOK, work with authors, researchers and agency officials to clarify and document the materials, select and prepare tables and explanatory materials, and organize the vast material for review. We are grateful to Bob Langworthy, Ernest Keller, Theodore Skotnicki, Barry Defoe, and Jane Wylen for their talent, expertise, patience and conscientiousness in this most important work. Finally, the administrative staff of The Michael J. Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, Sharon Wright, Administrative Associate and Laurie Martin, Administrative Assistant, provided valuable support to the project.

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

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

To aid users who are interested in making comparisons with data contained in the 1981 SOURCEBOOK, the last column in the following list of figures and tables presents the number of equivalent tables and figures in the 1981 SOURCEBOOK. Table and figure numbers marked with an asterisk (*) contain identical data in both the 1981 and 1982 editions. These tables have been repeated from 1981 to 1982, with possible changes in titles and notation for accuracy and consistency within this edition. The table and figure identifiers in this column that appear without asterisks are those for which most recent data are presented in (generally) the same format as in the listed table from the earlier (1981) edition. Tables for which dashes (—) appear in the last column have no comparable table in the 1981 edition.

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Fig. 5.10 Defendants in U.S. District Courts charged, convicted, and imprisoned for violations of drug laws, years ending June 30, 1945-80	478	Fig. 5.8	5.44 Air Force personnel tried and percent pleading guilty to all charges entered in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of court, 1971-81	496	5.46
Fig. 5.11 Average sentence of imprisonment for defendants imprisoned for marijuana violations from U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1962-80	479	Fig. 5.9	5.45 Air Force personnel convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of disposition and court, 1971-81	497	5.47
5.28 Criminal tax fraud cases initiated by the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-81	480	5.29	5.46 Navy and Marine Corps personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel, fiscal years 1971-81	498	5.48
5.29 Criminal tax fraud cases handled by the Internal Revenue Service Office of Chief Counsel, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-81	481	5.30	5.47 Navy and Marine Corps personnel tried and guilty pleas entered in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of court and guilty plea, fiscal years 1971-81	498	5.49
5.30 Criminal investigations by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, by type of offense, number of completed investigations, number of convictions, fines imposed, and recoveries and restitutions, fiscal years 1976-81	482	5.31	5.48 Navy and Marine Corps personnel disposed of in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel and disposition, fiscal years 1971-81	499	5.50
5.31 Complaints, criminal investigations completed, arrests, and convictions in mail fraud cases handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, fiscal years 1960-81	484	5.32	5.49 Coast Guard personnel tried in General, Special (BCD), and Summary Courts-Martial, by type of court, fiscal years 1966-81	500	5.51
5.32 Mail fraud complaints received by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, by type of complaint, United States, fiscal year 1981	484	5.33	5.50 Coast Guard personnel convicted in Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1978-81	500	5.52
Fig. 5.12 Obscenity complaints received by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service and commercial pornography dealers convicted in Federal courts, fiscal years 1969-81	485	Fig. 5.10	5.51 Offenses involved in Coast Guard Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, fiscal years 1970-81	501	5.54
5.33 Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by type of case, years ending June 30, 1960-81	486	5.34	5.52 Dispositions of persons arrested for offenses against railroads, by offense, United States and Canada, 1975-81	502	5.28
Fig. 5.13 Criminal proceedings in cases referred by the Securities and Exchange Commission to the U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution, fiscal years 1968-80	487	Fig. 5.11	Section 6: Persons Under Correctional Supervision		
5.34 Prosecutions for violations of U.S. immigration and nationality laws, by type of case, type of disposition, and aggregate fines and imprisonment imposed, fiscal years 1968-80	488	5.36	6.1 Persons received for supervision by the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision, years ending June 30, 1974-81	506	6.1
5.35 Convictions for violations of U.S. immigration and nationality laws, by offense, fiscal years 1970-80	489	5.37	6.2 Movement of persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System, year ending June 30, 1981	506	6.2
5.36 Investigative activity of the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1972-81	490	5.38	Fig. 6.1 Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision, on June 30, 1972-81	507	Fig. 6.1
5.37 Forged check and forged bond cases received and closed by the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1973-81	491	5.39	Fig. 6.2 Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System and authorized probation officers on June 30, selected years 1940-81	508	Fig. 6.2
5.38 Dispositions of arrests by the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1974-81	491	5.40	6.3 Persons removed from supervision of the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision and violation, year ending June 30, 1981	509	6.3
5.39 Persons indicted, awaiting trial on Dec. 31, and convicted of offenses involving abuse of public office, by level of government, 1970-81	492	5.41	6.4 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by ethnicity, sex, age at admission, and primary drug of abuse at admission, United States, 1980	510	6.4
5.40 Army personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel, fiscal years 1971-81	493	5.42	6.5 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by ethnicity, sex, age at admission, and number of arrests within 24 months prior to admission, United States, 1980	511	6.5
5.41 Army personnel tried and percent pleading guilty in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of court and guilty plea, fiscal years 1971-81	493	5.43			

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1981 SOURCEBOOK	Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1981 SOURCEBOOK
6.6 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by primary drug of abuse at admission and sex, United States, 1976-79	512	6.6*	Fig. 6.6 Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, United States, 1925-81	530	Fig. 6.6
6.7 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by selected characteristics and primary drug of abuse at admission, United States, 1980	513	6.7	Fig. 6.7 Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, United States, 1940-80	530	Fig. 6.7
6.8 Selected characteristics of residents of public juvenile custody facilities, United States, selected years 1971-79	514	6.8	6.24 Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, by region and jurisdiction, 1971-80	531	6.22
6.9 Selected characteristics of residents of public juvenile custody facilities, United States, on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979	514	6.9	Fig. 6.8 Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1980	532	Fig. 6.8
6.10 Selected characteristics of residents of private juvenile custody facilities, United States, 1974, 1975, 1977, and 1979	515	6.10	6.25 Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by race, sex, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1980	533	-
6.11 Selected characteristics of residents of private juvenile custody facilities, United States, on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979	516	6.11	6.26 Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1980	535	6.23
6.12 Number and rate (per 100,000 persons 14 to 17 years of age) of sentenced prisoners under 18 years of age in adult correctional facilities, by sex, region, and jurisdiction, on Jan. 1, 1979	517	6.12*	6.27 Prisoners in custody of State and Federal correctional authorities on Dec. 31, by maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, 1979 and 1980	536	-
6.13 Sentenced prisoners under 18 years of age in adult correctional facilities, by type of offense, region, and jurisdiction, on Jan. 1, 1979	518	6.13*	6.28 Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities on Dec. 31, by maximum sentence length, sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1980 and 1981	538	6.24
6.14 Adult inmates in local jails, by detention status, region, and State, on Feb. 15, 1978	519	-	6.29 Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by race, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1980	541	6.26
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6.16 Estimated number of inmates in local jails, by selected characteristics, United States, February 1978	521	6.15*	6.31 Sentenced prisoners admitted to State and Federal institutions for violations of parole or other conditional release, by whether a new sentence was imposed, sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1980	544	-
6.17 Estimated number of inmates in local jails, by detention status, race, and sex, United States, February 1978	521	6.16*	6.32 Prisoners in State and Federal adult correctional facilities, by selected prisoner characteristics and facility security classification, United States, on Mar. 31, 1978	545	6.30*
6.18 Estimated number of inmates in local jails, by pre-arrest employment, income characteristics, race, and sex, United States, February 1978	522	6.17*	6.33 Prisoners in State and Federal adult correctional facilities, by size, date of construction, and facility security classification, United States, on Mar. 31, 1978	546	6.31*
6.19 Estimated number of inmates in local jails, by type and frequency of drug use, race, and sex, United States, February 1978	523	6.18*	6.34 Prisoners confined to cells in State and Federal adult correctional facilities more than 10 hours a day, by region, on Mar. 31, 1978	546	6.32*
6.20 Estimated number of convicted inmates in local jails, by whether under influence of a drug at time of offense, type of drug, race, and sex, United States, February 1978	524	6.19*	6.35 Estimated number of inmates in State correctional facilities, by selected demographic characteristics, and nature and extent of reported drug and alcohol use, United States, 1979	547	6.34*
6.21 Estimated number of convicted inmates in local jails, by alcohol consumption just prior to offense, race, and sex, United States, February 1978	524	6.20*	6.36 Estimated number of inmates in State correctional facilities, by offense, prior incarceration record, maximum sentence, and time served, United States, 1979	547	6.35*
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Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1981 SOURCEBOOK	Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1981 SOURCEBOOK
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6.41 Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners received from court into Federal institutions, by offense, sex, and sentencing procedure, fiscal year 1980	552	6.39	6.54 Deaths among sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by cause of death, sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1980	567	6.53
6.42 Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners confined in Federal institutions, by offense, type of commitment, race, and sex, on Sept. 30, 1980	553	6.40	6.55 Prisoners under sentence of death, by race or ethnicity and jurisdiction, on Apr. 20, 1982	568	6.54
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6.44 Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Navy correctional centers, by location, 1981	554	6.43	6.56 Prisoners under sentence of death, by race, offense, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1980	570	6.55
6.45 Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Marine Corps correctional centers, by location, 1981	554	6.44	Fig. 6.16 Characteristics of prisoners under sentence of death, United States, on Dec. 31, 1980	571	Fig. 6.14
6.46 Residents in pre-release facilities, by age and sex, United States, on Mar. 31, 1978	555	6.45*	Fig. 6.17 Prisoners under sentence of death, by prior felony history, United States, on Dec. 31, 1980	572	Fig. 6.15
6.47 Residents in pre-release facilities, by ethnicity and sex, United States, on Mar. 31, 1978	555	6.46*	6.57 Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, by race, region, and jurisdiction, 1980	573	6.56
6.48 Residents in pre-release facilities, by legal status and sex, United States, on Mar. 31, 1978	555	6.47*	6.58 Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, by age, legal status at time of arrest, and region, United States, 1980	574	6.57
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6.49 Conditional and unconditional releases of sentenced prisoners from State and Federal jurisdiction, by type of release, region, and jurisdiction, 1980	557	6.48	Fig. 6.18 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, United States, 1968-80	576	Fig. 6.16
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Fig. 6.13 Rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of persons in the parole population, United States, 1975-80	564	-	6.65 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by race and offense, United States, 1930-80	582	6.64
Fig. 6.14 Rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of persons in the parole population, by region and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1980	565	Fig. 6.12	6.66 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by race, offense, region, and jurisdiction, 1930-80 (aggregate)	583	6.65*
			Fig. 6.20 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by offense and race, United States, 1930-80 (aggregate)	585	Fig. 6.18
			6.67 Female prisoners executed under civil authority, by offense, race, and jurisdiction, United States, 1930-80	586	6.66

Section 1:

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS

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

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

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

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

The second segment of this section presents tables on police expenditures, employment, and salaries gathered from the *Uniform Crime Reports*, the BJS/U.S. Bureau of the Census surveys, and surveys by the police

Executive Research Forum, the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, and other groups.

The next part of this section details various aspects of the adjudication process. Data on defense and prosecutorial activities come from sources such as the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and the National Association of Attorneys General. Information on the judiciary follows. The expenditures, employment, and workload of the Federal judiciary are highlighted as well as information on the judicial salaries, qualifications, continuing education requirements, terms of office, and methods of selection for State trial and appellate court judges. These data derive from surveys by the National Center for State Courts, the Council of State Governments, and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

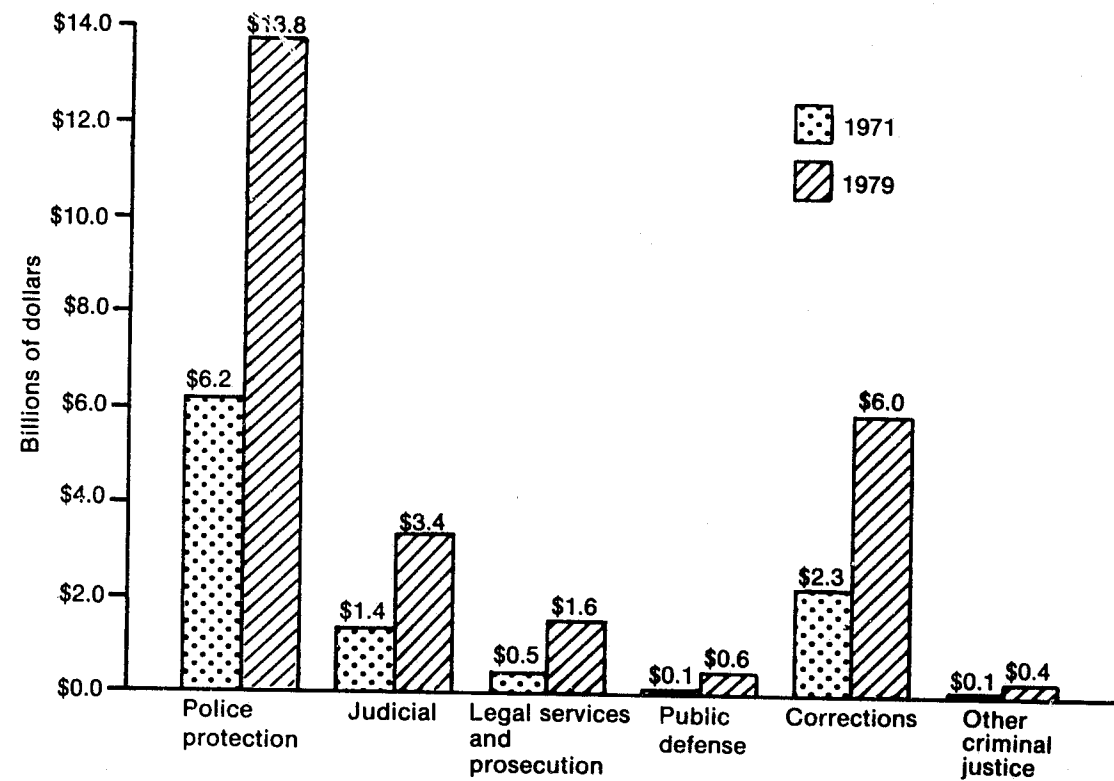
Correctional activities, services, and organizations are described by a large number of data sources. In addition, expenditure and employment data, salaries, and characteristics of correctional organizations are included. Information is provided specifically on probation; public and private juvenile custody facilities; drug abuse treatment service units; Federal, State, and local adult correctional facilities; and parole.

The final segment consists of tables derived from statutory or administrative sources. Juvenile court jurisdiction, including provisions on the waiver of juveniles to criminal court, the deinstitutionalization of juveniles, and creation and disposition of juvenile court records are presented. Statutory regulations on crime victim compensation programs, intermittent confinement, child sexual abuse, decriminalization of public intoxication, arson reporting statutes, the privacy of information, gun control, and marihuana conclude the section.

Figure 1.1 Criminal justice expenditures of Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1971 and 1979

NOTE: This survey of expenditure and employment is conducted annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. In general, six categories of activity are covered: police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections, and other. Data are also collected for each of three levels of government: Federal, State, and local. Local government coverage includes all county governments, all municipalities having a 1977 population of 10,000 or more, and a sample of the remaining cities and townships under 10,000 population. The survey panel was comprised, therefore, of the Federal Government, the 50 State governments, and 11,835 local governments (3,040 county governments, 6,728 municipalities, and 2,067 townships). Because all State and county governments were surveyed, data relating to them are not subject to sampling error (i.e., variations that might result if a different sample were used). However, data reported for local governments are estimates that are subject to sampling error. Local government estimates are accurate (at the 95 percent level of confidence) to within three-quarters of 1 percent of the totals that would have been expected if all local governments were surveyed.

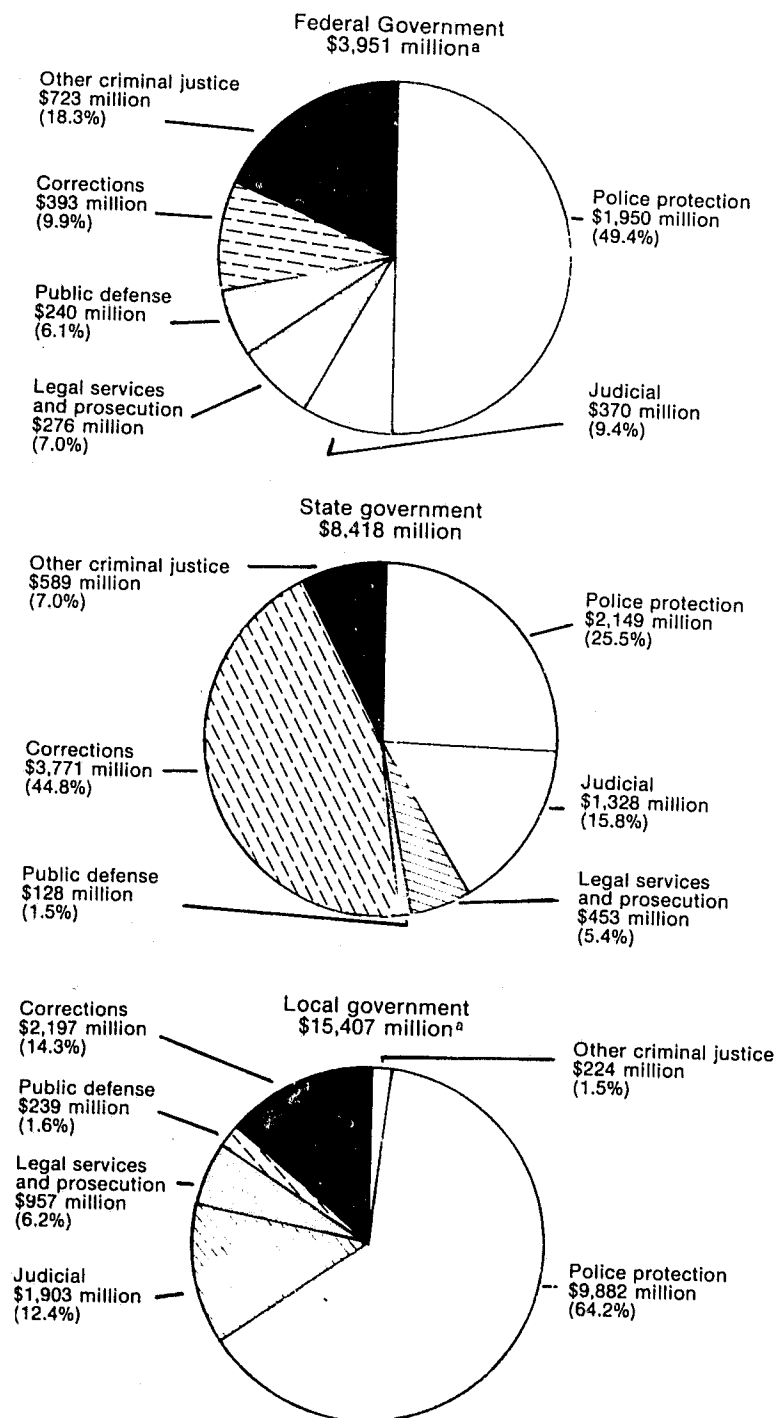
Field compilation and mail canvass methods were used to obtain the data reported and were supplemented by reference to a variety of published government documents such as budgets, financial statements, and audit reports. Expenditure data are generally for the fiscal year. For the Federal Government, fiscal year 1979 refers to the period beginning Oct. 1, 1978 and ending Sept. 30, 1979; State expenditure data cover the fiscal year ending June 30, 1979, except for New York (Mar. 31, 1979), Texas (Aug. 31, 1979), and Alabama and Michigan (Sept. 30, 1979). For local governments, the 1979 fiscal years reported are those that closed between July 1, 1978 and June 30, 1979. Employment data are for October 1979, for all levels of government. The 1979 data are preliminary figures; revisions of these data will appear in the following publication: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S. 1979, NCJ-77640 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983). For details of survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.



Source: Figure provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 1.2 Expenditures for criminal justice activities, by level of government and type of activity, United States, fiscal year 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.



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

Source: Figure provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 1.1 Total direct expenditures, and direct expenditures for State and local criminal justice activities, by type of activity, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

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

State and level of government*	Population in thousands ^b	Total direct expenditure ^c	Total criminal justice system		Police protection	
			Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
States-local, total	216,332	\$242,264,000	\$22,601,976	9.3	\$11,863,547	52.5
States	X	124,540,000	7,345,570	5.9	1,987,835	27.1
Local, total	X	117,728,000	15,256,406	13.0	9,875,712	64.7
Counties	X	46,422,000	6,045,239	13.0	2,031,728	33.6
Municipalities	X	71,309,000	9,211,167	12.9	7,843,984	85.2
Alabama	3,690	3,295,000	252,417	7.7	134,606	53.3
State	X	2,246,000	105,569	4.7	28,737	27.2
Local, total	X	1,049,000	146,848	14.0	105,869	72.1
Counties	X	331,000	52,472	15.9	21,147	40.3
Municipalities	X	717,000	94,376	13.2	84,722	89.8
Alaska	407	1,858,000	110,392	5.9	53,268	48.3
State	X	1,053,000	77,704	7.4	26,119	33.6
Local, total	X	806,000	32,688	4.1	27,149	83.1
Boroughs	X	260,000	3,452	1.3	2,451	71.0
Municipalities	X	546,000	29,235	5.4	24,699	84.5
Arizona	2,296	2,473,000	326,293	13.2	185,477	56.8
State	X	1,255,000	99,084	7.9	41,864	42.3
Local, total	X	1,218,000	227,209	18.7	143,613	63.2
Counties	X	538,000	101,935	18.9	30,777	30.2
Municipalities	X	680,000	125,274	18.4	112,836	90.1
Arkansas	2,144	1,752,000	109,578	6.3	58,681	53.6
State	X	1,195,000	44,731	3.7	16,139	36.1
Local, total	X	557,000	64,847	11.6	42,542	65.6
Counties	X	270,000	30,585	11.3	12,920	42.2
Municipalities	X	287,000	34,262	11.9	29,622	86.5
California	21,896	25,853,000	3,071,563	11.9	1,510,828	49.2
State	X	11,594,000	716,973	6.2	267,292	37.3
Local, total	X	14,259,000	2,354,590	16.5	1,243,536	52.8
Counties	X	8,363,000	1,371,282	16.4	351,690	25.6
Municipalities	X	5,896,000	983,308	16.7	891,846	90.7
Colorado	2,619	2,795,000	284,475	10.2	144,210	50.7
State	X	1,488,000	114,536	7.7	22,468	19.6
Local, total	X	1,307,000	169,939	13.0	121,742	71.6
Counties	X	474,000	45,345	9.6	21,608	47.7
Municipalities	X	833,000	124,594	15.0	100,135	80.4
Connecticut	3,108	4,260,000	287,565	6.8	172,915	60.1
State	X	1,975,000	140,309	7.1	33,523	23.9
Local, total	X	2,285,000	147,256	6.4	139,392	94.7
Municipalities	X	2,285,000	147,256	6.4	139,392	94.7
Delaware	582	679,000	72,349	10.7	33,907	46.9
State	X	517,000	49,689	9.6	14,417	29.0
Local, total	X	162,000	22,660	14.0	19,490	86.0
Counties	X	89,000	9,600	10.8	7,610	79.3
Municipalities	X	74,000	13,060	17.6	11,880	91.0
District of Columbia	690	1,791,000	215,929	12.1	102,983	47.7
State	X	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	X	1,791,000	215,929	12.1	102,983	47.7
Municipalities	X	1,791,000	215,929	12.1	102,983	47.7
Florida	8,452	7,597,000	984,640	13.0	492,655	50.0
State	X	3,565,000	378,842	10.6	65,581	17.3
Local, total	X	4,032,000	605,798	15.0	427,074	70.5
Counties	X	2,106,000	322,297	15.3	170,462	52.9
Municipalities	X	1,926,000	283,501	14.7	256,622	90.5
Georgia	5,048	4,265,000	408,847	9.6	198,802	48.6
State	X	2,733,000	149,494	5.5	41,041	27.5
Local, total	X	1,532,000	259,353	16.9	157,761	60.8
Counties	X	702,000	145,749	20.8	59,649	40.9
Municipalities	X	830,000	113,603	13.7	98,113	86.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Judicial	Percent of total criminal justice system	Legal services and prosecution		Public defense		Corrections		Other criminal justice	
		Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
\$3,019,165	13.4	\$1,382,186	6.1	\$357,030	1.6	\$5,632,503	24.9	\$347,545	1.5
1,206,984	16.4	428,791	5.8	118,012	1.6	3,478,349	47.4	125,599	1.7
1,812,181	11.9	953,395	6.2	239,018	1.6	2,154,154	14.1	221,946	1.5
1,429,173	23.6	576,762	9.5	195,408	3.2	1,653,258	27.3	158,910	2.6
383,008	4.2	376,633	4.1	43,610	0.5	500,896	5.4	63,036	0.7
Alabama	41,132	12,828	5.1	1,946	0.8	56,751	22.5	5,154	2.0
State	28,213	7,233	6.9	1,515	1.4	36,572	34.6	3,299	3.1
Local, total	12,919	5,595	3.8	431	0.3	20,179	13.7	1,855	1.3
Counties	9,937	3,503	6.7	148	0.3	16,049	30.6	1,688	3.2
Municipalities	2,982	2,092	2.2	283	0.3	4,130	4.4	167	0.2
Alaska	16,613	14,460	13.1	2,614	2.4	22,576	20.5	861	0.8
State	16,563	9,834	12.7	2,614	3.4	21,849	28.1	725	0.9
Local, total	50	4,626	14.2	—	—	727	2.2	136	0.4
Boroughs	—	1,002	29.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	50	3,624	12.4	—	—	727	2.5	136	0.5
Arizona	38,734	22,315	6.8	8,098	1.9	74,184	22.7	1,485	0.5
State	5,475	5,147	5.2	—	—	45,470	45.9	1,128	1.1
Local, total	31,259	17,168	7.6	6,098	2.7	28,714	12.6	357	0.2
Counties	25,187	11,944	11.7	5,885	5.8	28,089	27.6	53	0.1
Municipalities	6,072	5,224	4.2	213	0.2	625	0.5	304	0.2
Arkansas	13,478	5,127	4.7	807	0.7	28,856	26.3	2,629	2.4
State	3,967	1,124	2.5	16	(*)	21,766	48.7	1,719	3.8
Local, total	9,511	4,003	6.2	791	1.2	7,090	10.9	910	1.4
Counties	7,585	2,908	9.5	679	2.2	5,922	19.4	572	1.9
Municipalities	1,926	1,096	3.2	112	0.3	1,168	3.4	338	1.0
California	355,718	259,322	8.4	79,592	2.6	824,108	26.8	41,994	1.4
State	41,047	40,383	5.6	5,240	0.7	351,988	49.1	11,023	1.5
Local, total	314,671	218,939	9.3	74,352	3.2	472,120	20.1	30,971	1.3
Counties	299,669	171,910	12.5	70,184	5.1	451,918	33.0	25,911	1.9
Municipalities	15,001	47,029	4.8	4,168	0.4	20,203	2.1	5,061	0.5
Colorado	40,235	23,020	8.1	4,642	1.6	68,166	24.0	4,203	1.5
State	29,130	4,624	4.0	4,620	4.0	52,267	45.6	1,427	1.2
Local, total	11,105	18,396	10.8	22	(*)	15,899	9.4	2,776	1.6
Counties	2,672	11,223	24.8	16	(*)	9,004	19.9	822	1.8
Municipalities	8,433	7,173	5.8	6	(*)	6,895	5.5	1,953	1.6
Connecticut	31,991	13,902	4.8	3,944	1.4	61,378	21.3	3,434	1.2
State	30,263	9,594	6.8	3,675	2.6	60,987	43.5	2,267	1.6
Local, total	1,728	4,308	2.9	269	0.2	391	0.3	1,167	0.8
Municipalities	1,728	4,308	2.9	269	0.2	391	0.3	1,167	0.8
Delaware	12,756	3,095	4.3	1,082	1.5	20,384	28.2	1,126	1.6
State	10,601	2,169	4.4	1,023	2.1	20,384	41.0	1,095	2.2
Local, total	2,155	926	4.1	59	0.3	—	—	31	0.1
Counties	1,584	345	3.6	59	0.6	—	—	3	(*)
Municipalities	571	581	4.4	—	—	—	—	28	0.2
District of Columbia	22,652	6,482	3.0	6,002	2.8	77,396	35.8	414	0.2
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	22,652	6,482	3.0	6,002	2.8	77,396	35.8	414	0.2
Municipalities	22,652	6,482	3.0	6,002	2.8	77,396	35.8	414	0.2
Florida	126,020	51,238	5.2	19,679	2.0	275,332	28.0	19,717	2.0
State	41,465	34,304	9.1	15,184	4.0	212,484	56.1	9,824	2.6
Local, total	84,555	16,934	2.8	4,495	0.7	62,848	10.4	9,893	1.6
Counties	17,900	8,504	2.6	4,417	1.4	53,146	16.5	7,877	2.4
Municipalities	6,655	8,430	3.0	78	(*)	9,702	3.4	2,015	0.7
Georgia	56,984	18,221	4.5	3,130	0.8	126,355	30.9	5,354	1.3
State	11,050	6,416	4.3	362	0.2	86,629	57.9	3,996	2.7
Local, total	45,934	11,805	4.6	2,768	1.1	39,726	15.3	1,358	0.5
Counties	41,172	8,059	5.5	2,595	1.8	33,830	23.2	444	0.3
Municipalities	4,763	3,746	3.3	173	0.2	5,895	5.2	914	0.8

Table 1.1 Total direct expenditures, and direct expenditures for State and local criminal justice activities, by type of activity, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued

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

State and level of government ^a	Population in thousands ^b	Total direct expenditure ^c	Total criminal justice system		Police protection	
			Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
Hawaii	895	\$1,724,000	\$102,897	6.0	\$53,416	51.9
State	X	1,374,000	45,615	3.3	1,753	3.8
Local, total	X	350,000	57,282	16.4	51,633	90.2
Counties	X	87,000	14,865	17.1	12,506	84.1
Municipalities	X	263,000	42,417	16.1	39,157	92.3
Idaho	857	793,000	68,082	8.6	36,094	53.0
State	X	542,000	30,433	5.6	10,048	33.0
Local, total	X	251,000	37,649	15.0	26,046	69.2
Counties	X	135,000	19,876	14.7	9,524	47.9
Municipalities	X	117,000	17,773	15.2	16,522	93.0
Illinois	11,245	10,372,000	1,249,093	12.0	748,311	59.9
State	X	6,322,000	313,737	5.0	85,675	27.3
Local, total	X	4,050,000	935,356	23.1	662,636	70.8
Counties	X	1,120,000	311,652	27.8	62,433	20.0
Municipalities	X	2,931,000	623,704	21.3	600,203	96.2
Indiana	5,330	4,142,000	341,445	8.2	187,679	55.0
State	X	2,289,000	124,284	5.4	46,584	37.5
Local, total	X	1,853,000	217,161	11.7	141,095	65.0
Counties	X	797,000	78,646	9.9	25,483	32.4
Municipalities	X	1,056,000	138,515	13.1	115,612	83.5
Iowa	2,879	2,953,000	209,691	7.1	106,148	50.6
State	X	1,692,000	81,709	4.8	27,723	33.9
Local, total	X	1,261,000	127,982	10.1	78,425	61.3
Counties	X	585,000	64,985	11.1	18,950	29.2
Municipalities	X	675,000	62,997	9.3	59,475	94.4
Kansas	2,326	2,305,000	175,930	7.6	82,806	47.1
State	X	1,374,000	71,067	5.2	13,711	19.3
Local, total	X	931,000	104,863	11.3	69,095	65.9
Counties	X	349,000	47,014	13.5	16,593	35.3
Municipalities	X	582,000	57,849	9.9	52,502	90.8
Kentucky	3,458	3,594,000	275,115	7.7	133,330	48.5
State	X	2,713,000	154,841	5.7	45,062	29.1
Local, total	X	881,000	120,274	13.7	88,268	73.4
Counties	X	345,000	50,600	14.7	24,891	49.2
Municipalities	X	536,000	69,674	13.0	63,377	91.0
Louisiana	3,921	4,122,000	386,992	9.4	198,628	51.3
State	X	2,584,000	147,620	5.7	44,725	30.3
Local, total	X	1,538,000	239,372	15.6	153,903	64.3
Parishes	X	765,000	112,650	14.7	65,904	58.5
Municipalities	X	773,000	126,723	16.4	87,999	69.4
Maine	1,085	1,248,000	65,772	5.3	35,557	54.1
State	X	733,000	34,219	4.7	10,305	30.1
Local, total	X	515,000	31,553	6.1	25,252	80.0
Counties	X	25,000	9,215	36.9	3,576	38.8
Municipalities	X	490,000	22,338	4.6	21,676	97.0
Maryland	4,139	6,724,000	504,652	7.5	256,458	50.8
State	X	3,010,000	220,254	7.3	57,276	26.0
Local, total	X	3,713,000	284,398	7.7	199,182	70.0
Counties	X	2,649,000	174,810	6.6	114,730	65.7
Municipalities	X	1,065,000	109,788	10.3	84,452	76.9
Massachusetts	5,782	9,136,000	626,653	6.9	357,417	57.0
State	X	3,967,000	166,127	4.2	45,477	27.4
Local, total	X	5,169,000	460,526	8.9	311,940	67.7
Counties	X	166,000	99,537	60.0	1,952	2.0
Municipalities	X	5,002,000	360,989	7.2	309,988	85.9
Michigan	9,129	10,791,000	1,053,168	9.8	559,302	53.1
State	X	5,938,000	305,176	5.1	94,886	31.1
Local, total	X	4,852,000	747,992	15.4	464,416	62.1
Counties	X	1,896,000	297,426	15.7	67,971	22.9
Municipalities	X	2,957,000	450,567	15.2	396,445	88.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Judicial	Percent of total criminal justice system	Legal services and prosecution		Public defense		Corrections		Other criminal justice	
		Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
\$15,275	14.8	\$6,987	6.8	\$1,453	1.4	\$23,951	23.3	\$1,815	1.8
15,275	33.5	2,411	5.3	1,453	3.2	23,204	50.9	1,519	3.3
—	—	4,576	8.0	—	—	747	1.3	296	0.5
—	—	1,394	9.4	—	—	747	5.0	218	1.5
—	—	3,182	7.5	—	—	—	—	78	0.2
9,431	13.9	5,848	8.6	1,052	1.5	12,980	19.1	2,677	3.9
4,828	15.9	2,590	8.5	—	—	10,591	34.8	2,376	7.8
4,603	12.2	3,258	8.7	1,052	2.8	2,389	6.3	301	0.8
4,365	22.1	2,339	11.8	1,044	5.3	2,362	11.9	222	1.1
218	1.2	919	5.2	8	(*)	27	0.2	79	0.4
129,808	10.4	59,849	4.8	15,387	1.2	259,771	20.8	35,967	2.9
50,217	16.0	13,150	4.2	2,023	0.6	159,436	50.8	3,236	1.0
79,591	8.5	46,699	5.0	13,364	1.4	100,335	10.7	32,731	3.5
78,868	25.3	31,439	10.1	13,313	4.3	96,838	31.1	28,761	9.2
723	0.1	15,260	2.4	50	(*)	3,497	0.6	3,970	0.6
42,383	12.4	18,793	5.5	3,329	1.0	85,709	25.1	3,551	1.0
8,612	6.9	6,181	5.0	580	0.5	60,956	49.0	1,371	1.1
33,771	15.6	12,612	5.8	2,749	1.3	24,753	11.4	2,180	1.0
24,935	31.7	6,793	8.6	2,237	2.8	18,060	23.0	1,138	1.4
8,837	6.4	5,819	4.2	513	0.4	6,693	4.8	1,042	0.8
29,733	14.2	12,405	5.9	3,757	1.8	56,299	26.8	1,349	0.6
8,398	10.3	3,145	3.8	68	0.1	41,570	50.9	805	1.0
21,335	16.7	9,260	7.2	3,689	2.9	14,729	11.5	544	0.4
21,257	32.7	6,500	10.0	3,644	5.6	14,095	21.7	540	0.8
78	0.1	2,760	4.4	44	0.1	634	1.0	5	(*)
31,172	17.7	13,048	7.4	2,471	1.4	42,946	24.4	3,485	2.0
15,610	22.0	5,068	7.1	2,222	3.1	33,895	47.7	561	0.8
15,562	14.8	7,980	7.6	249	0.2	9,051	8.6	2,924	2.8
13,604	28.9	5,523	11.7	180	0.4	8,487	18.1	2,627	5.6
1,958	3.4	2,457	4.2	69	0.1	564	1.0	297	0.5
44,831	16.3	19,861	7.2	2,488	0.9	67,085	24.4	7,522	2.7
40,164	25.9	15,197	9.8	1,821	1.2	49,816	32.2	2,781	1.8
4,667	3.9	4,664	3.9	667	0.6	17,269	14.4	4,741	3.9
3,705	7.3	2,644	5.2	553	1.1	14,350	28.4	4,458	8.8
962	1.4	2,020	2.9	114	0.2	2,919	4.2	283	0.4
51,557	13.3	20,520	5.9	2,231	0.6	111,231	28.7	2,825	0.7
14,068	9.5	8,118	5.5	—	—	79,310	53.7	1,399	0.9
37,489	15.7	12,402	5.2	2,231	0.9	31,921	13.3	1,426	0.6
23,491	20.9	5,824	5.2	1,062	0.9	15,774	14.0	595	0.5
13,998	11.0	6,579	5.2	1,169	0.9	16,147	12.7	831	0.7
7,969	12.1	3,833	5.8	800	1.2	16,268	24.7	1,344	2.0
6,537	19.1	2,391	7.0	799	2.3	12,857	37.6	1,330	3.9
1,432	4.5	1,442	4.6	1	(*)	3,411	10.8	14	(*)
1,419	15.4	794	8.6	1	(*)	3,411	37.0	14	(*)
13	0.1	649	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
62,214	12.3	20,731	4.1	7,233	1.4	155,088	30.7	2,929	0.6
26,282	11.9	2,708	1.2	7,213	3.3	124,624	56.6	2,151	1.0
35,932	12.6	18,023	6.3	20	(*)	30,464	10.7	778	0.3
29,251	16.8	12,007	6.9	20	(*)	18,131	10.4	471	0.3
6,681	6.1	6,016	5.5	—	—	12,333	11.2	307	0.3
88,514	14.1	28,191	4.5	8,662	1.4	135,363	21.6	8,505	1.4
16,465	9.9	12,259	7.4	3,606	2.2	85,070	51.2	3,250	2.0
72,049	15.6	15,932	3.5	5,056	1.1	50,293	10.9	5,255	1.1
50,906	51.1	5,279	5.3	2,843	2.9	38,023	38.2	533	0.5
21,143	5.9	10,653	3.0	2,213	0.6	12,270	3.4	4,722	1.3
145,831	13.8	54,928	5.2	16,233	1.5	272,748	25.9	4,127	0.4
28,415	9.3	13,388	4.4	1,472	0.5	164,839	54.0	2,176	0.7
117,416	15.7	41,540	5.6	14,761	2.0	107,909	14.4	1,951	0.3
92,267	31.0	27,023	9.1	14,132	4.8	94,769	31.9	1,264	0.4
25,149	5.6	14,517	3.2	629	0.1	13,140	2.9	687	0.2

Table 1.1 Total direct expenditures, and direct expenditures for State and local criminal justice activities, by type of activity, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued

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

State and level of government*	Population in thousands ^b	Total direct expenditure ^c	Total criminal justice system		Police protection	
			Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
Minnesota	3,975	\$4,679,000	\$342,988	7.3	\$171,412	50.0
State	X	2,468,000	96,144	3.9	33,221	34.6
Local, total	X	2,211,000	246,844	11.2	138,191	56.0
Counties	X	1,095,000	134,425	12.3	34,544	25.7
Municipalities	X	1,116,000	112,420	10.1	103,647	92.2
Mississippi	2,389	2,207,000	130,530	5.9	71,380	54.7
State	X	1,402,000	57,644	4.1	21,916	38.0
Local, total	X	805,000	72,886	9.1	49,464	67.9
Counties	X	485,000	31,639	6.5	11,749	37.1
Municipalities	X	319,000	41,247	12.9	37,716	91.4
Missouri	4,801	3,696,000	393,986	10.7	234,680	59.6
State	X	2,202,000	112,995	5.1	36,856	32.6
Local, total	X	1,495,000	280,991	18.8	197,824	70.4
Counties	X	395,000	87,057	22.0	36,137	41.5
Municipalities	X	1,100,000	193,933	17.6	161,687	83.4
Montana	761	872,000	60,121	6.9	30,418	50.6
State	X	542,000	24,382	4.5	7,774	31.9
Local, total	X	330,000	35,739	10.8	22,644	63.4
Counties	X	162,000	21,531	13.3	9,824	45.6
Municipalities	X	167,000	14,208	8.5	12,821	90.2
Nebraska	1,561	1,451,000	122,220	8.4	59,731	48.9
State	X	837,000	52,316	6.3	14,341	27.4
Local, total	X	614,000	69,904	11.4	45,390	64.9
Counties	X	254,000	30,032	11.8	10,349	34.5
Municipalities	X	360,000	39,872	11.1	35,041	87.9
Nevada	633	922,000	114,487	12.4	53,818	47.0
State	X	452,000	32,519	7.2	7,875	24.2
Local, total	X	470,000	81,968	17.4	45,943	56.0
Counties	X	312,000	60,899	19.5	29,910	49.1
Municipalities	X	158,000	21,069	13.3	16,033	76.1
New Hampshire	849	868,000	63,519	7.3	37,235	58.6
State	X	513,000	23,258	4.5	8,977	38.6
Local, total	X	355,000	40,261	11.3	28,258	70.2
Counties	X	40,000	10,322	21.5	1,887	18.3
Municipalities	X	307,000	29,939	9.8	26,371	88.1
New Jersey	7,329	8,457,000	898,200	10.6	509,527	56.7
State	X	3,789,000	226,799	6.0	74,078	32.7
Local, total	X	4,668,000	671,401	14.4	435,449	64.9
Counties	X	1,916,000	231,168	12.1	32,759	14.2
Municipalities	X	2,752,000	440,233	16.0	402,690	91.5
New Mexico	1,190	1,403,000	116,845	8.3	58,283	49.9
State	X	978,000	59,111	6.0	14,394	24.4
Local, total	X	426,000	57,734	13.6	43,889	76.0
Counties	X	109,000	17,375	15.9	9,700	55.8
Municipalities	X	317,000	40,359	12.7	34,190	84.7
New York	17,924	28,865,000	3,094,028	10.7	1,695,139	54.8
State	X	9,122,000	981,158	10.8	123,115	12.5
Local, total	X	19,743,000	2,112,870	10.7	1,572,024	74.4
Counties	X	5,044,000	461,377	9.1	259,576	56.3
Municipalities	X	14,700,000	1,651,493	11.2	1,312,448	79.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Judicial	Percent of total criminal justice system	Legal services and prosecution		Public defense		Corrections		Other criminal justice			
		Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system		
		\$45,381	13.2	\$26,778	7.8	\$7,416	2.2	\$86,508	25.8	\$3,493	1.0
		13,356	13.9	5,629	5.9	928	1.0	41,208	42.9	1,802	1.9
		32,025	13.0	21,149	8.6	6,488	2.6	47,300	19.2	1,691	0.7
		31,954	23.8	14,224	10.6	6,455	4.8	46,580	34.7	667	0.5
		71	0.1	6,925	6.2	33	(*)	721	0.6	1,024	0.9
		15,753	12.1	6,204	4.8	920	0.7	34,892	26.7	1,381	1.1
		4,747	8.2	3,536	6.1	—	—	26,281	45.6	1,164	2.0
		11,006	15.1	2,668	3.7	920	1.3	8,611	11.8	217	0.3
		9,890	31.3	1,525	4.8	875	2.8	7,402	23.4	199	0.6
		1,115	2.7	1,143	2.8	45	0.1	1,209	2.9	18	(*)
		51,566	13.1	18,185	4.6	3,031	0.8	84,481	21.4	2,043	0.5
		19,244	17.0	2,803	2.5	2,710	2.4	50,798	45.0	584	0.5
		32,322	11.5	15,382	5.5	321	0.1	33,683	12.0	1,459	0.5
		20,705	23.8	8,440	9.7	32	(*)	21,440	24.6	302	0.3
		11,617	6.0	6,942	3.6	288	0.1	12,243	6.3	1,156	0.6
		7,192	12.0	4,203	7.0	676	1.1	16,218	27.0	1,415	2.4
		2,059	8.4	1,272	5.2	63	0.3	12,221	50.1	993	4.1
		5,133	14.4	2,931	8.2	613	1.7	3,997	11.2	422	1.2
		4,493	20.9	2,286	10.6	597	2.8	3,910	18.2	422	2.0
		640	4.5	645	4.5	16	0.1	87	0.6	—	—
		15,472	12.7	7,599	6.2	1,255	1.0	37,296	30.5	866	0.7
		7,608	14.5	1,200	2.3	—	—	28,797	55.0	370	0.7
		7,864	11.3	6,399	9.2	1,255	1.8	8,499	12.2	496	0.7
		5,812	19.4	4,483	14.9	1,255	4.2	7,865	26.2	268	0.9
		2,053	5.1	1,916	4.6	—	—	634	1.6	228	0.6
		14,743	12.9	8,929	7.8	2,045	1.8	33,995	29.7	957	0.8
		2,404	7.4	1,838	5.7	271	0.8	19,752	60.7	379	1.2
		12,339	15.1	7,091	8.7	1,774	2.2	14,243	17.4	578	0.7
		9,928	16.3	5,523	9.1	1,774	2.9	13,186	21.7	578	0.9
		2,411	11.4	1,568	7.4	—	(*)	1,057	5.0	—	—
		7,269	11.4	2,817	4.4	668	1.1	14,614	23.0	916	1.4
		2,166	9.3	1,317	5.7	625	2.7	9,543	41.0	630	2.7
		5,103	12.7	1,500	3.7	43	0.1	5,071	12.6	286	0.7
		3,206	31.1	560	5.4	43	0.4	4,607	44.6	19	0.2
		1,897	6.3	940	3.1	—	—	463	1.5	267	0.9
		120,341	13.4	65,383	7.3	19,045	2.1	178,573	19.9	5,331	0.6
		32,454	14.3	13,230	5.8	18,577	8.2	87,895	38.8	565	0.2
		87,887	13.1	52,153	7.8	468	0.1	90,678	13.5	4,766	0.7
		65,547	28.4	38,508	16.7	196	0.1	90,643	39.2	3,515	1.5
		22,340	5.1	13,645	3.1	272	0.1	35	(*)	1,252	0.3
		12,861	11.0	9,509	8.1	2,789	2.4	28,567	24.4	4,836	4.1
		10,608	17.9	7,367	12.5	2,706	4.6	19,682	33.3	4,354	7.4
		2,253	3.9	2,142	3.7	83	0.1	8,885	15.4	482	0.8
		576	3.3	558	3.2	—	—	6,169	35.5	374	2.2
		1,677	4.2	1,585	3.9	83	0.2	2,716	6.7	108	0.3
		485,179	15.7	183,995	5.9	42,334	1.4	642,105	20.8	45,275	1.5
		416,902	42.5	49,212	5.0	10,089	1.0	359,104	36.6	22,736	2.3
		68,277	3.2	134,783	6.4	32,245	1.5	283,001	13.4	22,539	1.1
		24,378	5.3	38,688	8.4	13,219	2.9	121,676	26.4	3,839	0.8
		43,899	2.7	96,096	5.8	19,026	1.2	161,324	9.8	18,699	1.1

Table 1.1 Total direct expenditures, and direct expenditures for State and local criminal justice activities, by type of activity, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued

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

State and level of government ^a	Population in thousands ^b	Total direct expenditure ^c	Total criminal justice system		Police protection	
			Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
North Carolina	5,525	\$6,767,000	\$418,911	6.2	\$195,492	46.7
State	X	3,045,000	233,779	7.7	45,262	19.4
Local, total	X	3,722,000	185,132	5.0	150,230	81.1
Counties	X	2,896,000	74,959	2.6	42,645	56.9
Municipalities	X	826,000	110,174	13.3	107,585	97.7
North Dakota	653	768,000	39,669	5.2	21,277	53.6
State	X	531,000	13,220	2.5	3,697	28.0
Local, total	X	237,000	26,449	11.2	17,580	66.5
Counties	X	89,000	12,910	14.5	5,043	39.1
Municipalities	X	148,000	13,538	9.1	12,536	92.6
Ohio	10,701	9,487,000	871,657	9.2	449,041	51.5
State	X	4,958,000	212,299	4.3	55,454	26.1
Local, total	X	4,529,000	659,358	14.6	393,587	59.7
Counties	X	1,964,000	253,388	12.9	58,228	23.0
Municipalities	X	2,565,000	405,970	15.8	335,359	82.6
Oklahoma	2,811	2,651,000	203,446	7.7	99,899	49.1
State	X	1,741,000	100,932	5.8	25,034	24.8
Local, total	X	910,000	102,514	11.3	74,865	73.0
Counties	X	247,000	26,836	10.9	7,794	29.0
Municipalities	X	663,000	75,678	11.4	67,071	88.6
Oregon	2,376	2,867,000	282,246	9.8	128,286	45.5
State	X	1,795,000	102,416	5.7	29,842	29.1
Local, total	X	1,072,000	179,830	16.8	98,444	54.7
Counties	X	529,000	109,420	20.7	34,126	31.2
Municipalities	X	544,000	70,410	12.9	64,317	91.3
Pennsylvania	11,785	10,326,000	1,055,979	10.2	564,644	53.5
State	X	6,371,000	292,914	4.6	117,738	40.2
Local, total	X	3,955,000	763,065	19.3	446,906	58.6
Counties	X	1,210,000	202,689	16.8	19,871	9.8
Municipalities	X	2,745,000	560,375	20.4	427,035	76.2
Rhode Island	935	1,444,000	90,557	6.3	49,450	54.6
State	X	828,000	50,426	6.1	10,661	21.1
Local, total	X	616,000	40,131	6.5	38,789	96.7
Municipalities	X	617,000	40,131	6.5	38,789	96.7
South Carolina	2,876	2,522,000	210,902	8.4	106,690	50.6
State	X	1,794,000	102,898	5.7	36,496	35.5
Local, total	X	729,000	108,004	14.8	70,194	65.0
Counties	X	483,000	64,194	13.3	29,382	45.8
Municipalities	X	246,000	43,810	17.8	40,812	93.2
South Dakota	689	733,000	45,498	6.2	23,910	52.6
State	X	518,000	23,310	4.5	6,778	29.1
Local, total	X	214,000	22,188	10.4	17,132	77.2
Counties	X	90,000	10,572	11.7	6,056	57.3
Municipalities	X	124,000	11,616	9.4	11,076	95.4
Tennessee	4,299	4,995,000	341,557	6.8	158,630	46.4
State	X	2,241,000	118,916	5.3	22,407	18.8
Local, total	X	2,754,000	222,641	8.1	136,223	61.2
Counties	X	1,348,000	94,762	7.0	28,555	30.1
Municipalities	X	1,406,000	127,879	9.1	107,669	84.2
Texas	12,830	10,321,000	969,407	9.4	537,736	55.5
State	X	6,171,000	234,421	3.8	85,919	36.7
Local, total	X	4,151,000	734,986	17.7	451,817	61.5
Counties	X	1,355,000	308,619	22.8	67,620	21.9
Municipalities	X	2,796,000	426,367	15.2	384,197	90.1
Utah	1,268	1,300,000	112,560	8.7	61,965	55.1
State	X	917,000	46,610	5.1	17,828	38.2
Local, total	X	384,000	65,950	17.2	44,137	66.9
Counties	X	185,000	28,066	15.2	13,015	46.4
Municipalities	X	199,000	37,884	19.0	31,121	82.1
Vermont	483	558,000	38,315	6.9	15,799	41.2
State	X	450,000	28,781	6.4	7,356	25.6
Local, total	X	109,000	9,534	8.7	8,443	88.6
Counties	X	1,000	917	91.7	249	27.1
Municipalities	X	108,000	8,617	8.0	8,195	95.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Legal services and prosecution		Public defense		Corrections		Other criminal justice	
		Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
\$50,693	12.1	\$25,437	6.1	\$6,021	1.4	\$134,759	32.2	\$6,509	1.6
40,416	17.3	21,343	9.1	5,956	2.5	117,307	50.2	3,495	1.5
10,277	5.6	4,094	2.2	65	(^d)	17,452	9.4	3,014	1.6
10,215	13.6	1,934	2.6	40	0.1	17,256	23.0	2,869	3.8
63	0.1	2,160	2.0	24	(^d)	196	0.2	145	0.1
6,546	16.5	3,191	8.0	339	0.9	6,831	17.2	1,484	3.7
2,073	15.7	1,071	8.1	—	—	4,895	37.0	1,484	11.2
4,473	16.9	2,120	8.0	339	1.3	1,936	7.3	—	—
4,029	31.2	1,691	13.1	334	2.6	1,813	14.0	—	—
445	3.3	428	3.2	5	(^d)	123	0.9	—	—
134,087	15.4	50,211	5.8	11,313	1.3	209,951	24.1	17,055	2.0
15,298	7.2	13,096	6.2	1,091	0.5	125,732	59.2	1,628	0.8
118,789	18.0	37,115	5.6	10,222	1.6	84,219	12.6	15,427	2.3
86,018	33.9	20,810	8.2	9,519	3.8	67,712	26.7	11,101	4.4
32,771	8.1	16,305	4.0	702	0.2	16,507	4.1	4,326	1.1
22,547	11.1	11,585	5.7	1,135	0.6	67,359	33.1	920	0.5
9,205	9.1	6,809	6.7	—	—	59,216	53.7	668	0.7
13,342	13.0	4,776	4.7	1,135	1.1	8,143	7.9	252	0.2
10,685	39.8	1,852	6.9	931	3.5	5,566	20.7	7	(^d)
2,657	3.5	2,924	3.9	203	0.3	2,577	3.4	245	0.3
34,498	12.2	27,252	9.7	6,114	2.2	83,085	29.4	3,012	1.1
8,942	8.7	13,088	12.8	379	0.4	48,597	47.5	1,568	1.5
25,556	14.2	14,164	7.9	5,735	3.2	34,488	19.2	1,444	0.8
23,690	21.7	10,976	10.0	5,572	5.1	34,424	31.5	631	0.6
1,866	2.7	3,188	4.5	162	0.2	64	0.1	813	1.2
162,154	15.4	54,371	5.1	11,872	1.1	255,007	24.1	7,931	0.8
37,836	12.9	15,422	5.3	—	—	115,780	39.5	6,138	2.1
124,318	16.3	38,949	5.1	11,872	1.6	139,227	18.2	1,793	0.2
73,472	36.2	19,480	9.6	6,883	3.4	82,140	40.5	844	0.4
50,847	9.1	19,468	3.5	4,989	0.9	57,086	10.2	949	0.2
12,782	14.1	3,776	4.2	816	0.9	22,648	25.0	1,085	1.2
12,450	24.7	2,768	5.5	816	1.6	22,648	44.9	1,083	2.1
332	0.8	1,008	2.5	—	—	—	—	2	(^d)
332	0.8	1,008	2.5	—	—	—	—	2	(^d)
30,061	14.3	9,443	4.5	1,781	0.8	60,779	28.8	2,147	1.0
7,362	7.2	5,547	5.4	801	0.8	51,352	49.9	1,340	1.3
22,699	21.0	3,896	3.6	980	0.9	9,427	8.7	807	0.7
21,451	33.4	3,043	4.7	974	1.5	8,566	13.3	778	1.2
1,248	2.8	854	1.9	6	(^d)	861	2.0	29	0.1
7,070	15.5	3,967	8.7	486	1.1	9,734	21.4	332	0.7
5,933	25.5	1,805	7.7	—	—	8,490	36.4	304	1.3
1,137	5.1	2,162	9.7	486	2.2	1,244	5.6	28	0.1
1,123	10.6	1,686	15.9	486	4.6	1,193	11.3	28	0.3
13	0.1	476	4.1	—	(^d)	51	0.4	—	—
43,337	12.7	14,776	4.3	3,884	1.1	98,439	28.8	22,491	6.6
10,952	9.2	10,204	8.6	2,306	1.9	71,843	60.4	1,204	1.0
32,385	14.5	4,572	2.1	1,578	0.7	26,596	11.9	21,287	9.6
24,782	26.2	1,751	1.8	1,058	1.1	17,836	18.8	20,781	21.9
7,603	5.9	2,821	2.2	519	0.4	8,760	6.9	507	0.4
137,763	14.2	56,927	5.9	9,309	1.0	203,993	21.0	23,679	2.4
18,746	8.0	11,280	4.8	152	0.1	116,378	49.6	1,946	0.8
119,017	16.2	45,647	6.2	9,157	1.2	87,615	11.9	21,733	3.0
101,193	32.8	33,222	10.8	9,082	2.9	79,279	25.7	18,223	5.9
17,824	4.2	12,425	2.9	75	(^d)	8,336	2.0	3,510	0.8
14,640	13.0	7,771	6.9	1,005	0.9	24,615	21.9	2,565	2.3
5,319	11.4	2,347	5.0	—	—	20,019	43.0	1,097	2.4
9,321	14.1	5,424	8.2	1,005	1.5	4,596	7.0	1,468	2.2
4,532	16.1	3,806	13.6	981	3.5	4,502	16.0	1,229	4.4
4,788	12.6	1,618	4.3	23	0.1	94	0.2	239	0.6
5,652	14.8	2,245	5.9	1,223	3.2	12,479	32.6	917	2.4
5,034	17.5	1,828	6.4	1,					

Table 1.1 Total direct expenditures, and direct expenditures for State and local criminal justice activities, by type of activity, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued

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

State and level of government*	Population in thousands ^b	Total direct expenditure ^c	Total criminal justice system		Police protection	
			Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
Virginia	5,148	\$6,915,000	\$466,909	6.8	\$208,945	44.8
State	X	3,349,000	211,017	6.3	51,013	24.2
Local, total	X	3,566,000	255,892	7.2	157,932	61.7
Counties	X	1,877,000	110,866	5.9	68,521	61.8
Municipalities	X	1,689,000	145,026	8.6	89,410	61.7
Washington	3,668	4,247,000	372,851	8.8	180,878	48.5
State	X	2,826,000	129,315	4.6	38,314	29.6
Local, total	X	1,421,000	243,536	17.1	142,564	58.5
Counties	X	616,000	132,693	21.5	46,749	35.2
Municipalities	X	805,000	110,843	13.8	95,816	86.4
West Virginia	1,859	1,915,000	102,587	5.4	54,681	53.3
State	X	1,539,000	53,779	3.5	21,177	39.4
Local, total	X	376,000	48,808	13.0	35,504	68.6
Counties	X	147,000	23,966	16.3	10,021	41.8
Municipalities	X	229,000	24,842	10.8	23,483	94.5
Wisconsin	4,651	5,912,000	407,676	6.9	216,469	53.1
State	X	2,642,000	128,147	4.9	24,688	19.3
Local, total	X	3,271,000	279,529	8.5	191,781	68.6
Counties	X	1,377,000	128,450	9.3	46,226	37.5
Municipalities	X	1,894,000	151,078	8.0	143,555	95.0
Wyoming	406	594,000	50,784	8.5	24,652	48.5
State	X	360,000	24,051	6.7	5,218	21.7
Local, total	X	234,000	26,733	11.4	19,434	72.7
Counties	X	136,000	12,312	9.1	6,376	51.8
Municipalities	X	97,000	14,421	14.9	13,058	90.5

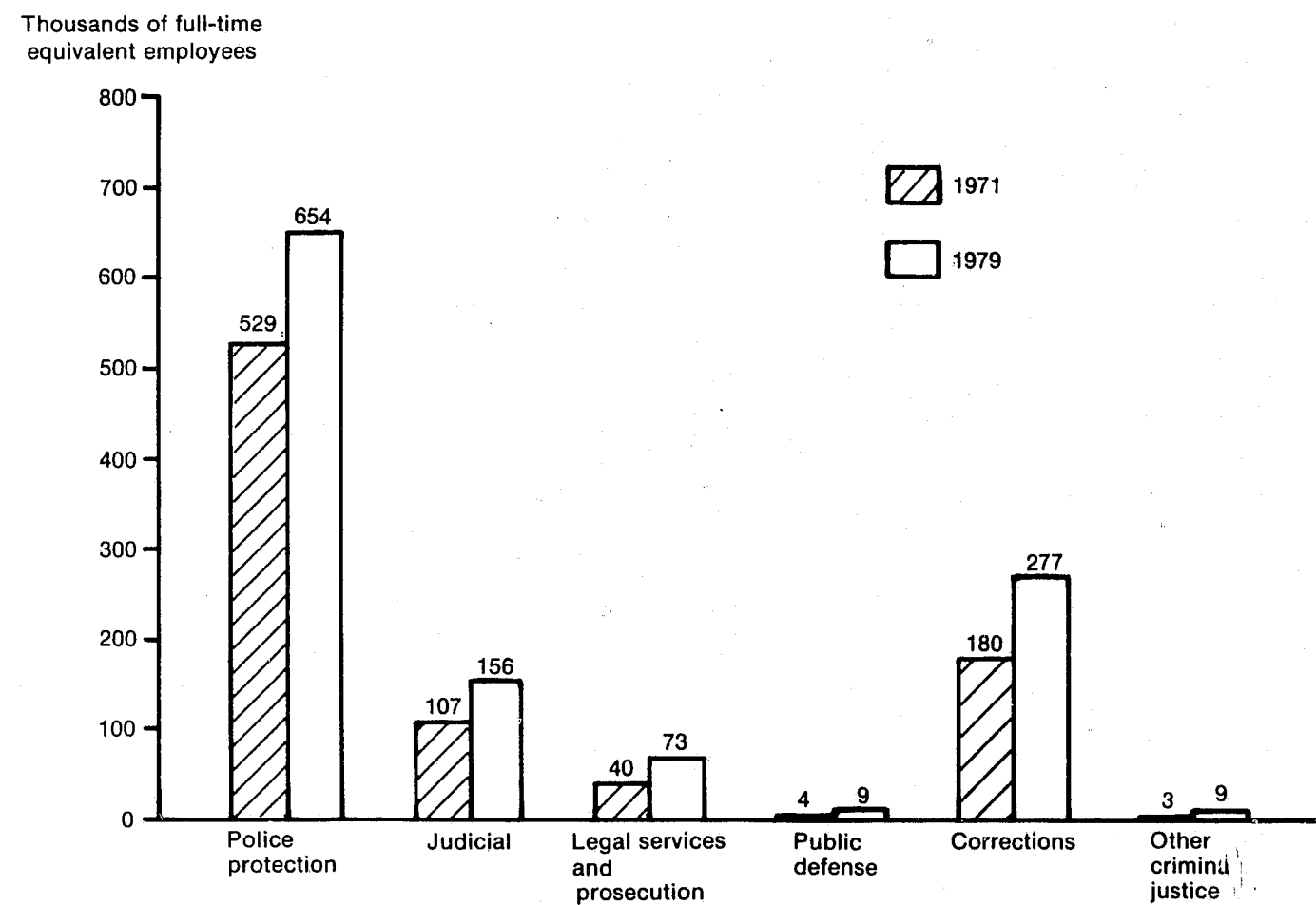
* Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation.
^b Estimated population of States as of July 1, 1977 is derived from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 7901.
^c The relation of criminal justice total expenditure to total general expenditure is based on data for general purpose governments only and does not include data for State-operated liquor stores, independent school districts, or special districts.
^d Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

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

Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Legal services and prosecution		Public defense		Corrections		Other criminal justice	
		Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
\$55,165	11.8	\$17,930	3.8	\$7,295	1.6	\$168,458	36.1	\$9,117	2.0
27,414	13.0	3,177	1.5	6,942	3.3	119,426	56.6	3,045	1.4
27,751	10.8	14,753	5.8	353	0.1	49,032	19.2	6,072	2.4
11,875	10.7	6,567	5.9	170	0.2	21,560	19.4	2,172	2.0
15,875	10.9	8,186	5.6	183	0.1	27,472	18.9	3,900	2.7
43,382	11.6	26,172	7.0	8,744	2.3	107,638	28.9	6,036	1.6
7,641	5.9	9,478	7.3	618	0.5	71,899	55.6	1,365	1.1
35,741	14.7	16,694	6.9	8,126	3.3	35,739	14.7	4,671	1.9
29,939	22.6	11,503	8.7	7,325	5.5	33,286	25.1	3,892	2.9
5,803	5.2	5,191	4.7	802	0.7	2,454	2.2	779	0.7
17,788	17.3	6,660	6.5	1,580	1.5	20,556	20.0	1,323	1.3
12,063	22.4	2,721	5.1	1,541	2.9	15,051	28.0	1,226	2.3
5,725	11.7	3,939	8.1	39	0.1	5,505	11.3	97	0.2
5,339	22.3	3,203	13.4	38	0.2	5,306	22.1	59	0.2
386	1.6	735	3.0	1	(^d)	199	0.8	38	0.2
47,101	11.6	28,507	7.0	8,608	2.1	95,515	23.4	11,479	2.8
14,080	11.0	10,794	8.4	4,140	3.2	70,873	55.3	3,572	2.8
33,021	11.8	17,713	6.3	4,466	1.6	24,642	8.8	7,907	2.8
31,448	24.5	11,892	9.3	4,431	3.4	24,550	19.1	7,904	6.2
1,573	1.0	5,821	3.9	35	(^d)	92	0.1	3	(^d)
5,110	10.1	3,357	6.6	698	1.4	16,483	32.5	484	1.0
2,027	8.4	1,175	4.9	574	2.4	14,573	60.6	484	2.0
3,083	11.5	2,182	8.2	124	0.5	1,910	7.1	—	—
2,491	20.2	1,590	12.9	124	1.0	1,732	14.1	—	—
593	4.1	592	4.1	—	—	179	1.2	—	—

Figure 1.3 Criminal justice full-time equivalent employment for Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1971 and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.



Source: Figure provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 1.2 Criminal justice expenditures of the Federal Government, by type of activity and expenditure, fiscal years 1971-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

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

Type of activity and expenditure	Amount									Percent increase or decrease (-)								
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1977 to 1978	1978 to 1979	
Total criminal justice system	\$1,448,335*	\$1,876,345*	\$2,260,099*	\$2,601,959*	\$3,018,566	\$3,322,073	\$3,601,647	\$3,834,607	\$3,950,686	29.6	20.5	15.1	16.0	10.1	8.4	6.5	3.1	172.8
Direct expenditure	1,214,857*	1,502,463*	1,650,881*	1,859,113*	2,187,875	2,450,229	2,778,710	3,122,290	3,269,381	23.7	9.9	12.6	17.7	12.0	13.4	12.4	4.7	169.1
Intergovernmental expenditure	233,478*	373,882*	609,218*	742,846*	830,691	871,844	822,937	712,317	681,305	60.1	62.9	21.9	11.8	5.0	-5.6	-13.4	-4.4	191.8
Police protection	804,514	963,108	1,089,873	1,224,586	1,464,244	1,615,714	1,771,922	1,959,305	1,949,899	19.7	13.2	12.4	19.6	10.3	9.7	10.6	-0.5	142.4
Direct expenditure	803,600	962,149	1,088,854	1,221,510	1,460,625	1,611,640	1,765,420	1,951,786	1,948,268	19.7	13.2	12.2	19.6	10.3	9.5	8.6	-0.2	142.4
Intergovernmental expenditure	914	959	1,019	3,076	3,619	4,074	6,502	7,519	1,631	4.9	6.3	201.9	17.7	12.6	59.6	15.6	-78.3	78.4
Judicial	134,020	179,099	118,359	136,135	165,332	219,445	289,626	321,373	369,509	33.6	-33.9	15.0	21.4	32.7	32.0	11.0	15.0	175.7
Direct expenditure	134,020	179,099	118,359	136,135	165,332	219,445	289,626	321,373	369,509	33.6	-33.9	15.0	21.4	32.7	32.0	11.0	14.9	175.7
Intergovernmental expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Legal services and prosecution	88,748	107,071	123,494	117,798	177,275	149,402	185,604	220,058	275,897	20.6	15.3	-4.6	50.5	-15.7	24.2	18.6	25.4	210.9
Direct expenditure	88,748	107,071	123,494	117,798	177,275	149,402	185,604	215,525	265,898	20.6	15.3	-4.6	50.5	-15.7	24.2	16.1	23.4	199.6
Intergovernmental expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,533	9,999	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	120.8	x
Public defense	61,095	80,237	90,436	91,629	87,017	103,718	140,452	209,060	240,232	31.3	12.7	1.3	-5.0	19.2	35.4	48.8	14.9	293.2
Direct expenditure	61,095	80,237	90,436	91,629	87,017	103,718	140,452	209,060	240,232	31.3	12.7	1.3	-5.0	19.2	35.4	48.8	14.9	293.2
Intergovernmental expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Corrections	121,258	146,491	189,096	237,300	243,113	285,973	338,400	375,802	392,589	20.8	29.1	25.5	2.4	17.6	18.3	11.0	4.5	223.8
Direct expenditure	110,801	133,272	170,854	214,529	216,778	256,352	298,718	337,174	353,961	20.3	28.2	25.6	1.0	18.3	16.5	12.9	5.0	219.5
Intergovernmental expenditure	10,457	13,219	18,242	22,771	26,335	29,621	39,682	38,628	38,628	26.3	38.0	24.8	15.7	12.5	34.0	-2.6	0.0	269.4
Other criminal justice	238,700*	400,339*	648,841*	794,511*	881,585	947,821	875,643	749,009	722,560	67.7	62.1	22.4	11.0	7.5	-7.6	-14.5	-3.5	202.7
Direct expenditure	16,593*	40,635*	58,884*	77,512*	80,848	109,672	98,890	87,372	91,513	144.9	44.9	31.6	4.3	35.7	-9.8	-11.6	4.7	451.5
Intergovernmental expenditure	222,107*	359,704*	589,957*	716,999*	800,737	838,149	776,753	661,637	631,047	61.9	64.0	21.5	11.7	4.7	-7.3	-14.8	-4.6	184.1

* Federal Government data for "total criminal justice system" and "other criminal justice" total expenditure, direct expenditure, and intergovernmental expenditure for fiscal years 1971, 1972, 1973, and 1974 have been revised.

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

Table 1.3 Criminal justice employment and payroll for the Federal Government, by type of activity, October 1971–October 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Type of activity	October 1971	October 1972	October 1973	October 1974	October 1975	October 1976	October 1977	October 1978	October 1979	Percent increase or decrease (-)										
										October 1971 to October 1972	October 1972 to October 1973	October 1973 to October 1974	October 1974 to October 1975	October 1975 to October 1976	October 1976 to October 1977	October 1977 to October 1978	October 1978 to October 1979	October 1971 to October 1979		
Total criminal justice system:																				
Total employees	78,133	86,733	88,560	95,252	97,623	100,771	101,547	105,376	106,276	11.0	2.1	7.6	2.5	3.2	0.8	3.8	0.9	36.0		
Full-time employees	77,118	84,702	86,739	93,234	95,465	99,016	99,479	102,722	102,428	9.8	2.4	7.5	2.4	3.7	0.5	3.3	-0.3	32.8		
Full-time equivalent employees	77,523	85,222	87,139	93,755	96,136	99,553	100,088	103,678	103,214	9.9	2.2	7.6	2.5	3.6	0.5	3.6	-0.4	33.1		
October payroll	\$83,457	\$100,367	\$113,552	\$130,802	\$145,110	\$159,726	\$170,004	\$184,202	\$192,773	20.3	13.1	15.2	10.9	10.1	6.4	8.4	4.7	131.0		
Police protection:																				
Total employees	56,972	62,126	64,880	69,420	70,087	72,301	72,455	75,182	75,519	9.0	4.4	7.0	1.0	3.2	0.2	3.8	0.4	32.6		
Full-time employees	56,199	61,117	63,786	68,257	68,924	71,207	71,130	73,559	72,750	8.8	4.4	7.0	1.0	3.3	-0.1	3.4	-1.1	29.5		
Full-time equivalent employees	56,528	61,393	63,996	68,504	69,196	71,421	71,433	73,993	73,152	8.6	4.2	7.0	1.0	3.2	0.0	3.6	-1.1	29.4		
October payroll	\$59,231	\$70,777	\$82,367	\$94,705	\$102,289	\$113,497	\$122,380	\$128,182	\$133,516	19.5	16.4	15.0	8.0	11.0	7.8	4.7	4.2	125.4		
Judicial:																				
Total employees	7,487	8,837	6,360	6,804	7,351	7,578	8,216	8,321	8,153	18.0	-28.0	7.0	8.0	3.1	8.4	1.3	-2.0	8.9		
Full-time employees	7,389	8,404	6,254	6,700	7,238	7,473	8,131	8,229	8,051	13.7	-25.6	7.1	8.0	3.2	8.8	1.2	-2.2	9.0		
Full-time equivalent employees	7,421	8,517	6,277	6,734	7,278	7,531	8,165	8,289	8,066	14.8	-26.3	7.3	8.1	3.5	8.4	1.3	-2.7	8.7		
October payroll	\$8,748	\$10,935	\$9,319	\$10,517	\$13,118	\$13,733	\$15,363	\$17,474	\$16,108	25.0	-14.8	12.9	24.7	4.7	11.9	13.7	-7.8	84.1		
Legal services and prosecution:																				
Total employees	5,644	6,249	6,649	7,091	7,323	7,008	7,147	7,811	8,027	10.7	6.4	6.6	3.3	-4.3	2.0	9.3	2.8	42.2		
Full-time employees	5,635	5,944	6,333	6,749	6,992	6,821	6,864	7,325	7,576	5.5	6.5	6.6	3.6	-2.4	0.6	6.7	3.4	34.4		
Full-time equivalent employees	5,638	6,015	6,395	6,845	7,099	6,928	6,930	7,558	7,824	6.7	6.3	7.0	3.7	-2.4	0.0	9.1	3.5	38.8		
October payroll	\$6,842	\$7,619	\$9,022	\$10,422	\$11,270	\$12,427	\$12,954	\$14,940	\$15,985	11.4	18.4	15.5	8.1	10.3	4.2	15.3	7.0	133.6		
Public defense:																				
Total employees	52	88	109	154	185	219	230	230	582	69.2	23.9	41.3	20.1	18.4	5.0	0.0	144.3	980.8		
Full-time employees	52	88	109	154	185	219	230	230	498	69.2	23.9	41.3	20.1	18.4	5.0	0.0	116.5	857.7		
Full-time equivalent employees	52	88	109	154	185	219	230	230	520	69.2	23.9	41.3	20.1	18.4	5.0	0.0	126.1	900.0		
October payroll	\$87	\$100	\$153	\$222	\$315	\$407	\$468	\$468	\$1,076	14.9	53.0	45.1	41.9	29.2	15.0	0.0	129.9	1,136.8		
Corrections:																				
Total employees	7,223	8,019	9,076	10,126	10,894	11,869	11,875	12,192	12,327	11.0	13.2	11.6	7.6	8.9	0.1	2.7	1.1	70.7		
Full-time employees	7,103	7,895	8,897	9,893	10,647	11,634	11,626	11,937	12,087	11.2	12.7	11.2	7.6	9.3	-0.1	2.7	1.3	70.2		
Full-time equivalent employees	7,140	7,929	8,969	9,967	10,707	11,717	11,760	12,055	12,088	11.1	13.1	11.1	7.4	9.4	0.4	2.5	0.3	69.3		
October payroll	\$7,692	\$9,396	\$10,887	\$12,885	\$15,693	\$16,938	\$16,279	\$17,497	\$22,996	22.2	15.9	18.4	21.8	7.9	3.9	7.5	31.4	199.0		
Other criminal justice:																				
Total employees	755	1,414	1,486	1,657	1,783	1,796	1,824	1,742	1,688	87.3	5.1	11.5	7.6	0.7	-9.6	7.3	-3.1	123.6		
Full-time employees	740	1,254	1,380	1,481	1,479	1,662	1,498	1,544	1,466	69.5	8.5	8.9	-0.1	12.4	-9.9	3.1	-5.1	98.1		
Full-time equivalent employees	744	1,280	1,393	1,551	1,671	1,737	1,570	1,655	1,564	72.0	8.8	11.3	7.7	3.9	-9.6	5.4	-5.5	110.2		
October payroll	\$857	\$1,540	\$1,804	\$2,051	\$2,425	\$2,724	\$2,560	\$2,919	\$3,092	79.7	17.1	13.7	18.2	12.3	-6.0	14.0	5.9	260.8		

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

Table 1.4 Criminal justice expenditures of State governments, by type of activity and expenditure, fiscal years 1971-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.
[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Type of activity and expenditure	Amount									Percent increase or decrease (-)								
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1977 to 1978	1978 to 1979	1971 to 1979
	Total criminal justice system	\$2,920,751	\$3,341,507	\$3,855,356	\$4,536,957*	\$5,321,378	\$5,986,650	\$6,689,474	\$7,544,251	\$8,418,065	14.4	15.4	17.7*	17.3*	12.5	11.7	12.8	11.6
Direct expenditure	2,681,419	2,948,091	3,303,608	3,890,570*	4,612,373	5,204,226	5,812,353	6,688,192	7,345,570	9.9	12.1	17.8*	18.6*	12.8	11.7	15.1	9.8	173.9
Intergovernmental expenditure	239,332	393,416	551,748	646,387	709,005	782,424	877,121	856,059	1,072,495	64.4	40.2	17.1	9.7	10.4	12.1	-2.4	25.3	348.1
Police protection	932,234	1,048,094	1,187,470	1,382,931	1,577,889	1,789,471	1,963,975	2,016,228	2,149,258	12.4	13.3	16.5	14.1	13.4	9.8	2.7	6.6	130.5
Direct expenditure	873,493	992,801	1,132,288	1,308,455	1,512,130	1,696,460	1,799,725	1,892,127	1,987,835	13.7	14.0	15.6	15.6	12.2	6.1	5.1	5.1	127.6
Intergovernmental expenditure	58,741	55,293	55,182	74,476	65,759	93,011	164,250	124,101	161,423	-5.9	-0.2	35.0	-11.7	41.4	76.6	-24.4	30.1	174.8
Judicial	326,850	371,014	419,247	475,992	561,291	663,068	735,829	1,150,265	1,327,545	13.5	13.0	13.5	17.9	18.1	11.0	56.3	15.4	306.2
Direct expenditure	313,717	346,290	385,619	439,456	497,660	585,151	650,559	1,012,899	1,206,984	10.4	11.4	14.0	13.2	17.6	11.2	55.7	19.2	284.7
Intergovernmental expenditure	13,133	24,724	33,628	36,536	63,631	77,917	85,270	137,366	120,561	88.3	36.0	8.6	74.2	22.5	9.4	61.1	-12.2	818.0
Legal services and prosecution	109,494	127,879	145,805	181,537	219,247	253,591	314,472	400,367	453,001	16.8	14.0	24.5	20.8	15.7	24.0	27.3	13.1	313.7
Direct expenditure	107,799	124,959	143,417	178,355	215,997	247,723	296,758	385,783	428,791	15.9	14.8	24.4	21.1	14.7	19.8	30.0	11.1	297.6
Intergovernmental expenditure	1,695	2,920	2,388	3,182	3,250	5,868	17,714	14,584	24,210	72.3	-18.2	33.2	2.1	80.6	201.9	-17.7	66.0	1,328.3
Public defense	17,266	25,571	41,830	58,055	73,127	78,622	90,393	109,294	127,892	48.1	63.5	38.8	26.0	7.5	15.0	20.9	17.0	640.7
Direct expenditure	16,491	23,963	37,029	51,683	65,481	70,139	78,365	97,956	118,012	45.3	54.5	39.6	26.7	7.1	11.7	25.0	20.5	615.6
Intergovernmental expenditure	775	1,608	4,801	6,372	7,646	8,483	12,028	11,338	9,880	107.5	198.5	32.7	20.0	10.9	41.8	-5.7	-12.9	1,174.8
Corrections	1,387,331	1,467,524	1,613,049	1,895,434	2,291,749	2,589,608	2,974,890	3,341,200	3,771,194	5.8	9.9	17.5	20.9	13.0	14.9	12.3	12.9	171.8
Direct expenditure	1,323,104	1,377,776	1,533,920	1,812,529	2,193,000	2,474,783	2,847,020	3,176,963	3,478,349	4.1	11.3	18.2	21.0	12.8	15.0	11.6	9.5	162.9
Intergovernmental expenditure	64,227	89,748	79,129	82,905	98,749	114,826	127,870	164,237	292,845	39.7	-11.8	4.8	19.1	16.3	11.4	28.4	78.3	356.0
Other criminal justice	147,576	301,425	447,955	543,008*	598,075	612,972	608,915	526,897	589,175	104.3	48.6	21.2*	10.1*	2.4	-0.4	-13.6	11.8	299.2
Direct expenditure	46,815	82,302	71,335	100,092*	128,105	129,974	139,928	122,464	125,599	75.8	-13.3	40.3*	28.0*	1.5	7.7	-12.5	2.6	168.3
Intergovernmental expenditure	100,761	219,123	376,620	442,916	469,970	482,998	468,987	404,433	463,576	117.5	71.9	17.6	6.1	2.6	-2.6	-13.9	14.6	360.1

* Revised.

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

Table 1.5 Criminal justice employment and payroll for State governments, by type of activity, October 1971–October 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Type of activity	October 1971	October 1972	October 1973	October 1974	October 1975	October 1976	October 1977	October 1978	October 1979	Percent increase or decrease (-)										
										October 1971 to October 1972	October 1972 to October 1973	October 1973 to October 1974	October 1974 to October 1975	October 1975 to October 1976	October 1976 to October 1977	October 1977 to October 1978	October 1978 to October 1979	October 1971 to October 1979		
Total criminal justice system:																				
Total employees	211,785	222,273	241,765	262,735	274,319	283,049	310,358	322,046	340,459	5.0	8.8	8.7	4.4	3.2	9.6	3.8	5.7	60.8		
Full-time employees	202,508	213,869	227,610	247,356	257,633	267,685	292,772	303,950	323,223	5.6	6.4	8.7	4.2	3.9	9.4	3.8	6.3	59.6		
Full-time equivalent employees	205,859	216,603	232,299	252,588	263,208	272,488	298,571	310,554	328,237	5.2	7.2	8.7	4.2	3.5	9.6	4.0	5.7	59.4		
October payroll	\$164,719	\$189,390	\$218,554	\$252,214	\$280,593	\$311,636	\$370,396	\$438,357	\$464,558	15.0	15.4	15.4	11.3	11.1	18.9	18.3	6.0	182.0		
Police protection:																				
Total employees	72,609	78,482	88,465	97,224	100,272	97,887	101,068	98,651	99,301	8.1	12.7	9.9	3.1	-2.4	3.2	-2.4	0.7	36.8		
Full-time employees	67,986	73,963	79,475	87,026	89,428	89,175	92,065	89,977	90,779	8.8	7.5	9.5	2.8	-0.3	3.2	-2.3	0.9	33.5		
Full-time equivalent employees	69,375	75,397	81,634	89,822	92,445	90,884	93,674	92,443	91,595	8.7	8.3	10.0	2.9	-1.7	3.1	-1.3	-0.9	32.0		
October payroll	\$52,800	\$65,622	\$77,140	\$88,426	\$97,737	\$105,620	\$116,294	\$153,798	\$130,915	24.3	17.6	14.6	10.5	8.1	10.1	32.2	-14.9	147.9		
Judicial:																				
Total employees	20,562	21,026	23,602	24,560	26,402	28,535	38,910	43,625	49,443	2.3	12.3	4.1	7.5	8.1	36.4	12.1	13.3	140.5		
Full-time employees	19,466	19,987	21,726	22,582	24,183	25,629	34,937	39,448	45,654	2.7	8.7	4.0	7.1	6.0	36.3	12.9	15.7	134.5		
Full-time equivalent employees	19,856	20,372	22,977	23,939	25,578	27,516	37,337	41,642	48,052	2.6	12.8	4.2	6.8	7.6	35.7	11.5	15.4	142.0		
October payroll	\$23,175	\$23,878	\$29,201	\$33,220	\$37,372	\$42,786	\$58,566	\$68,050	\$87,129	3.0	22.3	13.8	12.5	14.5	36.9	16.2	28.0	276.0		
Legal services and prosecution:																				
Total employees	8,765	9,714	11,082	12,381	13,122	13,665	15,584	18,974	20,737	10.8	14.1	11.7	6.0	4.1	14.0	21.8	9.3	136.6		
Full-time employees	7,766	8,695	9,905	11,408	11,950	12,994	14,627	17,596	19,210	12.0	13.9	15.2	4.8	8.7	12.7	20.3	9.2	147.4		
Full-time equivalent employees	8,133	9,035	10,490	11,776	12,334	13,227	15,068	18,212	19,961	11.1	16.1	12.3	4.7	7.2	13.9	20.9	9.6	145.4		
October payroll	\$8,037	\$9,461	\$11,648	\$13,579	\$15,615	\$17,623	\$23,147	\$27,334	\$32,499	17.7	23.1	16.6	15.0	12.9	31.3	18.1	18.9	304.4		
Public defense:																				
Total employees	1,030	1,432	2,161	2,710	2,602	2,912	3,245	3,256	3,788	39.0	50.9	25.4	-4.0	11.9	11.4	0.3	16.3	267.8		
Full-time employees	961	1,382	2,071	2,575	2,518	2,809	3,005	3,121	3,607	43.8	49.9	21.3	-2.2	11.6	7.0	3.9	15.6	275.3		
Full-time equivalent employees	985	1,406	2,102	2,625	2,547	2,843	3,175	3,159	3,659	42.7	49.5	24.9	-3.0	11.6	11.7	-0.5	15.8	271.5		
October payroll	\$878	\$1,410	\$2,244	\$2,950	\$3,057	\$3,624	\$4,376	\$4,724	\$5,855	60.6	59.1	31.5	3.6	18.5	20.8	8.0	23.9	566.9		
Corrections:																				
Total employees	107,317	108,968	113,503	122,560	128,523	136,400	147,695	153,770	162,946	1.5	4.2	8.0	4.9	6.1	8.3	4.1	6.0	51.8		
Full-time employees	104,882	107,250	111,536	120,519	121,196	133,520	144,420	150,148	159,808	2.3	4.0	8.0	4.7	5.8	8.2	4.0	6.4	52.4		
Full-time equivalent employees	106,045	107,785	112,176	121,160	121,933	134,420	145,322	151,408	160,778	1.6	4.1	8.0	4.8	5.9	8.3	4.0	6.2	51.6		
October payroll	\$78,648	\$86,710	\$95,565	\$110,710	\$123,252	\$137,928	\$163,079	\$179,654	\$202,562	10.3	10.2	15.8	11.3	11.9	18.2	10.2	12.8	157.6		
Other criminal justice:																				
Total employees	1,502	2,651	2,952	3,300	3,398	3,650	3,856	3,770	4,244	76.5	11.4	11.8	3.0	7.4	5.6	-2.2	12.6	182.6		
Full-time employees	1,447	2,592	2,897	3,246	3,358	3,568	3,713	3,680	4,165	79.1	11.8	12.0	3.4	6.3	4.2	-1.6	13.8	187.8		
Full-time equivalent employees	1,465	2,608	2,920	3,266	3,371	3,598	3,766	3,690	4,192	78.0	12.0	11.8	3.2	6.7	4.7	-2.0	13.6	186.1		
October payroll	\$1,181	\$2,309	\$2,756	\$3,329	\$3,561	\$4,054	\$4,934	\$4,797	\$5,599	95.5	19.4	20.8	7.0	13.8	21.7	-2.8	16.7	374.1		

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

Table 1.6 Criminal justice expenditures of local governments, by type of activity and expenditure, fiscal years 1971-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[The local governments data are estimates subject to sampling variation. Dollar amounts in thousands.]

Type of activity and expenditure	Amount									Percent increase or decrease (-)								
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1977 to 1978	1978 to 1979	1971 to 1979
Total criminal justice system	\$6,662,697	\$7,324,585	\$8,094,225	\$9,129,864	\$10,501,604	\$12,068,308	\$13,027,249	\$14,456,003	\$15,401,230	9.9	10.5	12.8	15.0	14.9	7.9	11.0	6.5	131.2
Direct expenditure	6,620,807	7,281,248	8,052,232	9,092,370	10,448,612	12,026,954	12,982,693	14,321,513	15,256,406	10.0	10.6	12.9	14.9	15.1	7.9	10.3	6.5	130.4
Intergovernmental expenditure	75,545	91,261	90,249	115,395	144,501	133,855	164,728	295,356	300,839	20.8	-1.1	27.9	25.2	-7.4	23.1	79.3	1.9	298.2
Police protection	4,489,045	4,978,854	5,405,423	5,984,077	6,817,005	7,723,588	8,304,366	9,281,149	9,882,079	10.9	8.6	10.7	13.9	13.3	7.5	11.8	6.5	120.1
Direct expenditure	4,467,825	4,948,354	5,403,036	5,981,711	6,813,407	7,720,144	8,299,730	9,276,260	9,875,712	10.3	9.2	10.7	13.9	13.3	7.5	11.8	6.5	120.1
Intergovernmental expenditure	21,327	30,500	32,697	52,985	64,620	59,390	80,908	96,279	109,720	43.0	7.2	62.0	22.0	-8.1	36.2	19.0	14.0	414.5
Judicial	912,310	973,918	1,082,257	1,227,391	1,412,763	1,633,645	1,707,783	1,823,223	1,902,528	6.8	11.1	13.4	15.1	15.6	4.5	6.8	4.3	108.5
Direct expenditure	910,545	965,260	1,075,479	1,222,562	1,404,672	1,623,876	1,698,066	1,732,949	1,812,181	6.0	11.4	13.7	14.9	15.6	4.6	2.1	4.6	99.0
Intergovernmental expenditure	5,561	8,658	13,824	11,729	17,226	18,123	22,583	118,381	103,023	55.7	59.7	-15.1	46.9	5.2	24.6	424.2	-13.0	1,752.6
Legal services and prosecution	295,415	350,150	398,783	476,793	542,440	653,502	745,585	862,094	956,979	18.5	13.9	19.6	13.8	20.5	14.1	15.6	11.0	223.9
Direct expenditure	294,779	348,351	396,899	474,609	539,854	650,804	742,982	858,551	953,395	18.2	13.9	19.6	13.7	20.6	14.2	15.6	11.0	223.4
Intergovernmental expenditure	787	1,799	2,553	2,627	2,967	3,142	3,354	4,537	4,424	128.6	41.9	2.9	12.9	5.9	6.7	35.3	-2.5	462.1
Public defense	50,969	63,573	79,283	101,445	127,938	157,364	185,151	216,824	239,159	24.7	24.7	28.0	26.1	23.0	17.7	17.1	10.3	369.2
Direct expenditure	50,961	63,430	79,240	101,281	127,772	157,245	184,937	216,719	239,018	24.5	24.9	27.8	26.2	23.1	17.6	17.2	10.3	369.0
Intergovernmental expenditure	123	143	257	522	545	1,279	1,243	2,152	1,916	16.3	79.7	103.1	4.4	134.7	-2.8	73.1	-11.0	1,457.7
Corrections	895,420	961,338	1,066,000	1,240,815	1,471,470	1,678,879	1,814,539	2,030,722	2,196,646	7.4	10.9	16.4	18.6	14.1	8.1	11.9	8.2	145.3
Direct expenditure	857,168	911,282	1,035,434	1,213,338	1,433,535	1,654,377	1,788,329	2,008,574	2,154,154	6.3	13.6	17.2	18.1	15.4	8.1	12.3	7.2	151.3
Intergovernmental expenditure	47,425	50,056	40,275	46,456	58,170	49,547	53,338	58,369	77,924	5.5	-19.5	15.3	25.2	-14.8	7.7	9.4	33.5	64.3
Other criminal justice	19,538	44,676	62,478	99,341	129,988	221,329	267,825	241,992	223,839	128.7	39.8	59.0	30.8	70.3	21.9	-9.6	-7.5	1,045.7
Direct expenditure	19,529	44,571	62,144	98,861	129,372	220,508	268,649	228,440	221,946	128.2	39.4	59.1	30.9	70.4	21.8	-15.0	-2.8	1,036.5
Intergovernmental expenditure	321	105	643	1,076	1,007	2,374	3,302	15,638	3,833	-67.3	512.4	67.3	-6.4	135.7	39.1	373.6	-75.5	1,094.1

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

Table 1.7 Criminal justice employment and payroll for local governments, by type of activity, October 1971–October 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[The local governments data are estimates subject to sampling variation. Dollar amounts in thousands.]

Type of activity	October 1971	October 1972	October 1973	October 1974	October 1975	October 1976	October 1977	October 1978	October 1979	Percent Increase or decrease (-)																	
										October 1971 to October 1972	October 1972 to October 1973	October 1973 to October 1974	October 1974 to October 1975	October 1975 to October 1976	October 1976 to October 1977	October 1977 to October 1978	October 1978 to October 1979	October 1971 to October 1979									
Total criminal justice system:																											
Total employees	639,555	666,525	693,791	735,622	756,627	764,442	785,872	800,730	828,296	4.2	4.1	6.0	2.9	1.0	2.8	1.9	3.4	29.5									
Full-time employees	556,381	575,042	601,834	639,640	671,407	683,049	707,847	718,557	724,879	3.4	4.7	6.3	5.0	1.7	3.6	1.5	0.9	30.3									
Full-time equivalent employees	578,394	596,480	625,871	664,862	691,159	707,891	733,121	742,898	745,812	3.1	4.9	6.2	4.0	2.4	3.6	1.3	0.4	28.9									
October payroll	\$466,697	\$514,984	\$580,070	\$660,088	\$733,169	\$805,719	\$886,401	\$915,734	\$1,024,616	10.3	12.6	13.8	11.1	9.9	10.0	3.3	11.9	119.5									
Police protection:																											
Total employees	445,933	456,055	470,258	486,936	499,159	500,536	512,358	523,206	526,272	2.3	3.1	3.5	2.5	0.3	2.4	2.1	0.6	18.0									
Full-time employees	391,506	400,608	418,385	436,926	453,969	456,750	469,733	478,103	480,544	2.3	4.4	4.9	3.4	0.6	2.8	1.8	0.5	22.7									
Full-time equivalent employees	402,691	410,765	429,512	449,587	463,404	466,042	479,908	489,514	488,832	2.0	4.7	4.7	3.1	0.6	3.0	2.0	-0.1	21.4									
October payroll	\$333,258	\$364,878	\$411,364	\$462,481	\$508,862	\$553,750	\$607,473	\$626,241	\$708,845	9.5	12.7	12.4	10.0	8.8	9.7	3.1	13.2	112.7									
Judicial:																											
Total employees	89,505	96,107	100,564	109,730	117,781	114,998	115,774	111,263	111,639	7.4	4.6	9.1	7.3	-2.4	0.7	-3.9	0.3	24.7									
Full-time employees	73,636	76,749	79,732	87,315	96,519	94,667	97,669	92,354	92,436	4.2	3.9	9.5	10.5	-1.9	3.2	-5.4	0.1	25.5									
Full-time equivalent employees	79,852	82,797	86,236	94,456	99,132	102,442	105,044	99,305	99,589	3.7	4.2	9.5	4.9	3.3	2.5	-5.5	0.3	24.7									
October payroll	\$56,775	\$62,821	\$69,396	\$81,080	\$90,632	\$97,948	\$104,989	\$101,466	\$107,872	10.6	10.5	16.8	11.8	8.1	7.2	-3.4	6.3	90.0									
Legal services and prosecution:																											
Total employees	30,211	34,607	37,050	39,110	40,958	43,304	45,596	49,152	49,330	14.6	7.1	5.6	4.7	5.7	5.3	7.8	0.4	63.3									
Full-time employees	23,487	25,794	26,829	29,217	31,381	34,668	37,811	40,542	42,835	9.8	4.0	8.9	7.4	10.5	9.1	7.2	5.7	82.4									
Full-time equivalent employees	25,954	28,739	30,419	33,598	35,931	39,153	41,904	43,464	45,404	10.7	5.8	10.4	6.9	9.0	7.0	3.7	4.5	74.9									
October payroll	\$23,043	\$26,849	\$30,308	\$35,584	\$40,810	\$47,050	\$53,633	\$59,014	\$66,139	16.5	12.9	17.4	14.7	15.3	14.0	10.0	12.1	187.0									
Public defense:																											
Total employees	2,936	3,431	3,717	3,823	3,860	4,492	4,987	5,194	5,205	16.9	8.3	2.9	1.0	16.4	11.0	4.2	0.2	77.3									
Full-time employees	2,141	2,334	2,585	2,926	3,318	3,707	4,176	4,595	4,586	9.0	10.8	13.2	13.4	11.7	12.7	10.0	-0.2	114.2									
Full-time equivalent employees	2,473	2,662	2,967	3,340	3,625	4,193	4,699	4,879	4,902	7.6	11.5	12.6	8.5	15.7	12.1	3.8	0.5	98.2									
October payroll	\$2,474	\$2,857	\$3,331	\$4,029	\$4,841	\$5,790	\$7,375	\$7,337	\$8,316	15.5	16.6	21.0	20.2	19.6	27.4	-0.5	13.3	236.1									
Corrections:																											
Total employees	70,279	74,773	80,522	94,108	92,592	98,107	103,015	107,594	109,525	6.4	7.7	16.9	-1.6	6.0	5.0	4.4	1.8	55.8									
Full-time employees	64,973	68,145	72,739	79,494	84,109	80,471	84,686	99,382	101,158	4.9	6.7	9.3	5.8	7.6	4.7	5.0	1.8	55.7									
Full-time equivalent employees	66,776	70,079	75,134	82,070	86,880	111,156	97,676	102,040	103,683	4.9	7.2	9.2	5.9	7.2	4.9	4.4	1.6	55.3									
October payroll	\$50,470	\$56,193	\$63,953	\$74,867	\$85,690	\$61,024	\$108,566	\$117,333	\$129,689	11.3	13.8	17.1	14.5	14.4	10.8	8.4	10.2	157.0									
Other criminal justice:																											
Total employees	691	1,552	1,680	1,915	2,277	3,005	4,142	4,321	26,325	124.6	8.2	14.0	18.9	32.0	37.8	4.3	509.2	3,709.7									
Full-time employees	638	1,412	1,564	1,782	2,111	2,819	3,772	3,581	3,322	121.3	10.8	12.7	19.8	33.5	33.8	-5.1	-7.2	420.7									
Full-time equivalent employees	648	1,438	1,603	1,811	2,187	2,905	3,870	3,696	3,402	121.9	11.5	13.0	20.8	32.8	33.2	-4.5	-8.0	425.0									
October payroll	\$677	\$1,386	\$1,718	\$2,017	\$2,333	\$3,157	\$4,365	\$3,963	\$3,755	104.7	4.0	19.1	14.0	35.3	38.3	-9.2	-5.2	454.7									

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

Table 1.8 Employment and payroll for State and local criminal justice activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.1. For additional data on police protection, public defense, legal services and prosecution, judicial, and correctional activities, see Tables 1.11, 1.23, 1.24, 1.36, and 1.50, respectively. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*					
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
States-local, total	784,250	\$634,283	813,083	\$704,377	858,158	\$798,624
States	205,856	167,587	216,603	189,390	232,299	218,554
Local, total	578,394	466,697	596,480	514,984	625,859	580,070
Counties	193,011	142,942	204,966	161,108	219,894	185,103
Municipalities	385,383	323,753	391,514	353,874	405,965	394,967
Alabama	9,206	5,604	9,592	6,205	10,240	6,929
State	2,501	1,697	2,470	1,784	2,664	2,115
Local, total	6,705	3,933	7,122	4,421	7,576	4,814
Counties	2,501	1,419	2,545	1,580	2,849	1,755
Municipalities	4,204	2,514	4,577	2,861	4,727	3,059
Alaska	1,667	1,895	1,945	2,473	1,953	2,213
State	1,178	1,435	1,390	1,878	1,418	1,639
Local, total	489	460	555	595	535	574
Boroughs	22	19	17	21	18	27
Municipalities	467	441	538	574	517	547
Arizona	7,628	5,715	8,274	6,715	9,519	8,241
State	2,109	1,682	1,947	1,708	2,490	2,256
Local, total	5,519	4,084	6,327	5,006	7,029	5,985
Counties	2,559	1,694	2,927	2,074	3,256	2,516
Municipalities	2,960	2,390	3,400	2,932	3,773	3,470
Arkansas	4,454	2,397	5,037	2,806	5,271	3,175
State	1,175	696	1,276	858	1,328	978
Local, total	3,279	1,701	3,761	1,948	3,943	2,197
Counties	947	430	1,249	554	1,210	608
Municipalities	2,332	1,271	2,512	1,394	2,733	1,589
California	95,948	95,848	102,083	107,996	105,947	120,183
State	21,210	20,775	24,551	24,673	24,945	27,477
Local, total	74,738	75,385	77,532	83,323	81,002	92,705
Counties	40,404	39,408	42,555	43,977	44,958	49,501
Municipalities	34,334	35,977	34,977	39,346	36,044	43,205
Colorado	8,018	6,028	8,896	7,063	9,892	8,342
State	3,157	2,465	3,433	2,796	3,650	3,268
Local, total	4,861	3,563	5,463	4,267	6,242	5,074
Counties	1,217	747	1,219	746	1,415	910
Municipalities	3,644	2,816	4,244	3,520	4,827	4,164
Connecticut	11,033	9,195	10,676	9,604	11,430	10,433
State	4,834	4,048	4,535	3,998	5,075	4,445
Local, total	6,199	5,148	6,141	5,606	6,355	5,989
Counties	6,199	5,148	6,141	5,606	6,355	5,989
Municipalities						
Delaware	2,575	1,903	2,860	2,361	2,838	2,330
State	1,607	1,237	1,847	1,566	1,872	1,544
Local, total	968	666	1,013	794	966	787
Counties	318	190	326	252	277	228
Municipalities	650	476	687	542	689	559
District of Columbia:						
Local, total	9,707	8,988	10,184	10,481	9,872	10,110
Florida	30,477	21,344	32,703	24,732	36,716	31,204
State	7,951	5,688	9,602	7,628	12,423	11,033
Local, total	22,526	15,664	23,101	17,104	24,343	20,172
Counties	10,975	7,349	11,381	7,875	12,401	9,779
Municipalities	11,551	8,315	11,720	9,229	11,942	10,392
Georgia	14,796	9,188	15,480	10,544	17,756	12,777
State	3,873	2,509	4,527	3,460	5,300	4,075
Local, total	10,923	6,715	10,953	7,085	12,456	8,702
Counties	5,159	3,026	5,264	3,272	6,034	4,131
Municipalities	5,764	3,688	5,689	3,813	6,422	4,571
Hawaii	3,570	3,000	3,489	3,055	3,537	3,516
State	1,065	908	944	874	988	1,022
Local, total	2,505	2,093	2,545	2,181	2,549	2,494
Counties	542	471	651	516	672	603
Municipalities	1,963	1,622	1,894	1,665	1,877	1,892

See footnotes at end of table.

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*											
	October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978		October 1979	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
States-local, total	917,450	\$912,303	954,379	\$1,013,762	980,379	\$1,117,355	1,031,642	\$1,256,797	1,053,452	\$1,345,224	1,074,636	\$1,489,174
States	252,588	252,214	263,208	280,593	272,488	311,636	298,571	370,398	310,554	406,896	328,237	464,558
Local, total	664,862	660,088	691,159	733,169	707,891	805,719	733,121	886,401	742,898	938,328	745,812	1,024,616
Counties	239,171	216,430	257,592	251,535	272,541	281,773	287,760	327,053	295,970	343,125	300,378	373,026
Municipalities	425,691	443,659	433,567	481,634	435,350	523,946	445,361	559,347	446,928	595,202	445,513	651,590
Alabama	11,328	8,433	12,117	9,858	12,396	10,809	12,953	12,797	14,543	15,484	14,935	16,881
State	3,073	2,456	3,343	3,065	3,582	3,386	4,006	4,718	5,052	5,968	5,252	6,704
Local, total	8,255	5,977	8,693	6,793	8,814	7,423	8,947	9,491	9,516	9,706	9,706	10,176
Counties	3,068	2,074	3,424	2,511	3,598	2,948	3,156	2,714	3,398	3,246	3,289	3,333
Municipalities	5,187	3,903	5,269	4,283	5,216	4,475	5,791	5,364	6,093	6,289	6,419	6,843
Alaska	2,108	3,033	2,304	3,865	2,541	4,727	2,773	5,431	2,806	5,807	2,945	6,731
State	1,460	2,091	1,649	2,854	1,911	3,604	1,994	3,914	1,984	4,037	2,026	4,417
Local, total	648	942	655	1,011	630	1,123	779	1,517	822	1,769	918	2,314
Boroughs	21	35	8	14	12	25	31	86	10	26	55	154
Municipalities	627	907	647	996	618	1,098	748	1,431	812	1,743	863	2,160
Arizona	10,315	9,892	11,077	11,148	11,905	13,828	12,577	15,273	13,351	17,872	14,264	19,774
State	2,697	2,675	2,865	3,066	3,026	3,380	3,378	4,135	3,708	4,665	4,028	5,369
Local, total	7,618	7,207	8,212	8,082	8,879	10,448	9,199	11,138	9,643	13,207	10,195	14,405
Counties	3,718	3,280	4,003	3,751	4,410	4,631	4,505	4,957	4,753	5,810	4,993	6,414
Municipalities	3,900	3,927	4,209	4,331	4,469	5,817	4,694	6,181	4,890	7,397	5,202	7,991
Arkansas	4,935	3,225	5,687	4,068	6,172	4,597	6,819	5,525	6,682	5,785	7,171	6,658
State	1,520	1,171	1,709	1,439	1,852	1,618	2,188	1,880	1,923	1,998	2,235	2,387
Local, total	3,415	2,054	3,978	2,629	4,320	2,979	4,631	3,645	4,759	3,787	4,981	4,271
Counties	1,227	680	1,632	1,018	1,758	1,181	1,872	1,315	2,002	1,467	2,315	1,843
Municipalities	2,188	1,374	2,346	1,611	2,562	1,798	2,759	2,330	2,757	2,320	2,669	2,428
California	113,180	136,606	116,214	152,789	119,910	170,924	123,582	194,839	119,720	185,565	122,127	209,234
State	26,976	31,494	26,003	33,240	26,251	36,821	26,911	40,948	25,358	41,472	26,331	47,379
Local, total	86,204	105,113	90,211	119,549	93,659	134,103	96,671	153,891	94,362	144,093	95,027	161,854
Counties	48,809	57,484	51,353	66,751	54,776	75,410	55,836	89,913	54,549	80,445	55,196	89,938
Municipalities	37,395	47,629	38,858	52,798	38,883	58,693	40,835	63,977	39,813	63,648	39,826	71,916
Colorado	11,287	10,570	12,160	12,821	12,558	14,144	12,644	14,931	13,067	17,018	13,128	18,895
State	3,912	3,900	4,063	4,713	4,235	5,205	4,080	5,243	4,445	6,227	4,038	6,665
Local, total	7,375	6,670	8,097	8,108	8,323	8,939	8,564	9,488	8,622	10,791	9,093	12,230
Counties	1,652	1,197	1,938	1,574	2,159	1,971	2,332	2,293	2,535	2,750	2,832	3,207
Municipalities	5,723	5,473	6,159	6,534	6,164	6,968	6,232	7,195	6,087	8,040	6,261	9,023
Connecticut	11,736	11,861	11,879	12,487	11,886	13,036	12,774	15,478	12,845	16,549	12,938	16,590
State	5,491	5,389	5,491	5,574	5,480	5,510	6,270	7,298	6,232	7,819	6,233	8,769
Local, total	6,245	6,472	6,388	6,913	6,406	7,527	6,504	8,180	6,613	8,730	6,713	9,821
Counties	6,245	6,472	6,388	6,913	6,406	7,527	6,504	8,180	6,613	8,730	6,713	9,821
Municipalities												
Delaware	2,741	2,621	3,128	3,104	3,245	3,511	3,363	3,792	3,527	4,185	3,678	4,560
State	1,906	1,778	2,116	2,074	2,187	2,352	2,296	2,557	2,450	2,849	2,596	3,151
Local, total	835	844	1,012	1,030	1,058	1,160	1,067	1,234	1,336	1,083	1,408	1,408
Counties	287	304	340	366	388	460	392	495	377			

Table 1.9 Federal criminal justice budget authorities and outlays, fiscal year 1981 (actual) and 1982-85 (estimated)

NOTE: These data are from the budget submitted by President Reagan to Congress in February 1982. The budget authority (actual or estimated) for each fiscal year includes appropriations for that year, as well as for future years, that have been approved by Congress. The outlays (actual or estimated) for the corresponding year are funded partially by the budget authority and partially through unspent funds allocated in previous years. "Outlays" are defined as values of checks issued, interest accrued on public debt, or other payments made, and net of refunds and reimbursements.

[In millions of dollars]

Type of program	1981 actual		1982 estimate		1983 estimate		1984 estimate		1985 estimate	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Federal law enforcement activities, total	\$2,350	\$2,384	\$2,479	\$2,468	\$2,671	\$2,643	\$2,701	\$2,675	\$2,617	\$2,601
General investigation	675	691	740	739	799	798	799	799	799	799
Narcotics violation investigation	215	217	231	227	247	242	247	242	247	247
Alcohol, tobacco and firearms investigation	150	147	79	82	0	0	0	0	0	0
Border enforcement activities	864	890	938	924	1,055	1,041	1,055	1,041	996	936
Protection and other activities	186	189	232	230	303	298	335	329	310	304
Other enforcement	259	251	260	266	266	265	264	265	264	265
Federal litigative and judicial activities, total	1,485	1,493	1,388	1,393	1,427	1,423	1,458	1,445	1,490	1,476
Civil and criminal prosecution and representation	506	517	521	502	576	570	576	576	576	576
Federal judicial activities	658	651	747	743	850	840	882	869	914	900
Representation of indigents in civil cases	321	324	120	148	0	13	0	0	0	0
Federal correctional activities	352	361	367	376	383	386	383	386	383	383
Criminal justice assistance	169	473	140	318	67	162	63	88	61	62
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-13	-13	-35	-35	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23
Total	4,343	4,698	4,339	4,521	4,525	4,592	4,583	4,571	4,530	4,500

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1983* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 5-174. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.10 Allocation of Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (OJARS) funds, by type of budget activity, fiscal year 1982

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

[In thousands of dollars]

Type of budget activity	Fiscal year 1982
Total	\$128,554
Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics, total	93,554
Juvenile justice formula grants	43,095
Criminal justice formula grants (Part D)	0
National priority grants program (Part E)	0
General criminal justice grants program (Part F)	0
Training, total	0
Educational development	0
Prosecutor training	0
General criminal justice training	0
Crime prevention programs	0
Juvenile justice programs, total	24,505
Special emphasis	14,365
Juvenile Justice Institute	7,436
Technical assistance	2,028
Concentration of Federal efforts	676
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program	10,131
Crime control programs	3,800
Executive direction and control, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	2,400
Executive direction and control, Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics	0
Administrative services, Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics/Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	9,623
Executive direction and control, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	0
Research and statistics, total	35,000
Research, evaluation, and demonstration programs	16,767
Justice statistical programs	13,875
Executive direction and control, National Institute of Justice	2,908
Executive direction and control, Bureau of Justice Statistics	1,450

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

Table 1.11 Employment and payroll for State and local police protection activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.1. For data required to compute percentages based on total criminal justice full-time equivalent employees and total criminal justice payroll, see Table 1.8. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*							
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
States-local, total	472,063	\$388,926	486,162	\$430,500	511,146	\$488,504	539,409	\$550,907
States	69,372	55,668	75,397	65,622	81,634	77,140	89,822	88,426
Local, total	402,691	333,258	410,765	364,878	429,512	411,364	449,587	462,481
Counties	68,847	52,588	72,547	58,667	78,949	69,177	83,068	78,380
Municipalities	333,844	280,670	338,218	306,211	350,563	342,187	366,519	384,101
Alabama	5,845	3,553	6,238	3,990	6,437	4,343	7,132	5,366
State	1,116	732	1,114	777	1,153	908	1,328	1,041
Local, total	4,729	2,821	5,124	3,214	5,284	3,435	5,804	4,325
Counties	842	506	888	576	944	623	1,056	760
Municipalities	3,887	2,315	4,236	2,637	4,340	2,812	4,748	3,565
Alaska	744	828	945	1,128	997	1,074	1,032	1,546
State	380	476	527	692	589	635	495	750
Local, total	364	352	418	435	408	439	537	796
Boroughs	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Municipalities	364	352	418	435	408	439	535	793
Arizona	4,552	3,605	5,086	4,346	5,729	5,162	6,080	6,042
State	1,023	835	1,018	977	1,309	1,222	1,374	1,399
Local, total	3,529	2,771	4,068	3,369	4,420	3,940	4,706	4,643
Counties	896	637	1,038	756	1,031	824	1,162	1,077
Municipalities	2,633	2,134	3,030	2,613	3,389	3,117	3,544	3,566
Arkansas	3,143	1,634	3,389	1,836	3,599	2,083	3,232	2,050
State	580	319	581	366	608	418	709	524
Local, total	2,563	1,315	2,808	1,470	2,991	1,664	2,523	1,526
Counties	454	190	547	232	544	261	561	296
Municipalities	2,109	1,125	2,261	1,238	2,447	1,403	1,962	1,229
California	53,525	53,779	55,913	60,275	57,983	67,194	60,003	74,002
State	9,570	8,438	11,063	10,620	11,571	12,128	12,183	13,218
Local, total	43,955	45,341	44,850	49,655	46,412	55,066	47,820	60,784
Counties	12,103	12,087	12,493	13,243	12,979	14,986	13,110	16,671
Municipalities	31,852	33,254	32,357	36,412	33,433	40,080	34,710	44,113
Colorado	4,393	3,223	5,010	3,951	5,718	4,712	6,821	6,153
State	801	593	825	657	902	786	1,086	965
Local, total	3,592	2,630	4,185	3,294	4,816	3,926	5,735	5,188
Counties	702	399	711	407	829	504	815	625
Municipalities	2,890	2,230	3,474	2,887	3,987	3,421	4,920	4,563
Connecticut	7,124	5,942	7,111	6,453	7,373	6,889	7,424	7,577
State	1,089	920	1,134	986	1,217	1,080	1,346	1,270
Local, total	6,035	5,021	5,977	5,468	6,156	5,808	6,078	6,307
Municipalities	6,035	5,021	5,977	5,468	6,156	5,808	6,078	6,307
Delaware	1,329	946	1,430	1,214	1,426	1,191	1,312	1,307
State	539	383	607	543	621	515	647	613
Local, total	790	563	823	671	805	676	665	693
Counties	187	125	197	181	178	169	182	229
Municipalities	603	438	626	490	627	507	483	464
District of Columbia:								
Local, total	5,935	5,417	6,349	6,505	5,744	5,874	6,132	7,547
Florida	16,828	12,065	17,998	13,968	18,903	16,725	21,795	20,852
State	2,129	1,456	2,467	2,026	2,278	2,093	2,580	2,529
Local, total	14,699	10,609	15,531	11,942	16,625	14,632	19,215	18,323
Counties	4,966	3,503	5,403	3,857	6,055	5,240	6,898	6,951
Municipalities	9,733	7,106	10,128	8,085	10,570	9,392	12,319	12,371
Georgia	8,153	5,154	8,645	5,866	9,875	7,066	10,993	8,454
State	961	667	1,417	1,150	1,554	1,226	1,746	1,456
Local, total	7,192	4,486	7,228	4,716	8,321	5,840	9,247	6,998
Counties	1,890	1,120	2,032	1,241	2,474	1,695	2,727	1,997
Municipalities	5,302	3,366	5,196	3,475	5,847	4,145	6,520	5,001
Hawaii	2,351	1,922	2,380	1,999	2,373	2,267	2,233	2,467
State	34	24	30	23	33	27	10	9
Local, total	2,317	1,898	2,350	1,977	2,350	2,240	2,223	2,458
Counties	498	420	605	469	615	531	542	637
Municipalities	1,821	1,478	1,745	1,507	1,725	1,709	1,681	1,821

See footnotes at end of table.

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*									
	October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978		October 1979	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
States-local, total	555,849	\$606,599	556,926	\$659,370	573,582	\$723,767	581,957	\$771,172	580,269	\$839,760
States	92,445	97,737	90,884	105,620	93,674	116,294	92,443	122,337	91,595	130,915
Local, total	463,404	508,862	466,042	553,750	479,908	607,473	489,514	648,835	488,674	708,845
Counties	89,273	90,874	91,817	99,832	96,635	122,434	99,889	124,757	103,255	137,404
Municipalities	374,131	417,988	374,225	454,118	383,273	485,040	389,625	524,078	385,598	571,441
Alabama	7,520	6,094	7,488	6,488	8,185	7,845	8,469	8,976	8,605	9,577
State	1,505	1,295	1,503	1,323	1,535	1,704	1,526	1,877	1,450	1,799
Local, total	6,015	4,799	5,985	5,165	6,650	6,141	6,943	7,099	7,156	7,778
Counties	1,131	842	1,199	1,033	1,273	1,150	1,295	1,331	1,406	1,537
Municipalities	4,884	3,957	4,786	4,132	5,377	4,991	5,648	5,769	5,750	6,241
Alaska	1,156	1,982	1,206	2,394	1,347	2,799	1,408	3,089	1,408	3,626
State	589	1,091	658	1,405	664	1,456	674	1,488	604	1,540
Local, total	567	891	548	989	683	1,343	734	1,601	804	2,086
Boroughs	3	3	4	5	25	69	4	6	42	114
Municipalities	564	888	544	984	658	1,274	730	1,596	762	1,973
Arizona	6,552	6,720	6,730	8,361	7,023	9,988	7,337	10,685	7,665	11,617
State	1,498	1,601	1,501	1,711	1,600	1,976	1,609	2,180	1,587	2,351
Local, total	5,054	5,119	5,229	6,649	5,423	7,012	5,728	8,505	6,078	9,266
Counties	1,234	1,194	1,192	1,339	1,266	1,437	1,315	1,733	1,421	2,042
Municipalities	3,820	3,925	4,037	5,310	4,157	5,575	4,413	6,772	4,657	7,224
Arkansas	3,493	2,457	3,796	2,756	4,048	3,372	4,101	3,507	4,233	3,875
State	712	597	812	687	834	734	855	856	904	947
Local, total	2,781	1,860	2,984	2,069	3,214	2,638	3,246	2,651	3,331	2,928
Counties	695	427	707	471	770	544	861	621	972	767
Municipalities	2,086	1,433	2,277	1,598	2,444	2,094	2,385	2,030	2,361	2,161
California	61,389	81,876	61,520	91,093	62,745	106,495	60,069	96,321	61,632	108,205
State	11,685	13,726	11,861	15,877	11,955	15,592	9,421	14,660	10,976	17,692
Local, total	49,704	68,150	49,659	75,216	51,550	90,903	50,648	81,661	50,658	90,513
Counties	13,766	19,335	13,884	21,091	14,105	32,008	14,078	23,127	14,224	24,470
Municipalities	35,938	48,815	35,775	54,125	37,445	58,894	36,570	58,534	36,433	66,044
Colorado	7,084	7,342	7,114	7,824	7,290	8,219	7,231	9,354	7,487	10,703
State	949	1,067	960	1,112	1,022	1,191	980	1,337	1,003	1,671
Local, total	6,135	6,275	6,154	6,712	6,268	7,028	6,242	8,017	6,482	9,032
Counties	972	777	1,031	905	1,106	1,065	1,186	1,265	1,313	1,489
Municipalities	5,163	5,498	5,123	5,807	5,162	5,963	5,056	6,752	5,171	7,542
Connecticut	7,556	8,137	7,554	8,615	7,716	9,745	7,825	10,491	8,023	11,873
State	1,346	1,403	1,360	1,310	1,418	1,791	1,444	2,028	1,499	2,289
Local, total	6,210	6,733	6,194	7,305	6,298	7,954	6,381	8,463	6,524	9,584
Municipalities	6,210	6,733	6,194	7,305	6,298	7,954	6,381	8,463	6,529	9,584
Delaware	1,505	1,526	1,493	1,688	1,499	1,852	1,619	2,078	1,639	2,219
State	687	668	648	721	649	821	729	946	749	1,031
Local, total	818	858	845	967	850	1,032	890	1,133	890	1,189
Counties	221	273	253	343	250	371	258	372	274	417
Municipalities	597	585	592	624	600	660	632	761	616	772
District of Columbia:										

Table 1.11 Employment and payroll for State and local police protection activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979—Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*							
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Idaho	1,371	\$845	1,453	\$865	1,551	\$980	1,709	\$1,235
State	254	173	253	179	304	220	286	273
Local, total	1,117	672	1,200	685	1,247	760	1,423	961
Counties	391	177	413	200	436	236	518	296
Municipalities	726	496	787	485	811	524	905	665
Illinois	30,211	29,179	30,392	30,445	32,077	33,695	32,602	36,069
State	3,094	2,893	3,164	3,166	3,337	3,821	3,513	3,878
Local, total	27,117	26,286	27,228	27,278	28,740	29,875	29,089	32,190
Counties	1,950	1,533	2,419	1,914	2,635	2,158	2,699	2,396
Municipalities	25,167	24,753	24,809	25,364	26,105	27,717	26,390	29,795
Indiana	8,424	5,835	9,000	6,424	9,666	7,143	10,182	8,116
State	1,501	1,074	1,467	1,224	1,693	1,404	1,928	1,747
Local, total	6,923	4,761	7,533	5,200	7,973	5,739	8,254	6,369
Counties	888	570	1,090	659	1,192	761	1,228	829
Municipalities	5,935	4,190	6,443	4,541	6,781	4,978	7,026	5,541
Iowa	4,598	3,054	4,477	3,149	4,759	3,624	4,862	4,011
State	1,141	785	1,060	780	1,067	912	850	871
Local, total	3,457	2,269	3,417	2,370	3,692	2,712	4,012	3,140
Counties	559	343	600	376	699	473	779	555
Municipalities	2,898	1,926	2,817	1,993	2,993	2,238	3,233	2,586
Kansas	4,045	2,496	4,374	2,784	4,565	3,057	4,603	3,382
State	662	529	688	512	665	533	751	629
Local, total	3,383	1,967	3,686	2,272	3,900	2,524	3,852	2,753
Counties	600	294	680	339	802	418	756	445
Municipalities	2,783	1,674	3,006	1,933	3,098	2,106	3,096	2,307
Kentucky	4,811	3,079	4,936	3,491	5,499	4,325	5,951	4,805
State	1,142	809	1,303	1,024	1,441	1,174	1,513	1,221
Local, total	3,669	2,270	3,633	2,467	4,058	3,151	4,438	3,584
Counties	897	566	932	634	949	750	1,105	862
Municipalities	2,772	1,704	2,701	1,832	3,109	2,401	3,333	2,722
Louisiana	8,651	5,108	8,580	5,465	9,975	6,469	10,140	7,630
State	1,197	772	1,252	825	2,071	1,453	2,111	1,728
Local, total	7,454	4,336	7,328	4,640	7,904	5,016	8,029	5,902
Parishes	2,559	1,607	2,583	1,580	2,650	1,902	3,011	2,071
Municipalities	4,895	2,729	4,745	3,060	5,254	3,114	5,018	3,831
Maine	1,665	1,032	1,855	1,239	1,930	1,373	1,987	1,539
State	406	254	520	376	513	405	576	469
Local, total	1,259	778	1,335	863	1,417	968	1,411	1,070
Counties	117	62	123	67	147	89	158	101
Municipalities	1,142	716	1,212	796	1,270	879	1,253	969
Maryland	10,888	7,449	10,945	9,513	11,175	10,331	11,713	12,070
State	1,832	1,439	2,127	1,951	2,201	2,150	2,409	2,608
Local, total	9,056	6,010	8,818	7,561	8,974	8,181	9,304	9,461
Counties	3,588	3,026	3,530	3,328	3,721	3,788	4,120	4,714
Municipalities	5,468	2,984	5,288	4,234	5,253	4,392	5,184	4,748
Massachusetts	14,733	12,339	14,935	13,531	15,873	15,820	15,938	16,944
State	1,262	1,131	1,361	1,209	2,257	2,208	2,435	2,480
Local, total	13,471	11,207	13,574	12,322	13,616	13,612	13,503	14,463
Counties	23	16	24	17	24	19	36	32
Municipalities	13,448	11,191	13,550	12,305	13,592	13,593	13,467	14,432
Michigan	19,173	18,378	20,174	20,408	20,828	23,962	21,571	25,345
State	2,681	2,765	2,849	3,178	3,144	3,676	3,325	3,894
Local, total	16,492	15,613	17,325	17,230	17,684	20,285	18,246	21,451
Counties	1,984	1,602	2,217	1,944	2,359	2,180	2,618	2,601
Municipalities	14,508	14,011	15,108	15,287	15,325	18,105	15,630	18,850
Minnesota	6,290	5,258	6,630	5,861	6,879	6,418	7,286	7,413
State	1,006	759	884	818	800	831	1,102	1,254
Local, total	5,284	4,499	5,746	5,043	6,079	5,587	6,184	6,159
Counties	1,103	848	1,179	931	1,298	1,072	1,385	1,234
Municipalities	4,181	3,651	4,567	4,112	4,783	4,514	4,799	4,925
Mississippi	3,713	2,028	3,891	2,244	3,979	2,483	4,243	2,905
State	901	565	961	657	1,027	757	1,131	960
Local, total	2,812	1,463	2,930	1,587	2,952	1,726	3,112	1,944
Counties	445	244	589	347	591	381	653	419
Municipalities	2,367	1,219	2,341	1,240	2,361	1,345	2,459	1,526

See footnotes at end of table.

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*									
	October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978		October 1979	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment ^b	October payroll
Idaho	1,779	\$1,401	1,983	\$1,653	2,132	\$2,039	2,245	\$2,335	2,217	\$2,519
State	280	278	322	323	338	366	487	571	449	574
Local, total	1,499	1,123	1,661	1,330	1,794	1,674	1,758	1,764	1,769	1,945
Counties	559	359	640	440	749	611	750	663	749	735
Municipalities	940	764	1,021	890	1,045	1,062	1,008	1,101	1,019	1,211
Illinois	33,301	40,355	34,816	43,427	34,472	47,261	35,313	53,223	35,628	54,710
State	3,532	4,125	3,571	4,357	3,475	4,323	3,665	5,836	3,702	5,857
Local, total	29,769	36,230	31,245	39,069	30,997	42,938	31,648	47,387	31,928	48,853
Counties	3,113	2,913	3,264	3,224	3,303	3,520	3,326	3,894	3,344	4,256
Municipalities	26,656	33,317	27,981	35,845	27,694	39,417	28,322	43,493	28,587	44,596
Indiana	10,547	9,196	10,799	9,880	11,187	11,001	10,712	11,486	11,314	12,819
State	2,020	1,985	2,077	2,161	2,327	2,534	2,106	2,578	2,222	2,997
Local, total	8,527	7,210	8,722	7,719	8,860	8,467	8,606	8,908	9,096	9,822
Counties	1,370	1,038	1,459	1,186	1,522	1,255	1,413	1,309	1,543	1,543
Municipalities	7,157	6,173	7,263	6,533	7,338	7,212	7,193	7,599	7,498	8,279
Iowa	5,074	4,580	5,235	5,191	5,654	6,338	5,629	6,441	5,764	7,156
State	931	991	1,098	1,284	1,219	1,789	1,204	1,639	1,210	1,757
Local, total	4,143	3,589	4,137	3,907	4,435	4,549	4,425	4,802	4,559	5,399
Counties	864	692	930	806	997	935	986	1,012	1,084	1,175
Municipalities	3,279	2,897	3,207	3,102	3,438	3,615	3,439	3,790	3,476	4,224
Kansas	4,928	3,935	5,132	4,423	5,258	4,843	5,196	5,242	5,432	5,896
State	764	735	734	755	787	840	821	932	811	973
Local, total	4,164	3,201	4,398	3,669	4,471	4,003	4,375	4,310	4,622	4,923
Counties	910	600	1,034	719	1,098	822	1,038	874	1,189	1,116
Municipalities	3,254	2,600	3,364	2,950	3,373	3,180	3,337	3,436	3,433	3,807
Kentucky	6,781	6,051	6,864	6,616	6,847	6,961	7,001	7,879	7,120	8,688
State	1,840	1,782	1,941	2,157	1,906	2,074	1,893	2,312	1,859	2,919
Local, total	4,941	4,269	4,923	4,460	4,941	4,887	5,108	5,568	5,267	5,769
Counties	1,274	1,050	1,319	1,212	1,353	1,396	1,490	1,675	1,433	1,573
Municipalities	3,667	3,219	3,604	3,247	3,588	3,490	3,618	3,893	3,834	4,196
Louisiana	11,570	9,522	11,941	10,566	11,497	10,364	12,917	11,820	11,551	11,852
State	2,919	2,346	2,808	2,403	2,370	2,536	3,292	3,350	1,833	2,253
Local, total	8,651	7,176	9,133	8,163	9,127	7,829	9,625	8,470	9,817	9,599
Parishes	3,015	2,191	3,235	2,418	3,118	2,877	3,347	3,085	3,275	3,239
Municipalities	5,636	4,985	5,898	5,745	6,009	4,952	6,278	5,386	6,410	6,359
Maine	2,251	1,806	2,158	1,888	2,314	2,190	2,270	2,384	2,218	2,469
State	709	507	564	492	606	626	535	617	501	630
Local, total	1,542	1,299	1,594	1,395	1,708	1,565	1,735	1,766	1,721	1,839
Counties	191	132	173	121	232	180	240	202	229	209
Municipalities	1,351	1,167	1,421	1,275	1,476	1,385	1,495	1,564	1,498	1,631

Table 1.11 Employment and payroll for State and local police protection activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979—Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*							
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Missouri	11,646	\$7,505	11,070	\$8,369	11,453	\$9,466	12,182	\$10,670
State	1,544	1,084	1,617	1,235	1,647	1,314	1,744	1,581
Local, total	10,102	6,421	9,453	7,133	9,816	8,152	10,438	9,089
Counties	1,320	833	1,376	928	1,502	1,052	1,633	1,268
Municipalities	8,782	5,588	8,077	6,206	8,314	7,100	8,805	7,822
Montana	1,349	776	1,421	881	1,485	1,046	1,546	1,175
State	314	200	339	222	352	258	350	289
Local, total	1,035	576	1,082	659	1,133	788	1,196	886
Counties	434	201	456	249	493	329	488	334
Municipalities	601	375	626	410	640	460	708	551
Nebraska	2,589	1,827	2,908	2,037	2,882	2,200	2,940	2,391
State	457	321	558	397	548	447	560	502
Local, total	2,132	1,506	2,350	1,640	2,334	1,754	2,380	1,889
Counties	387	205	417	235	432	264	455	297
Municipalities	1,745	1,301	1,933	1,405	1,902	1,490	1,925	1,592
Nevada	1,856	1,505	1,980	1,824	1,979	1,997	2,105	2,311
State	163	139	169	151	197	222	209	229
Local, total	1,693	1,366	1,811	1,674	1,782	1,776	1,896	2,081
Counties	651	514	732	588	1,160	1,153	1,355	1,355
Municipalities	1,042	852	1,079	1,086	614	622	674	726
New Hampshire	1,372	957	1,523	1,159	1,732	1,279	1,724	1,415
State	200	142	262	227	304	237	311	293
Local, total	1,172	815	1,261	932	1,428	1,041	1,413	1,122
Counties	60	33	61	41	79	53	111	79
Municipalities	1,112	781	1,200	891	1,349	988	1,302	1,043
New Jersey	20,217	17,554	21,605	19,877	21,830	21,810	23,353	24,706
State	2,228	2,295	2,845	2,790	2,874	3,026	3,218	3,445
Local, total	17,989	15,260	18,760	17,087	18,956	18,784	20,135	21,262
Counties	1,092	828	1,150	928	1,276	1,058	1,251	1,131
Municipalities	16,897	14,431	17,610	16,159	17,680	17,725	18,884	20,130
New Mexico	2,208	1,393	2,464	1,690	2,692	1,921	2,811	2,302
State	515	347	677	436	682	474	719	537
Local, total	1,693	1,047	1,787	1,255	2,010	1,447	2,142	1,765
Counties	295	165	331	185	391	246	468	331
Municipalities	1,398	881	1,456	1,070	1,619	1,201	1,674	1,434
New York	68,640	68,082	67,817	73,351	71,307	86,812	72,024	93,947
State	6,047	5,231	5,417	5,651	5,766	7,093	6,665	7,754
Local, total	62,593	62,831	62,400	67,699	65,541	79,714	65,359	86,194
Counties	9,016	8,301	9,348	9,492	10,406	11,074	9,981	11,765
Municipalities	53,577	54,529	53,052	58,208	55,135	68,641	55,378	74,429
North Carolina	8,995	5,859	8,865	6,046	9,585	7,079	10,657	8,800
State	1,905	1,367	1,753	1,367	1,963	1,617	2,444	2,304
Local, total	7,090	4,492	7,112	4,679	7,622	5,462	8,213	6,386
Counties	1,717	968	1,793	1,104	2,035	1,365	2,049	1,494
Municipalities	5,373	3,524	5,319	3,575	5,587	4,097	6,164	4,892
North Dakota	945	598	978	651	1,029	711	1,032	796
State	141	89	144	91	151	104	157	124
Local, total	804	509	834	560	878	607	875	672
Counties	178	92	183	103	208	125	232	148
Municipalities	626	417	651	457	670	482	643	524
Ohio	18,801	14,450	19,275	16,372	20,592	18,860	22,854	22,098
State	2,488	1,908	2,579	2,179	2,774	2,517	2,971	2,825
Local, total	16,313	12,542	16,696	14,193	17,818	16,343	19,883	19,273
Counties	2,495	1,586	2,420	1,665	2,607	1,975	2,715	2,164
Municipalities	13,818	10,956	14,276	12,528	15,211	14,368	17,168	17,109
Oklahoma	4,889	2,730	5,150	2,946	5,528	3,689	5,849	4,186
State	969	606	1,216	786	1,283	955	1,440	1,075
Local, total	3,920	2,124	3,934	2,161	4,245	2,734	4,409	3,111
Counties	521	272	547	282	591	321	596	344
Municipalities	3,399	1,853	3,387	1,879	3,654	2,413	3,813	2,767
Oregon	2,289	3,464	4,310	3,680	4,807	4,388	5,153	5,152
State	947	786	984	828	1,137	1,042	1,262	1,218
Local, total	3,342	2,678	3,326	2,851	3,670	3,325	3,891	3,934
Counties	850	684	960	804	1,118	1,024	1,164	1,165
Municipalities	2,492	1,994	2,366	2,048	2,552	2,302	2,727	2,768

See footnotes at end of table.

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*									
	October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978		October 1979	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment*	October payroll
Missouri	12,519	\$10,977	12,526	\$11,968	13,425	\$14,066	13,482	\$15,294	13,464	\$16,464
State	1,413	1,341	1,403	1,645	1,730	1,833	1,749	2,062	1,735	2,189
Local, total	11,106	9,637	11,123	10,323	11,695	12,233	11,733	13,232	11,729	14,275
Counties	1,854	1,466	1,815	1,532	1,845	1,665	1,933	1,859	2,061	2,222
Municipalities	9,252	8,171	9,308	8,791	9,850	10,568	9,800	11,343	9,669	12,053
Montana	1,545	1,328	1,718	1,551	1,839	1,815	1,826	1,863	1,872	2,014
State	259	263	286	305	357	413	334	382	351	428
Local, total	1,286	1,065	1,432	1,246	1,482	1,402	1,492	1,481	1,522	1,586
Counties	564	436	660	536	685	617	672	618	685	660
Municipalities	722	629	772	710	797	784	820	863	839	926
Nebraska	3,106	2,810	3,131	3,016	3,337	3,493	3,260	3,741	3,496	4,393
State	587	592	645	686	758	895	648	785	716	987
Local, total	2,519	2,218	2,486	2,331	2,579	2,598	2,612	2,957	2,782	3,406
Counties	455	353	446	446	630	534	639	631	696	675
Municipalities	2,064	1,865	1,924	1,884	1,949	2,064	1,973	2,326	2,088	2,730
Nevada	2,237	2,566	2,314	2,845	2,481	3,231	2,354	3,335	2,556	3,753
State	221	247	315	377	328	415	306	413	308	451
Local, total	2,016	2,319	1,999	2,468	2,153	2,815	2,048	2,922	2,248	3,302
Counties	1,310	1,488	1,309	1,637	1,425	1,868	1,287	1,822	1,440	2,098
Municipalities	706	831	690	830	728	948	761	1,100	808	1,204
New Hampshire	1,780	1,589	1,843	1,752	1,918	1,980	2,022	2,207	2,164	2,565
State	354	357	343	338	336	404	408	478	424	535
Local, total	1,426	1,232	1,500	1,414	1,582	1,575	1,614	1,729	1,742	2,030
Counties	84	71	112	86	104	92	109	105	128	134
Municipalities	1,342	1,161	1,388	1,328	1,478	1,484	1,505	1,625	1,626	1,896
New Jersey	24,146	27,241	24,051	28,846	25,154	32,748	25,299	35,072	25,650	36,858
State	3,234	3,517	3,292	3,983	3,426	4,348	3,582	4,710	3,565	5,046
Local, total	20,912	23,724	20,759	24,863	21,728	28,400	22,717	30,362	22,085	31,811
Counties	1,494	1,499	1,545	1,716	1,695	1,883	1,639	1,838	1,759	2,326
Municipalities	19,418	22,225	19,214	23,147	20,033	26,517	21,078	28,524	20,324	29,486
New Mexico	3,038	2,545	3,154	2,779	3,338	3,195	3,533	3,471	3,465	3,872
State	818	683	848	773	839	851	886	968	796	916
Local, total	2,220	1,862	2,306	2,006	2,497	2,344	2,647	2,503	2,669	2,956
Counties	543	391	552	453	597	527	587	521	609	675
Municipalities	1,677	1,471	1,754	1,553	1,900	1,817	2,060	1,982	2,061	2,331
New York	69,432	92,076	65,870	97,460	64,733	99,577	70,594	108,447	65,888	116,245
State	6,563	8,157	6,444	7,905	6,200	8,751	6,417	8,956	6,378	9,590
Local, total	62,869	83,919	59,426	89,555	58,533	90,826	64,177	99,491	59,509	106,655
Counties	10,047	12,765	9,822	12,871	9,980	14,093	10,198	16,432	10,149	17,856
Municipalities	52,822	71,154	49,604	76,684	48,553	76,733	53,979	83,059	49,373	88,800
North Carolina	11,297	9,412	11,232	10,135	12,158	11,693	11,714	12,046	12,1	

Table 1.11 Employment and payroll for State and local police protection activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979—Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*							
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Pennsylvania	24,976	\$21,502	25,448	\$23,694	26,243	\$25,288	28,041	\$28,238
State	4,954	4,478	5,333	5,187	5,452	5,841	5,538	6,597
Local, total	20,022	17,024	20,115	18,507	20,791	19,447	22,503	21,640
Counties	608	406	667	473	780	576	841	683
Municipalities	19,414	16,618	19,448	18,034	20,011	18,871	21,662	20,957
Rhode Island	2,149	1,619	2,248	1,802	2,238	2,040	2,231	2,013
State	298	219	297	265	292	357	289	323
Local, total	1,851	1,400	1,951	1,537	1,946	1,683	1,942	1,690
Municipalities	1,851	1,400	1,951	1,537	1,946	1,683	1,942	1,690
South Carolina	4,103	2,435	4,555	2,726	4,835	3,151	5,154	3,793
State	929	629	1,055	728	1,178	838	1,268	1,039
Local, total	3,174	1,806	3,500	1,998	3,657	2,313	3,886	2,754
Counties	1,063	583	1,190	705	1,222	791	1,310	936
Municipalities	2,111	1,223	2,310	1,293	2,435	1,522	2,576	1,819
South Dakota	1,026	595	1,108	688	1,070	724	1,151	845
State	228	155	244	177	190	160	184	179
Local, total	798	440	864	512	880	564	967	666
Counties	168	88	171	96	193	113	216	133
Municipalities	630	352	693	416	687	451	751	532
Tennessee	7,058	4,340	6,910	4,474	7,317	5,105	8,438	6,601
State	978	666	1,086	748	1,164	841	1,217	963
Local, total	6,080	3,672	5,824	3,726	6,153	4,263	7,221	5,638
Counties	961	526	801	486	1,005	641	1,215	825
Municipalities	5,119	3,146	5,023	3,240	5,148	3,623	6,006	4,813
Texas	21,312	14,008	21,510	15,164	24,191	18,291	26,687	21,737
State	2,485	1,546	2,618	1,832	3,987	2,982	5,329	4,072
Local, total	18,827	12,462	18,892	13,332	20,204	15,309	21,358	17,665
Counties	3,059	1,731	3,107	1,867	3,486	2,225	3,671	2,504
Municipalities	15,768	10,731	15,785	11,465	16,718	13,084	17,687	15,161
Utah	1,934	1,317	2,072	1,456	2,208	1,685	2,341	1,945
State	441	321	382	297	514	421	540	498
Local, total	1,493	996	1,690	1,160	1,694	1,264	1,801	1,447
Counties	427	294	540	369	529	383	590	433
Municipalities	1,066	702	1,150	791	1,165	882	1,211	1,014
Vermont	787	532	895	617	917	746	922	778
State	332	246	355	275	388	361	397	378
Local, total	455	286	540	342	529	385	525	400
Counties	—	—	2	1	2	1	5	3
Municipalities	455	286	538	341	527	384	520	397
Virginia	8,892	6,354	9,448	7,057	9,520	7,918	10,696	9,556
State	2,519	1,749	2,765	2,040	2,754	2,286	3,396	2,991
Local, total	6,373	4,605	6,683	5,018	6,766	5,632	7,300	6,565
Counties	2,082	1,649	2,081	1,710	2,003	1,889	2,245	2,290
Municipalities	4,291	2,956	4,602	3,307	4,763	3,743	5,055	4,275
Washington	6,701	5,746	6,693	5,987	7,090	6,662	7,483	7,636
State	1,284	1,080	1,470	1,269	1,434	1,333	1,502	1,472
Local, total	5,417	4,666	5,223	4,698	5,656	5,330	5,981	6,164
Counties	1,369	1,045	1,481	1,199	1,694	1,441	1,747	1,647
Municipalities	4,048	3,621	3,742	3,499	3,962	3,889	4,234	4,517
West Virginia	2,212	1,241	2,352	1,431	2,562	1,648	2,809	1,954
State	598	364	703	429	761	481	918	646
Local, total	1,614	876	1,649	1,002	1,801	1,166	1,891	1,308
Counties	383	193	400	201	454	262	495	296
Municipalities	1,231	684	1,249	801	1,347	914	1,396	1,012
Wisconsin	9,954	7,997	10,721	9,144	10,330	9,410	10,737	10,532
State	948	806	1,726	1,187	1,320	1,235	1,303	1,160
Local, total	9,006	7,191	8,995	7,957	9,010	8,175	9,434	9,372
Counties	1,847	1,442	1,903	1,579	1,833	1,652	2,016	1,838
Municipalities	7,159	5,749	7,092	6,377	7,077	6,523	7,418	7,534
Wyoming	668	412	700	449	801	538	853	614
State	159	120	151	115	167	129	167	143
Local, total	509	292	549	334	634	409	686	471
Counties	124	73	137	79	192	114	195	114
Municipalities	385	219	412	255	442	295	491	356

* Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation.
 * Amounts do not add precisely to totals due to rounding.

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*									
	October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978		October 1979	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment*	October payroll
Pennsylvania	27,380	\$31,466	28,372	\$34,028	29,827	\$34,670	28,207	\$38,569	27,741	\$43,547
State	5,628	7,024	5,571	7,496	5,570	7,920	5,621	8,264	5,091	8,073
Local, total	21,752	24,442	22,801	26,532	24,057	26,750	22,586	31,305	22,651	35,474
Counties	954	807	998	902	1,132	1,057	1,309	1,258	1,259	1,393
Municipalities	20,798	23,635	21,803	25,630	22,925	25,694	21,277	30,047	21,429	34,081
Rhode Island	2,262	2,230	2,382	2,595	2,574	3,118	2,600	3,356	2,634	3,587
State	283	354	295	344	338	541	348	601	429	791
Local, total	1,979	1,875	2,087	2,251	2,236	2,577	2,252	2,755	2,207	2,797
Municipalities	1,979	1,875	2,087	2,251	2,236	2,577	2,252	2,755	2,207	2,797
South Carolina	5,778	4,519	6,156	5,093	6,424	5,619	6,883	6,450	7,009	7,097
State	1,532	1,383	1,571	1,482	1,633	1,623	1,856	1,892	1,980	2,281
Local, total	4,246	3,137	4,585	3,611	4,791	3,995	5,027	4,558	5,030	4,816
Counties	1,493	1,118	1,730	1,364	1,819	1,508	1,865	1,699	1,948	1,929
Municipalities	2,753	2,019	2,855	2,247	2,972	2,487	3,162	2,859	3,082	2,887
South Dakota	1,222	988	1,222	1,064	1,318	1,197	1,340	1,331	1,397	1,463
State	238	234	237	250	244	262	295	349	291	358
Local, total	984	754	985	815	1,074	935	1,045	982	1,108	1,104
Counties	246	162	286	209	302	241	292	241	342	301
Municipalities	738	592	699	605	772	694	753	740	767	804
Tennessee	8,880	7,600	8,943	7,889	9,810	9,423	10,061	10,212	9,393	10,346
State	1,189	1,088	1,194	1,149	1,783	1,796	1,412	1,569	1,182	1,387
Local, total	7,691	6,512	7,749	6,740	8,027	7,627	8,649	8,643	8,211	8,959
Counties	1,389	1,015	1,410	1,113	1,506	1,307	1,674	1,536	1,860	1,782
Municipalities	6,302	5,497	6,339	5,627	6,521	6,320	6,975	7,107	6,353	7,177
Texas	28,077	25,600	27,781	28,842	30,354	31,543	30,026	35,472	31,684	41,377
State	5,604	5,051	4,825	6,049	5,794	5,844	6,899	5,208	4,990	5,922
Local, total	22,473	20,549	22,956	22,793	24,560	25,699	25,127	30,264	26,700	35,455
Counties	3,926	2,910	3,778	3,007	4,096	3,381	4,399	3,961	4,697	4,507
Municipalities	18,547	17,639	19,178	19,786	20,464	22,318	20,729	26,283	22,018	30,948
Utah	2,533	2,390	2,869	2,871	3,008	3,198	3,170	3,999	3,257	4,327
State	580	609	670	803	716	852	717	957	713	1,033
Local, total	1,953	1,781	2,197	2,068	2,292	2,346	2,453	3,042	2,545	3,294
Counties	581	544	726	714	749	786	783	861	799	1,033
Municipalities	1,372	1,237	1,471	1,354	1,543	1,560	1,670	2,182	1,745	2,291
Vermont	951	856	993	924	1,067	1,103	1,005	1,118	1,002	1,255
State	405	403	410	434	408	499	426	537	401	633
Local, total	546	453	583	491	659	604	579	581	605	622
Counties	3	2	15	11	17	12	16	11	16	11
Municipalities	543	452	568	479	642	592	563	570	589	610
Virginia	11,281	10,893	10,655	10,691	11,149	11,760	11,551	13,080	11,799	14,519
State	3,383	3,415	2,232	2,183	2,286	2,341	2,396	2,721	2,772	3,274
Local, total	7,898	7,477	8,423	8,508	8,863	9,419	9,155	10,339	9,0	

Table 1.12 Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police employees,* by geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1980

NOTE: These data are collected annually by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program. "Full-time police employees" includes both police officers and civilian employees. Police officers include all "full-time, sworn personnel with full arrest powers." This excludes persons performing guard or protection duties (e.g., school crossing guards) who are not paid from police funds. "Civilian employees include persons such as clerks, radio dispatchers, meter maids, stenographers, mechanics, etc." Persons not paid from police funds are excluded. Employees on leave with pay are also excluded. U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 77-81. These data are for employees who were on the payroll on Oct. 31, 1980. The "interquartile range" is defined as the range of values that includes the middle 50 percent of the cases in a distribution. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 2.

Geographic division	Population group						
	Total (8,868 cities; population 143,092,176)	Group I (57 cities, 250,000 and over; population 41,147,655)	Group II (108 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 15,749,563)	Group III (273 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 18,652,467)	Group IV (596 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 20,509,034)	Group V (1,533 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 23,923,162)	Group VI (6,301 cities under 10,000; population 23,110,295)
Total: 8,868 cities; population 143,092,176:							
Number of police employees	361,456	136,421	37,342	40,226	42,245	49,486	55,736
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	3.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.4
Interquartile range	1.6-2.9	2.3-3.6	1.9-2.7	1.7-1.9	1.6-2.4	1.7-2.4	1.5-3.2
New England: 620 cities; population 10,608,614:							
Number of police employees	25,134	2,528	3,198	6,196	4,557	5,593	3,062
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	4.5	3.3	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9
Interquartile range	1.6-2.4	(b)	3.0-3.6	2.2-2.6	1.9-2.4	1.8-2.3	1.3-2.4
Middle Atlantic: 1,733 cities; population 28,177,604:							
Number of police employees	78,504	39,174	4,759	7,111	7,703	10,276	9,481
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	4.0	3.2	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.8
Interquartile range	1.1-2.4	3.6-4.5	2.3-3.8	1.7-2.8	1.6-2.6	1.4-2.4	0.9-2.3
East North Central: 1,677 cities; population 27,997,104:							
Number of police employees	68,538	27,064	5,245	7,830	8,324	10,364	9,711
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	3.7	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.3
Interquartile range	1.5-2.6	2.3-4.0	2.0-2.5	1.6-2.4	1.5-2.2	1.6-2.3	1.5-2.7
West North Central: 723 cities; population 10,095,954:							
Number of police employees	22,308	6,911	2,229	1,762	2,824	4,014	4,568
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	3.2	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1
Interquartile range	1.5-2.4	2.2-4.4	1.8-2.5	1.5-2.0	1.4-2.0	1.6-2.3	1.5-2.5
South Atlantic: 1,416 cities; population 15,665,609:							
Number of police employees	48,848	14,655	6,435	4,992	5,843	6,371	10,552
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.1	3.8	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.3
Interquartile range	2.3-4.0	2.6-5.1	2.3-3.2	2.6-3.4	2.2-2.9	2.4-3.2	2.2-4.3
East South Central: 706 cities; population 6,948,972:							
Number of police employees	17,704	4,621	2,556	409	2,284	2,767	5,067
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.8
Interquartile range	2.0-3.4	2.7-3.0	2.2-2.7	2.0-2.4	2.1-2.5	1.9-2.7	2.0-3.8
West South Central: 866 cities; population 15,513,701:							
Number of police employees	34,492	14,017	3,818	3,853	2,360	4,617	5,827
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.5
Interquartile range	1.7-2.8	2.1-3.0	1.7-2.5	1.8-2.1	1.6-2.2	1.7-2.2	1.7-3.1
Mountain: 484 cities; population 7,398,412:							
Number of police employees	18,872	6,840	2,930	1,446	2,524	1,624	3,508
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	3.0	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.9
Interquartile range	1.9-3.6	2.6-3.2	2.0-3.0	1.4-2.1	1.9-2.5	1.8-2.6	1.9-3.8
Pacific: 643 cities; population 20,686,206:							
Number of police employees	47,056	20,611	6,172	6,627	5,826	3,860	3,960
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	3.0
Interquartile range	1.8-3.0	2.2-3.0	1.7-2.2	1.6-2.1	1.6-2.1	1.8-2.4	2.1-3.6
Suburban: ^c 4,787 agencies; population 76,767,095:							
Number of police employees	176,879	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	X	X	X	X	X	X
Interquartile range	1.4-2.7	X	X	X	X	X	X
County: 2,834 agencies; population 67,753,638:							
Number of police employees	131,875	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.0	X	X	X	X	X	X
Interquartile range	0.8-1.8	X	X	X	X	X	X

* Includes civilians.
^b Only one city this size in geographic division.
^c Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 282.

Table 1.13 Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police officers, by geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.12. This "interquartile range" is defined as the range of values that includes the middle 50 percent of the cases in a distribution. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 2.

Geographic division	Population group						
	Total (8,868 cities; population 143,092,176)	Group I (57 cities, 250,000 and over; population 41,147,655)	Group II (108 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 15,749,563)	Group III (273 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 18,652,467)	Group IV (596 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 20,509,034)	Group V (1,533 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 23,923,162)	Group VI (6,301 cities under 10,000; population 23,110,295)
Total: 8,868 cities; population 143,092,176:							
Number of police officers	294,181	111,514	29,576	32,588	34,507	40,729	45,267
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	2.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0
Interquartile range	1.3-2.1	1.8-2.8	1.5-2.2	1.3-2.1	1.3-2.0	1.4-2.0	1.3-2.6
New England: 620 cities; population 10,608,614:							
Number of police officers	21,979	2,108	2,758	5,497	4,102	4,941	2,573
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	3.7	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.6
Interquartile range	1.4-2.0	(d)	2.6-3.0	1.9-2.3	1.6-2.1	1.5-2.0	1.1-1.9
Middle Atlantic: 1,733 cities; population 28,177,604:							
Number of police officers	67,597	33,457	4,113	6,054	6,671	8,945	8,357
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	3.4	2.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.6
Interquartile range	1.0-2.1	3.0-4.1	2.0-3.2	1.5-2.5	1.3-2.3	1.2-2.1	0.9-2.1
East North Central: 1,677 cities; population 27,997,104:							
Number of police officers	57,751	23,961	4,359	6,401	6,794	8,387	7,849
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	3.2	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8
Interquartile range	1.3-2.0	2.3-3.6	1.6-2.2	1.3-1.9	1.2-1.8	1.3-1.8	1.3-2.0
West North Central: 723 cities; population 10,095,954:							
Number of police officers	17,708	5,335	1,686	1,457	2,272	3,204	3,754
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.8
Interquartile range	1.3-1.9	1.8-3.0	1.4-1.8	1.3-1.7	1.1-1.6	1.3-1.9	1.4-2.0
South Atlantic: 1,416 cities; population 15,665,609:							
Number of police officers	39,010	11,768	4,943	3,920	4,696	5,149	8,534
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	3.1	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.6
Interquartile range	1.9-4.0	1.9-4.0	1.7-2.3	2.2-2.7	1.8-2.3	2.0-2.7	1.9-3.4
East South Central: 706 cities; population 6,948,972:							
Number of police officers	14,098	3,627	1,959	333	1,844	2,319	4,016
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2
Interquartile range	1.6-2.7	2.0-2.4	1.6-2.1	1.7-1.9	1.6-2.1	1.6-2.3	1.6-2.9
West South Central: 866 cities; population 15,513,701:							
Number of police officers	27,125	10,885	3,063	3,096	1,863	3,693	4,525
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9
Interquartile range	1.3-2.1	1.6-2.2	1.3-1.8	1.4-1.7	1.2-1.8	1.3-1.8	1.3-2.4
Mountain: 484 cities; population 7,398,412:							
Number of police officers	13,998	5,004	2,186	1,040	1,860	1,216	2,692
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.6	2.2
Interquartile range	1.6-2.6	1.8-2.5	1.6-2.0	1.1-1.6	1.4-1.9	1.4-2.0	1.7-2.8
Pacific: 643 cities; population 20,686,206:							
Number of police officers	34,915	15,369	4,509	4,790	4,405	2,675	2,967
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.2
Interquartile range	1.4-2.3	1.7-2.2	1.2-1.6	1.2-1.5	1.2-1.6	1.3-1.8	1.7-2.8
Suburban: ^b 4,787 agencies; population 76,767,095:							
Number of police officers	139,140	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	X	X	X	X	X	X
Interquartile range	1.2-2.2	X	X	X	X	X	X
County: 2,834 agencies; population 67,753,638:							
Number of police officers	99,182	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.5	X	X	X	X	X	X
Interquartile range	0.6-1.4	X	X	X	X	X	X

^d Only one city this size in geographic division.
^b Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 283.

Table 1.14 Full-time police employees, by sex and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.12.

[11,702 agencies; 1980 estimated population 210,845,814]

Population group	Total police employees			Police officers (sworn)			Other police employees		
	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female
Total agencies	493,331	82.8	17.2	393,363	95.0	5.0	99,968	34.9	65.1
Total cities	361,456	84.5	15.5	294,181	98.2	3.8	67,275	33.0	67.0
Group I:									
Total (250,000 inhabitants and over)	136,421	85.0	15.0	111,514	95.4	4.6	24,907	38.5	61.5
1,000,000 inhabitants	66,704	88.1	11.9	56,259	96.2	3.8	10,445	44.6	55.4
500,000 to 999,999 inhabitants	35,504	83.3	16.7	28,489	94.3	5.7	7,015	38.4	61.6
250,000 to 499,999 inhabitants	34,213	80.7	19.3	26,766	94.8	5.2	7,447	30.2	69.8
Group II:									
100,000 to 249,999 inhabitants	37,342	82.1	17.9	29,576	95.8	4.2	7,766	29.8	70.2
Group III:									
50,000 to 99,999 inhabitants	40,226	84.4	15.6	32,588	96.9	3.1	7,638	31.0	69.0
Group IV:									
25,000 to 49,999 inhabitants	42,245	84.2	15.8	34,507	97.0	3.0	7,738	26.8	73.2
Group V:									
10,000 to 24,999 inhabitants	49,485	84.9	15.1	40,729	97.1	2.9	8,757	28.0	72.0
Group VI:									
Under 10,000 inhabitants	55,736	84.7	15.3	45,267	96.8	3.2	10,469	32.5	67.5
Suburban counties	92,446	78.7	21.3	69,354	91.9	8.1	23,092	39.3	60.7
Rural counties	39,429	77.4	22.6	29,828	90.1	9.9	9,601	37.9	62.1
Suburban area*	176,879	81.9	18.1	139,140	94.6	5.4	37,739	35.0	65.0

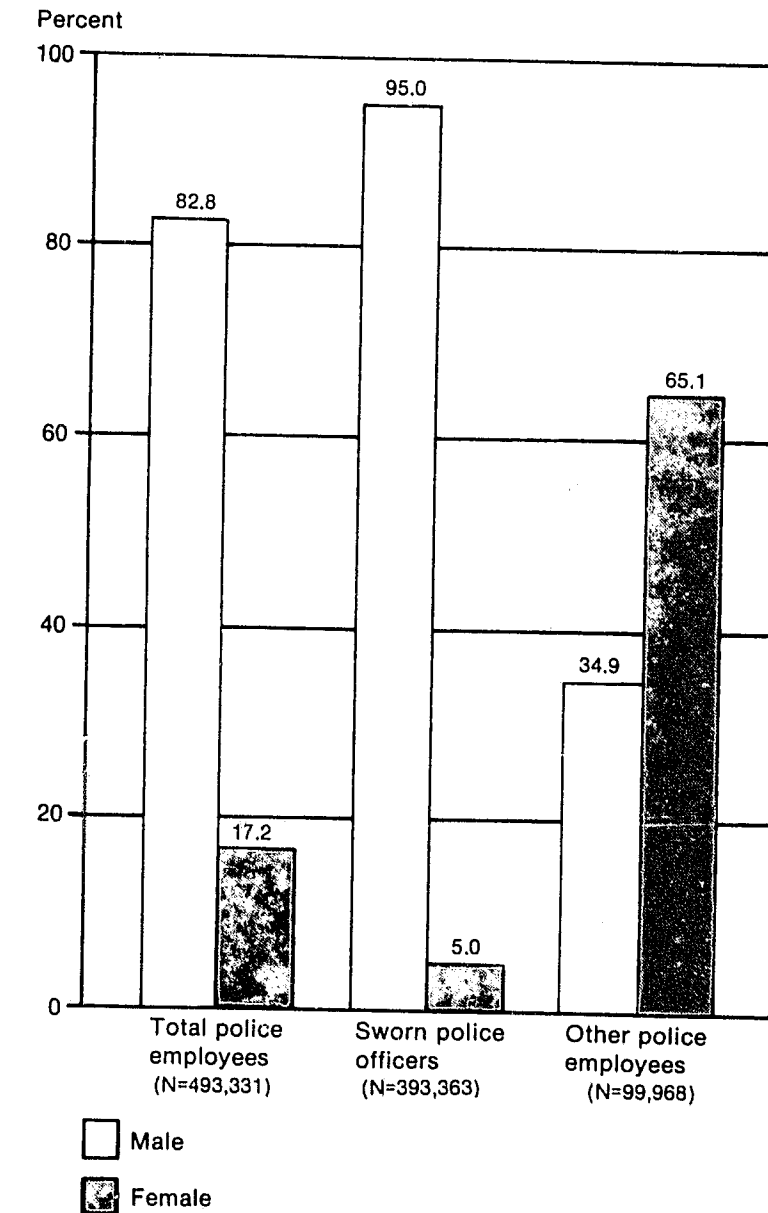
* Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 264, Table 68.

Figure 1.4 Percent distribution of full-time police employees, by sex, United States, on Oct. 31, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.12. The data presented in this figure are not strictly comparable to those presented in previous years. In the past, information on full-time police employees was drawn from all reporting police agencies, excluding those in rural counties. Data from rural reporting police agencies have been included in this figure.

[11,702 agencies; 1980 estimated population 210,845,814]



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 264, Table 68. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.15 Percent distribution of personnel in municipal police departments serving populations of 100,000 or more, by unit of assignment and city, 1981

NOTE: The data below are from a survey conducted during 1981 of law enforcement agencies serving populations of 100,000 or more. The survey was mailed to approximately 185 agencies. Fully or partially completed questionnaires were returned by 122 agencies. This table includes data for three consolidated city-counties (Davidson-Nashville, Tenn.; Jacksonville-

Duval, Fla.; Lexington-Fayette, Ky.). The source notes that the staff that compiled the survey "made no effort to verify the accuracy of the information provided by the responding agencies" and cautions that "the information provided by the agencies may vary considerably in its precision" (pp. 2, 3).

Table with 15 columns: Municipal police department, Patrol, Traffic, Tactical, Detective, Youth, Vice, Other operations, Technical services, Communications, Internal affairs, Research and development, Records, Chief's office, Personnel, Other administration. Lists 100+ departments with their respective percentages.

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.15 Percent distribution of personnel in municipal police departments serving populations of 100,000 or more, by unit of assignment and city, 1981-Continued

Continuation of Table 1.15 with columns: Municipal police department, Patrol, Traffic, Tactical, Detective, Youth, Vice, Other operations, Technical services, Communications, Internal affairs, Research and development, Records, Chief's office, Personnel, Other administration. Lists 100+ departments.

* Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Police Executive Research Forum and Police Foundation, Survey of Police Operational and Administrative Practices-1981 (Washington, D.C.: Police Executive Research Forum, Police Foundation, 1981), pp. 581-595. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.16 Percent distribution of police officers in municipal police departments serving populations larger than 50,000, by assignment, sex, and race, United States, 1979

NOTE: The data presented below are from a national survey of State law enforcement agencies and municipal police departments serving populations larger than 50,000. Completed questionnaires were received from 35 of the 47 State police departments surveyed and from 285 of the 387 municipal police departments surveyed.

[Percent]

Assignment	Male		Female	
	White	Other	White	Other
Patrol	62.7	66.2	60.6	62.8
Administration	5.4	4.8	5.8	6.0
Investigation	13.1	12.3	10.1	6.9
Juvenile	3.5	5.6	10.8	11.3
Traffic	6.0	3.6	3.7	1.7
Technical	4.2	2.3	6.3	4.5
Other	5.1	5.2	2.2	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Cynthia G. Sutton and Rol D. Townsley, *A Progress Report on Women in Policing* (Washington, D.C.: Police Foundation, 1981), p. 25, Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.17 Percent distribution of police officers in State police agencies, by assignment, sex, and race, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.16.

[Percent]

Assignment	Male		Female	
	White	Other	White	Other
Patrol/traffic	85.4	86.5	72.0	77.0
Administration	3.4	2.8	8.9	6.2
Investigation	5.9	8.1	7.5	9.4
Juvenile	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0
Technical	2.1	0.8	11.2	7.4
Other	3.0	1.1	0.4	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Totals may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Cynthia G. Sutton and Rol D. Townsley, *A Progress Report on Women in Policing* (Washington, D.C.: Police Foundation, 1981), p. 27, Table 17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.18 Mean minimum and maximum annual salaries of police officers on Jan. 1 in cities over 100,000 population, by city size and region, United States, 1975-80

NOTE: The data in this table are derived from a study conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, of 153 cities having a population of 100,000 or more in 1970, combined with information compiled by the International City Management Association and the Fraternal Order of Police. Minimum salary scales are base pay received by full-time police during the first 12 months of employment. When an increment in salary occurred during the first year, the mean annual scale was used. Maximum scales are the maximum base pay that could be paid to full-time police officers who did not hold promotional rank, i.e., who had not been promoted beyond the first rank, typically the rank of patrolman. Maximum scales are the maximum base pay that could be paid to full-time police officers who did not hold promotional rank. Uniform allowances, holiday pay, hazard pay, longevity pay, and other additional compensation are not included.

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
City size:						
All cities over 100,000:						
Mean minimum salary	\$11,180	\$11,948	\$12,461	\$13,244	\$14,002	\$15,159
Mean maximum salary	14,007	14,932	15,681	16,686	17,640	19,066
100,000 to 249,999:						
Mean minimum salary	10,068	10,647	11,219	11,822	12,610	13,521
Mean maximum salary	12,256	13,039	13,716	14,607	15,712	16,970
250,000 to 449,999:						
Mean minimum salary	10,734	11,362	11,968	12,711	13,396	14,590
Mean maximum salary	13,028	13,826	14,521	15,414	16,371	17,827
500,000 to 999,999:						
Mean minimum salary	10,681	11,249	11,783	12,659	13,555	14,741
Mean maximum salary	13,567	14,341	15,250	16,425	17,506	19,044
Over 999,999:						
Mean minimum salary	12,054	13,165	13,592	14,414	15,147	16,412
Mean maximum salary	15,299	16,556	17,254	18,252	19,110	20,566
Region:^b						
Northeast:						
Mean minimum salary	11,698	12,460	12,708	13,517	14,064	15,226
Mean maximum salary	14,199	15,038	15,329	16,314	17,250	18,655
North Central:						
Mean minimum salary	11,319	12,270	12,920	13,718	14,804	16,114
Mean maximum salary	14,395	15,400	16,490	17,478	18,474	20,173
South:						
Mean minimum salary	9,579	10,047	10,615	11,306	12,217	13,005
Mean maximum salary	12,479	13,158	13,877	14,849	16,037	17,154
West:						
Mean minimum salary	12,090	13,118	13,900	14,748	15,194	16,701
Mean maximum salary	15,147	16,502	17,678	18,781	19,327	20,902

* Data for 1980 are preliminary.
^b The following States comprise each region: Northeast—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; North Central—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; South—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; West—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming. However, not every State is represented.

Source: Miltred W. Ellis, "Police and Firefighters' Salary Scales, January 1980," *Current Wage Developments* 33(March 1981), p. 51. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.19 Salary range for State troopers, by State, 1981

NOTE: These data were compiled by the Kansas Highway Patrol from an annual survey of State police agencies listed with the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The salaries listed are for the basic grade, first-line police officer, commonly titled "trooper" in State police agencies. Salaries for Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, and South Dakota have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

State	Beginning salary	Highest salary
Alabama	\$15,158	\$17,823
Alaska	21,408	29,808
Arizona	15,435	20,695
Arkansas	10,426	15,990
California	21,852	24,972
Colorado	15,324	20,544
Connecticut	14,431	17,561
Delaware	14,300	20,393
Florida	12,611	16,641
Georgia	12,284	20,436
Idaho	13,416	19,788
Illinois	15,816	24,732
Indiana	13,364	20,176
Iowa	12,605	20,544
Kansas	16,416	24,684
Kentucky	12,576	25,124
Louisiana	11,628	20,784
Maine	11,440	18,741
Maryland	13,570	18,541
Massachusetts	13,528	16,158
Michigan	14,052	22,991
Minnesota	15,084	21,456
Mississippi	12,420	19,080
Missouri	14,832	26,312
Montana	13,570	20,345
Nebraska	13,234	18,701
Nevada	14,677	20,905
New Hampshire	13,027	17,859
New Jersey	12,768	17,243
New Mexico	12,672	18,996
New York	12,715	20,558
North Carolina	12,996	19,476
North Dakota	14,232	20,016
Ohio	14,248	18,429 ^a
Oklahoma	12,276	16,700
Oregon	14,508	21,468
Pennsylvania	13,457	22,491
Rhode Island	12,975	18,270
South Carolina	12,424	22,857
South Dakota	11,715	20,300
Tennessee	10,980	15,612
Texas	16,152	17,256
Utah	14,285	22,281
Vermont	9,648	17,290
Virginia	13,420	18,340
Washington	17,436	23,652
West Virginia	12,000	(^b)
Wisconsin	14,196	20,376
Wyoming	14,712	22,824

^a Plus a 10-percent increase after 5 years.
^b Troopers receive an increase equivalent to \$25 per month every 3 years.
 Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Kansas Highway Patrol, Planning, Research and Staff Inspection.

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Table 1.20 Selected requirements for entry level personnel in law enforcement agencies with 100 or more sworn police officers, by type of requirement, United States, 1981

NOTE: These data are from a 1981 survey of State, county, and municipal law enforcement agencies that were identified by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States 1977 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978) as employing 100 or more sworn police officers. A questionnaire was mailed to the 675 eligible agencies by the Criminal Justice Human Resources Planning Project at the College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University. Completed questionnaires were received from 508 agencies (75 percent), distributed in the following manner: 44 State police departments, 115 county sheriffs' departments, and 349 municipal police departments. "Felony exclusion" refers to the exclusion from consideration for employment of those applicants who have received a felony conviction.

(Percent of departments)

	Required	Not required	No response
Intelligence test	66.1	33.9	0.0
Psychological test	57.3	42.7	0.0
Polygraph test	45.5	54.5	0.4
Oral interview	93.7	6.3	0.0
Residency	45.5	30.5	24.0
Felony exclusion	85.6	14.0	0.4

Source: Leah Eve Lieber Roper, "Law Enforcement Selection Requirements: A National Analysis" (Ph.D. dissertation, Sam Houston State University, 1981), p. 104, Table 27; pp. 109, 114, 116, 122, 129. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.21 Percent distribution of age, vision, and hearing requirements for entry level personnel in law enforcement agencies, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.20.

	Percent ^a
Minimum age requirements:	
18 years	19.1
19 to 20 years	11.8
21 years	48.4
22 to 24 years	1.4
Minimum age requirement, unspecified	15.8
No minimum age requirement	0.6
No response	3.2
Maximum age requirements:	
Less than 30 years	3.2
30 to 39 years	44.0
40 to 49 years	4.5
50 to 59 years	1.7
60 years and older	2.0
Maximum age requirement, unspecified	12.5
No maximum age requirement	13.5
No response	18.6
Vision requirements:	
Uncorrected 20/20	4.1
Corrected to 20/20	41.9
Corrected to other than 20/20	22.6
Vision requirement, unspecified	19.1
No vision requirement	1.6
No response	10.0
Hearing requirements:	
Normal	59.6
Corrected or correctable to normal	0.4
No hearing requirements	3.0
No response	37.0

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

Source: Leah Eve Lieber Roper, "Law Enforcement Selection Requirements: A National Analysis" (Ph.D. dissertation, Sam Houston State University, 1981), pp. 89, 92-95. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.22 Caseload and average hours in court per case for Federal public defenders and community defenders, by type of case, United States, fiscal year 1981

NOTE: Federal defenders include both Federal public defenders and community defenders. Federal public defenders are salaried employees of the Federal Government, appointed by the Circuit Council of the U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeals. There are 32 public defender offices. Community defenders provide services for Federal defendants similar to those provided by Federal public defenders. However, community defenders are supported through

Federal grants to non-profit corporations. There are 7 community defender offices. In districts without community defender offices, attorneys are appointed by the court from a "panel" of available attorneys. For a listing of the judicial districts in which Federal public defenders and community defenders are operating, see Source, Exhibit I.

	Pending Oct. 1, 1980	Cases opened	Cases closed			
			Number	Total number of hours in court ^a	Average number of hours in court per case	
Federal public defenders, total						Pending Sept. 30, 1981
Criminal	3,990	15,248	14,871	27,396	1.8	4,367
Appeals	2,435	9,614	9,604	24,067	2.5	2,445
Other ^b	451	616	457	260	0.6	610
Community defenders, total	1,104	5,018	4,810	3,068	0.6	1,312
Criminal	1,707	8,011	7,812	14,364	1.8	1,906
Appeals	1,058	6,024	5,888	12,123	2.1	1,194
Other ^b	171	206	206	186	0.9	171
	478	1,781	1,718	2,057	1.2	541

^a Detail may not add to total due to rounding to whole hours.

^b Other representations include court-directed prisoner representations, bail/presentment, witness, probation revocation, and parole revocation representations.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, "Summary of the Report of the Judicial Conference Committee to Implement the Criminal Justice Act," Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, D.C., 1982. (Mimeographed.) Exhibit I. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.23 Employment and payroll for State and local public defense activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979—Continued

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*							
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Vermont	—	—	—	—	9	9	4	4
State	—	—	—	—	9	9	4	4
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	(^c)	11	\$10	11	\$ 9
State	—	—	—	—	11	10	11	9
Local, total	—	—	—	(^c)	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	—	(^c)	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	(^c)	—	—	—	—
Washington	23	\$16	28	\$23	32	26	39	41
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	23	16	28	23	32	26	39	41
Counties	23	16	28	21	31	26	39	41
Municipalities	—	—	—	2	1	(^c)	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—
Counties	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	(^c)	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	8	9	17	11	21	19	19	20
State	2	3	4	4	13	15	14	16
Local, total	6	6	13	7	8	4	5	4
Counties	6	6	13	7	8	4	5	4
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	3
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	3
Counties	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	3
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

^b Amounts do not add precisely to total due to rounding.

^c Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

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

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*									
	October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978		October 1979	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment ^b	October payroll
Vermont	36	\$38	46	\$46	44	\$50	56	\$62	45	\$55
State	36	38	46	46	44	50	56	62	45	55
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	17	11	20	21	20	25	22	28	27	34
State	11	11	19	21	17	22	19	27	27	34
Local, total	6	—	1	—	3	—	3	2	—	—
Counties	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	2	—	—
Washington	51	53	58	68	61	75	71	93	65	101
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	51	53	58	68	61	75	71	93	65	101
Counties	51	53	58	68	61	75	70	92	65	101
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	2	3
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	2	3
Counties	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	20	26	28	35	68	85	95	132	236	370
State	13	17	22	30	34	46	75	109	235	370
Local, total	7	9	6	6	34	39	20	23	1	1
Counties	7	9	6	6	31	36	16	17	1	1
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	6	—	—
Wyoming	14	10	17	15	4	4	4	6	36	40
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	14	10	17	15	4	4	4	6	36	40
Counties	14	10	17	15	4	4	4	6	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

^b Amounts do not add precisely to total due to rounding.

^c Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

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

Table 1.24 Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1979-Continued

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

Table with 9 columns: State and level of government, and two columns each for years 1971-1974 (Full-time equivalent employment, October payroll). Rows include Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table with 10 columns: and two columns each for years 1975-1979 (Full-time equivalent employment, October payroll). Rows continue from the previous table with Mississippi and other states.

Table 1.25 Full- and part-time attorney positions authorized in attorney generals' offices, by funding source and jurisdiction, fiscal year 1980

NOTE: The data presented in this table are based on a questionnaire administered by the Committee on the Office of Attorney General to 54 jurisdictions, including the 50 States, Guam, Puerto Rico, Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.

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

* Based on data for fiscal year 1975.
 * Three full-time attorney positions are federally funded.
 * Based on data for fiscal year 1978.
 * Based on data for calendar year 1976.

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

Table 1.26 Salaries of State attorney general, deputy attorney general, and other staff attorneys, by jurisdiction, fiscal year 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.25. Data in this table may differ from data in the Source due to the receipt of revised figures from the National Association of Attorneys General.

Jurisdiction	Attorney general	Deputy or first assistant	Other attorneys
Alabama	\$39,500	\$38,500	\$15,340 to 34,515
Alaska	49,069	50,928	21,576 to 56,160
Arizona	45,000	43,360	16,395 to 45,138
Arkansas	26,500	26,800	16,000 to 26,800
California	47,500	53,300	19,956 to 52,836
Colorado*	32,500	30,000	12,000 to 24,000
Connecticut	38,500	31,530	17,087 to 41,662
Delaware	37,000	35,800	15,000 to 33,000
Florida	42,000	39,716	15,117 to 45,184
Georgia	48,530	45,180	17,400 to 38,100
Guam	29,000	24,540	17,260 to 27,660
Hawaii*	42,500	40,000	14,400 to 35,500
Idaho	35,000	33,400	14,000 to 35,000
Illinois*	42,500	39,600	14,000 to 39,100
Indiana	34,000	31,252	14,976 minimum
Iowa	43,500	39,239	13,991 to 39,239
Kansas	40,000	35,000	14,500 to 30,400
Kentucky	34,104	30,216	12,576 to 34,980
Louisiana	36,777	42,622	16,500 to 42,097
Maine	34,240	28,500	12,500 to 29,680
Maryland	50,000	46,500	19,619 to 37,100
Massachusetts	37,500	42,500	14,767 to 28,000
Michigan	60,000	46,300	20,838 to 54,121
Minnesota	52,500	49,875	16,000 to 46,000
Mississippi*	41,000	35,000	13,500 to 31,000
Missouri	25,000	33,700	14,500 to 35,600
Montana	34,500	28,500	14,700 to 39,000
Nebraska	39,500	38,040	15,000 to 38,040
Nevada	40,500	34,800	20,000 to 34,800
New Hampshire	37,100	29,892	16,349 to 27,560
New Jersey	49,000	48,500	17,716 to 48,500
New Mexico	35,000	35,668	14,928 to 35,668
New York	60,000	56,925	19,600 to 52,529
North Carolina	46,728	38,292	15,468 to 43,764
North Dakota	35,700	33,900	16,800 to 37,100
Ohio	50,000	42,000	15,163 to 42,016
Oklahoma*	27,500	26,125	12,500 to 24,750
Oregon	41,460	37,608	16,380 to 41,424
Pennsylvania*	44,000	37,497	16,078 to 37,497
Puerto Rico	32,000	28,200	11,760 to 21,660
Rhode Island	36,875	34,674	16,997 to 37,077
Samoa	38,500	29,000	16,000 to 27,500
South Carolina	45,000	37,417	15,892 to 43,877
South Dakota	31,500	22,575	15,000 to 29,500
Tennessee	53,434	44,940	18,204 to 38,772
Texas	48,500	41,100	15,500 minimum
Utah	30,000	39,624	16,680 to 43,980
Vermont	28,940	29,432	15,400 to 35,750
Virgin Islands	33,600	NA	18,231 to 26,880
Virginia	45,000	40,150	15,000 to 40,000
Washington	44,000	48,000	16,200 to 48,000
West Virginia	35,000	34,000	15,000 to 35,000
Wisconsin	50,780	53,662	18,382 to 48,744
Wyoming	40,000	30,500	15,600 to 40,000

* Based on data for fiscal year 1975.
 * Based on data for fiscal year 1979.
 * Based on data for fiscal year 1976.

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

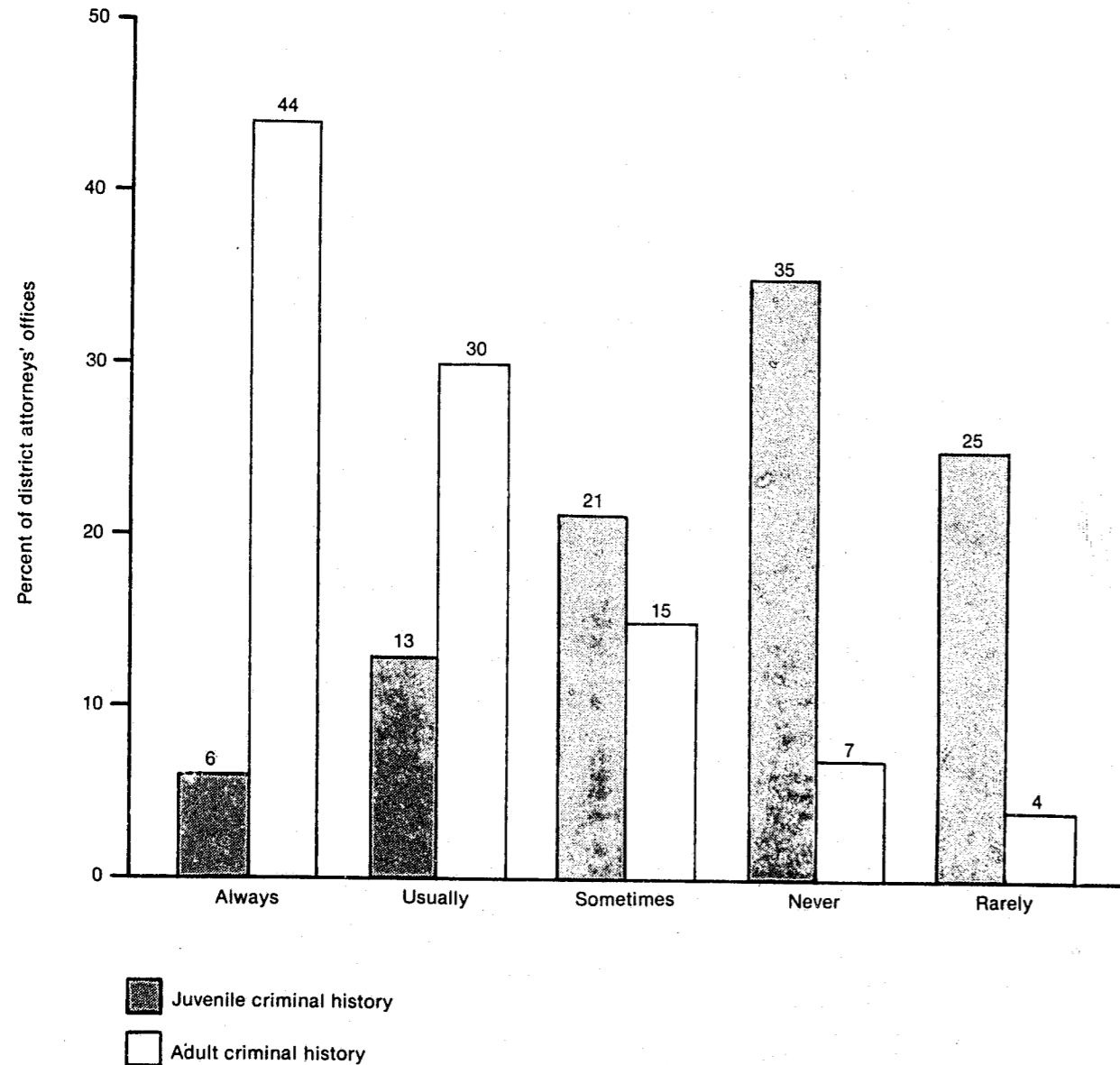
Figure 1.5 District attorneys' reported frequency of receiving, from police, juvenile and adult criminc. history information on young adult felony defendants, United States, 1979

NOTE: These data are from a 1979 national survey of prosecutors conducted by the Rand Corporation. Questionnaires were sent to the district attorneys in the 3 largest counties in the 10 largest States and to the district attorneys in the 2 largest counties in the remaining States. The return rate was 66 percent, resulting in an overall sample of 71 jurisdictions. Responses were received from all States except Delaware, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Alabama. The respondents were asked about the access their offices had to criminal history information on young adult felony defendants, defined as "those defendants who are only two or

three years past the maximum age of juvenile court jurisdiction. In most jurisdictions this will mean 18-21 year old defendants, but in others it may mean 16-19 or 17-20 year old defendants" (Source, p. 43). Frequencies are defined as follows: "Always" is 100 percent of the cases; "usually" is 70 to 99 percent of the cases; "sometimes" is 31 to 69 percent of the cases; and "rarely" is 1 to 30 percent of the cases (Source, p. 48). The questions appearing below were provided by the Source and are taken from the survey instrument.

Questions: "When you are handling young adult felony defendant cases, how often do the police, as part of their investigation report, provide your office with information concerning defendants' juvenile criminal histories?"

"When you are handling young adult felony defendant cases, how often do the police, as part of their investigation report, provide your office with information concerning defendants' adult criminal histories?"



Source: Peter W. Greenwood, Joan Peteralla, and Franklin E. Zimring, *Age, Crime, and Sanctions: The Transition from Juvenile to Adult Court* (Santa Monica, Calif.: The Rand Corporation, 1980), p. 45. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.27 Percent of district attorneys reporting that juvenile or adult criminal history information would have a significant effect on selected prosecutorial decisions concerning young male adult felony defendants, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.5.

Questions: "Please consider the hypothetical case of a 19 year old male arrested for his first adult felony—a daytime residential burglary. In your opinion, would the fact that his juvenile criminal history revealed two prior adjudications for burglary have any effect on: . . ."
 "If the case above, would the fact that the defendant had a prior burglary conviction as an adult have any effect on: . . ."

[Percent responding "yes"]

Prosecutor's decision	Juvenile record	Adult record
Chances of diversion	71	87
Chances of dismissal	62	75
Level of bail	37	53
Chances for release on his own recognizance	31	55
Chances for concession in plea bargaining	63	86
Final sentence severity	53	87

Source: Peter W. Greenwood, Joan Peteralla, and Franklin E. Zimring, *Age, Crime, and Sanctions: The Transition from Juvenile to Adult Court* (Santa Monica, Calif.: The Rand Corporation, 1980), p. 53. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.28 Percent of district attorneys who would not have a reasonably accurate record of juvenile or adult criminal histories at selected points in criminal proceedings of young adult felony defendants, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.5. The survey question asked prosecutors to identify the earliest point during criminal proceedings that juvenile and adult criminal histories are available. The data presented below have been altered by the Source to reflect the points in criminal proceedings at which the histories are not available.

Question: "What is the earliest stage in the criminal proceedings against a young adult felony defendant that you feel you have a reasonably accurate record of the defendant's juvenile and adult criminal history?"

[Percent not having histories]

Point in proceedings	Juvenile criminal history	Adult criminal history
At bail hearings	96	80
When filing charges	78	55
At preliminary hearing	72	44
Pretrial negotiations	45	16
Sentencing	23	0

Source: Peter W. Greenwood, Joan Peteralla, and Franklin E. Zimring, *Age, Crime, and Sanctions: The Transition from Juvenile to Adult Court* (Santa Monica, Calif.: The Rand Corporation, 1980), p. 52. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.29 Appropriations for the Federal judiciary, fiscal year 1981

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

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Appropriation accounts	Annual appropriations	Supplemental appropriations		Total budget authority
		Pay costs	Other	
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals:				
Salaries and expenses	\$1,839	\$72	0	\$1,911
Court of International Trade:				
Salaries and expenses	5,036	114	0	5,150
Court of Claims:				
Salaries and expenses	5,526	267	0	5,793
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other judicial services:	581,998	11,950	\$616	594,564
Salaries of judges	54,500	1,500	0	56,000
Salaries of supporting personnel	214,181	18,750 ^a	0	232,931
Defender services (Criminal Justice Act)	24,000	0	0	24,000
Fees of jurors and commissioners	36,000	0	0	36,000
Fees of jurors and commissioners	41,827	0	0	41,827
Travel and miscellaneous expenses	23,851	700	0	24,551
Salaries and expenses of magistrates	63,994 ^b	3,500	2,000 ^a	69,494
Bankruptcy courts, salaries, and expenses	3,645	0	0	3,645
Services for drug dependent offenders	120,000	-12,500 ^a	-2,000 ^a	105,500
Space and facilities	0	0	616	616
Judicial Survivors' Annuity Program				
Administrative Office, U.S. Courts:				
Salaries and expenses	16,275	875	0	17,150
Federal Judicial Center:				
Salaries and expenses	9,000	222	0	9,222
Total	\$619,674	\$13,500	\$616	\$633,790

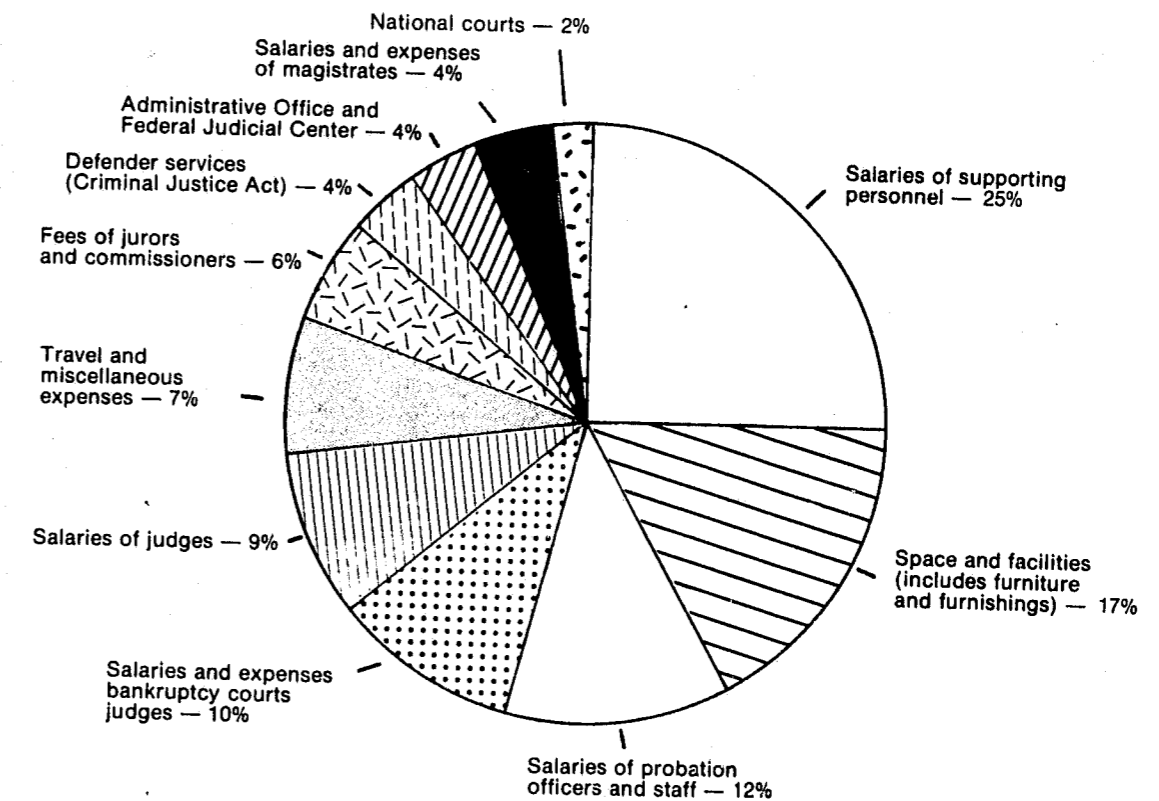
^a Transferred from the appropriation "Space and facilities" as authorized by P.L. 96-536.
^b Includes \$1,200,000 transferred from the appropriation "Speedy trial planning" as authorized by P.L. 96-536.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), p. 33.

Figure 1.6 Expenditures for Federal courts, by type of expense, fiscal year 1981

NOTE: This figure presents data for the U.S. Courts of Appeals, U.S. District Courts, and U.S. Bankruptcy Courts. The "National courts" category includes the U.S. Court of Claims, U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, and U.S. Court of International Trade. It excludes financial information on the U.S. Supreme Court.

[Total budget = \$633,790,000]



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1981 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), p. 24. Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.30 Judicial and administrative personnel of the Federal courts, by type of activity, years ending June 30, 1972-81

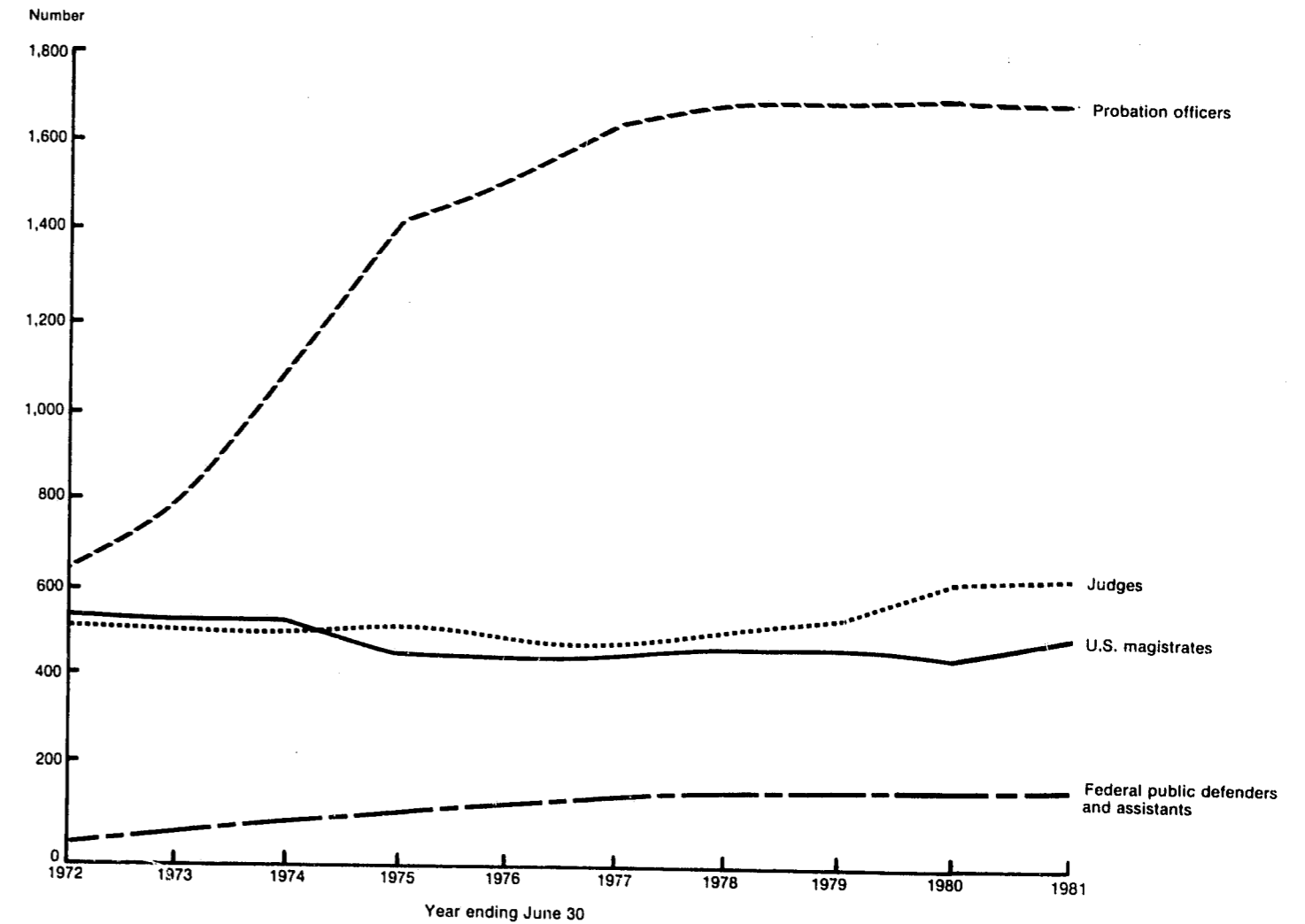
Type of activity	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total personnel*	8,123	8,592	9,371	10,082	11,217	11,825	12,279	12,563	14,011	14,261
Judges, total	658	660	667	667	650	663	678	701	824	826
Circuit	91	93	95	96	94	87	95	54	126	124
District	388	384	378	383	375	373	381	397	481	480
Special courts	21	20	21	21	21	19	20	20	20	21
Territorial courts	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	2
Retired/resigned	154	159	169	163	166	181	179	187	194	199
Circuit executives	4	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	9	8
Staff to circuit executives	1	8	8	10	15	11	15	18	25	32
Secretaries to judges	506	532	547	568	533	510	544	528	870	808
Secretary-law clerks to judges	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Secretaries to retired judges	112	129	120	128	155	153	140	139	142	158
Court (staff) secretaries	NA	NA	NA	NA	41	56	62	126	161	82
Law clerks to judges	554	541	586	638	607	598	689	697	1,106	1,308
Law clerks to retired judges	84	109	113	105	124	148	160	159	160	227
Senior staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	11	10
Supervisory staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	8	8
Staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	117	117	100
Senior law clerks	NA	NA	NA	NA	32	11	11	—	—	—
Court (staff) law clerks	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	80	73	17	—	—
Total personnel for clerks' offices	1,864	1,952	2,140	2,246	2,557	2,788	2,917	2,717	2,836	2,906
Members of probation staffs, total	1,078	1,342	1,868	2,375	2,630	2,854	2,902	2,886	2,888	2,925
Probation officers	618	784	1,124	1,423	1,522	1,632	1,673	1,664	1,673	1,673
Probation officers' assistants	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	30	30	30	35	40
Pretrial services officers ^b	X	X	X	X	79	86	91	100	95	97
Clerks	460	558	744	952	1,010	1,105	1,108	1,092	1,085	1,115
Members of bankruptcy staffs, total	1,086	1,102	1,056	1,006	1,294	1,305	1,250	1,569	2,197	2,050
Referees	203	201	212	210	224	228	232	236	235	240
Clerks	883	901	1,844	796	1,070	1,077	1,018	1,333	1,962	1,810
U.S. magistrates	518	514	517	452	450	454	455	444	439	491
Staff to U.S. magistrates	137	162	193	211	285	298	325	358	403	384
Federal public defenders and assistants	43	56	72	94	111	124	136	138	138	157
Staff to Federal public defenders	41	45	69	90	118	121	139	135	143	144
Court criers (including court crier-law clerks)	401	410	430	442	435	411	436	411	28	53
Court reporters	410	403	399	394	390	403	443	461	523	532
Court reporter/secretaries	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1
Supporting personnel of the special courts	222	227	212	216	220	222	219	223	235	248
Miscellaneous personnel in the District of Columbia	83	57	26	30	23	24	20	10	10	3
Messengers	15	14	10	10	9	8	7	5	3	1
Librarians	34	34	36	39	40	48	48	51	52	102
Nurses	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Interpreters	9	10	9	10	12	12	13	14	17	24
Temporary emergency Court of Appeals	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	3	5	8	10	8
Members of the staff of the Administrative Office	258	272	279	337	437	408	444	473	497	490
Members of the staff of the Federal Judicial Center	NA	NA	NA	NA	(^c)	98	117	129	136	117
Members of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	10	10
Jury Commissioner's staff	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	4
Speedy Trial Planning Groups Reporters	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	43

* Permanent and temporary personnel are included in the totals.
^b Position was created by the Speedy Trial Act of 1974.
^c In 1976, this total was included in the members of the staff of the Administrative Office total.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1973, pp. VII-3, VII-4; 1974, pp. III-1, III-2; 1975, pp. V-2, V-3; 1977 (Preliminary Report), p. 27; 1978 (Preliminary Report), pp. 18, 19; 1979, pp. 22, 23; 1980, p. 19; 1981, p. 20 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 1.7 Selected personnel of the Federal courts, years ending June 30, 1972-81

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



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1973, pp. VII-3, VII-4; 1974, pp. III-1, III-2; 1975, pp. V-2, V-3; 1977 (Preliminary Report), p. 27; 1978 (Preliminary Report), pp. 18, 19; 1979, pp. 22, 23; 1980, p. 19; 1981, p. 20 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.32 Characteristics of presidential appointees to U.S. District Court judgeships, by Presidential administration, 1963-80

NOTE: These data were compiled primarily from unpublished hearings by the Senate Judiciary Committee that contained prepared biographical statements. In addition, an investigation was made of biographical directories, including various editions of Who's Who (Chicago: A.N. Marquis Co.), The American Bench (Minneapolis: R.B. Forster), several editions of the Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory (Summit, N.J.: Martindale-Hubbell), State legislative handouts, and relevant newspaper articles from the home States of nominees and appointees.
Law firms are categorized according to membership size: five or more members for a large firm; three or four for medium firms; and one or two for small firms. Percent subtotals for occupational experience sum to more than 100 because some appointees have had both judicial and prosecutorial experience.
The American Bar Association's (ABA) ratings are assigned to candidates after investigation and evaluation by the ABA's Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary, which considers prospective Federal judicial nominees only upon referral by the U.S. Attorney General or at the request of the United States Senate. The ABA's Committee evaluation is directed primarily to

professional qualifications—competence, integrity, and judicial temperament. Factors including intellectual capacity, judgment, writing and analytical ability, industry, knowledge of the law, and professional experience are assessed. To be rated "exceptionally well qualified," the prospective nominee has to stand at the top of the legal profession in the community involved and have outstanding legal ability, wide experience, and the highest reputation for integrity and temperament. Similar high standing in the general community is also required. To be rated "well qualified," the nominee has to have the Committee's strong affirmative endorsement and be regarded one of the best available for the vacancy from the standpoint of competence, integrity, and temperament. The evaluation of "qualified" indicates that it appears the prospective nominee would be able to perform satisfactorily as a Federal judge with respect to competence, integrity, and temperament. When a nominee is found "not qualified," it means that the Committee's investigation indicates that the prospective nominee is not adequate from the standpoint of competence, integrity, or temperament (American Bar Association, Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary [Chicago: American Bar Association, 1980], pp. 3-5).

	[Percent]			
	President Johnson's appointees 1963-68 (N=122)	President Nixon's appointees 1969-74 (N=179)	President Ford's appointees 1974-76 (N=52)	President Carter's appointees 1977-80 (N=202)
Sex:				
Male	98.4	99.4	98.1	85.6
Female	1.6	0.6	1.9	14.4
Ethnicity:				
White	96.7	97.2	90.4	78.7
Black	3.3	2.8	5.8	13.9
Hispanic	2.5	1.1	1.9	6.9
Asian	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.5
Education, undergraduate:				
Public-supported	38.5	41.3	48.1	57.4
Private (not Ivy League)	31.1	38.5	34.6	32.7
Ivy League	16.4	19.5	17.3	9.9
None indicated	13.9	0.6	0.0	0.0
Education, law school:				
Public-supported	40.2	41.9	44.2	50.5
Private (not Ivy League)	36.9	36.9	38.5	32.2
Ivy League	21.3	21.2	17.3	17.3
Occupation at nomination or appointment:				
Politics or government	21.3	10.7	21.2	4.0
Judiciary	31.1	28.5	34.6	44.6
Law firm, large	21.3	39.7	34.6	35.1
Law firm, medium	4.9	11.7	5.8	7.4
Law firm, small or individual practice	18.0	6.7	3.9	5.0
Professor of law	3.3	2.8	0.0	3.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Occupational experience:				
Judicial	34.3	35.1	42.3	54.5
Prosecutorial	45.8	41.9	50.0	38.6
Other	33.6	36.3	30.8	28.2
Religion:				
Protestant	57.4	72.1	73.1	58.9
Catholic	31.9	18.9	17.3	27.7
Jewish	10.7	8.9	9.6	13.4
Political party:				
Democrat	94.8	7.8	21.2	94.1
Republican	5.2	92.2	78.8	4.5
Independent	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
American Bar Association ratings:				
Exceptionally well qualified	7.4	4.8	0.0	4.0
Well qualified	40.9	40.4	46.1	47.0
Qualified	49.2	54.8	53.8	47.5
Not qualified	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.5

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "Carter's Judicial Appointments: A Lasting Legacy," *Judicature* 64(March 1981), p. 348. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.33 Characteristics of presidential appointees to U.S. Courts of Appeals judgeships, by Presidential administration, 1963-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.32. Percent subtotals for the occupational experience sum more than 100 because some appointees have both judicial and prosecutorial experience.

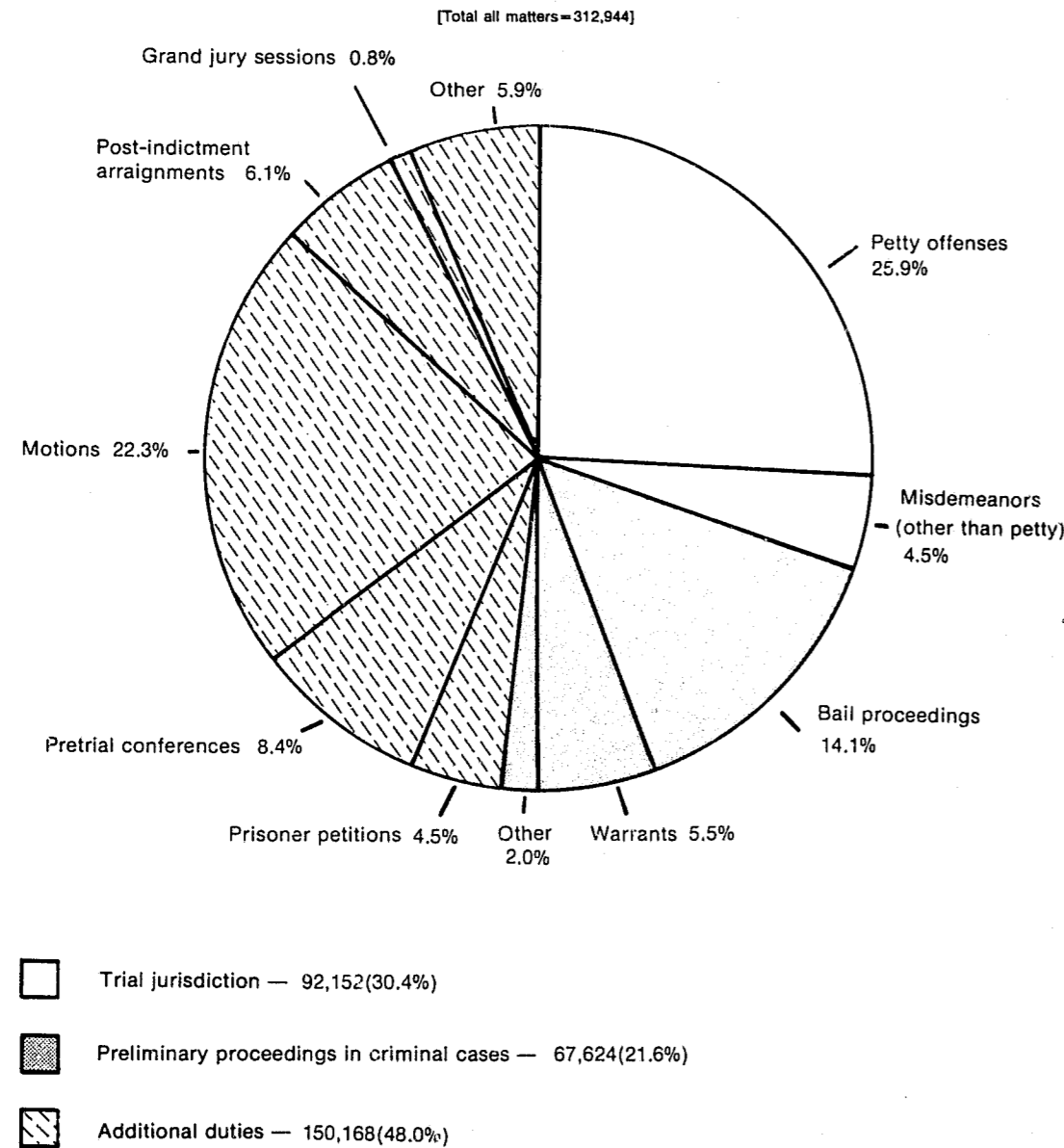
	[Percent]			
	President Johnson's appointees 1963-68 (N=40)	President Nixon's appointees 1969-74 (N=45)	President Ford's appointees 1974-76 (N=12)	President Carter's appointees 1977-80 (N=56)
Sex:				
Male	97.5	100.0	100.0	80.4
Female	2.5	0.0	0.0	19.6
Ethnicity:				
White	95.0	97.8	100.0	78.6
Black	5.0	0.0	0.0	16.1
Hispanic	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
Asian	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.8
Education, undergraduate:				
Public-supported	32.5	40.0	50.0	30.4
Private (not Ivy League)	40.0	35.6	41.7	50.0
Ivy League	17.5	20.0	8.3	19.6
None indicated	10.0	4.4	0.0	0.0
Education, law school:				
Public-supported	40.0	37.8	50.0	39.3
Private (not Ivy League)	32.5	26.7	25.0	19.6
Ivy League	27.5	35.6	25.0	41.1
Occupation at nomination or appointment:				
Politics or government				
Judiciary	10.0	4.4	8.3	5.4
Law firm, large	57.5	53.3	75.0	46.4
Law firm, medium	20.0	24.4	16.7	26.8
Law firm, small or individual practice	2.5	6.7	0.0	3.6
Professor of law	7.5	2.2	0.0	1.8
Other	2.5	2.2	0.0	14.3
	0.0	6.7	0.0	1.8
Occupational experience:				
Judicial	65.0	57.8	75.0	53.6
Prosecutorial	47.5	46.7	25.0	32.1
Other	20.0	17.8	25.0	37.5
Religion:				
Protestant	60.0	75.6	58.3	60.7
Catholic	25.0	15.6	33.3	23.2
Jewish	15.0	8.9	8.3	16.1
Political party:				
Democrat	95.0	6.7	8.3	89.3
Republican	5.0	93.3	91.7	5.4
Independent	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4
American Bar Association ratings:				
Exceptionally well qualified	27.5	15.6	16.7	16.1
Well qualified	47.5	57.8	41.7	58.9
Qualified	20.0	26.7	33.3	25.0
Not qualified	2.5	0.0	8.3	0.0
No report requested	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "Carter's Judicial Appointments: A Lasting Legacy," *Judicature* 64(March 1981), p. 350. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 1.8 Duties performed by magistrates in U.S. District Courts, year ending June 30, 1981

NOTE: The Federal Magistrates Act [28 U.S.C. 636(b)] provides the authority under which magistrates assist courts in the performance of "additional duties." This authority was both broadened and clarified by Public Law 94-577, Oct. 21, 1976, and by new procedural rules governing most habeas corpus proceedings in the district courts, effective Feb. 1, 1977. The changes make clear the ability of the parties of a civil case to consent to have the case referred to a magistrate for trial as a special master; the changes also empower magistrates

to conduct evidentiary hearings in prisoner petition cases. Additionally, the role of magistrates in providing pretrial assistance to district judges in both dispositive and non-dispositive matters has been clarified. A magistrate's authority to conduct arraignments following indictment in a criminal case is provided under Rule 10 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure in 86 districts.



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), p. 15.

Table 1.34 Annual salaries of Federal judges, by judicial office, 1982

Judicial office	Annual salary
Chief Justice of the United States	\$96,800
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States	93,000
Circuit judges, U.S. Courts of Appeals	74,300
Judges, U.S. Court of Claims	74,300
Judges, U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	74,300
Judges, U.S. District Courts	70,300
Judges, U.S. Court of International Trade	70,300
Bankruptcy judges (formerly Referees in Bankruptcy)	58,500
Commissioners (trial judges), U.S. Court of Claims	57,500

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

Table 1.35 Direct current expenditures for State judicial activities, by type of activity and State, fiscal year 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

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

State ^a	Total direct current expenditures	Appellate courts					Miscellaneous
		Total	Courts of last resort	Intermediate appellate courts	Courts of general jurisdiction	Courts of limited jurisdiction	
Total	\$1,187,465	\$135,325	\$62,666	\$72,659	\$420,534	\$246,499	\$357,603
Alabama	27,324	2,035	1,146	889	18,048	4,142	3,099
Alaska	16,347	1,107	1,107	—	8,879	1,416	4,945
Arizona	5,294	3,519	1,930	1,589	1,484	—	291
Arkansas	3,900	628	628	—	2,883	—	389
California	40,799	12,530	2,758	9,772	23,349	—	4,920
Colorado	28,723	1,544	647	897	17,492	1,286	2,810
Connecticut	28,739	904	904	—	22	170	5,710
Delaware	10,381	450	450	—	2,459	6,277	1,195
Florida	40,447	4,820	1,188	3,632	24,053	9,484	2,090
Georgia	11,012	2,904	1,450	1,454	6,689	—	1,419
Hawaii	12,213	775	775	—	4,123	5,137	2,178
Idaho	4,796	627	627	—	3,300	—	869
Illinois	49,687	9,420	2,889	6,531	28,117	445	11,705
Indiana	8,464	2,234	779	1,455	5,358	—	872
Iowa	8,251	1,237	884	353	6,622	—	392
Kansas	13,673	1,849	1,198	651	10,717	—	1,107
Kentucky	39,563	2,586	1,071	1,515	22,997	4,504	9,476
Louisiana	14,068	4,657	1,295	3,362	8,004	1,172	235
Maine	6,478	573	573	—	2,279	2,628	998
Maryland	25,874	2,015	746	1,269	3,983	17,008	2,868
Massachusetts	16,395	3,610	2,376	1,232	3,381	8,929	475
Michigan	28,415	9,057	3,340	5,717	4,842	5,949	8,567
Minnesota	13,326	2,854	2,854	—	3,619	6,256	597
Mississippi	4,615	971	971	—	3,145	—	499
Missouri	19,075	4,412	1,640	2,772	13,124	—	1,539
Montana	1,961	571	571	—	1,170	—	220
Nebraska	7,468	323	323	—	2,838	3,648	659
Nevada	2,389	664	664	—	1,001	—	724
New Hampshire	2,153	544	544	—	1,110	308	191
New Jersey	32,233	4,818	1,301	3,517	10,550	30	16,840
New Mexico	10,325	1,130	565	565	5,119	1,887	2,189
New York	414,758	9,519	2,221	7,298	51,260	107,506	246,473
North Carolina	39,063	2,139	922	1,217	24,030	10,479	2,415
North Dakota	2,063	1,037	1,037	—	976	—	50
Ohio	14,952	3,980	1,170	2,820	10,206	447	309
Oklahoma	9,131	1,982	1,496	486	7,079	1	69
Oregon	8,869	3,369	2,423	946	3,228	2,221	51
Pennsylvania	37,836	6,681	2,302	4,379	16,258	13,299	1,598
Rhode Island	11,924	1,628	1,628	—	3,493	4,262	2,541
South Carolina	7,274	753	753	—	2,152	3,096	1,273
South Dakota	5,716	406	406	—	4,658	—	652
Tennessee	10,686	3,045	1,798	1,247	6,014	—	1,627
Texas	18,455	5,887	2,338	3,549	11,679	—	889
Utah	5,060	664	664	—	3,256	988	152
Vermont	4,968	332	332	—	1,443	2,651	542
Virginia	27,166	916	916	—	6,288	14,924	5,038
Washington	7,489	3,483	1,297	2,186	2,023	—	1,983
West Virginia	11,975	430	430	—	4,423	5,949	1,173
Wisconsin	13,755	3,038	1,679	1,359	10,047	—	671
Wyoming	1,951	658	658	—	1,264	—	29

^a Data are based on a field compilation of records of each State government shown.

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

Table 1.37 Number and term of judges of appellate and major trial courts, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1981

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

Jurisdiction	Court of last resort	Appellate courts		Intermediate appellate court	Number of judges	Term (in years)	Major trial courts	Number of judges	Term (in years)
		Number of judges	Term (in years)						
Alabama	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Criminal Appeals Court of Civil Appeals	5 3	6 6	Circuit courts	113	6
Alaska	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	Superior courts	21	6
Arizona	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	15	6	Superior courts	81	4
Arkansas	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	6	8	Chancery and probate courts Circuit courts	33 30	6 4
California	Supreme Court	7	12	Courts of Appeal	59	12	Superior Courts	628	6
Colorado	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	10	8	District Court	107	6
Connecticut	Supreme Court	6 ^a	8	X	X	X	Superior Court	121 ^a	8
Delaware	Supreme Court	5	12	X	X	X	Court of Chancery Superior Court	3 11	12 12
Florida	Supreme Court	7	6	District courts of appeal	45	6	Circuit courts	326	6
Georgia	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	9	6	Superior courts	116	4 to 8
Hawaii	Supreme Court	5	10	Intermediate Appellate Court	3	10	Circuit courts	21	10
Idaho	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	3	6	District courts	31	4
Illinois	Supreme Court	7	10	Appellate Court	34 ^b	10	Circuit courts	650 ^c	6 ^c
Indiana	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	12	10	Circuit courts Superior courts County courts	92 92 64	6 6 4
Iowa	Supreme Court	9	8	Court of Appeals	5	6	District Court	307 ^d	6 ^d
Kansas	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	7	4	District courts	211 ^e	4
Kentucky	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	14	8	Circuit courts	91	8
Louisiana	Supreme Court	7	10	Courts of appeals	48	10	District courts	167	6
Maine	Supreme Judicial Court	7	7	X	X	X	Superior Court	14	7
Maryland	Court of Appeals	7	10	Court of Special Appeals	13	10	Circuit courts of counties Courts of Supreme Bench of Baltimore City	80 23	15 15
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	7	To age 70	Appeals Court	10	To age 70	Trial Court	264	To age 70
Michigan	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	18	6 ^f	Circuit courts Recorder's Court (Detroit)	165 29	6 ^f 6 ^f
Minnesota	Supreme Court	9	6	X	X	X	District courts	72	6
Mississippi	Supreme Court	9	8	X	X	X	Chancery courts Circuit courts	38 35	4 4
Missouri	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	31	12	Circuit courts	131	6
Montana	Supreme Court	7	8	X	X	X	District courts	31	6
Nebraska	Supreme Court	7	6	X	X	X	District courts	47	6
Nevada	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	District courts	35	6
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	5	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	15	To age 70
New Jersey	Supreme Court	7	7 ^g	Appellate division of Superior Court	21	7 ^g	Superior Court	236	7 ^g
New Mexico	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	7	8	District courts	49	6
New York	Court of Appeals	7	14 ^h	Appellate divisions of Supreme Court ⁱ	24 ⁱ	5 ^k	Supreme Court	263	14 ^h
North Carolina	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Superior Court	66	8
North Dakota	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	District courts	26	6
Ohio	Supreme Court	7	6	Courts of appeals	52	6	Courts of common pleas	321	6
Oklahoma	Supreme Court Court of Criminal Appeals	9 3	6 6	Court of Appeals	6	6	District courts	202	4 ^l
Oregon	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	6	Circuit courts	85	6
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	7	10	Superior Court Commonwealth Court	15 9	10 10	Courts of common pleas	309	10
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	5	Life	X	X	X	Superior Court	19	Life
South Carolina	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	Circuit Court	31	6
South Dakota	Supreme Court	5	8		X	X	Circuit courts	36	8
Tennessee	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals Court of Criminal Appeals	12 9	8 8	Chancery courts Circuit courts Criminal courts Law-equity courts	27 58 26 5	8 8 8 8
Texas	Supreme Court Court of Criminal Appeals	9 9	6 6	Court of Civil Appeals	79 ^m	6	District courts	347 ^m	4
Utah	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	District courts	25	6
Vermont	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	Superior courts District courts	10 14	6 ⁿ 6
Virginia	Supreme Court	7	12	X	X	X	Circuit courts	113	8
Washington	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	16	6	Superior courts	127	4
West Virginia	Supreme Court of Appeals	5	12	X	X	X	Circuit courts	60	8
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	12	6	Circuit courts	190	6
Wyoming	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	District courts	17	6
District of Columbia	Court of Appeals	9	15	X	X	X	Superior Court	44	15

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.37 Number and term of judges of appellate and major trial courts, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1981--Continued

Jurisdiction	Court of last resort	Appellate courts		Intermediate appellate court	Number of judges	Term (in years)	Major trial courts	Number of judges	Term (in years)
		Number of judges	Term (in years)						
American Samoa	High Court: Appellate	8 ^o	(p)	X	X	X	High Court: Trial	8 ^o	(p)
Guam	X	X	X	X	X	X	Superior Court	5	7
Northern Mariana Islands	X	X	X	X	X	X	Commonwealth Court	3	6
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	8	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	92	12

^o Does not include senior judges, i.e., judges between the ages of 65 and 70 who are eligible for assignment to judicial duties but who have retired from full-time service as a judge.
^p Elective judgeships. Retired and sitting circuit judges are assigned full-time to appellate court as needed.
^q Composed of circuit and associate judges who have full jurisdiction of circuit court. Associate judges serve 4 years.
^r A unified system with 95 district court judges who possess full jurisdiction of the court. An additional 39 district associate judges, 9 senior judges and 166 part-time judicial magistrates have limited jurisdiction. District associate judges serve 4 years; part-time magistrates, 2 years.
^s Seventy-one district judges, 67 associate district judges, and 73 district magistrate judges.
^t Terms for new judgeships are for 10, 8, or 6 years; elected thereafter for 6-year term.
^u With reappointment to age 70.
^v To age 70; judges may be certificated thereafter as supreme court justices for 2-year terms up to age 76.

^w The appellate divisions may establish appellate terms to hear appeals from local courts. County courts, although basically trial courts, may hear appeals from certain local courts.
^x Twenty-four justices permanently authorized; in addition, 21 justices and certificated retired justices have been temporarily assigned.
^y Or until term as supreme court justice expires. Presiding justices of four appellate divisions are appointed for remainder of their terms as supreme court justices.
^z Special judges serve at pleasure of district judges by whom they are appointed.
^{aa} Effective Jan. 1, 1981.
^{ab} Six years for superior judges; 4 years for assistant judges.
^{ac} Chief justice and associate justice sit in all divisions as well as court of last resort except in Malat cases; trial court judges sit in all divisions of the High Court by designation of the chief justice.
^{ad} Appointed.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 1982-83* (Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1982), pp. 254, 255. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.38 Law trained and lay State court judges, by State, 1981

NOTE: These data are from a telephone survey of State judicial education officers or State court administrators conducted between November 1980 and January 1981. The data below include all judges in the State, from local judges to the State's highest appellate court judges, except as noted in footnotes.

State	Law trained judges	Lay judges	State	Law trained judges	Lay judges
Alabama	436	69 ^d	Missouri	514	219
Alaska	68	48	Montana	39	141 ^c
Arizona	142	116	Nebraska	124	43
Arkansas	174	78 ^b	Nevada	32	73
California	1,241	0	New Hampshire	111	12
Colorado	410 ^e	73 ^{c,d}	New Jersey	659	0
Connecticut	190	59 ^g	New Mexico	61	186
Delaware	39	74 ^{c,f}	New York	1,038	2,250 ^{e,o}
District of Columbia	52	0	North Carolina	221 ^p	600 ^c
Florida	519	29 ^g	North Dakota	86	145
Georgia	247	620 ^{c,h}	Ohio	610	0
Hawaii	51	0	Oklahoma	220	1 ^q
Idaho	82	22	Oregon	149	230 ^c
Illinois	726	3 ⁱ	Pennsylvania	331	565 ^c
Indiana	317	44	Rhode Island	49	0
Iowa	228 ^c	83 ^{c,l}	South Carolina	82	605 ^c
Kansas	151	373 ^{c,k}	South Dakota	59	150 ^c
Kentucky	235	0	Tennessee	142	115 ^c
Louisiana	292	685 ^c	Texas	883 ⁱ	1,678
Maine	42	0	Utah	71	160 ^c
Maryland	204	69	Vermont	27	47 ^j
Massachusetts	280	0	Virginia	281	400 ^{c,m}
Michigan	562	130 ^{c,l}	Washington	330 ^c	70 ^c
Minnesota	225	1 ^m	West Virginia	60	150 ^{c,n}
Mississippi	167	644 ⁿ	Wisconsin	214	215 ^{c,o}
			Wyoming	30	155 ^{c,r}

^a These are probate judges. There are approximately 400 lay magistrates performing minor court-related duties serving municipal and general jurisdiction courts.
^b Does not include police and city court judges, about whom no information was obtained.
^c Estimated.
^d Includes 23 (of 109) county court judges and an estimated 50 (of 250) municipal court judges.
^e Fifty-nine of Connecticut's 130 probate judges are lay judges; the remaining 71 are law trained and included in that column.
^f Includes 20 alderman's court judges who may or may not be lawyers and 54 justices of the peace.
^g County court judges still sitting due to "grandfather" clause.
^h Does not include 1,164 non-certified justices of the peace and 435 municipal, police and mayor's court judges, of whom 35 to 40 percent are lawyers.
ⁱ In Illinois, 3 lay circuit court judges are still sitting due to a "grandfather" clause.
^j Of 166 part-time magistrates, approximately one-half are non-lawyers.
^k Includes 73 magistrate judges and approximately 300 municipal court judges, most of whom are non-lawyers.
^l These are magistrates who perform minor court-related functions for the district courts.

^m In Minnesota, 1 lay county court judge is still sitting due to a "grandfather" clause.
ⁿ Includes 415 justice court judges and 229 mayors who are municipal judges.
^o These are town and village justices, of whom approximately 20 percent are lawyers.
^p Includes 7 lay district court judges still sitting due to a "grandfather" clause.
^q Does not include approximately 150 municipal court judges, about one-half of whom are non-lawyers.
^r Estimated number of general sessions judges, approximately one-half of whom are non-lawyers.
^s Includes 53 county court judges, 57 justices of the peace, and 294 municipal court judges who are lawyers.
^t Does not include justices of the peace, about whom no information was obtained.
^u Magistrates, most of whom are non-lawyers.
^v Does not include municipal, police and mayor's court judges, about whom no information was obtained.
^w Municipal court judges, with extremely limited jurisdiction, approximately 75 percent of whom are non-lawyers, and all but 2 of whom are part-time.
^x Includes 68 justices of the peace and 87 municipal court judges, approximately one-half of whom are non-lawyers.

Source: Julie N. Bronstein, *Survey of State Mandatory Judicial Education Requirements* (Washington, D.C.: The American University, 1981), pp. 5-8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.39 Mandatory judicial education requirements for State court judges, by court jurisdiction, legal training, and State, 1980-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.38. The survey was designed to identify the existence and nature of State mandatory judicial education requirements. A "mandatory" program is defined as any program that is mandated by statute, court rule, or other formal policy. Annual judicial conferences or colleges are considered mandatory if the conference or college is required to be called, regardless of attendance requirement. The data below include all judges in the State, from local judges to the State's highest appellate court judges, except as noted in footnotes.

State	No mandatory judicial education requirements	Mandatory judicial education requirements												
		New judge orientation of certification procedure				Annual judicial conference or college				Continuing education				
		General jurisdiction judges	Appellate jurisdiction judges	Limited jurisdiction Law trained judges	Lay judges	General jurisdiction judges	Appellate jurisdiction judges	Limited jurisdiction Law trained judges	Lay judges	General jurisdiction judges	Appellate jurisdiction judges	Limited jurisdiction Law trained judges		
Alabama	✓													
Alaska				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
Arizona						✓	✓	✓	✓					
Arkansas	✓													
California	✓													
Colorado										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Connecticut										✓				
Delaware													✓	✓
District of Columbia	✓													
Florida	✓													
Georgia				✓	✓								✓	✓
Hawaii			✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Idaho					✓	✓ ^b								
Illinois			✓	✓			✓	✓						
Indiana							✓	✓	✓ ^c					
Iowa										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kansas			✓		✓ ^a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kentucky	✓													
Louisiana	✓													
Maine							✓	✓	✓					
Maryland			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Massachusetts	✓													
Michigan			✓	✓	✓	✓ ^d								
Minnesota ^e							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mississippi							✓							✓
Missouri							✓	✓	✓ ^f					
Montana													✓	✓
Nebraska														✓
Nevada														
New Hampshire							✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Jersey			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓					
New Mexico			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New York					✓ ^g								✓ ^h	✓
North Carolina					✓	✓						✓ ^h	✓	✓
North Dakota					✓	✓								✓
Ohio										✓ ⁱ	✓ ⁱ	✓ ⁱ		
Oklahoma	✓													
Oregon					✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓
Pennsylvania					✓ ⁱ								✓	✓
Rhode Island	✓													

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.39 Mandatory judicial education requirements for State court judges, by court jurisdiction, legal training, and State, 1980-81—Continued

Table with 15 columns: State, No mandatory judicial education requirements, New judge orientation of certification procedure (General, Appellate, Limited jurisdiction), Mandatory judicial education requirements (Annual judicial conference or college, Continuing education), and Other.

* Municipal court lay judges not covered.
† Certification for non-lawyer magistrates to increase their jurisdiction to include criminal proceeding involving incarceration requires a 6 week course and an exam.
‡ Small claims, city, and town judges not included.
§ By statute, magistrates must complete 2 days of training prior to authorization by local district court judge to conduct civil infraction hearings.
|| The Chief Justice is required, by statute, to call an annual conference. The statute makes no mention of mandatory attendance. Continuing education must include a tour of institutions every 5 years and 45 hours of instruction including basic instruction and orientation for new judges, and sentencing institute.
¶ Meeting is by statute; training by Supreme Court order.
** All newly elected or appointed non-attorney justices are required by law and rules of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals to be certified by taking a 6 day basic course and passing a final exam.
*** Announced policy of the Chief Judge.

Source: Julie N. Bronstein, Survey of State Mandatory Judicial Education Requirements (Washington, D.C.: The American University, 1981), pp. 5-15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.40 Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1981

Table with 17 columns: Jurisdiction, U.S. citizenship, Years of minimum residence (In State, In district, Minimum age), Learned in law, Years of legal experience, and Other.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.40 Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1981—Continued

Table with 17 columns: Jurisdiction, U.S. citizenship, Years of minimum residence (In State, In district, Minimum age), Learned in law, Years of legal experience, and Other.

* Member of or admitted to bar, Alabama—licensed to practice law in the State. Connecticut, Illinois, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Virginia, Washington—shall not engage in private practice. Montana, Virginia, Washington (for appellate courts), Wisconsin—member of bar at least 5 years.
† For court of appeals, 5 years.
‡ For court of appeals.
§ Good character. Maryland—integrity and wisdom.
|| State citizenship.
¶ There must be one judge residing in each of State's three counties.
** No more than three justices can be of same major political party; at least two justices must be of other major political party.
*** No more than bare majority of judges can be of same major political party; remainder of judges must be of other major political party.
†† Supreme Court, intermediate appellate court, and circuit court judges must be licensed to practice law for at least 10 years preceding nomination for office.
††† Shall not engage in practice of law or run for or hold any other office or position of profit under the United States, the State, or its political subdivisions during judicial term.
§§ Qualified voter. Nevada—qualified elector in State for supreme court justices; in State and district for trial court judges. Oregon—qualified elector in county of residence for court of appeals judges. Wisconsin—qualified elector for 10 days in the jurisdiction of the office for which the judge is running.
¶¶ Judges must be under 70 at time of election or appointment.
¶¶¶ Member of State bar 10 years, or 5 years a trial judge.
¶¶¶¶ Part-time judicial magistrates not required to be learned in law, but must be an elector of the county of appointment, less than 72 years of age, and retire upon attaining that age.

Source: The Council of State Governments, The Book of the States 1982-83 (Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1982), pp. 258, 259. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.41 Salaries of judges of appellate and general trial courts, and date of last salary change, by type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 31, 1982

NOTE: The salaries reported for the highest appellate courts refer to salaries paid to associate justices, not chief justices. National averages for the highest appellate and general trial courts are based on figures for the 50 States. For intermediate appellate courts, the average is based on the 32 States that have such courts. All averages are based on the lowest salary

of the range or on salaries without supplements. Salaries including supplements are shown in parentheses immediately beneath the figures for State-paid salaries. Supplements may include payments for travel and other business expenses, and locally authorized salary increments.

Jurisdiction	Type of court			Date of last salary change	Jurisdiction	Type of court			Date of last salary change
	Highest appellate court	Intermediate appellate court	General trial court			Highest appellate court	Intermediate appellate court	General trial court	
Alabama	\$49,000	\$48,000	\$36,550 (50,550)	10/1/80	New Hampshire	47,513	X	46,270	7/3/81
Alaska	74,196 to 84,584	69,240	66,900 to 78,608	1/1/81	New Jersey	78,000	75,000	70,000	1/19/82
Arizona	47,500	45,500	43,500	1/1/79	New Mexico	49,500	47,000	45,000	7/1/81
Arkansas	46,214	44,603	42,991	7/1/81	New York	80,892	69,657	65,163	1/1/82
California	77,226	72,401	63,267	1/1/82	North Carolina	57,012	53,976	47,928	1/1/82
Colorado	55,600	51,152	47,260	1/1/82	North Dakota	49,900	X	46,900	7/1/81
Connecticut	50,800	X	43,402 to 46,936	1/1/82	Ohio	58,000	54,000	40,000 to 50,500	1/1/82
Delaware	52,920	X	49,680	7/1/81	Oklahoma	53,760	50,400	33,600 to 44,800	7/1/81
Florida	61,500	55,500	53,000	9/1/81	Oregon	53,308	52,039	48,356	7/1/81
Georgia	53,329	52,750	44,634 (61,322)	4/30/81	Pennsylvania	64,500	62,500	55,000	12/1/80
Hawaii	45,000	43,750	42,500	1/1/76	Rhode Island	49,186 to 59,023	X	46,567 to 55,880	6/28/81
Idaho	43,000	42,000	41,000	7/1/80	South Carolina	58,944	X	58,944	8/14/81
Illinois	58,000	53,000	45,000 to 50,500	12/1/78	South Dakota	44,750	X	41,750	7/1/81
Indiana	42,000 (45,000)	42,000 (45,000)	35,000 to 37,500	7/1/79	Tennessee	73,015.32	66,931	60,846	7/1/81
Iowa	52,900	50,200	47,000	7/1/81	Texas	65,700	55,300 (64,700)	46,800	9/1/81
Kansas	47,500	45,500	44,000	8/1/81	Utah	47,500	X	39,150	7/1/81
Kentucky	51,940	49,820	47,700	7/1/81	Vermont	41,000	X	39,000	7/5/81
Louisiana	66,566	63,367	60,169	9/1/81	Virginia	59,000	X	54,820	7/1/81
Maine	38,468	X	37,868	7/1/81	Washington	51,500	48,100	44,700	7/1/80
Maryland	56,200	53,500	52,500	7/1/80	West Virginia	49,000	X	45,000	7/1/81
Massachusetts	59,000	53,000	50,725	1/1/82	Wisconsin	56,016	51,372	49,176	8/1/80
Michigan	69,000	66,240	37,950 (63,480)	1/1/82	Wyoming	63,500	X	61,000	1/1/82
Minnesota	56,000	X	48,000	7/1/80	National average	54,846	54,228	47,644	X
Mississippi	45,000	X	41,000	7/1/78	District of Columbia	66,870	X	63,270	11/1/81
Missouri	50,000	47,500	45,000	1/1/78	Federal System	93,000	74,300	70,300	10/1/81
Montana	43,360	X	42,273	7/1/81	American Samoa	61,253	X	X	7/15/81
Nebraska	48,315	X	44,382	1/1/81	Puerto Rico	36,000	X	24,000 to 30,000	7/1/79
Nevada	47,250	X	43,000	1/1/81	Virgin Islands	X	X	52,000	10/1/81

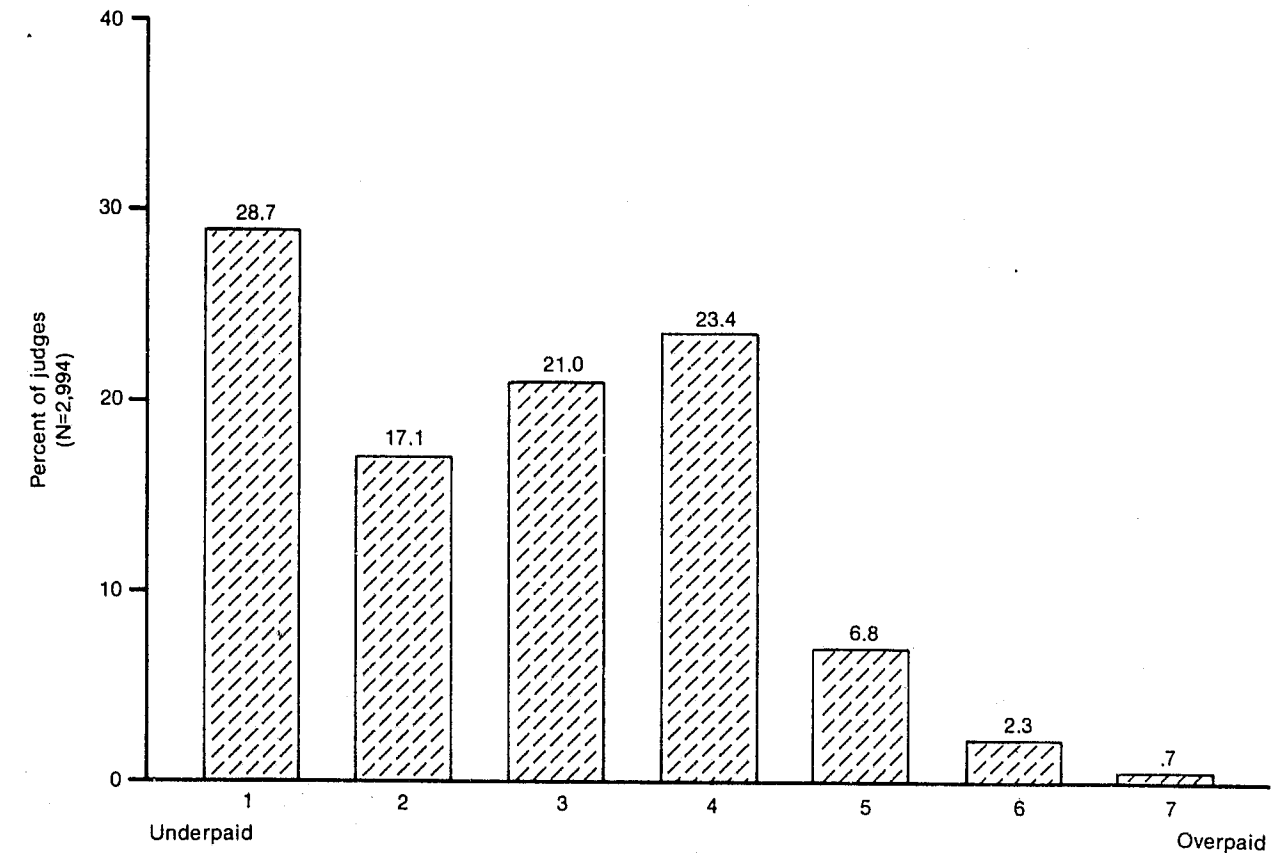
Source: National Center for State Courts, Survey of Judicial Salaries, Vol. 8, No. 1 (Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1982), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 1.9 Trial judges' attitudes toward their salaries, United States, 1977

NOTE: These data are from a nationwide survey conducted by the American Judicature Society of all trial judges in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Questionnaires were sent to all trial judges in courts of general jurisdiction in May 1977. This initial mailing and two follow-up contacts resulted in the return of 3,032 questionnaires for an overall response rate

of 63 percent. Data from New Jersey were unavailable because that State's Administrative Office of the Court prohibits judicial response to questionnaires. The number of responses for every item will not equal the total number of responses because all judges did not respond to all items on the questionnaire.

Question: "How do you feel about your current judicial salary?"



Source: John Paul Ryan et al., American Trial Judges: Their Work Styles and Performance (New York: The Free Press, 1980), p. 153. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.42 Method of selection for and length of initial and retention terms of the highest appellate court justices, by State, as of October 1980

NOTE: These data were completed through a survey of State statutes; they were then verified by personnel of the American Judicature Society in each State. "Partisan election" refers to elections in which the judicial candidates' names appear on the ballot with their respective party labels; "nonpartisan election" refers to the situation when no party labels are attached to judicial candidates' names on the ballot. "Retention election" refers to an election in which a judge runs unopposed on the ballot and the electorate votes solely on the question of his continuation in office. In the retention election the judge must win a majority of the vote in order to serve a full term except in Illinois which requires 80 percent (Source, p. 6) and information provided by the authors. "Nominating commission" refers to the nonpartisan body, composed of lawyers and nonlawyers, which actively recruits, screens, and nominates prospective judicial candidates to the executive for appointment. "Initial selection" is defined as the constitutional or statutory method by which judges are selected for a full term of office. "Retention" refers to the method used to select judges for subsequent terms of office.

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	8
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	Until next general election	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Connecticut	Appointed by legislature	8 years	Reappointment by legislature	8
Delaware	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
Florida	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Georgia	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Hawaii	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Illinois	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Indiana	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Iowa	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8
Kansas	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kentucky	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Maine	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	7
Maryland ^b	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	10
Massachusetts	Nominating commission	Life tenure	X	X
Michigan	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Minnesota	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Mississippi	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Missouri	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	12
Montana	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election but if unopposed, retention election	8
Nebraska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Nevada	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
New Hampshire	Appointed by governor ^c	Life tenure	X	X
New Jersey	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	Life tenure
New Mexico	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
New York ^d	Nominating commission	14 years	Reappointment by governor	14
North Carolina	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
North Dakota	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Ohio	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Oklahoma ^e	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Rhode Island	Appointed by legislature	Life tenure	X	X
South Carolina	Appointed by legislature	10 years	Reappointment by legislature	10
South Dakota	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Retention election	8
Tennessee	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Texas ^f	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Utah	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	10
Vermont	Nominating commission	6 years	Automatic retention unless legislature votes to remove judge	6
Virginia	Appointed by legislature	12 years	Reappointment by legislature	12
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
West Virginia	Partisan election	12 years	Partisan election	12
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Wyoming	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8

^a In States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.
^b The highest State court is named the Court of Appeals.
^c The appointment requires the approval of the elected executive council.
^d Oklahoma and Texas have two courts of final jurisdiction: the supreme court, which has final civil jurisdiction; and the court of criminal appeals, which has final criminal jurisdiction.

Table 1.43 Method of selection for and length of initial and retention terms of intermediate appellate court judges in 32 States, as of October 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.42. States not listed do not have intermediate appellate courts.

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

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

Table 1.44 Method of selection for and length of initial and retention terms of general jurisdiction court judges, by State and name of court, as of October 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.42. Courts of general jurisdiction are defined as having unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction (Larry C. Berkson, "Judicial Selection in the United States: A Special Report," *Judicature* 64 [October 1980], p. 178).

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama: Circuit court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska: Superior court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Arizona: Superior court ^b	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	4
Arkansas: Circuit court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
California: Superior court	Nonpartisan election unless county electors opt for nominating commission	6 years	Nonpartisan election unless county electors opt for nominating commission	6
Colorado: District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Connecticut: Superior court	Appointed by legislature	8 years	Reappointment by legislature	8
Delaware: Superior court	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
Florida: Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Georgia: Superior court	Partisan election	4 years ^c	Partisan election	4 ^c
Hawaii: Circuit court	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho: District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Illinois: Circuit court	Partisan election ^d	6 years	Retention election	6
Indiana: Circuit court	Partisan election ^e	6 years	Partisan election ^f	6
Indiana: Superior Court	Partisan election ^g	6 years	Partisan election	6
Iowa: District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kansas: District court	Nominating commission ^h	Until next general election	Retention election ⁱ	4
Kentucky: Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana: District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Louisiana: Orleans Parish District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Maine: Superior court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	7
Maryland: Circuit court	Nominating commission	Until biennial election	Nonpartisan election	15
Maryland: Supreme Bench of Baltimore City	Nominating commission	Until biennial election	Nonpartisan election	15
Massachusetts: Trial Court of Commonwealth	Nominating commission	Life tenure	None	None
Michigan: Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Michigan: Recorder's court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Minnesota: District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Mississippi: Circuit court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Missouri: Circuit court	Partisan election ^j	6 years ^k	Partisan election ^l	6 ^k
Montana: District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	6
Nebraska: District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Nevada: District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
New Hampshire: Superior court	Appointed by governor ^m	Life tenure	X	X
New Jersey: Superior court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	Life tenure
New Mexico: District court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
New York: Supreme court	Partisan election	14 years	Partisan election	14

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.44 Method of selection for and length of initial and retention terms of general jurisdiction court judges, by State and name of court, as of October 1980—Continued

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (in years)
North Carolina: Superior court	Partisan election ⁿ	8 years	Partisan election ⁿ	8
North Dakota: District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Ohio: Common Pleas court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Oklahoma: District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Oregon: Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania: Common Pleas court	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Rhode Island: Superior court	Appointed by governor	Life tenure	X	X
South Carolina: Circuit court	Appointed by legislature	6 years	Reappointment by legislature	6
South Dakota: Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Retention election	8
Tennessee: Circuit court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Texas: District court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Utah: District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	6
Vermont: Superior court	Nominating commission	6 years	Automatic retention unless legislature votes to remove judge	6
Virginia: Circuit court	Appointed by legislature	8 years	Reappointment by legislature	8
Washington: Superior court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
West Virginia: Circuit court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Wisconsin: Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Wyoming: District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6

^a In States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.
^b Counties with populations less than 150,000 select and retain superior court judges in nonpartisan elections for 4-year terms.
^c The term in Atlanta is 8 years.
^d Circuit court associate judges are appointed by the circuit judges in each circuit for 4-year terms, as provided by supreme court rule.
^e In Vanderburgh County, the two candidates for the nonpartisan election are chosen by the judicial nominating commission.
^f Retention elections are used in Vanderburgh County.
^g A nominating commission is used for the superior court judges of Allen, Lake, St. Joseph and Vanderburgh Counties.
^h Twenty-two of 29 districts use a nominating commission for district judge selection; the remaining 7 select district judges in partisan elections.
ⁱ Seven of 29 districts use partisan elections.
^j Nominating commissions are used for selecting circuit court judges in Jackson, Clay, and Platte Counties, and the City and County of St. Louis.
^k An associate circuit court judge's term is 4 years; also in counties that use nominating commissions the appointed judge serves until the next general election but not less than 1 year.
^l Retention elections are used in Jackson, Clay, and Platte Counties, and the City and County of St. Louis.
^m Subject to approval by an elected five-member executive council.
ⁿ Special judges of the superior court are appointed by the governor and serve 4-year terms.
^o Special judges of the superior court are reappointed by the governor and serve 4-year terms.

Source: Larry C. Berkson, Scott Beller, and Michele Grimaldi, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions* (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1980), pp. 25-30. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.45 Method of selection for and length of initial and retention terms of limited jurisdiction court judges in 42 States, by State and name of court, as of October 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.42. Courts of limited jurisdiction are defined as having both civil and criminal jurisdiction, but they are restricted in the types of cases they may hear (Larry C. Berkson, "Judicial Selection in the United States: A Special Report," *Judicature* 64 [October 1980], p. 178).

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama:				
District court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska:				
District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	4
Magistrates court	Appointed by presiding judge of the superior court in each district	At presiding judge's pleasure	X	X
Arizona:				
Justice court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Police and magistrates courts	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined
Tucson Magistrates Court	Nominating commission ^b	Locally determined	Reappointment by mayor	Locally determined
Arkansas:				
Municipal court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Justice court	Partisan election	2 years	Partisan election	2
Police and city courts	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
California:				
Municipal court	Appointed by governor	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Justice court	Appointed by county board or special election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Colorado:				
County court	Nominating commission ^c	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	4
Delaware:				
Court of Common Pleas	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
Magistrates court	Nominating commission	4 years	Reappointment by governor	4
Florida:				
County court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Georgia:				
Probate court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
State court	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined
Hawaii:				
District court	Nominating commission ^d	6 years	Reappointment ^e	6
Idaho:				
Magistrates Division of the District Court	Appointed by commission	Until next general election but not less than 18 months	Nonpartisan election	4
Indiana:				
Marion County Municipal Court	Nominating commission	4 years	Reappointment by governor	4
Probate court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
County court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
City court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Iowa:				
Judicial magistrates	Nominating commission ^f	4 years ^g	Reappointment by district judges	4 ^g
Louisiana:				
City court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Parish court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Maine:				
District court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	7
Maryland:				
District court	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by governor	10
Michigan:				
District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Municipal court	Locally determined	4 years	Locally determined	4
Common Pleas Court of Detroit	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Minnesota:				
County court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Municipal court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Mississippi:				
County court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Justice court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Municipal (police) court	Locally determined	Life tenure	X	X

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.45 Method of selection for and length of initial and retention terms of limited jurisdiction court judges in 42 States, by State and name of court, as of October 1980—Continued

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Montana:				
Justice court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	4
Municipal court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Nebraska:				
County court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Municipal court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Nevada:				
Justice court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
New Hampshire:				
District court	Appointed by governor ^h	Life tenure	None	None
Municipal court	Appointed by governor ^h	Life tenure	None	None
New Jersey:				
County district court	Appointed by governor	5 years	Reappointment by governor	5 ⁱ
Municipal court	Appointed by governor ^j	3 years	Reappointment by governor ⁱ	3
New Mexico:				
Metropolitan court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
New York:				
County court	Partisan election	10 years	Partisan election	10
District court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Town and village Justice courts	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined
North Carolina:				
District court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Magistrates	Appointed by senior superior court judge	2 years	Appointed by senior superior court judge	2
North Dakota:				
County court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
County justice court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
County court of increased jurisdiction	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Ohio:				
Municipal court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
County court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Court of Claims	Appointed by supreme court	Temporary assignment	Appointed by supreme court	Temporary assignment
Oregon:				
District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Justice court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania:				
Philadelphia Municipal Court	Partisan election	6 years	Retention election	6
Justice Court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Pittsburgh Magistrates Court	Appointed by mayor ^k	At mayor's pleasure	Appointed by mayor	At mayor's pleasure
Rhode Island:				
District court	Appointed by governor	Life tenure	X	X
South Carolina:				
Magistrates court	Appointed by governor	2 years	Reappointment by governor	2
South Dakota:				
Magistrates Division of Circuit Court	Appointed by presiding circuit judge	At presiding judge's pleasure ^l	Appointed by presiding circuit judge	At presiding judge's pleasure
Tennessee:				
General Sessions Court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Texas:				
Constitutional County Court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Special County Court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Justice court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Utah:				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	6
Justice court ^m	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Vermont:				
District court	Nominating commission	6 years	Automatic retention unless legislature votes to remove judge	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.45 Method of selection for and length of initial and retention terms of limited jurisdiction court judges in 42 States, by State and name of court, as of October 1980—Continued

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Virginia: District court	Appointed by legislature	6 years	Reappointment by legislature	6
Washington: District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Justice court ^b	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
West Virginia: Magistrates court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Wyoming: Justice court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4

^a In States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment unless otherwise footnoted.
^b In Tucson, the mayor appoints magistrates.
^c In Denver County, the mayor appoints judges to the county court from a list of names submitted by a nominating commission.
^d Appointment is by the chief justice.
^e Reappointment is by the nominating commission.
^f Full-time magistrates are appointed by the district judges of the election district. Part-time magistrates are appointed by a nominating commission.
^g Part-time magistrates serve 2-year terms.
^h Subject to the approval of an elected executive council.
ⁱ Any judge who serves 10 consecutive years as a county district judge, in his third term, is granted tenure in office during good behavior.
^j If the municipal court judge serves only one municipally, initial selection and retention is locally determined.
^k Unless otherwise specified by local law.
^l Unless otherwise provided for by supreme court rule; full-time law trained magistrates serve a term of 4 years.
^m Justice Courts are of two types: county and municipal. County selection and retention is presented in the table; Municipal selection and retention is locally determined. The term of office for both is 4 years.
ⁿ Exists in only one county.

Source: Larry C. Berkson, Scott Beller, and Michele Grimaldi, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions* (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1980), pp. 31-37. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.46 Method of selection for and length of initial and retention terms of limited jurisdiction court judges in 35 States, by State and name of court, as of October 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.42. Courts of limited jurisdiction are defined as having either civil or criminal jurisdiction but not both (Larry C. Berkson, "Judicial Selection in the United States: A Special Report," *Judicature* 64 [October 1980], p. 176). States not listed do not have courts of special jurisdiction.

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama: Probate court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Municipal court	Appointed by governing municipal body	4 years ^b	Reappointment by governing body	4 ^b
Arkansas: Chancery court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Court of common pleas	Partisan election	2 years	Partisan election	2
County court	Partisan election	2 years	Partisan election	2
Colorado: Probate court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Juvenile court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Municipal court	Appointed by governing municipal body	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Reappointment by governing body	2
Superior Court in Denver City and County	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Connecticut: Probate court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Delaware: Family court	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
Municipal court	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
Chancery court	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
Mayor's court	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined
Georgia: Juvenile court	Appointed by superior court	6 years	Reappointment by superior court	6
Small claims court	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined
Municipal court	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined
County court	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined
Recorder's court	Appointed by governing municipal body	Serves at appointing body's pleasure	X	X
Mayor's court	Appointed by governing municipal body	Serves at appointing body's pleasure	X	X
Police court	Appointed by governing municipal body	Serves at appointing body's pleasure	X	X
Corporate court	Appointed by governing municipal body	Serves at appointing body's pleasure	X	X
Justice court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Hawaii: Land court	Chief justice appoints a circuit court judge	Indefinite	Chief justice appoints a circuit court judge	Indefinite
Tax appeal court	Chief justice appoints a circuit court judge	Indefinite	Chief justice selects a circuit court judge	Indefinite
Illinois: Court of claims	Appointed by governor	6 years	Reappointment by governor	6
Kentucky: District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Louisiana: Juvenile court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Family Court of East Baton Rouge	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Municipal and Traffic Courts of New Orleans	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Orleans Parish Family Court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Justice court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Mayor's court	Mayor acts as judge	4 years	Mayor acts as judge	4
Maine: Probate court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Justice court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by the Secretary of State	7
Administrative court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	7
Maryland: Orphan's court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Michigan: Probate court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
District court magistrates	Appointed by district court judge	At district court judge's pleasure	Appointed by district court judge	At district judge's pleasure

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.46 Method of selection for and length of initial and retention terms of limited jurisdiction court judges in 35 States, by State and name of court, as of October 1980—Continued

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Minnesota:				
Probate court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Conciliation court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Mississippi:				
Chancery court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Missouri:				
Municipal court	Locally determined	Not less than 2 years	Locally determined	Not less than 2 years
Probate court commissioners	Appointed by circuit court probate division judge ^e	At appointing judge's pleasure not exceeding appointing judge's term ^f	Appointed by Circuit court probate division judge	At appointing judge's pleasure
Nebraska:				
Juvenile court	Appointed by presiding juvenile court judge	At presiding judge's pleasure	Appointed by presiding juvenile court judge	At presiding judge's pleasure
Nevada:				
Municipal court	Nonpartisan election	1 year ^g	Nonpartisan election	1 ^g
New Hampshire:				
Probate court	Appointed by governor ^h	Life tenure	X	X
New Jersey:				
Juvenile and domestic relations court	Appointed by governor	5 years	Reappointment by governor	5 ^o
Surrogate court	Partisan election	5 years	Partisan election	5
Tax court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	Life tenure
New Mexico:				
Probate court	Partisan election	2 years	Partisan election	2
Municipal court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
New York:				
Court of Claims	Nominating commission	9 years	Reappointment by governor	9
Family court	Partisan election	10 years	Partisan election	10
Surrogate court	Partisan election	10 years ^p	Partisan election	10 ^p
City court	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined
Civil Court of New York City	Partisan election	10 years	Partisan election	10
Criminal Court of New York City	Nominating commission ^q	10 years	Reappointment	10
Family Court of New York City	Nominating commission ^r	10 years	Reappointment	10
North Dakota:				
Municipal court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Oklahoma:				
Municipal court of record	City governing body	2 years	Reappointment by governing body	2
Municipal court not of record	Appointed by mayor	2 years	Reappointment by mayor	2
Workers' compensation court	Nominating commission	6 years	Reappointment by governor	6
Oregon:				
County court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Municipal court	City council appointment	Prescribed by city council	Reappointment	Prescribed by city council
Tax court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania:				
Philadelphia Traffic Court	Partisan election	6 years	Retention election	6
Pittsburgh Traffic Court	Appointed by governor	At mayor's pleasure	X	X
Rhode Island:				
Family court	Appointed by governor	Life tenure	X	X
Probate court	Appointed by town council ^s	Variable	Town council appointment	Variable
Municipal court	Appointed by city council	2 years	Locally determined	2
South Carolina:				
Family court	Appointed by legislature	4 years	Reappointment by legislature	4
Probate court	Partisan election ^t	4 years ^u	Partisan election ^t	4 ^u
Municipal court	Appointed by mayor	4 years	Reappointment by mayor	4
Tennessee:				
County Executive	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Probate and juvenile courts	Established by special legislative acts	—	Established by special legislative acts	—
City court	Locally determined	—	Locally determined	—
Criminal court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Chancery court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Law and Equity court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.46 Method of selection for and length of initial and retention terms of limited jurisdiction court judges in 35 States, by State and name of court, as of October 1980—Continued

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Texas:				
Municipal court	Locally determined	Not less than 2 years	Locally determined	Not less than 2 years
Family district court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Criminal district court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Small claims court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Utah:				
Juvenile court	Nominating commission	6 years	Reappointment by governor	6
Washington:				
Municipal court	Nonpartisan election ^m	4 years	Nonpartisan election ^m	4
West Virginia:				
County commissions	Partisan election	2 years	Partisan election	2
Municipal court	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined
Wisconsin:				
Municipal court	Locally determined	Not less than 2 but not more than 4 years	Locally determined	Not less than 2 but not more than 4 years
Wyoming:				
Municipal court	Appointed by mayor	Locally determined	Reappointment by mayor	Locally determined
District court commissioners	Appointed by district judge	At district judge's pleasure	Reappointment by district judge	At district judge's pleasure
Juvenile and domestic relations court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
County court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	4

^a In States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment unless otherwise footnoted.
^b Part-time judges serve 2-year terms.
^c Commissioners in Jackson County are appointed by a majority of the circuit court judges meeting en banc.
^d Commissioners in Jackson and St. Louis Counties serve 4-year terms.
^e Unless otherwise specified by local law.
^f Subject to the approval of a five-member elected executive council.
^g Any judge who serves 10 consecutive years as a juvenile and domestic relations court judge, in his third term, is granted tenure in office during good behavior.
^h In New York City, a surrogate's term is 14 years.
ⁱ Mayor appoints.
^j The town council may also act as the probate court.
^k In counties with associate probate judges, the probate judge of the county selects the associate judges.
^l Associate judges serve at the appointing judge's pleasure.
^m In Seattle, municipal court judges are appointed by the mayor from names submitted by a nominating committee.

Source: Larry C. Berkson, Scott Beller, and Michele Grimaldi, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions* (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1980), pp. 38-46. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.47 Trial judges' evaluation of the skills of criminal and civil attorneys in their courtrooms, by type of skill evaluated, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.9.

Question: "On balance, how would you rate the quality of the local practicing bar in your community—i.e., those attorneys appearing before you most frequently?"

	[Percent]						
	Skill evaluated						
	Criminal attorneys ^a			Civil attorneys ^b			
	Case preparation and management (N=2,168)	Plea negotiation (N=2,101)	Trial (N=2,173)	Preparation of decrees/orders (N=2,562)	Case preparation and management (N=2,558)	Settlement (N=2,530)	Trial (N=2,567)
Excellent	4.4	7.6	5.2	7.7	3.8	5.7	6.4
Above average	32.9	38.3	34.8	39.5	38.4	36.4	39.2
Average	47.8	46.6	47.1	46.8	46.5	48.6	43.9
Below average	11.9	6.0	10.2	5.0	10.0	8.3	8.9
Poor	3.0	1.5	2.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.6

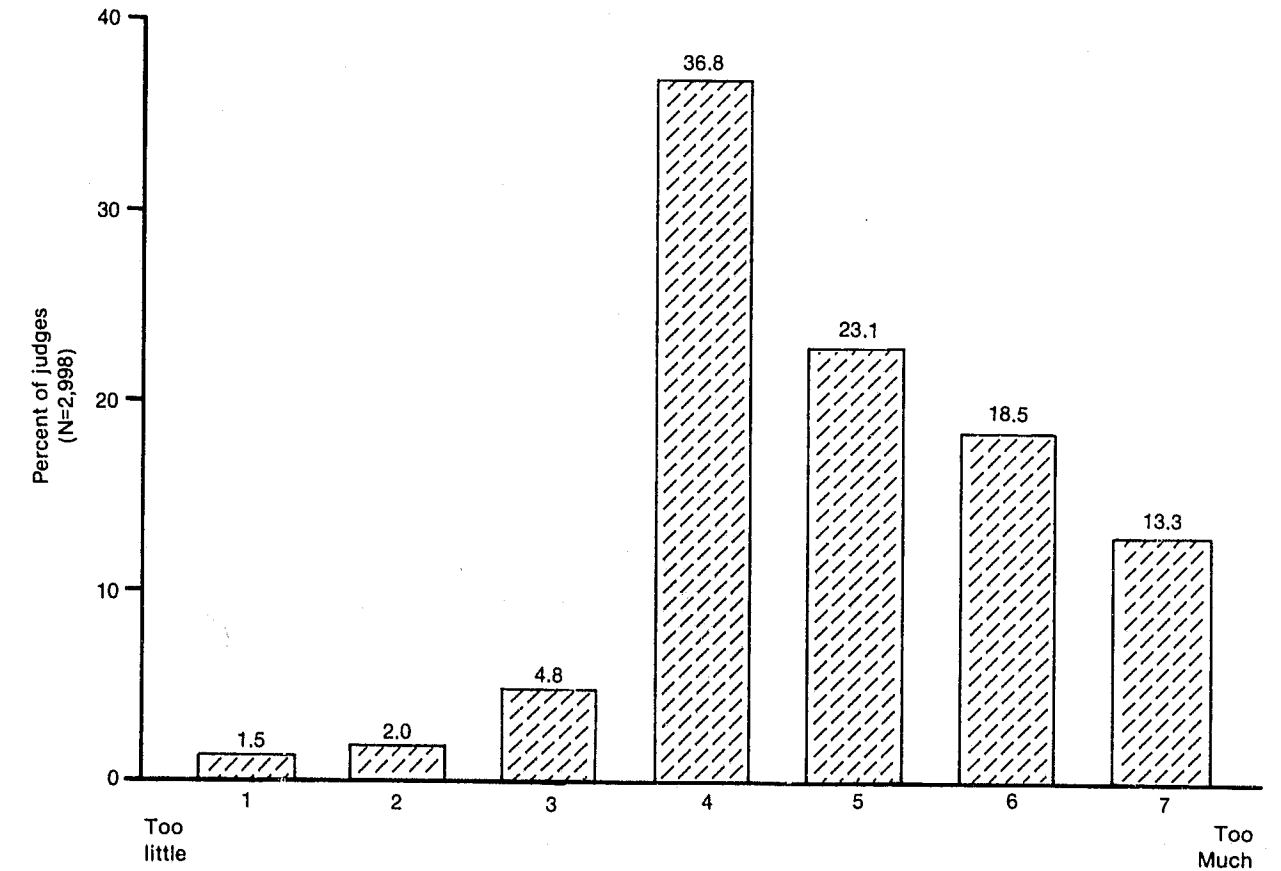
^a Excludes judges in civil assignments.
^b Excludes judges in criminal or juvenile assignments.

Source: John Paul Ryan et al., *American Trial Judges: Their Work Styles and Performance* (New York: The Free Press, 1980), p. 84. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 1.10 Trial judges' perceptions of their caseload pressures, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.9. "Move cases" refers to the processing of cases toward disposition.

Question: "Under how much pressure to move cases do you feel?"

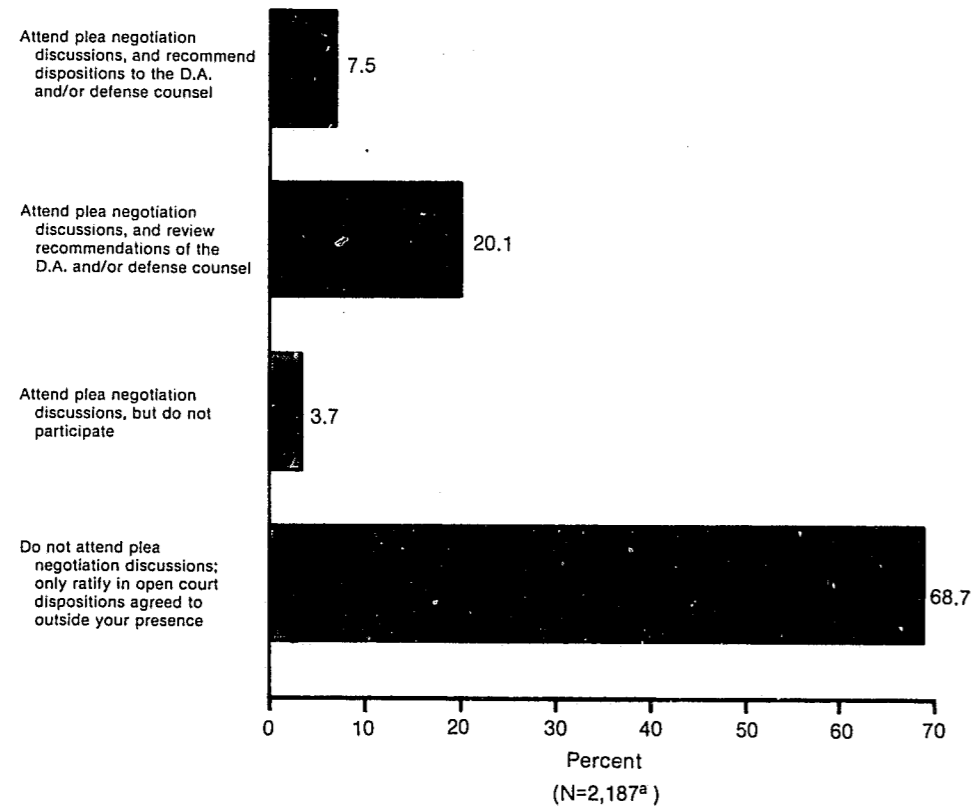


Source: John Paul Ryan et al., *American Trial Judges: Their Work Styles and Performance* (New York: The Free Press, 1980), p. 151. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 1.11 Trial judges' styles of participation in plea negotiations, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.9. "D.A." is an abbreviation for district attorney.

Question: "Which one of the following roles do you most typically assume with respect to plea negotiations?"



^a Responses include only those judges whose current assignment involves the hearing of (some) criminal cases.

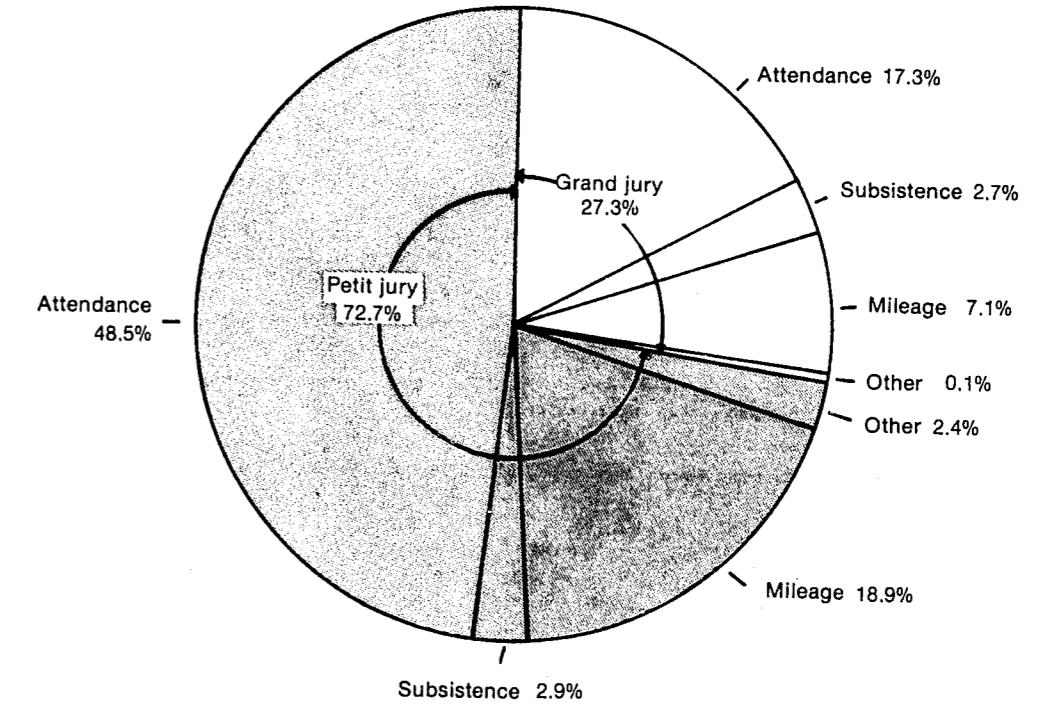
Source: John Paul Ryan et al., *American Trial Judges: Their Work Styles and Performance* (New York: The Free Press, 1980), p. 175. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 1.12 Juror expenditures in U.S. District Courts, by type of juror and expenditure, year ending June 30, 1981

NOTE: Grand jurors hear "... evidence of criminal activity presented by the prosecution and determine whether the government's evidence is sufficient to justify the bringing of formal criminal charges" (Source, p. A-125). Petit jurors "... determine questions of fact, in any civil or criminal action, through hearing the evidence presented at trial" (Source, p. A-126). Attendance fees are paid to these jurors in compensation for their services. Federal petit

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

Total juror expenditures: \$37,726,100
 Grand juror expenditures: \$10,310,700
 Petit juror expenditures: \$27,415,400



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1981 Juror Utilization in United States District Courts* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), p. 27.

Table 1.48 Petit juror utilization in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1971-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.12. In this table, data for 1971 are for 93 District Courts; 1972 through 1977 data are for 94 District Courts; and 1978 through 1981 data are for 95 District Courts. The Juror Usage Index is the average number of jurors on hand for each jury trial day; it is calculated by dividing the total number of available jurors by the total number of jury trial days.

Petit Jurors	Years ending June 30											Percent change 1981 over 1980
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	
Total available	512,553	547,821	573,150	540,628	546,627	592,594	584,122	570,523	565,617	605,547	648,929	7.2
Selected or serving	277,878	304,178	324,038	315,419	328,445	356,961	352,940	345,372	334,765	368,710	396,746	7.6
Percent	54.2	55.5	56.5	58.3	60.1	60.2	60.4	60.5	59.2	60.9	61.1	X
Challenged	68,314	79,501	86,520	82,152	88,228	92,727	90,693	88,103	91,575	92,110	100,041	8.6
Percent	12.9	14.5	15.1	15.2	16.1	15.6	15.5	15.5	16.2	15.2	15.4	X
Not selected, serving or challenged—Total	168,361	164,142	162,592	143,057	129,954	142,916	140,489	137,048	139,277	144,727	152,142	5.1
Percent	32.8	30.0	28.4	26.5	23.8	24.1	24.1	24.0	24.6	23.9	23.4	X
Travel status	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	4,582	5,078	10.8
Percent	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.8	0.8	X
Jury trial days	21,990	26,176	28,425	28,274	28,293	30,032	29,875	29,238	28,851	32,159	35,596	10.7
Criminal	11,999	14,615	16,791	16,426	15,818	17,818	16,945	16,084	15,171	15,649	15,925	1.8
Percent	54.6	55.8	59.1	58.1	55.9	59.3	56.7	55.0	52.6	48.7	44.7	X
Civil	9,991	11,561	11,634	11,848	12,475	12,214	12,930	13,154	13,680	16,510	19,671	19.1
Percent	45.4	44.2	40.9	41.9	44.1	40.7	43.3	45.0	47.4	51.3	55.3	X
Juror Usage Index	23.31	20.96	20.16	19.12	19.32	19.73	19.55	19.51	19.60	18.83	18.23	-3.2

(a) The jurors in travel status are included in the category of jurors not selected, serving or challenged.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1980, p. 6; 1981, p. 6 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.49 Direct current expenditures for State correctional activities, by type of activity and State, fiscal year 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

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

State*	Total direct current expenditure	Institutions					Corrections administration	Probation, parole, and pardon	Miscellaneous
		Total	For men	For women	For juveniles	Other and combined			
Total	3,170,250	2,500,987	1,624,389	92,016	563,561	21,021	177,264	385,959	106,040
Alabama	38,097	30,085	21,659	1,620	6,606	180	2,439	3,593	—
Alaska	20,868	17,201	4,783	768	5,711	5,939	982	2,685	—
Arizona	38,038	30,908	24,773	1,482	4,653	—	958	3,925	2,247
Arkansas	16,636	15,183	8,353	805	6,025	—	393	890	170
California	336,764	275,882	162,370	9,134	79,069	25,309	17,985	39,021	3,876
Colorado	41,430	27,100	16,733	1,005	9,362	—	1,586	12,744	—
Connecticut	55,983	38,998	27,891	2,483	5,787	2,837	3,866	9,666	3,453
Delaware	17,335	10,035	7,115	380	2,540	—	3,056	1,599	2,845
Florida	188,541	138,305	96,381	6,455	21,200	14,269	20,902	26,027	3,307
Georgia	80,491	49,648	32,622	2,213	14,813	—	5,801	12,062	12,980
Hawaii	14,693	10,813	2,268	—	1,584	6,961	655	3,064	161
Idaho	9,690	6,145	3,555	89	1,693	808	613	2,932	—
Illinois	139,126	116,402	86,196	3,631	23,530	3,045	9,056	8,127	5,541
Indiana	52,429	43,062	30,058	1,564	10,175	3,265	2,872	2,085	2,410
Iowa	38,649	30,657	18,821	891	6,147	4,798	891	3,717	3,384
Kansas	31,716	29,464	17,880	1,315	7,558	2,711	740	1,413	99
Kentucky	42,291	33,627	18,894	1,353	11,810	1,570	2,129	4,337	2,198
Louisiana	66,049	52,281	36,785	1,181	12,240	2,075	4,634	9,134	—
Maine	12,087	10,536	3,856	—	3,725	2,955	96	1,159	296
Maryland	113,471	80,608	50,674	2,085	22,290	5,559	3,031	22,556	7,276
Massachusetts	82,145	64,828	28,932	—	19,608	16,088	5,345	7,126	5,046
Michigan	156,329	125,588	99,940	4,267	16,975	4,406	5,920	16,440	8,381
Minnesota	40,690	31,488	22,301	981	5,711	2,495	2,356	2,780	4,066
Mississippi	19,806	13,208	358	—	3,337	11,513	2,202	2,496	—
Missouri	45,898	32,489	22,514	—	8,727	1,248	3,652	9,652	105
Montana	12,069	10,098	—	—	3,087	7,011	53	1,610	308
Nebraska	19,796	13,426	9,644	981	2,801	—	590	2,568	3,212
Nevada	19,157	15,028	10,431	579	3,222	796	1,231	2,787	111
New Hampshire	9,084	7,487	3,814	—	2,397	1,276	—	1,561	36
New Jersey	86,801	74,075	36,441	—	10,214	27,420	7,414	5,312	—
New Mexico	17,497	12,882	7,978	108	3,754	1,042	974	3,641	—
New York	334,995	283,880	206,748	9,064	47,732	20,336	18,686	27,138	5,291
North Carolina	115,761	88,747	74,096	2,118	11,091	1,442	3,650	15,088	6,276
North Dakota	4,864	4,106	—	—	1,501	2,605	—	558	—
Ohio	120,884	103,004	56,643	4,385	29,689	12,287	5,959	11,193	528
Oklahoma	46,039	34,362	19,623	1,517	11,659	1,563	1,385	8,715	1,577
Oregon	45,831	36,994	19,086	866	15,339	1,723	1,559	7,211	67
Pennsylvania	113,826	96,067	60,590	3,332	21,551	10,594	—	11,591	6,168
Rhode Island	16,360	11,278	8,889	454	1,935	—	1,557	2,709	816
South Carolina	49,397	39,267	22,185	9,204	7,878	—	3,669	5,985	476
South Dakota	7,903	6,284	3,672	224	2,388	—	167	1,422	30
Tennessee	55,909	49,020	32,843	1,448	11,942	2,787	1,193	5,193	503
Texas	101,427	85,158	62,383	4,296	18,479	—	6,390	9,674	205
Utah	19,292	12,567	1,634	376	2,620	7,937	454	6,271	—
Vermont	11,369	5,716	3,517	—	1,175	1,024	415	4,333	905
Virginia	109,876	80,843	66,895	3,214	10,734	—	8,721	15,058	5,054
Washington	65,592	52,688	33,398	2,956	16,334	—	2,597	9,728	579
West Virginia	14,100	11,521	7,002	463	4,056	—	729	1,794	56
Wisconsin	68,612	41,999	27,952	2,430	8,470	3,147	5,437	14,975	6,201
Wyoming	7,057	6,169	3,233	299	2,637	—	274	614	—

* Data are based on a field compilation from records of each State government.

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

Table 1.51 Parole staff supervising conditional releasees and probationers, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1979

NOTE: These data were collected as part of the Uniform Parole Reports aggregate survey conducted in 1980 and represent information voluntarily provided by the U.S. Parole Commission and parole/correction agencies in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. "Caseload-carrying staff" only includes staff who actually supervise parole, probation, or other cases, based on authorized full-time equivalent staff positions. "Probation/other" refers only to parole staff who exclusively supervise these clients. It does not include the large number of probation officers who also perform such services in separate probation offices. "Mixed caseloads" refers to parole staff who supervise a combination of conditional releasees, probationers, and others. "Other" includes work release, pretrial release, diversion cases, and juvenile and misdemeanor parolees. The term "condi-

tional releasees" includes parolees and mandatory releasees. A parolee is defined as a person released to community supervision (primarily but not exclusively from prison) by a discretionary act of the paroling authority, who must report to a supervising agent (parole officer), and who must observe other conditions until discharged. A mandatory releasee is a prisoner released to community supervision as a result of good-time or other statutory sentence reduction measures. Alaska and the California Youth Authority were unable to provide complete data on caseload-carrying staff. For information on reporting procedures of specific agencies, survey methodology, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 3.

Jurisdiction	Caseload-carrying staff			Total	Jurisdiction	Caseload-carrying staff			Total
	Conditional release only	Probation/other only	Mixed caseloads			Conditional release only	Probation/other only	Mixed caseloads	
United States, reported total	1,095	770	6,759	8,624	Michigan	83	378	66	527
Federal, reported total	0	0	1,697	1,697	Minnesota	0	0	62	62
State, reported total	1,095	770	5,062	6,927	Mississippi	0	0	79	79
Alabama	0	0	97	97	Missouri	0	0	256	256
Alaska	NA	NA	NA	NA	Montana	0	0	28	28
Arizona	18	7	16	41	Nebraska	14	0	0	14
Arkansas	0	4	38	42	Nevada	0	23	49	72
California:					New Hampshire	6	0	0	6
California Department of Corrections	226	135	0	361	New Jersey	128	0	0	128
California Youth Authority	NA	NA	NA	NA	New Mexico	0	0	53	53
Colorado	0	0	29	29	New York	0	0	346	346
Connecticut	19	0	0	19	North Carolina	0	45	435	480
Delaware	0	10	45	55	North Dakota	0	0	15	15
District of Columbia	39	0	0	39	Ohio	56	64	83	203
Florida	0	0	575	575	Oklahoma	0	0	205	205
Georgia	0	0	96	96	Oregon	0	0	193	193
Hawaii	10	0	0	10	Pennsylvania	0	0	223	223
Idaho	0	0	47	47	Puerto Rico	0	0	88	88
Illinois	117	0	NA	117	Rhode Island	5	23	0	28
Indiana	0	0	36	36	South Carolina	0	0	142	142
Iowa	31	0	0	31	South Dakota	0	0	11	11
Kansas	36	0	0	36	Tennessee	31	0	0	31
Kentucky	0	0	146	146	Texas	207	0	0	207
Louisiana	0	0	160	160	Utah	9	77	12	98
Maine	0	0	46	46	Vermont	0	0	50	50
Maryland	0	0	421	421	Virgin Islands	0	0	2	2
Massachusetts	60	0	0	60	Virginia	0	0	295	295
					Washington	0	0	202	202
					West Virginia	0	1	28	29
					Wisconsin	0	0	364	364
					Wyoming	0	3	23	26

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, Parole in the United States: 1979 (San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1980), pp. 36, 37. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.52 Probation, parole, and conditional release cases supervised and presentence reports completed by parole authority staff, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.51. If a jurisdiction did not report data for all categories of cases supervised, except "Interstate Compact" and "other," a total figure was not computed. Seven jurisdictions were unable to provide complete data on total cases supervised: Alaska, Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming. Three other jurisdictions were unable to provide data on presentence reports: Alaska, Oregon, and Texas.

Only presentence reports prepared by the parole supervision agency are shown; no other reports prepared are included in this table. "Caseload equivalent" was computed by dividing the number of presentence reports by five (Source, p. 43). For information on the reporting procedures of specific agencies, survey methodology, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 3.

Jurisdiction	Cases supervised					Presentence reports completed	
	Total	Conditional release	Probation	Interstate Compact	Other	Number	Caseload equivalent
United States, reported total	504,985	153,439	349,387	34,199	17,500	148,489	29,697.8
Federal, reported total	65,144	20,471	42,441	X	2,232	27,409	5,481.5
State, reported total	439,841	132,968	306,946	34,199	15,268	121,080	24,216.0
Alabama	12,639	1,587	10,065	987	X	9,000	1,800.0
Alaska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X
Arizona	2,219	1,134	X	957	128	X	X
Arkansas	3,155	1,940	534	681	0	71	14.2
California:							
California Department of Corrections	13,802	8,710	X	1,506	3,586	X	X
California Youth Authority	2,554	2,554	X	X	X	X	X
Colorado	941	941	X	NA	X	X	X
Connecticut	1,531	1,347	X	184	X	X	X
Delaware	3,962	506	3,085	371	X	460	92.0
District of Columbia	1,695	1,371	X	324	X	X	X
Florida	76,985	8,651	63,203	5,131	X	14,975	2,995.0
Georgia	3,201	2,984	24	213	X	X	X
Hawaii	215	196	X	19	X	X	X
Idaho	2,376	238	1,806	332	0	6,480	1,296.0
Illinois	7,861	7,835	X	26	X	X	X
Indiana	1,703	1,303	X	400	X	X	X
Iowa	1,175	609	X	566	X	X	X
Kansas	NA	NA	X	821	X	475	95.0
Kentucky	7,979	2,209	3,237	1,247	1,286	4,281	856.2
Louisiana	16,093	1,785	14,222	NA	86	4,201	840.2
Maine	7,981	280	7,321	317	63	1,400	280.0
Maryland	45,882	4,601	40,917	1,287	77	7,429	1,485.8
Massachusetts	3,027	3,027	X	X	X	X	X
Michigan	32,464	6,607	21,462	1,861	2,534	2,666	533.2
Minnesota	NA	NA	2,858	NA	0	1,449	289.8
Mississippi	2,331	1,694	X	637	X	1,036	207.2
Missouri	18,280	1,613	13,460	1,290	1,917	5,871	1,174.2
Montana	2,426	385	1,794	247	0	844	168.8
Nebraska	388	315	X	73	X	39	7.8
Nevada	3,903	607	2,796	500	X	3,153	630.6
New Hampshire	318	275	X	43	X	59	11.8
New Jersey	7,660	6,250	X	530	880	X	X
New Mexico	3,305	592	1,936	475	302	592	118.4
New York	14,420	12,726	X	1,352	342	X	X
North Carolina	NA	NA	37,837	NA	NA	15,017	3,003.4
North Dakota	925	109	675	141	X	186	37.2
Ohio	13,051	6,774	4,358	1,919	0	5,524	1,104.8
Oklahoma	19,809	1,911	16,709	1,189	0	1,971	394.2
Oregon	11,531	2,091	8,631	809	0	NA	X
Pennsylvania	14,106	8,428	3,924	1,754	X	870	174.0
Puerto Rico	7,488	1,407	5,819	262	X	3,198	639.6
Rhode Island	5,819	184	2,676	195	2,564	232	46.4
South Carolina	3,365	2,383	X	982	X	640	128.0
South Dakota	770	147	9	300	314	0	0.0
Tennessee	2,649	2,269	X	380	X	X	X
Texas	12,384	11,342	X	1,042	X	NA	X
Utah	7,279	457	6,558	264	0	9,250	1,850.0
Vermont	NA	NA	2,932	164	262	836	167.2
Virgin Islands	154	61	92	1	0	49	9.8
Virginia	NA	4,554	NA	NA	8	7,735	1,547.0
Washington	18,024	3,254	13,378	1,392	NA	5,182	1,036.4
West Virginia	1,216	467	287	462	0	338	67.6
Wisconsin	18,000	2,174	14,341	566	919	4,710	942.0
Wyoming	NA	104	NA	NA	NA	861	172.2

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, Parole in the United States: 1979 (San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1980), pp. 36, 37. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.53 Workload of Federal probation officers, years ending June 30, 1972-81

NOTE: Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System include persons placed on probation—either by U.S. District Courts, U.S. magistrates, or at the request of U.S. attorneys (deferred prosecution)—and Federal offenders released from confinement on parole or mandatory release. A Federal prisoner is eligible for mandatory release when the prisoner has served the full term of imprisonment less "good-time" allowances. If the offender has earned more than 180 days of "good-time" credit, supervision (as if on parole) is for that period in excess of 180 days. If "good-time" amounts to fewer than 180 days, then release occurs without supervision.

The number of officers required for presentence investigations was derived by dividing the number of presentence investigations by 128, which according to a time study is the number of presentence investigations one officer could produce in 1 year. The number of officers available for supervision was derived by subtracting the number of officers required for presentence investigations from the number of probation officer positions. (This explanation was provided by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Division of Probation.)

Years ending June 30	Probation officer positions	Presentence investigations	Officers required for presentence investigation	Officers available for supervision	Supervision cases	Average supervision cases per officer
1972	549	27,558	215	334	49,023	147
1973	717	29,736	232	485	54,346	112
1974	1,057	29,492	230	827	59,615	72
1975	1,377	31,740	248	1,129	64,261	57
1976	1,452	32,193	252	1,200	64,246	54
1977	1,578	29,678	232	1,346	64,427	48
1978	1,604	27,278	213	1,391	66,681	48
1979	1,604	27,409	214	1,390	66,087	48
1980	1,604	23,961	187	1,417	64,450	45
1981	1,534	24,957	195	1,339	59,016	44

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1977 (Preliminary Report), p. 19; 1981, p. 14, Table 17 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.54 Investigative reports by Federal probation officers, by type of investigation, years ending June 30, 1973-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.53.

Type of Investigation	Years ending June 30								
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total	71,260	77,146	91,863	102,334	101,725	102,706	109,172	111,678	115,079
Presentence investigation	29,736	29,492	31,740	32,193	29,678	30,509	26,338	23,961	24,957
Limited or selective presentence investigation	1,915	1,943	2,202	2,255	3,060	NA	NA	NA	NA
Collateral investigation for another district	8,470	9,203	11,932	14,526	16,483	17,476	16,506	16,836	18,502
Preliminary investigation to assist U.S. attorney	632	862	953	1,645	2,022	2,137	3,102	2,006	2,167
Postsentence investigation for institution	553	658	650	746	1,043	1,661	1,252	988	1,012
Pretransfer investigation (probation and parole)	7,650	8,603	9,870	10,583	10,568	10,073	9,944	9,561	8,928
Alleged violation investigation (probation and parole)	5,895	6,630	8,581	10,351	10,810	10,813	11,421	12,347	12,584
Prerelease investigation for a Federal or military institution	6,780	6,965	8,805	7,112	7,089	8,396	9,092	9,883	8,097
Special investigation regarding a prisoner in confinement	2,921	4,628	6,010	5,085	5,478	5,838	4,932	5,684	6,021
Furlough and work-release reports for Bureau of Prisons institutions	556	1,140	2,770	3,175	5,460	5,721	6,239	5,925	5,920
Parole supervision reports	5,187	5,895	7,030	12,931	8,846	8,828	17,284	21,824	23,066
Parole revocation hearing reports	965	1,127	1,320	1,732	1,188	1,254	1,834	1,522	1,884
Bail	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,036	921	1,639
Collateral bail	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	192	220	302

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1974, p. VII-3; 1976 (Preliminary Report), p. 16; 1978 (Preliminary Report), p. 16; 1980, p. 15, Table 18; 1981, p. 14, Table 18 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.55 Salary range for State probation and parole officers, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1980

NOTE: These data pertain to salaries of State or territorial employees and do not include salaries of county or municipal employees. The reported information was collected from a survey conducted by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, Office of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs. The Office of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs in conjunction with officials of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands standardized job categories for reporting of salary ranges. The categorization of State job titles was based on the elements contained in job descriptions.

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

[Mean minimum salary—\$13,326. Mean maximum salary—\$17,992.]

Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank based on minimum salary
Alabama ^a	\$15,486	\$18,083	9
Alaska ^{b,c}	20,772	24,696	2
Arizona ^d	14,399	18,455	15
Arkansas	9,802	14,274	51
California	23,000	27,700	1
Colorado	13,236	17,736	22
Connecticut ^e	15,152	18,218	10
Delaware	11,390	17,340	43
District of Columbia	11,243	14,618	44
Florida ^f	10,878	14,261	46
Georgia	12,294	16,470	32
Hawaii ^g	12,336	15,336	31
Idaho ^h	12,168	16,320	36
Illinois	13,308	16,800	21
Indiana ⁱ	12,792	19,396	25
Iowa	14,602	18,949	13
Kansas ^j	13,704	17,292	19
Kentucky	10,344	19,512	50
Louisiana	11,496	17,628	41
Maine ^k	15,496	20,030	7
Maryland	10,948	14,274	45
Massachusetts	15,079	18,389	11
Michigan ^{l,m}	17,142	20,587	4
Minnesota	13,885	17,038	18
Mississippi	12,420	25,080	29
Missouri	11,988	15,528	37
Montana ⁿ	\$12,471	\$16,503	28
Nebraska	12,476	17,552	27
Nevada ^o	12,842	17,577	24
New Hampshire ^{p,q}	16,965	20,690	5
New Jersey	14,078	19,004	17
New Mexico	10,620	17,700	47
New York ^r	17,320	20,295	3
North Carolina ^s	11,940	17,820	39
North Dakota	12,288	18,156	33
Ohio ^t	11,980	15,579	38
Oklahoma ^u	13,140	17,424	23
Oregon	12,240	15,456	35
Pennsylvania	14,417	18,694	14
Rhode Island ^v	15,494	18,187	8
South Carolina	11,487	16,305	42
South Dakota	12,738	19,099	26
Tennessee	10,512	14,472	48
Texas ^{w,x}	14,388	18,132	16
Utah	13,342	19,460	20
Vermont	11,570	18,330	40
Virginia	12,280	16,770	34
Washington	12,384	15,852	30
West Virginia	10,452	16,872	49
Wisconsin	14,956	19,262	12
Wyoming ^{y,z}	16,236	25,181	6
Virgin Islands	8,966	11,211	52

^a Cost of living increase of 7.5 percent added Oct. 1, 1980.
^b Longevity payments are authorized but not included in the range reported.
^c Geographic salary differentials are paid to adjust for cost of living; the base salary range has been reported.
^d Minimum qualifications are significantly lower than those defined.
^e Effective as of Sept. 1, 1980.
^f Officers have no probation functions.
^g Officers are paid a "non-standard rate" of 16 percent above the normal salary rate. "Non-standard rates" are used in lieu of overtime for classes in which incumbents usually work more than 40 hours per week and are unable to control their work schedule.
^h A sliding percentage increase was made on Oct. 1, 1980. Minimum salaries were increased by 6 percent; maximum salaries were increased by 10 percent. Minimum salary levels were frozen in fiscal year 1981.
ⁱ Salary ranges include 8 hours per week of built-in overtime at straight time.
^j Trainees are paid \$12,395 for the first year and \$14,485 for the second year.
^k Effective Sept. 1, 1980, salary was increased 5.1 percent.
^l Minimum qualifications are significantly higher than those defined.

^m Cost of living increase of 7.5 percent added Oct. 1, 1980.
ⁿ Longevity payments are authorized but not included in the range reported.
^o Geographic salary differentials are paid to adjust for cost of living; the base salary range has been reported. Senior probation and parole officers who are members of the supervisory bargaining unit and work a 40 hour week are paid \$30,204 to \$36,120. Other senior probation and parole officers work 37.5 hours per week and are members of the general government bargaining unit.
^p Effective as of Sept. 1, 1980.
^q Officers have no probation functions.
^r Senior officers are paid a "non-standard rate" of 16 percent above the normal salary rate.

Source: U.S. Office of Personnel Management, Office of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs, State Salary Survey, August 1, 1980 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Office of Personnel Management, 1980), pp. ix-xi, 94. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.56 Salary range for State senior probation and parole officers, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.55. A senior probation or parole officer "is the first line of direct supervision over employees performing professional corrections work. Incumbents in this class assign cases to subordinate professionals, critically review case reports, assist in the resolution of difficult probation and parole problems, and train new staff in professional corrections techniques. The work involves considerable public contact with judges, local law enforcement officers, individual probationers and parolees, and social welfare agencies.

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

[Mean minimum salary—\$16,927. Mean maximum salary—\$23,031.]

Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank based on minimum salary
Alabama ^a	\$18,362	\$21,729	14
Alaska ^{b,c}	29,580	35,436	1
Arizona	19,527	25,673	10
Arkansas	11,986	17,420	49
California	25,200	30,400	2
Colorado	20,544	27,528	6
Connecticut ^d	17,515	20,833	18
Delaware	15,900	24,810	32
District of Columbia	20,611	26,794	4
Florida ^e	13,613	18,102	46
Georgia ^f	14,520	19,572	39
Idaho ^g	17,988	24,108	17
Illinois	19,800	29,304	9
Indiana ^h	13,988	21,008	43
Iowa	16,682	21,507	25
Kansas ⁱ	15,636	19,740	33
Kentucky	12,576	23,712	48
Louisiana	14,400	22,620	40
Maine ^j	17,368	23,067	20
Maryland	16,791	22,054	24
Massachusetts	17,411	21,392	19
Michigan ^{k,l}	21,422	26,830	3
Minnesota	18,291	23,594	16
Mississippi	16,500	27,660	26
Missouri	16,968	22,224	23
Montana ^m	14,763	19,493	38
Nebraska	\$14,032	\$19,836	42
Nevada ⁿ	16,053	22,114	30
New Hampshire ^{o,p}	18,311	22,077	15
New Jersey	17,113	23,105	22
New Mexico	14,256	23,700	41
New York	20,255	23,620	7
North Carolina ^q	14,868	21,420	37
North Dakota	14,940	22,068	36
Ohio ^r	15,579	20,717	34
Oklahoma ^s	15,912	20,988	31
Oregon	17,364	22,200	21
Pennsylvania	19,110	24,763	11
Rhode Island ^t	18,956	21,510	12
South Carolina	13,976	19,809	44
South Dakota	16,375	25,108	28
Tennessee	11,940	16,176	50
Texas ^{u,v}	16,416	20,700	27
Utah	20,545	29,983	5
Vermont	15,288	24,726	35
Virginia	13,420	18,340	47
Washington	16,260	20,808	29
West Virginia	13,704	22,296	45
Wisconsin	19,936	27,710	8
Wyoming ^w	18,828	29,196	13
Virgin Islands ^x	11,910	15,018	51

^a Cost of living increase of 7.5 percent added Oct. 1, 1980.
^b Longevity payments are authorized but not included in the range reported.
^c Geographic salary differentials are paid to adjust for cost of living; the base salary range has been reported. Senior probation and parole officers who are members of the supervisory bargaining unit and work a 40 hour week are paid \$30,204 to \$36,120. Other senior probation and parole officers work 37.5 hours per week and are members of the general government bargaining unit.
^d Effective as of Sept. 1, 1980.
^e Officers have no probation functions.
^f Senior officers are paid a "non-standard rate" of 16 percent above the normal salary rate.

^g Cost of living increase of 7.5 percent added Oct. 1, 1980.
^h Longevity payments are authorized but not included in the range reported.
ⁱ A sliding percentage increase was made on Oct. 1, 1980. Minimum salaries were increased by 6 percent; maximum salaries were increased by 10 percent. Minimum salary levels were frozen in fiscal year 1981.
^j Salary range includes 8 hours per week of built-in overtime at straight time.
^k Effective Sept. 1, 1980, salary was increased 5.1 percent.
^l Minimum qualifications are significantly higher than those defined.

Source: U.S. Office of Personnel Management, Office of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs, State Salary Survey, August 1, 1980 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Office of Personnel Management, 1980), pp. ix-xi, 95. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.57 Salary range for State directors of probation and parole services, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.55. A director of probation or parole service performs "highly responsible administrative and professional corrections work in directing a state-wide program of probation and parole investigation and supervision. The work involves responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of uniform methods and procedures in the administration of probation and parole services, including the promulgation of agency standards for investigation, supervision, case workload, recordkeeping, and activity report content. General direction is received from high-level judicial and correctional authorities with respect to broad policies and programs. This class typically requires the equivalent of college graduation with some specialized study in corrections, sociology, or a related field and extensive experience in professional corrections work" (Source, p. 96). No comparable class within the scope of this definition could be found for Arizona, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, New York, and West Virginia.

[Mean minimum salary—\$25,947. Mean maximum salary—\$34,031.]

Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank based on minimum salary
Alabama ^a	\$24,097	\$30,058	24
Alaska ^{a,c}	40,068	47,856	2
Arkansas	19,400	—	37
California	32,600	39,408	8
Colorado	28,908	38,724	12
Delaware	18,846	29,792	40
District of Columbia	40,832	50,113	1
Florida ^d	34,731	—	6
Idaho ^e	27,268	—	18
Iowa	23,670	31,833	26
Kansas ^b	20,268	26,076	36
Kentucky	24,888	43,500	21
Louisiana	20,544	30,432	34
Maine	21,736	28,932	30
Maryland	39,700	—	3
Massachusetts	22,544	28,044	29
Michigan ^a	35,788	43,701	5
Mississippi	18,120	30,480	41
Missouri	24,312	32,028	22
Montana ^f	21,026	27,668	32
Nebraska	18,873	26,951	39
Nevada ^g	30,595	—	9
New Hampshire ^h	22,640	29,430	28
New Jersey	29,273	39,522	11
New Mexico	21,492	36,780	31
North Carolina ^b	29,796	43,692	10
North Dakota	23,172	34,236	27
Ohio ⁱ	25,085	35,173	20
Oklahoma	15,550	27,000	43
Oregon	28,320	36,132	13
Pennsylvania	23,069	36,108	14
Rhode Island ^h	24,064	27,391	25
South Carolina	35,660	—	4
South Dakota	17,805	27,501	42
Tennessee	19,128	27,504	38
Texas ^{a,j}	25,200	31,704	19
Utah	28,021	40,903	15
Vermont	20,332	33,514	35
Virginia	27,380	37,400	16
Washington	24,132	30,888	23
Wisconsin	33,429	46,464	7
Wyoming ^g	27,312	42,384	17
Virgin Islands	20,861	26,463	33

^a Cost of living increase of 7.5 percent added Oct. 1, 1980.
^b Longevity payments are authorized but not included in the range reported.
^c Geographic salary differentials are paid to adjust for cost of living; the base salary range has been reported.
^d Effective Sept. 1, 1980, salary was increased by approximately 8 percent.
^e A sliding percentage increase was made on Oct. 1, 1980. Minimum salaries were increased 6 percent; maximum salaries were increased 10 percent. Minimum salary levels were frozen in fiscal year 1981.
^f Effective Sept. 1, 1980, salary was increased 5.1 percent.

Source: U.S. Office of Personnel Management, Office of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs, State Salary Survey, August 1, 1980 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Office of Personnel Management, 1980), pp. ix-xi, 95. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.58 Selected characteristics of public juvenile custody facilities, United States, selected years 1971-79

NOTE: These data are from the censuses of State and local juvenile detention and correctional facilities. The censuses were conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice. Data for 1972, 1976, and 1978 are not available. The first two censuses, 1971 and 1973, were restricted to public facilities, but all later censuses were expanded to include private facilities. The data from 1971-75 are for June 30 and the data for 1977 and 1979 are for Dec. 31.

except for data on admissions, departures, average daily number of residents, occupancy rates, expenditures, and operating costs. The data for these categories are based on an annual period, i.e., for 1971-75, from July 1 to June 30, and for 1978 and 1979, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

Selected characteristics	1971	1973	1974	1975	1977	1979
Number of facilities, total	722	794	829	874	992	1,015
Short-term	338	355	371	387	448	464
Long-term	384	439	458	487	544	551
Facility occupancy rate (percent of facilities): ^a						
Occupied less than 70 percent	36	44	42	36	32	34
Occupied 70 to 100 percent	48	44	46	51	59	56
Occupied more than 100 percent	16	12	12	13	9	10
Number of personnel, total	43,372	44,845	46,276	52,534	61,060	61,108
Full-time	39,521	39,216	39,391	41,156	43,322	44,350
Part-time	3,851	5,629	6,885	11,378	17,738	16,758
Juveniles per full-time staff member	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Expenditures (in thousands of dollars), total	\$456,474	\$483,941	\$508,630	\$594,146	\$707,732	\$842,467
Capital	\$47,365	\$30,127	\$24,536	\$34,510	\$29,366	\$53,278
Operating	\$409,109	\$453,814	\$484,094	\$559,636	\$678,366	\$789,188
Per capita operating cost (in dollars) ^b	\$6,989	\$9,577	\$10,354	\$11,469	\$14,123	\$16,509
Number of admissions ^a	616,766	600,960	647,175	641,189	614,385	568,802
Number of departures ^a	614,606	594,207	640,408	632,983	622,151	560,751
Average daily number of residents ^a	58,429	47,385	46,753	48,794	48,032	47,803

^a Based on all residents (juvenile and adult).
^b Based on average daily number of residents.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Children in Custody 1977-1979, A Report on the 1977 and 1979 Censuses of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities (Draft) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1982). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.59 Selected characteristics of public juvenile custody facilities, by type of facility, United States, on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979.

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.58. The classification of "physical environment" was first used in the 1977 and 1979 censuses. It was determined by responses to questions on the degree of residents' access to the community and the extent of in-house physical and staff controls. A majority of facilities identified in earlier censuses as detention centers, diagnostic centers, or training schools, and a significant proportion of ranches, fall into the "institutional" category. Most of those previously identified as shelters or group homes, as well as some ranches, are classified as "open." For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

Selected characteristics	Type of facility					
	All facilities		Short-term		Long-term	
	1977	1979	1977	1979	1977	1979
Number of facilities, total	992	1,015	448	464	544	551
Physical environment:						
Institutional facilities	596	609	396	402	200	207
Open facilities	396	406	52	62	344	344
Frequency of community access:						
Daily or almost daily	313	305	59	71	254	234
Weekly or less frequently	265	310	51	81	213	229
Never	414	400	338	312	77	88
Security level:						
Strict	226	291	202	235	26	56
Medium	390	313	192	106	198	149
Minimal or none	374	411	54	65	320	346
Number of personnel, total	61,060	61,108	22,150	22,622	38,910	38,486
Status:						
Payroll	46,840	48,018	16,863	17,614	29,977	30,404
Nonpayroll	3,014	2,974	1,648	1,653	1,366	1,321
Community volunteer	11,206	10,116	3,639	3,355	7,567	6,761

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1977-1979, A Report on the 1977 and 1979 Censuses of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities (Draft)* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1982). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.60 Residents, facilities, personnel, and per capita expenditures of public juvenile custody facilities, by State, on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.58. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

State	Residents		Facilities		Personnel		Per capita expenditures*	
	1977	1979	1977	1979	1977	1979	1977	1979
United States, total	44,096	43,234	992	1,015	61,060	61,108	14,123	16,509
Alabama	474	656	21	26	694	905	12,561	13,133
Alaska	131	142	2	2	129	127	24,759	29,159
Arizona	653	574	17	18	527	772	13,183	15,191
Arkansas	423	313	10	9	397	428	12,038	14,715
California	8,287	8,834	114	113	15,941	16,516	15,163	15,147
Colorado	779	627	13	14	513	580	11,984	13,388
Connecticut	235	245	4	4	377	372	24,131	31,539
Delaware	213	206	5	5	281	169	19,298	14,124
District of Columbia	567	434	13	14	446	421	13,528	16,376
Florida	2,026	2,012	50	52	1,892	1,807	10,691	13,555
Georgia	1,194	1,156	26	23	1,213	1,199	10,264	12,392
Hawaii	103	124	3	4	136	133	16,946	18,898
Idaho	128	195	2	2	156	165	20,080	17,923
Illinois	1,208	1,175	25	24	1,826	1,944	17,588	20,464
Indiana	1,008	1,094	17	16	1,206	1,015	11,217	11,523
Iowa	409	387	14	12	553	563	18,012	21,137
Kansas	627	664	14	13	801	823	15,013	20,040
Kentucky	635	718	23	38	1,063	698	11,052	12,079
Louisiana	923	1,017	13	13	1,415	1,033	11,786	14,948
Maine	157	181	1	1	230	269	13,397	20,170
Maryland	962	987	15	15	1,144	1,093	12,796	13,204
Massachusetts	180	114	9	10	283	291	20,800	27,917
Michigan	1,884	1,800	49	50	2,216	2,341	17,281	21,626
Minnesota	626	715	21	23	952	983	17,695	18,196
Mississippi	364	359	7	10	343	602	7,210	11,863
Missouri	1,130	1,002	55	50	1,523	1,256	11,011	14,613
Montana	242	176	8	7	289	199	13,562	20,176
Nebraska	242	231	4	5	256	292	12,260	17,285
Nevada	347	370	6	8	283	317	13,920	15,687
New Hampshire	164	182	1	1	154	180	13,600	17,003
New Jersey	1,094	1,388	43	50	1,860	2,254	15,894	18,624
New Mexico	370	326	4	7	267	294	9,333	11,640
New York	1,545	1,395	95	55	3,011	2,723	21,110	30,262
North Carolina	868	733	15	23	934	1,194	10,306	14,774
North Dakota	116	102	6	6	128	130	12,599	18,323
Ohio	2,717	2,577	49	55	3,752	4,336	14,567	15,139
Oklahoma	918	617	10	11	1,086	1,053	14,016	24,663
Oregon	769	825	11	13	955	767	14,659	16,746
Pennsylvania	1,087	1,138	31	28	1,640	1,726	22,689	24,772
Rhode Island	91	86	2	2	208	178	29,377	39,942
South Carolina	595	623	8	9	866	750	7,238	9,309
South Dakota	182	135	5	5	149	136	9,891	13,193
Tennessee	1,323	1,125	17	27	1,182	1,372	8,981	13,072
Texas	1,952	1,713	30	30	2,443	1,734	12,506	13,391
Utah	233	227	9	10	472	296	16,011	18,762
Vermont	98	0	1	0	108	0	13,632	X
Virginia	1,348	1,400	40	51	1,745	1,933	11,216	16,022
Washington	1,117	1,025	32	30	1,797	1,581	17,314	24,889
West Virginia	331	256	10	9	341	290	8,472	11,507
Wisconsin	887	676	10	10	775	733	11,944	18,241
Wyoming	134	177	2	2	102	105	9,497	11,421

* Based on average daily population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1977-1979, A Report on the 1977 and 1979 Censuses of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities (Draft)* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1982). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.61 Selected characteristics of private juvenile custody facilities, United States, 1974, 1975, 1977, and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.58. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

Selected characteristics	Year			
	1974	1975	1977	1979
Number of facilities, total	1,327	1,277	1,600	1,561
Short-term	76	66	126	75
Long-term	1,261	1,211	1,474	1,486
Facility occupancy rate (percent of facilities): ^a				
Occupied less than 70 percent	21	21	20	22
Occupied 70 to 100 percent	72	(b)	78	76
Occupied more than 100 percent	7	(b)	2	2
Number of personnel, total	28,612	27,651	30,918	32,921
Full-time	20,600	NA	22,381	23,538
Part-time	8,012	NA	8,537	9,383
Juveniles per full-time staff member	1.5	NA	1.3	1.2
Expenditures (in thousands of dollars), total	\$294,036	\$273,644	\$384,327	\$465,214
Capital	\$25,905	\$19,173	\$21,008	\$25,933
Operating	\$268,131	\$254,471	\$363,319	\$439,281
Per capita operating cost (in dollars) ^c	\$8,543	\$9,516	\$12,269	\$15,377
Number of admissions ^a	53,661	56,708	67,045	69,507
Number of departures ^a	47,471	50,986	61,571	64,574
Average daily number of residents ^a	31,384	26,740	29,611	28,566

^a Based on all residents (juvenile and adult).
^b Data are not available for this specific category; 79 percent of all private facilities had an occupancy rate of 70 percent or greater.
^c Based on average daily number of residents.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1977-1979, A Report on the 1977 and 1979 Censuses of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities (Draft)* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1982). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.62 Selected characteristics of private juvenile custody facilities, by type of facility, United States, on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.58 and 1.59. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

Selected characteristics	Type of facility					
	All facilities		Short-term		Long-term	
	1977	1979	1977	1979	1977	1979
Number of facilities, total	1,600	1,561	126	75	1,474	1,486
Physical environment:						
Institutional facilities	206	174	16	14	190	160
Open facilities	1,394	1,387	110	61	1,284	1,326
Frequency of community access:						
Daily or almost daily	1,260	1,244	101	53	1,159	1,191
Weekly or less frequently	312	283	16	16	296	267
Never	28	34	9	6	19	28
Security level:						
Strict	55	42	5	5	50	37
Medium	395	333	26	15	369	318
Minimal or none	1,150	1,186	95	55	1,055	1,131
Number of personnel, total	30,918	32,921	1,803	1,089	29,115	31,832
Status:						
Payroll	26,030	27,821	1,162	853	24,868	26,968
Nonpayroll	2,232	2,421	263	143	1,969	2,278
Community volunteer	2,656	2,679	378	93	2,278	2,586

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1977-1979, A Report on the 1977 and 1979 Censuses of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities (Draft)* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1982). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.65 Number and employment characteristics of State correctional officers, by jurisdiction, 1981

NOTE: These data are from a survey of State departments of corrections and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The following jurisdictions did not respond to the survey: District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Wyoming, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

Jurisdiction	Number of correctional officers			Starting salary	Overtime pay	Hiring age (in years)		Physical fitness requirements	
	Total	Male	Female			Minimum	Maximum	To be hired	To remain on the job
Alabama	1,040	951	89	\$13,117/year	Yes, limited to emergencies	21	70	Good health and physically fit for the performance of duties as law enforcement officers.	Same as entrance requirements.
Alaska	—	—	—	\$1,533/month	Yes	18	None	—	—
Arizona	1,230	1,055	175	\$14,545/year	No, they receive compensatory time	—	69-1/2	None	None
Arkansas	429	340	89	Correctional officer trainee \$9,048/year	No	18	None	Tuberculosis skin test	None
California	3,603	2,835	668	\$1,609 to \$1,848/month	Yes	21	None	Visual acuity not less than 20/60 in each eye uncorrected and 20/20 corrected. Required to undergo a medical examination and pass a physical ability test.	Maintain good health and pass the physical ability maintenance test.
Colorado	682	640	42	\$1,277/month	Yes	21	None	Visual inspection for apparent physical limitations. After explanation of possible physical requirements of the job the applicant is asked if there are any physical reasons that would prohibit required job performance.	None
Connecticut	920	859	61	\$14,716/year	Yes	18	70	Physical exam required. State physician renders his judgment as to ability to do job.	The same requirements as in entrance; however, no annual physical given. Occasionally a correctional officer will take a physical if condition in question.
Delaware	470	426	44	\$474.05/semi-monthly	Yes	None	None	Physician approves applicant to perform required duties.	Same as entrance requirements.
Hawaii	343*	307	36	\$1,063/month	Yes	20	70	Must pass physical exam confirming applicant's physical ability to do required duties.	Annual physical exam.
Idaho	156	141	15	\$13,029/year	Yes	19	65	None	None
Illinois	3,667	3,202	465	\$1,129/month	After 40 hour week entitled to overtime if necessary.	18	None	Ability to pass standard physical ability test consisting of endurance, strength, balance, and flexibility tests.	Ability to physically and mentally perform duties adequately.
Kentucky	827	647	179	\$862/month with high school diploma; \$906/month with associate's degree; \$951/month with bachelor's degree.	Yes, but most elect to accumulate comp time rather than receiving overtime pay.	21	None	None	None specifically, but correctional officers participate in rigorous physical training at specified intervals while employed.
Maine	117	104	13	\$207.60/week	Yes	18	None	None	None
Maryland	1,552	1,355	197	\$12,450/year	Yes	20	58	Successfully complete a medical examination by a State medical examiner.	None
Massachusetts	1,601	1,508	93	\$270.91/week	Yes	19	35	Physical examination required, and applicant must pass physical standards for public safety positions.	None
Michigan	1,850	1,553	297	\$14,094 to \$15,362/year	Yes	18	62	No strict requirements; however, weight and height must be in proper proportion, and no back, knee or eye problems. Applicant is asked about general health.	First aid, self defense, and weapon training, and other running, strength, and endurance training.
Minnesota	730	626	104	\$14,791/year	Yes	18	55	A physical exam is required, but no elimination criteria have been established. Determinations are on an individual basis and depend upon the particular working environment.	A physical exam is required by employees reaching age 55 if they wish to extend employment. Again, determinations are made on an individual basis. Every year thereafter another physical exam is required until age 65 when retirement is mandatory.
Missouri	731	626	105	\$886/month	Yes	18	70	Able to pass general examination.	Reasonable degree of general health.
Montana	120	119	1	\$11,662/year	Yes	18	None	None	None
Nebraska	445	381	64	\$5.81/hour	Yes	19	None	Applicant must be in excellent physical condition.	None
Nevada	416	356	60	\$14,467/year	Yes	None	None	Pass standard physical examination and pass physical ability test.	None
New Hampshire	110	102	8	\$12,251/year	Yes, at time and a half after 40 hours.	20	None	Good physical condition.	Same as entrance.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.65 Number and employment characteristics of State correctional officers, by jurisdiction, 1981—Continued

Jurisdiction	Number of correctional officers			Starting salary	Overtime pay	Hiring age (in years)		Physical fitness requirements	
	Total	Male	Female			Minimum	Maximum	To be hired	To remain on the job
New Jersey	1,784	1,628	56	Correctional officer recruit \$12,769/year	Yes	18	None	Applicants must pass medical exam to be judged capable of performing job duties.	Good health and freedom from disabling physical and mental defects that would impair the proper performance of duties or that might endanger the health and safety of oneself or others.
New Mexico	534	506	28	\$1,132/month	Yes	18	55	Applicants must successfully complete thorough physical training.	None
North Carolina	2,904	2,761	143	\$10,476/year	Yes	20	70	No formal requirements—must pass physical as determined by examining physician.	Same as entrance.
North Dakota	84	86	8	\$1,053/month	Yes	21	40 ^b	Basically be physically fit and in good health.	Physical examination annually.
Oklahoma	920	717	203	\$920/month	No	21	65	Pass physical fitness examination.	Physical examination annually.
Pennsylvania	1,570	1,500	70	\$13,416/year	Yes	21	None	Vertical jump, push-up test, sit-up test, and agility.	None
South Carolina	1,162	942	220	\$10,927/year	No, only compensatory leave.	21	70	Good physical condition as determined by the agency physician.	None
South Dakota	104	91	13	\$5.18/hour	Yes	18	70	Good physical health.	None
Tennessee	2,200	—	—	\$858/month	No	18	None	Good physical condition as determined by examination.	None
Texas	3,044	2,649	395	\$1,011/month	No, only compensatory time.	18	64	Very general.	Remain in good health.
Utah	211	204	7	\$5.95/hour	Yes	21	61	To be in very good health in general.	Be physically fit to perform all the duties.
Vermont	104	88	16	\$9,173/year	Yes, at time and a half for hours after 40 hours per week.	None	None	Emotional stability, mature judgment. A physical examination is required.	Ability to work in stressful environment.
Virginia	2,382	2,078	304	\$11,195/year	Yes	18	70	Ability to perform duties of the position.	Same as entrance. Reasonable accommodations made for handicaps.
Washington	1,215	1,118	97	\$15,228/year	Yes	21	None	—	—
West Virginia	420	369	51	\$883/month	Yes	18	None	Must be able to pass physical examination before employment.	None
Wisconsin	1,223	1,133	90	\$6.15/hour	Yes	18 or high school graduate	70	None	Ability to continue to perform assigned job duties.
Federal Bureau of Prisons	4,651	4,250	401	\$14,328/year	Yes, at rate of time and a half of hourly rate.	18	34	Weight must be in proper proportion to height, adequate vision, hearing, and general health.	No specific requirements outlined. Requirements determined on a case-by-case basis when a problem arises.

* For fiscal year 1979.
^b Depending on experience.

Source: Contact, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, Neb.: Contact, Inc., January 1982), pp. 2-4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.66 Salary range for State correctional officers, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.55. A correctional officer performs "correctional work in maintaining order and directing the conduct of inmates in a State correctional institution. An incumbent escorts inmates within the area of an institution, conducts searches of inmates and their living quarters for control of contraband and for cleanliness and sanitation, and stands watch on armed post or patrols grounds. Supervision is received through regulations and oral instructions of supervising officers who review work by inspectors. This class usually requires some work experience and the equivalent of a high school education" (Source, p. 24).

[Mean minimum salary—\$11,918. Mean maximum salary—\$15,788.]

Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank based on minimum salary	Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank based on minimum salary
Alabama ^a	\$13,643	\$16,038	8	Montana ^b	\$10,574	\$14,025	39
Alaska ^{a,c}	20,772	24,696	1	Nebraska	11,133	15,637	30
Arizona	13,468	17,229	10	Nevada ^b	12,285	16,797	23
Arkansas	9,256	13,494	50	New Hampshire ^{a,c}	11,378	13,366	28
California	18,200	20,900	2	New Jersey	12,769	17,243	17
Colorado	13,896	18,624	5	New Mexico ^b	10,620	17,700	37
Connecticut ^b	13,753	10,663	7	New York ^{b,d}	13,461	15,726	11
Delaware	11,390	17,340	27	North Carolina ^b	10,476	14,868	41
District of Columbia	12,531	16,293	21	North Dakota	10,620	15,684	38
Florida ^d	9,771	12,695	46	Ohio ^b	9,048	11,336	51
Georgia ^{a,e,f}	9,468	12,294	48	Oklahoma ^b	10,560	13,800	40
Hawaii ^b	11,556	14,220	25	Oregon	12,720	15,456	18
Idaho ^b	11,040	14,796	32	Pennsylvania	13,833	17,860	6
Illinois	12,552	15,708	20	Rhode Island ^b	13,010	14,832	14
Indiana	11,284	17,082	29	South Carolina	10,213	14,474	43
Iowa	11,710	16,598	24	South Dakota	10,774	15,911	35
Kansas ^b	11,472	13,980	26	Tennessee	10,980	14,472	33
Kentucky	9,384	17,700	49	Texas ^{b,m}	12,612	15,888	19
Louisiana	9,504	14,664	47	Utah	13,342	19,460	13
Maine	10,795	12,646	34	Vermont	8,736	13,858	52
Maryland	12,450	—	22	Virginia	10,270	14,030	42
Massachusetts ^b	13,557	16,387	9	Washington	13,344	17,076	12
Michigan ^{a,n}	14,094	16,140	3	West Virginia ^b	9,852	15,408	45
Minnesota	13,008	15,994	15	Wisconsin	12,833	15,553	16
Mississippi ^f	10,020	16,140	44	Wyoming	14,004	21,732	4
Missouri	10,632	13,860	36	Virgin Islands	11,084	14,145	31

^a Cost of living increase of 7.5 percent added Oct. 1, 1980.
^b Longevity payments are authorized but not included in the range reported.
^c Geographic salary differentials are paid to adjust for cost of living; the base salary range has been reported.
^d Effective as of Sept. 1, 1980.
^e Minimum qualifications are significantly lower than those defined.
^f Eligible for a supplement of \$100 per month when working in riot control activities.
^g Reflects upgrading of one job group via collective bargaining effective Mar. 30, 1980 but still pending funding by the legislature.
^h A sliding percentage increase was made on Oct. 1, 1980. Minimum salaries were increased by 6 percent; maximum salaries were increased by 10 percent. Minimum salary levels were frozen in fiscal year 1981.
ⁱ New correctional officers hired into trainee classes at a starting salary of \$9,180.
^j Salary range includes \$25 per week hazardous duty pay.
^k Additional \$200 per month if work is in a penitentiary.
^l The salary rate for trainees is \$11,348 per year; the training period lasts 11 weeks.
^m Effective Sept. 1, 1980, salary was increased 5.1 percent.

Source: U.S. Office of Personnel Management, Office of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs, State Salary Survey, August 1, 1980 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Office of Personnel Management, 1980), pp. ix-xi, 24. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.67 Salary range for State correctional sergeants, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.55. A correctional sergeant performs "the first line of direct supervision over employees who maintain order and direct the conduct of inmates in a State correctional institution. The Correctional Sergeant is responsible for supervising the maintenance of security and the direction of activities of a portion of a correctional institution's population during an assigned watch. An incumbent may have charge of small but difficult areas of custodial activities relating to the correctional facility. This class usually requires some work experience in corrections" (Source, p. 25).
 No comparable class within the scope of this definition could be found for the Virgin Islands.

[Mean minimum salary—\$13,662. Mean maximum salary—\$18,353.]

Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank based on minimum salary
Alabama ^a	\$15,244	\$17,679	11
Alaska ^{a,c}	23,808	28,524	1
Arizona	15,406	20,284	8
Arkansas	10,426	15,158	47
California	19,900	24,050	2
Colorado	15,324	20,544	10
Connecticut ^b	15,152	16,218	12
Delaware	13,311	20,815	29
District of Columbia	17,035	22,147	4
Florida ^d	10,314	13,467	49
Georgia ^{b,e}	11,370	15,132	44
Hawaii ^b	13,620	16,848	27
Idaho ^b	13,416	17,988	28
Illinois	13,740	17,364	25
Indiana	11,778	17,784	39
Iowa	16,016	20,692	5
Kansas ^b	13,704	17,292	26
Kentucky	10,344	19,512	48
Louisiana	10,608	16,740	46
Maine	11,918	14,060	38
Maryland	15,591	20,473	7
Massachusetts ^f	14,255	17,442	22
Michigan ^{a,g}	15,367	19,042	9
Minnesota	13,802	17,038	24
Mississippi ^h	12,420	20,580	34
Missouri	11,496	14,856	42
Montana ^b	12,471	16,503	32
Nebraska	12,476	17,552	31
Nevada ^b	14,677	20,155	17
New Hampshire ^{a,i}	12,740	15,152	30
New Jersey	14,782	19,959	13
New Mexico ^j	11,712	19,500	41
New York ^b	15,919	18,514	6
North Carolina ^b	11,436	16,260	43
North Dakota	14,232	21,024	23
Ohio ^b	11,107	14,165	45
Oklahoma ^b	11,952	15,912	36
Oregon	14,256	18,252	21
Pennsylvania	17,860	23,263	3
Rhode Island ^b	14,378	16,692	20
South Carolina	12,424	17,610	33
South Dakota	11,715	17,433	40
Tennessee	11,940	15,612	37
Texas ^{b,j}	14,388	18,132	19
Utah	14,740	21,570	14
Vermont	9,646	15,268	51
Virginia	12,280	16,770	35
Washington	14,724	18,852	15
West Virginia	10,260	16,104	50
Wisconsin	14,587	19,270	18
Wyoming ^{a,k}	14,712	22,824	16

^a Cost of living increase of 7.5 percent added Oct. 1, 1980.
^b Longevity payments are authorized but not included in the range reported.
^c Geographic salary differentials are paid to adjust for cost of living; the base salary range has been reported.
^d Effective as of Sept. 1, 1980.
^e Eligible for supplement of \$100 per month when working in riot control activities.
^f Reflects upgrading of one job group via collective bargaining effective Mar. 30, 1980 but still pending funding by the legislature.
^g A sliding percentage increase was made on Oct. 1, 1980. Minimum salaries were increased 6 percent; maximum salaries were increased 10 percent. Minimum salary levels were frozen in fiscal year 1981.
^h Salary range includes \$25 per week hazardous duty pay.
ⁱ Additional \$200 per month if work is at a penitentiary.
^j Effective Sept. 1, 1980, salary was increased 5.1 percent.
^k Minimum qualifications are significantly higher than those defined.

Source: U.S. Office of Personnel Management, Office of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs, State Salary Survey, August 1, 1980 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Office of Personnel Management, 1980), pp. ix-xi, 25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.68 Salary range for State correctional superintendents, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.55. A correctional superintendent performs "high level administrative work of unusual difficulty in planning, organizing, and directing all activities carried on within a large adult correctional institution. The incumbent assumes responsibility for the security and welfare of all residents and employees of the institution. Work is performed under administrative direction and is reviewed for compliance with laws, policies, and agency objectives. This class usually requires the equivalent of college level training and extensive experience in corrections, including some responsible supervisory experience" (Source, p. 26).
No comparable class within the scope of this definition could be found for West Virginia.

[Mean minimum salary—\$27,327. Mean maximum salary—\$36,384.]

Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank based on minimum salary
Alabama ^a	\$22,106	\$27,259	38
Alaska ^{a,c}	34,812	41,556	6
Arizona	30,438	41,323	17
Arkansas	11,986	17,420	51
California	35,856	45,444	5
Colorado	28,908	38,724	23
Connecticut ^{a,d}	36,282	44,536	4
Delaware	25,219	40,383	30
District of Columbia	40,832	50,113	1
Florida ^a	23,719	32,614	34
Georgia ^{a,j}	24,348	33,096	32
Hawaii ^a	21,936	27,624	43
Idaho ^a	32,385	—	11
Illinois	27,216	41,088	26
Indiana	32,630	50,726	10
Iowa	30,014	40,298	19
Kansas ^a	30,000	40,068	20
Kentucky	20,484	37,500	47
Louisiana	21,996	31,752	42
Maine	21,736	28,932	44
Maryland	28,561	37,516	24
Massachusetts	26,386	32,879	29
Michigan ^{a,e}	33,282	40,632	8
Minnesota	30,151	40,152	18
Mississippi	22,080	37,020	40
Missouri	23,232	30,600	35
Montana ^a	29,888	36,936	21
Nebraska	22,571	32,382	36
Nevada ^a	26,639	37,089	28
New Hampshire ^a	24,910	31,700	31
New Jersey	30,737	41,489	16
New Mexico	29,688	39,012	22
New York	36,700	47,800	3
North Carolina ^a	18,612	27,132	50
North Dakota	24,336	35,940	33
Ohio ^a	18,803	26,957	49
Oklahoma ^a	22,044	29,376	41
Oregon	39,864	—	2
Pennsylvania	28,069	36,108	25
Rhode Island ^a	31,104	35,980	13
South Carolina	22,316	31,716	37
South Dakota	31,136	—	12
Tennessee	20,916	30,144	46
Texas ^{a,h}	22,092	31,704	39
Utah	33,157	48,421	9
Vermont	20,332	33,514	48
Virginia	20,960	28,630	45
Washington	30,888	39,540	14
Wisconsin	33,429	46,464	7
Wyoming ^a	30,888	47,916	15
Virgin Islands	27,000	—	27

^a Cost of living increase of 7.5 percent added Oct. 1, 1980.
^b Longevity payments are authorized but not included in the range reported.
^c Geographic salary differentials are paid to adjust for cost of living; the base salary range has been reported.
^d Maximum shown is the most that a satisfactory performer may be paid. An incumbent with better than satisfactory performance may be paid up to 10 percent more than the posted maximum.
^e Effective as of Sept. 1, 1980.
^f Minimum qualifications are significantly lower than those defined.
^g A sliding percentage increase was made on Oct. 1, 1980. Minimum salaries were increased 6 percent; maximum salaries were increased 10 percent. Minimum salaries were frozen in fiscal year 1981.
^h Effective Sept. 1, 1980, salary was increased 5.1 percent.

Source: U.S. Office of Personnel Management, Office of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs, State Salary Survey, August 1, 1980 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Office of Personnel Management, 1980), pp. ix-xi, 26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.69 Unionization of correctional officers, by jurisdiction, 1979

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

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

Jurisdiction	Unionized	When	Movement toward unionization	Strike or collective bargaining by union since 1976
Alabama	No	X	No	X
Alaska	Yes	1975	X	No
Arizona	No	X	No	X
California	Yes; exclusive representatives not yet elected. Unit determination not completed.	1978; State Employer-Employee Relations Act provides for State employee collective bargaining	X	Yes
Colorado	No	X	No	X
Connecticut	Yes	1976	X	Yes, strike in 1977
Delaware	Yes	1985	X	Yes, collective bargaining agreement renegotiated
District of Columbia	Yes	1956	X	No
Florida	Yes	1977	X	No
Georgia	No	X	No	X
Hawaii	Yes	1973	X	No strikes; contracts renegotiated every 2 years as stipulated by law
Idaho	No	X	No	X
Illinois	Yes	1973; American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees contract negotiated	X	No strikes; contract renegotiated in June 1979
Indiana	—	—	—	—
Iowa	Yes	1977	X	No
Kansas	No	X	No	X
Kentucky	No	X	No; informally discussed	X
Louisiana	Yes; 1 of 10 institutions	1975	Yes; within one institution	—
Maine	Yes	1978	X	No
Maryland	Yes; not all employees are members	—	X	No
Massachusetts	Yes	1960s, conditions of employment; 1976, wages, hours, conditions of employment	X	Yes
Michigan	Michigan Corrections Organization certified to represent Security Unit; Michigan State Employees Association certified to exclusively represent Labor-Trades and Safety Regulatory Units; American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees certified to represent Institutional Unit	1979	X	No
Minnesota	Yes	1973	X	No strikes; collective bargaining
Mississippi	No	X	Yes; not presently active	X
Missouri	—	—	—	—
Montana	Yes	1959-62	Yes, in juvenile correctional institutions	Yes
Nebraska	Yes; Correctional Officer (grades I-IV)	1976	X	Yes; annual collective bargaining
Nevada	No; State Employees Association only	Many years ago	No	X
New Hampshire	Yes; State Employees Association	1971	X	No
New Jersey	Yes; Law Enforcement, Health Care, Professional, Administrative and Clerical Supervisory Units	1970	X	Yes
New Mexico	No	X	No	X
New York	Yes; American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees for State security employees of whom Correctional Officers are largest single group and Correctional Officers Benevolent Association for New York City employees	1970 for State; 1958 for New York City	X	Yes
North Carolina	No	X	No	X
North Dakota	Yes	1978	X	No
Ohio	Yes; five unions, no contracts	Past several years	No increase	Yes
Oklahoma	No	X	No	X
Oregon	Yes, six collective bargaining agreements within Corrections Division	1966-68	X	No strikes or other dispute
Pennsylvania	Yes	1972	X	Yes
Rhode Island	Yes; correctional officers, teachers, social workers, and nurses and physicians	1968	X	Yes

Table 1.69 Unionization of correctional officers, by jurisdiction, 1979—Continued

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

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

Table 1.70 Full- and part-time staff and ratio of inmates to full-time staff in adult correctional facilities, by type of facility, region, and State, 1979

NOTE: These data are from the 1979 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities and the 1979 Census of State Correctional Facilities conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. A correctional facility was considered a community-based residence rather than a confinement facility if at least half of the residents were regularly permitted (or eligible) to depart unaccompanied for the daily use of community resources, such as schools or treatment programs, or for seeking or holding employment.

Region and State	Confinement facilities			Community-based facilities		
	Staff		Ratio of inmates to full-time staff	Staff		Ratio of inmates to full-time staff
	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	
United States, total	91,062	2,508	2.9	3,323	170	3.3
Northeast						
Maine	21,719	679	1.9	469	75	2.0
New Hampshire	395	16	1.6	27	0	1.7
Vermont	205	7	1.4	10	15	1.8
Massachusetts	222	36	1.7	X	X	X
Rhode Island	1,614	12	1.5	154	3	1.7
Connecticut	463	31	1.5	X	X	X
New York	1,558	64	2.5	X	X	X
New Jersey	11,545	299	1.7	168	6	1.4
Pennsylvania	2,995	105	2.0	15	4	1.9
	2,722	109	2.7	95	47	2.9
North Central						
Ohio	20,618	616	2.9	835	32	2.7
Indiana	3,045	85	4.4	50	3	1.7
Illinois	2,027	18	2.7	110	0	2.2
Michigan	4,505	133	2.5	162	3	2.5
Wisconsin	4,096	53	3.3	151	8	4.4
Minnesota	1,525	72	2.1	75	6	2.5
Iowa	1,071	61	1.9	16	2	2.7
Missouri	1,078	57	1.8	104	4	2.3
North Dakota	1,352	42	3.7	87	3	2.0
South Dakota	125	19	1.9	X	X	X
Nebraska	176	27	3.3	X	X	X
Kansas	660	14	1.6	45	1	3.6
	958	35	2.2	35	2	1.9
South						
Delaware	34,580	666	3.5	1,753	42	4.0
Maryland	528	22	2.5	28	0	1.6
District of Columbia	2,480	115	3.0	153	7	3.5
Virginia	888	2	2.3	61	0	2.8
West Virginia	3,819	109	2.1	83	1	3.0
North Carolina	468	12	2.6	35	1	1.5
South Carolina	4,134	1	3.4	157	0	5.1
Georgia	1,359	38	4.6	143	1	5.9
Florida	2,566	57	3.5	116	6	3.6
Kentucky	6,029	108	2.9	437	17	4.3
Tennessee	1,025	40	3.0	X	X	X
Alabama	2,137	34	2.8	116	0	4.3
Mississippi	910	27	3.5	152	4	4.1
Arkansas	950	35	2.4	26	1	3.0
Louisiana	540	4	5.2	48	1	4.4
Oklahoma	2,567	36	2.6	X	X	X
Texas	1,417	26	2.7	198	3	3.3
	2,763	0	9.5	X	X	X
West						
Montana	14,145	547	3.0	266	21	2.9
Idaho	319	24	2.2	X	X	X
Wyoming	298	8	2.7	X	X	X
Colorado	137	10	3.5	X	X	X
New Mexico	661	12	3.3	17	0	3.1
Arizona	333	6	3.9	61	2	3.5
Utah	1,336	38	2.4	34	3	2.4
Nevada	355	6	2.6	34	4	2.2
Washington	456	2	3.4	8	0	1.9
Oregon	1,447	65	2.6	29	4	3.6
California	877	22	3.3	36	1	2.7
Alaska	7,224	335	3.1	39	2	2.6
Hawaii	278	6	2.1	X	X	X
	424	11	1.7	8	5	3.5

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

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Table 1.73 State and Federal adult correctional facilities, by size, date of construction, and facility security classification, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.72.

Size and date of facility construction	Total		Facility security classification					
	Number	Percent	Maximum		Medium		Minimum	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	559	99	153	101	224	100	182	100
Before 1875	25	4	21	14	3	1	1	1
1875 to 1924	79	14	41	27	27	12	11	6
1925 to 1949	141	25	15	10	69	31	57	31
1950 to 1969	164	29	40	26	69	31	55	30
1970 to 1978	150	27	36	24	56	25	58	32
1,000 or more prisoners	85	99	55	100	28	101	2	100
Before 1875	13	15	12	22	1	4	0	X
1875 to 1924	29	34	22	40	7	25	0	X
1925 to 1949	19	22	11	20	8	29	0	X
1950 to 1969	22	26	9	16	12	43	1	50
1970 to 1978	2	2	1	2	0	X	1	50
500 to 999 prisoners	98	99	35	101	54	100	9	99
Before 1875	8	8	7	20	1	2	0	X
1875 to 1924	22	22	10	29	12	22	0	X
1925 to 1949	24	24	1	3	20	37	3	33
1950 to 1969	23	24	8	23	12	22	3	33
1970 to 1978	21	21	9	26	9	17	3	33
Less than 500 prisoners	376	100	63	99	142	101	171	101
Before 1875	4	1	2	3	1	1	1	1
1875 to 1924	28	7	9	14	8	6	11	6
1925 to 1949	98	26	3	5	41	29	54	32
1950 to 1969	119	32	23	36	45	32	51	30
1970 to 1978	127	34	26	41	47	33	54	32

Source: Joan Mullen and Bradford Smith, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume III: Conditions and Costs of Confinement*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 244.

Table 1.74 State and Federal adult correctional facility cells, by percent of cells greater than or equal to selected cell sizes, region, and jurisdiction, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.72.

[Percent greater than or equal to cell size shown]

Region and jurisdiction	Number of cells ^a	Cell sizes (number of square feet of floor space)									
		40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	
United States, total	141,668	96	89	74	57	47	31	26	14	11	
Federal, total	12,779	100	99	84	74	61	44	35	30	20	
States, total	128,889	93	87	72	54	45	29	24	12	9	
Northeast	31,994	95	91	80	55	49	33	30	12	11	
Maine	610	100	100	100	38	14	14	14	5	5	
New Hampshire	320	100	100	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Vermont	82	100	100	100	100	100	49	49	49	9	
Massachusetts	2,367	100	100	100	72	69	29	27	13	13	
Rhode Island	558	100	47	47	47	47	11	11	11	11	
Connecticut	2,019	96	96	93	47	47	34	20	(^b)	(^b)	
New York	13,321	100	91	71	33	32	18	16	12	11	
New Jersey	4,667	82	82	75	65	54	49	48	17	17	
Pennsylvania	8,050	93	93	93	84	74	54	51	12	12	
North Central	38,150	98	90	79	68	58	38	27	11	9	
Ohio	7,299	99	89	73	48	48	39	15	15	10	
Indiana	1,673	100	61	31	20	7	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	0	
Illinois	6,785	100	93	80	70	53	32	15	8	8	
Michigan	9,372	100	100	95	95	72	65	59	3	3	
Wisconsin	2,845	100	79	79	58	47	47	46	40	29	
Minnesota	2,133	100	100	98	93	82	11	11	11	10	
Iowa	1,697	78	77	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	
Missouri	3,187	100	100	99	99	99	42	14	14	14	
North Dakota	297	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	
South Dakota	530	100	100	100	100	100	10	10	10	10	
Nebraska	531	59	59	47	38	38	31	31	23	23	
Kansas	1,801	100	70	70	52	52	22	14	9	9	
South	35,234	95	86	61	50	39	28	26	19	14	
Delaware	495	72	72	72	72	7	7	7	7	7	
Maryland	4,213	91	83	83	42	42	19	17	17	17	
District of Columbia	763	100	100	99	55	55	55	55	55	9	
Virginia	3,101	98	86	69	65	36	18	17	7	4	
West Virginia	658	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
North Carolina	1,367	100	100	88	64	28	2	2	1	1	
South Carolina	1,510	100	96	73	73	65	35	35	12	12	
Georgia	2,380	99	63	63	61	16	16	16	16	16	
Florida	5,004	100	100	97	82	82	76	75	47	32	
Kentucky	1,512	82	62	55	35	35	16	1	1	1	
Tennessee	1,912	97	92	72	65	34	33	32	21	14	
Alabama	416	100	41	17	17	17	0	0	0	0	
Mississippi	296	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Arkansas	686	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	
Louisiana	964	100	100	34	32	32	32	32	32	21	
Oklahoma	1,045	100	99	99	99	99	94	94	64	37	
Texas	8,912	100	90	20	17	10	4	1	1	1	
West	23,511	90	85	73	46	30	16	15	8	5	
Montana	534	100	100	99	99	62	55	55	1	1	
Idaho	396	100	100	100	90	90	90	53	(^b)	(^b)	
Wyoming	326	98	39	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Colorado	1,923	100	100	46	38	38	26	22	7	0	
New Mexico	438	100	100	100	58	58	58	58	3	3	
Arizona	983	100	75	75	20	20	20	20	20	20	
Utah	602	100	100	67	12	12	0	0	0	0	
Nevada	662	100	100	57	43	43	43	43	43	43	
Washington	2,380	100	100	74	42	40	40	40	30	3	
Oregon	1,763	100	55	32	27	27	5	0	0	0	
California	13,205	83	83	77	45	25	5	5	5	4	
Alaska	169	100	100	99	95	95	80	78	7	7	
Hawaii	130	57	57	56	46	46	46	46	30	21	

^a Confinement units with less than 120 square feet of floor space.

^b The percentage of cells is less than 0.5 percent but not zero.

Source: Joan Mullen and Bradford Smith, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume III: Conditions and Costs of Confinement*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 343.

Table 1.75 Characteristics of complaint systems in correctional systems, by jurisdiction, 1979

NOTE: These data were compiled in April 1979 from a mail survey sent in November 1978 to correctional administrators in all 50 States, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the District of Columbia, the Canal Zone, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and American Samoa. The survey was completed by all jurisdictions except the Virgin Islands. Three types of complaint systems were identified. "Grievance procedures" are formal administrative mechanisms, operating under departmental control, designed to render decisions that can then be appealed to higher levels of authority. "Ombudsman" complaint systems are less formal than "grievance procedures" and typically do not make provision for formal hearings or appeals. The "ombudsman" system typically relies on semi-autonomous investigators, employed by and responsible to directors of the agencies they monitor,

to receive and investigate complaints and make recommendations directed toward resolution of complaints. "Grievance commissions" are administratively autonomous committees that are authorized to receive and investigate complaints and to make recommendations to correctional administrators. In contrast to the "ombudsman" system, recommendations from "grievance commissions" may or may not be appealed, depending upon the enabling legislation that empowers the commission. Several jurisdictions have two complaint systems. The relationship between these systems in multiple system jurisdictions is variable but, typically, either the "ombudsman" or the "grievance commission" system hears appeals from the "grievance procedure" system.

Correctional system	Type of complaint system	Date the complaint system was introduced	Official responses			Appeals	
			Written	Within specified time limits	Formal hearing provided	Permitted	Final level of review
Alabama	Grievance procedure	1977	Yes	No	No	Yes	Warden
	Ombudsman	1978	Yes	No	X	X	X
Alaska	Grievance procedure	1977	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Department of Corrections
	Ombudsman	1979	Yes	—	X	No	X
Arizona	Grievance procedure	1975	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Director of Corrections
Arkansas	Grievance procedure	1974	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Board of Corrections
California	Grievance procedure	1973	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Director of Corrections
Colorado	Grievance procedure	1976	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Director of Corrections
Connecticut	Grievance procedure ^a	1977	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Warden
Delaware	Ombudsman	1972	Yes	No	X	X	X
	Grievance procedure	1978	Yes	Yes	Yes ^b	Yes	Outside review board
Florida	Grievance procedure	1975	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Director of Corrections
Georgia	Grievance procedure	1974	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Director of Corrections
Hawaii	Grievance procedure	1970	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Director of Corrections
Idaho	Grievance procedure ^c	1976	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Director of Corrections
	Ombudsman	1969	No	No	X	X	X
Illinois	Grievance procedure	1972	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Director of Corrections
Indiana	Grievance procedure	NA	Yes	No	Yes ^b	Yes	Executive Director, Adult Authority
	Ombudsman	1974	Yes	No	X	No	X
Iowa	Grievance procedure	1973	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Commissioner, Department of Social Services
	Ombudsman	1972	Yes	Yes	X	X	X
Kansas	Grievance procedure	1975	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Director of Corrections
	Ombudsman	1975	Yes	Yes	X	No	X
Kentucky	Grievance procedure	1977	Yes	Yes	Yes ^b	Yes	Independent arbitrator
	Ombudsman	1974	Yes	No	X	X	X
Louisiana	Grievance procedure ^c	1973	Yes	No	Yes ^b	Yes	Secretary of Corrections
Maine	Grievance procedure	1974	No	No	No	Yes	Commissioner
Maryland	Grievance commission	1974	Yes	No	Yes	No	X
Massachusetts	Grievance procedure	1979	Yes	Yes	Yes ^b	Yes	Outside review
Michigan	Grievance procedure	1973	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Director of Corrections
	Ombudsman	1975	Yes	No	X	X	X
Minnesota	Ombudsman	1972	No	Yes	X	X	X
Mississippi	Grievance procedure	1976	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Warden
	Ombudsman	1978	Yes	No	X	X	X
Missouri	Grievance procedure	1974	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Director of Corrections
Montana	Grievance procedure	1974	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Outside review board
Nebraska	Grievance procedure	1974	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Director of Correctional Services
	Ombudsman	NA	Yes	No	X	X	X
Nevada	Grievance procedure ^a	1978	Yes	Yes	Yes ^b	Yes	Director of Corrections
	Ombudsman	1976	Yes	Yes	X	X	X
New Hampshire	Grievance procedure	1977	Yes	No	No	Yes	Warden
New Jersey	Grievance procedure ^a	1978	Yes	Yes	Yes ^b	Yes	Director of Corrections
	Ombudsman	1972	No	No	X	X	X
New Mexico	Grievance procedure	1974	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Corrections Commissioner
New York	Grievance procedure	1976	Yes	Yes	Yes ^b	Yes	Commission of Corrections or Independent arbitrator
North Carolina	Grievance procedure	1975	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Grievance Commission
	Grievance commission	1975	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Corrections Commissioner
North Dakota	Grievance procedure	1972	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Director of Corrections
Ohio	Grievance procedure	1976	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Chief Inspector
Oklahoma	Grievance procedure	NA	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Director of Corrections
Oregon	Grievance procedure	1977	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Director of Corrections
	Ombudsman	NA	No	No	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	Grievance procedure	1976	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Director of Corrections
Rhode Island	No formal system	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Carolina	Grievance procedure ^a	1976	Yes	Yes	Yes ^b	Yes	Outside review
	Ombudsman	1972	No	Yes	X	X	X
South Dakota	Grievance procedure	1977	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Board of Corrections
Tennessee	Grievance procedure	1976	No	No	Yes	Yes	Director of Corrections

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.75 Characteristics of complaint systems in correctional systems, by jurisdiction, 1979—Continued

Correctional system	Type of complaint system	Date the complaint system was introduced	Official responses			Appeals	
			Written	Within specified time limits	Formal hearing provided	Permitted	Final level of review
Texas	Grievance procedure	1975	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Director of Corrections or designate
Utah	Grievance procedure	1972	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Outside review
Vermont	Grievance procedure	NA	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Director of Corrections
Virginia	Grievance procedure	1974	NA	Yes	NA	NA	NA
	Ombudsman	1977	Yes	Yes	X	X	X
Washington	Grievance procedure ^a	1976	No	No	Yes ^b	Yes	Warden
West Virginia	Grievance procedure	1977	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Commissioner of Corrections
Wisconsin	Grievance procedure	1972	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Secretary of Health and Social Services
Wyoming	Grievance procedure	1977	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Board of Reform
American Samoa	No formal system	X	X	X	X	X	X
Canal Zone	Grievance procedure	1969	No	No	Yes	Yes	Warden
District of Columbia	Grievance procedure	1978	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Director of Corrections
Puerto Rico	No formal system	X	X	X	X	X	X
Federal Bureau of Prisons	Grievance procedure	1973	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Director, Bureau of Prisons

^a Functions in some but not all facilities.
^b Inmates participate in decisionmaking roles in hearings.
^c Unwritten procedures.

Source: David D. Dillingham and Linda R. Singer, *Complaint Procedures in Prisons and Jails: An Examination of Recent Experience*, National Institute of Corrections (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980), pp. 50-56. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.76 Extent of sexual integration in coeducational correctional institutions in 23 jurisdictions, 1982

NOTE: This information was collected in 1982 by means of a survey mailed to the departments of corrections in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the Canadian provinces, and the Correctional Service of Canada. A total of 23 jurisdictions in the United States reported that they have at least 1 coeducational institution within their correctional systems. Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Indiana, and Louisiana did not respond to the survey.

Question: "Do male and female inmates participate jointly in any of the following activities?"

Jurisdiction	Eating together	Recreational activities	Educational classes	Vocational training	Work situations
Alaska	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Georgia	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hawaii	No	No	Yes	No	No
Idaho	Yes	No	No	No	No
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Yes	X	X
Kansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maine	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Missouri	No	(*)	Some	Some	Some
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Mexico	(b)	(b)	Yes	No	(b)
New York	No	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Dakota	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oklahoma	(c)	(c)	Yes	No	No
Oregon	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	X	Yes
Tennessee	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Vermont	No	No	No	No	Yes
West Virginia	Yes	No	No	No	No
Guam	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Federal Bureau of Prisons	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

* Special occasions only.
 b Allowed at Diagnostic and Development Center but not at the Penitentiary of New Mexico.
 c Allowed at Horace Mann Community Correctional Center but not at Lexington Assessment and Reception Center.

Source: CONTACT, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, Neb.: CONTACT, Inc., April 1982), pp. 2-4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.77 Local adult correctional facility cells, by percent of cells greater than or equal to selected cell sizes, region, and State, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.72.

[Percent greater than or equal to cell size shown]

Region and State	Number of cells ^a	Cell sizes (number of square feet of floor space)									
		40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	
State, total	74,186	88	83	67	44	39	28	25	20	19	
Northeast	20,733	92	87	66	35	30	17	11	9	8	
Maine	277	86	86	74	56	56	52	52	52	24	
New Hampshire	281	82	60	35	28	16	16	16	5	5	
Vermont ^b	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Massachusetts	2,111	96	88	63	40	40	21	15	15	14	
Rhode Island ^c	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Connecticut ^d	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
New York	11,607	95	94	64	30	22	12	3	2	1	
New Jersey	2,409	90	74	63	17	17	8	8	7	7	
Pennsylvania	4,048	83	78	74	58	54	33	32	23	22	
North Central	18,096	83	77	66	47	42	29	27	21	20	
Ohio	4,167	79	71	61	52	48	42	41	35	34	
Indiana	1,848	82	78	62	42	42	27	27	25	24	
Illinois	3,901	62	57	53	44	39	27	24	20	15	
Michigan	2,023	99	93	89	28	24	18	10	5	5	
Wisconsin	1,449	94	88	65	32	28	17	16	10	9	
Minnesota	1,322	99	97	89	72	60	24	24	12	12	
Iowa	588	91	84	72	45	41	26	24	21	21	
Missouri	1,206	90	83	63	51	43	29	28	21	21	
North Dakota	257	98	91	77	48	47	10	10	5	5	
South Dakota	384	92	86	83	67	61	51	51	18	18	
Nebraska	427	95	91	67	45	44	19	19	16	16	
Kansas	524	97	92	86	81	72	51	50	44	38	
South	24,723	88	81	67	47	43	34	32	26	25	
Delaware ^e	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Maryland	1,376	98	94	92	19	17	16	15	15	15	
District of Columbia	1,149	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Virginia	3,510	43	33	25	15	15	12	12	4	3	
West Virginia	961	92	77	68	28	28	14	13	12	12	
North Carolina	1,665	80	70	52	40	33	22	18	16	15	
South Carolina	998	87	84	77	30	30	19	19	15	14	
Georgia	1,589	99	91	82	60	51	36	35	29	28	
Florida	2,505	97	91	85	68	55	36	34	30	29	
Kentucky	1,211	98	92	72	59	58	52	51	25	25	
Tennessee	1,136	89	87	80	66	65	50	49	42	42	
Alabama	973	97	92	83	76	74	66	64	55	52	
Mississippi	989	99	98	95	72	70	56	56	46	46	
Arkansas	700	100	95	90	83	74	64	64	56	53	
Louisiana	1,881	99	99	94	70	65	55	54	50	49	
Oklahoma	585	97	87	75	70	59	48	48	43	41	
Texas	3,485	98	85	67	51	47	38	36	29	26	
West	10,634	88	85	70	46	42	34	32	28	27	
Montana	378	92	81	63	55	52	39	39	36	34	
Idaho	230	91	90	83	73	66	61	60	53	51	
Wyoming	187	97	90	80	66	66	36	36	23	23	
Colorado	1,030	97	96	88	46	37	34	33	27	27	
New Mexico	246	98	90	87	51	50	36	35	33	32	
Arizona	858	100	99	98	88	81	77	76	72	70	
Utah	232	99	43	32	28	22	22	22	22	16	
Nevada	263	100	100	97	86	81	60	60	40	34	
Washington	815	98	94	64	44	40	25	25	19	19	
Oregon	515	99	90	82	51	51	27	25	15	13	
California	6,038	80	80	61	37	33	28	26	22	22	
Alaska	42	100	100	86	71	71	64	64	45	43	
Hawaii ^f	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

^a Confinement units with less than 120 square feet of floor space.

^b No locally operated facilities in the State.

Source: Joan Mullen and Bradford Smith, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume III: Conditions and Costs of Confinement*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 344. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.78 Confinement units and extent of overcrowding in adult correctional facilities, by type of facility, size of unit, region, and State, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.70. One-person units include all units with less than 60 square feet of floor space and those with 60 to 119 square feet of floor space that are rated to hold one person. Multiple-person units include all units with 60 to 119 square feet of floor space that are rated to hold more than one person. Dormitories are defined as units with 120 square feet or more of floor space. A unit was designated as overcrowded if it was smaller than 60 square feet or if it provided less than 60 square feet of floor space per inmate. The number of overcrowded units was obtained by multiplying the average square footage of one unit by the number of units with that average square footage and dividing the product by the number of inmates occupying those units on census day. This method may result in a slight overstatement of the number of overcrowded units. It also combines general housing units with those used for special purposes, such as protective custody or medical units (Source).

Region and State	Confinement facilities						Community-based facilities							
	One-person units		Multiple-person units		Dormitories		One-person units		Multiple-person units		Dormitories			
	Number	Percent overcrowded	Number	Percent overcrowded	Number	Percent overcrowded	Number	Percent overcrowded	Number	Percent overcrowded	Number	Percent overcrowded		
United States, total	128,282	58	12,852	90	8,254	20	714	1,248	8	469	75	2,673	11	13
North														
Northeast	37,274	47	140	86	1,345	4	525	345	1	14	71	259	6	0
Maine	579	89	35	100	41	2	0	33	0	0	X	35	0	0
New Hampshire	352	89	1	0	0	X	0	6	0	0	X	7	0	0
Vermont	145	51	68	75	46	15	0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0
Massachusetts	2,396	34	0	X	105	8	10	197	3	0	X	43	9	0
Rhode Island	542	57	0	X	55	0	1	0	X	0	X	0	X	0
Connecticut	3,255	52	0	X	61	15	1	0	X	0	X	58	0	0
New York	17,216	57	10	80	878	1	505	50	0	0	X	0	X	0
New Jersey	4,697	46	26	100	130	9	0	45	0	0	X	0	X	0
Pennsylvania	8,093	24	0	X	29	45	7	14	0	0	0	93	11	0
North Central	32,173	57	6,685	91	2,058	17	102	517	0	57	7	868	6	0
Ohio	4,667	60	2,117	95	144	15	0	38	0	3	100	19	11	0
Indiana	3,386	90	1	0	53	13	1	23	0	0	X	75	12	0
Illinois	3,011	41	3,950	90	518	17	0	62	0	0	0	194	10	0
Michigan	9,175	59	0	X	478	15	0	215	0	2	0	279	(*)	0
Wisconsin	2,584	57	47	77	131	20	100	143	0	0	X	20	0	0
Minnesota	2,157	18	0	X	27	0	0	2	0	0	X	13	54	0
Iowa	1,699	91	19	0	49	8	0	2	0	1	100	52	25	0
Missouri	2,321	49	423	100	112	50	1	0	X	51	0	107	0	0
North Dakota	291	97	0	X	2	0	0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0
South Dakota	490	0	44	100	28	0	0	0	X	0	X	64	5	0
Nebraska	659	42	72	0	221	1	0	32	0	0	0	45	0	0
Kansas	1,733	45	12	100	299	28	0	0	X	0	X	45	0	0
South	33,095	65	5,290	91	3,749	30	63	354	26	384	85	1,309	22	13
Delaware	508	30	2	0	179	3	0	0	X	0	X	12	42	0
Maryland	4,882	77	7	100	49	47	0	158	0	9	0	31	68	0
District of Columbia	799	46	0	X	40	3	0	71	0	17	76	21	19	0
Virginia	3,434	33	140	89	548	6	8	3	0	0	X	26	4	0
West Virginia	610	99	0	X	78	0	0	2	0	9	100	22	0	0
North Carolina	2,142	72	199	87	490	56	11	18	11	0	X	31	65	13
South Carolina	1,415	88	231	97	214	38	13	89	90	61	100	152	9	0
Georgia	2,167	59	521	83	276	43	8	0	X	16	100	195	18	0
Florida	2,407	27	2,372	91	835	37	9	0	X	266	85	441	29	0
Kentucky	968	35	2	0	109	7	0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0
Tennessee	1,186	59	968	90	265	22	0	13	77	4	25	38	11	0
Alabama	484	74	0	X	57	37	0	0	X	0	X	69	33	0
Mississippi	9	100	0	X	82	91	0	0	X	0	X	6	17	0
Arkansas	386	0	18	78	167	10	0	0	X	0	X	17	41	0
Louisiana	1,572	58	0	X	163	5	0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0
Oklahoma	2,574	38	20	90	47	17	13	0	X	2	100	248	10	0
Texas	7,552	98	810	100	150	63	1	0	X	0	X	0	X	0
West	25,740	64	737	73	1,102	7	24	37	22	14	7	237	12	0
Montana	521	23	0	X	8	0	0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0
Idaho	394	43	1	0	16	6	2	0	X	0	X	0	X	0
Wyoming	357	98	0	X	15	0	0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0
Colorado	1,960	51	0	X	28	4	1	12	0	0	X	21	14	0
New Mexico	439	61	0	X	71	20	0	0	X	0	X	31	0	0
Arizona	1,359	20	2	100	191	0	0	0	X	8	100	17	18	0
Utah	634	75	0	X	48	2	0	13	0	0	X	39	0	0
Nevada	817	55	110	72	90	1	0	0	X	0	X	8	25	0
Washington	2,467	54	334	89	71	7	0	0	X	4	75	40	53	0
Oregon	1,763	83	1	0	54	28	0	7	100	2	0	14	0	0
California	14,715	71	238	52	384	8	16	0	X	0	X	61	0	0
Alaska	107	18	51	67	107	8	5	0	X	0	X	0	X	0
Hawaii	207	46	0	X	19	16	0	0	X	0	X	6	0	0

* Less than 0.5 percent.
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, State Correctional Populations and Facilities, 1979—Advance Report (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), Table 6.

Table 1.79 Adult correctional pre-release centers, by type of facility, legal status of residents, region, and jurisdiction, on Mar. 31, 1978

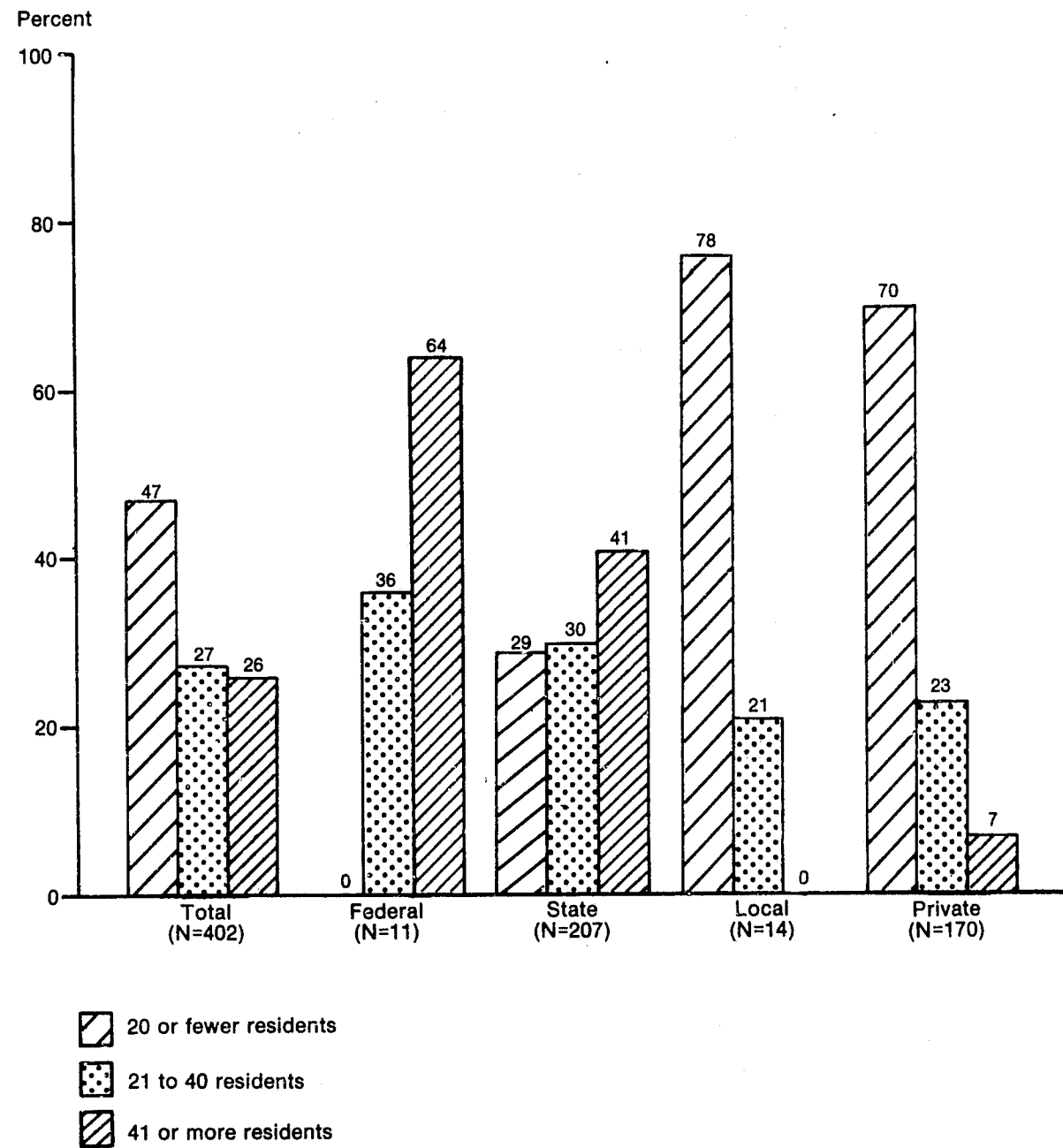
NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.72. State and Federal coordinators were asked to identify any privately or locally operated pre-release centers that housed sentenced inmates under their jurisdiction. Follow-up telephone calls were used to clarify ambiguous or missing responses. In all, questionnaires completed by the survey sample included 402 adult pre-release facilities operated under Federal, State, local, or private authority during the period between March 1978 and December 1978. A pre-release facility was defined as any publicly or privately operated correctional facility that housed and supervised its residents for less than 24 hours daily and whose residents were sentenced and under Federal or State jurisdiction in 1978. Excluded from the survey were facilities for juveniles, facilities under the jurisdiction of Indian reservations or of the Department of Defense, facilities serving only parolees or probationers, police lockups, and large penal institutions having a work release program for only a small number of inmates. "Sentenced" was defined as those residents sentenced to custodial supervision. Others included in the "total" figure include parolees, probationers, volunteers, pre-trial detainees, and alcoholics or drug addicts undergoing treatment.

Region and jurisdiction	Type of facility				Legal status of residents	
	Total	State	Private	Other	Total	Sentenced
United States, total	402	207	170	25	13,433	11,469
Federal, total	11	0	0	11	642	588
State, total	391	207	0	14	12,791	10,881
North						
Northeast	64	35	27	2	1,776	1,445
Maine	5	2	2	1	58	58
New Hampshire	1	1	0	0	14	14
Vermont	4	4	0	0	308	266
Massachusetts	12	7	5	0	366	302
Rhode Island	2	1	1	0	39	35
Connecticut	11	0	11	0	246	79
New York	8	6	2	0	307	273
New Jersey	5	1	4	0	116	102
Pennsylvania	16	13	2	1	322	316
North Central	110	53	50	7	3,003	2,243
Ohio	12	1	11	0	224	102
Indiana	12	4	8	0	313	238
Illinois	12	7	4	1	327	238
Michigan	23	18	4	1	919	695
Wisconsin	15	11	3	1	408	366
Minnesota	3	2	1	0	85	77
Iowa	9	4	2	3	166	127
Missouri	13	0	13	0	273	159
North Dakota	1	0	1	0	14	3
South Dakota	2	0	1	1	41	5
Nebraska	4	4	0	0	158	158
Kansas	4	2	2	0	75	55
South	142	89	52	1	6,307	5,905
Delaware	1	1	0	0	62	62
Maryland	9	3	5	1	360	356
District of Columbia	6	1	5	0	181	162
Virginia	8	5	3	0	333	325
West Virginia	3	3	0	0	40	37
North Carolina	4	0	4	0	29	27
South Carolina	15	10	5	0	945	909
Georgia	7	6	1	0	362	354
Florida	35	31	4	0	1,088	1,877
Kentucky	4	0	4	0	46	37
Tennessee	12	6	6	0	579	564
Alabama	13	13	0	0	574	546
Arkansas	2	1	1	0	29	18
Louisiana	2	0	2	0	39	35
Oklahoma	10	9	1	0	481	467
Texas	11	0	11	0	259	129
West						
West	75	30	41	4	1,705	1,288
Idaho	1	0	1	0	15	2
Wyoming	5	4	0	1	28	18
Colorado	10	3	6	1	281	193
Arizona	6	3	3	0	173	93
Utah	4	2	2	0	106	62
Washington	16	5	10	1	409	358
Oregon	11	9	2	0	236	231
California	19	2	16	1	422	303
Hawaii	3	2	1	0	35	28

Source: Joan Mullen, American Prisons and Jails, Volume I: Summary Findings and Policy Implications of a National Survey, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 70. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 1.13 Pre-release facilities, by type and size of facility, United States, on Mar. 31, 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.72 and 1.79. Information was not available from one pre-release facility.



Source: William DeJong, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume V: Supplemental Report—Adult Pre-Release Facilities*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 41, Table 3.14. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.80 Mental health staff and services in adult correctional facilities, by selected facility characteristics and jurisdiction, as of August 1980

NOTE: These data were collected through a mail questionnaire survey sent to the central offices of all correctional systems in the 50 States, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, the Federal System, the Armed Forces correctional systems, and Canadian regional and federal systems. The response rate, after followup procedures, was 72 percent; for all reporting institutions there was an average monthly total population of 232,090 inmates. Data for Canada have been excluded from this presentation by SOURCEBOOK staff. Some data have been revised from their original presentation from information received from the authors.

Jurisdiction	Selected facility characteristics						Mental health staff (number of)										Services		
	Average In-mate monthly population	Facility location (percent of institutions)		Type of facility (percent of inmates in each facility)			Psychiatrists	Psychiatric nurses	Nurses	Social workers	Psychologists		Clinical psychologists	Non-clinical psychologists	Para-professional counselors	Consulting psychologists	Unit for emotionally disturbed	Number of units throughout system	Average population of unit
		Urban	Rural	Maximum	Medium	Minimum					M.A.	Ph.D.							
Alabama	4,000	11	89	4.0	40.0	56.0	0	0	15	2*	5*	4*	1	3	13	2	✓	1	6
Arkansas	750	77	23	57.0	32.0	11.0	1	1	6	0	2	0	0	2	10	2	(?)	X	X
Arizona	1,800	20	80	52.0	32.0	16.0	5	0	5	0	2	2	2	2	18*	0	✓	1	11
California	21,000	8	92	7.4 ^c	55.5	26.5	39	14	131	0	11	19	30	0	0	0	✓	1	205
Colorado	2,100	0	100	21.5 ^c	29.0	20.5	1	—	12	1 ^d	7	—	—	—	15	—	(?)	X	X
Delaware	1,200	60	40	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(?)	X	X
District of Columbia	3,600	29	71	49.0	43.0	8.0	0	0	8	61	17	2	8	11	1	0	(?)	X	3
Florida	18,000	10	90	43.0	25.0	32.0	19	0	100	8	37	6	6	31	56	0	✓	3	76
Georgia	12,000	15	85	27.0	48.0	25.0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	200	1	(?)	X	X	
Hawaii	500	40	60	20.0	60.0	20.0	2	0	3	25	—	—	1	—	—	1	(?)	X	X
Idaho	800	89	11	3.5 ^c	22.5	25.5	2*	1	6 ^f	5	3	0	2	1	—	0	✓	1	16
Indiana	5,100	38	62	67.2	26.3	4.5	3	0	13	4	12	4	16	0	0	0	✓ ^g	1	50
Louisiana	7,300	17	83	57.0	35.0	8.0	1	0	22	12	2	2	3	1	1	4	✓	1	—
Maine	500	100	0	20.0	20.0	60.0	0.2	0	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	(?)	X	X
Michigan	15,100	26	74	38.0	21.0	36.0	5 ^h	1 ^h	12 ^h	9 ^h	28.5 ^h	15	31.5 ^h	12 ^h	0	0	✓	2	145
Minnesota	2,000	75	25	78.0	9.0	13.0	4*	0	25	0	3	4	7	0	0	4	✓	1	12
Mississippi	3,000	10	90	45.0	40.0	15.0	1.2	0	0	21	3	1	4	0	12	1	(?)	X	X
Missouri	5,200	30	70	42.8	20.5	36.7	1	25	9 ⁱ	56	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	1,100	75	25	30.0	25.0	45.0	0	0	23*	6*	2*	4*	1	5*	58	0	✓	1	16
New Jersey	6,100	1	99	85.0	10.0	5.0	7 ⁱ	0	68	60	23	11	34	0	15	23	✓	3	5
New Mexico	1,000	80	20	80.0	0.0	20.0	2*	0	0	0	10	3	11	2	0	1	(?)	X	X
New York	20,500	—	—	55.0 ^c	27.0	9.0	0	0	0	0	0	18 ^j	—	—	1	1 ^j	✓	1 ^k	108
North Carolina	14,000	25	75	3.0 ^c	46.0	45.0	(?)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	200	89	11	4.0	84.0	12.0	1	0	1	4	1	0	—	—	1	1	(?)	X	X
Oklahoma	4,300	10	90	25.0	47.0	28.0	3 ⁱ	0	12	1	16	7	3	20	0	0	✓	1	80
Oregon	70 ^m	100	0	80.0	19.0	1.0	1	0	4	1	0	2	2	0	2	2	(?)	X	X
Pennsylvania	8,000	33	67	6.0	74.0	20.0	11	0	17	0	18	10	28	—	80 ⁿ	3	(?)	X	X
Rhode Island	750	85	15	35.0	30.0	35.0	1	0 ^f	14	14	2	1	3	0	0	1	✓	1	6
South Carolina	7,500	71	29	1.6	51.1	47.3	1	0	14 ^f	15	7	2	3	6	15	2	✓	1	45
South Dakota	530	86	14	20.0	60.0	20.0	0	0	5	7	1	1	1	0	1	0	(?)	X	X
Tennessee	6,000	60	40	20.0	50.0	30.0	0.2 ^o	2	8	3	15	4	3	1	12	1	✓	9	21
Texas	—	19	81	38.4	59.6	2.0	2 ^o	0	0	0	16	—	—	—	0	0	✓	1	60
Utah	1,000	0	100	10.0	50.0	40.0	1	0	2	13	2	3	5	0	0	2	✓	1	5
Vermont	450	67	33	6.0	54.0	40.0	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	(?)	X	X
Virginia	8,100	5	95	22.0 ^c	50.0	24.0	5 ⁱ	0	97	138 ^o	34	5	0	0	43 ^o	3	(?)	X	X
Canal Zone	120	3	97	100.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(?)	X	X
Guam	120	25	75	20.0	50.0	30.0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	(?)	—	—
Puerto Rico	3,600	80	20	5.0	25.0	70.0	2	—	—	10	2	3	5	0	—	5	✓	1	40
U.S. Army	1,000 ⁿ	100	0	5.0	75.0	20.0	1 ⁱ	0	—	9	—	1	1	—	17	0	(?)	X	X
U.S. Navy	1,100	100	0	—	—	—	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(?)	X	X
Federal Prison System	26,300	43	57	45.0	33.0	22.0	14 ⁱ	67	67 ⁱ	300 ^o	3	107 ^o	100 ^o	10 ^o	350	50 ^o	✓	2	225

^a Professional counselors.
^b Transferred to State mental institutions or other appropriate institution.
^c California—8.2 percent close class and 2.5 percent pending class; Colorado—29 percent close class; Idaho—48.5 percent close class; New York—9.0 percent reception class considered maximum; North Carolina—5.89 percent close class and 0.79 percent other; Virginia—4.7 percent unknown.
^d Sociologists, M.A. level.
^e On contract.
^f Idaho—two registered nurses, two medical technical assistants, and two medics; Missouri—6 registered nurses and licensed practical nurses; Rhode Island—two volunteers twice a week; South Carolina—18 licensed practical nurses; Federal Prison System—248 physician assistants.
^g Any other than adult males transferred to Department of Mental Health.
^h Combined numbers for psychiatric and psychological services.
ⁱ Part-time; New Jersey—2 part-time psychiatrists; Texas—2 part-time; Federal Prison System—plus 6 psychologists and 25 estimated part-time psychiatrists.
^j Three principal psychologists; three associated psychologists; four psychologists; eight psychologists II, and one recreational therapist.
^k Plus seven satellite facilities.
^l Psychological services staff are clustered into several major mental health operations within the major institutions and dispersed throughout each of the six geographical areas.
^m Oregon—Women's Correctional Center; U.S. Army—disciplinary barracks, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
ⁿ Correctional counselors.
^o Counselors and lay counselors.
^p "Putting them in individual cells."
^q Transfer inmates to Federal institutions and/or other appropriate facility.
^r Transfer to hospital.
^s Caseworkers.
^t One warden, two assistant wardens, a coordinator's or staff training position, and one warden special assistant, all of whom are Ph.D. psychologists.
^u Estimate.

Source: Rafael F. Otero, Donna McKay, and Robert Powitzky, "Mental Health Services in Adult Correctional Systems," *Corrections Today* 43(January/February 1981), pp. 8, 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.81 Characteristics of State adult paroling authorities, by jurisdiction, 1981

NOTE: This information was collected through a mail survey sent to the director of each State department of corrections. Questionnaires may have been forwarded to another office. If no response to the survey was received, information from last year's directory was repeated. New Hampshire has no central department of corrections (Source, p. 171).

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

^a The chairman serves full-time; members serve part-time.
^b The chairman and two members serve full-time; two members serve part-time.
^c Plus a six-member Parole Commission.

Source: American Correctional Association, *Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1982), p. xxi. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.82 U.S. Parole Commission hearing examiner workload, by type of hearing or record review and region, fiscal years 1978-80

NOTE: The hearing examiner's workload consists of in-person hearings and record reviews. At an in-person hearing, the offender appears before the examiner and can introduce additional information for consideration. At a record review, only information contained in the prisoner's case file is considered. Some data reported as hearings were actually record reviews because the prisoner was serving concurrent Federal and State sentences in a State institution. For definitions of terms and a list of States in regions, see Appendix 6.

Region	Total decisions	Initial hearing	One-third hearing	Pre-hearing/presumptive date record reviews	Type of hearing or record review						
					Statutory review/interim hearings	Review hearings	Recission hearings	Retroactive record reviews	Local revocation hearings	Institutional revocation hearings	Other
Total:											
1978	23,305	11,980	1,044	4,574	1,002	1,946	618	X	240	1,535	366
1979	22,918	11,872	141	4,578	2,004	310	937	723	275	1,771	307
1980	21,886	10,379	10	5,478	1,790	13	1,096	366	275	1,771	307
Northeast:											
1978	4,441	2,103	181	1,017	197	404	129	X	45	287	78
1979	4,515	2,199	26	1,018	393	38	196	217	31	332	65
1980	4,507	2,260	0	1,051	322	3	245	92	32	417	85
Southeast:											
1978	5,726	2,925	212	1,197	206	557	184	X	45	345	55
1979	5,390	2,879	30	1,104	387	84	253	101	46	423	83
1980	5,880	2,991	4	1,499	399	0	273	41	49	499	125
North Central:											
1978	4,959	2,531	238	890	245	460	91	X	54	310	140
1979	4,973	2,546	35	1,027	520	111	161	92	84	309	88
1980	4,253	1,887	4	1,030	385	9	207	134	109	417	71
South Central:											
1978	3,370	1,935	138	586	91	235	99	X	25	226	45
1979	3,630	1,800	11	756	227	43	153	241	46	320	33
1980	3,131	1,402	1	868	228	0	177	26	33	345	51
West:											
1978	4,809	2,486	285	884	263	290	115	X	71	367	48
1979	4,410	2,448	39	673	477	34	174	72	68	387	38
1980	4,115	1,839	1	1,030	456	1	194	73	96	364	61

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), pp. 19, 20. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.83 Parole revocation hearings conducted by hearing examiners of the U.S. Parole Commission, by type of revocation hearing and region, October 1974 to September 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.82. If probable cause for revocation is established at the preliminary local hearing, the parolee may be returned to the institution to await the final revocation hearing. A preliminary local hearing is not necessary if the parolee has been convicted of a crime committed while under supervision. Data for 1978 have been revised from earlier reports by the Source. All data refer to the 12-month period of Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. For definitions of terms and a list of States in regions, see Appendix 6.

Region	Type of revocation hearing											
	Local						Institutional					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total	134	256	230	240	275	319	1,201	1,560	1,772	1,535	1,771	2,042
Northeast	35	81	46	45	31	32	214	262	330	287	332	417
Southeast	14	23	20	45	46	49	209	283	348	345	423	499
North Central	34	44	44	54	84	109	328	353	368	310	309	417
South Central	10	36	44	25	46	33	191	263	292	226	320	345
West	41	72	76	71	68	96	259	399	434	367	387	364

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1978, p. 17, Tables I-G and I-H; October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980, p. 19 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.84 Representation at parole consideration and revocation hearings conducted by the U.S. Parole Commission, by type of hearing and region, October 1974 to September 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.82. According to provisions of the Parole Commission and Reorganization Act, "parole applicants may be accompanied at their [consideration] hearings by a representative of their choice, who may make a statement on the applicant's behalf." Furthermore, alleged parole violators are entitled to representation by retained or court-appointed attorneys or by others at their parole revocation hearings. The following table refers to the percentage of hearings conducted at which parole applicants or alleged parole violators had some type of representation. The data for parole revocation refer only to the final revocation hearing. All data refer to the 12-month period of Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. Data for 1978 have been revised from earlier reports by the Source. For definitions of terms and a list of States in regions, see Appendix 6.

[Percent with representation]

Region	Type of hearing											
	Parole consideration						Parole revocation					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total	28.5	31.1	31.2	32.9	36.9	35.6	40.1	41.6	44.9	44.0	43.8	40.4
Northeast	33.7	35.2	31.2	34.6	37.4	40.9	47.0	49.9	43.3	44.4	46.4	41.2
Southeast	23.8	27.5	27.3	30.3	34.9	33.4	34.5	36.3	41.3	42.6	37.8	37.8
North Central	34.8	38.8	39.7	43.3	48.5	39.9	38.4	36.2	43.0	46.0	49.9	44.4
South Central	18.3	22.0	25.9	23.7	26.0	26.8	23.9	31.2	35.4	31.6	32.1	25.4
West	26.5	28.5	29.0	29.9	34.0	34.6	52.0	50.0	56.3	50.5	51.7	50.4

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1978, p. 21, Tables V-A and V-B; October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980, p. 24, Tables V-A and V-B (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.85 Percent distribution of U.S. Parole Commission decisions within, above, and below paroling policy guidelines, by type of hearing, fiscal years 1978-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.82. In 1978, the U.S. Parole Commission adopted a system of guidelines, based on a calculation of parole risk, to aid in the determination of an optimal parole release date. Release decisions may be made either above or below the designated guideline range if warranted by discretionary, statutory, or policy considerations. For this table, only discretionary decisions outside the guideline structure are counted as "above" or "below." Thus, decisions to deny parole where the mandatory release date is below the

guideline range, and decisions to grant an effective parole date above the guideline range, due to time needed to develop a suitable release plan or because the minimum sentence is beyond the guideline range, are counted as "within" the parole policy guidelines. Decisions below the guideline range because of policy limitations are excluded from this table (Source, p. 22). For definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

	[Percent]		
	1978	1979	1980
Initial hearings:			
Total number of decisions	11,790	11,801	10,376
Within	79.3	80.7	82.6
Above	10.6	9.4	10.8
Below	10.1	10.0	6.6
Revocation hearings:			
Total number of decisions	1,749	2,032	2,361
Within	79.8	80.2	80.3
Above	8.2	8.5	13.3
Below	12.1	11.3	6.4

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), p. 22. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.86 Number, total funding, budgeted capacity, and utilization rate of drug abuse treatment units, by jurisdiction, on Sept. 30, 1980

NOTE: These data were collected through the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Utilization Survey (NDATUS). Prior to 1978, the survey included only those facilities involved in the treatment of drug abuse; expansion of the survey to include alcoholism treatment units reflects a joint effort between the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). Other agencies that cooperate in the survey are the Food and Drug Administration, the Veterans Administration, and each of the State agencies responsible for drug abuse and alcoholism programs. A total of 8,935 units reported to NDATUS; of these, 6,465 were classified as treatment units. A treatment unit is defined as a "facility having 1) a formal structured arrangement for drug abuse treatment using drug-specified personnel, 2) a designated portion of the facility

(or resources) for treatment services, and 3) an allocated budget for such treatment services" (Source, p. 27). Of the 6,465 treatment units 2,000 provided only drug abuse treatment services, 3,017 provided only alcoholism treatment services, and 1,449 provided both drug abuse and alcoholism treatment. These data are from the 3,499 treatment units providing drug abuse treatment only or both drug abuse and alcoholism treatment. "Budgeted capacity" is defined as the maximum number of clients a unit can treat. "Utilization rate" is the number of actual clients in treatment divided by the budgeted treatment capacity. "Total funding" includes all sources of funding for all units. The funding data are not based on audits and should be considered estimates. See Source, pp. 1, 2 for more information.

Jurisdiction	Number of drug abuse treatment units	Total funding (in thousands of dollars)	Total budgeted treatment capacity	Utilization rate (per 100 budgeted capacity)
Total	3,449	\$486,583	207,946	87.3
Alabama	40	3,676	1,310	95.2
Alaska	2	231	31	87.1
Arizona	65	6,598	3,380	61.4
Arkansas	42	1,444	769	97.5
California	372	71,910	27,789	86.3
Colorado	39	5,344	2,303	84.4
Connecticut	76	11,188	3,491	93.4
Delaware	11	1,168	420	92.1
District of Columbia	27	7,142	2,735	94.0
Florida	93	18,706	7,497	83.2
Georgia	62	9,028	2,883	80.6
Hawaii	17	3,100	879	84.0
Idaho	9	385	222	70.3
Illinois	93	16,498	6,911	89.9
Indiana	60	5,455	2,425	76.3
Iowa	34	3,193	767	81.4
Kansas	32	2,465	852	74.5
Kentucky	110	2,506	1,961	77.9
Louisiana	54	4,252	2,701	81.0
Maine	11	1,294	491	98.8
Maryland	78	13,264	5,736	94.0
Massachusetts	121	13,053	5,077	83.9
Michigan	132	19,159	8,610	87.7
Minnesota	65	12,079	2,196	79.5
Mississippi	60	822	699	72.7
Missouri	51	5,514	2,493	68.6
Montana	13	798	395	100.3
Nebraska	20	1,495	656	89.5
Nevada	20	\$ 1,932	872	88.3
New Hampshire	20	1,341	390	94.1
New Jersey	90	21,897	7,988	104.2
New Mexico	36	3,133	1,618	86.1
New York	388	101,094	47,167	85.1
North Carolina	38	3,168	1,650	83.0
North Dakota	14	883	467	70.7
Ohio	130	16,507	8,427	84.2
Oklahoma	45	2,339	1,200	59.9
Oregon	31	2,961	1,222	88.2
Pennsylvania	177	21,478	8,646	85.4
Rhode Island	15	2,558	952	95.0
South Carolina	47	1,983	1,688	69.5
South Dakota	12	370	317	42.6
Tennessee	57	6,912	2,098	76.1
Texas	101	20,311	7,842	79.2
Utah	38	2,762	1,264	98.0
Vermont	19	793	358	79.3
Virginia	42	7,052	2,602	89.2
Washington	71	6,751	2,968	88.0
West Virginia	16	759	673	78.6
Wisconsin	121	8,996	3,288	56.5
Wyoming	17	546	355	32.4
Guam	2	240	26	61.5
Puerto Rico	110	7,727	8,171	91.2
Trust Territories/ Pacific Islands	1	31	18	100.0
Virgin Islands	2	271	20	90.0

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Final Report September 1980, Data from the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Utilization Survey (NDATUS), Statistical Series F, No. 9* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 18.

Table 1.87 Statutory provisions governing the maximum age for juvenile court jurisdiction, by jurisdiction, as of mid-1979

NOTE: These data were compiled by the Community Research Forum, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, for the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Juvenile codes in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territories were analyzed. This is an update of an earlier survey of juvenile codes by Mark A. Levin and Rosemary Sarri entitled Juvenile Delinquency: A Comparative Analysis of Legal Codes in the United States, National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections (Ann Arbor, Mich.: The University of Michigan, 1974).

"Original jurisdiction" refers to the authority of a court to commence proceedings; that is, establishment of court jurisdiction over an offender. "Continuing jurisdiction" refers to the authority of a court once the juvenile is brought within the purview of the court. Thus, in the table the maximum age for original jurisdiction is the age below which a juvenile court has authority to initiate proceedings, and the data for continuing jurisdiction refer to the age at which juvenile court control must end.

The data refer to juveniles who are alleged to have committed criminal acts or who have allegedly violated a law (delinquents); those whose acts would be noncriminal if committed by an adult (status offenders); and the dependent, abused, or neglected child.

Information pertaining to court jurisdiction over juveniles was drawn from States' statutes. Differences in terminology may or may not reflect substantive differences in courts' jurisdictions. Additionally, other relevant material, contained in the rules of court or legal memorandums, was not consulted when compiling these data. A "✓" indicates that there is an explicit affirmative statutory provision in this area. A blank indicates either that there is a statutory provision but it does not provide for such a procedure, that the statute is silent on the matter, or that there is no provision within the juvenile code. States' statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions. Some data have been revised from their original presentation on the basis of information provided by the author.

Jurisdiction	Original jurisdiction		Continuing jurisdiction	
	Maximum age (in years)	Age determining jurisdiction		Institutionalization beyond 21 years or age of majority
		At apprehension	At offense	
Alabama	18		✓	21
Alaska	18	✓		19
American Samoa	18	✓		
Arizona	18	✓		21
Arkansas	18	✓		(*)
California	18		✓	(*)
Colorado	18		✓	21
Connecticut	(*)	✓		✓*
Delaware	18	✓		
District of Columbia	18		✓	21
Florida	18		✓	(*)
Georgia	(*)		✓	21
Guam	18	✓		18
Hawaii	18		✓	19
Idaho	18		✓	(*)
Illinois	(*)		✓	21
Indiana	18		✓	21
Iowa	18		✓	(*)
Kansas	18	✓		21
Kentucky	18		✓	18
Louisiana	17		✓	(*)
Maine	18		✓	(*)
Maryland	18		✓	21
Massachusetts	(*)		✓	(*)
Michigan	17	✓		19
Minnesota	18		✓	21
Mississippi	18	✓		20
Missouri	17		✓	21
Montana	18		✓	21
Nebraska	(*)		✓	
Nevada	18		✓	21
New Hampshire	18		✓	(*)
New Jersey	18	✓		(*)
New Mexico	18	✓		(*)
New York	(*)		✓	(*)
North Carolina	(*)	✓		18
North Dakota	18		✓	20
Ohio	18		✓	21
Oklahoma	18	✓		(*)
Oregon	18	✓		21
Pennsylvania	18		✓	
Puerto Rico	18		✓	21
Rhode Island	18	✓		21
South Carolina	(*)		✓	21
South Dakota	18		✓	21
Tennessee	18	✓		21
Texas	(*)		✓	(*)
Trust Territories	18		✓	
Utah	18		✓	21
Vermont	(*)		✓	(*)
Virgin Islands	18		✓	21
Virginia	18		✓	21
Washington	18	✓		(*)
West Virginia	18		✓	(*)
Wisconsin	18	✓		
Wyoming	19		✓	21

See footnotes on next page.

Table 1.87 Statutory provisions governing the maximum age for juvenile court jurisdiction, by jurisdiction, as of mid-1979—Continued

* For delinquents and others who committed a crime under State laws, 18; no provision otherwise.
 ** For delinquents, no; no provision otherwise.
 *** Twenty-one years of age unless the juvenile was at least 16-years-old when a serious offense was committed and commitment to the Youth Authority occurred. In such instances, jurisdiction up to 23 years of age is permitted.
 **** For delinquents and status offenders, 16; for dependent, neglected, or abused children, 18.
 ***** Not permitted for dependent, neglected, or abused children.
 ***** For delinquents, 19; for all others, 18.
 ***** Not permitted for dependent, neglected, or abused children and status offenders.
 ***** For dependent, neglected, or abused children, 18; for status offenders and delinquents, 17, except where an offender committed an act of delinquency and has been placed under the supervision of the court or on probation to the court—then up to the age of 21.
 ***** For dependent, abused, or neglected juveniles, 18; for all others, 21.
 ***** Eighteen years of age for status offenders and dependent, neglected, or abused children; up to 17 years of age for delinquents.
 ***** No provision except all orders automatically terminate for delinquents upon reaching 18 years of age.
 ***** Eighteen years of age for dependent, neglected, or abused children; 18 years for status offenders; and 18 years for those who were adjudicated delinquent when under 13 and were subsequently committed to the Department of Corrections. For all other delinquents, the maximum age is 21.
 ***** For delinquents, 21; otherwise no provision.
 ***** For dependent, abused, or neglected children, 18; for all others, 17.
 ***** Eighteen years of age for delinquents and status offenders.
 ***** If dangerous to public because of mental or physical deficiency, disorder, or abnormality.
 ***** For dependent, abused, or neglected children and status offenders, 18; for delinquents, 16.
 ***** For delinquents, 19; for dependent, abused, or neglected children, 21.
 ***** For delinquents and status offenders, 21; no provision for dependent, abused, or neglected juveniles.
 ***** Homicide only.
 ***** For delinquents, 21; for all others, 18.
 ***** For delinquents and male status offenders, 16; for female status offenders and all dependent, abused, or neglected children, 18.
 ***** For delinquents, 17; for all others, 21.
 ***** For dependent, neglected, or abused juveniles, 21; for all others, 17.
 ***** Seventeen years of age for status offenders and dependent, neglected, or abused juveniles, or if a prior act of delinquency was committed after turning 12 and before reaching 16 years of age.
 ***** Age of majority.
 ***** For delinquents, 19 or 20; for all others, 18.

Source: Jane L. King, A Comparative Analysis of Juvenile Codes, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 17-21. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.88 Statutory provisions governing waiver of juveniles to criminal court, by State

NOTE: These data were collected through a review of statutes and juvenile courts' rules of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. "Waiver" is the procedure by which court jurisdiction is determined for a youth whose alleged conduct, if committed by an adult, would constitute a crime. Waiver, also referred to as transfer or certification, generally involves removal of a case from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court to that of the criminal court. However, in some States the criminal court exercises initial jurisdiction over a case and may waive or transfer jurisdiction back to the juvenile court. States may also have a combination of these waiver provisions; depending on the age of the alleged offender and/or the offense, the case may be transferred to or from criminal court. This table presents information only for provisions governing the waiver of youth from juvenile to criminal court; for information on provisions relating to transfers from criminal court, see Source. The waiver decision is usually made after a hearing and is based upon criteria specified by statute; see Table 1.89 for a detailed presentation of this material.

Three States—Nebraska, New York, and Vermont—have no waiver provisions of this type. In Nebraska, the juvenile and criminal courts have concurrent jurisdiction over certain cases and the prosecutor decides in which court to file the case, thus making the waiver determination. All three States permit waiver to the juvenile court from the criminal court. These data reflect the language contained in juvenile court statutes. Differences in terminology may or may not reflect substantive differences in transfer procedures. Additionally, the data do not reference other, more general, criminal laws that may regulate waiver procedures or court practices. A "✓" indicates that there is an explicit affirmative statutory provision in this area; a blank indicates either that there is a statutory provision but it explicitly does not provide for such a procedure, that the statute is silent on this matter, or that there is no provision within the juvenile code. States' statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions. Some data have been revised from their original presentation as a result of information provided by the author.

State	Statutes current as of	Minimum age at which allowed (in years)	Mentally ill or retarded child may be waived	Waiver			
				At discretion of			
				Court	Prosecutor	Child	Restricted to certain crime(s)
Alabama	1981	14		✓	(*)		Felony; any crime if child presently under commitment as a delinquent
Alaska	1979	Any age		✓			None
Arizona	1980	Any age		✓		✓	None
Arkansas	1980	15		✓			Any offense
California	1979	16	(*)	✓	(*)		Violation of any criminal statute or ordinance
Colorado	1979	14		✓	✓		Felony
Connecticut	1979	14	✓	✓	(*)		Class A felony or second serious juvenile offense Murder; class A or B felony, if previously adjudicated a delinquent for commission of A or B felony
Delaware	1980	14 16		(*) ✓	(*)		Felony committed during escape or AWOL from mandatory Department of Correction commitment Any delinquent act
District of Columbia	1980	15 16 ^a 18 ^b	(*) (*) (*)	✓ ✓ ✓	(*) (*) (*)		Felony Any offense if child already under commitment for delinquency Offense committed before 18
Florida	1980	14 14		✓ ✓	(*) (*)	(*)	Any crime Second violent offenses: murder, sexual battery, armed robbery, aggravated battery, aggravated assault
Georgia	1979	13 15		✓ ✓			Capital or life offenses Any crime
Hawaii	1980	16	(*)	✓			Felony
Idaho	1979	15	✓	✓	(*)	(*)	Any crime
Illinois	1980	13		✓	(*)	(*)	Crimes
Indiana	1980	10 14 16		✓ ✓ ✓	(*) (*) (*)	(*)	Murder Heinous or aggravated act or part of repetitive pattern of less serious delinquent acts Class A or B felony
Iowa	1979	14		✓	(*)	(*)	Public offense
Kansas	1980	16		✓	(*)		Crime
Kentucky	1980	Under 16 16		✓ ✓			Capital offense or class A felony Any felony
Louisiana	1979	15		✓	(*)	(*)	Any crime if previously adjudicated delinquent for specified offenses; no previous adjudication necessary if charged with armed robbery or offense punishable by life imprisonment
Maine	1979	Any age		✓	(*)		Criminal homicide 1st or 2nd; class A, B, or C felony
Maryland	1980	Under 15 15		✓ ^m ✓ ^m	✓ ^m ✓ ^m		Capital or life crime Any crime
Massachusetts	1980	14		✓			Child previously committed to Division of Youth Services as delinquent and present offense punishable by life imprisonment; offense involved infliction or threat of serious bodily harm
Michigan	1980	15		✓	(*)		Felony
Minnesota	1979	14		✓ ⁿ	✓ ⁿ		Violation of State or local law or ordinance
Mississippi Youth Court Family Court	1979	13 13		✓ ✓	(*) (*)		Any crime Felony
Missouri	1980	14 17 ^p		✓ ✓		(*) (*)	Felony; traffic offense Any State law or municipal ordinance
Montana	1979	16		✓	(*)		Homicide, arson, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, rape, aggravated kidnaping, possession of explosives, sale of drugs for profit
Nevada	1980	16		✓			Felony
New Hampshire	1979	Any age	✓	✓	(*)	(*)	Felony
New Jersey	1979	14 14		✓ ✓		✓	Any offense Homicide; treason; violent crime; drugs, but addict cannot be waived
New Mexico	1980	15 16 ^q 16 ^q	✓ (*) ✓	✓ ✓ ✓			Murder Felony Certain crimes transferable under sec. 32-1-30; assault with intent to commit violent felony, kidnap, aggravated battery, dangerous use of explosives, rape, robbery, aggravated burglary, aggravated arson

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.88 Statutory provisions governing waiver of juveniles to criminal court, by State—Continued

State	Statutes current as of	Minimum age at which allowed (in years)	Mentally ill or retarded child may be waived	Waiver			
				At discretion of			
				Court	Prosecutor	Child	Restricted to certain crime(s)
North Carolina	1980	14		✓			Felony
North Dakota	1980	16	(*)	✓		✓	Crime or public offense
Ohio	1979	15		✓			Felony
Oklahoma	1979	Any age	(*)	✓	(*)		Felony
Oregon	1980	16		✓			Crime; violation of municipal ordinance
Pennsylvania	1980	14		✓		(*)	Felony; except case referred by criminal court under 42 sec. 6355 (d)(e)
Rhode Island	1979	16		✓			Indictable offense
South Carolina	1979	Any age 16		✓ ^(u) ✓			Murder and rape Felony or misdemeanor
South Dakota	1979	Any age		✓			None
Tennessee	1979	15 16	(*) (*)	✓ ✓			Murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery with deadly weapon, kidnaping Crime or public offense
Texas	1980	15		✓			Felony
Utah	1980	14		✓			Felony
Virginia	1980	15		✓	(*)	✓	Offenses punishable by imprisonment
Washington	1979	16		✓	(*)	(*)	Class A felony or attempt, assault 2nd, extortion 1st, indecent liberties, kidnaping 2nd, rape 2nd, robbery 2nd
West Virginia	1980	Any age 16 16		✓ ✓ ✓		(*)	Treason, murder, robbery with deadly weapon, kidnaping, arson 1st, sexual assault 1st, a second violent felony or a third felony Violent felony or second felony Any crime
Wisconsin	1979	16	(*)	✓ ^{**}	(*)	(*)	State criminal law
Wyoming	1980	Any age	(*) ^(v)	(*) ^(v)	(*) ^(v)		Crimes

^a May move for or request waiver.
^b Unclear.
^c District attorney may refuse criminal case by not filing an information within 5 days, in which case the juvenile court retains jurisdiction.
^d No discretion, "court shall transfer."
^e No discretion, "transfer hearing shall be held."
^f Unless incompetent to participate in proceedings, but child must then be "committed" to a mental hospital.
^g For youth aged 16 years or older, offenses under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court do not include murder, rape, burglary 1st, robbery while armed, or assault with intent to commit such an offense. Offenders alleged to have committed such offenses do not face waiver proceedings; the criminal court already has exclusive jurisdiction over them.
^h Child and parent may demand.
ⁱ Shall move for or request waiver.
^j Not if committable.
^k Child and counsel may demand waiver.
^l The court "shall" waive unless...
^m On own motion or petition of State's attorney.
ⁿ Court refers to prosecutor who decides whether to prosecute.
^o Up to 21 years of age and within juvenile court's continuing jurisdiction.
^p May move for or request waiver if over 17 years of age.
^q Two sections of the statutes delineate these provisions; each section stipulates different criteria and findings for the waiver decision; see Table 1.89.

^r Waiver is mandatory for capital offenses.
^s If over 17 years of age.
^t Consideration given to juvenile's ability to distinguish right from wrong.
^u Petitioner may request that family court transfer case to general sessions. If request denied, petitioner may appeal to circuit court which may, in its discretion, exercise general sessions' jurisdiction or relinquish jurisdiction to family court.
^v Mandatory transfer if child is charged with a felony and has been previously tried as an adult and convicted of a felony.
^w May make motion for waiver; if court decides to retain jurisdiction and the crime is punishable by death or more than 20 years' imprisonment, the decision to retain can be appealed.
^x May elect with consent of counsel.
^y Child may demand for any crime.
^z Whether a proper subject for commitment is a criterion for waiver under statute, no explicit prohibition to the transfer of the mentally ill or mentally retarded child.
^{aa} Judge may move for or request waiver if he/she removes himself/herself from future proceedings.
^{ab} Only if reasonable grounds to believe child not subject to commitment to a mental health/mental retardation institution.
^{ac} County attorney makes initial decision whether to file in juvenile court or criminal court. Thereafter, either court may decide to transfer to the other.

Source: John L. Hutzler, *Juveniles as Criminals: 1030 Statutes Analysis* (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1980), Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.89 Statutory provisions governing hearings and criteria for waiver of juveniles to criminal court, by State

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.88. In situations in which there are multiple provisions defining who may be waived, the procedures for transfer are the same unless indicated otherwise. Nebraska, New York, and Vermont do not have waiver from the juvenile to the criminal court. They do, however, permit waiver from adult court to juvenile court. These data reflect the language contained in juvenile court statutes. Differences in terminology may or may not reflect substantive differences in criteria or procedures. Additionally, the data do not reference other, more general, criminal laws that may regulate court practices. A "✓" indicates

that there is an explicit affirmative statutory provision in this area; a blank indicates either that there is a statutory provision but it explicitly does not provide for such a procedure, that the statute is silent in this matter, or that there is no provision within the juvenile code. States' statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions. Some data have been revised from their original presentation as a result of information provided by the author.

State	Statutes current as of	Hearings				Criteria for waiver			
		Required	Notice	Right to counsel	Court required to provide reasons for decision	Recording and transcript provided	Non-amenability to treatment	Need to protect society	Showing required that child committed act
Alabama	1981	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	Probable cause
Alaska	1979	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	Probable cause
Arizona	1980	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	Probable cause*
Arkansas	1980								
California	1979	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	Alleged
Colorado	1979	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Probable cause
Connecticut	1979	✓	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	Probable cause
Delaware	1980	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Alleged
District of Columbia	1980	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	Alleged
Florida	1980	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	Alleged; also considers "prosecutive merit of the complaint"
Georgia	1979	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Reasonable grounds
Hawaii	1980	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	✓	✓	Alleged
Idaho	1979	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Alleged
Illinois	1980	✓		✓	(*)		✓	✓	Alleged; court to consider sufficiency of evidence for indictment
Indiana	1980	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	Probable cause
Iowa	1979	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Probable cause
Kansas	1980	✓	✓	(*)	(*)	(*)	✓	✓	Alleged
Kentucky	1980	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	Probable cause
Louisiana	1979	✓	✓	✓	✓	(*)	✓	X	Alleged
Maine	1979	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Probable cause
Maryland	1980	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	No formal showing required—"assumed"
Massachusetts	1980	✓	✓	✓	✓	(*)	✓	✓	Probable cause
Michigan	1980	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	Probable cause
Minnesota	1979	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Alleged
Mississippi	1979	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Missouri	1980	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		Alleged
Montana	1979	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Reasonable grounds; and offense committed in an aggressive, violent, or premeditated manner
Nevada	1980	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)			
New Hampshire	1979	✓		✓	✓	X	✓	✓	Prosecutive merit of the complaint
New Jersey	1979	✓		✓			✓	✓	Probable cause
New Mexico	1980	✓	✓	✓	✓		(*)	(*)	Reasonable grounds
North Carolina	1980	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	Probable cause
North Dakota	1980	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	Reasonable grounds
Ohio	1979	✓	✓	✓	✓	(*)	✓	✓	Probable cause
Oklahoma	1979	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	Where there is prosecutive merit to the complaint
Oregon	1980				✓		✓		Alleged
Pennsylvania	1980	✓	✓	✓		(*)	✓	✓	Prima facie case
Rhode Island	1979	✓			✓				
South Carolina	1979	(*)					(*)	(*)	(*)
South Dakota	1979	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	Prosecutive merit of the complaint
Tennessee	1979	✓	✓	✓		(*)	✓	✓	Reasonable grounds
Texas	1980	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Evidence that the grand jury would return an indictment

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.89 Statutory provisions governing hearings and criteria for waiver of juveniles to criminal court, by State—Continued

State	Statutes current as of	Hearings				Criteria for waiver			
		Required	Notice	Right to counsel	Court required to provide reasons for decision	Recording and transcript provided	Non-amenability to treatment	Need to protect society	Showing required that child committed act
Utah	1980	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	Alleged
Virginia	1980	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	Probable cause
Washington	1979	✓		✓	✓	✓	(*)	(*)	
West Virginia	1980	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(*)	(*)	Probable cause*
Wisconsin	1979	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Prosecutive merit of the complaint
Wyoming	1980	✓	✓	✓		✓			Reasonable grounds

* Unless waived.
 * Unclear.
 * Written findings required.
 * Required only where a youth is charged with a class A felony or this is the second serious juvenile offense.
 * Statute requires a showing as to both aspects—non-amenability to treatment and need to protect society.
 * Unclear; statutory language requires a "full investigation and hearing."
 * For those 10 years or older and charged with murder, or 16 years or older charged with a class A or B felony, the court shall waive "unless it would be in the best interests of the child and of the welfare and safety of the community for him to remain in the juvenile system."
 * Guardian ad litem.
 * Minutes.
 * If requested or ordered by the court.
 * Only one or the other required—non-amenability to treatment or need to protect society.
 * Procedures and criteria differ by court. The youth court requires a hearing, with notice and counsel, and a record with reasons for the transfer. The criteria are: non-amenability to treatment or need to protect society; probable cause must exist to believe the alleged youth committed the act. In the family court the law requires only a "full investigation" before waiver. There are no provisions for other procedures or criteria to use in making the waiver decision aside from the charge filed against a youth.
 * Verbatim recording.

* Statute requires showing as to each aspect—non-amenability to treatment and need to protect society and reasonable grounds to believe offender committed act.
 * Unclear; statute requires "full investigation" only.
 * For those charged with murder or certain violent felonies, the court must "consider" non-amenability to treatment in the transfer decision; for all others who are alleged to have committed other felonies, the court must have a showing as to non-amenability to treatment and the need to protect society.
 * Upon request.
 * For those charged with murder or rape there is no provision governing the procedures to be followed in making the waiver decision; for youth 16 years or older charged with other felonies or a misdemeanor, the statute requires a "full investigation."
 * No explicit criteria to be used in the waiver decision for youth charged with murder or rape; for all others potentially subject to waiver, the statute requires a showing of non-amenability to treatment and/or need to protect society and a criminal charge.
 * The relevant language provides: "contrary to the best interests of the child or public."
 * Not required if offense charged is armed robbery, rape, or murder.
 * Statutory language provides only: "best interest of the juvenile or public."
 * Statute authorizes court to transfer upon "consideration of the child's mental and physical condition, maturity, emotional attitude, home or family environment, school experience, and similar personal factors, if there is probable cause."
 * Probable cause alone is sufficient for transfer if the alleged crime is treason, murder, robbery with a deadly weapon, kidnaping, arson 1st, or sexual assault 1st.

Source: John L. Hutzler, *Juveniles as Criminals: 1980 Statutes Analysis* (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1980), Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.90 Provisions of statutes regarding the creation and dissemination of official juvenile records, by State, as of April 1980

NOTE: The data below were collected by an analysis of State statutes pertaining to juvenile records. "Legal records" include court dockets, petitions, complaints, motions, transcripts of testimony, findings, orders, decrees, and other information that may be introduced and accepted as evidence. "Social records" include documents, reports, and memoranda that may be received or prepared by the probation officer or other designated authority and that have been requested by a court having jurisdiction over juveniles. These records may contain information on the past behavior, family background, and personality of a juvenile who is alleged to be or who has been adjudicated a delinquent, non-criminal offender, status offender, or abused or neglected child. "Record quality" refers to the statutory requirement that information collected or disseminated by the juvenile court be "accurate, complete, objective, necessary, specific, translatable or verifiable." "Confidentiality" refers to the statutory restrictions placed on the access or dissemination of information contained in the juvenile record. "Challenge" refers to the expressed provisions for the juvenile to challenge the accuracy of the information contained in the legal or social record. (Source, pp. 1, 2.)

State	Contents		Provisions			
	Legal records	Social records	Record quality	Confidentiality	Challenge	Other
Alabama	✓	✓		✓		
Alaska				✓		
Arizona				✓		
Arkansas		✓	✓	✓		
California				✓		
Colorado				✓		
Connecticut				✓		
Delaware				✓		
District of Columbia	✓	✓		✓		
Florida	✓			✓		
Georgia	✓	✓		✓		
Hawaii	✓	✓		✓		
Idaho	✓			✓		✓
Illinois		✓		✓		
Indiana	✓			✓	✓	
Iowa				✓		
Kansas				✓		
Kentucky				✓		
Louisiana				✓		
Maine				✓		
Maryland				✓		
Massachusetts				✓		
Michigan				✓		
Minnesota	✓	✓		✓		
Mississippi	✓	✓		✓		
Missouri				✓		
Montana				✓		
Nebraska	✓			✓ ^b		
Nevada				✓		
New Hampshire				✓		
New Jersey	✓	✓		✓		
New Mexico				✓ ^c		
New York				✓ ^d		
North Carolina	✓	✓		✓		
North Dakota				✓		
Ohio				✓		
Oklahoma				✓		
Oregon				✓		
Pennsylvania				✓		
Rhode Island				✓		
South Carolina				✓		
South Dakota				✓		
Tennessee				✓		
Texas				✓		
Utah	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Vermont				✓		
Virginia				✓		
Washington	✓	✓	✓	✓ ^e	✓	
West Virginia				✓		
Wisconsin				✓		
Wyoming				✓		

^a A special index of expungement proceedings and records shall be kept by the court ordering expungement, which said index shall not be available to the public.
^b Social records only.
^c Records pertaining to any child who is alleged to be delinquent in a proceeding under the Children's Code, and who has previously been adjudicated a delinquent child, shall be public records.
^d Records shall not be open to indiscriminate public inspection.
^e The official juvenile court file of any alleged or proven juvenile offender shall be open to public inspection unless sealed...; all records other than the official juvenile court file are confidential and may be released only as provided in statute.

Source: Thomas S. Vereb, *The Creation, Dissemination and Disposition of Juvenile and Family Court Records: 1980 Statutes Analysis* (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1980), pp. 8-10. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.91 Statutory regulations on the confinement of status offenders in juvenile or adult detention and correctional facilities, by State

NOTE: The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 established an Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) within the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the U.S. Department of Justice. In establishing OJJDP, Congress outlined major objectives to be achieved. One of the most prominent was the deinstitutionalization of status offenders (juveniles who are charged with or who have committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult, e.g., running away, truancy) and nonoffenders (e.g., dependent or neglected children). The Act seeks to bar confinement of status offenders and nonoffenders in (1) secure public or private facilities used for the lawful custody of accused or adjudicated juveniles; or (2) public or private facilities, secure or nonsecure, which are used for the lawful custody of accused and convicted adult offenders (Source, p. 1). The Act does permit status offenders to be held in secure confinement for less than 24 hours. The following definitions apply to data presented in the table: a "yes" means that the State's statutes require deinstitutionalization of status offenders, but it does not necessarily mean compliance with the mandate of the 1974 OJJDP Act. If a State has a general prohibition coupled with an exception permitting secure placement for a subcategory of status offenders it was considered a "yes." A State that has a general prohibition coupled with an exception that could be applicable to all status offenders was given a "no."
 "Pre-adjudication" refers to the period extending from the time a juvenile is taken into custody by the police to the time a disposition is ordered by the court; "post-adjudication" begins at the point at which the juvenile is subject to a court disposition and extends until she/he is no longer under the jurisdiction of the court.
 Distinctions between the categories juvenile offender and status offender may or may not be made in a State's statutes outlining juvenile court jurisdiction. Such distinctions (or lack thereof) may influence the range of detention and dispositional options available for each group of juveniles. In the table, a "✓" means that there is a separate category that includes status offenders and no other group of juveniles; where one does not appear, State statutes do not discriminate between the two groups—that is, status and criminal type juvenile offenders are combined.

State	Distinction between status and juvenile offender	Deinstitutionalization required	Exception/explanation
Alabama			
Pre-adjudication	✓		
Post-adjudication		Yes	
		Yes	Second time status offenders and those not amenable to treatment may be committed to secure facilities.
Alaska			
Pre-adjudication	✓		
Post-adjudication		No	Department of Health and Social Services is not mandated to establish separate detention facilities for status offenders.
		Yes	Second time status offenders may be committed to secure facilities.
Arizona			
Pre-adjudication	✓		
Post-adjudication		No	Police officer may place status offender in a shelter care or minimally secure facility.
		Yes	
Arkansas			
Pre-adjudication	✓		
Post-adjudication		No	A juvenile taken into custody may be detained in secure detention for 72 hours to determine, among other things, if she/he is a juvenile in need of supervision.
		Yes	
California			
Pre-adjudication	✓		
Post-adjudication		Yes	An alleged status offender may be held in secure detention for 12 hours to check for outstanding warrants. A runaway may be held for 24 hours to arrange return to her/his parents, or for 72 hours if the distance from the county is too far to accomplish return in 24 hours.
Colorado			
Pre-adjudication	✓ ^a		
Post-adjudication		Yes	A runaway from Colorado may be securely detained for 48 hours. Out-of-State runaways may be securely detained for 7 days. Children who are alleged to be CHINOS, children whose behavior or conditions endanger their own or others' welfare, may, after a court finding, be securely detained indefinitely.
Connecticut			
Pre-adjudication	✓		
Post-adjudication		Yes	Statute only prohibits placement in State-run secure training school, but is silent on placement in private secure facilities.
Delaware			
Pre-adjudication	✓ ^a		
Post-adjudication		No	Statute prohibits the detention and placement of alleged and adjudicated status and nonoffenders with delinquents, but is silent on placement in a secure facility exclusively for status and nonoffenders.
Florida			
Pre-adjudication	✓		
Post-adjudication		Yes	
Georgia			
Pre-adjudication; Nonoffenders	✓		
Status offenders		Yes	
Post-adjudication; Nonoffenders		No	An alleged status offender may be securely detained for 72 hours with a 48-hour extension upon court approval.
Status offenders		Yes	
		No	Upon a court finding that the adjudicated status offender is not amenable to treatment she/he may be committed to the same facilities to which delinquents are committed.
Hawaii			
Pre-adjudication	(^b)		
Post-adjudication		No	
		No	Statute prohibits commitment to facilities in which delinquents are held but is silent on whether status offenders may be committed to secure facilities used exclusively for status offenders.
Idaho			
Pre-adjudication; Nonoffenders			
Status offenders		Yes	
Post-adjudication		No	
		No	
Illinois			
Pre-adjudication	✓		
Post-adjudication		Yes	
		Yes	
Indiana			
Pre-adjudication	(^b)		
Post-adjudication		Yes	
		Yes	Alleged runaways may be securely detained for 48 hours.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.91 Statutory regulations on the confinement of status offenders in juvenile or adult detention and correctional facilities, by State—Continued

State	Distinction between status and juvenile offender	Deinstitutionalization required	Exception/explanation
Iowa	✓ ^a	Yes	
Pre-adjudication		Yes	
Post-adjudication		Yes	
Kansas	✓	No	An alleged status offender may be securely detained for 48 hours prior to a court hearing and an additional 24 hours after a hearing, excluding nonjudicial days.
Pre-adjudication		No	
Post-adjudication		Yes	
Kentucky	✓	No ^c	An alleged status offender may be securely detained for 24 hours, excluding nonjudicial days, prior to a hearing and for an additional 10 days following such hearing. Upon the child's consent such detention can be continued for an additional 10 days.
Pre-adjudication		No ^c	
Post-adjudication		Yes	After adjudication a status offender can be securely detained for 24 hours and for an additional 10 days pending disposition with child's consent. The disposition of a status offender cannot be to a secure residential facility.
Louisiana	✓	Yes	
Pre-adjudication		Yes	
Post-adjudication		No	Statute prohibits placement of status and nonoffenders with Department of Corrections, but does not specifically prohibit placement in private secure facilities.
Maine	✓	Yes	An alleged runaway may be securely detained for 6 hours.
Pre-adjudication		Yes	
Post-adjudication		Yes	
Maryland	✓	Yes	
Pre-adjudication		No	Statute prohibits status offenders from being committed to facilities for delinquents, but is silent on placement of status offenders to a secure facility exclusively for status offenders.
Post-adjudication		No	
Massachusetts	✓	Yes	Status offenders are handled in the social service system rather than through the juvenile justice system.
Pre-adjudication		Yes	
Post-adjudication		Yes	Habitual school offenders and truancy violators, if deemed by the commissioner to be unmanageable, can be transferred to a training school.
Michigan		No	
Pre-adjudication		No	
Post-adjudication		No	
Minnesota	(^b)	Yes	
Pre-adjudication		Unclear	
Post-adjudication		Unclear	
Mississippi	✓	No	Statute prohibits committing status and nonoffenders to the State training school, but is silent on placement in other State or private secure facilities.
Pre-adjudication		No	
Post-adjudication		No	
Missouri	(^b)	No	
Pre-adjudication		Yes	Second-time status offenders can be committed to secure facilities within Division of Youth Services.
Post-adjudication		Yes	
Montana	✓	Yes	
Pre-adjudication		Yes	
Post-adjudication		Yes	
Nebraska	✓	No	Statute prohibits placement of status offenders in State-run secure facilities, but is silent on placement in private secure facilities.
Pre-adjudication		No	
Post-adjudication		No	
Nevada	✓	No	Statute favors placement of status offenders in separate facilities from delinquents, but does not mandate such placement.
Pre-adjudication		No	
Post-adjudication		No	
New Hampshire	✓	Yes	
Pre-adjudication		Yes	A status offender found guilty of contempt (a second-time status offender) may be placed in the youth development center, although separate from delinquents.
Post-adjudication		Yes	
New Jersey	✓	Yes	
Pre-adjudication		Yes	
Post-adjudication		Yes	
New Mexico	✓	Yes	
Pre-adjudication		Yes	
Post-adjudication		Yes	
New York	✓	Yes	
Pre-adjudication		Yes	
Post-adjudication		Yes	
North Carolina	✓	Yes	Alleged runaways may be securely detained for 24 hours. Juveniles who, due to self-inflicted injuries or attempted self-injuries, are a danger to themselves may be securely detained.
Pre-adjudication		Yes	
Post-adjudication		Yes	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.91 Statutory regulations on the confinement of status offenders in juvenile or adult detention and correctional facilities, by State—Continued

State	Distinction between status and juvenile offender	Deinstitutionalization required	Exception/explanation
North Dakota	✓		
Pre-adjudication:			
Nonoffenders		Yes	
Status offenders		No	
Post-adjudication		No	Statute prohibits status offenders from placement in the State-run secure facilities, but is silent on placement in private secure facilities.
Ohio	✓	No	
Pre-adjudication		No	
Post-adjudication		No	An adjudicated status offender may be committed to a secure facility if the court finds the juvenile not to be amenable to treatment.
Oklahoma	✓	Yes	
Pre-adjudication		Yes	Alleged runaways may be securely detained if the court finds it necessary for the child's or community's welfare.
Post-adjudication		Yes	Adjudicated status offenders placed with the Department of Human Services may be transferred to a secure facility if an administrative hearing results in a finding that the juvenile is unmanageable in a less restrictive setting. No child deemed a status offender solely on the basis of truancy or violation of school attendance laws may be removed from her/his home.
Oregon	(^b)	Yes	
Pre-adjudication		Yes	
Post-adjudication		Yes	Alleged runaways may be securely detained; children whose behavior immediately endangers their health may also be securely detained.
Pennsylvania	✓ ^a	Yes	
Pre-adjudication		Yes	
Post-adjudication		Yes	
Rhode Island	✓	No	
Pre-adjudication		No	
Post-adjudication		No	
South Carolina		Yes ^d	
Pre-adjudication		No	
Post-adjudication		No	
South Dakota	✓	No	
Pre-adjudication		Yes	
Post-adjudication		Yes	
Tennessee	✓	Yes	
Pre-adjudication:		Yes	
Nonoffenders		No	Statute recommends but does not require that alleged status offenders not be detained for longer than 24 hours exclusive of judicial days.
Status offenders		No	Runaways may be detained for no more than 5 days including weekends and holidays.
Post-adjudication		No	Adjudicated status offenders should not categorically be institutionalized except if upon three or more court proceedings they are found to be unruly and not amenable to treatment or rehabilitation.
Texas		No	
Pre-adjudication		No	
Post-adjudication		No	
Utah		No	
Pre-adjudication		No	
Post-adjudication:		Yes	
Nonoffenders		No	
Status offenders		No	
Vermont	✓	Yes	
Pre-adjudication		Yes	Statute requires status offenders to be under the authority of the commissioner of social and rehabilitation services and delinquents under the authority of the commissioner of corrections.
Post-adjudication		Yes	Although statute provides for secure placement alternative in certain cases, there is no facility for the secure placement of status offenders. Weeks School has been closed and the only remaining secure facility is limited to delinquents.
Virginia	✓	Yes	
Pre-adjudication		Yes	
Post-adjudication		Yes	Alleged status offenders may be securely detained for good cause for up to 72 hours.
Washington	✓	Yes	
Pre-adjudication		Yes	An alleged runaway placed in a crisis residential center who either takes an unauthorized leave or is by her/his conduct suicidal or a danger to others may be securely detained for 24 hours.
Post-adjudication		Yes	
West Virginia	(^b)	Yes	
Pre-adjudication	(^b)	No	An adjudicated status offender may be committed to a secure facility if the court finds that the juvenile is unmanageable and not amenable to treatment in a less restrictive setting. Placement must be in a portion of the facility exclusively used for status offenders.
Post-adjudication	(^b)	No	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.91 Statutory regulations on the confinement of status offenders in juvenile or adult detention and correctional facilities, by State—Continued

State	Distinction between status and juvenile offender	Deinstitutionalization required	Exception/explanation
Wisconsin	✓		
Pre-adjudication		Yes	An alleged status offender who, having been placed in a non-secure setting, runs away may be securely detained.
Post-adjudication		Yes	
Wyoming	✓		
Pre-adjudication		No	
Post-adjudication: Nonoffenders		No	Statute prohibits committing nonoffenders in the State-run secure facilities, but is silent on placement in private secure facilities.
Status offenders		No	

^a Status offenders are included in the category of dependent children.
^b Separate subsection of delinquent category covers status offenders.
^c Based on 1990 legislation, but not effective until July 1, 1982.
^d After January 1982.

Source: Warren N. Paul and Helga S. Watt, *Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders: A Compilation and Analysis of State Statutes, Legislative Technical Assistance in Juvenile Justice Project, Report No. 4* (Denver, Colo.: The State Legislative Leaders Foundation, 1980), pp. 54-57.

Table 1.92 Statutory regulations on the detention of juveniles in adult correctional facilities, by State

NOTE: The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 established an Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) within the former Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the U.S. Department of Justice. In establishing OJJDP, Congress outlined major objectives to be achieved. One of the most prominent was the separation of juveniles from adults in jails and correctional facilities. The relevant language of the 1974 Act, Sec. 223(a)(13), provides "... that juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent and youths within the purview of paragraph (12) shall not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have regular contact with adult persons incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on criminal charges." OJJDP defines "no regular contact" as meaning at least sight and sound separation (Source, p. 1). These data were compiled from statutes of the 50 States relating to the placement of juveniles in jails and adult correctional

facilities in both pre- and post-adjudication stages. The most recent legislative supplements were used in compiling the information, which most often included 1979 legislative changes. Data for Arizona, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Mississippi, and Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Washington include legislative changes enacted in 1980. The following definitions apply to data presented in the table: a "yes" means that the State's statutes require some type of separation between juveniles and adults in adult correctional facilities, but does not necessarily mean compliance with the current OJJDP standard of sight and sound separation; "pre-adjudication" refers to the period extending from the time a juvenile is taken into custody by the police to the time a disposition is ordered by the court; "post-adjudication" begins at the point at which the juvenile is subject to a court disposition and extends until she/he is no longer under the jurisdiction of the court.

State	Separation required	Type of separation required	Exception/explanation
Alabama:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Room separate and removed from all contact	
Post-adjudication	Yes		No explicit prohibition
Alaska:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Sight and sound separation	
Post-adjudication	Yes		No explicit prohibition
Arizona:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Physical separation	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Physical separation	
Arkansas:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	No regular contact	
Post-adjudication	Yes	No regular contact	
California:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	No regular contact	
Post-adjudication	Yes	No regular contact	Youth Authority substantially separates juveniles and adults in its facilities.
Colorado:			
Pre-adjudication:			
Under 14 years	Yes	Total prohibition	
14 to 16 years	Yes	Detained separately	Court shall order detention in a jail, lockup, etc. only if no other suitable place of confinement is available or if the child is being held for criminal proceedings (Source, p. 8).
16 to 18 years	No		
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Connecticut:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Post-adjudication	No		Court may transfer a youth 14 or over who is a danger to himself or others to a correctional institution.
Delaware:			
Pre-adjudication	Unclear		
Post-adjudication	Yes		The Department of Corrections has separate custodial and training facilities for youthful offenders.
Florida:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Georgia:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Physical separation	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Hawaii:			
Pre-adjudication	No		
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	Court may order a juvenile whose conduct endangers his own safety to a jail.
Idaho:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Sight and sound separation	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Segregated from adults	Court can commit a juvenile to jail for 30 days.
Illinois:			
Pre-adjudication:			
Under 16 years	Yes	Total prohibition	
Under 17 years	Yes	Physical separation	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	Juvenile is committed to the Department of Corrections, which has a separate juvenile division.
Indiana:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	No more than incidental contact	
Post-adjudication	Yes	No more than incidental contact	Court can commit any juvenile to a jail for 10 days and can order a juvenile 17 years 6 months old to a jail for 60 days.
Iowa:			
Pre-adjudication:			
Under 14 years	Yes	Total prohibition	
14 years or older	Yes	Entirely separate	Court may order a juvenile who is a danger to others to be detained in a jail.
Post-adjudication	Yes		No explicit prohibition
Kansas:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Physical separation	
Post-adjudication	Yes		No explicit prohibition
Kentucky:			
Pre-adjudication:			
Under 16 years	Yes	Sight and sound separation	Court may jail a juvenile upon finding that the juvenile is a danger to himself or others in the juvenile detention facility.
16 years or older	Yes	Sight and sound separation	
Post-adjudication	No		The court may commit a juvenile placed with the department on a felony charge to the State penitentiary, if the department determines the juvenile will not benefit from its facilities.

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.92 Statutory regulations on the detention of juveniles in adult correctional facilities, by State—Continued

State	Separation required	Type of separation required	Exception/explanation
Louisiana:			
Pre-adjudication:			
Under 15 years	Yes	Total prohibition	Court may order a juvenile who is a danger to the safety of other juveniles in detention to be detained in a jail. No explicit prohibition
15 years or older	Yes	Entirely separate	
Post-adjudication	Yes		
Maine:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	No regular contact	Intake worker and/or the court can jail a juvenile who is found to be beyond the control of the detention facility staff. Court can sentence juvenile to 30 days in a jail.
Post-adjudication	Yes	Sight and sound separation (administrative jail standards)	
Maryland:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	Court may order commitment to a penal institution based upon an individualized treatment plan.
Post-adjudication	Yes	No contact with adults	
Massachusetts:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Separate distinct place	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Michigan:			
Pre-adjudication:			Court may order a juvenile who is a menace to other children or cannot be safely detained to be placed in a jail. Statutes eliminated jail commitment as a juvenile disposition.
Under 15 years	Yes	Total prohibition	
15 years or older	Yes	Sight and sound separation	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Minnesota:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Physical separation	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Mississippi:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Physical separation and lack of substantial view	No explicit prohibition
Post-adjudication	Yes		
Missouri:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	No contact	Court may commit a juvenile to a jail if his habits constitute a menace to himself or others.
Post-adjudication	Yes	Room or ward entirely separate	
Montana:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Sight and sound separation	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Nebraska:			
Pre-adjudication:			The juvenile can be detained in a jail upon a court finding that the juvenile's conduct or condition endangers the welfare of others in the juvenile detention facility. No explicit prohibition
Under 14 years	Yes	Total prohibition	
14 to 16 years	Yes	Sight and sound separation	
16 years or older	No		
Post-adjudication:			
Under 16 years	Yes	Total prohibition	
16 years or older	No		
Nevada:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Place entirely separate/separate cell	No explicit prohibition
Post-adjudication	Yes		
New Hampshire:			
Pre-adjudication:			Court may order a juvenile whose conduct or habits are likely to promote serious bodily harm to self or others to be detained in a jail. Court may commit a juvenile who is at least 17 to a jail for a term no greater than that which an adult could receive for the same crime.
Pre-arraignment	Yes	No contact	
Post-arraignment	Yes	Physical separation/separate room or ward. Prohibition on using solitary confinement cell.	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Physical separation/separate room or ward. Prohibition on using solitary confinement cell.	
New Jersey:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Apart from adults	No explicit prohibition
Post-adjudication	Yes		
New Mexico:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Totally separate and removed	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
New York:			
Pre-adjudication	No		Division for Youth must approve the detention of a juvenile in a jail. No explicit prohibition
Post-adjudication	Yes		
North Carolina:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes*	Totally separate from adult facility	No explicit prohibition
Post-adjudication	Yes		
North Dakota:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Room separate and entirely removed	Court or juvenile supervisor must hold that public safety requires the juvenile's detention and no juvenile detention facility is available. No explicit prohibition
Post-adjudication	Yes		
Ohio:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Room separate and removed/sight and sound	Court may order juvenile over 15 detained in jail if public safety requires such detention. No explicit prohibition
Post-adjudication	Yes		

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.92 Statutory regulations on the detention of juveniles in adult correctional facilities, by State—Continued

State	Separation required	Type of separation required	Exception/explanation
Oklahoma:			
Pre-adjudication:			If the detention or shelter facility has no space. If the court has not designated a detention or shelter facility. No explicit prohibition
12 years or older	Yes	Room or ward entirely separate	
15 years or older	Yes	Room or ward entirely separate	
Post-adjudication	Yes		
Oregon:			
Pre-adjudication:			If a suitable juvenile detention facility is not available. Court may order a juvenile whose conduct or condition endangers his welfare or others in the detention facility to be detained in a jail.
14 years or older	Yes	Sight and sound separation	
16 years or older	Yes	Sight and sound separation	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Pennsylvania:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Rhode Island:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Not directly connected with any jail	No explicit prohibition
Post-adjudication	Yes		
South Carolina:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Physical separation/room or ward entirely separate	Superintendents of the two schools for boys may transfer juveniles to Board of Corrections for placement in a penal institution.
Post-adjudication	No		
South Dakota:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Physical separation/room separate from a jail	
Post-adjudication:			
Under 15 years	Yes	Total prohibition	
15 years or older	No		
Tennessee:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Separate and removed	Upon court order that public safety requires such detention.
Post-adjudication	Yes		
Texas:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Physical separation	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Utah:			
Pre-adjudication:			The juvenile can be detained in a jail upon a court finding that the juvenile's conduct or condition endangers the welfare of others in the juvenile detention facility. No explicit prohibition
Under 16 years	Yes	Total prohibition	
16 years or older	No		
Post-adjudication	Yes		
Vermont:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	A juvenile charged with a crime punishable by death or life imprisonment may be detained in a jail upon a court finding that public safety demands such detention.
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Virginia:			
Pre-adjudication:			State Board of Corrections has established separate juvenile institutions. Court may sentence a juvenile to an adult facility upon a finding that the juvenile is not amenable to treatment.
Under 15 years	Yes	Total prohibition	
15 years or older	Yes	Room or ward entirely separate and removed	
Post-adjudication:			
10 years and under	Yes	Total prohibition	
Over 10 years	Yes	Total prohibition	
15 years or older	No		
Washington:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Separate building	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Separate building	
West Virginia:			
Pre-adjudication:			Court may order juveniles charged with a violent felony to be detained in jail. A juvenile at least 14 who is committed to an industrial home or correctional institution may be placed in a jail for 96 hours awaiting transportation.
Under 14 years	Yes	Total prohibition	
14 years or older	Yes	Juvenile portion of a jail not within sight of adults	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Wisconsin:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Room separate and removed/room not used for administrative or disciplinary segregation	Court may order a juvenile who is a risk to others in the detention facility, based on previous acts, to be detained in a jail.
Post-adjudication	Unclear		
Wyoming:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Separate	Court may commit a juvenile to a jail for 10 days.
Post-adjudication	Yes	Segregated from adults	

* Until July 1, 1983; after that date there is to be a total prohibition on confinement of juveniles in adult correctional facilities.

Source: Warren N. Paul and Helge S. Watt, *Juveniles in Adult Correctional Facilities: A Compilation and Analysis of State Statutes, Legislative Technical Assistance in Juvenile Justice Project, Report No. 5* (Denver, Colo.: The State Legislative Leaders Foundation, 1980), pp. 41-43.

Table 1.93 Characteristics of crime victim compensation programs in 30 States, 1980

NOTE: These data were collected in the Spring of 1981 by a survey mailed to the directors of the 30 existent State crime victim compensation programs. When necessary, information was verified by means of a follow-up interview.

State	Year began	Eligibility criteria					Source of referral		Number of employees		Type of compensation provided										Maximum award possible	Minimum award possible				
		Time limit to file (months)	Proof of financial need	Award affected by victim-offender relationship	Award affected by restitution	Police advise victim	Public awareness program	Profes-sional staff	Clerical staff	Emer-gency award	Medical expenses	Attorney fees	Pain and suffering	Lost wages	Funeral expenses											
																Police advise victim	Public awareness program	Profes-sional staff	Clerical staff	Emer-gency award			Medical expenses	Attorney fees	Pain and suffering	Lost wages
Alaska	1972	24						1	1															\$40,000	\$0	
California	1965	12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	45	21	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	23,500	100	
Connecticut	1978	24						0	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	100	
Delaware	1974	12		✓	✓	✓	✓	5	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	25	
Florida	1978	12	✓					7	7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	0	
Georgia	1967	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hawaii	1967	18		✓	✓	✓	✓	2	1															10,000	0	
Illinois	1973	12		✓	✓	✓	✓	8	12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15,000	200	
Indiana	1978	12						5	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	100	
Kansas	1978	12	✓					2	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	100	
Kentucky	1976	12	✓					3	4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15,000	100	
Maryland	1968	24	✓					7	3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	45,000	0	
Massachusetts	1978	12	✓					NA	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	100	
Michigan	1977	12	✓					3	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15,000	100	
Minnesota	1974	12						1	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	25,000	0	
Montana	1978	12		✓	✓	✓	✓	2	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	25,000	1	
Nebraska	1978	24		✓	✓	✓	✓	1	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	0	
Nevada	1969	24		✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000	0	
New Jersey	1971	12						13	10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	100	
New York	1966	24	✓					36	18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000	0	
North Dakota	1975	12		✓	✓	✓	✓	1	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	25,000	1	
Ohio	1976	12	✓					9	11	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	50,000	0	
Oregon	1977	6		✓	✓	✓	✓	2	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	23,000	250	
Pennsylvania	1976	24						3	4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	25,000	100	
Rhode Island	1978	24						X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	25,000	0	
Tennessee	1976	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	1980	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	50,000	0	
Virginia	1976	24	✓					1	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	101	
Washington	1974	12						3	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	No limit	0	
Wisconsin	1977	24						3	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	200	

Source: Gerald F. Ramker and Martin S. Meagher, "Crime Victim Compensation: A Survey of State Programs," *Federal Probation* XXXVI (March 1982), pp. 74, 75. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.94 Total and administrative budgets of crime victim compensation programs in 30 States, fiscal years 1978-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.93. "Total budget" includes victim payments and staff salaries. "Administrative budget" excludes victim payments but includes expenses for administrative and support staff and any additional expenses.

State	1978		1979		1980	
	Total budget	Administrative budget	Total budget	Administrative budget	Total budget	Administrative budget
Alaska	\$340,000	\$73,884	\$340,000	\$91,456	\$340,000	\$92,821
California	6,462,245	869,230	6,462,245	1,308,892	6,462,245	1,633,018
Connecticut	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA
Delaware	242,139	87,942	328,183	123,849	362,440	124,923
Florida	1,112,705	142,506	2,704,434	425,486	2,577,631	452,486
Georgia	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hawaii	307,092	61,290	224,060	66,357	674,497	75,962
Illinois	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	261,000
Indiana	NA	NA	120,000	NA	50,000	NA
Kansas	X	X	214,190	64,190	158,128	61,128
Kentucky	366,000	121,836	413,343	217,766	422,036	163,669
Maryland	1,332,539	140,234	2,645,230	143,604	2,627,229	150,163
Massachusetts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Michigan	750,000	95,827	1,500,000	92,457	1,500,000	128,438
Minnesota	375,000	50,000	375,000	55,000	500,000	60,000
Montana	195,000	14,614	195,000	28,881	172,258	44,021
Nebraska	15,047	15,047	41,879	27,013	82,685	42,522
Nevada	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Jersey	1,252,239	269,209	1,273,889	195,889	1,940,793	223,253
New York	5,052,395	739,317	6,217,613	859,811	6,591,483	959,178
North Dakota	NA	NA	226,000	40,000	322,000	49,000
Ohio	1,398,547	488,997	4,483,760	746,280	5,869,510	1,237,421
Oregon	438,666	38,666	732,604	69,901	732,604	69,901
Pennsylvania	1,000,000	240,000	946,000	251,000	1,251,000	251,000
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tennessee	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	X	X	X	X	X	X
Virginia	434,886	30,556	400,205	30,365	414,890	140,245
Washington	1,139,535	155,925	1,434,760	131,106	1,800,619	35,144
Wisconsin	NA	NA	1,500,000	NA	1,500,000	130,000

Source: Gerald F. Ramker and Martin S. Meagher, "Crime Victim Compensation: Survey of State Programs," *Federal Probation* XXXVI (March 1982), p. 69. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.95 Applications received and awarded, and total amount of awards granted by crime victim compensation programs in 30 States, fiscal years 1978-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.93.

State	1978			1979			1980		
	Applications received	Applications awarded	Money awarded	Applications received	Applications awarded	Money awarded	Applications received	Applications awarded	Money awarded
Alaska	100	99	\$285,673	95	70	\$225,639	98	93	\$249,968
California	7,028	1,914	4,252,648	7,444	3,158	6,418,857	9,055	NA	6,462,245
Connecticut	X	X	X	82	9	10,344	206	124	211,991
Delaware	NA	NA	154,197	131	102	214,025	150	110	251,873
Florida	1,141	435	1,108,125	1,370	530	1,345,825	1,555	464	1,283,465
Georgia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hawaii	367	216	245,802	352	241	223,396	459	450	598,535
Illinois	734	501	1,082,214	798	465	1,942,464	845	536	1,998,699
Indiana	X	X	X	X	X	X	365	339	261,380
Kansas	X	X	X	65	16	35,977	109	55	105,598
Kentucky	249	72	132,832	245	123	288,452	287	159	359,275
Maryland	504	341	1,468,289	571	350	1,446,852	600	548	1,550,000
Massachusetts	355	251	1,122,644	429	202	656,616	496	169	469,033
Michigan	949	415	493,185	1,475	635	1,112,678	1,760	855	1,500,000
Minnesota	389	146	360,000	420	148	365,000	483	121	465,000
Montana	41	20	26,075	118	91	131,010	120	94	130,238
Nebraska	X	X	X	19	9	6,723	75	58	52,856
Nevada	4	2	6,758	3	0	0	1	1	5,000
New Jersey	876	269	952,322	966	301	1,186,449	1,020	464	1,559,505
New York	5,489	1,764	4,313,078	6,289	2,458	5,357,802	7,885	2,617	5,632,305
North Dakota	NA	NA	NA	89	44	185,000	90	50	175,000
Ohio	1,244	506	2,332,015	1,330	717	5,286,069	1,839	1,018	6,315,497
Oregon	230	71	132,785	318	163	491,672	312	194	406,350
Pennsylvania	559	304	714,497	785	425	770,958	1,008	264	544,725
Rhode Island	0	0	0	7	0	0	9	4	66,848
Tennessee	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	X	X	X	X	X	X	1,060	128	417,067
Virginia	199	52	103,675	184	87	250,449	206	161	318,092
Washington	1,041	708	983,610	1,144	814	1,301,654	1,440	975	1,682,324
Wisconsin	451	195	513,751	803	403	981,598	903	463	1,100,000

Source: Gerald F. Ramker and Martin S. Meagher, "Crime Victim Compensation: A Survey of State Programs," *Federal Probation* XXXVI (March 1982), p. 73. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.96 Provisions for consideration of potentially dangerous or criminal behavior in pretrial release decisions, by jurisdiction, as of April 1982

NOTE: These data were collected by an analysis of Federal and State constitutional requirements, statutes, and court rules. Presently 31 States permit the consideration of a defendant's potential for future criminal or dangerous activity in the pretrial release decision. The Federal Government and States not listed have no such provisions. "Crime control" refers to the control of violent, illegal, or dangerous behavior by a person who has been arrested. This definition encompasses States where crime control is an im-

plied but not express purpose of the release provisions. Also included are States in which preventive detention is not specifically authorized as a means of controlling future behavior and States that permit the pretrial detention of defendants on the grounds of predicted dangerousness. (Source, p. 4.)

Provisions	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	Colorado	Delaware	District of Columbia	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Illinois	Indiana	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Nebraska	Nevada	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	Rhode Island	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Virginia	Washington	Wisconsin
Certain crimes excluded from automatic bail eligibility							✓	✓																							
Purpose of bail stated to be appearance and safety																															
Crime control factors may be considered in release decision																															
Conditions of release may include those related to crime control																															
Prior convictions limit right to bail																															
Defendant's release may be revoked upon evidence that a new crime was committed																															
Defendant's right to bail is limited for offense allegedly committed on release																															
Pretrial detention may be imposed for crime control purposes																															

* "Crime control" purpose may not be intended, despite statute that appears to meet definition of category.

Source: Elizabeth Gaynes, "Typology of State Laws which Permit the Consideration of Danger in the Pretrial Release Decision," *Pretrial Services Resource Center, Washington, D.C., 1982.* (Mimeographed.) Appendix B.

Table 1.97 Characteristics of statutory provisions authorizing intermittent confinement in 30 States, as of May 1979

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

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

Table 1.97 Characteristics of statutory provisions authorizing intermittent confinement in 30 States, as of May 1979—Continued

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

Table 1.97 Characteristics of statutory provisions authorizing intermittent confinement in 30 States, as of May 1979—Continued

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

Source: Nicolette Parisi, "Part-time Imprisonment: The Legal and Practical Issues of Periodic Confinement," *Judicature* 63 (March 1980) pp. 386-393. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.98 Statutory provisions for felony classification schemes and sentence enhancements for habitual criminals, by State, as of May 1981

NOTE: These data were collected by an analysis of the State statutes. For a number of States the statutory review was supplemented by telephone interviews with individuals in various State judicial and executive agencies. "Felony classification scheme" refers to a statutorily devised system by which felony crimes are assigned to specific classes and penalties are assigned to each of the classes. "Sentence enhancement for habitual criminals" refers to increases in penalties for repeat offenders. A "presumptive sentence" is a legislatively established "typical" sentence for each class of offenses that must be imposed unless mitigating or aggravating circumstances exist. If such circumstances do exist, the court may increase or decrease the "typical" sentence within a narrow range of years as specified by statute (Source, p. 4).

State	Statutory felony classification scheme	Sentence enhancement provisions		
		One prior felony conviction	Two prior felony convictions	Three or more prior felony convictions
Alabama	Murder: death, life without parole Class A: life to 99 years maximum; 10 year minimum Class B: 20 year maximum; 2 year minimum Class C: 10 year maximum; 1 year and 1 day minimum	Minimum: 15 years Maximum: life to 99 years Class A sentence Class B sentence	Life or 99 years Minimum: 15 years Maximum: life to 99 years Class A sentence	Life without parole Life 15 year minimum Life maximum
Alaska ^a	Murder: 20 to 99 years Kidnaping: 5 to 99 years Class A: up to 20 years Class B: up to 10 years Class C: up to 5 years	10 years presumptive sentence 4 years presumptive sentence 2 years presumptive sentence	15 years presumptive sentence 6 years presumptive sentence 3 years presumptive sentence	
Arizona ^b	Class 1 (murder): death/life Class 2: 7 years Class 3: 5 years Class 4: 4 years Class 5: 2 years Class 6: 18 months	Up to 3 times presumptive sentence Up to 2 times presumptive sentence		
Arkansas ^c	Class A: 5 to 50 years Class B: 3 to 20 years Class C: 2 to 10 years Class D: not to exceed 5 years		10 to 50 years 5 to 30 years 3 to 15 years up to 7 years	
California ^d	Penalties prescribed for offenses individually	1 to 3 years additional term, depending on offense		
Colorado ^e	Class I: life/death Class II: 8 to 12 years Class III: 4 to 8 years Class IV: 2 to 4 years Class V: 1 to 2 years		25 to 30 years term	Life
Connecticut ^f	Capital felony: life/death Class A (arson murder): life without parole Class A (murder): 25 years to life Class A: 10 to 25 years Class B: 1 to 20 years Class C: 1 to 10 years		Sentenced as Class A or next higher offense class, depending upon offense	
Delaware	Class A: life Class B: 3 to 30 years Class C: 2 to 20 years Class D: 10 years Class E: 7 years	Life (for specified offenses)	Life (for specified offenses)	Life (for specified offenses)
District of Columbia ^g	Penalties prescribed for offenses individually	Up to twice prescribed sentence	Up to life	Up to life
Florida	Capital felonies: life or death Life felony: 30 years to life 1st degree: 0 to 30 years or life 2nd degree: 0 to 15 years 3rd degree: 0 to 5 years	None	None	Up to twice prescribed maximum
Georgia	Penalties prescribed for offenses individually	Maximum prescribed by law	Maximum prescribed by law	Maximum prescribed by law without parole
Hawaii	Class A: 20 years Class B: 10 years Class C: 5 years	5 year mandatory minimum, non-suspendable, without parole	10 year mandatory minimum, non-suspendable, without parole	
Idaho ^b	Penalties prescribed for offenses individually		Mandatory minimum term without parole	Mandatory minimum term without parole
Illinois ^h	Murder: 20 to 40 years to life Class X: 6 to 30 years Class 1: 4 to 15 years Class 2: 3 to 7 years Class 3: 2 to 5 years Class 4: 1 to 3 years	Life	Life	Life
Indiana ⁱ	Class A: 30 years Class B: 10 years Class C: 5 years Class D: 2 years		30 years added to presumptive sentence	30 years added to presumptive sentence
Iowa ^j	Class A: life without parole Class B: 25 years maximum Class C: 10 years maximum Class D: 5 years maximum		3 years minimum term	3 years minimum term

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.98 Statutory provisions for felony classification schemes and sentence enhancements for habitual criminals, by State, as of May 1981—Continued

State	Statutory felony classification scheme	Sentence enhancement provisions		
		One prior felony conviction	Two prior felony convictions	Three or more prior felony convictions
Kansas	Class A: life Class B: 5 to 15 years minimum; 20 years to life maximum Class C: 1 to 5 years minimum; 10 to 20 years maximum Class D: 1 to 3 years minimum; 5 to 10 years maximum Class E: 1 year minimum; 2 to 5 years maximum	The minimum and maximum term imposed cannot be less than the lowest penalty prescribed by law and greater than twice the highest penalty prescribed by law	The minimum and maximum term imposed cannot be less than the lowest penalty prescribed by law and greater than three times the highest penalty prescribed by law	Same as two priors
Kentucky ¹	Capital offenses: death or try as Class A Class A: 20 years to life Class B: 10 to 20 years Class C: 5 to 10 years Class D: 1 to 5 years		Up to life 20 years to life 10 to 20 years	Same as two priors
Louisiana ¹	Penalties prescribed for offenses individually	1/3 maximum prescribed by law to twice the maximum	1/2 maximum prescribed by law to life, depending on offense	20 years to life, depending on offense
Maine	Murder: 25 years to life Class A: 20 years Class B: 10 years Class C: 5 years Class D: 1 year			
Maryland ²	Penalties prescribed for offenses individually		Term not less than 25 years without parole	Life without parole
Massachusetts ³	Penalties prescribed for offenses individually		Sentenced to maximum term	Same as two priors
Michigan	Penalties prescribed for offenses individually	1.5 times maximum prescribed by law	Twice maximum prescribed by law	15 years to life, depending on offense
Minnesota ⁴	Penalties prescribed in guidelines for offenses individually	3 years minimum	3 years minimum	3 years minimum
Mississippi ⁵	Penalties prescribed for offenses individually		Non-violent crimes: maximum prescribed by law, without suspension or parole Violent crimes: life	Non-violent crimes: maximum prescribed by law, without suspension or parole Violent crimes: life
Missouri	Class A: 10 to 30 years or life Class B: 5 to 15 years Class C: 7 years maximum Class D: 5 years maximum	5 to 100 years		
Montana ⁶	Penalties prescribed for offenses individually	5 to 100 years additional or up to \$50,000 fine	10 to 100 years additional or up to \$50,000 fine	
Nebraska	Penalties prescribed for offenses individually		10 to 60 years unless greater penalty prescribed for offense	Same as two priors
Nevada	Penalties prescribed for offenses individually		10 to 20 years	Life, either with or without parole
New Hampshire	1st degree murder: mandatory life 2nd degree, maximum: life Class A: maximum: 15 years; minimum: 1/2 maximum Class B: maximum: 7 years; minimum: 1/2 maximum Attempted murder: maximum: 30 years; minimum: court's discretion		10 to 30 years	10 to 30 years
New Jersey ⁷	1st degree: 15 years 2nd degree: 7 years 3rd degree: 4 years 4th degree: 9 months		1st degree murder: 30 years to life; All other 1st degree offenders: 20 years to life 10 to 20 years 5 to 10 years 18 months	Same as two priors Same as two priors Same as two priors Same as two priors
New Mexico	1st degree: 18 years 2nd degree: 9 years 3rd degree: 3 years 4th degree: 18 months	1 year increase, non-suspendable	4 year increase, non-suspendable	8 year increase, non-suspendable
New York ⁸	Class A: up to life Class A-1: 15 to 25 years Class B: 1 to 25 years Class B-II: 3 to 8 years, 4 months Class C: 1 to 15 years Class D: 1 to 7 years Class E: 1 to 4 years	12 to 25 years 8 to 15 years 5 to 7 years At least 4 years	Same as one prior Same as one prior Same as one prior Same as one prior	Same as one prior Same as one prior Same as one prior Same as one prior
North Carolina	Class A: death or life Class B: life Class C: 20 years Class D: 16 years Class E: 12 years Class F: 8 years Class G: 6 years Class H: 3 years, 6 months Class I: 2 years Class J: 1 year	2 year increase 1 year increase 1.5 year increase 6 month increase	4 year increase 2 year increase 2.5 year increase 1 year increase	
North Dakota ⁹	Class AA: life Class A: 20 years Class B: 10 years Class C: 5 years		Life 20 years 10 years	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.98 Statutory provisions for felony classification schemes and sentence enhancements for habitual criminals, by State, as of May 1981—Continued

State	Statutory felony classification scheme	Sentence enhancement provisions		
		One prior felony conviction	Two prior felony convictions	Three or more prior felony convictions
Ohio ¹⁰	1st degree: maximum: 25 years; minimum: 4, 5, 6 or 7 years 2nd degree: maximum: 15 years; minimum: 2, 3, 4 or 5 years 3rd degree: maximum: 10 years; minimum: 1, 1.5, 2 or 3 years 4th degree: maximum: 5 years; minimum: .5, 1, 1.5 or 2 years	Increased penalty allowable, though none specified	Same as one prior	Same as one prior
Oklahoma	Penalty prescribed for offenses individually Felonies punishable by less than 5 years Felonies punishable by over 5 years		Term not to exceed 10 years Term no less than 10 years	Same as two priors Same as two priors
Oregon	Murder: death or life Treason: mandatory life Class A: 20 years maximum Class B: 10 years maximum Class C: 5 years maximum		30 years	Same as one prior Same as one prior
Pennsylvania	Murder I: death or life Murder II: life Murder III: life 1st degree felony: 20 years maximum 2nd degree felony: 10 years maximum 3rd degree felony: 7 years maximum 1st degree misdemeanor: 5 years maximum 2nd degree misdemeanor: 2 years maximum 3rd degree misdemeanor: 1 year maximum			
Rhode Island	Penalty prescribed for offenses individually	Additional term of up to 25 years	Same as one prior	Same as one prior
South Carolina	Penalty prescribed for offenses individually		Can apply maximum sentence	Life
South Dakota	Class A: death or life Class B: mandatory life Class 1: maximum: life Class 2: maximum: 25 years Class 3: up to 15 years Class 4: up to 10 years Class 5: up to 5 years Class 6: up to 2 years		Can impose penalty for next higher offense class	Same as one prior Can impose sentence for Class 1 felony
Tennessee	Penalties prescribed for offenses individually			Life, for certain specified offenses Life
Texas	Capital felonies: death or life 1st degree felonies: 2 to 99 years or life 2nd degree felonies: 2 to 20 years 3rd degree felonies: 2 to 10 years		15 to 99 years Penalty for 1st degree felonies Penalty for 2nd degree felonies	Life Life Life
Utah ¹¹	Capital felonies: death or life 1st degree felonies: maximum: life; minimum: 5 years 2nd degree felonies: maximum: 15 years; minimum: 1 year 3rd degree felonies: maximum: 5 years		5 years to life	
Vermont ¹²	Penalties prescribed for offenses individually			
Virginia ¹³	Class I: death or life Class II: life or minimum of 20 years Class III: minimum: 5 years; maximum: 20 years Class IV: minimum: 2 years; maximum: 10 years Class V: minimum: 1 year; maximum: 10 years Class VI: minimum: 1 year; maximum: 5 years			
Washington	Class A: up to 20 years Class B: up to 10 years Class C: up to 5 years		10 year mandatory minimum term	Mandatory life term for certain felonies specified by statute Same as two priors
West Virginia ¹⁴	Penalty prescribed for offenses individually	5 years additional		Life, with 15 years minimum service before parole eligibility
Wisconsin ¹⁵	Class A: life Class B: up to 20 years Class C: up to 10 years Class D: up to 5 years Class E: up to 2 years		Up to 10 years additional Up to 6 years additional	
Wyoming	Penalty prescribed for offenses individually			

¹ Prior offense must have occurred within past 7 years.
² Prior offense must have been committed within past 10 years.
³ With two or more previous convictions, offender ineligible for parole.
⁴ Either prior or current offense must be "violent" felony.
⁵ Prior felony convictions must be within past 10 years. Applies only if current felony is sentenceable to at least 5 years maximum.
⁶ Special provisions for crimes against the elderly and sexual assault with deadly weapon.
⁷ Not mandatory.
⁸ Applicable only to "forcible" felony convictions.
⁹ If 10 years have passed since prior conviction, additional term can be reduced by up to 25 years.
¹⁰ Applies to Class C and D offenders only.
¹¹ All prior offenders must serve minimum of 10 years prior to parole eligibility.
¹² Current offense must be committed within 5 years of expiration of prior sentence.
¹³ Applies only to "crimes of violence."

¹⁴ Prior sentences must have been at least 3 years each.
¹⁵ Applies only to sex offenses; prior convictions also reflected in guidelines sentence.
¹⁶ Past conviction must be within past 5 years.
¹⁷ Current offense must be within 5 years of release for prior offense.
¹⁸ Prior convictions must be within past 10 years.
¹⁹ Prior felony convictions must be for violent crime within past 10 years.
²⁰ Prior convictions must be Class B or above, or one Class B and two lower felonies.
²¹ Discretionary with court.
²² Prosecutor has discretion regarding decision to prosecute as habitual offender.
²³ Decision to sentence offender as habitual offender is discretionary with court; indictment must also show previous convictions and give notice to offender of habitual offender status.
²⁴ Prior convictions relate only to parole eligibility.
²⁵ Imposition of habitual offender provisions require district attorney to file with court prior to sentencing information setting forth prior convictions and sentences.
²⁶ Prior convictions must be within 5 years.

Source: Caroline S. Cooper, Debra Kelley, and Sharon Larson, *Judicial and Executive Discretion in the Sentencing Process: Analysis of State Felony Code Provisions* (Washington, D.C.: The American University, 1982), pp. 7-15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.99 Statutory provisions for sentence enhancements for use and possession of a firearm or other deadly weapon, by State, as of May 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.98. "Good time" is time subtracted from a sentence of imprisonment by prison authorities as a result of good behavior on the part of a prisoner.

State	Sentence enhancement
Alabama	No specific provision
Alaska	6 year presumptive sentence ^a
Arizona	Up to 3 times presumptive penalty
Arkansas	Up to 15 years additional sentence
California	1 year additional sentence ^b 2 years additional sentence ^c
Colorado	The mandatory minimum within the presumptive range must be imposed ^b
Connecticut	Mandatory minimum of 5 years
Delaware	Possession of firearm during commission of felony is Class B offense; minimum shall not be less than 5 years. No probation or parole prior to 5 year service of term
District of Columbia	1st conviction: possible sentence up to life Two or more convictions: minimum term of 5 years and maximum not less than 3 times minimum imposed, which may be up to life
Florida	3 year mandatory minimum that must be served before parole eligibility or good time credits can apply
Georgia	1st conviction: 5 years additional sentence 2nd conviction: 10 years non-suspendable, without parole
Hawaii	Use of firearm in Class A offense: 10 years Use of firearm in Class B offense: 5 years
Idaho	3 to 15 years mandatory minimum in addition to sentence ^d
Illinois	Use becomes a Class X crime carrying a sentence of 6 to 30 years ^e
Indiana	No specific provisions but court's discretion is limited regarding sentence alternatives; probation cannot be imposed ^b
Iowa	Must serve minimum of 5 years prior to parole eligibility ^c
Kansas	Minimum prescribed by law must be imposed and is non-suspendable ^c
Kentucky	Ineligible for probation or other non-incarcerative alternatives ^c
Louisiana	No provision
Maine	Depending on crime committed, penalty imposed is either one class higher or a mandatory minimum provided by statute ^c
Maryland	5 to 15 years mandatory minimum additional sentence ^f
Massachusetts	Additional term of 2.5 to 5 years, non-suspendable, at least 1 year must be served ^g
Michigan	Armed robbery: 2 year mandatory minimum; carrying firearm or dangerous weapon with unlawful intent: up to 5 years
Minnesota	Use of any dangerous weapon other than a firearm: 1st conviction: 1 year and 1 day or up to maximum prescribed by law for offense; 2nd or subsequent conviction: 3 years or up to maximum prescribed by law; Use of a firearm: 1st conviction: 3 year minimum 2nd and subsequent conviction: 5 year minimum
Mississippi	No specific provision for use of firearm. Aggravated assault and/or attempt to commit serious bodily harm with deadly weapon: 20 years maximum Robbery with use of deadly weapon: 3 year minimum
Missouri	1st conviction: 2 to 10 years additional; ^h 3rd conviction: 4 to 20 years additional ^h
Montana	1st conviction: 2 to 10 years minimum, non-suspendable ⁱ 2nd or subsequent conviction: 4 to 20 years, non-suspendable ⁱ
Nebraska	3 to 10 years additional ^c
Nevada	Term of imprisonment equal to and in addition to term for crime committed ^c
New Hampshire	Mandatory minimum with no parole or probation ^c
New Jersey	Possession of deadly weapon other than firearm or explosive during commission of felony is 3rd degree offense. Possession of firearm or explosives during commission of felony is punishable as 2nd degree offense, sentence to run concurrently or consecutively within discretion of court
New Mexico	Non-capital felony: basic sentence prescribed increased by 1 year, non-suspendable; 2nd conviction: 3 years increase non-suspendable
New York	Possession during Class B offense: 6 to 25 years ^c Possession during Class C offense: 4.5 to 15 years ^c
North Carolina	Use of firearm while committing felony: 7 year minimum if prior felon

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.99 Statutory provisions for sentence enhancements for use and possession of a firearm or other deadly weapon, by State, as of May 1981—Continued

State	Sentence Enhancement
North Dakota	During Class A or B felony: the minimum or a 4 year term must be imposed, non-suspendable; During class C felony: 2 year minimum ^f
Ohio	No specific provision
Oklahoma	No specific provision
Oregon	1st conviction: minimum of 5 years; ^f 2nd conviction: minimum of 10 years; ^f 3rd conviction: minimum of 30 years ^f
Pennsylvania	Additional term up to 5 years which may run concurrently or consecutively within discretion of court
Rhode Island	1st conviction: term not less than 2 years nor greater than 10 years; ^c 2nd conviction: 5 to 20 years; ^c 3rd conviction: 10 years to life term ^c
South Carolina	1st conviction: additional term of imprisonment not greater than 1 year or a fine of \$1,000, or both; ^g 2nd conviction: additional term of imprisonment not greater than 2 years; ^g 3rd and subsequent conviction: additional term of imprisonment not greater than 5 years ^g
South Dakota	1st conviction: 3rd class felony, penalty imposed is consecutive to sentence imposed for principal felony; ^f 2nd or subsequent conviction: treat as 1st class felony; ^f Concealment of weapon with intent to commit felony is Class 5 felony ^f
Tennessee	Possession of firearm: 2 to 5 years consecutive with sentence for principal offense; Use of firearm: 1st conviction: 5 year, non-suspendable; 2nd conviction: 10 year, non-suspendable
Texas	Penalty imposed is for next higher offense than principal offense ^c
Utah	Possession during 1st and 2nd degree felonies: 1 to 5 years; Possession during 3rd degree felony: 5 to 15 years; Prior conviction: 5 to 15 years
Vermont	No specific provisions
Virginia	1st conviction: use or display constitutes Class 6 felony, 1 to 5 years and/or \$1,000 fine
Washington	1st conviction: 5 year mandatory minimum, non-suspendable; ^c 2nd conviction: 7.5 years mandatory minimum, non-suspendable; ^c 3rd conviction: 15 year minimum, non-suspendable ^c
West Virginia	Offender must serve at least 3 years or maximum term imposed, whichever is less, before becoming eligible for parole consideration ^c
Wisconsin	Class A: up to life, additional term up to 5 years ^c Class B: up to 20 years, additional term up to 5 years ^c Class C: up to 10 years, additional term up to 5 years ^c Class D: up to 5 years, additional term up to 4 years ^c Class E: up to 2 years, additional term up to 3 years ^c
Wyoming	1st conviction: additional term of imprisonment up to 10 years; ^m 2nd conviction: additional term of imprisonment up to 20 years ^m

- ^a Applies to first offenders involved in Class A offense.
- ^b Applies to deadly weapons.
- ^c Applies to firearms.
- ^d Applies to offenders convicted of previous felony within last 10 years.
- ^e Applies to certain weapons, as specified.
- ^f Applies to use of handgun; considered separate offense.
- ^g Applies to possession of deadly weapon, including firearm, during commission of a felony.
- ^h Applies to use of dangerous weapon.
- ⁱ Applies to use of dangerous weapon while committing offense.
- ^j Applies to use or threat to use firearm.
- ^k Applies to possession of firearm during commission of a felony.
- ^l Applies to possession of firearm other than machine gun or short shotgun.
- ^m Applies to possession of firearm.

Source: Caroline S. Cooper, Debra Kelley, and Sharon Larson, *Judicial and Executive Discretion in the Sentencing Process: Analysis of State Felony Code Provisions* (Washington, D.C.: The American University, 1982), pp. 16-20. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.100 Statutory provisions for parole eligibility and sentence reduction, by State, as of May 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.98. "Good time" is time subtracted from a sentence of imprisonment by prison authorities as a result of good behavior on the part of a prisoner.

State	Provisions for parole eligibility		Provisions for sentence reductions	
	General	Special provisions	Good time	Other
Alabama	1/3 of sentence or 10 years, whichever is less	Death sentence commuted to life; 15 years	Class I: 75 days for every 30 days served Class II: 40 days for every 30 days served Class III: 20 days for every 30 days served Class IV: Ineligible	30 days annually for a blood donation
Alaska	1/3 of term		1 day for every 3 days served	3 days per month for meritorious conduct for first year; each succeeding year 5 days per month
Arizona	1/2 or 2/3 of sentence, depending on sentence	Life: 25 years	Class I: 1 day for every 2 days served Class II: 1 day for every 3 days served	All offenders released 180 days prior to expiration of term
Arkansas	Within discretion of parole board to release any time	Unless minimum term mandatory, first offenders released at any time Second offenders: 1/3 of sentence minus good time Subsequent offenders: 1/2 of sentence	Class I: 10 days per month Class II: 5 days per month Class III: Ineligible	Meritorious conduct: 10 days per month; additional
California	Expiration of sentence minus good time		1/3 reduction of term for good conduct or participation in prison programs	
Colorado	Term to be served in full minus good time		15 days per month	Meritorious performance: additional 15 days per 6 months
Connecticut	Effective July 1, 1981, parole was abolished		For a sentence up to 5 years: 10 days for each month served; For a sentence greater than 5 years: 12 days for each month served	Prison industry: 1 day for every 7 consecutive days; Meritorious conduct: up to 120 days deduction from term
Delaware	1/3 of sentence less good time	Mandatory minimum must be served in full	1st year of sentence: 5 days per month; 2nd year: 7 days per month; 3rd year: 9 days per month; Subsequent years: 10 days per month	Participation in rehabilitative prison programs; additional 5 days per month
District of Columbia	Expiration of minimum		Sentence of 1 to 3 years: 6 days per month; 3 to 5 years: 7 days per month; 5 to 10 years: 8 days per month; Over 10 years: 10 days per month	
Florida	Parole guidelines have been developed that establish presumptive release date based on seriousness of offense	Life: 25 years	1st and 2nd year of sentence: 3 days per month; 3rd and 4th year: 6 days per month; Subsequent years: 9 days per month	1 day for every day of productive work; 6 days per month for those unable to work but use time well; 1 to 6 days per month for no violations in past 6 months
Georgia	1/3 of sentence		1st year: 1 month; 2nd year: 2 months; Subsequent years: 3 months; Not applicable to life sentences	
Hawaii	Within discretion of parole board		10 days maximum for every month served (except for life sentences where no good time applies)	
Idaho	Life terms or terms greater than 30 years: 10 years; Less than life or 30 year terms: 5 years or 1/3 term, whichever is less	Some must serve mandatory minimums	1 to 3 year sentences: 6 days per month; 3 to 5 year sentences: 7 days per month; 5 to 10 year sentences: 8 days per month; 10 years or more: 10 days per month	Additional 5 days per month for meritorious conduct
Illinois	Service of term in full minus good time		1 day for each day served	
Indiana	Service of term in full minus good time		Class I: 1 day for each day served; Class II: 1 day for every 2 days served; Class III: no good time	
Iowa	Board may release at any time; individual may be required to serve term in full minus only good time	Class A: Governor must commute to a term of years; review within 5 years Forcible felonies, previous conviction: 1/2 maximum imposed	1st year: 1 month; 2nd year: 2 months; 3rd year: 3 months; 4th year: 4 months; 5th year: 5 months; Subsequent years: 6 months	Trustees: additional 10 days per month
Kansas	Following service of minimum term less good time earned	Class A requiring life: 15 years must be served; if firearm is used, must serve minimum term or sentenced as habitual criminal	1st year of imprisonment: 2 months applied to reduce minimum and maximum; 2nd year: 4 months applied to reduce minimum and maximum; 3rd and subsequent years: 6 months applied to reduce minimum and maximum	Meritorious good time: additional 30 days
Kentucky	Parole board may release offender at any time		Not more than 10 days per month	Additional 5 days per month for meritorious conduct or performance of duties
Louisiana	1/3 of sentence	1st offenders with less than 5 years sentence: anytime prior to 1/3 of term; Life: Ineligible unless term commuted to a fixed period of years		Credit for time served in custody

Table 1.100 Statutory provisions for parole eligibility and sentence reduction, by State, as of May 1981—Continued

State	Provisions for parole eligibility		Provisions for sentence reductions	
	General	Special provisions	Good time	Other
Maine	No parole; service of term in full minus good time		10 days per month	Additional 2 days per month for performance of work duties
Maryland	1/5 of term	Life: 15 years	5 days for each month	Additional 5 days per month for meritorious conduct and special work; no more than 5 days per month
Massachusetts	Violent offenders must serve 2/3 of minimum sentence Non-violent offenders must serve 1/3 of minimum sentence	Certain crimes require service of a minimum of 2 years Offenders serving life terms for crimes other than 1st or 2nd degree murder eligible for parole hearing after serving 15 years	4 months to 364 days: 2.5 days per month; 2 to 3 years: 7.5 days per month; 3 to 4 years: 10 days per month; 4 or more years: 12.5 days per month	Work, educational programs permit reduction of up to 7.5 days per month served Confinement in prison camp: 2.5 days per month 10 days off sentence for 1 pint blood donation
Michigan	Expiration of minimum term minus good time	Mandatory minimum must be served in full	1st and 2nd year: 5 days per month; 3rd and 4th year: 6 days per month; 5th and 6th year: 7 days per month; 7th to 9th year: 9 days per month; 10th to 14th year: 10 days per month; 15th to 19th year: 12 days per month; Over 20 years: 15 days per month	
Minnesota	Expiration of sentence minus good time	Life: 20 years; Life with previous murder conviction: 25 years	1 day for every 2 days served	
Mississippi	1 year after admission to prison system within discretion of parole board		1st year: 3 days per month; 2nd year: 4 days per month; 3rd year: 5 days per month; 4th year: 6 days per month; 5th year: 7 days per month; 6th year: 8 days per month; 7th year: 9 days per month; 8th year: 10 days per month; 9th year: 11 days per month; Over 10 years: 15 days per month	Additional 30 days per year within discretion of superintendent
Missouri	1/2 of term; no one shall serve more than 2/3 of term	Nondangerous offenders: 1/4 of term; Life: 30 years		
Montana	1/3 of sentence or 1 year (nondangerous offenders)	Dangerous offenders: 1/2 of sentence	Medium I: 10 days per month; Medium II: 13 days per month; Medium III (after 1 year): 15 days per month	Educational programs: 13 days per month; Self-improvement activities: 3 days per month
Nebraska	Expiration of minimum term minus good time		1st year: 2 months; 2nd year: 2 months; 3rd year: 3 months; Subsequent years: 4 months	Additional 5 days per month for performance of duties
Nevada	1/3 of sentence or 1 year, whichever is greater		1st 2 years: 2 months 2nd 2 years: 4 months Subsequent years: 5 months for each year served	Certain credits as parole board may grant
New Hampshire	Service of minimum term minus good time	Life: 18 years minus good time; Life for murder I: 40 years minus good time	90 days for each year of minimum term of service	Meritorious conduct: 5 additional days against minimum and maximum term; Additional 4 days against minimum and maximum term for each blood donation
New Jersey	Anytime within discretion of parole board unless minimum term imposed	Offense classes 1 and 2 have a fixed minimum term to be served prior to parole consideration	One day for every 5 days served but cannot reduce a mandatory minimum	
New Mexico	Service of term in full minus good conduct	Life: 30 years	None, as of July 1979	Meritorious conduct: 10 days per month; Support-service work: 0 to 5 days per month; Industrial good time: 0 to 10 days per month; Extra-Industrial good time: 0 to 10 days additional per month
New York	Following expiration of minimum term		Up to 1/3 reduction of maximum term	
North Carolina	For felony committed after July 1, 1981: 90 days before expiration of term minus good time		1 day for each day in custody	Additional reductions may be awarded for work, education, etc.
North Dakota	Anytime within discretion of parole board		Sentence of 1 to 3 years: 6 days per month; Sentence of 3 to 5 years: 7 days per month; Sentence of 3 to 10 years: 8 days per month; Sentence of 10 years or more: 10 days per month	Meritorious conduct: additional 2 days per month
Ohio	Expiration of minimum term minus good time	Capital offense: 15 years	1 year: 5 days per month; 2 years: 6 days per month; 3 years: 8 days per month; 4 years: 9 days per month; 5 years: 10 days per month	

Table 1.100 Statutory provisions for parole eligibility and sentence reduction, by State, as of May 1981—Continued

State	Provisions for parole eligibility		Provisions for sentence reductions	
	General	Special provisions	Good time	Other
Oklahoma	1/3 of minimum term of an indeterminate sentence (or determinate if applicable)		No automatic statutory good time	1 day for every day enrolled in educational or vocational training programs; 20 days off of sentence for every blood donation (4 donations maximum per year)
Oregon	Anytime within discretion of parole board	For those convicted of "aggravated murder": 20 to 30 year service of term as specified by statute; Judge may recommend for any felony a minimum term to be served and parole board must respect this, except with affirmative vote of 4 board members	1 day for every 2 days served	Prison industry or certified educational programs: 1st year: 1 day for every 15 days; 1st to 5th year: 1 day for every 7 days; subsequent years: 1 day for every 5 days; Prison agriculture: 1st year: 1 day for every 10 days; subsequent years: 1 day for every 6 days; Work camp: 1st year: 1 day for every 6 days; subsequent years: 1 day for every 4 days
Pennsylvania	Maximum term of confinement greater than 2 years: eligible following expiration of minimum term; Maximum term of confinement less than 2 years: eligible any time prior to expiration of minimum term		No statutory good time	
Rhode Island	Following service of 1/3 of term	Life term or designated habitual criminal: service of at least 10 years	No statutory good time	
South Carolina	Sentence less than 30 years: service of 1/3 of term; Sentence greater than 30 years: service of at least 10 years; Review after 1/4 of term	First offenders: service of minimum (1/4 of term)	Permitted by statute	Earned work credits: up to 1 day for every 2 days, with a maximum of 180 days per year
South Dakota	1st offender: 1/4 of term; 2nd offender: 1/2 of term; Subsequent offender: 3/4 of term (not applicable to life sentences)		To be determined within discretion of Governor and on recommendation of parole board	
Tennessee	Minimum term of at least 1 year	Class X: following service of 40 percent of mandatory sentence	Class I: 30 days per month; Class II: 22 days per month; Class III: 10 days per month; Class IV: no credit (Class X and repeat offenders)	Participation in prison programs: range from 1 to 15 days per month
Texas	For offenders sentenced after Aug. 29, 1977: 1/3 of maximum term or minimum of 2 years	No offender serves more than 20 years without parole consideration	Trustee: 30 days for every 30 days served; Class I: 20 days for every 30 days served; Class II: 10 days for every 30 days served; Class III: none	Deductions apply to reduce the 1/3 of maximum term to be served prior to parole consideration; 30 day commutation (if sentence for every donation allowed (maximum of one per year)
Utah	Determination of parole eligibility after 6 months of confinement			
Vermont	Anytime within discretion of parole board		10 days per month	Additional 5 days per month for special services rendered
Virginia	1st offenders: 12 years or 1/4 sentence, whichever is less; 2nd offenders: 13 years or 1/3 sentence, whichever is less; 3rd offenders: 14 years or 1/2 sentence, whichever is less; Subsequent offenders: 15 years or 2/3 sentence, whichever is less	Life: 15 years; Two or more life sentences: 20 years	Class I: 30 days for every 30 days served; Class II: 20 days for every 30 days served; Class III: 10 days for every 30 days served; Class IV: no good time	
Washington	Anytime within the discretion of the parole board	Mandatory minimums must be served prior to parole considerations; Life term: following service of 20 years minus good time	Up to 1/3 reduction of sentence, at discretion of parole board	
West Virginia	Following service of minimum term of sentence; Armed robbery: 1/3 of definite term	Life sentence, 1st conviction: service of 10 years; Life sentence, 2nd conviction: service of 15 years	Term of sentence 1 to 3 years: 6 days per month served; Term of sentence 3 to 5 years: 7 days per month served; Term of sentence 5 to 10 years: 8 days per month served; Term greater than 10 years: 10 days per month served; Life term: not subject to good time reduction	
Wisconsin	Following service of 1/2 of term	Life term: service of 20 years minus good time	1st year: 1 month; 2nd year: 2 months; 3rd year: 3 months; 4th year: 4 months; 5th year: 5 months; Subsequent years: 6 months	Outstanding work or educational performance: additional 1 day for every 6 days of such conduct
Wyoming	Anytime within the discretion of the parole board		Discretionary according to parole board—no automatic statutory good time	

Source: Caroline S. Cooper, Debra Kelley, and Sharon Larson, *Judicial and Executive Discretion in the Sentencing Process: Analysis of State Felony Code Provisions* (Washington, D.C.: The American University, 1982), pp. 21-32. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.101 Provisions of statutes dealing with criminal sexual intercourse with children, by jurisdiction, as of July 1981

NOTE: The data below are from a review of State and territorial criminal codes, incest laws, child protection statutes, and domestic violence and sexual psychopath laws as they relate to child sexual abuse. The data presented on the age of the offender indicate specific statutory concerns. Where nothing is shown in the "age of offender" columns, the statute did not specify the age of the offender or the age differential between victim and offender as legal issues. Likewise, where nothing is indicated in the "offender's relationship with victim" category, the relationship is not a legal issue.

The provisions below classify the crime as a felony within the statute unless otherwise noted. Data have been revised from the original presentation through information provided by the Source. The key to the symbols used below are as follows: V, vaginal intercourse; A, anal intercourse; O, oral intercourse; >, greater than; <, less than; ≥, greater than or equal to; ≤, less than or equal to.

State	Type of intercourse	Age of victim (in years)	Age of offender (in years)		Offender's relationship with victim	Maximum penalties	
			Specifically stated	Years older than victim		Imprisonment (in years)	Fine
Alabama	Carnal knowledge	<12				≥10	
	Carnal knowledge	12 to 15	≥16			2 to 10*	
Alaska	V, A, O	<13	≥16		Parent (whether child is legitimate or not), adoptive parent, stepparent, or otherwise entrusted to his care by authority of law	≤20	≤\$50,000
	V, A, O	<18	≥18			≤20	≤\$50,000
	V, A, O	13 to 15	>16				
Arizona	V, A, O	<15				≤5	≤\$50,000
	V, A, O	15 to 17				7	≤\$50,000
	Sodomy	<15				1-1/2	≤\$150,000
Arkansas	V, A, O	<14	≥18			5	≤\$50,000
	V, A, O	<16	≥20			1 to 5	
	V, A, O	<16				≤1 ^b	≤\$1,000
California	V	<18				≤90 days ^b	≤\$500
	A	<18				≤1 ^a	
	A	<16	>21			≤1 ^a	
	A	<14		>10		Felony	3, 6 or 8 ^a
	O	<18				≤1 ^a	
	O	<16	>21			Felony	3, 6 or 8 ^a
	O	<14		>10			
Colorado	V, A, O	<15			Guardian or responsible for the general supervision of the victim's welfare	≤10	≤\$30,000
	V, A, O	<18				≤10	≤\$30,000
Connecticut	V, A, O	<15			Guardian or responsible for the general supervision of the victim's welfare	1 to 10	≤\$5,000
	V, A, O	<18				1 to 10	≤\$5,000
Delaware	V, A, O and homosexual A, O	<16		≥4		7	Such fines as the court deems proper
	V, A, O	<16				3 to 30 ^c	Such fines as the court deems proper
	Homosexual A, O	<16				3 to 30	Such fines as the court deems proper
District of Columbia	O	<16				≤20	≤\$1,000
	Carnal knowledge	<16				≤Life	
Florida	V, A, O	≤11	≥18		Familial, custodial, or official authority over the victim	Life or death	
	V, A, O	≤11	<18			30 to life	≤\$15,000
	V, A, O	11 to 17				≤30 ^d	≤\$10,000 ^d
	Carnal intercourse	≤18 and previous chaste character				≤15 ^d	≤\$10,000 ^d
Georgia	Sexual intercourse	<14				1 to 20	
Hawaii	V, A, O	<14				≤10 ^a	≤\$10,000
Idaho	Sexual intercourse	<18				1 to life ^a	
Illinois ^f	V, A, O	<16	≥17			4 to 15	≤\$10,000
	V, A, O	<18	≥14			≤1 ^b	≤\$1,000 ^b
Indiana	V, A, O	<12				≤10 ^g	≤\$10,000
	V, A, O	12 to 15	≥16			≤5 ^g	≤\$10,000
Iowa	V, A, O	<12			Members of same household, related by blood or affinity to the fourth degree, or in a position of authority over the victim	≤25	
	V, A, O	<14				≤10	≤\$5,000
	V, A, O	14, 15				≤10	≤\$5,000
	V, A, O	14, 15		≥6		≤10	≤\$5,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.101 Provisions of statutes dealing with criminal sexual intercourse with children, by jurisdiction, as of July 1981—Continued

State	Type of intercourse	Age of victim (in years)	Age of offender (in years)		Offender's relationship with victim	Maximum penalties	
			Specifically stated	Years older than victim		Imprisonment (in years)	Fine
Kansas	V	<16				(1 to 5) to 20	≤\$10,000
	V	<16			Guardian, proprietor, or employee of any foster home, orphanage, or other public or private institution for the care and custody of minor children	(5 to 15) to life	≤\$10,000
	O, A	<16				(5 to 15) to life	≤\$10,000
Kentucky	V, A, O	<12				5 to 10	≤\$10,000
	V, A, O	<14	≥18			1 to 5	≤\$10,000
	V, A, O	<16	≥21				≤\$10,000
Louisiana ^a	V, A	<12				Life ^{a, f}	
	V, A, O	12 to 16 with consent	>17	>2 ^f		≤10 ^a	
Maine	V, A, O	<14	≥19	≥5		≤20 ^a	
	V	14, 15				≤1 ^b	≤\$1,000 ^b
Maryland	V, A, O	<14		≥4		≤20	
	V, A, O	14, 15		≥4		≤1 ^b	≤\$1,000 ^b
Massachusetts	Sexual intercourse or unnatural sexual intercourse	<16				≤Life ^{a, f}	
	Indecent assault and battery	<14				2-1/2 to 10 ^{a, f}	
	Indecent assault and battery	≥14				2-1/2 to 5 ^{a, f}	
Michigan	V, A, O	<13				≤Life	
	V, A, O	13 to 15			Household member, related by blood or affinity to the fourth degree, or in a position of authority over the victim	≤Life	
Minnesota	V, A, O	<13		>3		≤20 ^a	
	V, A, O	<13		≤3		≤10 ^a	
	V, A, O	13 to 15 ^m		>4		≤10 ^a	
	V, A, O	13 to 15 ^m		2 to 4		≤5 ^a	
	V, A, O	13 to 15		>4	In a position of authority over the victim	≤20 ^a	
Mississippi	Carnal knowledge	<12	≥18			Death or life imprisonment ^a	
	Carnal knowledge	12	13 to 17			Terms of years to be determined in the discretion of the court ^a	
	Forcibly ravishing	≥12				Death or life imprisonment ^a	
	Carnal knowledge	13 to 17 and previous chaste character		Older than victim		6 months to 5 ^a	≤\$500
Missouri	V, A, O	<14				5 to 15	
	V, A, O	14, 15				≤7	≤\$5,000
	V, A, O	16	≥17			≤5	≤\$5,000
	V	14, 15	<17			≤1 ^b	≤\$1,000 ^b
	A, O	17				≤1 ^b	≤\$1,000 ^b
Montana	V, A, O	<16				2 to 20 ^a	
	V, A, O	<16		≥3		2 to 40 ^a	
	V, A, O	<16				≤20 ^a	
	homosexual intercourse						
Nebraska	V, A, O	<16	≥19			1 to 50 ^f	
Nevada	V, A, O	<14				Life ^{a, f}	
	V, A, O	<16	18 to 20			1 ^b	\$1,000 ^b
	V, A, O	<16	≥21			1 to 10 ^a	
New Hampshire	V, A, O	<13				≤15	≤\$2,000
	V, A, O	13 to 15			Member of same household, related by blood or affinity, or in a position of authority over the victim	≤15	≤\$2,000
	V, A, O	13 to 15				≤7	≤\$2,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.101 Provisions of statutes dealing with criminal sexual intercourse with children, by jurisdiction, as of July 1981—Continued

State	Type of intercourse	Age of victim (in years)	Age of offender (in years)		Offender's relationship with victim	Maximum penalties	
			Specifically stated	Years older than victim		Imprisonment (in years)	Fine
New Jersey	V, A, O	<13				10 to 20 ^a	≤\$100,000
	V, A, O	13 to 15			Foster parent, guardian, in loco parentis within the household, related by blood or affinity to the third degree, supervisory or disciplinary power over the victim by virtue of the perpetrator's legal, professional, or occupational status	10 to 20 ^a	≤\$100,000
	V, A, O	16, 17			Member of victim's household with supervisory or disciplinary power over the victim	5 to 10 ^a	
	V, A, O	13 to 15		≥4		5 to 10 ^a	
New Mexico	V, A, O	<13				Life	≤\$15,000
	V, A, O	13 to 15			Position of authority	10 to 50	≤\$10,000
New York	V	<17				≤1 ^b	≤\$1,000 ^b
	V, A, O	<17	≥21			≤4	≤\$5,000
	V, A, O	<14	≥18			≤7	≤\$5,000
	V, A, O	<11				≤25	≤\$5,000
North Carolina	V, A, O	<13				Life ^a	
	V, A, O			≥4	Parent, in custody of minor victim of any age, agent, or employee of any person or institution whether such institution is private, charitable, or governmental	2 to 15	
North Dakota	V, A, O	<15				≤20	≤\$10,000
	V, A, O	≥15				≤1 ^b	≤\$1,000 ^b
Ohio	V, A, O	<13				(4 to 7) to 25 ^a	≤\$10,000
	V, A, O	12 to 15	≥18	≥4		(1 to 3) to 10	≤\$5,000
	V, A, O	12 to 15	≥18	<4		≤6 months ^b	≤\$1,000 ^b
	V, A, O				Natural or adoptive parent, stepparent, guardian, custodian, or person in loco parentis	(1 to 3) to 10	≤\$5,000
Oklahoma	Sexual intercourse	<14	>18			Death or imprisonment of not less than 5 ^a	
	Sexual intercourse	14, 15	>18			1 to 15 ^a	
	Sexual intercourse	16, 17 and previous chaste character	>18			1 to 15 ^a	
Oregon	V, A, O	<16				≤5	≤\$2,500
	V, A, O	<14				≤10	≤\$2,500
	V, A, O	≤12				≤20	≤\$2,500
	V, A, O	≤16				≤20	≤\$2,500
	V, A, O	≤18			Brother or sister (of the whole or half blood), parent, or stepparent	≤1 ^b	≤\$1,000 ^b
	V, A, O	≤18				≤30 days ^b	≤\$250 ^b
Pennsylvania	V, A, O	<14	≥18			≤10	
	O, A	<16				≤10	
Rhode Island	V, A, O	<13				10 to life ^a	
	V, A, O	13 to 15	>18			≤5 ^a	
South Carolina	V, A, O	<11				≤30 ^a	
	V, A, O	11 to 13				≤20 ^a	
	V, A, O	14, 15				≤20 ^a	
	V, A, O	14, 15			Older than the victim	≤20 ^a	
South Dakota	V, A, O	<15				≤10	≤\$10,000
Tennessee	V, A, O	≤12				10 to life	
	V, A, O	13 to 15			Related by blood or affinity to the third degree, position of custodial or official authority	10 to life	
	V, A, O	13 to 15				2 to 10	
Texas	V, A, O	<17 ^g				2 to 20 ^g	≤\$10,000
Utah	V	<16				≤5	≤\$5,000
	V	<16				≤6 months ^b	≤\$299 ^b
	V, A, O	<14				5 to life	≤\$10,000
	V, A, O	≥14				1 to 15	≤\$10,000
Vermont	V, A, O	<16				≤20 ^f	≤\$10,000 ^f
Virginia	Carnal knowledge	<13				5 to life	
	Carnal knowledge	13, 14				≤5	≤\$1,000
	Carnal knowledge	13, 14				<3	≤\$100

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.101 Provisions of statutes dealing with criminal sexual intercourse with children, by jurisdiction, as of July 1981—Continued

State	Type of intercourse	Age of victim (in years)	Age of offender (in years)		Offender's relationship with victim	Maximum penalties	
			Specifically stated	Years older than victim		Imprisonment (in years)	Fine
Washington	V, A, O	< 11	> 13			IV 20 ^f	≤\$10,000 ^f
	V, A, O	11 to 13	> 16			IV 10	≤\$10,000
	V, A, O	14, 15	> 18			IV 5	≤\$5,000
West Virginia	V, A, O	< 11	IV 14			10 to 20	≤\$10,000
	V, A, O	< 16	IV 16	IV 4		1 to 5	≤\$10,000
Wisconsin	V, A, O	< 12				IV 20	
	V, A, O	12 to 17 ^f				IV 10	≤\$10,000
Wyoming	V, A, O	< 12		IV 4	Position of authority	1 to 20 ^{a,f}	
	V, A, O	< 14		IV 4		1 to 20 ^{a,f}	
	V, A, O	< 16		IV 4		IV 1 ^a	
American Samoa	V, A, O	< 14				5 to 15 ^v	
	V, A, O	< 14				IV 7 ^v	≤\$5,000
Guam	Sexual intercourse	< 16				1 to 30	
Puerto Rico	Carnal intercourse	< 14				1 to 25	
	Sodomy or homosexual intercourse					1 to 10	
Virgin Islands	V	< 14				IV 5 ^a	
	V	14, 15				IV 1 ^b	≤\$200 ^b
	O, A	< 16				IV 20 ^a	
	O, A	≥ 16				IV 10 ^a	

^a The crime is not classified as either a felony or misdemeanor within the statute.
^b The crime is classified as a misdemeanor within the statute.
^c If the victim is 16 years or younger and the perpetrator inflicts serious physical, mental, or emotional injury the penalty is imprisonment for up to life.
^d If the victim is older than 11 years, and the perpetrator uses or threatens to use a deadly weapon or force likely to cause serious injury, the penalty is imprisonment for up to 30 years and a fine of up to \$10,000. If the victim is older than 11 years and the perpetrator uses or threatens to use force not likely to cause serious injury, the penalty is imprisonment for up to 15 years and a fine of up to \$10,000.
^e If the victim is younger than 14 years and the perpetrator inflicts serious bodily injury the penalty is imprisonment for 20 to 30 years.
^f Illinois law holds as criminally liable a parent, legal guardian, or other person having care or custody of a child younger than 16 years, who knowingly permits or arranges for a child to participate in vaginal, anal, or oral intercourse, or lewd fondling or touching.
^g If deadly force is used or threatened the penalty is imprisonment for 20 to 30 years and a fine of \$10,000.
^h In another statutory provision, the penalty is imprisonment for up to 10 years for vaginal, anal, and oral intercourse if the perpetrator places the victim in fear of receiving bodily injury.
ⁱ These three States have included mandatory prison sentences within their sexual offense statutes for first offenses of sexual intercourse with children. In Louisiana, the penalty for vaginal or anal intercourse with a child under 12 years is life imprisonment at hard labor, without parole, probation, or suspension of sentence. In Nevada, parole is not allowed until 10 years is served. In Washington, no deferred or suspended sentence is allowed except for the purpose of commitment to an inpatient treatment facility.
^j If the perpetrator is 2 to 4 years older than the victim and believed the victim was 16 years of age, the penalty is imprisonment for 5 years.
^k If the use of force or threat of bodily injury is an element in completing the crime, the penalty is imprisonment for life.
^l The following States have special recidivist provisions within their sexual offense statutes. Massachusetts can sentence second offenders older than 18 years to a period of imprisonment

of 5 years to life. Nebraska can sentence second offenders to imprisonment for 25 years or more without parole eligibility. Wyoming can sentence perpetrators with previous convictions to imprisonment for 5 years to life.
^m It is an affirmative defense, which must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence, if the victim is at least 13 years of age but less than 16 years of age and the perpetrator believed the victim was 16 years or older.
ⁿ An attempt to commit first degree rape or sexual offense, which includes intercourse with a child under 13 years of age, is punishable by imprisonment for up to 20 years.
^o If the perpetrator uses or threatens the use of force, the penalty is imprisonment for life.
^p It is a defense to prosecution if the victim is older than 14 years and had, prior to the time of the alleged offense, engaged promiscuously in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse, or the perpetrator was less than 2 years older than the victim and the victim is younger than 17 years.
^q It is an affirmative defense that the perpetrator is not more than 2 years older than the victim. It is also a defense to prosecution for sexual intercourse if the female is older than 14 years and had previously engaged in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse. It is a defense to prosecution for deviate sexual intercourse if the perpetrator is not more than 2 years older than the victim and is of the opposite sex.
^r If the victim is younger than 17 years and the perpetrator causes or attempts to cause injury, the penalty is imprisonment for 5 years to life.
^s If the perpetrator causes bodily injury, the penalty is imprisonment for 3 years and a \$5,000 fine.
^t Consent is defined as agreement freely given. A person younger than 15 years is incapable of consent as a matter of law. There is a rebuttable presumption that a person 15 to 17 years of age is incapable of consent.
^u If the perpetrator inflicts serious physical injury or displays a deadly weapon in a threatening manner, the penalty is imprisonment for 10 to 30 years or life.
^v If the perpetrator inflicts serious physical injury or displays a deadly weapon in a threatening manner, the penalty is imprisonment for up to 30 years.

Source: Josephine Bulkley, ed., *Child Sexual Abuse and the Law* (Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association, 1981), pp. 22-39. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.102 Provisions of incest statutes, by jurisdiction, as of July 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.101. "Incest statutes flatly punish sexual intercourse (or other activity), whether or not it is consenting or by force, between relatives within the statutorily specified degree." The data below deal "primarily with their application [incest statutes] and relevance to sexual activity between an adult family member or parent and a minor child." (Source, p. 52.)
 The crime of incest is classified as a felony within the incest provisions in Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and American Samoa. Indiana and Virginia classify the crime as either a felony or misdemeanor. In Delaware and Pennsylvania, the crime is classified as a misdemeanor within the incest provision. The remaining jurisdictions do not classify the crime of incest as either a felony or a misdemeanor within incest provisions.

Jurisdiction	Prohibited behaviors			Offender's relationship to victim										Penalty						
	Minors not protected	Intercourse	Deviate sexual conduct	Any unlawful sexual act	Blood relationships only (whole and half)	Parent	Stepparent	Adoptive parent	Grandparent	Stepgrandparent	Sibling	Half sibling	Step sibling	Adoptive sibling	Uncle/aunt	Uncle/aunt of half blood	First cousin	Second cousin	Imprisonment (in years)	Fine
Alabama	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1 to 10	
Alaska	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3 to 15	≤\$50,000
Arizona	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4	≤\$150,000
Arkansas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2 to 10	≤\$10,000
California	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Indeterminate sentence	
Colorado ^a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	≤10	\$2,000 to \$30,000
Connecticut	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	≤5	≤\$5,000
Delaware	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	≤2	≤\$1,000
District of Columbia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	≤12	
Florida	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	≤5	≤\$5,000
Georgia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1 to 20	
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	≤5	≤\$5,000
Idaho	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	≤10	
Illinois ^a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3 to 7	≤\$10,000
Indiana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2	≤\$10,000
Iowa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	≤5	≤\$1,000
Kansas ^a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1 to 10	≤\$5,000
Kentucky	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5 to 10	≤\$10,000
Louisiana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(^b)	≤\$1,000
Maine ^c	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<1	
Maryland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1 to 10	
Massachusetts	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	≤20	
Michigan ^c	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	≤10	
Minnesota	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	≤10	
Mississippi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	≤10	\$500
Missouri	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	≤5	≤\$5,000
Montana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	≤10	
Nebraska	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1 to 20	≤\$25,000
Nevada	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1 to 10	
New Hampshire	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	≤7	≤\$2,000
New Jersey ^c	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2 to 10	≤\$5,000
New Mexico	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	≤4	≤\$5,000
New York	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	≤15 ^d	
North Carolina	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	≤5	\$5,000
North Dakota	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	≤5	
Ohio ^e	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	≤10	
Oklahoma	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	≤5	≤\$2,500
Oregon	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	≤5	≤\$2,000
Pennsylvania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	≤5	≤\$2,000
Rhode Island	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	≤10	
South Carolina	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	IV 1	≥\$500
South Dakota	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	≤10	≤\$10,000
Tennessee	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5 to 21	
Texas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2 to 10	≤\$5,000
Utah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	≤5	≤\$15,000

^a See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.102 Provisions of Incest statutes, by jurisdiction, as of July 1981—Continued

Jurisdiction	Prohibited behaviors		Offender's relationship to victim											Penalty						
	Minors not protected	Intercourse	Deviate sexual conduct	Any unlawful sexual act	Blood relationships only (whole and half)	Parent	Stepparent	Adoptive parent	Grandparent	Stepgrandparent	Sibling	Half sibling	Step sibling	Adoptive sibling	Uncle/aunt	Uncle/aunt of half blood	First cousin	Second cousin	Imprisonment (in years)	Fine
Virginia	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	≤\$1,000
Vermont		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	≤\$1,000
Washington		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	≤\$5,000
West Virginia		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5 to 10	
Wisconsin		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5 to 10	≤\$10,000
Wyoming		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	
American Samoa		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	≤\$5,000
Puerto Rico		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1 to 10	
Virgin Islands		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	≤10	
Guam		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1 to 10	

* In these States, there are both "aggravated" and regular incest provisions. Aggravated incest covers the parent-child (including step and adopted parent; Kansas also includes grandparent in its aggravated incest statute) relationship and has a higher penalty. The aggravated incest laws were passed specifically to protect minors (in Colorado, a minor is under 21 years; in Illinois and Kansas, under 18 years) and to make it a more serious crime than regular incest. Only the aggravated incest statutes are included in this chart because they cover sexual abuse of minors.

^b Louisiana and Virginia have more severe punishments for incest involving ancestors and descendants. In Louisiana, for incest involving ascendants, descendants, or siblings, the penalty is imprisonment of ≤ 15 years, whereas for incest between uncle-niece or aunt-nephew, the penalty is imprisonment of ≤ 5 years. In Virginia, incest involving ancestors or descendants carries a penalty of 1 to 10 years imprisonment, whereas incest between other relatives has a penalty of ≤ 1 year.

^c Minor children are not covered by incest laws in these States. In Michigan, New Jersey and Ohio, only marriage (not sexual intercourse) is prohibited between certain degrees of kinship. Such marriages are void, but there are no criminal penalties. Thus, if a minor child is sexually abused, it would not constitute incest in these three States. In Maine, only persons over 18 years of age can commit the crime of incest. In four States, therefore, sexual abuse of minors is exclusively covered under the criminal sexual offense provisions.

^d In North Carolina, the classification of the crime and penalty for incest is more severe between near relatives; thus, incest between near relatives, parent-child, grandparent-grandchild, or brother-sister is a felony, whereas incest between aunt-nephew or uncle-niece is a misdemeanor, with no specific prison sentence provided within the section.

Source: Josephine Bulkley, ed., *Child Sexual Abuse and the Law* (Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association, 1981), pp. 68-80. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.103 State and Federal privacy statutes, by type of information regulated and jurisdiction, as of 1981

NOTE: This information was compiled from a survey of State and Federal laws. All States have constitutional provisions similar to the first and fourth amendments to the U.S. Constitution; only a few have written into their State constitutions specific language protecting the right to privacy, but several have statutes protecting one or more specific areas of privacy. "Privacy statutes" refers to statutes or sections of a State's constitution indicating a general or specific right to privacy. "Privileged communication" refers to information that is private because of a particular relationship (e.g., communication between a person and a psychologist or clergyman). Because of the universal nature of lawyer-client and husband-wife privilege, these statutes have not been included in the section on privilege.

Jurisdiction	Type of information regulated																		
	Arrest records	Bank records	Computer crime	Credit records	Criminal justice information systems	Government data banks	Employment records	Insurance records	Mailing lists	Medical records	Miscellaneous	Polygraph tests by employer	State constitution privacy statutes	Privileged communications	School records	Social Security numbers	Tax records	Telephone solicitations	Wiretap
Alabama		✓								✓	✓								
Alaska		✓								✓	✓								
Arizona	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Arkansas																			
California	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	^(a)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Colorado	✓		✓	✓	✓					✓	✓								✓
Connecticut	✓	✓		✓	✓	^(a)	✓												✓
Delaware	✓									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
District of Columbia	✓									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Florida	✓	✓	✓	✓	^(b)					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Georgia										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Hawaii	✓	✓								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Idaho			^(c)																✓
Illinois	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Indiana	✓																		✓
Iowa		✓								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Kansas																			✓
Kentucky										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Louisiana	✓	✓								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Maine										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Maryland	✓	✓								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Massachusetts	✓																		✓
Michigan			✓							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Minnesota	✓	✓																	✓
Mississippi																			✓
Missouri	✓									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Montana										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Nebraska																			✓
Nevada	✓									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
New Hampshire		✓																	✓
New Jersey	✓	^(c)																	✓
New Mexico	✓									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
New York	✓									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
North Carolina			^(c)	✓	✓	^(b)	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
North Dakota										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Ohio	✓																		✓
Oklahoma		✓								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Oregon	✓									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Pennsylvania										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Rhode Island	✓		✓							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
South Carolina	✓									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
South Dakota										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Tennessee	✓																		✓
Texas																			✓
Utah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Vermont										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Virginia																			✓
Washington	✓									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
West Virginia	✓																		✓
Wisconsin																			✓
Wyoming																			✓
Federal	✓																		✓

^a "Fair Information Practices Act."
^b Local ordinance within the State.
^c Significant court decision affecting privacy.

Source: Robert Ellis Smith, *Compilation of State and Federal Privacy Laws 1981* (Washington, D.C.: Privacy Journal, 1981), p. 2; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Privacy Journal. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.104 Firearms manufactured in the United States, by type of firearm, fiscal years 1973-80

NOTE: These data were provided by federally licensed firearms manufacturers. The figures do not include firearms manufactured for use by the military. The data presented for years prior to and including 1976 coincide with former Federal fiscal years. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

	Handguns				Long guns		
	Total	Total handguns	Pistols	Revolvers	Total long guns	Rifles	Shotguns and combination guns
1973	4,844,565	1,734,154	564,919	1,169,235	3,110,411	1,830,285	1,280,126
1974	5,639,601	1,714,989	398,606	1,316,383	3,924,612	2,099,372	1,825,240
1975	5,767,820	2,023,601	456,182	1,567,419	3,744,219	2,123,136	1,621,053
1976	5,345,179	1,832,785	455,167	1,377,618	3,393,209	2,091,797	1,301,412
Transition quarter	1,234,606	431,120	96,269	334,851	803,486	494,294	309,192
1977	5,015,963	1,868,062	452,667	1,415,395	3,147,901	1,922,858	1,225,043
1978	4,865,537	1,888,660	463,426	1,425,234	2,976,877	1,781,001	1,195,876
1979	5,322,998	2,126,017	612,918	1,513,099	3,196,981	1,877,890	1,319,091
1980	5,646,218	2,370,714	765,522	1,605,192	3,275,504	1,936,094	1,339,410

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Table 1.105 Statutory restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and ownership of handguns, by State, as of March 1982

NOTE: These data were compiled by the National Rifle Association's Institute for Legislative Action. In addition to State laws, the purchase, sale, and in certain circumstances, the possession and interstate transportation of firearms are regulated by the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968 and Title VII of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. Also, cities and localities may have their own firearms ordinances in addition to Federal and State laws. The Source notes that State firearms laws are subject to frequent change. State and local statutes and ordinances, as well as local law enforcement authorities, should be consulted for full text and meaning of statutory provisions. The Source defines "constitutional provision" by citing Article 1, Section 15 of the Connecticut State constitution, as an example of the basic feature contained in the constitutions of many States. It reads: "Every citizen has a right to bear arms in defense of himself and the State."

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

^a License to carry in a vehicle either openly or concealed.
^b Arkansas prohibits carrying "with a purpose to employ it as a weapon against a person."
^c Tennessee prohibits carrying "with the intent to go armed."
^d Certain cities or counties.
^e Chicago only.
^f Loaded.
^g New Orleans only.
^h Handguns must be presented to the city chief of police or county sheriff to obtain a certificate of inspection.
ⁱ Permission to carry concealed may be granted by county sheriff on written application.
^j Permit required for purchase by a felon.
^k Some municipalities control the possession, sale, transfer or carrying of handguns, e.g., Cleveland and Columbus require a police permit for purchase; Toledo requires a handgun owner's identification; Cincinnati requires application for purchase.
^l Prohibits carrying a firearm "with the intent or purpose of injuring another."
^m Applies only to pre-registered firearms. No new handguns can be brought into the city.

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

Table 1.106 Provisions of arson reporting immunity statutes, by State, as of 1982

NOTE: These data were compiled by the Insurance Committee for Arson Control from a review of the most recent legislative information available (Source, p. 1). Forty-eight States have adopted arson immunity laws. Nevada, South Carolina, Puerto Rico, and Washington, D.C. are not included in the table because they have not adopted arson reporting immunity laws.

One of the problems faced by insurance companies in investigating arson has been the threat of civil suit and potential liability when confidential information about an insured client is disclosed to law enforcement authorities. The major purpose of an arson reporting immunity law is to increase the flow of investigative information between law enforcement agencies and insurance companies (Mary Fairchild, Selected Arson Laws in the States [Washington, D.C.: National Conference of State Legislatures, 1980], p. 21.)

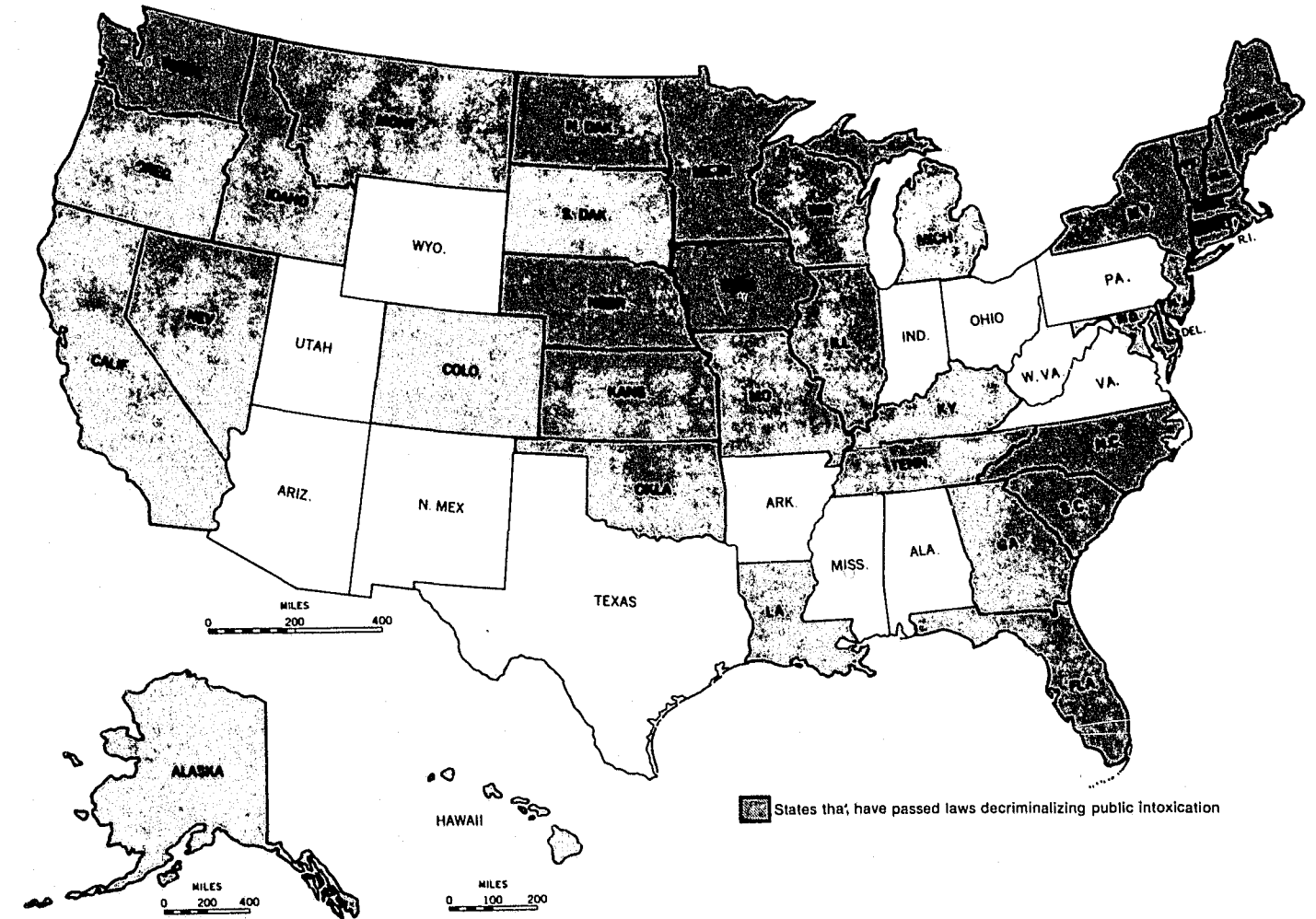
"Civil immunity" provides insurance companies with limited immunity against civil action. "Criminal immunity" provides insurance companies with limited immunity against criminal prosecution. "Agencies get information without subpoena" refers to the acceptability of authorized agencies receiving information from insurance files without subpoena. "Companies must report" refers to requirements that insurance companies notify authorized agencies of any fire that appears to be suspicious. "Companies get information-reciprocity" refers to the acceptability of insurance companies receiving information on suspicious fires from authorized agencies. "Insurers must notify one agency" refers to the acceptability of insurance companies notifying a single authorized agency of suspicious fires. (Source, p. 4.) Data have been revised from the original presentation through information provided by the Source.

State	Civil immunity	Criminal immunity	Agencies get information without subpoena	Companies must report	Companies get information-reciprocity	Insurers must notify one agency	Authorities must testify in civil action	Authorities may share information with other agencies
Alabama	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Alaska	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Arizona	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Arkansas	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
California	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Colorado	(a)	(a)	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Connecticut	✓	✓	(b)	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Delaware	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Florida	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Georgia	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Hawaii	✓	✓	(b)	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Idaho	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Illinois	✓	✓	(b)	✓	(c)	✓	✓	
Indiana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Iowa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kansas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kentucky	✓	✓	(b)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Louisiana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maine	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maryland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Massachusetts	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Michigan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Minnesota	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mississippi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Missouri	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Montana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nebraska	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Hampshire	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Jersey	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Mexico	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New York	✓	✓	✓	✓	(c)	✓	✓	✓
North Carolina	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
North Dakota	✓	✓	✓	(d)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ohio	✓	✓	(b)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oklahoma	✓	✓	✓	✓	(c)	✓	✓	✓
Oregon	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pennsylvania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rhode Island	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Dakota	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tennessee	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Texas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Utah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Vermont	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Virginia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Washington	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
West Virginia	(a)	(a)	✓	(d)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wisconsin	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wyoming	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

(a) Grants limited immunity, but does not use the terms criminal or civil.
 (b) When investigating cases of "potential" arson, agencies may request information from insurers.
 (c) Provides that insurance companies may ask agencies for information but does not specifically state that release of the information by the agencies is mandatory.
 (d) Does not require insurance companies to report suspicious claims but states that they "may report."
 Source: Alliance of American Insurers, Status Report I: Arson Reporting-Immunity Legislation by the Insurance Committee for Arson Control, (Chicago: Insurance Committee for Arson Control, 1980), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 1.14 Laws decriminalizing public intoxication, by State, as of December 1981

NOTE: Laws decriminalizing public intoxication prescribe that intoxicated persons should not be subjected to criminal prosecution solely because of their alcohol consumption or intoxicated appearance. A person who appears to be incapacitated by alcohol may be taken into protective custody by the police or other authorized official; taking persons into protective custody under these laws is not an arrest.



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, "Fact Sheet: Decriminalization of Public Intoxication," Rockville, Md.: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1981. (Mimeographed.)

Table 1.107 Characteristics of marihuana laws, by jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1982

NOTE: The data below were compiled from a review of Federal and State marihuana statutes.

Jurisdiction	Amount	Possession							
		First offense		Second offense		Cultivation		Sale	
		Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)	Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)	Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)	Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)
Alabama	Up to 2.2 pounds—personal use	0 to 1	\$1,000	2 to 15	\$25,000	2 to 15	\$25,000	2 to 15	\$25,000
	Up to 2.2 pounds—not for personal use	2 to 15	25,000	2 to 30	50,000	2 to 15	25,000	2 to 15	25,000
	2.2 to 2,000 pounds	3 to 15	25,000	3 to 30	50,000	3 to 15	25,000	3 to 15	25,000
	2,000 to 10,000 pounds	5 to 15	50,000	5 to 30	100,000	5 to 15	50,000	5 to 15	50,000
	More than 10,000 pounds	15	200,000	15 to 30	400,000	15	200,000	15	200,000
Alaska	Any amount, personal use, in home	Legal	Legal	Legal	Legal	Legal	Legal	X	X
	Any amount, personal use, not in public		0 to 100		0 to 100		0 to 100	X	X
	Up to 1 ounce, in public		0 to 100		0 to 100		0 to 100	NA	NA
	Smoking marihuana in public		0 to 1,000		0 to 1,000	X	X	X	X
	More than 1 ounce, personal use, in public		0 to 1,000		0 to 1,000	NA	NA	X	X
	Any amount, personal use, in car, plane, or by person under 18 years		0 to 1,000		0 to 1,000		0 to 1,000	X	X
	More than 1 ounce, not for personal use	0 to 25	20,000	0 to life	25,000	0 to 25	20,000	0 to 25	25,000
Arizona	Any amount	1.5	0 to 150,000	1.5 to 3	0 to 150,000	1.5	0 to 150,000	7	0 to 150,000
Arkansas	Up to 1 ounce	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 5	10,000	2 to 10	10,000	2 to 10	10,000
	More than 1 ounce ^a	2 to 10	10,000	2 to 10	10,000	2 to 10	10,000	2 to 10	10,000
California	Up to 1 ounce		0 to 100		0 to 100		0 to 100	2 to 4	
	More than 1 ounce	0 to 6 mos.	500	0 to 6 mos.	500	16 mos. to 3		2 to 4	
Colorado	Up to 1 ounce, not in public		0 to 100		0 to 100	1 to 14	1,000	1 to 14	1,000
	Up to 1 ounce, in public	0 to 15 days	100	0 to 15 days	100	1 to 14	1,000	1 to 14	1,000
	More than 1 ounce	0 to 1	500	0 to 2	500 to 1,000	1 to 14	1,000	1 to 14	1,000
Connecticut	Up to 4 ounces	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 5	3,000	0 to 2	1,000	0 to 7	1,000
	More than 4 ounces	0 to 5	2,000	0 to 10	5,000	0 to 2	1,000	0 to 7	1,000
	More than 2.2 pounds	0 to 5	2,000	0 to 10	5,000	5 to 20		5 to 20	
Delaware	Any amount	0 to 2	500	0 to 7	500	0 to 10	1,000 to 10,000	0 to 10	1,000 to 10,000
Florida	Up to 20 grams	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000
	20 grams to 100 pounds	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000
	100 to 2,000 pounds	3 to 30	25,000	3 to 30	25,000	3 to 30	25,000	3 to 30	25,000
	2,000 to 10,000 pounds	5 to 30	50,000	5 to 30	50,000	5 to 30	50,000	5 to 30	50,000
	More than 10,000 pounds	15 to 30	200,000	15 to 30	200,000	15 to 30	200,000	15 to 30	200,000
Georgia	Up to 1 ounce	0 to 1	1,000	1 to 10	1,000	1 to 10	1,000	1 to 10	1,000
	1 ounce to 100 pounds	1 to 10		1 to 10		1 to 10		1 to 10	
	100 to 2,000 pounds	5 to 10	25,000	5 to 10	25,000	5 to 10	25,000	5 to 10	25,000
	2,000 to 10,000 pounds	7 to 10	50,000	7 to 10	50,000	7 to 10	50,000	7 to 10	50,000
	More than 10,000 pounds	15	200,000	15	200,000	15	200,000	15	200,000
Hawaii	Up to 1 ounce	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 1	1,000
	1 to 2 ounces	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000
	2 ounces to 2.2 pounds	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 5	5,000
	More than 2.2 pounds	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000
Idaho	Up to 3 ounces	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 2	2,000	0 to 5	15,000	0 to 5	15,000
	More than 3 ounces	0 to 5	10,000	0 to 10	20,000	0 to 5	15,000	0 to 5	15,000
Illinois	Up to 2.5 grams	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 6 mos.	500	0 to 6 mos.	500
	2.5 to 10 grams	0 to 6 mos.	500	0 to 6 mos.	500	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000
	10 to 30 grams	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	10,000	1 to 3	10,000	1 to 3	10,000
	30 to 500 grams	1 to 3	10,000	2 to 5	10,000	2 to 5	10,000	2 to 5	10,000
	More than 500 grams	2 to 5	10,000	2 to 5	10,000	3 to 7	10,000	3 to 7	<10,000
Indiana	Up to 30 grams	0 to 1	5,000	0 to 2	10,000	0 to 1	5,000	0 to 1	5,000
	More than 30 grams	0 to 2	10,000	0 to 2	10,000	0 to 2	10,000	0 to 2	10,000
Iowa	Any amount	0 to 6 mos.	1,000	0 to 18 mos.	3,000				
	Up to 1 ounce					0 to 6 mos.	1,000	0 to 6 mos.	1,000
	More than 1 ounce					0 to 5	1,000	0 to 5	1,000
Kansas	Any amount	0 to 1	2,500	1 to 10	5,000	0 to 1 ^b	2,500 ^b	1 to 20	10,000
Kentucky	Any amount	0 to 90 days	250	0 to 90 days	250	0 to 1	500	0 to 1	500
Louisiana	Up to 100 pounds	0 to 6 mos.	500	0 to 5	2,000	0 to 10	15,000	0 to 10	15,000
	100 to 2,000 pounds	5 to 10	25,000	5 to 10	25,000	5 to 10	25,000	5 to 10	25,000
	2,000 to 10,000 pounds	10 to 15	50,000	10 to 15	50,000	10 to 15	50,000	10 to 15	50,000
	More than 10,000 pounds	15 to 20	200,000	15 to 20	200,000	15 to 20	200,000	15 to 20	200,000
Maine	Up to 1.5 ounces, personal use		0 to 200		0 to 200		X		X
	1.5 ounces to 2 pounds ^c					0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000
	2 to 1,000 pounds ^c					0 to 5	2,500	0 to 5	2,500
	More than 1,000 pounds ^c					0 to 10	10,000	0 to 10	10,000

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.107 Characteristics of marihuana laws, by jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1982—Continued

Jurisdiction	Amount	Possession		Cultivation		Sale	
		First offense	Second offense	Imprisonment	Fine	Imprisonment	Fine
		Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)	(years)	(dollars)	(years)	(dollars)
Maryland	Any amount, personal use	0 to 1	\$1,000	0 to 2	\$2,000	0 to 1	X
	Any amount, not for personal use	0 to 5	15,000	0 to 10	30,000	0 to 5	15,000
	More than 100 pounds imported into the State	0 to 25	50,000	0 to 50	100,000	X	0 to 25 50,000
Massachusetts	Up to 50 pounds	(d)	(d)	0 to 6 mos.	500	0 to 2	5,000
	50 to 100 pounds	(d)	(d)	0 to 6 mos.	500	1*	500 to 10,000
	100 to 2,000 pounds	(d)	(d)	0 to 6 mos.	500	3*	2,500 to 50,000
	2,000 to 10,000 pounds	(d)	(d)	0 to 6 mos.	500	5*	5,000 to 50,000
	More than 10,000 pounds	(d)	(d)	0 to 6 mos.	500	10*	20,000 to 200,000
Michigan	Any amount	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 2	2,000	0 to 4	2,000
Minnesota	Up to 1.5 ounces		0 to 100	0 to 90 days	2,000	0 to 5	15,000
	More than 1.5 ounces		3,000	0 to 6	6,000	0 to 5	15,000
Mississippi	Up to 1 ounce, not in vehicle		100 to 250	5 to 60 days	250	0 to 10	15,000
	Up to 1 ounce, in vehicle	0 to 90 days	500	0 to 180 days	1,000	0 to 10	15,000
	1 ounce to 1 kilogram	0 to 3	3,000	0 to 6	6,000	0 to 10	15,000
	More than 1 kilogram	3*	10,000	6*	20,000	0 to 10	15,000
Missouri	Up to 35 grams	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 5	1,000	0 to 5	1,000
	More than 35 grams	0 to 5	1,000	0 to 5	1,000	0 to 5	1,000
Montana	Up to 60 grams	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 3	1,000	1 to life	1 to life
	More than 60 grams	0 to 5		0 to 5		1 to life	1 to life
Nebraska	Up to 1 ounce		100	0 to 5 days	200	0 to 5	10,000
	1 ounce to 1 pound	0 to 7 days	500	0 to 7 days	500	0 to 5	10,000
	More than 1 pound	0 to 5	10,000	0 to 5	10,000	0 to 5	10,000
Nevada	Up to 1 ounce by a person under 21 years	0 to 6	1,000	1 to 6	5,000	1 to 15	5,000
	Any amount, other ages	0 to 6	5,000	1 to 10	20,000	1 to 15	5,000
New Hampshire	Up to 1 pound	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 7	2,000	0 to 15	2,000
	More than 1 pound	0 to 7	2,000	0 to 15	2,000	0 to 15	2,000
New Jersey	Up to 25 grams	0 to 6 mos.	500	0 to 6 mos.	500	0 to 5	15,000
	More than 25 grams	0 to 5	15,000	0 to 5	15,000	0 to 5	15,000
New Mexico	Up to 1 ounce	0 to 15 days	50 to 100	0 to 1	100 to 1,000	9	0 to 10,000
	1 to 8 ounces	0 to 1	100 to 1,000	0 to 1	100 to 1,000	9	0 to 10,000
	8 ounces to 100 pounds	0 to 5	5,000	1 to 5	5,000	9	0 to 10,000
	More than 100 pounds	3	0 to 5,000	9	0 to 10,000	9	0 to 10,000
New York	Up to 25 grams, in private		0 to 100		0 to 200	0 to 1	1,000
	25 grams to 2 ounces, or 2 ounces in public	0 to 3 mos.	500	0 to 3 mos.	500	0 to 1	1,000
	2 to 4 ounces	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000
	4 to 8 ounces	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000
	8 ounces to 1 pound	0 to 4		0 to 4		0 to 4	
	1 to 10 pounds	0 to 7		0 to 7		0 to 7	
	More than 10 pounds	0 to 15		0 to 15		0 to 15	
North Carolina	Up to 1 ounce		100		100		100
	1 ounce to 50 pounds	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000
	50 to 100 pounds	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000
	100 to 2,000 pounds	7	25,000	7	25,000	7	25,000
	2,000 to 10,000 pounds	14	50,000	14	50,000	14	50,000
	More than 10,000 pounds	35	200,000	35	200,000	35	200,000
North Dakota	Up to 0.5 ounce, not in vehicle	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 60 days	1,000	0 to 10	10,000
	0.5 to 1 ounce, or up to 1 ounce in vehicle	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 2	2,000	0 to 10	10,000
	More than 1 ounce	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 10	10,000
Ohio	Up to 100 grams		0 to 100		0 to 100	6 mos. to 5	2,500
	100 to 200 grams	0 to 30 days	250	0 to 30 days	250	6 mos. to 5	2,500
	200 to 600 grams	6 mos. to 5	2,500	1 to 10	5,000	1 to 10	5,000
	More than 600 grams	1 to 10	5,000	2 to 15	7,500	2 to 15	7,500
Oklahoma	Any amount	0 to 1		2 to 10		2 to 10	5,000
Oregon	Up to 1 ounce		0 to 100		0 to 100	0 to 10	2,500
	More than 1 ounce	0 to 10	2,500	0 to 10	2,500	0 to 10	2,500
Pennsylvania	Up to 30 grams	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 5	15,000
	More than 30 grams	0 to 1	5,000	0 to 3	25,000	0 to 5	25,000
Rhode Island	Any amount	0 to 1	500	0 to 2	1,000	0 to 30	50,00

Table 1.107 Characteristics of marihuana laws, by jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1982—Continued

Jurisdiction	Amount	Possession				Cultivation		Sale	
		First offense		Second offense		Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)	Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)
		Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)	Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)				
Texas	Up to 2 ounces	0 to 180 days	\$1,000	30 to 180 days	\$1,000	0 to 180 days	\$1,000	2 to 10	\$5,000
	2 to 4 ounces	0 to 1	2,000	90 days to 1	2,000	0 to 1	2,000	2 to 10	5,000
	4 ounces to 50 pounds	2 to 10	5,000	2 to 20	10,000	2 to 10	5,000	2 to 10	5,000
	More than 50 pounds	(f)	500,000	(f)	500,000	(f)	500,000	(f)	500,000
Utah	Any amount	0 to 6 mos.	299	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000
Vermont	Up to 0.5 ounce	0 to 6 mos.	500	0 to 2	2,000	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000
	0.5 to 2 ounces	0 to 3	3,000	0 to 3	3,000	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000
	More than 2 ounces	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000
Virginia	Up to 0.5 ounce	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 1	1,000
	0.5 ounce to 5 pounds	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 10	1,000
	More than 5 pounds	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 1	1,000	5 to 30		5 to 30	
Washington	Up to 40 grams	0 to 90 days	250	0 to 90 days	250	0 to 5	10,000	0 to 5	10,000
	More than 40 grams	0 to 5	10,000	0 to 10	10,000	0 to 5	10,000	0 to 5	10,000
West Virginia	Any amount ^g	3 to 6 mos.	1,000	3 mos. to 1	2,000	1 to 5	15,000	1 to 5	15,000
Wisconsin	Any amount	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 5	15,000	0 to 5	15,000
Wyoming	Any amount	0 to 6 mos.	1,000	0 to 1	2,000	0 to 6 mos.	1,000	0 to 10	10,000
District of Columbia	Any amount	0 to 1	100 to 1,000	0 to 10	500 to 5,000	0 to 1	100 to 1,000	0 to 1	100 to 1,000
Federal	Any amount	0 to 1	5,000	0 to 2	10,000				
	Up to 1,000 pounds					0 to 5	15,000	0 to 5	15,000
	More than 1,000 pounds					0 to 15	125,000	0 to 15	125,000

^a Presumed to be not for personal use.
^b Second offense: 1 to 10 years and \$5,000.
^c Presumed to be for sale.
^d Probation.

^e Mandatory.
^f Up to life.
^g For possession of less than 15 grams, the presumption is against intent to distribute. One can get a conditional discharge.

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

Table 1.108 Characteristics of marihuana laws in States that have decriminalized possession of marihuana, as of March 1982

NOTE: Distribution of marihuana by gift or for no remuneration is treated as simple possession in California, Colorado, Minnesota, and Ohio (for up to 20 grams). Mississippi has mandatory minimum fines of \$100 for first offense and \$250 for second offense within a two-year period, but State judges can suspend payment of these fines. Subsequent offenses are subject to increased penalties in Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, and North Carolina. For more detailed information on marihuana laws, see Table 1.107.

State	Maximum fine imposed	Maximum amount possessed	Classification of offense	Effective date
Alaska	\$100	Any amount in private for personal use or 1 ounce in public ^a	Civil	Sept. 2, 1975
California	\$100	1 ounce	Misdemeanor—no permanent criminal record	Jan. 1, 1976
Colorado	\$100	1 ounce	Class 2 petty offense—no criminal record	July 1, 1975
Maine	\$200	Any amount ^b for personal use	Civil	Mar. 1, 1976
Minnesota	\$100	1½ ounces	Civil	Apr. 10, 1976
Mississippi	\$250	1 ounce	Civil	July 1, 1977
Nebraska	\$100	1 ounce	Civil	July 1, 1978
New York	\$100	25 grams (approximately 7/8 ounce)	Violation—no criminal record	July 29, 1977
North Carolina	\$100	1 ounce	Minor misdemeanor	July 1, 1977
Ohio	\$100	100 grams (approximately 3½ ounces)	Minor misdemeanor—no criminal record	Nov. 22, 1975
Oregon	\$100	1 ounce	Civil	Oct. 5, 1973

^a The Supreme Court of Alaska ruled in 1975 that the constitutional right of privacy protects the possession of marihuana for personal use in the home by adults. This decision invalidates the \$100 fine for simple possession in the home.

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

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

Section 2:

PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE-RELATED TOPICS

During the past decade, a large number of surveys of public opinion, on a variety of criminal justice topics, have been conducted in the United States. Many of these surveys have been conducted by public opinion researchers in connection with political campaigns or in general social surveys; some others were conducted for governmental agencies or commissions concerned with specific problem areas. In addition, raw data provided by the National Opinion Research Center from its General Social Surveys were tabulated by the SOURCEBOOK staff and are included in this edition.

The majority of the opinion surveys contained in this section drew samples of households designed to be representative of households in the continental United States. Respondents were then selected from these households and interviewed. For a description of the general survey sampling procedures of The Gallup Poll, the National Opinion Research Center, Louis Harris and Associates, the ABC-Washington Post Poll, and the NBC News and The Associated Press Poll, see Appendix 7.

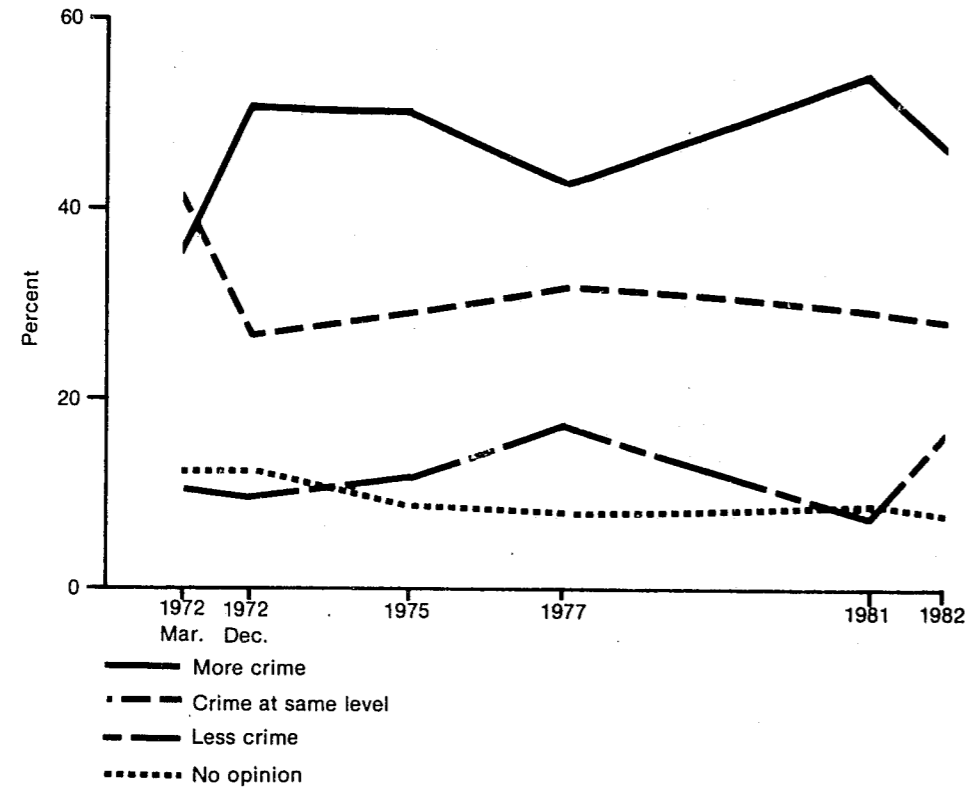
The wide range of topics examined in these opinion surveys includes fear of crime and victimization, public attitudes about the cause of crime, the relative seriousness of crime as a social problem, neighborhood crime watch programs, performance of law enforcement and the U.S. Supreme Court, the danger and effects of drugs and alcohol, gun ownership and gun control, child abuse, wife abuse, and elderly abuse, prison reform and construction, and the legalization of various offenses.

The survey results are generally broken down by background characteristics of respondents—such as race, sex, age, and income—enabling comparisons across important social dimensions. Finally, because some of the same questions have been asked repeatedly by a given source over the years, many trend tables have been constructed by the SOURCEBOOK staff and are presented in this section.

Figure 2.1 Attitudes toward changes in the level of crime in own area compared to a year ago, United States, selected years 1972-82

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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



Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 200 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), p. 20. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.1 Attitudes toward changes in the level of crime in own area compared to a year ago, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1981 and 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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

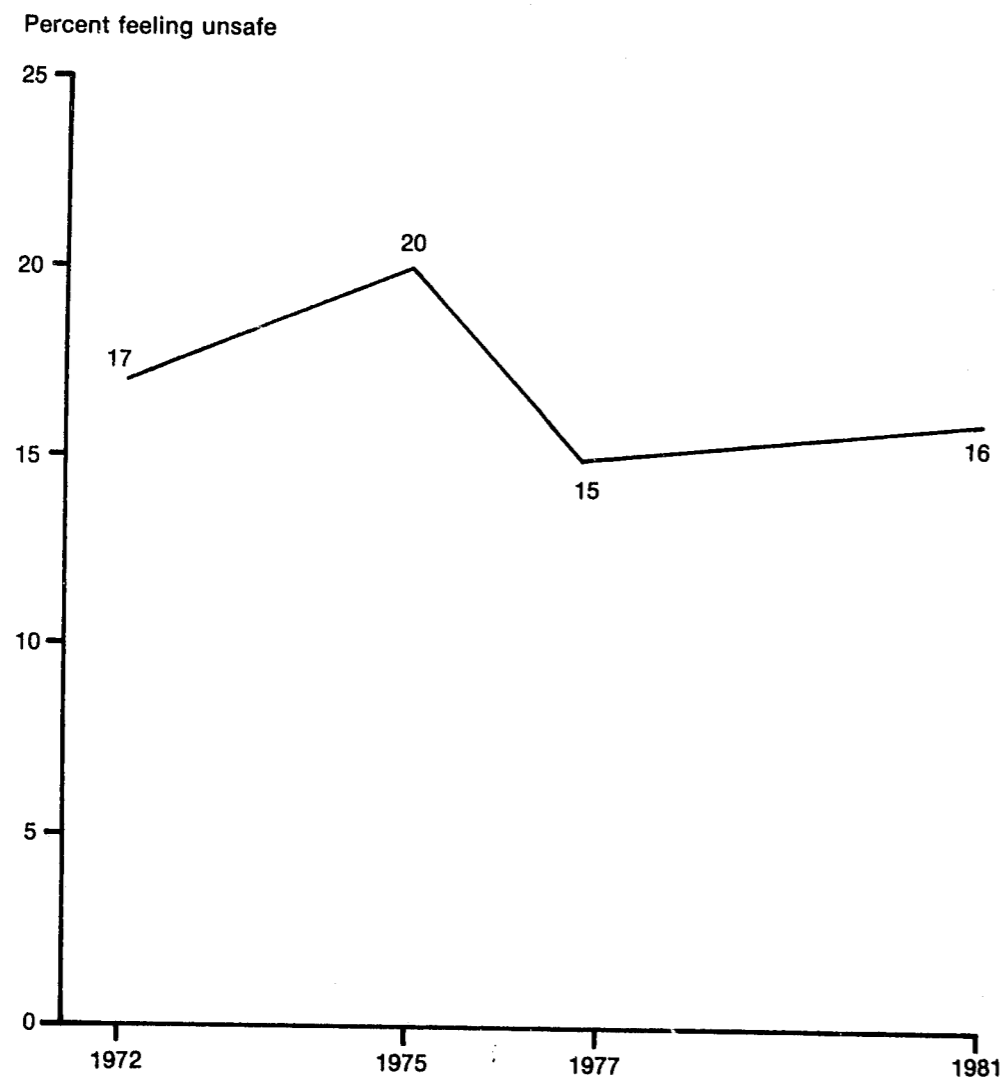
	[Percent]							
	1981				1982			
	More	Less	Same	No opinion	More	Less	Same	No opinion
National	54	8	29	9	47	17	28	8
Sex:								
Male	61	9	30	10	43	16	32	9
Female	56	7	28	9	52	17	24	7
Race:								
White	54	8	29	9	47	16	29	8
Nonwhite	48	12	26	14	49	23	21	7
Education:								
College	50	9	30	11	42	18	29	11
High school	54	9	29	8	50	17	26	7
Grade school	59	4	25	12	51	13	30	6
Occupation:								
Professional and business	50	8	32	10	41	17	32	10
Clerical and sales	52	12	25	11	44	19	25	12
Manual workers	55	9	28	8	50	18	25	7
Nonlabor force	56	7	27	10	54	13	27	6
Income:								
\$25,000 and over	51	8	34	7	45	17	31	7
\$20,000 to \$24,999	56	7	32	5	46	21	25	8
\$15,000 to \$19,999	54	9	25	12	47	19	27	7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	52	9	29	10	51	14	28	7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	59	7	25	9	47	16	26	11
Under \$5,000	50	9	26	15	60	10	23	7
Age:								
Total under 30 years	47	11	31	11	44	18	27	11
18 to 24 years	46	12	32	10	45	17	27	11
25 to 29 years	50	10	28	12	43	20	27	10
30 to 49 years	54	8	28	10	48	15	29	8
50 years and older	58	6	28	8	49	17	28	6
50 to 64 years	NA	NA	NA	NA	46	21	28	6
65 years and older	NA	NA	NA	NA	54	13	27	6
City size:								
1,000,000 and over	51	7	30	12	49	19	25	7
500,000 to 999,999	44	13	32	11	42	21	28	9
50,000 to 499,999	53	9	29	9	43	17	30	10
2,500 to 49,999	65	8	18	9	55	15	24	6
Under 2,500,rural	54	7	32	7	50	14	29	7
Region:								
East	54	7	29	10	48	17	28	7
Midwest	45	11	37	7	43	15	36	6
South	56	8	24	12	51	15	26	8
West	63	8	22	7	50	20	19	11
Religion:								
Protestant	54	9	28	9	48	16	27	9
Catholic	53	8	30	9	49	18	28	5
Politics:								
Republican	57	7	28	8	42	18	33	7
Democrat	54	9	27	10	52	17	25	6
Independent	50	8	32	10	47	15	27	11

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 187, p. 6; Report No. 200, p. 20 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.2 Respondents reporting feeling unsafe in their homes at night, United States, 1972, 1975, 1977, and 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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



Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Apr. 4, 1981), p. 3. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.2 Respondents reporting feeling unsafe at home at night, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1975, 1977, and 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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

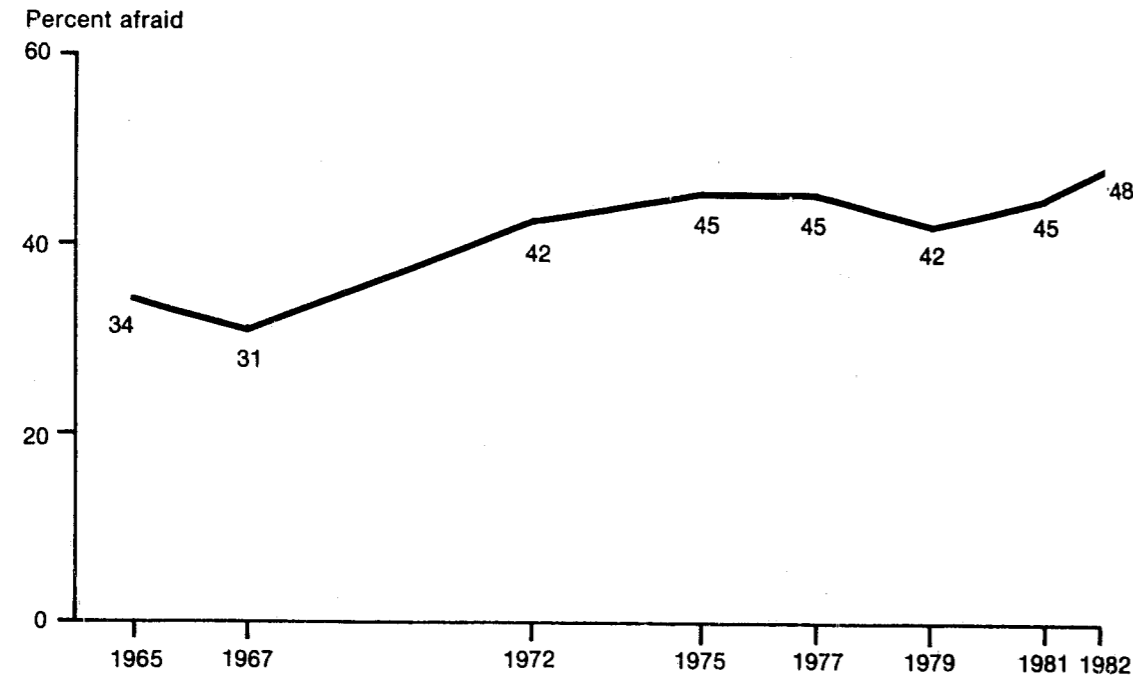
	[Percent feeling unsafe]		
	1975	1977	1981
National	19	15	16
Sex:			
Male	13	12	12
Female	25	18	19
Race:			
White	17	14	16
Nonwhite	33	25	20
Education:			
College	13	9	13
High school	19	17	16
Grade school	25	22	20
Occupation:			
Professional and business	13	8	13
Clerical and sales	20	14	12
Manual workers	20	16	17
Nonlabor force	22	22	18
Income:			
\$25,000 and over	NA	NA	12
\$20,000 to \$24,999	NA	NA	13
\$15,000 to \$19,999	NA	NA	15
\$10,000 to \$14,999	NA	NA	17
\$5,000 to \$9,999	NA	NA	21
Under \$5,000	NA	NA	17
Age:			
Total under 30 years	21	16	17
18 to 24 years	20	17	18
25 to 29 years	22	14	15
30 to 49 years	18	11	15
50 years and older	19	18	16
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	27	13	21
500,000 to 999,999	19	15	10
50,000 to 499,999	17	17	16
2,500 to 49,999	17	15	16
Under 2,500, rural	17	15	14
Region:			
East	20	14	13
Midwest	18	15	16
South	21	17	15
West	16	13	22
Religion:			
Protestant	19	16	14
Catholic	19	15	17
Politics:			
Republican	15	12	12
Democrat	20	17	18
Independent	20	15	17

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 124, p. 17; Report No. 154, p. 30 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll); George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 187 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, April 1981), p. 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.3 Respondents reporting fear of walking alone at night within a mile of residence, United States, selected years 1965-82

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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



Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 200 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), p. 21. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.3 Respondents reporting fear of walking alone at night within a mile of residence, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1967-82

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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

[Percent responding yes]

	1967	1972	1975	1979	1981	1982
National	31	42	45	42	45	48
Sex:						
White	16	22	26	25	28	31
Female	44	60	63	57	62	64
Race:						
White	29	42	43	40	45	47
Nonwhite	46	48	57	57	52	54
Education:						
College	29	42	42	36	39	48
High school	31	42	45	44	47	47
Grade school	33	46	50	48	52	50
Occupation:						
Professional and business	32	39	40	40	42	46
Clerical and sales	40	46	51	45	46	48
Manual workers	31	41	43	40	45	44
Nonlabor force	NA	NA	54	51	51	62
Income:						
\$25,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	32	41	43
\$20,000 to \$24,999	NA	NA	NA	33	43	48
\$15,000 to \$19,999	NA	NA	NA	38	41	45
\$10,000 to \$14,999	NA	NA	NA	44	46	54
\$5,000 to \$9,999	NA	NA	NA	52	49	52
Under \$5,000	NA	NA	NA	55	56	51
Age:						
Total under 30 years	NA	NA	43	44	43	44
18 to 24 years	NA	41	44	45	43	44
25 to 29 years	NA	37	42	42	41	45
30 to 49 years	30	38	42	32	42	40
50 years and older	33	48	50	49	50	57
50 to 64 years	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	51
65 years and older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	65
City size:						
1,000,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	55	57
500,000 to 999,999	40*	48*	58*	52*	49	54
50,000 to 499,999	38	51	59	50	52	53
2,500 to 49,999	22	40	45	38	43	50
Under 2,500, rural	21	28	28	25	33	31
Region:						
East	32	42	47	42	48	45
Midwest	26	34	39	36	36	41
South	34	52	48	46	47	50
West	32	41	49	44	53	58
Religion:						
Protestant	30	42	44	44	43	49
Catholic	30	42	46	39	50	48
Politics:						
Republican	26	46	43	41	41	45
Democrat	34	47	48	46	52	54
Independent	29	33	43	37	41	51

* For this survey, this city size category was 500,000 and over.
 Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 172 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, November 1979), p. 22; George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 187, p. 7; Report No. 200, p. 21 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.4 Fear of specific criminal victimization and general fear of crime, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1980

NOTE: The findings reported below result from a random digit dial telephone survey conducted during April and May 1980 of 1,047 adults in the United States. The resulting survey was weighted to more closely approximate the general adult population, 18 years and older, in both sex and income characteristics.

The concrete fear index is a Guttman scale measuring how often a person worries specifically about being the victim of murder, sexual assault, mugging, knifing, beating, or armed robbery. Answers to each of the six questions that formed the concrete fear index were scored 0 if the response was "rarely" or "never" and 1 if the response was "frequently" or "sometimes," for a possible total score of 6. The concrete fear index score was then classified as "high" if it was 3 to 6 and "moderate to low" if less than 3.

The formless fear index is a Guttman scale measuring the frequency of nonspecific worry about safety in one's home, neighborhood, and larger community. Answers to each of the six questions that formed the formless fear index were scored 0 if the response was "very safe" or "somewhat safe" and 1 if the response was "somewhat unsafe" or "very unsafe," for a possible total score of 6. The formless fear index score was then classified as "high" if it was 3 to 6 and "moderate to low" if it was less than 3.

For further discussion of the survey and indices, see Appendix 8.

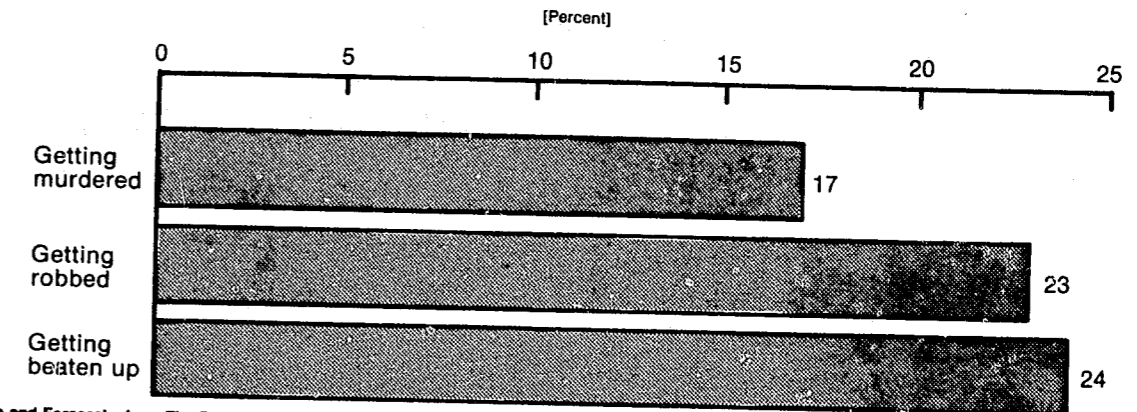
	[Percent]			
	Level of concrete fear		Level of formless fear	
	High	Moderate to low	High	Moderate to low
National	41	59	37	63
Sex:				
Male	34	66	26	74
Female	46	54	48	52
Race:				
White	40	60	34	66
Black	48	52	48	52
Education:				
College graduate	46	54	38	62
High school graduate or some college	41	59	35	65
Less than high school graduate	35	65	45	55
Occupation:				
Owner, manager, professional	42	58	34	66
White collar	36	64	27	73
Blue collar	43	57	44	56
Income:				
\$26,000 and over	40	60	26	74
\$11,000 to 25,999	40	60	33	67
Under \$11,000	43	57	49	51
Age:				
18 to 29 years	49	51	36	64
30 to 39 years	46	54	30	70
40 to 49 years	34	66	34	66
50 to 59 years	40	60	41	59
60 years and older	33	67	43	57
Community size:				
Large city	52	48	54	46
Small city	41	59	33	67
Suburb	39	61	30	70
Rural	31	69	31	69
Region:				
East	36	64	NA	NA
Midwest	43	57	NA	NA
South	43	57	NA	NA
West	39	61	NA	NA
Marital status:				
Married	39	61	34	66
Divorced, widowed, separated	43	57	48	52
Single	45	55	33	67
Employment status:				
Full-time	41	59	30	70
Other	39	61	44	56

Source: Research and Forecasts, Inc., *The Figgle Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid* (Willoughby, Ohio: Figgle International, Inc., 1980), pp. 30, 32-34, 42-44, 49, 51, 53, 54. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.4 Reported fear of being murdered, robbed, or assaulted, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.4. This figure presents the percent of respondents answering "frequently" or "sometimes." For further discussion of the survey, see Appendix 8.

Question: "How often do you worry about the following things (getting murdered, getting robbed, getting beaten up): frequently, sometimes, rarely, never?"



Source: Research and Forecasts, Inc., *The Figgle Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid* (Willoughby, Ohio: Figgle International, Inc., 1980), p. 29. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.5 Fear of crime, by frequency of exposure to media coverage of crime stories, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.4. For further discussion of the survey and indices, see Appendix 8.

Question: "How often do you (read articles about violent crime in the newspaper, see reports of violent crime on TV)?"

	[Percent]			
	Level of concrete fear		Level of formless fear	
	High	Moderate to low	High	Moderate to low
Frequency of reading about violent crime in newspapers:				
Daily	46	54	63	37
Less than daily	33	67	62	38
Frequency of seeing reports of violent crime on television:				
Daily	43	57	37	63
Less than daily	35	65	37	63

Source: Research and Forecasts, Inc., *The Figgle Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid* (Willoughby, Ohio: Figgle International, Inc., 1980), pp. 38, 39, 58. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.6 Public school teachers' concern about physical attack by students, by region, school system enrollment, teaching level, and frequency of concern, United States, 1981

NOTE: These data were collected from a mail survey sent to a sample of public school teachers drawn at random from a sample of school systems in the United States, also selected at random. Of the 1,709 public school teachers to whom the mail survey was sent, 1,265, or 74.0 percent, completed and returned the questionnaire. The States comprising each region are as follows: Northeast—Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Ver-

mont; Southeast—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia; Middle—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; and West—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Question: "How concerned are you that you may be physically attacked by a student?"

	[Percent*]				
	Never	Rarely, once or twice a semester	Occasionally, once or twice a month	Frequently, once or twice a week	Constantly, every day
Total	71.7	25.7	1.7	0.7	0.2
Region:					
Northeast	75.0	23.3	1.4	0.3	0.0
Southeast	68.9	27.8	1.5	1.5	0.4
Middle	69.4	28.2	2.1	0.0	0.3
West	73.6	23.4	1.8	1.2	0.0
School system enrollment:					
25,000 students and over	60.8	32.6	4.5	1.4	0.7
3,000 to 24,999 students	72.6	25.5	1.1	0.9	0.0
2,999 and fewer students	78.6	20.9	0.5	0.0	0.0
Teaching level:					
Elementary	78.7	18.7	1.7	0.9	0.0
Junior high	67.6	28.8	1.9	1.3	0.3
Senior high	64.6	33.5	1.4	1.2	0.2

* Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: National Education Association, *Nationwide Teacher Opinion Poll 1981* (Washington, D.C.: National Education Association, 1981), p. 27. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.7 Awareness of neighborhood crime-watch programs and existence of these programs in own neighborhood, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Have you heard or read about a community program called crime-watch (or neighborhood watch)?"
If yes: "Do you happen to know if there is a crime-watch program in your own neighborhood?"

	[Percent]	Have heard of or read about program	Existence of neighborhood crime-watch program		
			Yes, there is	No, there is not	Don't know
National	72	17	60	23	
Sex:					
Male	76	15	60	25	
Female	69	18	60	22	
Race:					
White	75	16	61	23	
Nonwhite	58	22	48	30	
Education:					
College	81	19	55	26	
High school	71	15	61	24	
Grade school	60	17	68	15	
Occupation:					
Professional and business	81	19	55	26	
Clerical and sales	67	14	57	29	
Manual workers	69	18	61	21	
Nonlabor force	71	15	62	23	
Income:					
\$25,000 and over	80	19	59	22	
\$20,000 to \$24,999	76	21	58	21	
\$15,000 to \$19,999	79	18	59	23	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	69	11	63	26	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	60	11	65	24	
Under \$5,000	64	14	54	32	
Age:					
Total under 30 years	68	12	57	31	
18 to 24 years	66	11	54	35	
25 to 29 years	71	13	61	26	
30 to 49 years	77	19	61	20	
Total 50 years and older	72	18	61	21	
50 to 64 years	77	18	63	19	
65 years and older	67	18	58	24	
City size:					
1,000,000 and over	60	26	46	28	
500,000 to 999,999	80	17	56	27	
50,000 to 499,999	80	19	47	34	
2,500 to 49,999	66	11	72	17	
Under 2,500, rural	75	11	78	11	
Region:					
East	64	19	61	20	
Midwest	69	16	65	19	
South	77	16	64	20	
West	89	15	48	37	
Religion:					
Protestant	77	16	64	20	
Catholic	66	16	59	25	
Politics:					
Republican	75	22	58	20	
Democrat	70	17	61	22	
Independent	76	11	62	27	

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report, Report No. 250* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), p. 22. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.8 Respondents reporting a desire for a crime-watch program in their own neighborhood and an interest in joining a program, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: The following questions were asked of respondents who had heard of or read about neighborhood crime-watch programs and who said there were no such programs in their neighborhood. See Table 2.7 for the screen questions. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Questions: "Would you like to see such a program in your neighborhood, or not?"
"Would you, yourself, be interested in joining such a program, or not?"

	[Percent]			
	Would like to have a crime-watch program in the neighborhood	Interested in joining a crime-watch program		
		Yes	No	No opinion
National	82	81	13	6
Sex:				
Male	77	81	13	6
Female	87	82	12	6
Race:				
White	82	82	13	5
Nonwhite	86	72	13	15
Education:				
College	79	84	9	7
High school	84	82	14	4
Grade school	80	71	15	14
Occupation:				
Professional and business	81	87	8	5
Clerical and sales	92	82	11	7
Manual workers	84	83	14	3
Nonlabor force	84	74	16	10
Income:				
\$25,000 and over	79	89	8	3
\$20,000 to \$24,999	81	77	17	6
\$15,000 to \$19,999	81	82	14	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	79	79	14	7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	87	82	15	3
Under \$5,000	90	77	11	12
Age:				
Total under 30 years	85	84	15	1
18 to 24 years	82	84	15	1
25 to 29 years	87	83	15	2
30 to 49 years	81	84	9	7
Total 50 years and older	82	77	15	8
50 to 64 years	82	86	10	4
65 years and older	81	64	23	13
City size:				
1,000,000 and over	81	65	21	14
500,000 to 999,999	92	81	18	1
50,000 to 499,999	89	86	11	3
2,500 to 49,999	83	82	14	4
Under 2,500, rural	74	85	8	7
Region:				
East	74	76	19	5
Midwest	75	77	12	11
South	91	89	8	3
West	89	78	16	6
Religion:				
Protestant	82	84	11	5
Catholic	83	78	13	9
Politics:				
Republican	78	78	16	6
Democrat	86	85	9	6
Independent	78	79	15	6

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 200 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), p. 23. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.9 Respondents reporting crime prevention measures they employ, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1981

NOTE: Less than one-half of 1 percent of respondents gave no answers. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Listed on this card are some things people do because of their concern over crime. Please tell me which, if any, of these you, yourself, do, or have done."

	[Percent]													
	Carry whistle	Keep lights on at night	Have trained dog	Carry Mace, other repellent	Installed burglar alarm	Lock doors at night	Installed burglar-proof locks	Let neighbors know when away	Not walk alone at night	Carry weapon	Belong to focal crime watch group	Bought gun	Other measures ^b	None
National	5	46	20	7	5	84	13	55	20	11	5	16	8	8
Sex:														
Male	2	39	20	7	5	83	12	50	10	14	5	19	7	10
Female	7	52	21	8	5	85	14	60	28	7	4	12	8	7
Race:														
White	5	46	20	7	5	85	13	57	20	11	4	16	8	7
Nonwhite	2	42	19	7	8	73	10	41	14	10	8	14	5	15
Education:														
College	7	54	18	9	6	85	17	61	17	12	8	16	11	5
High school	5	46	21	7	5	84	11	55	20	11	3	15	6	8
Grade school	1	30	22	4	4	80	11	41	21	9	2	16	9	15
Occupation:														
Professional and business	6	53	19	7	6	87	14	61	22	9	9	14	10	5
Clerical and sales	3	54	21	10	4	96	22	64	23	16	4	15	3	2
Manual workers	4	45	21	7	5	83	11	52	18	15	4	18	8	9
Nonlabor force	6	33	19	5	4	79	13	51	19	5	3	12	6	13
Income:														
\$25,000 and over	6	57	20	7	6	92	17	65	19	9	8	15	11	1
\$20,000 to \$24,999	2	53	26	7	4	86	12	59	19	20	3	17	8	6
\$15,000 to \$19,999	7	47	19	9	5	85	10	60	21	13	4	18	8	8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3	43	22	7	5	82	15	53	21	12	3	20	6	11
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4	36	16	8	6	76	12	48	19	11	4	14	5	13
Under \$5,000	5	32	15	2	3	76	5	30	17	5	4	7	8	20
Age:														
Total under 30 years	5	52	18	10	5	85	9	46	21	16	3	18	7	7
18 to 24 years	3	54	19	10	4	85	10	41	21	15	3	16	5	7
25 to 29 years	8	49	16	10	6	86	9	54	20	17	3	22	10	7
30 to 49 years	4	48	22	7	6	83	13	59	18	12	7	13	8	8
50 years and older	5	39	21	5	5	84	16	58	20	7	4	15	9	10
City size:														
1,000,000 and over	7	49	20	5	6	78	16	47	24	8	6	9	11	16
500,000 to 999,999	2	51	20	10	7	85	23	64	18	12	2	9	8	5
50,000 to 499,999	7	49	23	10	6	86	15	59	25	14	6	16	7	5
2,500 to 49,999	4	46	19	6	4	90	6	60	24	10	4	18	9	4
Under 2,500, rural	3	39	18	6	3	81	9	51	10	11	4	21	6	9
Region:														
East	4	48	17	8	6	82	12	52	15	10	3	8	8	12
Midwest	5	44	22	7	3	86	10	55	17	6	3	13	7	7
South	4	40	20	7	5	84	12	52	21	16	8	24	5	7
West	8	54	24	6	6	82	20	64	26	13	6	18	12	8
Religion:														
Protestant	4	45	19	7	5	84	14	56	19	12	5	18	8	8
Catholic	6	47	22	6	6	82	13	53	22	9	4	11	9	10
Politics:														
Republican	6	51	21	7	5	88	15	67	20	12	6	16	8	4
Democrat	4	46	23	7	6	79	13	51	22	10	4	14	8	12
Independent	5	43	17	8	3	88	11	52	16	13	5	16	7	7

^a Totals add to more than 100 percent due to multiple responses.
^b Follow-up question asked: "Are there any things not on this card that you or your family are doing to protect your residence or person against crime?"

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 187 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, April 1981), pp. 12, 13. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.10 Respondents taking precautions for protecting their homes, by type of precaution taken, and level and type of fear, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.4. For further discussion of the survey and indices, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Do you protect your home by . . ."

[Percent responding "yes"]

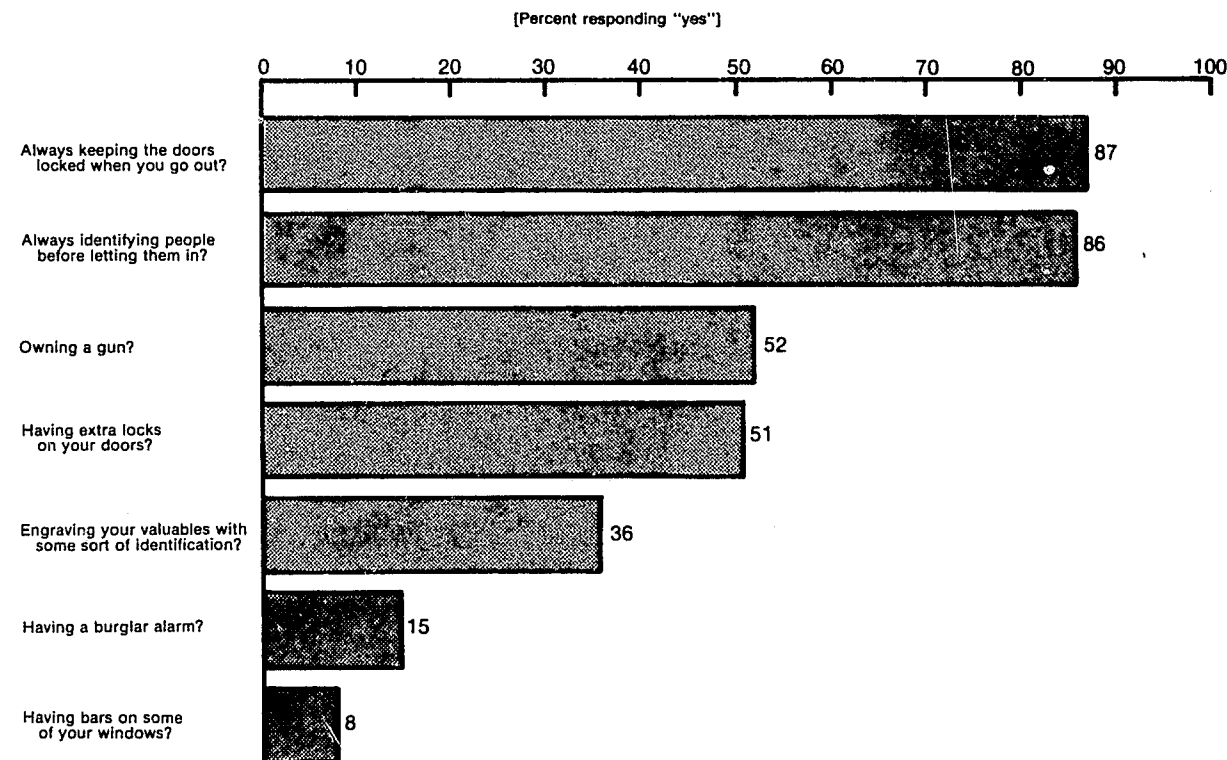
Type of precaution	Level of concrete fear		Level of formless fear	
	High	Moderate to low	High	Moderate to low
Having extra locks on your doors?	28	26	62	44
Engraving your valuables with some sort of identification?	38	35	37	35
Always keeping the doors locked when you go out?	91	84	92	84
Always identifying people before letting them in?	90	84	91	83
Having bars on some of your windows?	10	6	11	5
Having a burglar alarm?	17	14	18	14
Owning a gun?	48	54	42	57

Source: Research and Forecasts, Inc., *The Figgle Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid* (Willoughby, Ohio: Figgle International, Inc., 1980), pp. 91, 100. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.5 Respondents taking precautions for protecting their homes, by type of precaution taken, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.4. For further discussion of the survey and indices, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Do you protect your home by . . ."



Source: Research and Forecasts, Inc., *The Figgle Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid* (Willoughby, Ohio: Figgle International, Inc., 1980), p. 84. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.11 Respondents reporting whether they have restricted their neighborhood travel due to the threat of crime, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.4. For further discussion of the survey and indices, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Are there any neighborhood places where you used to go at night but are now afraid to go because of the threat of crime?"

[Percent]

	Yes	No
National	24	76
Race:		
White	22	78
Black	34	66
Education:		
College graduate	18	82
High school graduate or some college	23	77
Less than high school graduate	30	70
Household income:		
\$26,000 and over	16	84
\$11,000 to \$25,999	24	76
Under \$11,000	30	70
Community size:		
Large city	37	63
Small city	21	79
Suburb	23	77
Rural	16	84

Source: Research and Forecasts, Inc., *The Figgle Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid* (Willoughby, Ohio: Figgle International, Inc., 1980), pp. 65, 66. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.12 Respondents taking precautions against being victimized when going out, by type of precaution taken, and level and type of fear, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.4. For each of the specific precautions listed, respondents were asked whether they took this measure "most of the time," "sometimes," or "never/almost never." The table presents only the percent of answers that were "most of the time." For further discussion of the survey and indices, see Appendix 8.

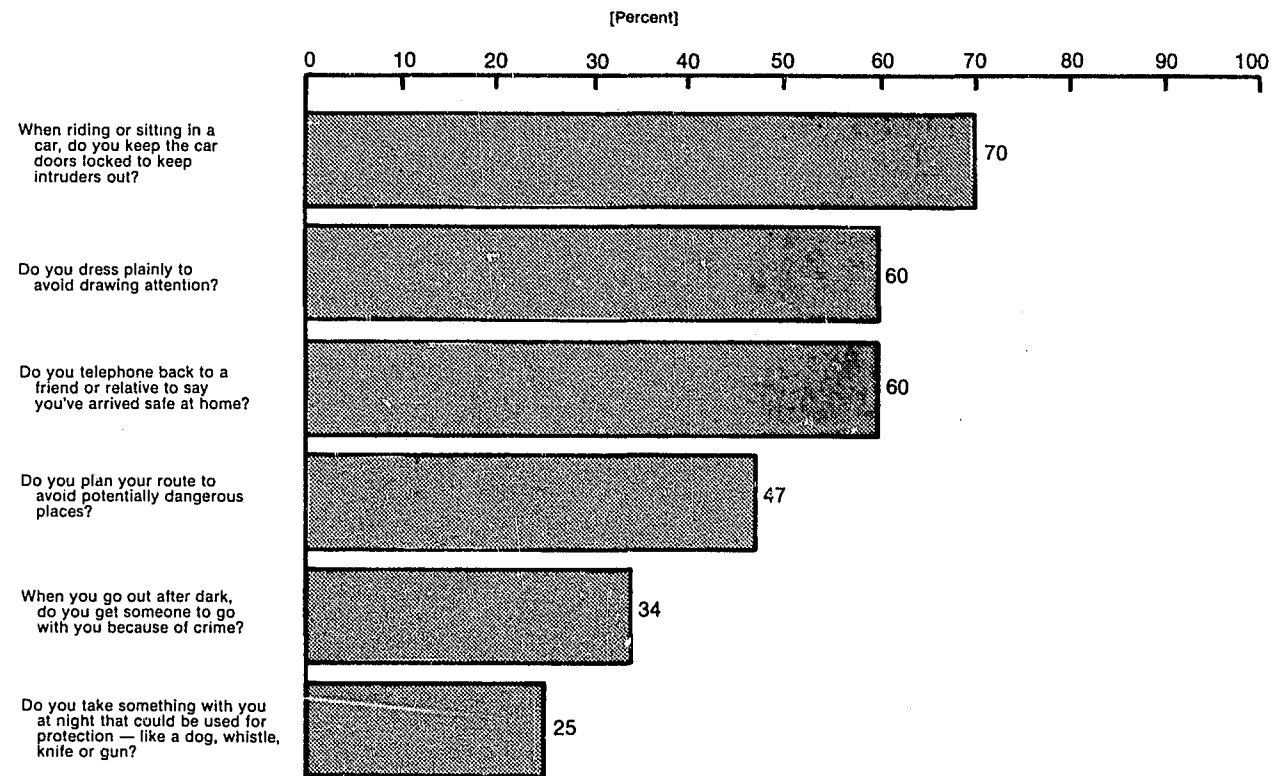
[Percent taking precaution "most of the time"]

Type of precaution	Level of concrete fear		Level of formless fear	
	High	Moderate to low	High	Moderate to low
When you go out after dark, do you get someone to go with you because of crime?	48	26	63	20
Do you plan your route to avoid potentially dangerous places?	70	35	71	37
When riding or sitting in a car, do you keep the car doors locked to keep intruders out?	83	63	84	64
Do you dress plainly to avoid drawing attention?	74	52	77	52
Do you telephone back to a friend or relative to say you've arrived safe at home?	70	55	72	54
Do you take something with you at night that could be used for protection—like a dog, whistle, knife or gun?	33	22	33	23

Source: Research and Forecasts, Inc., *The Figgle Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid* (Willoughby, Ohio: Figgle International, Inc., 1980), pp. 90, 91. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.6 Respondents taking precautions against being victimized when going out, by type of precaution taken, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.4. This figure presents the percent of respondents answering "most of the time" and "sometimes." For further discussion of the survey, see Appendix 8.



Source: Research and Forecasts, Inc., *The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime: America Araid* (Willoughby, Ohio: Figgie International, Inc., 1980), p. 83. Figures constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.13 Respondents' concerns about public issues, United States, selected years 1974-82

NOTE: The data below were collected by the Roper Organization. These surveys were conducted in January of the year noted.

Question: "Here is a list of things people have told us they are concerned about today. Would you read over that list and then tell me which two or three you personally are most concerned about today?"

	[Percent]						
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1979	1981	1982
Inflation and high prices	56	58	44	48	63	56	53
Crime and lawlessness	30	34	40	40	31	35	37
Money enough to live right and pay the bills	25	30	26	28	33	31	29
The fuel and energy crisis	46	27	22	31	25	30	17
The way the courts are run	20	22	30	27	23	24	25
A recession and rising unemployment	15	33	20	19	20	24	34
Our relations with foreign countries	18	10	13	9	15	19	21
Wrongdoing by elected government officials	40	26	32	22	24	18	17
Getting into another war	7	11	10	8	9	18	16
Drug abuse	23	20	24	21	14	16	17
The way young people think and act	10	14	15	17	14	14	12
Pollution of air and water	12	11	11	13	10	10	7
Alcoholism	(b)	(b)	6	7	6	7	7

^a Percents add to more than 100 due to multiple responses.
^b Concern was not listed.
 Source: "Opinion Roundup," *Public Opinion 5* (February/March 1982), p. 33. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.14 Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country, United States, 1980-82

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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

	[Percent]							
	July 11-14, 1980	Sept. 12-15, 1980	Nov. 7-10, 1980 ^b	Jan. 30-Feb. 2, 1981	May 8-11, 1981	Oct. 2-5, 1981	Jan. 8-11, 1982	Apr. 2-5, 1982
High cost of living; inflation	56	61	53	73	59	52	49	24
Unemployment; recession	15	16	11	8	15	19	28	44
Reagan budget cuts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	7	7
International problems	4	9	4	2	4	3	5	3
Crime	2	2	4	2	5	4	5	3
Fear of war	2	3	2	2	3	4	5	3
Moral decline in society	5	3	NA	2	5	4	4	3
Excessive government spending	3	3	NA	1	4	4	3	4
Energy problems	6	4	4	5	5	2	2	NA
Defense	2	2	2	1	3	4	1	3
Dissatisfaction with government	8	6	3	2	2	2	1	NA
High interest rate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7
Economy (general)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11
All other	9	7	13	5	17	7	5	7
No opinion	3	2	4	3	3	2	2	2

^a Totals add to more than 100 percent because of multiple responses.
^b Respondents were handed a list of categories to choose from, unlike previous and subsequent questions, which were open-end.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 198 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, March 1982), p. 27; and George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 5, 1982), p. 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.15 Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: Categories reported by less than 3 percent of respondents were high interest rates, military budget cuts, all others, and no opinion. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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

[Percent*]

	High cost of living; inflation	Unemployment; recession	Reagan budget cuts	International problems	Crime	Fear of war	Moral decline in society	Excessive government spending
National	49	28	7	5	5	5	4	3
Sex:								
Male	51	28	7	5	4	3	3	4
Female	48	29	7	4	5	7	4	2
Race:								
White	50	27	6	4	5	5	4	4
Nonwhite	42	33	14	2	3	5	3	2
Education:								
College	57	25	5	4	3	4	3	4
High school	48	28	7	3	4	6	4	3
Grade school	38	32	13	4	8	3	5	4
Occupation:								
Professional and business	54	23	7	6	4	4	4	4
Clerical and sales	45	30	6	7	4	4	6	4
Manual workers	49	33	7	5	5	6	3	1
Nonlabor force	45	26	9	3	6	3	3	7
Income:								
\$25,000 and over	63	23	4	6	3	4	3	3
\$20,000 to \$24,999	53	32	5	5	2	4	1	2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	50	20	8	5	6	5	7	6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	43	22	8	4	7	6	4	3
\$5,000 to \$9,999	38	34	10	4	4	7	5	3
Under \$5,000	36	35	14	2	7	4	3	4
Age:								
Total under 30 years	48	31	7	5	4	7	3	2
18 to 24 years	48	32	6	7	3	8	2	1
25 to 29 years	47	30	8	3	4	5	6	2
30 to 49 years	55	24	6	5	3	5	3	3
Total 50 years and older	45	28	9	4	7	4	4	5
50 to 64 years	45	28	9	5	5	4	4	4
65 years and older	45	29	8	3	8	4	5	7
City size:								
1,000,000 and over	47	29	9	5	8	4	2	2
500,000 to 999,999	51	29	5	5	3	5	3	2
50,000 to 499,999	55	24	6	4	4	5	4	4
2,500 to 49,999	53	33	4	4	2	3	4	5
Under 2,500, rural	42	27	9	6	4	8	5	4
Region:								
East	51	29	9	5	6	5	3	2
Midwest	51	35	5	3	3	4	3	4
South	47	24	8	7	5	6	5	4
West	48	21	5	4	5	7	4	5
Religion:								
Protestant	49	27	6	5	4	6	4	5
Catholic	51	28	8	4	5	4	3	1
Politics:								
Republican	56	21	3	5	3	5	4	5
Democrat	46	31	10	3	4	5	3	3
Independent	50	29	6	2	6	5	3	2

* Total adds to more than 100 percent due to multiple responses.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 198 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, March 1982), p. 28. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.16 Attitudes toward Federal spending in selected program areas, United States, 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "I am going to mention several general categories on which the federal government spends money. After each, please tell me whether you feel spending for it should be increased [a great deal or somewhat], decreased [a great deal or somewhat] or left about the same?"

[Percent*]

	Increase a great deal	Increase somewhat	Left about the same	Decrease somewhat	Decrease a great deal	Don't know or no opinion
Education	17	26	41	10	5	1
Military	39	33	20	4	3	2
Poor	24	25	33	9	6	3
Health	22	27	37	9	3	2
Fighting crime	47	27	18	4	2	2

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Jeffrey D. Alderman, Linda A. Cranney, and Peter Bagans, *ABC News—Washington Post Poll*, Survey No. 0029 (New York: ABC News, February 1981), Question 18. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.17 Attitudes toward violence in this country, United States, 1975 and 1981

NOTE: The 1981 survey was conducted on Mar. 30 and 31, shortly after the attempted assassination of President Ronald Reagan. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Do you feel this country is (read each item), or not?"

[Percent]

	October 1975			March 1981		
	Is	Is not	Not sure	Is	Is not	Not sure
Slow to find ways to control violence	77	15	8	71	23	6
Not violent by nature; violence is played up too much	64	26	10	65	27	8
Inclined to be violent by nature	34	59	7	35	60	5

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (New York: The Chicago Tribune—New York News Syndicate, Apr. 6, 1981), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.18 Attitudes toward the most important problems facing public schools in own community, United States, 1980

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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

[Percent*]

Most important problems	Total	Adults with children in school?		
		Total	Adults with no children in school	Adults with children in public school
Lack of discipline	26	24	26	48
Use of dope/drugs	14	15	12	10
Poor curriculum/poor standards	11	11	10	10
Lack of proper financial support	10	9	11	9
Integration/busing	10	10	10	10
Large school/too many classes/overcrowding	7	6	8	5
Difficulty in getting good teachers	6	5	7	7
Parents' lack of interest	6	5	6	5
Teachers' lack of interest	6	4	7	8
Pupils' lack of interest/truancy	5	5	6	7
Crime/vandalism	4	5	3	5
Mismanagement of funds/programs	3	2	3	1

* Columns total to more than 100 percent because of multiple responses.

Includes parents of students attending private and independent schools as well as parochial (nonpublic) schools.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 180 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, August 1980), p. 4. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.19 Attitudes toward who should deal with specified student behavioral problems in public schools, United States, 1980

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Here are some student behavior problems which may occur in school. In your opinion, who should deal with each kind of problem—should it be the parents, the school or the courts?"

Behavioral problem	Who should deal with the problem			
	Parents	School	Courts	Don't know
Truancy (skipping school)	72	45	9	2
Vandalism of school property	44	39	50	2
Bringing weapons to school	41	35	59	3
Fighting in school	42	75	10	3
Using alcohol or drugs on school property	50	57	35	2
Striking a teacher	43	56	35	3
Stealing money or clothing from other students	48	58	30	3

* Rows total to more than 100 percent because of multiple responses.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index, Report No. 180* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, August 1980), p. 9. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.21 Attitudes toward causes of increasing crime, United States, 1981

NOTE: The Gallup Organization conducted 1,030 telephone interviews across the Nation between Jan. 16-23, 1981 for the Newsweek Poll. The margin of error is plus or minus 3 percent (Source, p. 47).

Question: "What is most responsible for the increasing rate of crime?"

[Percent*]	
Causes	
Unemployment	37
Courts too lenient	20
Breakdown of family, society, values	19
Punishment not severe enough	13
Drugs	13
TV violence, movies	3

* Percents do not add up to 100 because of multiple responses.

Source: "The Plague of Violent Crime," *Newsweek*, Mar. 23, 1981, p. 47. Copyright 1981 by Newsweek Inc. All rights reserved. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.20 Attitudes toward teenage gangs as a problem in own community, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977-78

NOTE: Louis Harris and Associates conducted this survey on the quality of community life for the Policy Studies Division of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Between Dec. 1, 1977 and Jan. 10, 1978, 7,074 one-hour interviews were conducted with adults, 18 years and older, across the country. A "city" was defined in accord with the definitions used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census as a central city of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA); 3,288 interviews, or 31 percent of the weighted sample, were with city inhabitants. A "suburb" was defined as a place within an SMSA, excluding central cities; 3,229 interviews, or 39 percent of the weighted sample, were with suburban respondents. "Town" and "rural" areas included cities, towns, and villages with a 1970 population of 2,500 or less not located within an SMSA; 547 interviews were categorized as town/rural, comprising 30 percent of the weighted sample.

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

	[Percent]			
	Severe problem	Small problem	Not a problem	Not sure
National	14.2	25.7	52.1	8.0
Sex:				
Male	12.4	25.6	55.9	6.1
Female	15.9	25.7	48.6	9.8
Ethnicity:				
White	11.3	25.4	55.0	8.3
Black	32.9	28.8	32.8	5.4
Hispanic	25.2	27.9	37.2	9.7
Education:				
Postgraduate	9.5	28.1	57.0	5.3
College graduate	9.6	28.0	52.3	10.1
Some college	12.5	27.5	51.1	8.8
High school graduate	14.5	26.5	51.6	7.5
Some high school	18.9	21.7	51.3	8.1
Grade school or less	16.4	22.9	53.3	7.5
Occupation:				
Professional	10.0	26.2	54.1	9.7
Manager	11.3	24.0	57.0	7.6
Sales/clerical	17.4	27.6	45.2	8.7
Craftsman	13.7	26.2	52.9	7.2
Service/unskilled	17.8	25.3	50.5	6.3
Farmer	3.2	23.3	67.4	5.6
Income:				
\$30,000 and over	7.1	29.6	56.6	6.7
\$20,000 to \$29,999	12.1	26.6	54.2	7.0
\$15,000 to \$19,999	11.6	28.3	53.3	6.9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	14.4	25.3	51.0	9.2
\$5,000 to \$9,999	19.8	22.9	49.4	7.9
Under \$5,000	17.5	22.4	49.9	10.2
Age:				
18 to 24 years	15.7	28.5	49.0	6.8
25 to 34 years	14.2	26.8	53.1	6.0
35 to 44 years	14.2	26.1	53.1	6.6
45 to 64 years	13.6	23.9	54.5	8.1
65 years and older	13.6	23.6	49.1	13.3
Region:				
Northeast	19.1	31.1	44.5	5.3
North Central	11.9	26.9	54.9	6.3
South	11.5	20.6	58.5	9.4
West	15.8	25.8	46.8	11.6
Community size:				
City	29.7	31.0	28.8	10.5
Suburb	8.7	25.1	59.3	6.9
Town/rural	5.7	21.1	66.3	6.9

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

Table 2.22 Reasons given for increased level of crime by respondents who believe crime has increased in their community, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1981

NOTE: The data presented below are from a subsample of people, 54 percent of 1,540 respondents, who believe there is more crime in their community now than a year ago. The specific screen question was, "Is there more crime in this area than there was a year ago, or less?" Those responding that there was more crime were then asked the question below. See Table 2.1 for responses to the first question. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "In your opinion, why is there more crime in this area than there was a year ago?"

	[Percent*]											
	Breakdown in morality											No opinion
	Economic problems			Legal system		Decline of respect, morals; permissiveness			Other ^b		Other ^c	
	Unemployment	Inflation	Lack of money	Increased population	Lenient courts	Inadequate police	Drugs, alcohol	Lack of parental guidance				
National	21	16	6	11	15	11	18	12	10	4	7	7
Sex:												
Male	21	17	6	12	20	13	17	11	9	5	5	5
Female	21	16	6	11	10	9	19	13	10	4	9	8
Race:												
White	20	17	6	12	15	11	18	12	9	4	7	7
Nonwhite	28	7	4	8	14	6	23	11	14	7	9	10
Education:												
College	22	22	6	11	20	10	16	15	13	6	9	4
High school	21	16	7	12	14	12	17	11	7	4	6	7
Grade school	21	8	3	10	9	10	29	10	15	3	9	10
Occupation:												
Professional and business	18	22	4	16	15	7	17	12	9	9	7	5
Clerical and sales	17	20	7	7	21	18	9	4	4	6	16	6
Manual workers	23	16	7	9	14	12	19	14	12	2	5	6
Nonlabor force	23	7	3	12	12	11	22	12	8	4	9	10
Income:												
\$25,000 and over	20	22	7	12	18	10	15	15	7	5	9	4
\$20,000 to \$24,999	17	21	5	18	14	6	14	17	8	5	3	5
\$15,000 to \$19,999	18	18	4	11	18	11	19	9	11	6	10	8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	24	13	11	11	15	12	20	7	11	3	4	8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	22	11	4	10	9	16	22	14	12	4	7	8
Under \$5,000	19	10	3	7	13	4	27	7	13	8	15	9
Age:												
Total under 30 years	20	23	11	14	9	15	11	13	7	4	7	4
18 to 24 years	19	16	11	15	9	19	11	16	3	4	11	6
25 to 29 years	22	34	11	12	8	10	11	10	12	4	2	3
30 to 49 years	22	19	5	12	15	7	16	12	10	5	9	6
50 years and older	21	10	4	9	8	11	25	12	11	4	6	9
City size:												
1,000,000 and over	25	17	3	7	19	15	23	13	12	4	10	7
500,000 to 999,999	23	18	4	15	23	17	14	11	5	7	5	5
50,000 to 499,999	22	18	6	14	9	13	15	9	9	4	8	8
2,500 to 49,999	15	16	6	12	13	9	23	20	12	3	6	4
Under 2,500, rural	20	14	8	10	15	6	18	10	9	5	7	7
Region:												
East	22	17	4	7	13	15	20	11	8	3	8	14
Midwest	27	16	9	6	14	11	12	15	8	2	8	6
South	14	11	7	15	14	10	22	10	14	6	8	4
West	23	21	5	18	18	8	19	13	8	6	5	3
Religion:												
Protestant	22	16	5	12	15	8	19	12	11	5	7	7
Catholic	22	18	5	11	13	16	19	14	5	3	7	4
Politics:												
Republican	16	17	6	12	17	10	17	13	12	3	8	7
Democrat	23	13	6	11	13	13	21	11	10	5	7	7
Independent	23	21	6	11	14	8	15	12	7	4	8	6

* Total adds to more than 100 percent due to multiple responses.
^b Other references to a breakdown in morality include: "T.V., movies, pornography" (1 percent), "lack of spiritual training" (1 percent), and "attitudes in our society" (2 percent).
^c Other mentions include: "mothers working, children unsupervised" (1 percent), "government (general)" (1 percent), "dissatisfaction with life" (2 percent), "divorce rate" (less than 1 percent), and "miscellaneous" (3 percent).

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 187 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, April 1981), pp. 8, 9. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.23 Attitudes toward the relationship between television violence and rising crime in the country, by sex, age, and parental status, United States, 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "There has been a good deal of discussion lately about television programs that show violence—that is, gunplay, fistfights and the like. Do you think there is a relationship between violence on television and the rising crime rate in the United States, or not?"

	[Percent]		
	There is a relationship	There is not a relationship	Not sure
National	66	30	4
Sex:			
Male	59	37	4
Female	72	24	4
Age:			
13 to 18 years, teenagers	67	31	2
18 to 29 years	63	35	2
30 to 49 years	61	36	3
50 to 64 years	68	28	4
65 years and older	76	16	8
Parental status:			
Parents	62	35	3
Nonparents	69	27	4

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 23, 1982), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.24 Attitudes toward the removal or restriction of television programs that show violence, by sex, age, parental status, and attitudes toward the relationship between television violence and rising crime, United States, 1982

NOTE: Attitudes toward the relationship between television violence and rising crime are presented in Table 2.23. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Questions: "It has been proposed that all television programs which show violence be taken off television entirely. Would you favor or oppose this?"
 "It has been proposed that all television programs with violence be shown only after 10 o'clock at night, after most children's bedtime. Would you favor or oppose this?"

	[Percent]					
	Remove violent television programs			Show violent television programs after 10 p.m.		
	Favor	Oppose	Not sure	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
National	34	50	6	67	27	6
Sex:						
Male	28	66	6	62	32	6
Female	39	56	5	73	21	6
Age:						
13 to 18 years, teenagers	20	76	4	NA	NA	NA
18 to 29 years	21	76	3	66	31	3
30 to 49 years	27	66	7	61	31	8
50 to 64 years	42	50	8	67	25	8
65 years and older	57	38	5	81	14	5
Parental status:						
Parent	26	67	7	65	29	6
Nonparent	39	56	5	69	25	6
Relationship between television violence and rising crime:						
There is a relationship	47	49	4	80	16	4
There is not a relationship	7	87	6	41	50	9

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 23, 1982), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.25 Attitudes toward selected methods of dealing with crime, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.21.

Question: "Do you approve or disapprove of these alternatives for dealing with crime?"

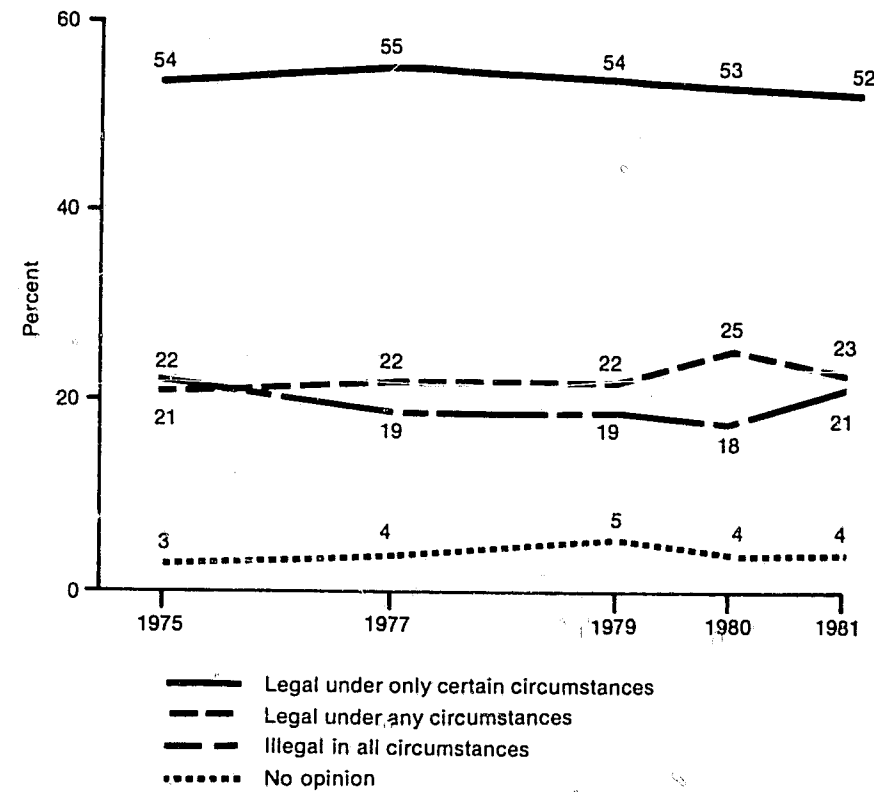
Method	[Percent]		
	Approve	Disapprove	Don't know
Allowing the police to stop and search anybody on suspicion	48	50	2
Allowing the police to wiretap the telephone of anyone they suspect	30	67	3
Allowing the police to search a home without a warrant	13	86	1
Encouraging citizens to carry defensive weapons such as Mace	65	32	3

Source: "The Plague of Violent Crime," *Newsweek*, Mar. 23, 1981, p. 52. Copyright 1981 by *Newsweek* Inc. All rights reserved. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.7 Attitudes toward the legalization of abortions, United States, selected years 1975-81

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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



Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 31, 1981), p. 6. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.26 Attitudes toward the legalization of abortions, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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

	[Percent]			
	Legal under any circumstances	Legal under only certain circumstances	Illegal in all circumstances	No opinion
National	23	52	21	4
Sex:				
Male	22	54	19	5
Female	23	50	24	3
Race:				
White	24	53	20	3
Nonwhite	18	47	29	6
Education:				
College	35	50	14	1
High school	19	55	22	4
Grade school	12	42	37	9
Occupation:				
Professional and business	34	50	14	2
Clerical and sales	30	53	15	2
Manual workers	17	56	24	3
Nonlabor force	18	50	26	6
Income:				
\$25,000 and over	30	53	15	2
\$20,000 to \$24,999	25	57	16	2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	20	59	17	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	20	49	27	4
\$5,000 to \$9,999	20	49	25	6
Under \$5,000	14	41	40	5
Age:				
Total under 30 years	24	56	17	3
18 to 24 years	20	59	18	3
25 to 29 years	30	52	16	2
30 to 49 years	28	49	20	3
50 years and older	17	51	26	6
City size:				
1,000,000 and over	31	46	19	4
500,000 to 999,999	34	47	16	3
50,000 to 499,999	27	47	22	4
2,500 to 49,999	14	57	26	3
Under 2,500, rural	13	60	23	4
Region:				
East	29	53	14	4
Midwest	16	57	23	4
South	20	48	28	4
West	30	49	19	2
Religion:				
Protestant	20	55	22	3
Catholic	21	49	25	4
Politics:				
Republican	24	55	19	2
Democrat	21	49	25	5
Independent	26	52	19	3

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 190 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, July 1981), p. 21. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.27 Attitudes toward confidentiality of news sources, United States, 1972, 1973, 1978, and 1979

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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

[Percent]

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

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

Table 2.28 Attitudes toward confidentiality of news sources, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1979

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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

[Percent]

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

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

Table 2.29 Attitudes toward freedom of the press regarding criminal cases, United States, 1979

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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

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

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

Table 2.30 Respondents reporting a great deal of confidence in leaders of selected institutions, United States, 1966 and 1971-81

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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

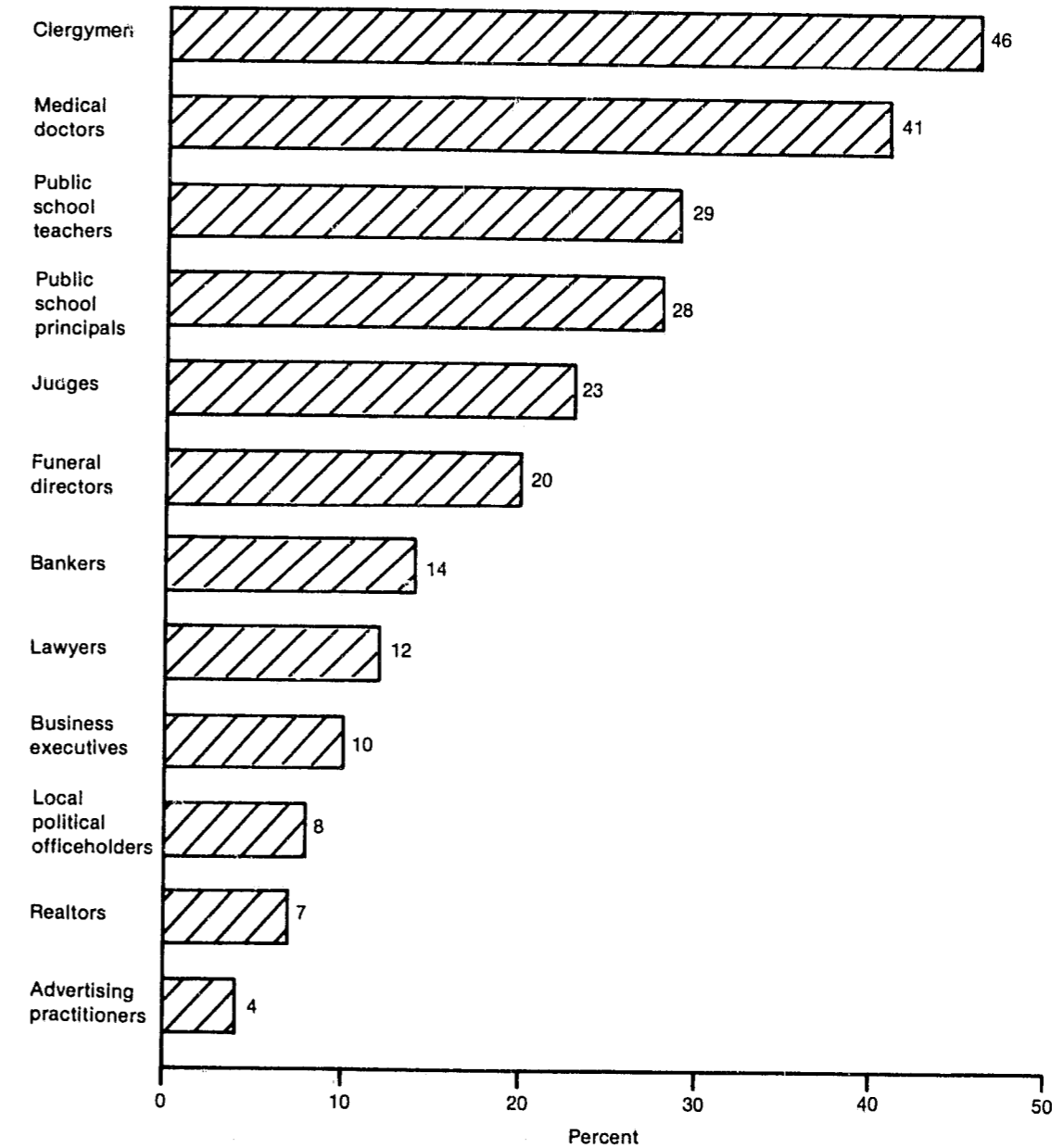
	[Percent reporting great deal of confidence]											
	1966	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Medicine	73	61	48	57	49	43	42	43	42	30	34	37
Higher educational institutions	61	37	33	44	40	36	31	37	41	33	36	34
The U.S. Supreme Court	50	23	28	33	34	28	22	29	29	28	27	29
The military	61	27	35	40	29	24	23	27	29	29	28	28
The White House	NA	NA	NA	18	18	NA	11	31	14	15	18	28
The executive branch of the Federal Government	41	23	27	19	18	13	11	23	14	17	17	24
Television news	NA	NA	NA	41	32	35	28	28	35	37	29	24
Organized religion	41	27	30	36	32	32	24	29	34	20	22	22
Major companies	55	27	27	29	15	19	16	20	22	18	16	16
Congress	42	19	21	NA	16	13	9	17	10	18	18	16
The press	29	18	18	30	25	26	20	18	23	28	19	18
Law firms	NA	NA	NA	24	17	16	12	14	18	16	13	16
Organized labor	22	14	15	20	18	14	10	14	15	10	14	12
Wall Street	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12
Major oil companies	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 22, 1981), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.8 Percent of the public rating selected professions high on their contributions to the general good of society, United States, 1981

NOTE: This survey was sponsored by the Charles F. Kettering Foundation, the National Association of Elementary School Principals, and the National Association of Secondary School Principals. "High" ratings are ratings of 6 to 10 on a 10-point scale for each issue posed in the question. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "First, would you rate the following professions for the amount each contributes to the general good of society. The more you feel it contributes to the good of society, the higher the number you would pick [0 to 10]"



Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 183 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, October 1981), p.17. Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.31 Respondents' ratings of honesty and ethical standards of people in selected occupational fields, United States, 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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

Occupational field	[Percent]			
	Very high, high	Average	Low, very low	No opinion
Clergymen	63	28	6	3
Druggists, pharmacists	59	33	5	3
Dentists	52	38	7	3
Medical doctors	50	38	10	2
Engineers	48	35	5	12
College teachers	45	36	8	11
Police men	44	41	13	2
Bankers	39	47	10	4
TV reporters, commentators	36	45	15	4
Newspaper reporters	30	49	16	5
Funeral directors	30	41	19	10
Lawyers	25	41	27	7
Stockbrokers	21	46	7	26
Senators	20	50	25	5
Business executives	19	53	19	9
Building contractors	19	48	27	6
Congressmen	15	47	32	6
Local political officeholders	14	51	30	5
Realtors	14	48	30	8
Labor union leaders	14	29	48	9
State political officeholders	12	50	30	8
Insurance salesmen	11	49	36	4
Advertising practitioners	9	41	38	12
Car salesmen	6	33	55	6

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Sept. 20, 1981), pp. 1, 4, 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.32 Respondents' ratings of honesty and ethical standards of policemen, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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

	[Percent]					
	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	No opinion
National	8	36	41	9	4	2
Sex:						
Male	7	38	40	10	4	1
Female	9	34	43	8	3	3
Race:						
White	9	37	42	7	3	2
Nonwhite	5	27	38	18	8	4
Education:						
College	8	39	42	7	3	1
High school	8	34	42	9	4	3
Grade school	11	34	35	12	4	4
Occupation:						
Professional and business	11	38	42	7	2	(4)
Clerical and sales	8	41	44	6	1	(4)
Manual workers	7	35	40	11	4	3
Nonlabor force	7	32	42	11	4	4
Income:						
\$25,000 and over	10	41	40	7	1	1
\$20,000 to \$24,999	11	39	40	4	3	3
\$15,000 to \$19,999	6	34	49	8	3	(4)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8	33	46	8	4	1
\$5,000 to \$9,999	7	33	38	14	4	4
Under \$5,000	11	32	31	12	6	8
Age:						
Total under 30 years	8	33	43	10	4	2
18 to 24 years	9	33	41	12	3	2
25 to 29 years	6	34	48	7	4	1
30 to 49 years	7	36	43	9	4	1
50 years and older	9	37	38	9	3	4
City size:						
1,000,000 and over	3	17	43	16	10	11
500,000 to 999,999	6	14	49	15	6	10
50,000 to 499,999	7	24	42	13	5	9
2,500 to 49,999	9	30	39	8	4	10
Under 2,500, rural	5	31	36	10	7	11
Region:						
East	8	35	45	8	3	1
Midwest	8	40	40	7	2	3
South	9	29	39	13	5	5
West	8	39	41	7	4	1
Religion:						
Protestant	8	37	39	9	4	3
Catholic	9	34	46	8	2	1
Politics:						
Republican	10	39	42	5	2	2
Democrat	8	34	42	10	4	2
Independent	8	35	40	11	4	2

* Less than 1 percent.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 192 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, September 1981), p. 12. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.33 Attitudes toward the job performance of local, State, and Federal law enforcement officials, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "How would you rate the job done by law enforcement officials on the (local level, State level, Federal level)—excellent, pretty good, only fair, or poor?"

[Percent]

	Local level			State level			Federal level		
	Positive ^a	Negative ^b	Not sure	Positive ^a	Negative ^b	Not sure	Positive ^a	Negative ^b	Not sure
Race:									
White	65	34	1	59	35	6	49	43	8
Black	52	48	0	47	49	4	44	53	3
Age:									
18 to 29 years	57	42	1	59	39	2	54	42	4
30 to 49 years	63	37	(^c)	58	37	5	48	46	6
50 to 64 years	62	37	1	53	40	7	42	48	10
65 years and older	69	28	3	54	35	11	43	44	13
Community size:									
City	61	38	1	48	44	8	43	46	11
Suburb	68	31	1	59	35	6	48	45	7
Town	61	38	1	58	41	1	49	45	6
Rural	58	41	1	63	34	3	51	44	5
Region:									
East	64	35	1	55	39	6	50	41	9
Midwest	63	36	1	57	37	6	49	43	8
South	62	37	1	61	34	5	50	43	7
West	59	41	0	50	46	4	38	55	7
Politics:									
Conservative	65	34	1	56	39	5	49	44	7
Middle of the road	61	38	1	57	39	4	45	47	8
Liberal	60	40	0	58	37	5	52	42	6

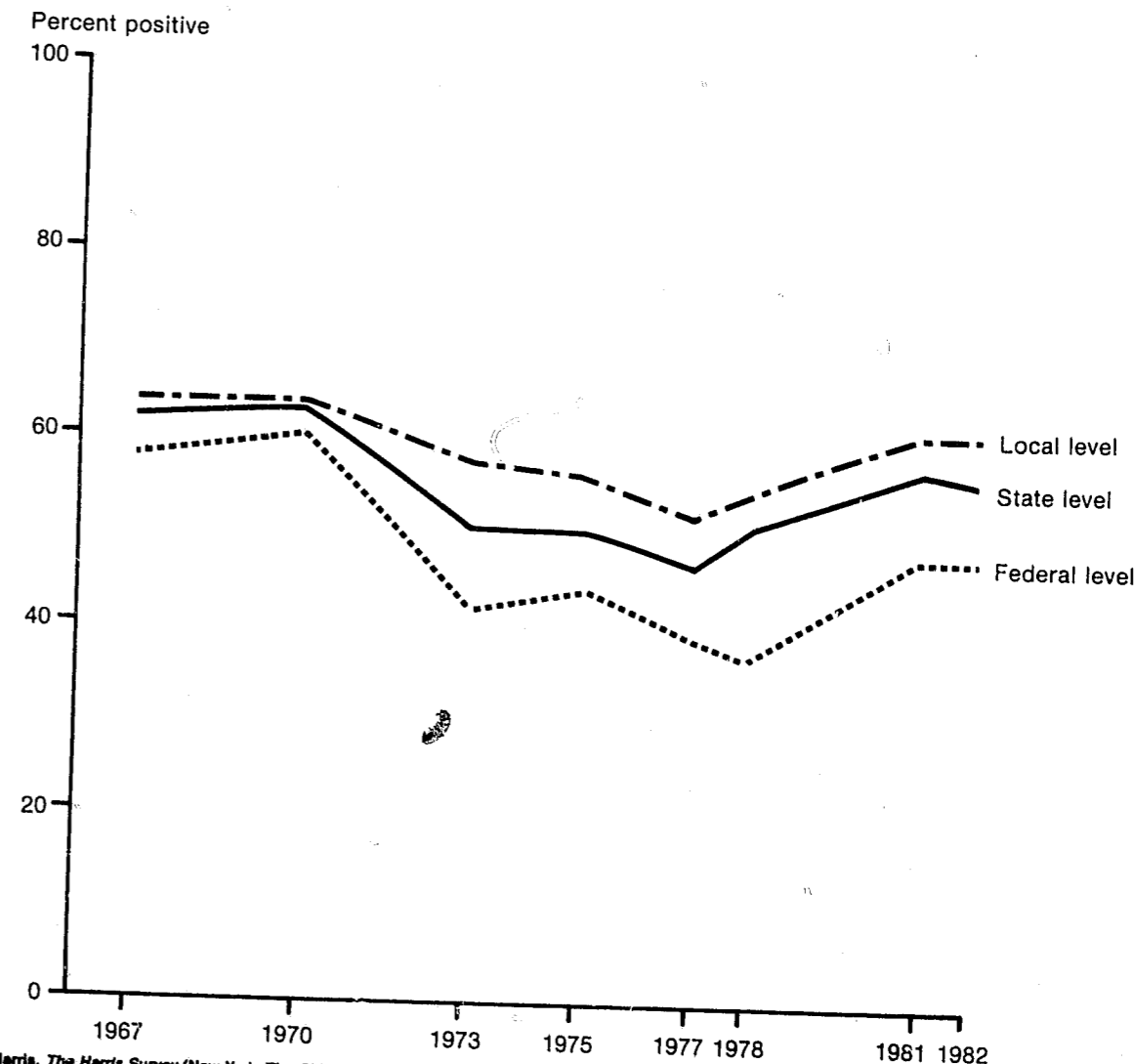
^a Positive is defined as responses of "excellent" and "pretty good."
^b Negative is defined as responses of "only fair" and "poor."
^c Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (New York: The Chicago Tribune—New York News Syndicate, Feb. 26, 1981), pp. 3, 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.9 Positive attitudes toward the job performance of local, State, and Federal law enforcement officials, United States, selected years 1967-82

NOTE: In this figure, a "positive" attitude is defined as a response of "excellent" or "pretty good" to the question presented below. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "How would you rate the job done by law enforcement officials on the (local level, State level, Federal level)—excellent, pretty good, only fair, or poor?"



Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (New York: The Chicago Tribune—New York News Syndicate, May 24, 1982), p. 2. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.34 Level of confidence in police protection from violent crime, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.21.

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

[Percent]

Level of confidence	
A great deal	15
Quite a bit	34
Not very much	42
None at all	8
Don't know	1

Source: "The Plague of Violent Crime," *Newsweek*, Mar. 23, 1981, p. 49. Copyright 1981 by Newsweek Inc. All rights reserved. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.35 Reported confidence in police, by selected victimization experience of respondent or acquaintance, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.4. The "confidence in the local police index" is the simple sum of responses to six dichotomized questions dealing with police performance and perceived police attitudes. "High" confidence scores were assigned respondents who answered that they agreed with 3 to 6 of the positive dimensions of the confidence questions. If the total of positive responses was less than 3 then a "low" confidence score was assigned. For further discussion of the survey and indices, see Appendix 8.

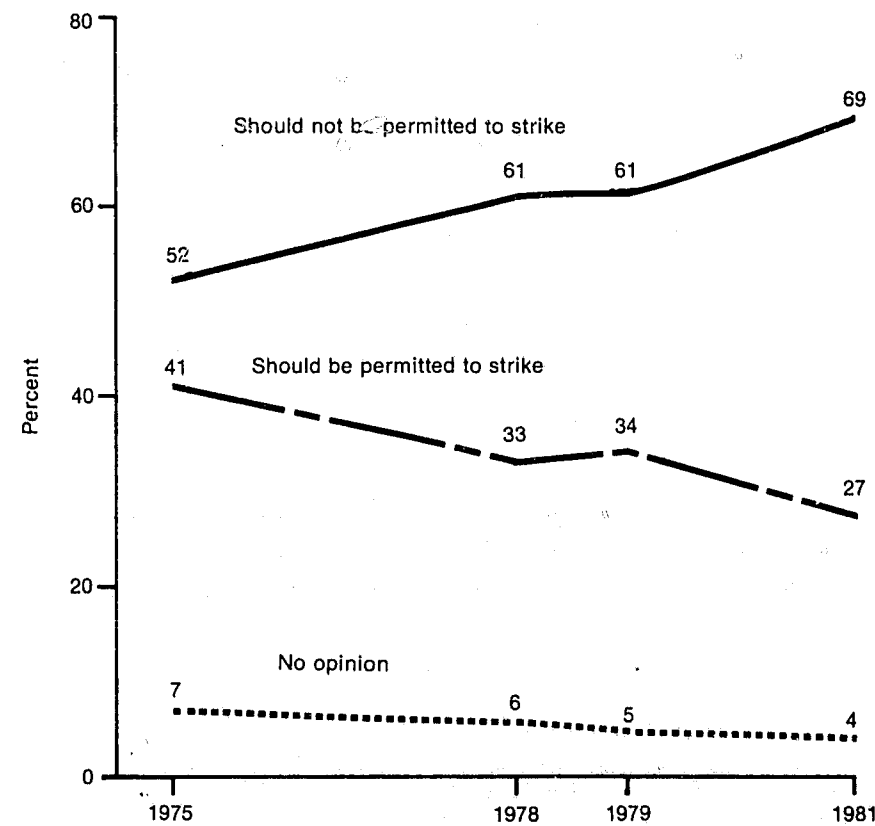
Confidence in police	[Percent]					
	Personal burglary victimization		Acquaintance victimization			
	Yes	No	Burglary		Robbery	
High	69	85	80	87	77	85
Low	31	15	20	13	23	15

Source: Research and Forecasts, Inc., *The Figgle Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid* (Willoughby, Ohio: Figgle International, Inc., 1980), pp. 117, 118. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.10 Attitudes toward permitting police to strike, United States, 1975, 1978, 1979, and 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Should policemen be permitted to strike, or not?"



Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Sept. 17, 1981), p. 7. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.36 Attitudes toward permitting police to strike, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Here are some questions about strikes by persons in various occupations . . . Should policemen be permitted to strike or not?"

	[Percent]		
	Should be permitted	Should not be permitted	No opinion
National	27	69	4
Sex:			
Male	29	68	3
Female	27	68	5
Race:			
White	25	71	4
Nonwhite	42	53	5
Education:			
College	23	74	3
High school	29	67	4
Grade school	33	62	5
Occupation:			
Professional and business	21	77	2
Clerical and sales	19	76	5
Manual workers	31	64	5
Nonlabor force	28	68	4
Income:			
\$25,000 and over	22	76	2
\$20,000 to \$24,999	32	64	4
\$15,000 to \$19,999	28	68	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	27	68	5
\$5,000 to \$9,999	27	69	4
Under \$5,000	35	59	5
Age:			
Total under 30 years	33	65	2
18 to 24 years	31	67	2
25 to 29 years	35	62	3
30 to 49 years	30	66	4
50 years and older	21	73	6
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	27	72	1
500,000 to 999,999	26	69	5
50,000 to 499,999	32	65	3
2,500 to 49,999	23	73	4
Under 2,500, rural	27	67	6
Region:			
East	25	72	3
Midwest	28	67	5
South	30	65	5
West	26	71	3
Religion:			
Protestant	26	69	5
Catholic	28	69	3
Politics:			
Republican	18	79	3
Democrat	33	63	4
Independent	33	62	5

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 181 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, August 1981), p. 8. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.37 Attitudes toward a policeman striking an adult male citizen, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-80

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Are there any situations you can imagine in which you would approve of a policeman striking an adult male citizen?"

	1973			1975			1976			1978			1980		
	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure
National	73	25	2	73	23	4	76	20	4	76	20	3	73	24	3
Sex:															
Male	75	22	3	77	20	3	81	17	2	82	16	2	80	18	2
Female	71	28	2	70	26	4	72	22	5	72	23	4	68	29	4
Race:															
White	77	21	2	77	20	3	79	18	3	80	17	3	76	21	3
Black/other	42	54	4	46	47	7	48	44	8	48	45	8	45	49	6
Education:															
College	84	14	2	86	13	1	85	13	3	85	12	3	82	17	1
High school	72	27	1	71	26	4	76	20	4	76	21	2	73	24	3
Grade school	56	38	6	58	35	7	62	33	5	59	33	8	52	41	7
Occupation:															
Professional and business	83	16	2	84	14	3	84	14	2	86	11	2	77	20	3
Clerical	80	18	2	77	20	3	78	18	5	79	19	2	78	21	2
Manual	65	33	2	65	31	4	71	26	4	69	28	3	67	29	4
Farmer	70	27	3	71	27	2	78	20	2	83	12	5	70	24	6
Income:															
\$15,000 and over	80	19	(*)	83	15	2	83	14	3	85	14	2	82	17	1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	82	17	2	77	21	2	77	19	4	78	19	2	72	25	3
\$7,000 to \$9,999	70	28	2	71	24	4	76	21	3	72	24	5	66	29	5
\$5,000 to \$6,999	62	36	2	59	36	6	72	25	3	69	28	3	61	31	9
\$3,000 to \$4,999	66	30	5	63	34	3	71	26	3	61	31	8	56	37	7
Under \$3,000	49	46	4	66	27	7	61	32	7	60	34	7	46	52	3
Age:															
18 to 20 years	55	45	0	70	27	2	78	20	1	67	30	3	71	29	0
21 to 29 years	76	22	2	75	22	2	78	20	2	79	19	1	76	23	1
30 to 49 years	76	23	1	79	18	3	79	17	4	79	18	2	79	20	2
50 years and older	70	26	4	68	27	5	73	23	5	73	21	6	66	28	6
Region:															
Northeast	68	31	1	74	24	2	75	22	3	74	25	2	74	24	2
Midwest	72	25	3	77	21	3	78	18	4	80	18	3	70	26	4
South	73	25	2	71	24	5	74	20	5	74	21	5	71	26	3
West	79	19	2	70	26	4	78	20	2	80	16	3	79	18	3
Religion:															
Protestant	74	24	2	73	22	4	77	19	4	75	21	4	74	22	3
Catholic	70	27	2	71	27	2	74	23	3	76	21	3	70	28	2
Jewish	71	26	2	91	4	4	70	30	0	72	24	3	81	16	3
None	69	30	1	76	23	1	82	16	3	85	13	2	70	26	4
Politics:															
Republican	76	22	2	76	19	4	79	17	4	76	20	3	78	20	3
Democrat	67	31	2	67	29	4	72	24	4	73	23	4	67	29	4
Independent	79	19	2	78	19	3	79	17	3	80	18	3	75	22	2

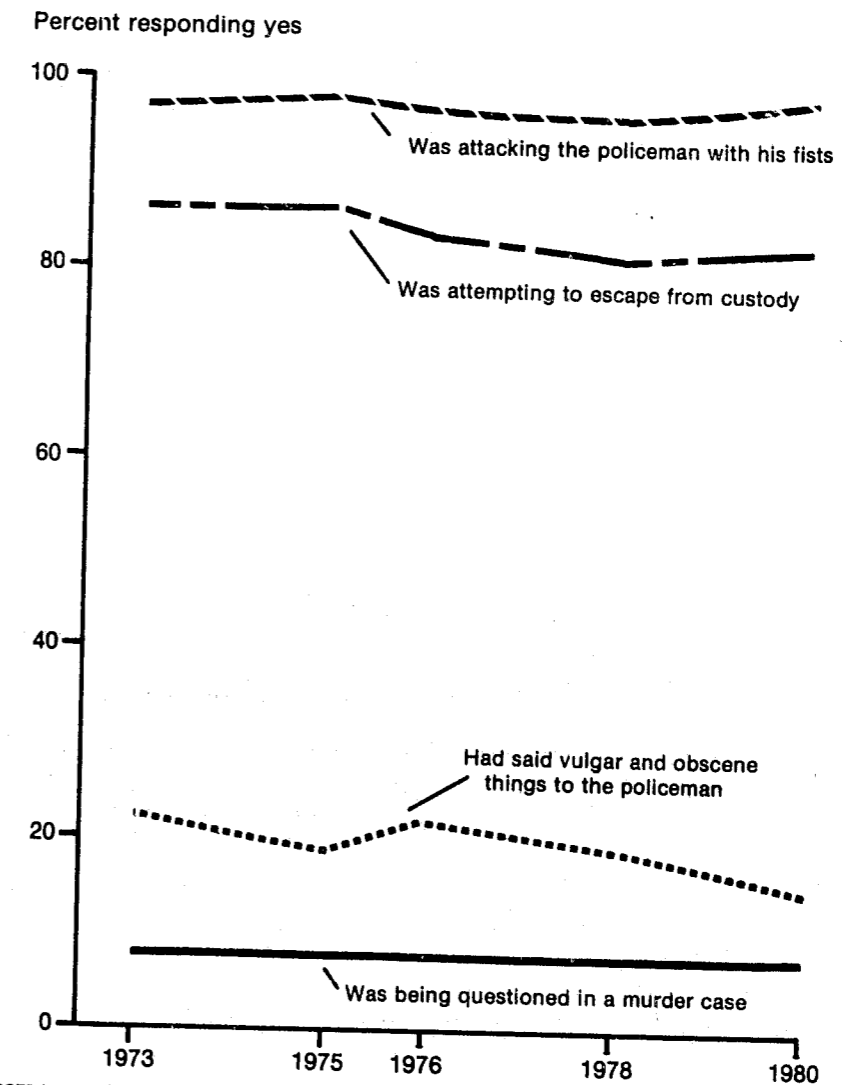
* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
 † One-half of 1 percent or less.

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

Figure 2.11 Respondents approving of a policeman striking a citizen under certain circumstances, United States, selected years 1973-80

NOTE: These data are based on the subsample of respondents who answered "yes" or "not sure" to the question presented in Table 2.37. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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

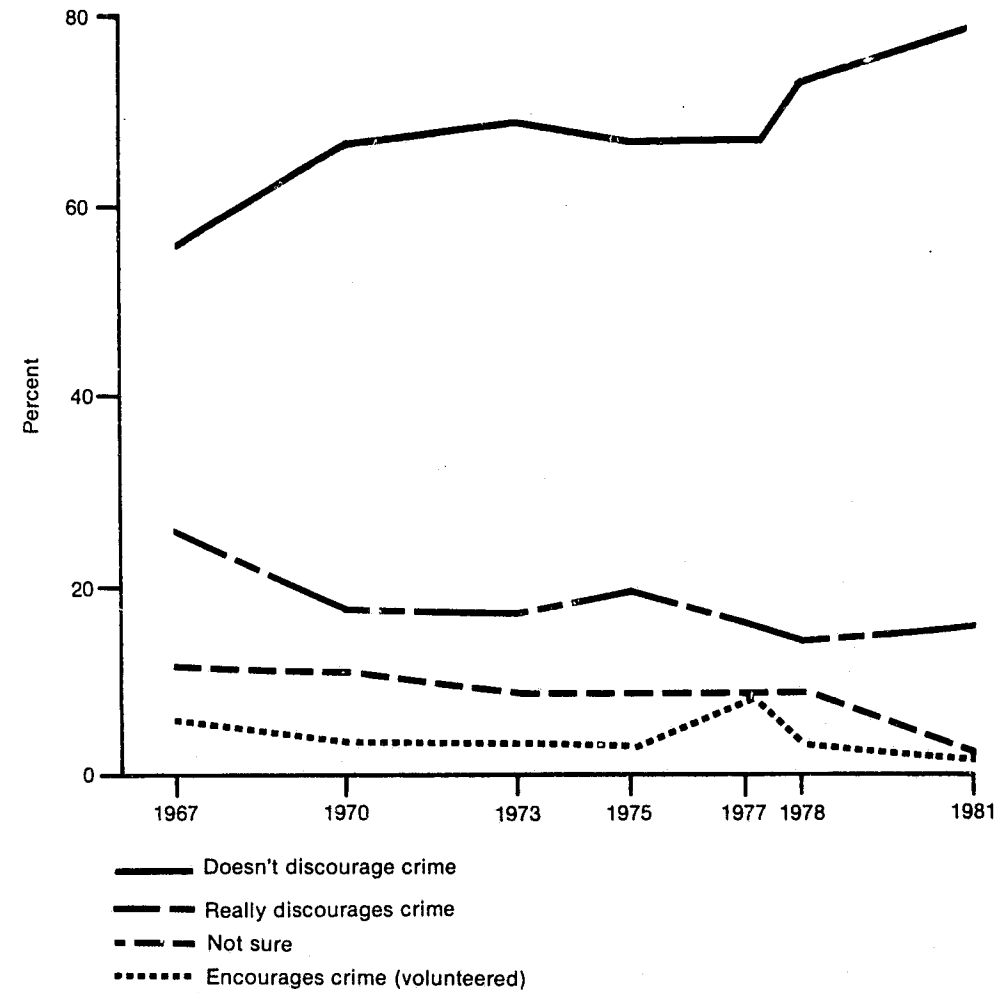


Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

Figure 2.12 Attitudes toward the deterrent effect of the law enforcement system, United States, selected years¹

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "From what you know or have heard, do you feel that our system of law enforcement works to really discourage people from committing crimes, or don't you feel that it discourages them much?"



Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (New York: The Chicago Tribune-New York News Syndicate, Feb. 23, 1981), p. 3. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.38 Respondents' ratings of honesty and ethical standards of lawyers, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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

	[Percent]					
	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	No opinion
National	4	21	41	19	8	7
Sex:						
Male	3	21	36	24	10	6
Female	5	20	45	15	6	9
Race:						
White	4	19	42	20	8	7
Nonwhite	5	25	34	17	9	10
Education:						
College	3	23	44	20	7	3
High school	4	20	42	18	8	8
Grade school	5	18	30	23	11	13
Occupation:						
Professional and business	3	22	45	19	7	4
Clerical and sales	2	21	38	22	10	7
Manual workers	4	22	41	19	6	8
Nonlabor force	3	16	41	19	10	11
Income:						
\$25,000 and over	4	26	41	18	8	3
\$20,000 to \$24,999	3	22	42	19	10	4
\$15,000 to \$19,999	3	17	43	21	8	8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4	23	38	20	6	9
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4	15	42	21	10	8
Under \$5,000	5	19	34	16	9	17
Age:						
Total under 30 years	6	29	40	15	6	4
18 to 24 years	4	30	38	17	6	5
25 to 29 years	9	27	43	12	6	3
30 to 49 years	3	18	45	21	8	5
50 years and older	3	17	38	21	10	11
City size:						
1,000,000 and over	3	19	47	14	11	6
500,000 to 999,999	4	19	43	17	11	6
50,000 to 499,999	4	23	39	23	5	6
2,500 to 49,999	4	23	39	19	6	9
Under 2,500, rural	4	19	38	20	9	10
Region:						
East	3	23	41	18	8	7
Midwest	4	22	46	18	7	3
South	6	19	37	18	10	10
West	2	16	39	24	10	9
Religion:						
Protestant	4	20	41	19	9	7
Catholic	5	21	43	19	6	6
Politics:						
Republican	4	20	43	20	8	5
Democrat	4	22	40	18	8	8
Independent	4	20	41	20	8	7

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 192 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, September 1981), p. 18. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.39 Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973-78 and 1980

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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

[Percent*]

	1973				1974				1975			
	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know
National	32	50	15	3	35	48	14	4	31	46	19	4
Sex:												
Male	32	48	18	2	38	43	17	2	33	42	23	2
Female	31	51	13	4	29	52	12	7	29	50	15	6
Race:												
White	32	49	15	4	34	47	14	4	31	46	19	4
Black/other	27	54	16	3	27	52	15	7	27	51	18	5
Education:												
College	35	51	13	1	36	52	10	2	36	46	17	1
High school	30	53	15	2	32	48	16	4	29	48	19	4
Grade school	29	39	20	12	31	42	17	10	27	43	18	11
Occupation:												
Professional and business	37	47	16	1	38	50	11	1	35	48	16	2
Clerical	30	57	12	2	28	59	11	2	30	50	14	5
Manual	31	49	17	3	33	44	17	6	29	46	20	5
Farmer	28	47	21	4	33	43	20	3	28	36	31	6
Income:												
\$15,000 and over	32	52	15	(*)	34	52	13	1	31	49	19	1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	28	54	17	2	36	47	14	4	32	45	20	3
\$7,000 to \$9,999	36	49	14	1	34	52	11	3	33	46	17	4
\$5,000 to \$6,999	31	46	17	6	29	50	18	3	31	42	22	5
\$3,000 to \$4,999	29	48	16	6	34	45	18	3	30	42	21	7
Under \$3,000	39	41	15	6	28	44	15	12	28	53	11	8
Age:												
18 to 20 years	27	66	5	3	45	43	11	2	41	45	12	1
21 to 29 years	32	54	13	1	35	53	10	2	31	50	17	2
30 to 49 years	31	52	15	2	34	49	14	3	29	48	19	3
50 years and older	32	43	18	6	31	44	17	8	31	43	20	7
Region:												
Northeast	34	49	13	3	33	52	12	3	33	46	18	2
Midwest	31	50	15	4	36	49	11	4	32	46	18	5
South	30	48	17	4	31	46	18	6	28	48	18	5
West	30	53	15	2	34	45	16	4	32	43	20	4
Religion:												
Protestant	31	50	16	4	34	47	14	5	31	45	18	5
Catholic	33	50	14	4	35	47	14	4	30	48	20	3
Jewish	40	52	7	0	30	57	7	7	39	48	9	4
None	28	53	17	2	24	57	17	2	36	39	21	4
Politics:												
Republican	34	48	14	4	37	43	17	4	34	42	19	5
Democrat	31	50	15	3	33	50	12	5	30	49	18	4
Independent	32	50	16	2	32	49	16	3	30	46	19	5

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

† One-half of 1 percent or less.

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

	1976				1977				1978				1980			
	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know
	35	44	15	6	36	49	11	4	28	53	15	4	25	50	20	6
	39	41	16	3	39	47	12	2	32	50	16	2	27	49	21	3
	32	46	14	8	33	52	10	5	25	55	14	6	23	51	18	8
	36	43	16	5	36	50	11	4	28	52	15	4	24	50	20	6
	31	47	13	8	37	47	10	7	25	58	12	5	29	47	16	8
	44	44	10	2	40	50	8	3	37	52	10	1	28	55	16	2
	34	44	18	4	34	52	11	3	25	55	16	4	24	50	22	4
	27	41	18	15	34	42	16	9	21	47	18	14	21	39	20	20
	45	40	12	2	40	50	8	2	34	52	12	2	25	54	17	5
	30	50	16	5	31	58	8	3	27	55	14	3	25	51	19	4
	32	45	16	7	35	47	12	5	23	53	16	7	24	46	21	8
	35	37	24	3	36	43	16	3	28	54	17	1	21	47	29	3
	38	44	16	1	38	51	10	1	32	53	14	1	23	55	21	1
	37	48	11	5	39	48	10	3	27	54	16	3	33	48	16	3
	41	38	15	6	34	52	9	5	22	58	16	4	22	46	22	10
	32	42	20	6	29	48	15	7	36	42	12	11	26	36	17	20
	33	42	17	8	33	48	14	4	19	58	16	8	22	41	19	18
	30	42	14	14	30	46	12	12	22	51	12	15	24	46	16	15
	38	47	12	3	39	51	9	2	35	53	12	0	34	57	7	2
	38	48	9	4	36	53	8	2	26	58	14	3	30	52	15	3
	33	46	17	4	33	52	12	4	31	54	14	2	24	53	20	4
	35	35	18	8	37	46	12	6	26	49	16	9	22	46	22	10
	39	45	13	4	35	53	9	3	26	56	15	4	24	50	19	7
	37	44	13	6	40	49	8	4	32	51	13	4	27	57	14	7
	33	42	17	8	34	48	12	5	26	52	15	7	24	51	22	4
	33	45	19	4	32	48	16	5	27	54	16	3	24	46	24	7
	35	45	15	6	35	49	12	4	28	52	14	6	23	52	19	6
	34	42	19	4	38	50	10	4	27	56	16	1	29	42	21	8
	67	33	0	0	40	51	6	3	31	59	3	7	25	59	12	3
	39	40	15	7	35	50	11	4	33	46	20	2	21	57	19	3
	39	46	11	4	35	49	12	5	33	51	12	5	23	53	21	3
	35	43	17	4	38	47	11	3	28	55	12	4	28	48	17	6
	33	43	16	8	34	53	10	4	26	52	18	4	22	50	21	7

Table 2.40 Attitudes toward severity of courts in own area, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972-78 and 1980

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "In general, do you think the courts in this area deal too harshly or not harshly enough with criminals?"

[Percent*]

	1972				1973				1974				1975			
	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know
National	6	66	16	11	5	73	13	9	6	78	10	7	4	79	10	7
Sex:																
Male	7	67	18	9	6	74	12	8	6	78	9	6	4	80	8	7
Female	6	65	15	13	4	72	14	10	5	77	10	8	4	78	11	7
Race:																
White	4	69	16	10	3	74	14	9	5	79	10	6	3	80	10	7
Black/other	17	51	19	12	17	65	9	9	10	72	7	11	14	69	9	8
Education:																
College	9	59	19	14	5	66	15	14	6	74	11	10	4	74	12	10
High school	6	69	16	10	4	76	13	7	6	79	8	6	5	80	9	8
Grade school	5	71	15	9	4	77	10	9	5	81	11	4	3	84	8	5
Occupation:																
Professional and business	6	65	17	12	4	75	11	10	7	77	8	8	2	80	10	8
Clerical	6	71	11	12	2	68	16	14	5	79	9	7	4	78	11	7
Manual	7	65	18	10	6	74	13	7	4	80	10	6	6	79	9	6
Farmer	5	74	16	4	4	80	11	6	6	82	8	4	2	83	8	6
Income:																
\$15,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	74	14	8	4	84	7	5	4	82	9	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	79	12	7	4	81	9	6	3	81	8	8
\$7,000 to \$9,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	70	11	11	4	76	10	9	7	76	10	6
\$5,000 to 6,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	72	8	10	3	84	10	3	4	73	14	9
\$3,000 to 4,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	73	14	8	13	70	10	6	3	80	9	8
Under \$3,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	69	17	9	14	62	15	9	5	74	12	8
Age:																
18 to 20 years	22	35	27	16	13	60	14	13	17	54	21	8	9	65	16	10
21 to 29 years	13	52	21	14	8	61	18	13	7	71	12	10	8	71	11	10
30 to 49 years	4	72	14	10	5	78	11	7	6	78	8	8	4	80	10	6
50 years and older	4	72	16	9	2	77	13	9	3	84	9	4	2	85	8	6
Region:																
Northeast	5	73	13	10	4	71	13	13	5	79	8	8	5	81	8	7
Midwest	4	68	16	12	4	75	15	6	2	82	10	6	4	81	10	5
South	9	60	20	11	6	75	13	7	7	78	9	6	4	81	9	8
West	8	66	15	11	5	70	11	14	11	68	13	8	5	70	12	12
Religion:																
Protestant	6	68	16	11	4	76	13	8	5	81	8	6	4	81	9	6
Catholic	5	68	18	8	5	73	14	8	4	78	11	7	3	82	10	6
Jewish	6	68	7	18	5	69	10	17	10	58	16	16	0	78	13	9
None	23	46	14	17	7	53	16	24	22	55	14	10	8	61	14	16
Politics:																
Republican	3	78	14	5	3	77	13	7	2	83	9	5	2	84	6	7
Democrat	7	65	18	11	6	73	12	9	6	76	11	7	5	80	10	5
Independent	9	63	15	14	4	73	15	8	7	77	9	7	4	76	11	9

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

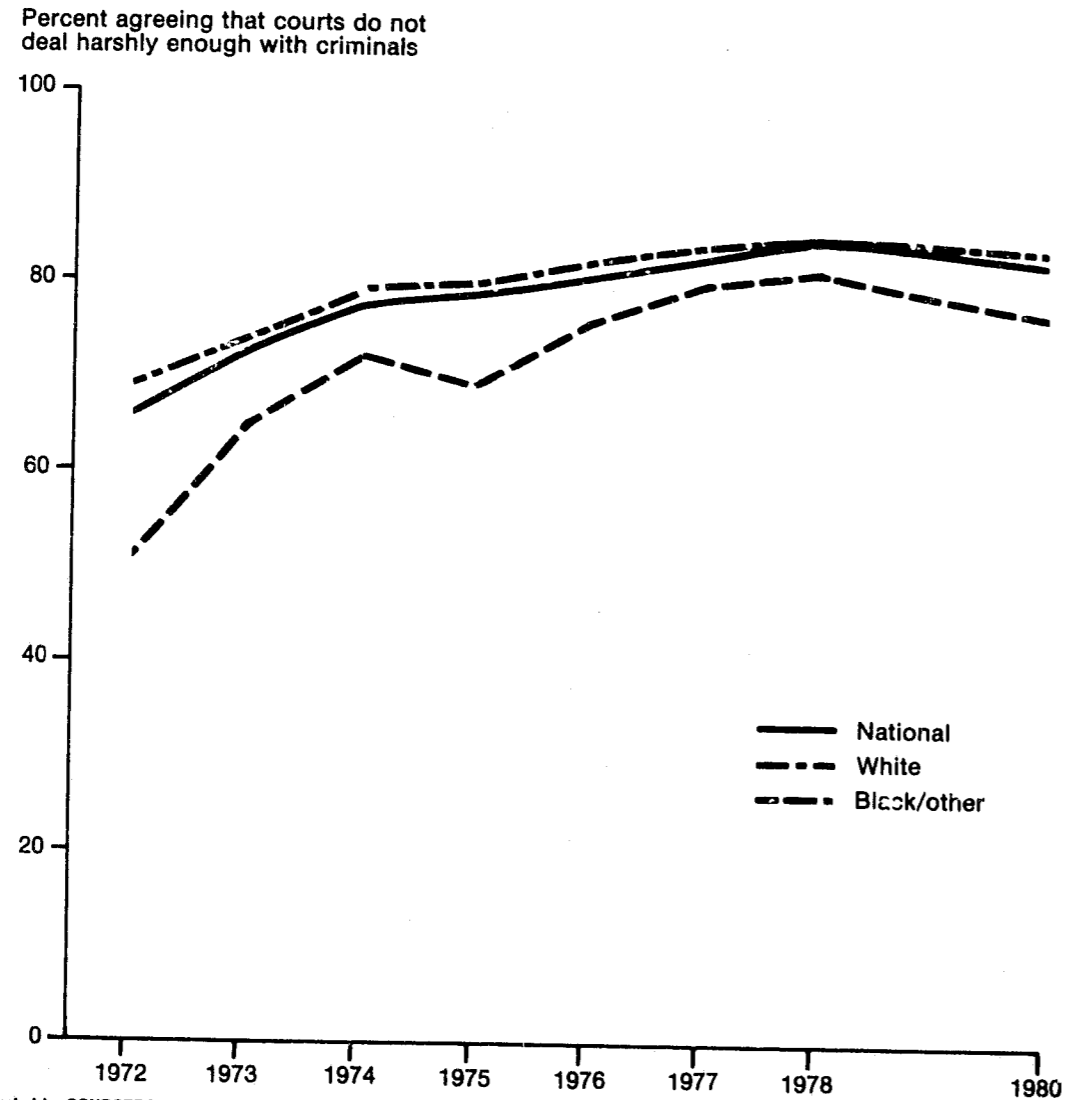
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

	1976				1977				1978				1980			
	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know
National	3	81	10	6	3	83	8	6	3	85	7	5	3	83	8	6
Sex:																
Male	3	82	10	5	4	83	9	4	3	87	7	3	3	83	9	6
Female	3	80	10	7	3	83	8	6	2	83	7	7	4	83	7	6
Race:																
White	3	82	10	6	3	84	8	5	2	85	7	6	3	84	8	6
Black/other	9	76	7	8	7	80	7	6	6	81	9	4	9	77	8	5
Education:																
College	4	76	11	8	4	78	11	8	3	83	8	6	3	79	10	8
High school	3	84	9	4	3	87	7	4	3	88	6	4	4	86	6	4
Grade school	2	82	9	7	5	82	7	6	2	79	11	7	2	84	8	6
Occupation:																
Professional and business	2	82	10	5	3	81	10	6	2	85	7	5	4	82	8	7
Clerical	2	81	10	6	1	88	6	4	1	89	6	4	2	86	6	6
Manual	3	81	9	7	5	83	6	6	2	84	8	5	4	83	8	5
Farmer	3	86	9	3	2	83	10	4	4	89	4	3	0	91	9	0
Income:																
\$15,000 and over	3	84	10	4	1	87	8	4	2	88	6	4	2	86	7	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2	82	8	8	4	86	7	4	3	87	4	6	5	82	8	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999	4	80	10	6	4	79	9	8	3	83	9	5	5	85	6	4
\$5,000 to 6,999	5	78	12	5	3	82	10	5	2	88	8	2	7	71	14	9
\$3,000 to 4,999	2	80	12	6	9	75	8	8	3	74	15	7	6	77	12	5
Under \$3,000	4	76	9	11	6	80	8	9	8	71	10	11	6	74	6	15
Age:																
18 to 20 years	11	76	11	3	8	82	9	2	13	73	10	3	11	77	5	7
21 to 29 years	6	70	14	10	7	75	10	8	4	82	9	6	7	79	7	7
30 to 49 years	2	84	9	5	2	84	9	5	3	85	6	7	3	84	8	6
50 years and older	2	86	8	5	2	86	6	5	1	88	7	4	1	86	8	5
Region:																
Northeast	3	83	9	5	5	82	5	8	3	86	8	4	2	86	7	4
Midwest	3	80	12	5	2	85	10	3	2	88	5	4	3	82	8	6
South	3	82	9	7	4	81	8	7	3	82	8	6	3	86	7	5
West	4	79	11	7	2	84	9	4	2	82	9	7	5	76	10	9
Religion:																
Protestant	2	83	9	5	3	84	8	5	3	86	7	4	3	85	7	5
Catholic	4	79	10	7	5	85	6	4	2	86	7	5	3	83	7	7
Jewish	0	89	4	7	0	88	6	6	3	72	21	3	0	75	9	16
None	6	70	14	10	2	72	14	12	5	74	10	11	10	71	10	10
Politics:																
Republican	1	85	9	4	2	84	9	4	1	90	6	3	2	89	5	4
Democrat	3	83	8	5	2	88	6	3	2	85	7	5	3	85	8	4
Independent	5	76	12	7	5	76	10	9	4	82	8	7	4	78	9	9

Figure 2.13 Respondents agreeing that courts in own area do not deal harshly enough with criminals, by race, United States, 1972-78 and 1980

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "In general, do you think the courts in this area deal too harshly or not harshly enough with criminals?"



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

Table 2.41 Attitudes toward prison sentences as a deterrent to crime, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.4. For further discussion of the survey, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Do prison sentences discourage crime?"

[Percent]

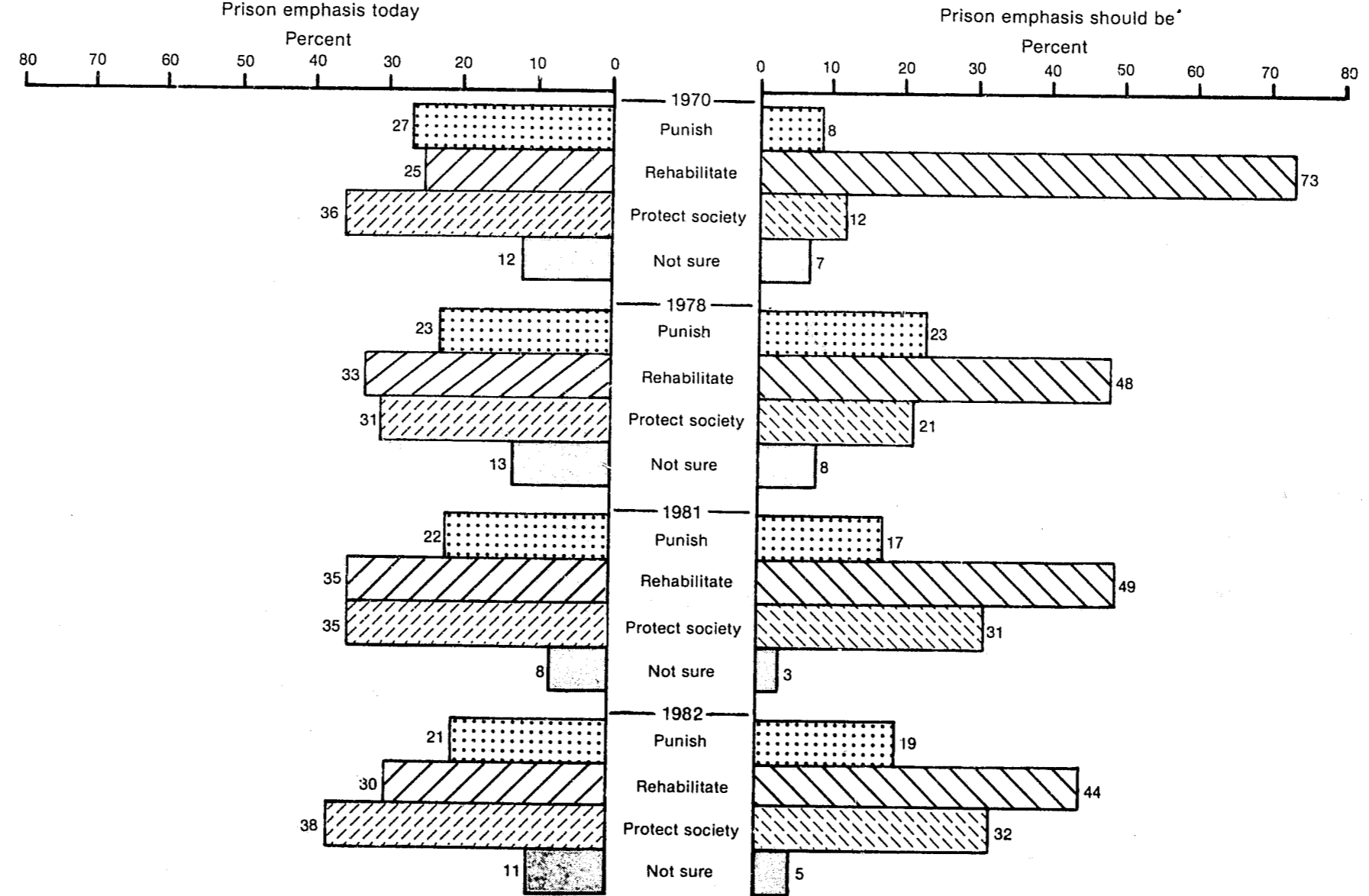
	Yes	No
National	52	48
Sex:		
Male	54	46
Female	44	56
Race:		
White	49	51
Black	42	58
Education:		
College graduate	41	59
High school graduate or some college	44	56
Less than high school graduate	60	40
Age:		
18 to 29 years	39	61
30 to 39 years	48	52
40 to 49 years	53	47
50 to 59 years	51	49
60 years and older	55	45
Marital status:		
Married	53	47
Divorced, widowed, separated	40	60
Single	41	59
Community size:		
Large city	43	57
Small city	46	54
Suburb	48	52
Rural	57	43
Region:		
East	48	52
Midwest	40	60
South	55	45
West	45	55

Source: Research and Forecasts, Inc., *The Fagan Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid* (Wilmington, Ohio: Fagan International, Inc., 1980), pp. 130, 131, 133, 134. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.14 Attitudes toward the main emphasis of prisons, United States, 1970, 1978, 1981, and 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question A. "Do you think the main emphasis in most prisons is on punishing the individual convicted of a crime, trying to rehabilitate the individual so that he might return to society as a productive citizen, or protecting society from future crimes he might commit?"
 Question B. "Now what do you think *should* be the main emphasis in most prisons—punishing the individual convicted of a crime, trying to rehabilitate the individual so that he might return to society as a productive citizen, or protecting society from future crimes he might commit?"



Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (New York: The Chicago Tribune-New York News Syndicate, May 24, 1982), p. 4. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.42 Attitudes regarding the objectives of imprisonment, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1970 and 1981

NOTE: The questions below are from the 1970 survey. In 1981, the last phrase of questions A and B were changed to "... or protecting society from future crimes he might commit?" For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: A. "Do you think the main emphasis in most prisons is on punishing the individual convicted of a crime, trying to rehabilitate the individual so he might return to society as a productive citizen, or putting him in prison to protect society from future crimes he might commit?"

Question: B. "Now what do you think should be the main emphasis in most prisons—punishing the individual convicted of a crime, trying to rehabilitate the individual so he might become a productive citizen, or imprisoning him to protect society from future crime he might commit?"

[Percent*]

	1970								1981							
	Is now:				Should be:				Is now:				Should be:			
	Punish- ing	Rehabili- tating	Protecting society	Not sure	Punish- ing	Rehabili- tating	Protecting society	Not sure	Punish- ing	Rehabili- tating	Protecting society	Not sure	Punish- ing	Rehabili- tating	Protecting society	Not sure
National	27	25	37	11	8	73	12	7	22	35	35	8	17	49	31	3
Sex:																
Male	28	26	36	10	8	74	11	6	23	34	36	7	18	50	30	2
Female	27	25	35	13	10	72	13	7	21	37	34	8	16	48	33	3
Race:																
White	25	27	38	10	8	75	12	5	22	36	35	8	17	49	31	3
Black	45	18	19	18	10	64	9	17	24	35	32	9	19	50	29	2
Education:																
8th grade or less	24	22	29	25	15	57	11	17	17	36	30	17	24	39	32	5
High school	25	28	37	10	8	73	13	6	17	39	36	8	20	47	30	3
College	33	22	38	7	6	80	10	4	28	32	34	6	13	53	32	2
Income:																
1970 income categories:																
Under \$5,000	32	20	30	18	11	66	12	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$5,000 to \$9,999	27	26	36	11	8	72	13	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$10,000 and over	26	28	39	7	6	80	11	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1981 income categories:																
\$7,500 and less	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	38	35	9	19	47	31	3
\$7,501 to \$15,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	38	34	7	20	52	26	2
\$15,001 to \$25,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22	36	35	7	16	48	35	1
\$25,001 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24	33	36	6	15	50	32	3
Age:																
16 to 20 years	27	26	36	11	6	75	11	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
21 to 29 years ^a	41	21	31	7	4	81	11	4	22	31	43	5	12	54	33	1
30 to 49 years	26	27	36	11	7	79	9	5	23	39	31	7	19	51	27	3
50 years and older	22	26	37	15	12	63	15	10	20	36	33	11	19	44	33	4
Community size:																
Cities	35	22	31	12	6	78	9	7	25	32	33	10	17	50	28	5
Suburbs	24	31	38	7	10	68	17	5	24	30	38	8	16	48	34	2
Towns	29	25	38	8	9	78	9	4	15	43	37	5	16	49	34	1
Rural	22	25	38	15	10	68	13	9	20	41	32	6	19	49	30	2
Region:																
East	31	26	36	7	9	72	14	5	23	34	36	7	17	53	28	2
Midwest	22	25	41	12	6	76	11	7	19	37	35	9	13	51	32	4
South	32	26	28	14	11	70	10	9	22	35	35	8	20	48	29	2
West	23	23	40	14	6	75	13	6	24	36	32	8	18	41	38	3
Politics:																
Republican	21	25	43	11	8	72	14	6	21	34	36	9	20	41	35	4
Democrat	32	26	31	11	8	73	13	6	22	36	35	7	17	52	29	2
Independent	25	25	40	11	8	78	10	4	23	37	33	7	14	53	31	2

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by Louis Harris and Associates. Reprinted by permission.

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
^a For the 1981 survey, this age category was 13 to 29 years.

Table 2.43 Attitudes toward the relative importance of punishing or rehabilitating prisoners, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "In dealing with men in prison, do you think it is more important to punish them for their crimes, or more important to get them started 'on the right road'?"

	[Percent]		
	Punish them	Get them started right	No opinion
National	30	59	11
Sex:			
Male	30	60	10
Female	30	59	11
Race:			
White	28	61	11
Nonwhite	42	49	9
Education:			
College	23	64	13
High school	32	58	10
Grade school	37	55	8
Occupation:			
Professional and business	22	65	13
Clerical and sales	24	65	11
Manual workers	33	58	9
Nonlabor force	33	58	9
Income:			
\$25,000 and over	24	64	12
\$20,000 to \$24,999	25	68	7
\$15,000 to \$19,999	34	55	11
\$10,000 to \$14,999	33	59	8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	32	58	10
Under \$5,000	35	52	13
Age:			
Total under 30 years	31	58	11
18 to 24 years	35	55	10
25 to 29 years	26	63	11
30 to 49 years	26	62	12
Total 50 years and older	32	59	9
50 to 64 years	27	66	7
65 years and older	38	50	12
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	38	54	8
500,000 to 999,999	33	52	15
50,000 to 499,999	22	67	11
2,500 to 49,999	28	61	11
Under 2,500, rural	31	59	10
Region:			
East	30	61	9
Midwest	25	64	11
South	34	54	12
West	31	58	11
Religion:			
Protestant	31	58	11
Catholic	30	61	9
Politics:			
Republican	32	58	10
Democrat	31	58	11
Independent	23	65	12

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 200 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), p. 18. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.44 Attitudes toward the possibility that something can be done to substantially reduce the recidivism rate of persons released from prison, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

Table 2.45 Suggested methods of lowering the recidivism rate of persons released from prison, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Most persons who go to prison continue to commit crimes after they have been released. Do you think anything can be done to substantially reduce this 'repeat rate,' or not?"

	[Percent]		
	Yes	No	No opinion
National	69	19	12
Sex:			
Male	70	20	10
Female	68	18	14
Race:			
White	70	19	11
Nonwhite	64	21	15
Education:			
College	77	14	9
High school	66	22	12
Grade school	64	18	18
Occupation:			
Professional and business	76	17	7
Clerical and sales	69	22	9
Manual workers	66	22	12
Nonlabor force	69	16	15
Income:			
\$25,000 and over	76	15	9
\$20,000 to \$24,999	68	20	12
\$15,000 to \$19,999	62	24	14
\$10,000 to \$14,999	71	19	10
\$5,000 to \$9,999	63	24	13
Under \$5,000	67	14	19
Age:			
Total under 30 years	68	21	11
18 to 24 years	68	23	9
25 to 29 years	69	17	14
30 to 49 years	68	20	12
Total 50 years and older	70	17	13
50 to 64 years	70	19	11
65 years and older	69	15	16
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	69	17	14
500,000 to 999,999	76	15	9
50,000 to 499,999	69	21	10
2,500 to 49,999	64	25	11
Under 2,500, rural	68	18	14
Region:			
East	67	21	12
Midwest	68	19	13
South	67	20	13
West	76	15	9
Religion:			
Protestant	69	19	12
Catholic	66	22	12
Politics:			
Republican	71	18	11
Democrat	67	21	12
Independent	73	17	10

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 200 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), p. 24. Reprinted by permission.

NOTE: The question below was asked of the 69 percent of respondents who indicated that something could be done to reduce the repeat rate (see Table 2.44). For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "What do you think can be done?"

	[Percent]											
	Stiffer sentences	Stronger rehabilitation	No parole	Loss leniency in prison	Jobs when released	Enforce capital punishment	Watched when released	More selective paroles	Segregate prisoners by degree of crime	Punish without prison	Other	No opinion
National	36	36	15	8	8	8	5	4	3	1	2	4
Sex:												
Male	37	37	15	9	8	8	4	5	4	2	2	4
Female	35	35	15	7	8	7	6	4	3	1	2	5
Race:												
White	38	36	15	9	7	9	5	4	3	2	2	4
Nonwhite	23	37	14	5	15	2	7	6	4	(b)	5	6
Education:												
College	33	47	13	5	6	4	8	6	5	1	1	5
High school	39	32	15	10	8	10	4	3	2	2	3	4
Grade school	31	24	20	9	14	10	5	6	(b)	(b)	2	3
Occupation:												
Professional and business	34	44	11	6	7	5	5	4	4	1	2	7
Clerical and sales	32	34	14	8	10	13	4	4	4	1	3	5
Manual workers	36	36	17	8	10	8	5	3	2	1	2	2
Nonlabor force	40	30	18	11	7	9	7	6	2	3	3	4
Income:												
\$25,000 and over	36	40	14	8	6	7	5	4	4	2	2	6
\$20,000 to \$24,999	44	37	17	9	4	5	4	5	3	2	3	1
\$15,000 to \$19,999	39	37	9	8	10	12	4	6	4	2	2	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	38	31	18	9	14	8	7	3	2	1	2	4
\$5,000 to \$9,999	30	37	15	11	5	8	4	4	3	1	2	3
Under \$5,000	30	33	13	4	13	11	9	5	2	(b)	4	3
Age:												
Total under 30 years	34	45	12	4	8	9	6	4	4	(b)	2	4
18 to 24 years	34	49	14	3	7	7	6	3	5	(b)	1	4
25 to 29 years	33	40	8	7	9	10	7	4	1	(b)	2	5
30 to 49 years	35	36	15	10	9	8	6	3	3	2	2	4
Total 50 years and older	38	29	18	10	8	8	5	6	3	2	3	4
50 to 64 years	38	33	18	11	8	4	5	6	3	2	2	2
65 years and older	39	25	17	9	7	11	4	6	3	3	3	5
City size:												
1,000,000 and over	37	35	18	8	5	5	5	4	3	2	3	5
500,000 to 999,999	40	42	11	5	10	4	7	6	3	2	1	4
50,000 to 499,999	31	43	13	7	10	9	6	4	4	1	1	2
2,500 to 49,999	29	34	20	6	6	7	6	2	3	3	5	9
Under 2,500, rural	42	28	14	12	8	11	5	6	2	(b)	1	4
Region:												
East	37	34	12	7	10	11	6	5	3	1	3	5
Midwest	34	41	13	5	8	5	5	4	2	(b)	1	6
South	40	30	14	10	7	10	4	5	5	2	1	2
West	32	39	22	13	8	5	7	4	2	3	2	4
Religion:												
Protestant	37	35	14	8	8	8	6	5	3	1	2	5
Catholic	35	34	15	8	8	10	5	5	3	2	2	4
Politics:												
Republican	40	28	18	8	6	14	5	6	4	2	1	2
Democrat	32	39	15	8	8	6	6	5	3	1	2	4
Independent	38	39	13	9	10	4	5	3	3	3	3	6

* Percents add to more than 100 due to multiple responses.
 † Less than 1 percent.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 200 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), p. 25. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.46 Attitudes toward selected proposals for the improvement of prisons and the reduction of crime, United States, 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Please tell me whether you think the proposal is a good idea or a poor idea."

Proposal	Good idea	Poor idea	No opinion
Require prisoners to have a skill or to learn a trade, to fit them for a job before they are released from prison	94	4	2
Require every prisoner to be able to read and write before he or she is released from prison	89	8	3
Keep prisoners constructing buildings, making products or performing services that the State would have to hire other people to do	83	13	4
Pay prisoners for their work, but require them to return two-thirds of this amount to their victims or to the State for the cost of maintaining the prison	81	15	4
In some nations and in some States in the United States, in order to keep families together, wives are permitted to spend some weekends each year with their husbands in special weekend guest houses within the prison grounds	61	31	8
Refuse parole to any prisoner who has been paroled before for a serious crime	80	14	6
Appoint more judges in order to reduce the time between arrest and trial to a maximum of 2 months	74	18	8

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Mar. 31, 1982), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.47 Attitudes toward need for more prisons in respondent's State, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "In your opinion, does your State need more prisons, or not?"

	[Percent]		
	Yes	No	Don't know
National	57	30	13
Sex:			
Male	60	30	10
Female	53	31	16
Race:			
White	57	30	13
Nonwhite	51	33	16
Education:			
College	56	31	13
High school	59	30	11
Grade school	51	31	18
Occupation:			
Professional and business	56	32	12
Clerical and sales	60	22	18
Manual workers	55	34	11
Nonlabor force	62	23	15
Income:			
\$25,000 and over	58	31	11
\$20,000 to \$24,999	55	34	11
\$15,000 to \$19,999	54	33	13
\$10,000 to \$14,999	62	27	11
\$5,000 to \$9,999	56	30	14
Under \$5,000	50	30	20
Age:			
Total under 30 years	53	33	14
18 to 24 years	50	37	13
25 to 29 years	57	28	15
30 to 49 years	56	31	13
Total 50 years and older	59	28	13
50 to 64 years	55	34	11
65 years and older	64	21	15
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	62	24	14
500,000 to 999,999	68	20	12
50,000 to 499,999	52	35	13
2,500 to 49,999	58	30	12
Under 2,500, rural	51	36	13
Region:			
East	60	27	13
Midwest	50	37	13
South	58	29	13
West	58	29	13
Religion:			
Protestant	58	29	13
Catholic	55	34	11
Politics:			
Republican	57	32	11
Democrat	59	28	13
Independent	56	30	14

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 200 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), p. 4. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.48 Public willingness to pay more taxes for prison construction, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "If more prisons were needed in your State, would you be willing to pay more taxes to help build these prisons, or not?"

	[Percent]		
	Yes	No	No opinion
National	49	44	7
Sex:			
Male	51	43	6
Female	46	46	8
Race:			
White	51	43	6
Nonwhite	36	56	8
Education:			
College	59	36	5
High school	47	46	7
Grade school	33	57	10
Occupation:			
Professional and business	57	37	6
Clerical and sales	48	42	10
Manual workers	44	50	6
Nonlabor force	50	42	8
Income:			
\$25,000 and over	56	39	5
\$20,000 to \$24,999	52	46	2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	44	51	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	48	44	8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	40	49	11
Under \$5,000	49	44	7
Age:			
Total under 30 years	48	45	7
18 to 24 years	48	45	7
25 to 29 years	48	45	7
30 to 49 years	51	43	6
Total 50 years and older	47	46	7
50 to 64 years	47	48	5
65 years and older	48	44	8
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	41	50	9
500,000 to 999,999	62	33	5
50,000 to 499,999	52	42	6
2,500 to 49,999	51	44	5
Under 2,500, rural	45	48	7
Region:			
East	43	41	8
Midwest	41	52	7
South	56	37	7
West	57	40	3
Religion:			
Protestant	53	41	6
Catholic	40	53	7
Politics:			
Republican	53	41	6
Democrat	46	47	7
Independent	52	42	6

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 200 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), p. 5. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.49 Attitudes toward the conversion of unused Army bases into prisons, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "It has been proposed that army bases not now being used be converted into prisons. Does this sound like a good idea to you or a poor idea?"

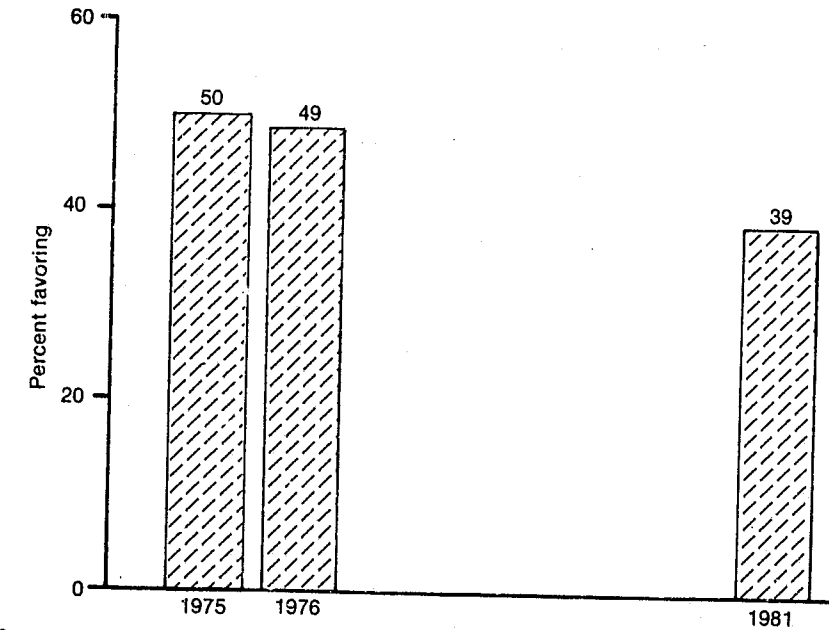
	[Percent]		
	Good idea	Poor idea	No opinion
National	76	18	6
Sex:			
Male	77	19	4
Female	76	17	7
Race:			
White	78	17	5
Nonwhite	65	25	10
Education:			
College	76	19	5
High school	78	17	5
Grade school	70	19	11
Occupation:			
Professional and business	76	19	5
Clerical and sales	80	17	3
Manual workers	77	17	6
Nontlabor force	74	18	8
Income:			
\$25,000 and over	79	18	3
\$20,000 to \$24,999	81	17	2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	80	16	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	79	14	7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	70	21	9
Under \$5,000	70	19	11
Age:			
Total under 30 years	77	19	4
18 to 24 years	76	20	4
25 to 29 years	79	17	4
30 to 49 years	79	16	5
Total 50 years and older	73	19	8
50 to 64 years	71	23	6
65 years and older	74	16	10
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	78	15	7
500,000 to 999,999	81	15	4
50,000 to 499,999	74	20	6
2,500 to 49,999	70	22	8
Under 2,500, rural	79	16	5
Region:			
East	78	18	4
Midwest	77	17	6
South	74	19	7
West	77	18	5
Religion:			
Protestant	75	19	6
Catholic	79	17	4
Politics:			
Republican	83	12	5
Democrat	75	19	6
Independent	75	20	5

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 200 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), p. 6. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.15 Respondents in favor of permitting prison guards to strike, United States, 1975, 1976, and 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "How do you feel about workers' right to strike—do you favor or oppose the right of (prison guards) to strike?"

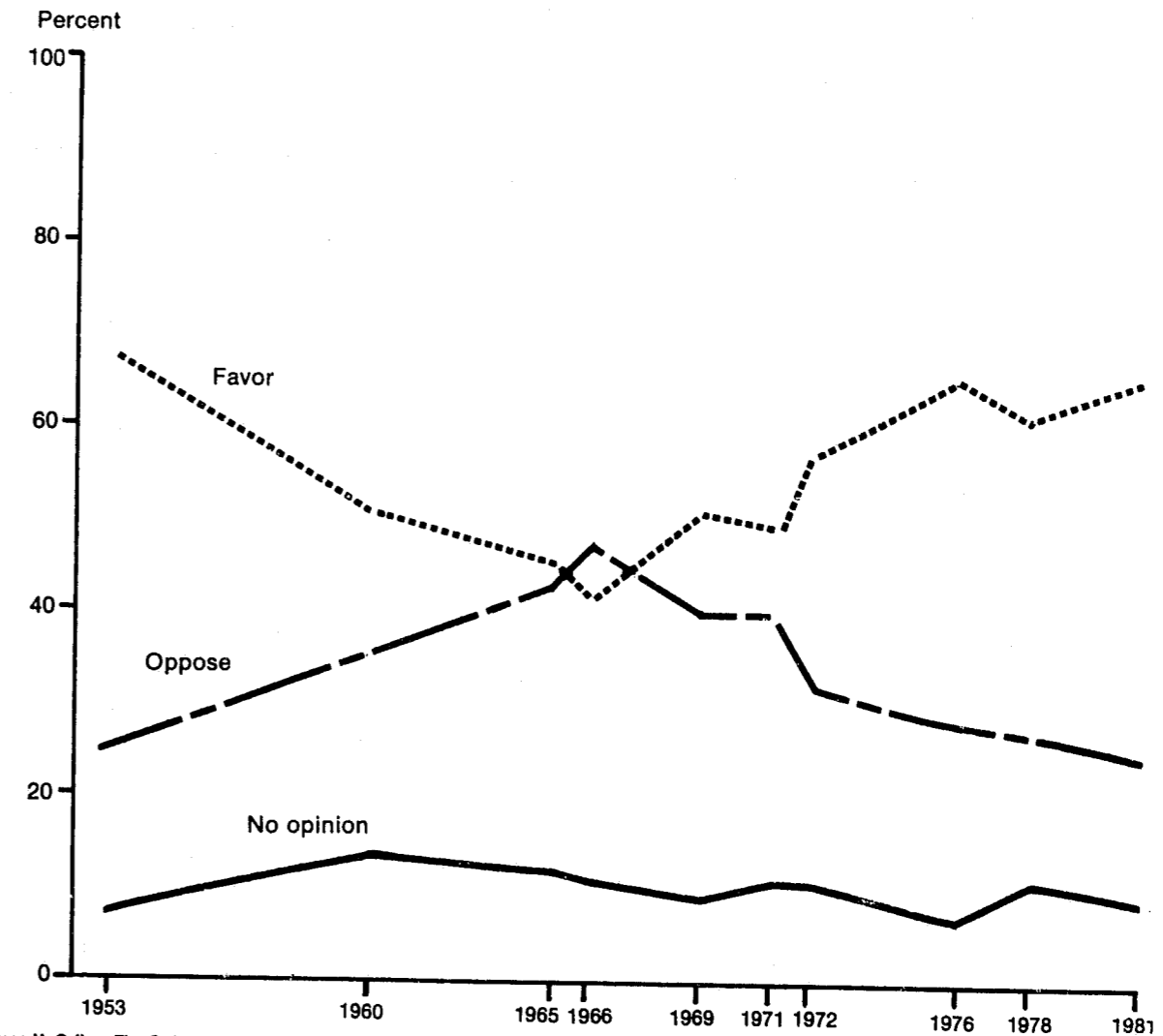


Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Aug. 24, 1981), p. 4. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.16 Attitudes toward capital punishment for persons convicted of murder, United States, selected years 1953-81

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"



Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Mar. 1, 1981), p. 3. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.50 Attitudes toward capital punishment for persons convicted of murder, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972-78 and 1980

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

[Percent*]

	1972 ^b			1973 ^b			1974			1975		
	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
National	53	39	8	60	35	5	63	32	5	60	33	7
Sex:												
Male	61	34	5	68	29	4	68	29	3	67	27	6
Female	45	44	11	54	40	6	59	35	7	54	38	8
Race:												
White	58	35	7	64	32	5	66	29	5	63	30	6
Black/other	29	62	10	36	57	8	38	54	8	33	57	10
Education:												
College	54	40	6	57	39	4	58	38	4	58	37	4
High school	53	38	8	61	34	5	66	28	6	60	33	7
Grade school	51	40	9	63	30	7	64	30	6	62	28	11
Occupation:												
Professional and business	57	37	6	65	30	5	62	34	4	64	31	6
Clerical	51	39	10	56	39	5	69	27	4	60	34	6
Manual	49	42	8	58	37	5	60	35	5	57	35	7
Farmer	66	30	4	75	21	4	77	20	2	69	23	8
Income:												
\$15,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	65	31	4	69	27	4	62	33	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	NA	NA	NA	67	29	4	66	30	4	67	28	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999	NA	NA	NA	58	39	2	60	34	6	61	32	7
\$5,000 to \$6,999	NA	NA	NA	54	41	5	60	33	6	58	35	6
\$3,000 to \$4,999	NA	NA	NA	58	36	6	58	39	3	54	35	11
Under \$3,000	NA	NA	NA	46	47	7	54	40	6	42	47	11
Age:												
18 to 20 years	40	56	5	47	50	3	55	43	2	53	42	5
21 to 29 years	46	48	6	48	48	4	58	39	3	53	40	7
30 to 49 years	56	37	7	63	32	5	65	31	4	62	33	5
50 years and older	56	34	10	66	28	6	66	27	8	64	28	8
Region:												
Northeast	64	30	6	61	35	4	66	29	4	66	30	4
Midwest	51	41	8	60	33	7	59	35	6	59	34	7
South	41	49	10	59	37	5	63	32	6	55	36	8
West	62	32	6	62	34	4	66	29	5	64	30	6
Religion:												
Protestant	50	42	9	62	33	5	63	32	5	59	33	8
Catholic	60	34	6	64	32	4	71	25	4	67	30	3
Jewish	65	28	9	62	33	5	39	52	9	61	39	0
None	47	49	4	37	58	5	43	50	7	50	42	7
Politics:												
Republican	63	31	6	71	25	4	73	22	5	67	26	7
Democrat	50	40	10	55	40	5	59	36	5	57	36	6
Independent	50	44	6	59	36	5	62	33	5	59	34	7

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
^b The question in 1972 and 1973 was "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

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

	1976			1977			1978			1980		
	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
	66	30	5	67	26	6	66	28	6	67	27	6
	73	24	3	75	22	3	74	24	3	75	21	4
	60	34	6	61	30	9	61	31	8	61	32	7
	68	28	5	70	24	6	69	25	6	70	24	6
	44	51	4	46	47	8	44	48	8	40	51	9
	63	33	3	66	29	6	66	29	5	67	30	4
	68	27	4	69	24	7	68	26	6	71	23	6
	61	30	8	65	29	6	60	31	8	56	33	11
	67	30	3	64	28	8	68	28	4	66	29	5
	66	27	7	64	26	9	72	23	6	69	26	5
	65	32	4	69	26	5	63	30	7	68	26	7
	77	18	4	77	18	4	76	21	3	71	15	15
	74	23	3	71	24	5	72	24	5	73	23	4
	68	26	5	67	27	5	67	28	5	66	32	3
	61	35	4	70	22	7	71	22	7	64	27	9
	54	40	6	65	28	7	60	34	7	58	30	12
	59	36	5	56	37	7	58	32	10	53	36	10
	51	43	6	58	35	7	43	50	7	46	36	18
	55	42	3	69	30	2	63	33	3	70	27	4
	58	38	4	62	31	6	64	31	5	66	31	4
	69	27	4	67	27	7	67	28	5	69	26	5
	68	26	6	70	23	7	68	25	7	66	25	9
	70	26	4	64	31	6	67	28	5	68	26	6
	65	31	4	68	25	7	69	24	6	66	26	8
	63	31	6	64	28	8	64	30	6	66	28	6
	65	32	3	77	20	3	64	31	6	70	25	5
	65	30	5	67	26	7	67	27	6	67	26	6
	68	27	4	70	25	5	70	27	6	71	23	6
	74	26	0	66	26	9	79	21	0	75	22	3
	55	41	4	64	34	2	58	38	4	54	39	7
	73	23	4	74	21	6	73	23	4	77	18	5
	65	30	5	67	27	6	63	31	6	63	31	6
	62	34	4	64	29	7	66	27	7	66	28	7

Table 2.51 Attitudes toward capital punishment for persons convicted of murder, treason, rape, and hijacking an airplane, United States, 1978 and 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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

[Percent]

	Favor		Oppose		No opinion	
	1978	1981	1978	1981	1978	1981
Murder	62	66	27	25	11	9
Treason	36	39	50	49	14	12
Rape	32	37	56	53	12	10
Hijacking an airplane	37	22	52	68	11	10

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Mar. 1, 1981), pp. 3-5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.52 Attitudes toward capital punishment for persons convicted of murder, treason, rape, and hijacking an airplane, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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

	[Percent]											
	Murder			Treason			Rape			Hijacking an airplane		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
National	66	25	9	39	49	12	37	53	10	22	68	10
Sex:												
Male	71	22	7	46	44	10	40	50	10	26	65	9
Female	62	28	10	32	53	15	34	55	11	19	71	10
Race:												
White	70	22	8	41	47	12	38	52	10	23	68	9
Nonwhite	44	44	12	25	61	14	33	57	10	20	67	13
Education:												
College	62	32	6	33	58	9	29	63	8	18	76	6
High school	72	20	8	43	45	12	41	49	10	24	67	9
Grade school	55	30	15	38	43	19	37	46	17	27	55	18
Occupation:												
Professional and business	66	27	7	40	52	8	35	58	7	22	71	7
Clerical and sales	68	24	8	37	51	12	37	59	4	25	70	5
Manual workers	68	25	7	38	49	13	38	50	12	19	72	9
Nonlabor force	61	26	13	41	41	18	38	47	15	27	58	15
Income:												
\$25,000 and over	74	21	5	45	45	10	36	56	8	22	70	8
\$20,000 to \$24,999	66	27	7	44	46	10	34	56	10	20	72	8
\$15,000 to \$19,999	69	25	6	35	55	10	37	57	6	19	75	6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	67	25	8	35	53	12	39	50	11	21	68	11
\$5,000 to \$9,999	57	29	14	40	42	18	38	49	13	25	61	14
Under \$5,000	52	34	14	35	47	18	40	44	16	31	57	12
Age:												
Total under 30 years	62	31	7	26	65	9	37	56	7	18	77	5
18 to 24 years	63	30	7	24	67	9	37	54	9	17	77	6
25 to 29 years	62	31	7	30	61	9	38	59	3	19	76	5
30 to 49 years	68	24	8	42	46	12	37	53	10	19	73	8
50 years and older	68	22	10	45	39	16	37	50	13	28	58	14
City size:												
1,000,000 and over	67	23	10	41	46	13	41	49	10	26	63	11
500,000 to 999,999	62	30	8	45	45	10	38	56	6	19	75	6
50,000 to 499,999	69	25	6	37	52	11	39	51	10	22	68	10
2,500 to 49,999	65	28	7	34	55	11	36	52	12	22	70	8
Under 2,500, rural	67	21	12	39	45	16	33	55	12	23	66	11
Region:												
East	67	24	9	39	48	13	34	57	9	24	67	9
Midwest	65	25	10	39	49	12	38	54	8	21	72	7
South	65	26	9	39	49	12	41	45	14	23	65	12
West	70	25	5	38	49	13	34	56	10	21	69	18
Religion:												
Protestant	65	26	9	37	51	12	34	55	11	22	69	9
Catholic	70	22	8	43	43	14	42	49	9	23	67	10
Politics:												
Republican	73	19	8	41	46	13	36	53	11	24	67	9
Democrat	64	27	9	38	49	13	37	53	10	22	68	10
Independent	65	27	8	41	50	9	37	53	10	23	70	7

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report, Report No. 187* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, April 1981), pp. 18, 19. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.53 Reasons for favoring the death penalty for persons convicted of murder, United States, 1981

NOTE: The data below represent the reasons given by the 73 percent subsample of persons surveyed who answered yes to the question, "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?" For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Why do you favor the death penalty?"

Reason	Percent citing reason*
Revenge—eye for an eye	42
It's a crime deterrent	35
Jail does not rehabilitate; murderer may get paroled and do it again	22
Criminals get off too easily today	14
Jail sentences cost society too much money	9
Other	11
Don't know/no opinion	4

* Total adds to more than 100 percent due to multiple responses.

Source: Jeffrey D. Alderman, Linda A. Cranney, and Peter Begans, *ABC News—Washington Post Poll, Survey No. 0034* (New York: ABC News, June 8, 1981), Question 37A. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.54 Reasons for opposing the death penalty for persons convicted of murder, United States, 1981

NOTE: The data below represent the reasons given by the 20 percent subsample of persons surveyed who answered no to the question, "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?" For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Why don't you favor the death penalty?"

Reason	Percent citing reason*
Taking a second life will not solve anything	38
Religion forbids it; Bible says "thou shalt not kill"	33
The legal system is not equitable	11
There should be life imprisonment with no parole	10
Death penalty is not a deterrent to murderers	10
People can be rehabilitated	8
Other	25
Don't know/no opinion	2

* Total adds to more than 100 percent due to multiple responses.

Source: Jeffrey D. Alderman, Linda A. Cranney, and Peter Begans, *ABC News—Washington Post Poll, Survey No. 0034* (New York: ABC News, June 8, 1981), Question 37B. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.55 Respondents reporting presence of firearms within their homes, by type of firearm and race, United States, 1981

NOTE: The data below are from a survey of 1,872 people, including an oversample of 446 blacks, who were interviewed between Feb. 26, and Mar. 6, 1981. Because of multiple responses, the total "type of weapon" is greater than 100 percent. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Do you have any guns or revolvers in your home?" [If yes, "Do you have a (pistol, shotgun, rifle, other firearm)?"

	[Percent]						
	Yes	No	Don't know	If "yes," type of firearm			
				Pistol	Shotgun	Rifle	Other
White	48	51	1	56	70	72	15
Black	37	63	0	67	65	36	1

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Jeffrey D. Alderman, Linda A. Cranney, and Peter Begans, *ABC News—Washington Post Poll, Survey No. 0030* (New York: ABC News, Mar. 23, 1981), Questions 41 and 42. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.56 Respondents reporting household ownership of a handgun or pistol, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978

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

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

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

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

	[Percent]		
	Yes	No	Not sure
National	24	72	4
Sex:			
Male	29	67	4
Female	19	77	4
Race:			
White	25	72	3
Black	23	69	9
Education:			
Some grade school	21	72	6
Some high school	23	71	6
High school graduate	24	74	2
Technical/vocational	32	64	4
Some college	28	70	2
College graduate	22	73	5
Graduate/professional	20	72	8
Income:			
Under \$4,000	14	81	5
\$4,000 to \$6,999	21	76	2
\$7,000 to \$9,999	21	76	4
\$10,000 to \$12,999	21	78	1
\$13,000 to \$14,999	23	73	4
\$15,000 to \$19,999	24	74	2
\$20,000 to \$24,999	35	63	2
\$25,000 and over	30	69	1
Age:			
18 to 25 years	21	76	4
26 to 35 years	25	72	4
36 to 45 years	30	68	3
46 to 55 years	29	68	4
56 to 65 years	22	76	3
66 years and older	23	74	4
Community size:			
Urban	23	72	6
Suburban	22	76	2
Rural	31	66	4
Region:			
Northeast	15	84	1
Industrial	17	78	5
Midlands	16	83	1
South	41	50	9
Central	34	64	2
Pacific	19	80	2
Religion:			
Protestant	29	66	5
Catholic	18	81	1
Jewish	11	89	0
Other	17	82	1
None	24	71	5
Politics:			
Liberal	20	76	4
Moderate	25	73	3
Conservative	27	70	4

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

Table 2.57 Respondents reporting household ownership of a long gun, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.56.

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

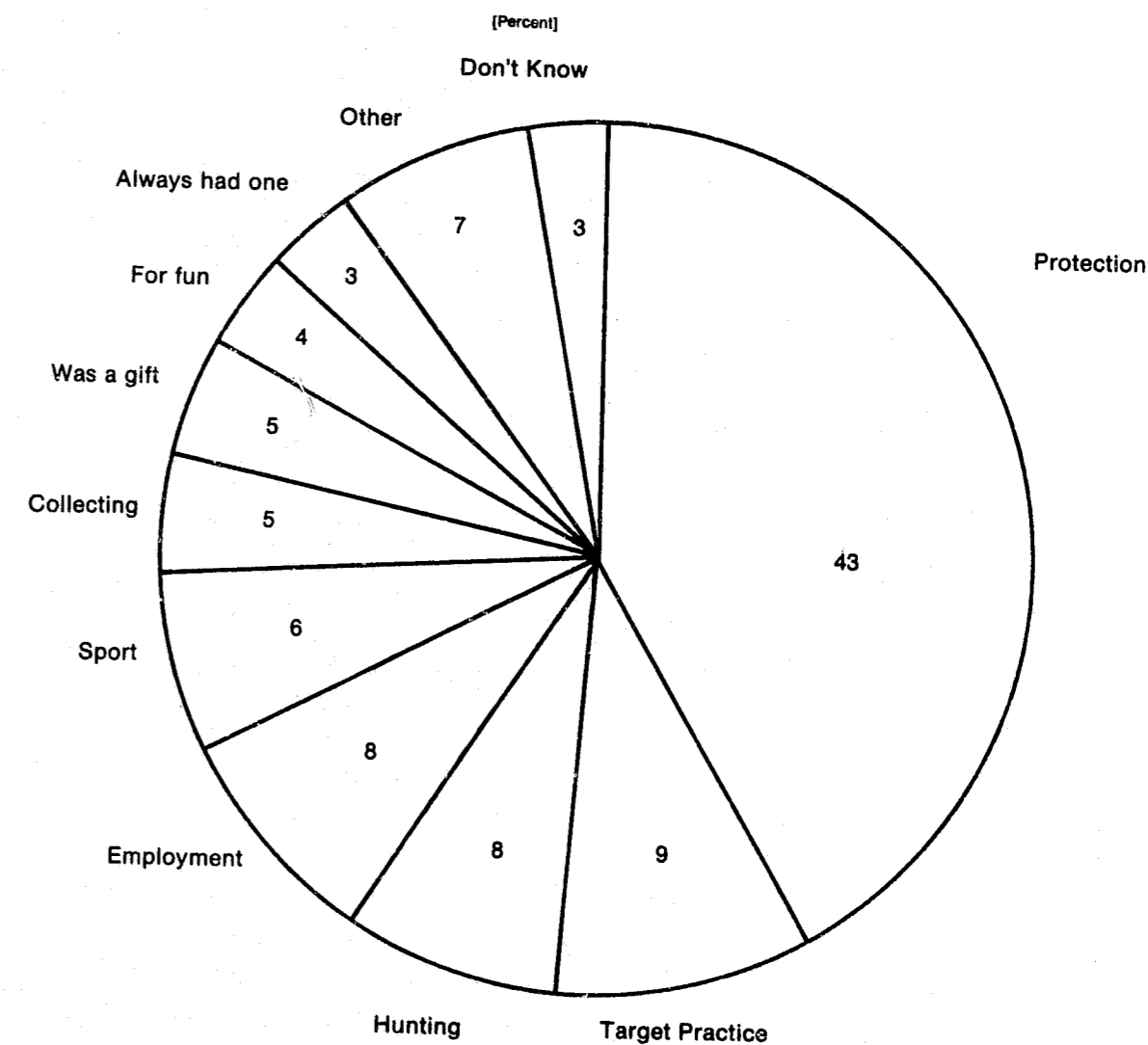
	[Percent]		
	Yes	No	Not sure
National	36	62	3
Sex:			
Male	43	55	2
Female	28	68	3
Race:			
White	39	59	2
Black	20	75	5
Education:			
Some grade school	23	72	5
Some high school	41	56	3
High school graduate	38	62	1
Technical/vocational	47	47	6
Some college	36	63	2
College graduate	28	68	4
Graduate/professional	42	54	4
Income:			
Under \$4,000	21	77	2
\$4,000 to \$6,999	23	75	1
\$7,000 to \$9,999	29	69	2
\$10,000 to \$12,999	37	62	1
\$13,000 to \$14,999	38	59	3
\$15,000 to \$19,999	40	59	1
\$20,000 to \$24,999	49	49	2
\$25,000 and over	45	55	0
Age:			
18 to 25 years	34	62	3
26 to 35 years	37	61	2
36 to 45 years	44	55	1
46 to 55 years	41	56	2
56 to 65 years	36	62	2
66 years and older	24	73	3
Community size:			
Urban	29	68	3
Suburban	32	66	2
Rural	56	43	1
Region:			
Northeast	31	69	0
Industrial	32	65	3
Midlands	38	61	1
South	39	56	5
Central	53	46	2
Pacific	25	74	2
Religion:			
Protestant	40	57	3
Catholic	29	70	1
Jewish	20	80	0
Other	32	67	1
None	37	59	5
Politics:			
Liberal	31	67	2
Moderate	38	60	2
Conservative	40	58	2

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

Figure 2.17 Gun owners' reasons for possessing a handgun or pistol, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.56. The following question was asked of only the 24 percent of respondents with a handgun or pistol owner in the immediate household.

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



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

Table 2.58 Attitudes toward a law requiring a police permit prior to gun purchase, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972-77 and 1980

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a law which would require a person to obtain a police permit before he or she could buy a gun?"

[Percent*]

	1972			1973			1974			1975			1976			1977			1980		
	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
National	70	27	3	74	25	2	75	24	1	74	24	3	72	27	1	72	26	2	69	29	2
Sex:																					
Male	61	37	2	67	32	2	66	33	(^b)	66	32	2	64	35	1	64	35	1	63	36	1
Female	79	17	4	79	19	2	83	15	2	80	17	3	78	20	2	78	19	2	74	23	3
Race:																					
White	70	27	3	73	25	2	75	24	1	73	25	2	71	27	1	70	28	2	68	30	2
Black/other	69	26	5	74	24	2	77	22	1	81	15	4	74	24	3	81	17	2	81	15	4
Education:																					
College	71	27	2	76	23	1	77	22	1	76	22	2	71	27	2	74	25	2	70	29	2
High school	72	26	3	73	25	2	75	23	2	74	24	2	72	27	1	70	28	2	69	29	2
Grade school	66	29	5	70	27	3	71	27	2	68	26	6	71	28	1	72	25	3	70	27	2
Occupation:																					
Professional and business	69	28	3	71	27	2	74	25	1	73	24	3	74	25	0	76	23	1	70	28	2
Clerical	80	18	2	78	21	(^b)	84	16	1	81	18	2	78	20	2	75	22	3	77	21	2
Manual	72	26	3	74	25	2	76	22	2	72	26	2	70	29	1	71	27	2	67	32	2
Farmer	54	44	2	69	28	3	62	38	0	63	34	2	59	39	3	58	42	1	53	47	0
Income:																					
\$15,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	74	25	1	77	22	1	76	23	1	72	27	(^b)	71	28	1	68	31	1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	NA	NA	NA	72	26	1	74	25	1	70	27	2	71	27	2	71	28	1	73	26	1
\$7,000 to \$9,999	NA	NA	NA	72	26	2	76	23	1	74	23	3	68	29	3	71	27	2	76	21	2
\$5,000 to \$6,999	NA	NA	NA	74	26	1	68	32	0	76	22	2	73	26	1	71	25	4	62	30	8
\$3,000 to \$4,999	NA	NA	NA	71	27	2	79	19	2	71	26	3	72	28	1	76	21	2	74	24	2
Under \$3,000	NA	NA	NA	78	18	4	76	22	2	76	21	3	74	24	2	71	28	1	79	19	2
Age:																					
18 to 20 years	70	27	3	73	27	0	75	23	2	74	26	0	78	22	0	69	31	0	71	29	0
21 to 29 years	74	24	2	76	23	1	77	23	(^b)	79	19	1	71	27	2	72	26	2	73	27	1
30 to 49 years	68	29	3	72	26	2	76	24	1	70	27	3	73	25	1	70	29	1	70	29	1
50 years and older	70	26	4	74	24	2	74	24	2	73	24	3	70	29	1	74	24	2	67	29	3
Region:																					
Northeast	83	16	2	88	10	2	88	12	0	85	12	3	86	13	1	85	14	1	86	13	1
Midwest	69	27	4	72	28	(^b)	77	22	1	76	22	2	72	27	1	67	31	2	71	27	2
South	63	33	4	67	31	2	70	28	2	66	30	3	63	35	2	69	28	3	64	34	2
West	67	32	1	69	29	2	66	32	2	70	29	1	68	30	1	68	31	2	60	38	2
Religion:																					
Protestant	66	31	3	68	31	2	71	28	2	70	27	3	67	31	2	67	30	2	64	34	2
Catholic	78	19	3	83	15	2	85	14	(^b)	83	15	2	82	18	0	80	20	1	83	16	1
Jewish	96	4	0	98	2	0	98	2	0	96	4	0	89	11	0	89	9	3	88	12	0
None	69	29	2	81	18	1	70	29	1	71	28	1	68	28	4	73	26	1	71	28	1
Politics:																					
Republican	70	27	3	70	28	1	74	25	1	74	23	3	71	27	2	71	26	3	64	35	1
Democrat	72	25	4	76	22	2	78	22	1	77	20	2	74	25	1	73	26	2	74	25	2
Independent	68	30	1	73	26	2	73	25	2	70	28	2	69	29	2	71	28	2	68	29	2

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
^b One-half of 1 percent or less.

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

Table 2.59 Attitudes toward requiring a permit before purchasing a handgun, by gun ownership, United States, 1981

NOTE: The data below are from a telephone survey of 1,604 adults interviewed on Apr. 13 and 14, 1981. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Do you favor or oppose a law that would require a person to obtain a police permit before he or she could buy a handgun?"

[Percent]

	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
National	71	25	4
Gun owners	56	40	4
Not gun owners	82	15	4

Source: NBC News and The Associated Press, *Poll Results NBC News*, Report No. 66 (New York: NBC News, Apr. 28, 1981), p. 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.60 Attitudes toward a law requiring a waiting period before a gun can be purchased, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a 21-day waiting period before a gun can be purchased in order to give authorities time to check to see if the prospective owner has a criminal record or has been in a mental institution?"

[Percent]

	Favor waiting period	Oppose waiting period	No opinion
National	91	6	3
Sex:			
Male	90	8	2
Female	91	5	4
Race:			
White	91	6	3
Nonwhite	88	7	5
Education:			
College	94	5	1
High school	90	7	3
Grade school	85	8	7
Occupation:			
Professional and business	96	4	(*)
Clerical and sales	91	5	4
Manual workers	91	7	2
Nonlabor force	85	9	6
Income:			
\$25,000 and over	95	5	(*)
\$20,000 to \$24,999	93	6	1
\$15,000 to \$19,999	87	11	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	93	4	3
\$5,000 to \$9,999	85	8	7
Under \$5,000	85	9	5
Age:			
Total under 30 years	93	6	1
18 to 24 years	92	7	1
25 to 29 years	94	5	1
30 to 49 years	92	7	1
50 years and older	88	6	6
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	92	6	2
500,000 to 999,999	91	5	4
50,000 to 499,999	91	8	1
2,500 to 49,999	88	8	4
Under 2,500, rural	92	5	3
Region:			
East	93	5	2
Midwest	91	7	2
South	89	8	3
West	91	6	3
Religion:			
Protestant	91	6	3
Catholic	90	7	3
Politics:			
Republican	91	5	4
Democrat	93	5	2
Independent	88	10	2

* Less than 1 percent.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 180 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, July 1981), p. 31. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.61 Attitudes toward a law requiring a waiting period before a gun can be purchased, by attitudes toward a ban on handgun possession, United States, 1981

NOTE: For attitudes toward a ban on handgun possession, see Table 2.65. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a 21-day waiting period before a gun can be purchased in order to give authorities time to check to see if the prospective owner has a criminal record or has been in a mental institution?"

[Percent]

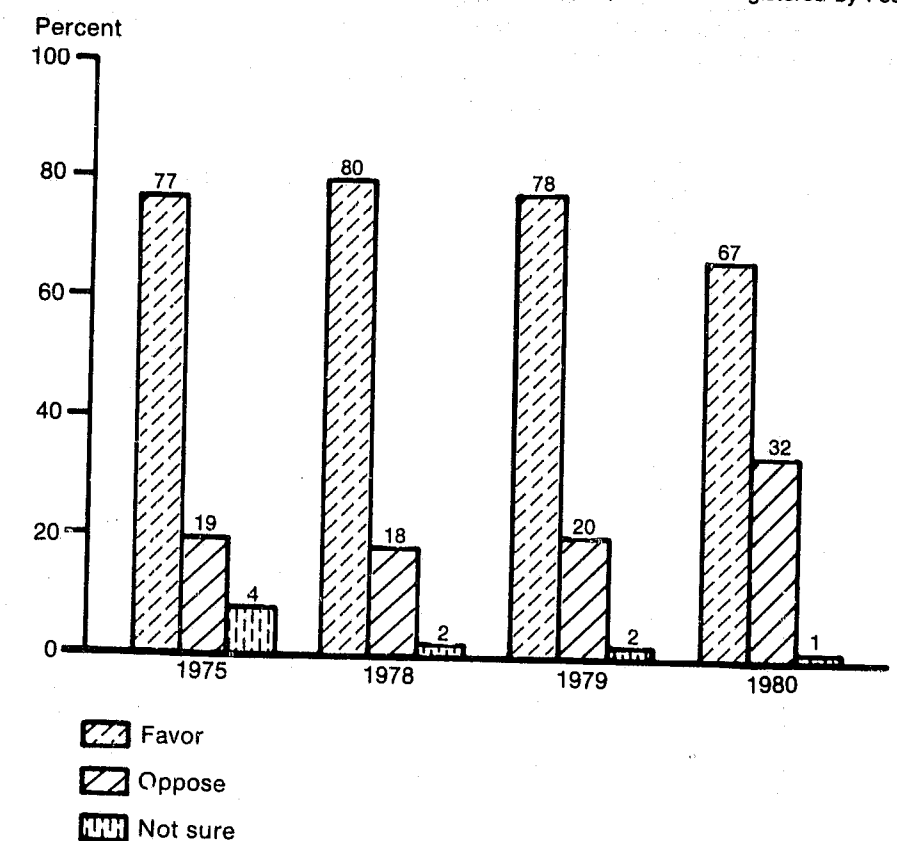
	Favor waiting period	Oppose waiting period	No opinion
National	91	6	3
Favor ban on handgun possession	94	4	2
Oppose ban on handgun possession	89	9	2

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, July 12, 1981), pp. 2, 3. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.18 Attitudes toward a Federal law requiring that all handguns be registered by Federal authorities, United States, 1975 and 1978-80

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Do you favor or oppose a Federal law requiring that all handguns people own be registered by Federal authorities?"



Source: Louis Harris, *The ABC News-Harris Survey* (New York: The Chicago Tribune-New York News Syndicate, Dec. 4, 1980), p. 2. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.64 Attitudes toward a law making it illegal to import gun parts from other nations, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a law which would make it illegal to import gun parts from other nations?"

[Percent]

	Favor a law	Oppose a law	No opinion
National	49	37	14
Sex:			
Male	47	41	12
Female	50	33	17
Race:			
White	48	37	15
Nonwhite	50	34	16
Education:			
College	51	36	13
High school	48	38	14
Grade school	49	33	18
Occupation:			
Professional and business	52	34	14
Clerical and sales	50	36	14
Manual workers	47	41	12
Nonlabor force	47	34	19
Income:			
\$25,000 and over	46	42	12
\$20,000 to \$24,999	51	36	13
\$15,000 to \$19,999	48	36	16
\$10,000 to \$14,999	54	32	14
\$5,000 to \$9,999	50	32	18
Under \$5,000	44	37	19
Age:			
Total under 30 years	49	36	15
18 to 24 years	48	36	16
25 to 29 years	49	37	14
30 to 49 years	47	40	13
50 years and older	50	35	15
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	61	23	16
500,000 to 999,999	53	36	11
50,000 to 499,999	48	41	11
2,500 to 49,999	42	39	19
Under 2,500, rural	43	41	16
Region:			
East	61	27	12
Midwest	48	40	12
South	39	43	18
West	46	38	16
Religion:			
Protestant	46	38	16
Catholic	54	35	11
Politics:			
Republican	45	38	17
Democrat	51	35	14
Independent	49	39	12

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 190 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, July 1981), p. 30. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.65 Attitudes toward a law forbidding ownership of pistols and revolvers except by police and other authorized persons, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1975 and 1979-81

NOTE: "Gun owners" are defined as members of households in which there are guns. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Do you think there should or should not be a law which would forbid the possession of pistols and revolvers except by the police and other authorized persons?"

[Percent]

	1975			1979			1980			April 1981			June 1981		
	Should be a law forbidding possession	Should not be a law forbidding possession	No opinion	Should be a law forbidding possession	Should not be a law forbidding possession	No opinion	Should be a law forbidding possession	Should not be a law forbidding possession	No opinion	Should be a law forbidding possession	Should not be a law forbidding possession	No opinion	Should be a law forbidding possession	Should not be a law forbidding possession	No opinion
National	41	55	4	31	65	4	38	51	11	39	58	3	41	54	5
Sex:															
Male	35	62	3	25	71	4	31	62	7	33	65	2	34	62	4
Female	46	49	5	36	59	5	44	40	16	45	52	3	48	46	6
Race:															
White	40	55	5	32	65	3	NA	NA	NA	38	59	3	40	55	5
Nonwhite	41	57	2	22	67	11	NA	NA	NA	40	48	3	46	46	8
Education:															
College	49	47	4	33	64	3	44	55	1	42	56	2	47	49	4
High school	39	57	4	29	66	5	41	49	10	38	59	3	37	57	6
Grade school	36	59	5	32	63	5	27	51	22	38	57	5	45	49	6
Occupation:															
Professional and business	49	48	3	33	64	3	NA	NA	NA	37	60	3	49	47	4
Clerical and sales	46	50	4	38	59	3	NA	NA	NA	48	49	3	46	38	16
Manual workers	36	60	4	25	70	5	NA	NA	NA	40	58	2	34	63	3
Nonlabor force	37	56	7	32	64	4	NA	NA	NA	37	60	3	42	51	7
Income:															
\$25,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	36	65	5	NA	NA	NA	37	61	2	35	63	2
\$20,000 to \$24,999	NA	NA	NA	33	66	1	NA	NA	NA	35	63	2	41	56	3
\$15,000 to \$19,999	NA	NA	NA	32	60	8	NA	NA	NA	43	52	5	42	49	9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	NA	NA	NA	27	67	6	NA	NA	NA	39	59	2	41	43	6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	NA	NA	NA	30	65	5	NA	NA	NA	39	58	5	46	48	6
Under \$5,000	NA	NA	NA	29	68	3	NA	NA	NA	42	56	2	48	44	10
Age:															
Total under 30 years	43	54	3	30	65	5	43 ^a	48 ^a	9 ^a	42	56	2	46	49	5
18 to 24 years	41	55	4	28	66	6	NA	NA	NA	42	55	3	48	47	5
25 to 29 years	47	51	2	33	65	2	NA	NA	NA	42	57	1	43	53	4
30 to 49 years	39	57	4	29	67	4	39 ^b	52 ^b	9 ^b	38	60	2	38	57	5
50 years and older	41	54	5	33	63	4	30	54	16	39	58	3	40	54	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.65 Attitudes toward a law forbidding ownership of pistols and revolvers except by police and other authorized persons, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1975 and 1979-81—Continued

[Percent]

	1975			1979			1980			April 1981			June 1981		
	Should be a law forbidding possession	Should not be a law forbidding possession	No opinion	Should be a law forbidding possession	Should not be a law forbidding possession	No opinion	Should be a law forbidding possession	Should not be a law forbidding possession	No opinion	Should be a law forbidding possession	Should not be a law forbidding possession	No opinion	Should be a law forbidding possession	Should not be a law forbidding possession	No opinion
City size:															
1,000,000 and over	66	29	5	46	47	7	NA	NA	NA	67	31	2	61	33	6
500,000 to 999,999	44	53	3	35	58	7	47 ^c	47 ^c	6 ^c	37	61	2	44	49	7
50,000 to 499,999	40	55	5	37	61	2	38	48	14	37	61	2	43	53	4
2,500 to 49,999	36	58	6	22	76	2	32	46	22	30	65	5	31	61	8
Under 2,500, rural	28	69	3	18	78	4	32	61	7	28	69	3	31	66	3
Region:															
East	58	37	5	46	50	4	53	39	8	52	46	2	60	36	4
Midwest	44	53	3	32	62	6	33	51	16	40	56	4	37	57	6
South	27	69	4	20	77	3	30	59	11	28	69	3	30	64	6
West	29	65	6	23	73	4	34	56	10	36	62	2	37	59	4
Religion:															
Protestant	35	61	4	24	72	4	NA	NA	NA	31	66	3	34	61	5
Catholic	49	45	6	44	53	3	NA	NA	NA	52	47	1	53	42	5
Politics:															
Republican	43	54	3	33	65	2	NA	NA	NA	36	61	3	32	62	6
Democrat	44	52	4	32	64	4	NA	NA	NA	42	56	2	46	48	6
Independent	37	58	5	26	69	5	NA	NA	NA	37	60	3	42	55	3
Gun ownership:															
Gun owner	24	74	2	18	80	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Not a gun owner	54	40	6	42	52	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gun possession:															
Guns in the home (all types)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	70	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Handguns	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13	81	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
No guns in the home	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50	39	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

^a For this survey, this age category was 18 to 34 years.
^b For this survey, this age category was 35 to 49 years.
^c For this survey, the city category was 500,000 and over.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 123, p. 10; Report No. 174, p. 29 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll); *The Gallup Poll*, Feb. 3, 1980, pp. 7, 8; Jan. 22, 1981, pp. 5-7 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll); and George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 187, p. 15; Report No. 190, p. 27 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.66 Attitudes toward the effect of stricter gun control laws on the number of murders, by gun ownership, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.59. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: 'Stricter gun control laws would help reduce the number of murders in this country.'"

	[Percent]		
	Agree	Disagree	Not sure
National	50	47	3
Gun owners	31	68	1
Not gun owners	64	32	4

Source: NBC News and The Associated Press, *Poll Results NBC News*, Report No. 66 (New York: NBC News, Apr. 28, 1981), p. 12. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.67 Attitudes toward the sentencing of criminals who carry a gun during the commission of a crime, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.21.

Question: "Leaving aside those cases in which there is a murder, how do you feel a criminal who carries a gun when committing a crime should be sentenced?"

Sentence	[Percent]	
	Total public	
Life in prison	15	
10 to 15 years added to sentence	51	
Sentence should be the same as with no gun	20	
Depends on circumstances	8	
Don't know	6	

Source: "The Plague of Violent Crime," *Newsweek*, Mar. 23, 1981, p. 52. Copyright 1981 by Newsweek Inc. All rights reserved. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.68 Respondents who report knowing victims of child abuse, wife abuse, or abuse of the elderly, by demographic characteristics and type of victim, United States, 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Do you know anyone who is or has been a victim of the following (child abuse, wife abuse, or abuse of the elderly)?"

	[Percent responding "know someone"]		
	Wife abuse	Child abuse	Abuse of the elderly
National	27	23	16
Sex:			
Male	21	18	14
Female	32	27	17
Race:			
White	27	23	15
Black	25	25	19
Education:			
8th grade or less	16	12	14
High school	26	22	14
College	29	26	17
Occupation:			
Professional	30	30	17
Executive	28	29	11
Proprietor	19	20	12
White collar	34	26	17
Skilled labor	29	21	12
Income:			
\$25,001 and over	28	24	14
\$15,001 to \$25,000	31	23	16
\$7,501 to \$15,000	25	21	14
\$7,500 and under	21	24	19
Age:			
18 to 29 years	31	28	14
30 to 49 years	34	28	19
50 to 64 years	18	18	9
65 years and older	16	12	18
Community size:			
City	30	24	19
Suburb	25	18	12
Town	26	27	15
Rural	25	25	16
Region:			
East	25	23	16
Midwest	30	21	14
South	24	22	17
West	28	30	15
Politics:			
Republican	28	26	15
Democrat	22	20	13
Independent	33	25	18

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by Louise Harris and Associates, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.69 Respondents rating the problems of child abuse, wife abuse, and abuse of the elderly as very serious, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "How serious a problem do you think (child abuse, wife abuse, abuse of the elderly) is in this country—very serious, somewhat serious, hardly serious, or not a problem?"

	[Percent*]		
	Child abuse	Wife abuse	Abuse of the elderly
National	62	42	39
Sex:			
Male	56	34	33
Female	68	50	44
Race:			
White	61	40	36
Black	72	59	58
Education:			
8th grade or less	58	40	33
High school	66	45	44
College	59	40	36
Occupation:			
Professional	61	40	35
Executive	63	39	36
Proprietor	63	33	39
White collar	66	50	42
Skilled labor	72	52	45
Income:			
\$25,001 and over	58	34	32
\$15,001 to \$25,000	67	47	43
\$7,501 to \$15,000	68	49	43
\$7,500 and less	63	48	47
Age:			
18 to 29 years	75	52	48
30 to 49 years	65	45	40
50 to 64 years	52	35	30
65 years and older	45	29	34
Community size:			
City	64	49	45
Suburb	59	38	37
Town	65	41	41
Rural	61	40	34
Region:			
East	62	42	47
Midwest	61	44	37
South	60	38	34
West	65	47	41
Politics:			
Republican	60	41	34
Democrat	65	44	44
Independent	60	41	36

* Total may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by Louise Harris and Associates, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.70 Respondents agreeing that selected substances are addictive, by type of substance and age category, United States, selected years 1971-79

NOTE: These data are based on six nationwide sample surveys conducted by the Response Analysis Corporation for the National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse (1971 and 1972 surveys) and for the National Institute on Drug Abuse (1974, 1976, 1977, and 1979 surveys). "Not sure" and "no answer" have been omitted in this table. For definitions of terms, sample design, sample characteristics compared with U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates, and statistical reliability, see Appendix 9.

For additional information on methodology, including bases for subgroups surveyed in 1971, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1977, and 1979, and copies of the various instruments used to collect the data, see appendices in the Source and follow-up reports from Response Analysis Corporation.

Question: "... which things are addictive? That is, anybody who uses it regularly becomes physically and psychologically dependent on it and can't get along without it."

[Percent*]

Type of substance	Adults (26 and older)						Young adults (18 to 25)						Youth (12 to 17)					
	1971 (N = 1,664)	1972 (N = 1,613)	1974 (N = 2,221)	1976 (N = 1,708)	1977 (N = 1,822)	1979 (N = 3,015)	1971 (N = 741)	1972 (N = 772)	1974 (N = 849)	1976 (N = 882)	1977 (N = 1,500)	1979 (N = 2,044)	1971 (N = 781)	1972 (N = 880)	1974 (N = 952)	1976 (N = 966)	1977 (N = 1,272)	1979 (N = 2,165)
Heroin	91.0	86.9	89.3	86.1	85.8	90.7	94.9	95.2	95.2	92.1	92.6	92.4	85.0	88.0	87.0	86.7	78.0	77.2
Alcohol	73.4	74.2	77.6	84.6	86.8	86.9	73.9	79.0	81.7	86.9	87.6	90.4	69.0	71.0	78.0	83.3	80.9	83.4
Marihuana	69.1	63.7	72.6	65.9	63.6	72.2	49.3	41.7	49.9	45.8	43.7	50.2	48.0	50.0	54.0	54.3	47.3	59.7
Tobacco	70.8	66.8	71.5	80.0	83.1	83.5	67.4	67.3	74.0	77.5	78.6	81.0	58.0	58.0	62.0	61.8	62.4	61.3
Barbiturates	(^b)	66.4	69.9	68.0	67.1	75.2	(^b)	75.3	80.5	73.2	73.7	77.4	(^b)	72.0	70.0	59.3	49.0	48.1
Tranquilizers	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	79.1	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	79.6	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	57.6
Amphetamines	(^b)	60.7	62.3	59.7	57.1	69.6	(^b)	74.0	77.3	62.8	68.2	71.7	(^b)	67.0	61.0	51.9	40.0	41.9
LSD	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	73.1	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	72.4	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	65.2
Cocaine	(^b)	73.5	77.2	74.0	71.8	80.7	(^b)	79.6	83.1	76.3	72.1	75.1	(^b)	66.0	74.0	72.4	65.4	72.7

* Total may not sum to 100 percent because of multiple responses.
^b Not asked this year.

Source: Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Klein, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 166-168. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.71 High school seniors' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use, by type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1975-80

NOTE: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse from 1975 through 1980. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools. Depending on the survey year, from 66 to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate agreed to do so. Completed questionnaires were obtained from 77 to 83 percent of all sampled students in participating schools each year. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables refer to the number of unweighted cases. Alcohol and cigarette use are included in selected tables. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they . . .?"

Type of drug and frequency of use	Percent saying "great risk" ^a					
	Class of 1975 (N = 2,604)	Class of 1976 (N = 3,225)	Class of 1977 (N = 3,570)	Class of 1978 (N = 3,770)	Class of 1979 (N = 3,250)	Class of 1980 (N = 3,234)
Try marijuana/hashish once or twice	15.1	11.4	9.5	8.1	9.4	10.0
Smoke marijuana/hashish occasionally	18.1	15.0	13.4	12.4	13.5	14.7
Smoke marijuana/hashish regularly	43.3	38.6	36.4	34.9	42.0	50.4
Try LSD once or twice	49.4	45.7	43.2	42.7	41.6	43.9
Take LSD regularly	81.4	80.8	79.1	81.1	82.4	83.0
Try cocaine once or twice	42.6	39.1	35.6	33.2	31.5	31.3
Take cocaine regularly	73.1	72.3	68.2	68.2	69.5	69.2
Try heroin once or twice	60.1	58.9	55.8	52.9	50.4	52.1
Take heroin occasionally	75.6	75.6	71.9	71.4	70.9	70.9
Take heroin regularly	87.2	88.6	86.1	86.6	87.5	86.2
Try an amphetamine once or twice	35.4	33.4	30.8	29.9	29.7	29.7
Take amphetamines regularly	69.0	67.3	66.6	67.1	69.9	69.1
Try a barbiturate once or twice	34.8	32.5	31.2	31.3	30.7	30.9
Take barbiturates regularly	69.1	67.7	68.6	68.4	71.6	72.2
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	5.3	4.8	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.8
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	21.5	21.2	18.5	19.6	22.6	20.3
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	63.5	61.0	62.9	63.1	66.2	65.7
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	37.8	37.0	34.7	34.5	34.9	35.9
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	51.3	56.4	58.4	59.0	63.0	63.7

^a Answer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald B. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Highlights from Student Drug Use in America, 1975-1980*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 79.

Table 2.72 High school seniors' perceptions of availability of drugs, by type of drug, United States, 1975-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.71. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Question: "How difficult do you think it would be for you to get each of the following types of drugs, if you wanted some?"

Type of drug	Percent saying drug would be "fairly easy" or "very easy" for them to get*					
	Class of 1975 (N = 2,627)	Class of 1976 (N = 3,163)	Class of 1977 (N = 3,562)	Class of 1978 (N = 3,598)	Class of 1979 (N = 3,172)	Class of 1980 (N = 3,240)
Marihuana/hashish	87.8	87.4	87.9	87.8	90.1	89.0
LSD	46.2	37.4	34.5	32.2	34.2	35.3
Some other psychedelic	47.8	35.7	33.8	33.8	34.6	35.0
Cocaine	37.0	34.0	33.0	37.8	45.5	47.9
Heroin	24.2	18.4	17.9	16.4	18.9	21.2
Some other narcotic (including methadone)	34.5	26.9	27.8	26.1	28.7	29.4
Amphetamines	67.8	61.8	58.1	58.5	59.9	61.3
Barbiturates	60.0	54.4	52.4	50.6	49.8	49.1
Tranquillizers	71.8	65.5	64.9	64.3	61.4	59.1

* Answer alternatives were: (1) probably impossible, (2) very difficult, (3) fairly difficult, (4) fairly easy, and (5) very easy.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Highlights from Student Drug Use in America, 1975-1980*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 105.

Table 2.73 High school seniors favoring prohibition of drug use, by type of drug and place of use, United States, 1975-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.71. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Do you think that people (who are 18 or older) should be prohibited by law from doing each of the following?"

Type of drug and place of use	Percent saying "yes"*					
	Class of 1975 ^b (N = 2,620)	Class of 1976 (N = 3,265)	Class of 1977 (N = 3,629)	Class of 1978 (N = 3,783)	Class of 1979 (N = 3,288)	Class of 1980 (N = 3,224)
Smoke marihuana/hashish in private	32.8	27.5	26.8	25.4	28.0	28.9
Smoke marihuana/hashish in public places	63.1	59.1	58.7	59.5	61.8	66.1
Take LSD in private	67.2	65.1	63.3	62.7	62.4	5.8
Take LSD in public places	85.8	81.9	79.3	80.7	81.5	72.8
Take heroin in private	76.3	72.4	69.2	68.8	68.5	70.3
Take heroin in public places	90.1	84.8	81.0	82.5	84.0	83.8
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in private	57.2	53.5	52.8	52.2	53.4	54.1
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in public places	79.6	76.1	73.7	75.8	77.3	76.1
Get drunk in private	14.1	15.6	18.6	17.4	16.8	16.7
Get drunk in public places	55.7	50.7	49.0	50.3	50.4	48.3
Smoke cigarettes in certain specified public places	NA	NA	42.0	42.2	43.1	42.8

* Answer alternatives were: (1) no, (2) not sure, and (3) yes.
^b The 1975 survey question asked about people who are "20 or older."

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Highlights from Student Drug Use in America, 1975-1980*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 84.

Table 2.74 Attitudes toward legalization of marihuana use, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-80

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Do you think the use of marihuana should be made legal or not?"

	[Percent*]															
	1973			1975			1976			1978			1980			
	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	
National	18	80	2	20	75	5	28	69	3	30	67	3	25	72	3	
Sex:																
Male	22	75	3	25	69	6	32	64	4	34	63	3	30	67	3	
Female	15	83	2	16	80	4	24	73	2	26	71	3	21	76	3	
Race:																
White	18	80	2	20	75	4	27	70	3	29	68	3	25	72	3	
Black/other	15	79	4	22	71	7	33	60	6	38	59	2	27	71	2	
Education:																
College	32	66	3	35	59	6	40	56	4	42	55	3	35	61	4	
High school	15	83	2	16	79	4	26	70	3	27	70	3	23	75	2	
Grade school	6	94	1	5	89	6	11	86	3	13	84	3	8	88	4	
Occupation:																
Professional and business	23	74	3	29	65	6	36	60	4	37	60	3	29	68	4	
Clerical	15	83	2	20	76	5	26	72	2	27	71	2	23	75	2	
Manual	17	81	1	16	79	5	25	71	3	28	68	4	23	74	3	
Farmer	13	86	1	16	81	2	19	76	5	24	74	2	12	79	9	
Income:																
\$15,000 and over	25	72	2	25	71	5	33	64	3	30	67	2	27	70	3	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	14	84	1	19	76	5	26	71	3	33	63	4	25	73	1	
\$7,000 to \$9,999	21	78	1	25	71	4	30	65	5	28	69	3	27	72	2	
\$5,000 to \$6,999	10	89	2	20	78	2	24	73	3	30	67	3	19	76	5	
\$3,000 to \$4,999	16	82	2	13	82	5	28	70	3	26	71	3	15	80	5	
Under \$3,000	17	80	3	15	80	5	22	77	2	32	67	1	25	69	6	
Age:																
18 to 20 years	42	56	2	34	56	10	57	39	4	51	48	2	45	52	4	
21 to 29 years	38	60	2	40	54	6	49	48	4	49	49	2	42	56	3	
30 to 49 years	14	84	2	18	79	3	25	72	3	29	69	2	27	71	2	
50 years and older	9	89	2	9	86	5	16	81	4	16	80	4	13	84	4	
Region:																
Northeast	22	74	4	26	70	4	32	64	4	33	62	5	27	70	3	
Midwest	20	78	2	20	75	5	25	72	3	26	72	2	20	77	3	
South	11	89	(*)	12	84	5	22	74	4	27	72	2	20	78	2	
West	24	73	3	32	63	6	37	61	2	38	59	4	38	57	6	
Religion:																
Protestant	14	84	2	15	81	4	22	74	3	24	74	2	20	77	3	
Catholic	18	81	1	21	73	6	32	64	3	31	64	6	26	71	3	
Jewish	33	67	0	48	48	4	37	63	0	62	38	0	28	62	9	
None	52	43	5	53	43	4	54	39	7	64	33	2	60	36	4	
Politics:																
Republican	11	87	2	12	86	2	20	78	2	19	80	2	18	80	2	
Democrat	17	82	1	19	77	4	26	71	3	29	67	4	24	73	3	
Independent	25	72	3	26	67	7	34	62	4	37	60	3	30	66	4	

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
^b One-half of 1 percent or less.

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

Figure 2.19 Respondents favoring the legalization of marihuana use, United States, selected years 1969-80

NOTE: "No opinion" responses varied slightly from survey to survey: 4 percent in 1969 and 1972; 6 percent in 1973 and 1977; and 5 percent in 1979 and 1980. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal, or not?"



Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 179 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, July 1980), p. 14. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.75 Attitudes toward the treatment of possession of small amounts of marihuana as a criminal offense, United States, 1980

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Do you think the possession of small amounts of marijuana should or should not be treated as a criminal offense?"

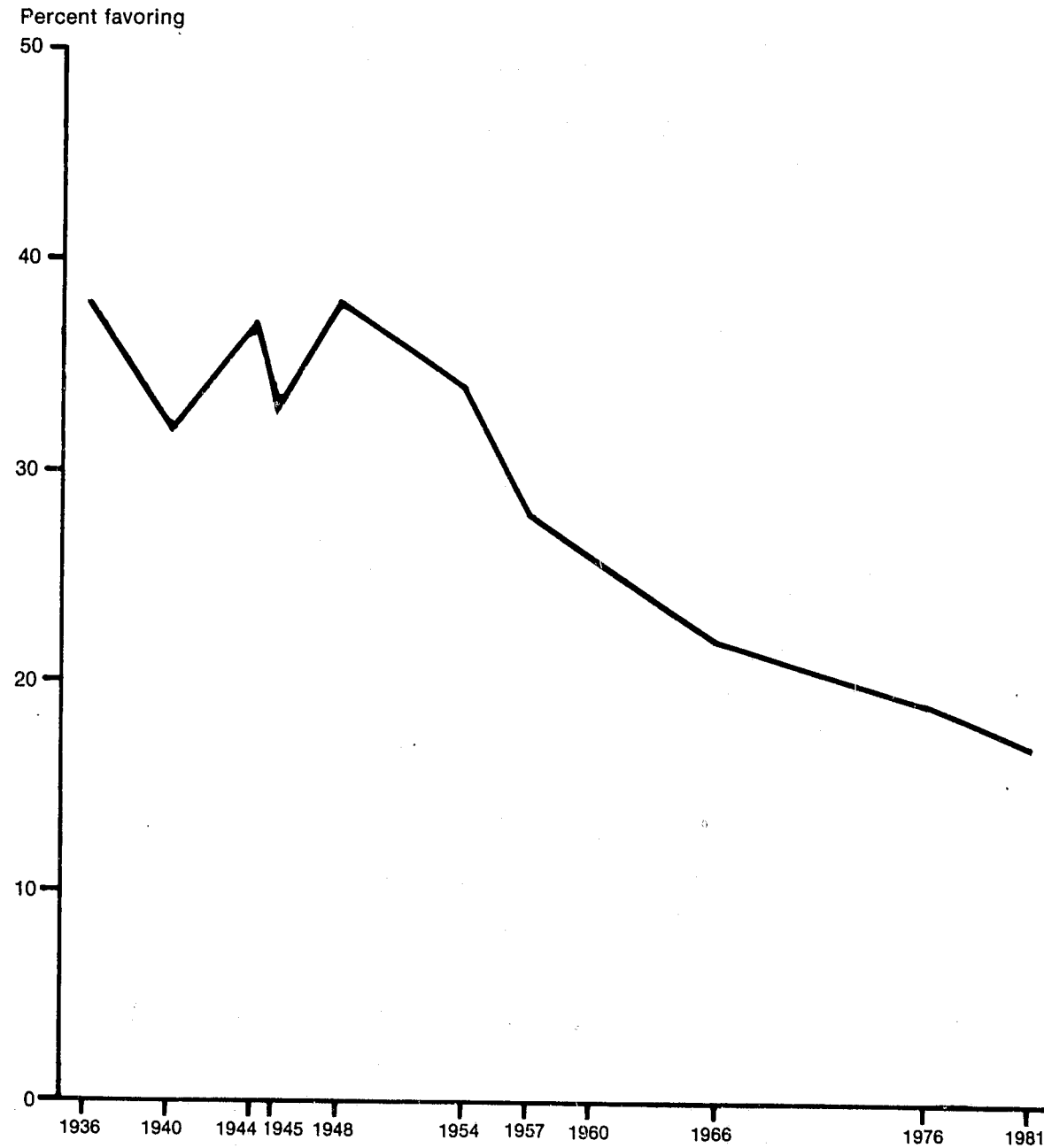
	[Percent]		
	Should be treated as a criminal offense	Should not be treated as a criminal offense	No opinion
National	43	52	5
Sex:			
Male	42	53	5
Female	44	51	5
Race:			
White	25	71	4
Nonwhite	24	65	11
Education:			
College	30	67	3
High school	45	50	5
Grade school	58	33	9
Occupation:			
Professional and business	39	59	2
Clerical and sales	37	55	8
Manual workers	40	56	4
Nonlabor force	55	39	6
Income:			
\$25,000 and over	36	62	2
\$20,000 to \$24,999	44	54	2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	43	53	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	42	53	5
\$5,000 to \$9,999	46	46	8
Under \$5,000	47	44	9
Age:			
Total under 30 years	27	68	5
18 to 24 years	27	67	6
25 to 29 years	26	70	4
30 to 49 years	45	52	3
50 years and older	54	39	7
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	35	60	5
500,000 to 999,999	26	64	10
50,000 to 499,999	44	50	6
2,500 to 49,999	49	48	3
Under 2,500, rural	52	44	4
Region:			
East	43	52	5
Midwest	40	54	6
South	51	45	4
West	33	60	7
Religion:			
Protestant	49	47	4
Catholic	39	55	6
Politics:			
Republican	49	46	5
Democrat	47	49	4
Independent	33	63	4

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 179 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, July 1980), p. 15. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.20 Respondents favoring a law forbidding the sale of alcoholic beverages, United States, selected years 1936-81

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a law forbidding the sale of all wine, beer and liquor throughout the nation?"



Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Feb. 8, 1981), pp. 4, 5. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.76 Attitudes toward a law forbidding the sale of beer, wine, and liquor, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a law forbidding the sale of all beer, wine and liquor throughout the nation?"

	[Percent]		
	Favor a law forbidding sale	Oppose a law forbidding sale	Not sure
National	17	80	3
Sex:			
Male	15	83	2
Female	19	77	4
Race:			
White	17	81	2
Nonwhite	20	74	6
Education:			
College	9	90	1
High school	18	79	3
Grade school	28	66	6
Occupation:			
Professional and business	12	86	2
Clerical and sales	17	80	3
Manual workers	21	76	3
Nonlabor force	18	80	2
Income:			
\$25,000 and over	9	90	1
\$20,000 to \$24,999	13	85	2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	18	80	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	19	79	2
\$5,000 to \$9,999	21	74	5
Under \$5,000	33	57	10
Age:			
Total under 30 years	17	82	1
18 to 24 years	17	81	2
25 to 29 years	17	83	0
30 to 49 years	17	79	4
50 years and older	17	80	3
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	14	82	4
500,000 to 999,999	14	84	2
50,000 to 499,999	13	85	2
2,500 to 49,999	22	76	2
Under 2,500, rural	21	75	4
Region:			
East	10	86	4
Midwest	17	82	1
South	25	71	4
West	17	81	2
Religion:			
Protestant	21	76	3
Catholic	11	85	4
Politics:			
Republican	18	79	3
Democrat	18	79	3
Independent	17	81	2

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 186 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, March 1981), p. 34. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.77 Respondents favoring stricter drunk driving laws and mandatory jail sentences for first offenders, by region, United States, 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Questions: "Do you think that there should or should not be stricter laws regarding drinking and driving?"
"In some states, drunk drivers convicted of a first offense are required to serve a mandatory two-day jail sentence. Would you like to see such a law in this state, or not?"

Region	Percent favoring stricter drunk driving laws	Percent favoring 2 day jail sentences for first offense drunk drivers
National	89	77
East	92	76
Midwest	91	78
South	87	77
West	86	82

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Apr. 22, 1982), pp. 1, 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.78 Attitudes toward pornographic material leading to rape, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-80

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "The next questions are about pornography—books, movies, magazines, and photographs that show or describe sex activities. I'm going to read some opinions about the effects of looking at or reading such sexual materials. As I read each one, please tell me if you think sexual materials do or do not have that effect: Sexual materials lead people to commit rape."

[Percent*]

	1973			1975			1976			1978			1980		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
National	50	43	7	52	38	10	53	38	9	57	36	7	54	37	9
Sex:															
Male	43	51	6	46	46	7	46	46	8	50	45	5	47	45	8
Female	56	36	8	57	31	12	58	32	10	61	30	9	59	30	10
Race:															
White	50	43	7	53	38	10	54	38	9	57	36	7	54	38	9
Black/other	52	43	5	47	41	12	44	44	12	55	38	8	59	31	11
Education:															
College	34	60	6	37	54	9	40	53	7	40	51	9	35	56	8
High school	53	40	7	55	35	10	56	36	8	61	33	6	62	30	8
Grade school	69	23	8	70	18	12	67	19	14	76	15	9	68	17	15
Occupation:															
Professional and business	41	50	8	46	45	8	43	51	6	46	46	8	46	44	10
Clerical	47	44	9	50	37	13	55	35	10	62	30	8	62	30	8
Manual	55	39	6	56	36	8	57	35	8	58	35	6	58	33	8
Farmer	61	35	4	55	36	8	56	28	16	60	34	6	50	32	18
Income:															
\$15,000 and over	38	56	6	45	44	11	42	51	7	50	42	7	48	46	6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	50	42	8	51	41	8	56	35	8	57	37	6	63	33	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999	51	44	5	52	41	7	53	36	10	58	31	11	60	32	8
\$5,000 to \$6,999	57	36	7	55	40	5	58	32	10	58	35	7	68	18	15
\$3,000 to \$4,999	63	33	4	61	25	14	67	26	8	72	23	6	56	23	21
Under \$3,000	59	34	7	63	26	12	60	28	12	68	27	6	62	26	12
Age:															
18 to 20 years	41	56	3	44	51	5	39	54	7	53	45	2	50	43	7
21 to 29 years	36	60	5	37	55	8	38	54	8	47	46	11	45	50	5
30 to 49 years	47	47	6	47	42	11	49	44	7	50	42	7	48	44	7
50 years and older	62	28	10	66	23	11	65	23	12	69	23	8	65	22	13
Region:															
Northeast	42	49	9	54	38	8	49	47	4	48	42	10	51	38	12
Midwest	53	39	7	51	41	8	56	34	10	57	35	8	53	38	8
South	53	41	6	57	30	13	53	34	13	65	29	7	61	32	7
West	50	45	6	40	50	10	51	41	8	52	43	5	46	42	12
Religion:															
Protestant	54	39	7	56	33	11	56	34	10	62	32	6	59	33	8
Catholic	50	41	8	54	38	8	54	39	6	56	35	9	48	42	10
Jewish	24	67	10	28	56	17	38	58	4	41	48	10	39	45	16
None	21	75	4	20	73	7	26	65	9	26	66	8	36	55	9
Politics:															
Republican	54	39	7	58	30	12	56	31	13	63	29	8	57	34	9
Democrat	52	40	7	54	36	10	56	35	8	57	38	6	57	34	9
Independent	44	50	7	46	44	9	47	45	8	53	39	8	50	40	10

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

Table 2.79 Attitudes toward laws regulating the distribution of pornography, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-80

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Which of these statements comes closest to your feelings about pornography laws: There should be laws against the distribution of pornography whatever the age; there should be laws against the distribution of pornography to persons under 18; or there should be no laws forbidding the distribution of pornography?"

[Percent*]

	1973				1975				1976				1978				1980			
	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	
	What-ever the age	To persons under 18	Don't know	Don't know	What-ever the age	To persons under 18	Don't know	Don't know	What-ever the age	To persons under 18	Don't know	Don't know	What-ever the age	To persons under 18	Don't know	Don't know	What-ever the age	To persons under 18	Don't know	Don't know
National	42	47	9	2	40	48	11	1	40	50	8	2	43	48	7	1	40	51	6	2
Sex:																				
Male	35	53	10	2	34	52	12	2	31	57	10	2	34	55	10	1	31	60	8	2
Female	48	42	8	2	46	44	9	1	47	44	6	2	50	44	5	1	47	45	5	3
Race:																				
White	44	46	8	2	42	46	10	1	42	49	7	2	45	47	7	1	41	52	6	2
Black/other	28	52	14	5	25	56	16	2	25	56	16	4	28	62	9	1	35	51	10	4
Education:																				
College	33	53	12	2	32	55	13	1	30	60	10	1	34	56	10	1	31	59	8	2
High school	42	48	9	1	39	49	11	1	42	49	7	2	44	49	7	(*)	42	52	5	1
Grade school	55	35	6	4	60	30	7	2	53	34	8	5	60	34	4	2	57	34	1	6
Occupation:																				
Professional and business	42	47	10	1	40	46	12	3	36	52	12	1	38	54	7	1	40	52	6	2
Clerical	44	50	6	(*)	43	48	8	1	45	47	6	1	51	42	7	1	49	45	6	(*)
Manual	40	46	11	3	39	50	11	(*)	38	53	7	2	41	49	8	1	37	54	6	3
Farmer	46	44	7	2	39	46	14	1	44	43	9	3	40	51	8	1	41	47	9	3
Income:																				
\$15,000 and over	36	54	9	1	37	52	9	1	34	56	8	2	42	50	8	(*)	35	58	6	1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	45	48	6	1	36	51	12	1	41	54	5	1	39	56	5	0	38	54	7	(*)
\$7,000 to \$9,999	42	47	9	2	43	45	12	(*)	41	49	9	1	40	50	9	1	46	51	3	1
\$5,000 to \$6,999	45	41	13	2	46	45	10	0	46	44	8	3	46	43	9	2	57	34	6	4
\$3,000 to \$4,999	46	38	14	1	44	43	12	1	42	47	8	2	48	42	9	2	51	35	8	6
Under \$3,000	38	46	11	4	46	41	12	2	49	32	14	5	47	48	4	1	46	43	6	6
Age:																				
18 to 20 years	16	70	14	0	28	59	11	1	14	65	20	1	32	60	8	0	12	79	9	0
21 to 29 years	20	64	14	2	20	68	11	1	18	71	10	1	22	71	7	1	23	69	7	1
30 to 49 years	40	52	8	2	37	51	10	2	36	56	7	1	41	53	6	(*)	32	60	7	1
50 years and older	59	31	7	3	57	31	11	1	58	32	7	4	60	29	9	2	60	32	4	4
Region:																				
Northeast	38	48	12	2	37	53	10	1	33	57	9	2	40	53	7	0	40	50	8	2
Midwest	44	46	9	1	42	47	10	1	45	46	8	2	44	49	6	1	38	55	5	3
South	44	47	6	3	44	44	10	1	42	46	8	3	47	45	7	1	45	50	4	1
West	38	49	11	2	35	49	15	1	37	54	7	1	38	49	11	2	36	51	10	3
Religion:																				
Protestant	44	46	8	2	45	44	10	1	44	47	6	3	48	45	6	1	45	48	5	2
Catholic	43	48	8	1	39	54	6	2	40	52	7	(*)	41	52	7	1	40	52	6	2
Jewish	29	57	14	0	13	48	39	0	26	59	11	4	34	38	24	3	25	59	9	6
None	17	53	27	3	18	57	24	2	17	59	22	3	15	67	18	1	8	74	15	3
Politics:																				
Republican	50	42	6	2	56	37	7	1	45	46	7	2	52	41	6	(*)	48	44	6	2
Democrat	40	48	9	2	39	49	11	1	44	48	7	2	43	51	6	1	42	50	6	2
Independent	38	50	11	1	34	53	13	1	33	54	10	2	38	51	10	1	33	58	6	2

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

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
 * One-half of 1 percent or less.

Section 3:

NATURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF KNOWN OFFENSES

This section contains data on the extent and nature of criminal incidents. Several collection methods and strategies are represented by these data. Because it is well-known that crimes reported to the police are not the universe of crimes that occur, efforts have been made to complement police reports of offenses known with additional indicators of the occurrence of illegal behavior. Perhaps the most commonly used alternative method of assessing the occurrence of illegal behavior has been with surveys. These have been of two general types: (1) surveys of households and businesses to determine the rates and characteristics of those who have been *victims* of illegal acts; and (2) surveys of the general population to determine the proportions and characteristics of those who may have *engaged* in illegal acts.

The initial segment of this section presents data from the National Crime Survey (NCS), which is sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice and conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The NCS is a multi-faceted national probability survey of households that regularly provides information regarding the nature and extent of common crime, its costs, characteristics of victims, and characteristics of criminal events.

The next segment of the section provides information on self-reported alcohol and drug use among adults and youth. These data are from national surveys conducted by researchers for the National Institute on Drug Abuse. This segment includes information on the use of over-the-counter drugs, marihuana, hashish, glue, PCP, LSD, cocaine, heroin, methadone, and alcohol. Some tables display the distribution of drug use by demographic characteristics of the respondents.

The final segment of this section contains data compiled through the use of the official records of agencies. The Uniform Crime Reports provides data on offenses known to the police that are tabulated by city, county, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, population size group, and geographic division. Trends in the characteristics of known offenses are also reported, as is information on law enforcement officers killed and assaulted. This part of the section also presents data on offenses committed in U.S. park areas; bombings; fire losses; motor vehicle thefts; drug thefts; Federal alcohol, tobacco, and firearms cases; hijackings; child abuse; terrorism; offenses against railroads; and the Federal Crime Insurance Program.

Table 3.1 Estimated number of personal and household victimizations, by type of victimization and reporting to police, United States, 1980*

NOTE: These estimates are based on data derived from surveys that were undertaken in connection with the Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Survey program. In these surveys, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics, representative national samples of households and businesses were drawn. In the personal and household portion of the survey, victimization data were collected for all household members who were at least 12 years of age; therefore, victimizations of those under 12 years of age were not counted in the survey. Some crimes, such as homicide, were not counted. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Total		Reported to police		Not reported to police		Don't know whether reported to police	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:								
Rape and attempted rape	160,224	100	68,302	43	89,025	56	2,897	2
Robbery	1,138,026	100	644,944	57	471,682	41	21,400	2
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	397,771	100	276,756	70	112,877	28	8,138	2
Serious assault	198,614	100	149,000	75	45,526	23	4,087	2
Minor assault	199,157	100	127,755	64	67,350	34	4,051	2
Robbery without injury	442,485	100	263,307	60	168,831	38	10,347	2
Attempted robbery without injury	297,770	100	104,881	35	189,974	64	2,915	1
Assault	4,371,043	100	1,984,009	45	2,244,146	51	142,888	3
Aggravated assault	1,596,780	100	869,701	54	673,037	42	54,042	3
With injury	549,279	100	330,051	60	197,709	36	21,520	4
Attempted assault with weapon	1,047,501	100	539,651	52	475,329	45	32,522	3
Simple assault	2,774,263	100	1,114,307	40	1,571,109	57	88,847	3
With injury	779,570	100	377,662	48	381,649	49	20,259	3
Attempted assault without weapon	1,994,692	100	736,645	37	1,189,459	60	68,588	3
Personal larceny with contact	517,748	100	189,827	37	321,444	62	6,476	1
Purse snatching	134,404	100	79,107	59	53,928	40	1,368	1
Attempted purse snatching	48,865	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	334,479	100	102,221	31	227,150	68	5,108	2
Personal larceny without contact	13,504,961	100	3,645,660	27	9,551,430	71	307,870	2
Household victimizations:								
Burglary	6,522,461	100	3,371,648	52	3,080,957	47	69,856	1
Forcible entry	2,302,239	100	1,682,979	73	600,453	26	18,807	1
Unlawful entry without force	2,843,163	100	1,209,129	43	1,603,654	56	30,380	1
Attempted forcible entry	1,377,060	100	479,541	35	876,850	64	20,669	2
Larceny	9,787,440	100	2,731,459	28	6,974,994	71	80,987	1
Under \$50	4,690,792	100	658,048	14	4,011,593	86	21,151	0
\$50 or more	3,930,784	100	1,756,738	45	2,138,601	54	35,445	1
Amount not ascertained	464,440	100	127,823	28	322,941	70	13,676	3
Attempted	701,424	100	188,850	27	501,860	72	10,715	2
Vehicle theft	1,290,072	100	893,876	69	370,328	29	25,868	2
Completed	875,733	100	756,287	86	106,838	12	12,608	1
Attempted	414,339	100	137,589	33	263,489	64	13,260	3

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.2 Estimated number of personal and household victimizations and percent not reported to police, 1973-80, and estimated number of business victimizations and percent not reported to police, 1973-76, by type of victimization, United States*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. The business portion of the survey only counted burglaries and robberies; crimes such as shoplifting and employee theft were not counted. The business portion of the survey was not conducted after 1976. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

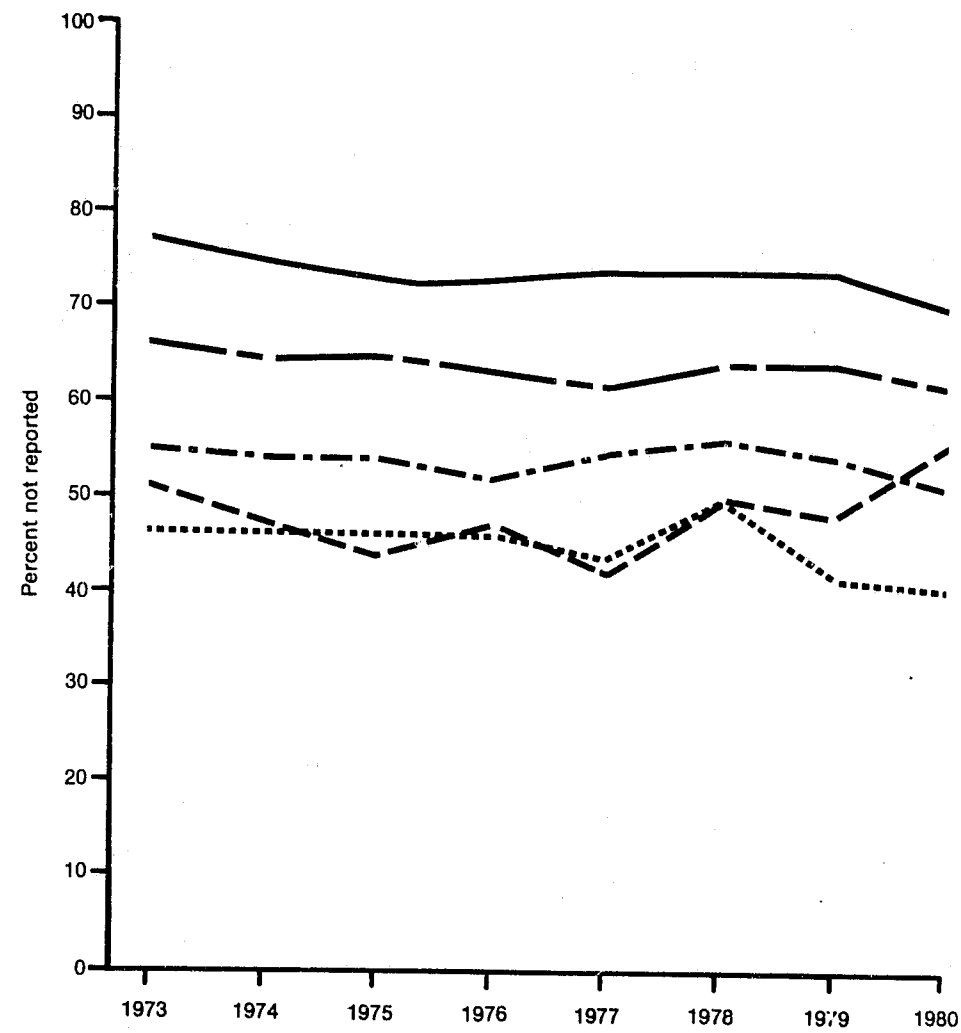
Type of victimization	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Estimated number of victimizations	Percent not reported to police	Estimated number of victimizations	Percent not reported to police	Estimated number of victimizations	Percent not reported to police	Estimated number of victimizations	Percent not reported to police	Estimated number of victimizations	Percent not reported to police	Estimated number of victimizations	Percent not reported to police	Estimated number of victimizations	Percent not reported to police	Estimated number of victimizations	Percent not reported to police
Personal victimizations:																
Rape and attempted rape	152,740	51	161,160	47	151,055	44	145,193	47	154,237	42	171,145	49	191,739	48	160,224	56
Robbery	1,086,700	46	1,173,980	46	1,121,374	46	1,110,639	46	1,082,936	44	1,038,074	49	1,115,870	42	1,138,026	41
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	376,000	35	383,470	37	353,493	34	360,700	36	386,405	33	330,843	33	381,245	35	397,771	28
Serious assault	208,800	28	215,000	32	207,114	33	175,660	32	214,670	24	179,905	29	203,300	32	198,614	23
Minor assault	167,200	42	168,460	44	146,380	37	185,041	39	171,735	45	150,939	37	177,946	38	199,157	34
Robbery without injury	396,740	43	466,400	41	467,595	41	453,867	40	412,505	35	408,833	44	470,846	34	442,485	38
Attempted robbery without injury	313,960	64	324,120	63	300,285	69	296,071	67	284,026	70	298,398	72	263,778	67	297,770	64
Assault	4,001,820	55	4,063,680	54	4,176,056	54	4,343,261	52	4,663,827	55	4,730,097	56	4,845,822	54	4,371,043	51
Aggravated assault	1,616,700	47	1,695,440	46	1,590,080	44	1,694,941	41	1,737,774	47	1,707,883	46	1,768,683	44	1,596,780	42
With injury	496,960	39	545,990	39	543,175	34	588,672	37	541,411	37	576,731	36	599,136	36	549,279	36
Attempted assault with weapon	1,197,740	51	1,149,450	49	1,046,905	49	1,106,269	43	1,196,363	51	1,131,152	51	1,169,547	49	1,047,501	45
Simple assault	2,385,120	61	2,368,240	61	2,585,976	60	2,648,320	59	2,922,053	60	3,022,214	62	3,077,139	59	2,774,263	57
With injury	603,500	51	582,190	54	687,352	51	691,534	53	755,780	51	755,125	51	795,483	46	779,570	49
Attempted assault without weapon	1,781,610	64	1,786,050	63	1,898,624	63	1,956,786	60	2,170,273	63	2,267,089	66	2,281,656	64	1,994,692	60
Personal larceny with contact	495,590	66	511,480	65	513,952	65	497,056	63	461,014	62	549,967	64	510,790	64	517,748	62
Purse snatching	103,280	51	90,230	36	119,096	36	91,595	32	87,937	36	111,475	44	119,548	40	134,404	40
Attempted purse snatching	71,260	B	62,830	B	60,912	B	55,535	B	46,687	B	65,568	B	46,707	B	48,865	B
Pocket picking	321,050	68	358,410	71	333,943	72	349,976	70	326,390	66	372,924	66	344,535	70	334,479	68
Personal larceny without contact	14,635,655	77	15,098,118	75	15,455,660	73	16,021,100	73	16,469,154	74	16,492,446	74	15,861,378	74	13,504,961	71
Household victimizations:																
Burglary	6,432,350	52	6,655,070	51	6,688,964	51	6,663,411	51	6,766,010	50	6,698,581	52	6,684,018	51	6,522,461	47
Forcible entry	2,070,950	29	2,190,330	28	2,251,869	27	2,277,011	29	2,300,292	27	2,199,925	29	2,154,639	27	2,302,239	26
Unlawful entry without force	2,956,830	62	3,031,080	62	2,959,734	62	2,826,511	60	2,962,705	60	2,911,696	61	3,109,280	60	2,843,163	56
Attempted forcible entry	1,404,560	68	1,433,680	64	1,417,361	67	1,569,711	66	1,503,013	67	1,586,959	67	1,420,099	67	1,377,060	64
Larceny	7,506,490	74	8,866,060	74	9,111,711	72	9,570,811	72	9,415,533	74	9,344,239	75	10,631,289	74	9,787,440	71
Under \$50	4,824,900	84	5,641,160	84	5,615,914	84	5,601,911	84	5,443,697	85	5,177,916	87	5,726,441	86	4,690,792	86
\$50 or more	1,884,280	47	2,351,490	51	2,707,605	46	2,745,699	47	2,851,831	52	3,125,604	54	3,666,796	55	3,930,784	54
Amount not ascertained	263,750	77	296,000	77	277,922	81	299,355	78	410,196	82	395,943	77	562,414	77	464,440	70
Attempted	533,560	80	577,410	75	555,270	76	654,454	73	709,808	73	644,776	77	675,639	75	701,424	72
Vehicle theft	1,335,410	31	1,341,890	32	1,418,725	28	1,234,644	30	1,296,759	31	1,364,549	33	1,392,837	30	1,290,072	29
Completed	884,710	13	855,680	11	910,253	8	759,816	11	797,671	11	860,016	11	920,158	13	875,733	12
Attempted	450,710	67	486,210	68	508,472	63	474,828	61	499,089	63	504,533	71	472,679	63	414,339	64
Business victimizations:																
Robbery	264,113	14	266,624	10	261,725	9	279,516	12	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burglary	1,384,998	21	1,555,304	19	1,518,339	18	1,576,242	25	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.1 Estimated percent of personal victimizations not reported to police, by type of victimization, United States, 1973-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

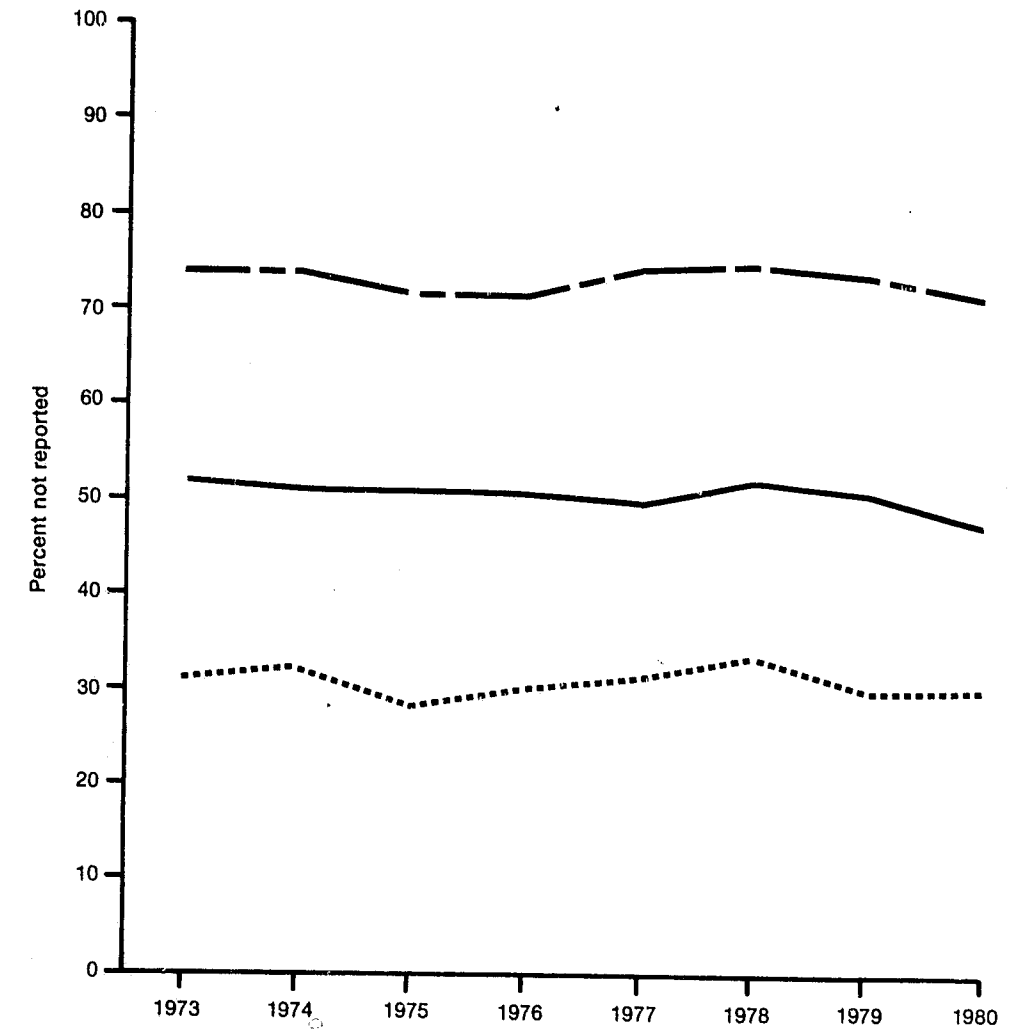


- Personal larceny without contact
- - Personal larceny with contact
- · - Assault
- · - Rape and attempted rape
- · · Robbery

Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.2 Estimated percent of household victimizations not reported to police, by type of victimization, United States, 1973-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.



- - Larceny
- Burglary
- · · Vehicle theft

Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.3 Estimated number of personal victimizations and estimated number not reported to police, by type of victimization, and sex and age of victim, United States, 1980*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization and sex of victim	Age of victim (in years)									
	12 to 19		20 to 34				35 to 49			
	Total	Not reported to police	Total	Not reported to police	Total	Not reported to police	Total	Not reported to police		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rape:										
Male	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Female	46,820	100	B	B	76,432	100	44,588	58	14,318	100
Robbery:										
Male	221,909	100	123,857	56	305,464	100	131,961	43	91,345	100
Female	70,330	100	B	B	153,469	100	65,288	43	78,793	100
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:										
Male	58,582	100	B	B	100,778	100	31,214	31	32,623	100
Female	14,755	100	B	B	63,835	100	B	B	37,519	100
Serious assault:										
Male	30,134	100	B	B	66,615	100	B	B	20,985	100
Female	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Minor assault:										
Male	28,449	100	B	B	34,163	100	B	B	11,639	100
Female	7,215	100	B	B	41,620	100	B	B	23,972	100
Robbery without injury:										
Male	85,355	100	42,713	50	114,221	100	41,430	36	38,886	100
Female	33,595	100	B	B	67,614	100	B	B	21,871	100
Attempted robbery without injury:										
Male	77,971	100	59,191	76	90,465	100	59,318	66	19,836	100
Female	21,980	100	B	B	21,968	100	B	B	17,403	100
Assault:										
Male	911,079	100	590,228	65	1,382,387	100	706,350	51	339,516	100
Female	452,993	100	260,438	57	759,050	100	328,742	43	212,995	100
Aggravated assault:										
Male	359,205	100	196,350	55	590,333	100	246,849	42	128,195	100
Female	131,158	100	56,798	43	191,782	100	64,073	33	70,636	100
With injury:										
Male	135,379	100	67,642	50	196,787	100	63,163	32	41,935	100
Female	53,047	100	B	B	72,613	100	18,342	25	17,641	100
Attempted assault with weapon:										
Male	223,825	100	128,709	58	393,545	100	183,687	47	86,260	100
Female	78,111	100	35,290	45	119,169	100	45,731	38	52,991	100
Simple assault:										
Male	551,875	100	393,877	71	792,054	100	459,500	58	211,321	100
Female	321,835	100	203,640	63	567,269	100	264,669	47	142,359	100
With injury:										
Male	190,229	100	118,651	62	185,238	100	83,921	45	45,944	100
Female	96,334	100	66,271	69	179,560	100	74,877	42	45,763	100
Attempted assault without weapon:										
Male	361,646	100	275,226	76	606,816	100	375,579	62	165,378	100
Female	225,501	100	137,369	61	387,709	100	189,793	49	96,596	100
Personal larceny with contact:										
Male	47,345	100	B	B	53,949	100	B	B	19,896	100
Female	50,967	100	B	B	103,139	100	62,641	61	74,767	100
Purse snatching:										
Male	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Female	19,076	100	B	B	38,622	100	B	B	32,849	100
Attempted purse snatching:										
Male	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Female	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking:										
Male	45,993	100	B	B	53,949	100	B	B	19,896	100
Female	24,703	100	B	B	54,748	100	B	B	27,529	100
Personal larceny without contact:										
Male	1,745,803	100	1,430,847	82	3,143,039	100	2,151,788	68	1,153,880	100
Female	1,569,814	100	1,341,245	85	2,889,878	100	1,800,532	62	1,282,984	100

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Type of victimization and sex of victim	Age of victim (in years)											
	50 to 64				65 or older				Total			
	Not reported to police	Total	Not reported to police	Total	Not reported to police	Total	Not reported to police	Total	Not reported to police	Total	Not reported to police	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Male	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Female	B	B	0	X	X	X	2,644	100	B	B	20,011	100
Male	40,570	44	84,702	100	20,680	24	49,964	100	B	B	753,384	100
Female	19,753	26	54,208	100	B	B	29,841	100	B	B	384,641	100
Male	B	B	38,430	100	B	B	13,064	100	B	B	243,478	100
Female	B	B	20,845	100	B	B	17,287	100	B	B	154,292	100
Male	B	B	21,803	100	B	B	7,723	100	B	B	147,059	100
Female	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	51,555	100
Male	B	B	16,827	100	B	B	5,341	100	B	B	96,419	100
Female	B	B	19,390	100	B	B	10,540	100	B	B	102,738	100
Male	B	B	27,158	100	B	B	21,511	100	B	B	287,131	100
Female	B	B	24,944	100	B	B	7,330	100	B	B	155,354	100
Male	B	B	19,114	100	B	B	15,390	100	B	B	222,776	100
Female	B	B	8,420	100	B	B	5,224	100	B	B	74,995	100
Male	133,936	39	150,054	100	71,569	48	57,401	100	B	B	2,840,438	100
Female	81,645	38	86,653	100	35,465	41	18,913	100	B	B	1,530,605	100
Male	45,019	35	61,075	100	B	B	23,395	100	B	B	1,162,202	100
Female	24,354	34	34,505	100	B	B	6,498	100	B	B	434,578	100
Male	B	B	11,875	100	B	B	3,849	100	B	B	389,825	100
Female	B	B	14,832	100	B	B	1,321	100	B	B	159,454	100
Male	33,490	39	49,200	100	B	B	19,546	100	B	B	772,377	100
Female	B	B	19,672	100	B	B	5,177	100	B	B	275,124	100
Male	88,916	42	88,979	100	54,981	62	34,007	100	B	B	1,678,236	100
Female	57,291	40	52,148	100	B	B	12,415	100	B	B	1,096,027	100
Male	B	B	11,382	100	B	B	8,590	100	B	B	441,383	100
Female	B	B	13,902	100	B	B	2,629	100	B	B	338,187	100
Male	77,567	47	77,597	100	47,764	62	25,416	100	B	B	1,236,853	100
Female	46,375	48	38,247	100	B	B	9,787	100	B	B	757,839	100
Male	B	B	31,797	100	B	B	21,280	100	B	B	174,267	100
Female	B	B	50,338	100	B	B	64,270	100	B	B	343,481	100
Male	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	3,091	100
Female	B	B	22,179	100	B	B	18,587	100	B	B	131,313	100
Male	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	X
Female	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	48,865	100
Male	B	B	31,797	100	B	B	19,542	100	B	B	171,177	100
Female	B	B	20,075	100	B	B	36,247	100	B	B	163,303	100
Male	727,392	63	699,340	100	477,424	68	263,734	100	161,146	61	7,005,796	100
Female	836,754	65	731,997	100	494,229	68	224,491	100	130,074	58	6,499,165	100

Table 3.4 Estimated number of personal victimizations and estimated number not reported to police, by type of victimization, and race and age of victim, United States, 1980^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization and race of victim	Age of victim (in years)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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	Total	Not reported to police	Total	Not reported to police	Total	Not reported to police	Total	Not reported to police																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Rape and attempted rape:											White	40,609	100	B	B	76,637	100	45,921	60	15,562	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Robbery:											White	215,580	100	107,394	50	352,738	100	146,996	42	132,628	100	Black and other races	76,659	100	B	B	106,194	100	50,254	47	35,510	100	Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:											White	60,966	100	B	B	133,309	100	38,241	29	52,823	100	Black and other races	12,372	100	B	B	31,355	100	B	B	17,320	100	Serious assault:											White	30,008	100	B	B	74,081	100	20,588	28	22,455	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Minor assault:											White	30,958	100	B	B	59,228	100	B	B	30,367	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Robbery without injury:											White	76,263	100	35,487	47	127,657	100	52,349	41	51,160	100	Black and other races	42,687	100	B	B	54,178	100	B	B	9,597	100	Attempted robbery without injury:											White	78,351	100	50,655	65	91,772	100	56,406	61	28,645	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Assault:											White	1,171,395	100	753,678	64	1,853,851	100	904,277	49	475,853	100	Black and other races	192,677	100	96,987	50	287,587	100	130,815	45	76,659	100	Aggravated assault:											White	395,961	100	216,633	55	651,664	100	251,956	39	157,765	100	Black and other races	94,401	100	36,515	39	130,450	100	58,966	45	41,066	100	With injury:											White	144,308	100	76,759	53	226,503	100	66,668	29	38,830	100	Black and other races	44,119	100	B	B	42,898	100	B	B	20,746	100	Attempted assault with weapon:											White	251,654	100	139,874	56	425,161	100	185,288	44	118,115	100	Black and other races	50,283	100	B	B	87,553	100	44,130	50	20,111	100	Simple assault:											White	775,434	100	537,045	69	1,202,187	100	652,321	54	318,088	100	Black and other races	98,276	100	60,472	62	157,136	100	71,848	46	35,592	100	With injury:											White	261,217	100	173,427	66	311,065	100	140,371	45	84,927	100	Black and other races	25,346	100	B	B	53,733	100	B	B	6,779	100	Attempted assault without weapon:											White	514,217	100	363,617	71	891,122	100	511,950	57	233,160	100	Black and other races	72,930	100	B	B	103,403	100	53,421	52	28,814	100	Personal larceny with contact:											White	79,528	100	68,400	86	117,341	100	78,904	67	53,845	100	Black and other races	18,794	100	B	B	39,747	100	B	B	40,818	100	Purse snatching:											White	11,409	100	B	B	23,837	100	B	B	16,023	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Attempted purse snatching:											White	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Pocket picking:											White	60,931	100	B	B	83,735	100	57,977	69	30,984	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Personal larceny without contact:											White	2,883,907	100	2,412,548	84	5,057,483	100	3,421,774	68	2,188,346	100	Black and other races	431,711	100	359,543	83	775,434	100	530,545	68	248,519	100
White	40,609	100	B	B	76,637	100	45,921	60	15,562	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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Robbery:											White	215,580	100	107,394	50	352,738	100	146,996	42	132,628	100	Black and other races	76,659	100	B	B	106,194	100	50,254	47	35,510	100	Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:											White	60,966	100	B	B	133,309	100	38,241	29	52,823	100	Black and other races	12,372	100	B	B	31,355	100	B	B	17,320	100	Serious assault:											White	30,008	100	B	B	74,081	100	20,588	28	22,455	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Minor assault:											White	30,958	100	B	B	59,228	100	B	B	30,367	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Robbery without injury:											White	76,263	100	35,487	47	127,657	100	52,349	41	51,160	100	Black and other races	42,687	100	B	B	54,178	100	B	B	9,597	100	Attempted robbery without injury:											White	78,351	100	50,655	65	91,772	100	56,406	61	28,645	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Assault:											White	1,171,395	100	753,678	64	1,853,851	100	904,277	49	475,853	100	Black and other races	192,677	100	96,987	50	287,587	100	130,815	45	76,659	100	Aggravated assault:											White	395,961	100	216,633	55	651,664	100	251,956	39	157,765	100	Black and other races	94,401	100	36,515	39	130,450	100	58,966	45	41,066	100	With injury:											White	144,308	100	76,759	53	226,503	100	66,668	29	38,830	100	Black and other races	44,119	100	B	B	42,898	100	B	B	20,746	100	Attempted assault with weapon:											White	251,654	100	139,874	56	425,161	100	185,288	44	118,115	100	Black and other races	50,283	100	B	B	87,553	100	44,130	50	20,111	100	Simple assault:											White	775,434	100	537,045	69	1,202,187	100	652,321	54	318,088	100	Black and other races	98,276	100	60,472	62	157,136	100	71,848	46	35,592	100	With injury:											White	261,217	100	173,427	66	311,065	100	140,371	45	84,927	100	Black and other races	25,346	100	B	B	53,733	100	B	B	6,779	100	Attempted assault without weapon:											White	514,217	100	363,617	71	891,122	100	511,950	57	233,160	100	Black and other races	72,930	100	B	B	103,403	100	53,421	52	28,814	100	Personal larceny with contact:											White	79,528	100	68,400	86	117,341	100	78,904	67	53,845	100	Black and other races	18,794	100	B	B	39,747	100	B	B	40,818	100	Purse snatching:											White	11,409	100	B	B	23,837	100	B	B	16,023	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Attempted purse snatching:											White	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Pocket picking:											White	60,931	100	B	B	83,735	100	57,977	69	30,984	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Personal larceny without contact:											White	2,883,907	100	2,412,548	84	5,057,483	100	3,421,774	68	2,188,346	100	Black and other races	431,711	100	359,543	83	775,434	100	530,545	68	248,519	100																																	
White	215,580	100	107,394	50	352,738	100	146,996	42	132,628	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:											White	60,966	100	B	B	133,309	100	38,241	29	52,823	100	Black and other races	12,372	100	B	B	31,355	100	B	B	17,320	100	Serious assault:											White	30,008	100	B	B	74,081	100	20,588	28	22,455	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Minor assault:											White	30,958	100	B	B	59,228	100	B	B	30,367	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Robbery without injury:											White	76,263	100	35,487	47	127,657	100	52,349	41	51,160	100	Black and other races	42,687	100	B	B	54,178	100	B	B	9,597	100	Attempted robbery without injury:											White	78,351	100	50,655	65	91,772	100	56,406	61	28,645	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Assault:											White	1,171,395	100	753,678	64	1,853,851	100	904,277	49	475,853	100	Black and other races	192,677	100	96,987	50	287,587	100	130,815	45	76,659	100	Aggravated assault:											White	395,961	100	216,633	55	651,664	100	251,956	39	157,765	100	Black and other races	94,401	100	36,515	39	130,450	100	58,966	45	41,066	100	With injury:											White	144,308	100	76,759	53	226,503	100	66,668	29	38,830	100	Black and other races	44,119	100	B	B	42,898	100	B	B	20,746	100	Attempted assault with weapon:											White	251,654	100	139,874	56	425,161	100	185,288	44	118,115	100	Black and other races	50,283	100	B	B	87,553	100	44,130	50	20,111	100	Simple assault:											White	775,434	100	537,045	69	1,202,187	100	652,321	54	318,088	100	Black and other races	98,276	100	60,472	62	157,136	100	71,848	46	35,592	100	With injury:											White	261,217	100	173,427	66	311,065	100	140,371	45	84,927	100	Black and other races	25,346	100	B	B	53,733	100	B	B	6,779	100	Attempted assault without weapon:											White	514,217	100	363,617	71	891,122	100	511,950	57	233,160	100	Black and other races	72,930	100	B	B	103,403	100	53,421	52	28,814	100	Personal larceny with contact:											White	79,528	100	68,400	86	117,341	100	78,904	67	53,845	100	Black and other races	18,794	100	B	B	39,747	100	B	B	40,818	100	Purse snatching:											White	11,409	100	B	B	23,837	100	B	B	16,023	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Attempted purse snatching:											White	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Pocket picking:											White	60,931	100	B	B	83,735	100	57,977	69	30,984	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Personal larceny without contact:											White	2,883,907	100	2,412,548	84	5,057,483	100	3,421,774	68	2,188,346	100	Black and other races	431,711	100	359,543	83	775,434	100	530,545	68	248,519	100																																																																		
White	60,966	100	B	B	133,309	100	38,241	29	52,823	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Black and other races	12,372	100	B	B	31,355	100	B	B	17,320	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Serious assault:											White	30,008	100	B	B	74,081	100	20,588	28	22,455	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Minor assault:											White	30,958	100	B	B	59,228	100	B	B	30,367	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Robbery without injury:											White	76,263	100	35,487	47	127,657	100	52,349	41	51,160	100	Black and other races	42,687	100	B	B	54,178	100	B	B	9,597	100	Attempted robbery without injury:											White	78,351	100	50,655	65	91,772	100	56,406	61	28,645	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Assault:											White	1,171,395	100	753,678	64	1,853,851	100	904,277	49	475,853	100	Black and other races	192,677	100	96,987	50	287,587	100	130,815	45	76,659	100	Aggravated assault:											White	395,961	100	216,633	55	651,664	100	251,956	39	157,765	100	Black and other races	94,401	100	36,515	39	130,450	100	58,966	45	41,066	100	With injury:											White	144,308	100	76,759	53	226,503	100	66,668	29	38,830	100	Black and other races	44,119	100	B	B	42,898	100	B	B	20,746	100	Attempted assault with weapon:											White	251,654	100	139,874	56	425,161	100	185,288	44	118,115	100	Black and other races	50,283	100	B	B	87,553	100	44,130	50	20,111	100	Simple assault:											White	775,434	100	537,045	69	1,202,187	100	652,321	54	318,088	100	Black and other races	98,276	100	60,472	62	157,136	100	71,848	46	35,592	100	With injury:											White	261,217	100	173,427	66	311,065	100	140,371	45	84,927	100	Black and other races	25,346	100	B	B	53,733	100	B	B	6,779	100	Attempted assault without weapon:											White	514,217	100	363,617	71	891,122	100	511,950	57	233,160	100	Black and other races	72,930	100	B	B	103,403	100	53,421	52	28,814	100	Personal larceny with contact:											White	79,528	100	68,400	86	117,341	100	78,904	67	53,845	100	Black and other races	18,794	100	B	B	39,747	100	B	B	40,818	100	Purse snatching:											White	11,409	100	B	B	23,837	100	B	B	16,023	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Attempted purse snatching:											White	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Pocket picking:											White	60,931	100	B	B	83,735	100	57,977	69	30,984	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Personal larceny without contact:											White	2,883,907	100	2,412,548	84	5,057,483	100	3,421,774	68	2,188,346	100	Black and other races	431,711	100	359,543	83	775,434	100	530,545	68	248,519	100																																																																																																			
White	30,008	100	B	B	74,081	100	20,588	28	22,455	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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Minor assault:											White	30,958	100	B	B	59,228	100	B	B	30,367	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Robbery without injury:											White	76,263	100	35,487	47	127,657	100	52,349	41	51,160	100	Black and other races	42,687	100	B	B	54,178	100	B	B	9,597	100	Attempted robbery without injury:											White	78,351	100	50,655	65	91,772	100	56,406	61	28,645	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Assault:											White	1,171,395	100	753,678	64	1,853,851	100	904,277	49	475,853	100	Black and other races	192,677	100	96,987	50	287,587	100	130,815	45	76,659	100	Aggravated assault:											White	395,961	100	216,633	55	651,664	100	251,956	39	157,765	100	Black and other races	94,401	100	36,515	39	130,450	100	58,966	45	41,066	100	With injury:											White	144,308	100	76,759	53	226,503	100	66,668	29	38,830	100	Black and other races	44,119	100	B	B	42,898	100	B	B	20,746	100	Attempted assault with weapon:											White	251,654	100	139,874	56	425,161	100	185,288	44	118,115	100	Black and other races	50,283	100	B	B	87,553	100	44,130	50	20,111	100	Simple assault:											White	775,434	100	537,045	69	1,202,187	100	652,321	54	318,088	100	Black and other races	98,276	100	60,472	62	157,136	100	71,848	46	35,592	100	With injury:											White	261,217	100	173,427	66	311,065	100	140,371	45	84,927	100	Black and other races	25,346	100	B	B	53,733	100	B	B	6,779	100	Attempted assault without weapon:											White	514,217	100	363,617	71	891,122	100	511,950	57	233,160	100	Black and other races	72,930	100	B	B	103,403	100	53,421	52	28,814	100	Personal larceny with contact:											White	79,528	100	68,400	86	117,341	100	78,904	67	53,845	100	Black and other races	18,794	100	B	B	39,747	100	B	B	40,818	100	Purse snatching:											White	11,409	100	B	B	23,837	100	B	B	16,023	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Attempted purse snatching:											White	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Pocket picking:											White	60,931	100	B	B	83,735	100	57,977	69	30,984	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Personal larceny without contact:											White	2,883,907	100	2,412,548	84	5,057,483	100	3,421,774	68	2,188,346	100	Black and other races	431,711	100	359,543	83	775,434	100	530,545	68	248,519	100																																																																																																																																				
White	30,958	100	B	B	59,228	100	B	B	30,367	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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Robbery without injury:											White	76,263	100	35,487	47	127,657	100	52,349	41	51,160	100	Black and other races	42,687	100	B	B	54,178	100	B	B	9,597	100	Attempted robbery without injury:											White	78,351	100	50,655	65	91,772	100	56,406	61	28,645	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Assault:											White	1,171,395	100	753,678	64	1,853,851	100	904,277	49	475,853	100	Black and other races	192,677	100	96,987	50	287,587	100	130,815	45	76,659	100	Aggravated assault:											White	395,961	100	216,633	55	651,664	100	251,956	39	157,765	100	Black and other races	94,401	100	36,515	39	130,450	100	58,966	45	41,066	100	With injury:											White	144,308	100	76,759	53	226,503	100	66,668	29	38,830	100	Black and other races	44,119	100	B	B	42,898	100	B	B	20,746	100	Attempted assault with weapon:											White	251,654	100	139,874	56	425,161	100	185,288	44	118,115	100	Black and other races	50,283	100	B	B	87,553	100	44,130	50	20,111	100	Simple assault:											White	775,434	100	537,045	69	1,202,187	100	652,321	54	318,088	100	Black and other races	98,276	100	60,472	62	157,136	100	71,848	46	35,592	100	With injury:											White	261,217	100	173,427	66	311,065	100	140,371	45	84,927	100	Black and other races	25,346	100	B	B	53,733	100	B	B	6,779	100	Attempted assault without weapon:											White	514,217	100	363,617	71	891,122	100	511,950	57	233,160	100	Black and other races	72,930	100	B	B	103,403	100	53,421	52	28,814	100	Personal larceny with contact:											White	79,528	100	68,400	86	117,341	100	78,904	67	53,845	100	Black and other races	18,794	100	B	B	39,747	100	B	B	40,818	100	Purse snatching:											White	11,409	100	B	B	23,837	100	B	B	16,023	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Attempted purse snatching:											White	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Pocket picking:											White	60,931	100	B	B	83,735	100	57,977	69	30,984	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Personal larceny without contact:											White	2,883,907	100	2,412,548	84	5,057,483	100	3,421,774	68	2,188,346	100	Black and other races	431,711	100	359,543	83	775,434	100	530,545	68	248,519	100																																																																																																																																																																					
White	76,263	100	35,487	47	127,657	100	52,349	41	51,160	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Black and other races	42,687	100	B	B	54,178	100	B	B	9,597	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Attempted robbery without injury:											White	78,351	100	50,655	65	91,772	100	56,406	61	28,645	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Assault:											White	1,171,395	100	753,678	64	1,853,851	100	904,277	49	475,853	100	Black and other races	192,677	100	96,987	50	287,587	100	130,815	45	76,659	100	Aggravated assault:											White	395,961	100	216,633	55	651,664	100	251,956	39	157,765	100	Black and other races	94,401	100	36,515	39	130,450	100	58,966	45	41,066	100	With injury:											White	144,308	100	76,759	53	226,503	100	66,668	29	38,830	100	Black and other races	44,119	100	B	B	42,898	100	B	B	20,746	100	Attempted assault with weapon:											White	251,654	100	139,874	56	425,161	100	185,288	44	118,115	100	Black and other races	50,283	100	B	B	87,553	100	44,130	50	20,111	100	Simple assault:											White	775,434	100	537,045	69	1,202,187	100	652,321	54	318,088	100	Black and other races	98,276	100	60,472	62	157,136	100	71,848	46	35,592	100	With injury:											White	261,217	100	173,427	66	311,065	100	140,371	45	84,927	100	Black and other races	25,346	100	B	B	53,733	100	B	B	6,779	100	Attempted assault without weapon:											White	514,217	100	363,617	71	891,122	100	511,950	57	233,160	100	Black and other races	72,930	100	B	B	103,403	100	53,421	52	28,814	100	Personal larceny with contact:											White	79,528	100	68,400	86	117,341	100	78,904	67	53,845	100	Black and other races	18,794	100	B	B	39,747	100	B	B	40,818	100	Purse snatching:											White	11,409	100	B	B	23,837	100	B	B	16,023	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Attempted purse snatching:											White	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Pocket picking:											White	60,931	100	B	B	83,735	100	57,977	69	30,984	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Personal larceny without contact:											White	2,883,907	100	2,412,548	84	5,057,483	100	3,421,774	68	2,188,346	100	Black and other races	431,711	100	359,543	83	775,434	100	530,545	68	248,519	100																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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Assault:											White	1,171,395	100	753,678	64	1,853,851	100	904,277	49	475,853	100	Black and other races	192,677	100	96,987	50	287,587	100	130,815	45	76,659	100	Aggravated assault:											White	395,961	100	216,633	55	651,664	100	251,956	39	157,765	100	Black and other races	94,401	100	36,515	39	130,450	100	58,966	45	41,066	100	With injury:											White	144,308	100	76,759	53	226,503	100	66,668	29	38,830	100	Black and other races	44,119	100	B	B	42,898	100	B	B	20,746	100	Attempted assault with weapon:											White	251,654	100	139,874	56	425,161	100	185,288	44	118,115	100	Black and other races	50,283	100	B	B	87,553	100	44,130	50	20,111	100	Simple assault:											White	775,434	100	537,045	69	1,202,187	100	652,321	54	318,088	100	Black and other races	98,276	100	60,472	62	157,136	100	71,848	46	35,592	100	With injury:											White	261,217	100	173,427	66	311,065	100	140,371	45	84,927	100	Black and other races	25,346	100	B	B	53,733	100	B	B	6,779	100	Attempted assault without weapon:											White	514,217	100	363,617	71	891,122	100	511,950	57	233,160	100	Black and other races	72,930	100	B	B	103,403	100	53,421	52	28,814	100	Personal larceny with contact:											White	79,528	100	68,400	86	117,341	100	78,904	67	53,845	100	Black and other races	18,794	100	B	B	39,747	100	B	B	40,818	100	Purse snatching:											White	11,409	100	B	B	23,837	100	B	B	16,023	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Attempted purse snatching:											White	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Pocket picking:											White	60,931	100	B	B	83,735	100	57,977	69	30,984	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Personal larceny without contact:											White	2,883,907	100	2,412,548	84	5,057,483	100	3,421,774	68	2,188,346	100	Black and other races	431,711	100	359,543	83	775,434	100	530,545	68	248,519	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
White	1,171,395	100	753,678	64	1,853,851	100	904,277	49	475,853	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Black and other races	192,677	100	96,987	50	287,587	100	130,815	45	76,659	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Aggravated assault:											White	395,961	100	216,633	55	651,664	100	251,956	39	157,765	100	Black and other races	94,401	100	36,515	39	130,450	100	58,966	45	41,066	100	With injury:											White	144,308	100	76,759	53	226,503	100	66,668	29	38,830	100	Black and other races	44,119	100	B	B	42,898	100	B	B	20,746	100	Attempted assault with weapon:											White	251,654	100	139,874	56	425,161	100	185,288	44	118,115	100	Black and other races	50,283	100	B	B	87,553	100	44,130	50	20,111	100	Simple assault:											White	775,434	100	537,045	69	1,202,187	100	652,321	54	318,088	100	Black and other races	98,276	100	60,472	62	157,136	100	71,848	46	35,592	100	With injury:											White	261,217	100	173,427	66	311,065	100	140,371	45	84,927	100	Black and other races	25,346	100	B	B	53,733	100	B	B	6,779	100	Attempted assault without weapon:											White	514,217	100	363,617	71	891,122	100	511,950	57	233,160	100	Black and other races	72,930	100	B	B	103,403	100	53,421	52	28,814	100	Personal larceny with contact:											White	79,528	100	68,400	86	117,341	100	78,904	67	53,845	100	Black and other races	18,794	100	B	B	39,747	100	B	B	40,818	100	Purse snatching:											White	11,409	100	B	B	23,837	100	B	B	16,023	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Attempted purse snatching:											White	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Pocket picking:											White	60,931	100	B	B	83,735	100	57,977	69	30,984	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Personal larceny without contact:											White	2,883,907	100	2,412,548	84	5,057,483	100	3,421,774	68	2,188,346	100	Black and other races	431,711	100	359,543	83	775,434	100	530,545	68	248,519	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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White	251,654	100	139,874	56	425,161	100	185,288	44	118,115	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Black and other races	50,283	100	B	B	87,553	100	44,130	50	20,111	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Simple assault:											White	775,434	100	537,045	69	1,202,187	100	652,321	54	318,088	100	Black and other races	98,276	100	60,472	62	157,136	100	71,848	46	35,592	100	With injury:											White	261,217	100	173,427	66	311,065	100	140,371	45	84,927	100	Black and other races	25,346	100	B	B	53,733	100	B	B	6,779	100	Attempted assault without weapon:											White	514,217	100	363,617	71	891,122	100	511,950	57	233,160	100	Black and other races	72,930	100	B	B	103,403	100	53,421	52	28,814	100	Personal larceny with contact:											White	79,528	100	68,400	86	117,341	100	78,904	67	53,845	100	Black and other races	18,794	100	B	B	39,747	100	B	B	40,818	100	Purse snatching:											White	11,409	100	B	B	23,837	100	B	B	16,023	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Attempted purse snatching:											White	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Pocket picking:											White	60,931	100	B	B	83,735	100	57,977	69	30,984	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Personal larceny without contact:											White	2,883,907	100	2,412,548	84	5,057,483	100	3,421,774	68	2,188,346	100	Black and other races	431,711	100	359,543	83	775,434	100	530,545	68	248,519	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
White	775,434	100	537,045	69	1,202,187	100	652,321	54	318,088	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Black and other races	98,276	100	60,472	62	157,136	100	71,848	46	35,592	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
With injury:											White	261,217	100	173,427	66	311,065	100	140,371	45	84,927	100	Black and other races	25,346	100	B	B	53,733	100	B	B	6,779	100	Attempted assault without weapon:											White	514,217	100	363,617	71	891,122	100	511,950	57	233,160	100	Black and other races	72,930	100	B	B	103,403	100	53,421	52	28,814	100	Personal larceny with contact:											White	79,528	100	68,400	86	117,341	100	78,904	67	53,845	100	Black and other races	18,794	100	B	B	39,747	100	B	B	40,818	100	Purse snatching:											White	11,409	100	B	B	23,837	100	B	B	16,023	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Attempted purse snatching:											White	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Pocket picking:											White	60,931	100	B	B	83,735	100	57,977	69	30,984	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Personal larceny without contact:											White	2,883,907	100	2,412,548	84	5,057,483	100	3,421,774	68	2,188,346	100	Black and other races	431,711	100	359,543	83	775,434	100	530,545	68	248,519	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
White	261,217	100	173,427	66	311,065	100	140,371	45	84,927	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Black and other races	25,346	100	B	B	53,733	100	B	B	6,779	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Attempted assault without weapon:											White	514,217	100	363,617	71	891,122	100	511,950	57	233,160	100	Black and other races	72,930	100	B	B	103,403	100	53,421	52	28,814	100	Personal larceny with contact:											White	79,528	100	68,400	86	117,341	100	78,904	67	53,845	100	Black and other races	18,794	100	B	B	39,747	100	B	B	40,818	100	Purse snatching:											White	11,409	100	B	B	23,837	100	B	B	16,023	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Attempted purse snatching:											White	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Pocket picking:											White	60,931	100	B	B	83,735	100	57,977	69	30,984	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Personal larceny without contact:											White	2,883,907	100	2,412,548	84	5,057,483	100	3,421,774	68	2,188,346	100	Black and other races	431,711	100	359,543	83	775,434	100	530,545	68	248,519	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
White	514,217	100	363,617	71	891,122	100	511,950	57	233,160	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Black and other races	72,930	100	B	B	103,403	100	53,421	52	28,814	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Personal larceny with contact:											White	79,528	100	68,400	86	117,341	100	78,904	67	53,845	100	Black and other races	18,794	100	B	B	39,747	100	B	B	40,818	100	Purse snatching:											White	11,409	100	B	B	23,837	100	B	B	16,023	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Attempted purse snatching:											White	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Pocket picking:											White	60,931	100	B	B	83,735	100	57,977	69	30,984	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Personal larceny without contact:											White	2,883,907	100	2,412,548	84	5,057,483	100	3,421,774	68	2,188,346	100	Black and other races	431,711	100	359,543	83	775,434	100	530,545	68	248,519	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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Black and other races	18,794	100	B	B	39,747	100	B	B	40,818	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Purse snatching:											White	11,409	100	B	B	23,837	100	B	B	16,023	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Attempted purse snatching:											White	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Pocket picking:											White	60,931	100	B	B	83,735	100	57,977	69	30,984	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Personal larceny without contact:											White	2,883,907	100	2,412,548	84	5,057,483	100	3,421,774	68	2,188,346	100	Black and other races	431,711	100	359,543	83	775,434	100	530,545	68	248,519	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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Attempted purse snatching:											White	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Pocket picking:											White	60,931	100	B	B	83,735	100	57,977	69	30,984	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Personal larceny without contact:											White	2,883,907	100	2,412,548	84	5,057,483	100	3,421,774	68	2,188,346	100	Black and other races	431,711	100	359,543	83	775,434	100	530,545	68	248,519	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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Pocket picking:											White	60,931	100	B	B	83,735	100	57,977	69	30,984	100	Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	Personal larceny without contact:											White	2,883,907	100	2,412,548	84	5,057,483	100	3,421,774	68	2,188,346	100	Black and other races	431,711	100	359,543	83	775,434	100	530,545	68	248,519	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
White	60,931	100	B	B	83,735	100	57,977	69	30,984	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Personal larceny without contact:											White	2,883,907	100	2,412,548	84	5,057,483	100	3,421,774	68	2,188,346	100	Black and other races	431,711	100	359,543	83	775,434	100	530,545	68	248,519	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
White	2,883,907	100	2,412,548	84	5,057,483	100	3,421,774	68	2,188,346	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Black and other races	431,711	100	359,543	83	775,434	100	530,545	68	248,519	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								

^a Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Type of victimization and race of victim	Age of victim (in years)													
	Not reported to police		50 to 64				65 or older				Total			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	B	B	0	X	X	X	2,644	100	B	B	135,452	100	70,863	52
	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	24,772	100	B	B
	48,771	37	115,983	100	27,198	23	56,023	100	B	B	872,952	100	349,293	40
	B	B	22,927	100	B	B	23,783	100	B	B	265,073	100	122,389	46
	B	B	47,060	100	B	B	23,861	100	B	B	318,019	100	86,071	27
	B	B	12,215	100	B	B	6,490	100	B	B	79,751	100	26,806	34
	B	B	18,816	100	B	B	7,980	100	B	B	153,340	100	34,543	23
	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	45,274	100	B	B
	B	B	28,244	100	B	B	15,881	100	B	B	164,679	100	51,527	31
	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	34,478	100	B	B
	B	B	42,768	100	B	B	18,988	100	B	B	316,835	100	115,116	36
	B	B	9,334	100	B	B	9,853	100	B	B	125,649	100	53,715	43
	B	B	26,155	100	B	B	13,174	100	B	B	238,098	100	148,106	62
	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	59,673	100	B	B
	192,719	40	212,691	100	104,535	49	71,519	100	35,773	50	3,785,308	100	1,990,982	53
	22,862	30	24,017	100	B	B	4,795	100	B	B	585,735	100	253,164	43
	60,175	38	78,556	100	26,049	33	29,893	100	B	B	1,313,838	100	567,179	43
	B	B	17,024	100	B	B	0	X	X	X	282,942	100	105,859	37
	B	B	15,000	100	B	B	5,170	100	B	B	429,809	100	166,343	39
	B	B	11,708	100	B	B	0	X	X	X	119,470	100	31,365	26
	43,818	37	63,557	100	B	B	24,723	100	B	B	884,029	100	400,835	45
	B	B	5,316	100	B	B	0	X	X	X	163,472	100	74,493	46
	132,544	42	134,134	100	78,486	59	41,627	100	B	B	2,471,469	100	1,423,803	58
	B	B	6,993	100	B	B	4,795	100	B	B	302,793	100	147,305	49
	20,992	25	25,284	100	B	B	11,219	100	B	B	693,712	100	350,454	51
	B	B	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	85,859	100	31,156	36
	111,552	48	108,851	100	65,709	60	30,408	100	B	B	1,777,758	100	1,073,350	60
	B	B	6,993	100	B	B	4,795	100	B	B	216,935	100	116,110	54
	B	B	62,668	100	B	B	69,888	100	37,906	54	383,269	100	241,105	63
	B	B	19,467	100	B	B	15,663	100	B	B	134,479	100	80,339	60
	B	B	14,989	100	B	B	18,798	100	B	B	85,056	100	36,305	43
	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	49,348	100	B	B
	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	41,315	100	B	B
	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	7,550	100	B	B
	B	B	39,594	100	B	B	41,653	100	B	B	256,899	100	171,986	67
	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	77,581	100	B	B
	1,398,470	64	1,308,647	100	898,294	69	453,444	100	272,443	60	11,891,826	100	8,403,529	71
	165,676	67	122,691	100	73,359	60	34,781	100	B	B	1,613,135	100	1,147,902	71

Table 3.5 Estimated number of household victimizations and estimated number not reported to police, by type of victimization, race of head of household, and family income, United States, 1980*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization and race of head of household	Family income											
	Under \$3,000		\$3,000 to \$7,499				\$7,500 to \$9,999					
	Total	Not reported to police	Total	Not reported to police		Total	Not reported to police		Total	Not reported to police		
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Burglary:												
White	355,359	100	192,498	54	900,296	100	485,996	54	355,161	100	194,596	55
Black and other races	151,514	100	82,453	54	298,941	100	146,228	49	87,485	100	33,722	39
Forcible entry:												
White	122,391	100	34,681	28	297,477	100	113,205	38	118,891	100	37,359	31
Black and other races	60,180	100	B	B	156,523	100	47,603	30	42,458	100	B	B
Unlawful entry without force:												
White	152,790	100	99,232	65	387,439	100	248,967	64	161,975	100	108,296	67
Black and other races	49,777	100	B	B	86,335	100	55,764	65	33,456	100	B	B
Attempted forcible entry:												
White	80,177	100	58,585	73	215,380	100	123,825	57	74,295	100	48,941	66
Black and other races	41,556	100	B	B	56,083	100	B	B	11,572	100	B	B
Larceny:												
White	395,547	100	285,467	72	1,143,120	100	810,886	71	664,726	100	504,004	76
Black and other races	118,302	100	95,717	81	289,885	100	200,633	69	146,577	100	115,234	79
Under \$50:												
White	199,344	100	173,635	87	595,184	100	499,900	84	340,270	100	295,891	87
Black and other races	45,749	100	B	B	117,352	100	103,122	88	58,356	100	B	B
\$50 or more:												
White	153,309	100	77,226	50	432,841	100	232,657	54	249,371	100	150,660	60
Black and other races	44,132	100	B	B	137,535	100	70,637	51	59,226	100	B	B
Amount not ascertained:												
White	14,806	100	B	B	51,072	100	B	B	36,951	100	B	B
Black and other races	15,541	100	B	B	17,744	100	B	B	11,911	100	B	B
Attempted:												
White	28,088	100	B	B	64,023	100	B	B	38,134	100	B	B
Black and other races	12,881	100	B	B	17,254	100	B	B	17,083	100	B	B
Vehicle theft:												
White	24,575	100	B	B	104,336	100	36,987	35	60,300	100	B	B
Black and other races	7,303	100	B	B	46,677	100	B	B	27,034	100	B	B
Completed:												
White	15,325	100	B	B	70,835	100	14,306	20	44,009	100	B	B
Black and other races	2,998	100	B	B	35,769	100	B	B	15,730	100	B	B
Attempted:												
White	9,250	100	B	B	33,502	100	B	B	16,291	100	B	B
Black and other races	4,305	100	B	B	10,908	100	B	B	11,305	100	B	B

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Type of victimization and race of head of household	Family income															
	\$10,000 to \$14,999				\$15,000 to \$24,999				\$25,000 or more				Not ascertained			
	Total	Not reported to police		Total	Not reported to police		Total	Not reported to police		Total	Not reported to police		Total	Not reported to police		
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
White	875,285	100	420,032	48	1,358,449	100	642,258	47	1,052,999	100	407,330	39	573,070	100	239,941	42
Black and other races	148,536	100	72,270	49	163,696	100	64,293	39	88,617	100	42,537	48	113,051	100	56,805	50
White	304,941	100	87,387	29	422,915	100	95,235	23	336,442	100	49,223	15	225,919	100	45,983	20
Black and other races	60,495	100	B	B	71,048	100	14,487	B	31,798	100	B	B	50,760	100	B	B
White	388,356	100	222,477	57	652,027	100	352,487	54	520,591	100	239,083	46	239,072	100	122,614	51
Black and other races	44,845	100	B	B	53,693	100	33,139	B	33,787	100	B	B	39,019	100	B	B
White	181,988	100	110,168	61	283,506	100	194,536	69	195,966	100	119,024	61	108,080	100	71,344	66
Black and other races	43,196	100	B	B	38,955	100	16,667	B	23,032	100	B	B	23,272	100	B	B
White	1,556,819	100	1,205,252	77	2,341,404	100	1,623,375	69	1,605,831	100	1,068,197	67	792,419	100	523,795	66
Black and other races	222,799	100	166,569	75	224,771	100	153,495	68	125,089	100	94,569	76	160,152	100	127,801	80
White	783,885	100	698,313	89	1,183,172	100	990,546	84	775,413	100	648,597	84	342,858	100	279,753	82
Black and other races	82,152	100	76,122	93	59,101	100	52,484	B	41,796	100	B	B	66,160	100	B	B
White	585,425	100	377,394	64	891,656	100	437,996	49	671,414	100	317,081	47	342,894	100	174,932	51
Black and other races	100,096	100	60,555	60	121,856	100	69,053	57	65,007	100	B	B	76,021	100	57,846	76
White	62,803	100	B	B	103,301	100	74,813	72	55,579	100	B	B	48,588	100	B	B
Black and other races	18,836	100	B	B	14,646	100	11,745	B	5,763	100	B	B	6,900	100	B	B
White	124,706	100	82,712	66	163,275	100	120,020	74	103,425	100	72,457	70	58,080	100	B	B
Black and other races	21,714	100	B	B	29,168	100	20,212	B	12,524	100	B	B	11,071	100	B	B
White	167,715	100	49,588	30	329,062	100	96,341	29	235,399	100	65,866	28	135,567	100	33,949	25
Black and other races	36,652	100	B	B	45,412	100	14,493	B	21,636	100	B	B	48,401	100	B	B
White	116,076	100	12,624	11	216,599	100	25,881	12	165,130	100	18,488	11	96,833	100	5,663	6
Black and other races	19,189	100	B	B	33,644	100	3,885	B	8,850	100	B	B	34,746	100	B	B
White	51,639	100	B	B	112,463	100	70,460	63	70,269	100	47,378	67	38,735	100	B	B
Black and other races	17,463	100	B	B	11,769	100	10,607	B	12,787	100	B	B	13,655	100	B	B

Table 3.6 Estimated number of personal and household victimizations not reported to police, by type of victimization and reason given for not reporting to police, United States, 1980*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because respondents may have given more than one reason for not reporting the victimization to the police, the row sum of the "reason for not reporting to the police" may exceed "total victimizations not reported." Beginning in 1979, new response categories for "reason for not reporting the victimization to the police" were used. Because of this change, caution should be observed in comparing the 1979 and 1980 results with earlier years—particularly for the category "nothing could be done." For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and a discussion of changes in the 1979 interview schedule, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Total victimizations not reported	Reason for not reporting victimization to police					
		Nothing could be done		Victimization not important enough		Police wouldn't want to be bothered	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:							
Rape and attempted rape	89,025	16,116	18	6,064	7	2,210	9
Robbery	471,682	77,093	16	61,838	13	57,144	12
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	112,877	17,951	16	4,444	4	10,521	9
Serious assault	45,526	B	B	B	B	B	B
Minor assault	67,350	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery without injury	168,831	30,708	18	22,198	13	18,293	11
Attempted robbery without injury	189,974	28,435	15	35,196	19	28,329	15
Assault	2,244,146	164,645	7	544,164	24	159,133	7
Aggravated assault	673,037	64,239	10	132,247	20	53,622	8
With injury	197,709	20,853	11	30,831	16	14,104	7
Attempted assault with weapon	475,329	43,386	9	101,416	21	39,518	8
Simple assault	1,571,109	100,406	6	411,917	26	105,511	7
With injury	381,649	25,342	7	89,476	23	22,078	6
Attempted assault without weapon	1,189,459	75,065	6	322,441	27	83,433	7
Personal larceny with contact	321,444	112,152	35	51,533	16	17,199	5
Purse snatching	53,923	B	B	B	B	B	B
Attempted purse snatching	40,365	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	227,150	75,486	33	32,217	14	14,467	6
Personal larceny without contact	9,551,430	1,962,078	21	3,169,522	33	703,424	7
Household victimizations:							
Burglary	3,080,957	672,107	22	811,250	26	273,811	9
Forcible entry	600,453	122,642	20	133,624	22	64,715	11
Unlawful entry without force	1,603,654	390,686	24	418,168	26	141,170	9
Attempted forcible entry	876,850	158,779	18	259,459	30	67,927	8
Larceny	6,974,994	1,562,980	22	2,663,785	38	760,162	11
Under \$50	4,011,593	844,349	21	2,055,151	51	412,110	10
\$50 or more	2,138,601	586,583	27	367,940	17	277,547	13
Amount not ascertained	322,941	51,049	16	109,910	34	29,400	9
Attempted	501,860	80,999	16	130,785	26	41,105	8
Vehicle theft	370,328	80,367	22	57,153	15	25,417	7
Completed	106,838	14,259	13	11,572	11	4,518	4
Attempted	263,489	66,108	25	45,581	17	20,899	8

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding and multiple responses.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

	Number	Percent	Reason for not reporting victimization to police									
			It was a private matter		Fear of reprisal		Victimization was reported to someone else		Other		Not ascertained	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	X	19,879	22	12,637	14	12,544	14	33,537	38	1,448	2	
27,432	6	74,071	16	30,071	6	30,048	6	197,424	42	23,832	5	
7,621	7	23,017	20	13,932	12	6,954	6	51,990	46	4,850	4	
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
7,639	5	24,796	15	10,486	6	14,057	8	58,331	35	14,777	9	
12,171	6	26,258	14	5,652	3	9,037	5	87,103	46	4,205	2	
37,791	2	774,000	34	111,495	5	247,483	11	464,091	21	64,716	3	
8,895	1	221,861	33	45,862	7	59,735	9	143,149	21	29,924	4	
4,578	2	67,994	34	19,211	10	21,833	11	32,387	16	9,832	5	
4,317	1	153,867	32	26,651	6	37,901	8	110,762	23	20,091	4	
28,896	2	552,139	35	65,633	4	187,748	12	320,942	20	34,792	2	
11,195	3	145,846	38	28,055	7	52,297	14	68,041	18	8,396	2	
17,701	1	406,294	34	37,578	3	135,451	11	252,901	21	26,397	2	
6,044	2	13,359	4	11,776	4	46,408	14	135,278	42	6,891	2	
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
6,044	3	12,060	5	10,516	5	36,689	16	97,994	43	4,080	2	
269,253	3	384,388	4	22,436	0	1,838,043	19	2,782,488	29	248,887	3	
69,937	2	256,875	8	26,230	1	177,352	6	1,333,130	43	105,552	3	
19,604	3	51,910	9	9,706	2	35,595	6	261,198	44	22,876	4	
32,396	2	176,587	11	15,251	1	80,408	5	660,138	41	59,230	4	
17,857	2	28,378	3	1,273	0	61,350	7	411,794	47	23,446	3	
127,367	2	492,475	7	35,083	1	170,335	2	2,341,289	34	185,949	3	
56,269	1	242,515	6	18,691	0	73,156	2	975,837	24	96,735	2	
57,899	3	184,181	9	13,423	1	61,560	3	995,399	47	60,011	3	
5,203	2	37,959	12	1,254	0	26,055	8	99,433	31	14,573	5	
7,996	2	27,820	6	1,716	0	9,563	2	270,620	54	14,630	3	
10,915	3	50,805	14	1,363	0	11,305	3	189,757	51	15,121	4	
1,340	1	45,388	42	1,363	1	2,653	2	43,490	41	2,716	3	
9,574	4	5,417	2	0	X	8,652	3	146,267	56	12,405	5	

Table 3.7 Estimated rate (per 100,000 units of each respective category) of personal and household victimization, by type of victimization and extent of urbanization, United States, 1980*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. The figures in this table estimate rates of personal and household victimization. Estimated rates of personal victimization are based on the number of persons 12 years of age or older. Estimated rates of household victimization are based on the number of households. "Base" represents the estimated number of units in each category of the independent variable. For household victimizations, the number of incidents is equivalent to the number of victimizations because the household is considered to be the victim. To obtain the estimated number of victimizations that correspond to any given rate, multiply the particular rate by the base figure for that column and divide by 100,000. A "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area" generally includes a core city with a population of 50,000 or more inhabitants and the surrounding counties that share certain metropolitan characteristics. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

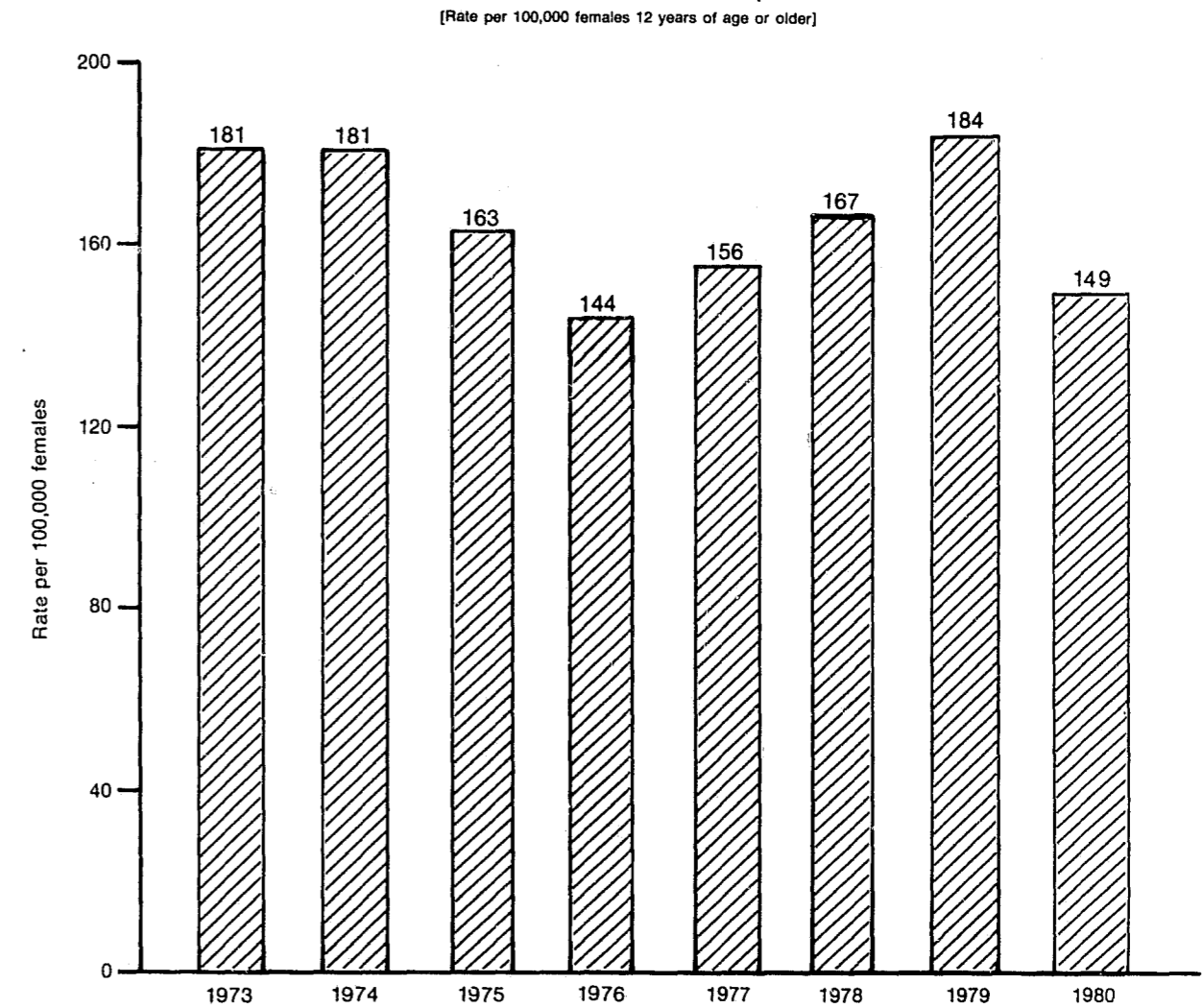
Type of victimization	Core cities within Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas	Areas within Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, but outside of core cities	Areas outside of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas	Total
	[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]			
Personal victimizations:				
Base	50,768,743	72,147,638	57,489,998	180,406,379
Rape and attempted rape	113	89	68	89
Robbery	1,256	491	253	631
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	454	170	77	220
Serious assault	226	84	40	110
Minor assault	229	86	37	110
Robbery without injury	502	188	90	245
Attempted robbery without injury	300	133	86	165
Assault	2,894	2,553	1,844	2,423
Aggravated assault	1,140	862	688	685
With injury	440	241	264	304
Attempted assault with weapon	700	621	424	581
Simple assault	1,753	1,690	1,156	1,538
With injury	460	460	372	432
Attempted assault without weapon	1,293	1,230	784	1,106
Personal larceny with contact	596	230	86	287
Purse snatching	183	50	9	75
Attempted purse snatching	58	21	7	27
Pocket picking	355	159	69	185
Personal larceny without contact	8,689	8,313	5,386	7,486
Household victimizations:				
Base	24,329,754	31,124,292	25,538,478	80,992,524
Burglary	10,916	7,650	5,818	8,053
Forcible entry	4,488	2,594	1,578	2,843
Unlawful entry without force	3,825	3,467	3,263	3,510
Attempted forcible entry	2,602	1,589	977	1,700
Larceny	14,438	12,585	9,232	12,084
Under \$50	6,254	6,052	5,034	5,792
\$50 or more	6,217	5,049	3,316	4,853
Amount not ascertained	708	608	403	573
Attempted	1,258	876	400	866
Vehicle theft	2,302	1,749	727	1,593
Completed	1,534	1,191	516	1,081
Attempted	768	558	211	512

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.3 Estimated rate (per 100,000 females 12 years of age or older) of rape victimization, United States, 1973-80

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

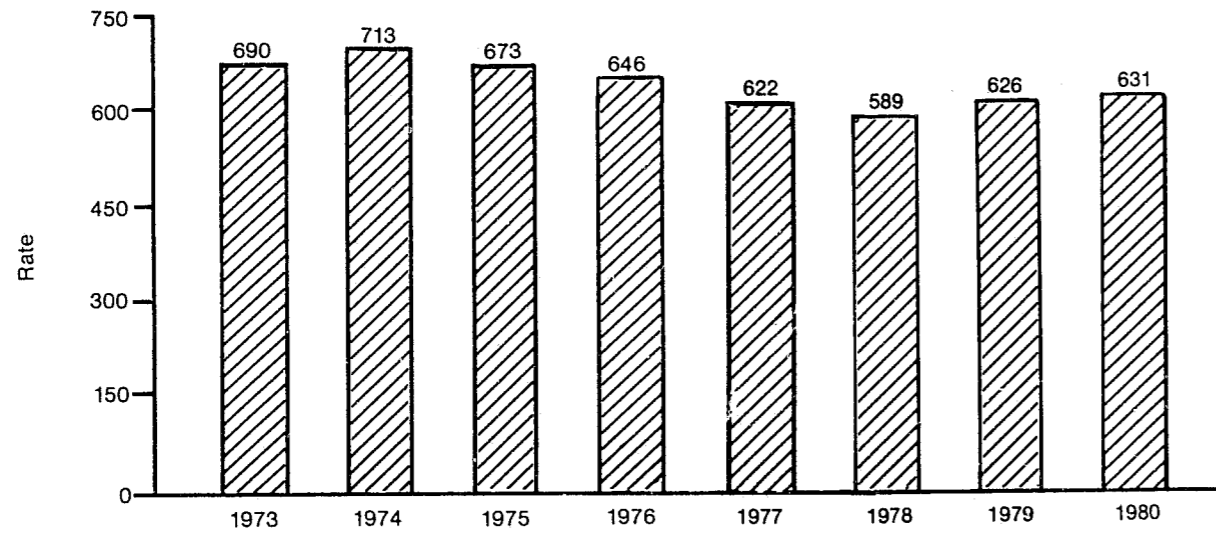


Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.4 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of robbery victimization, United States, 1973-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

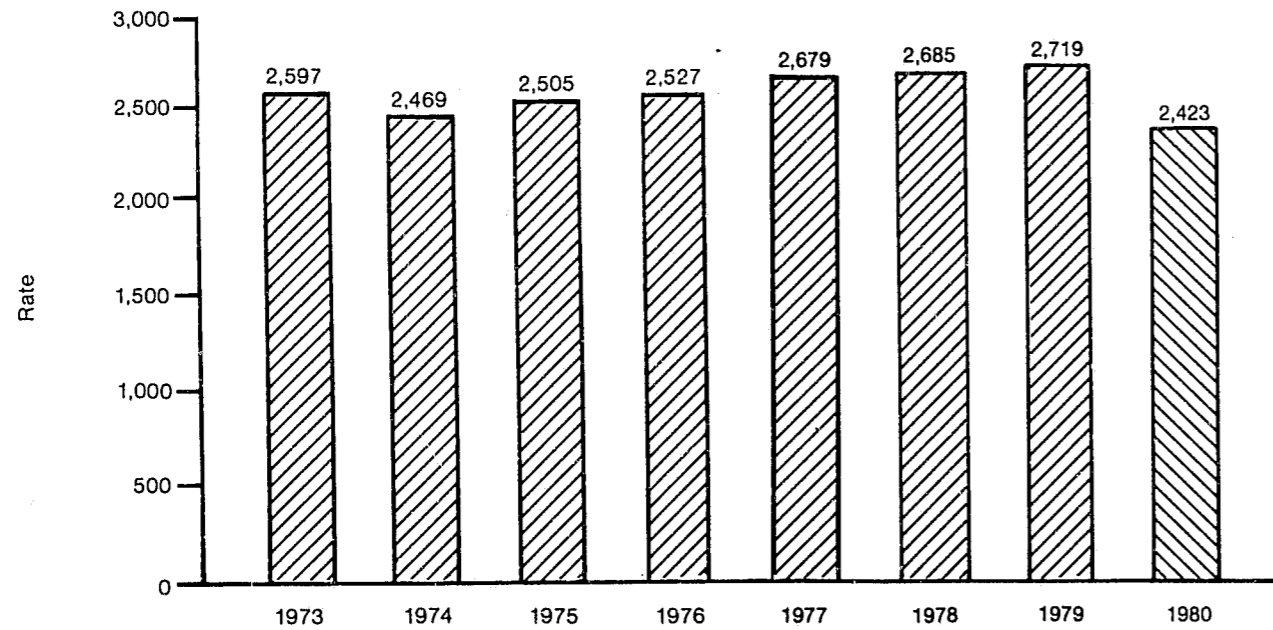


Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.5 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of assault victimization, United States, 1973-80

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

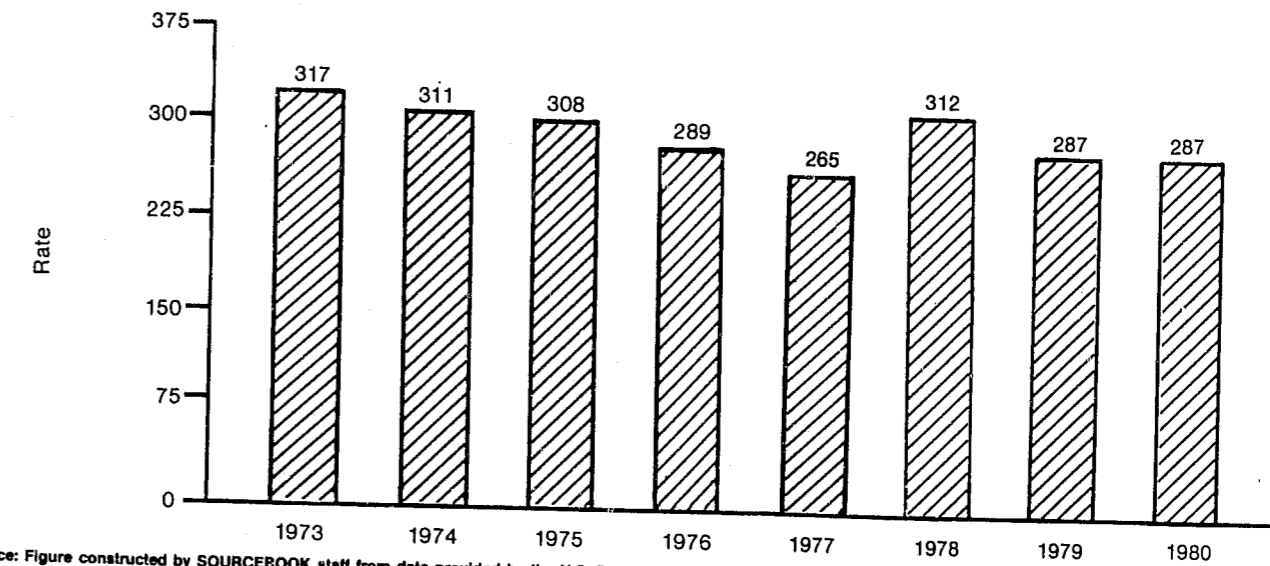


Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.6 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal larceny with contact victimization, United States, 1973-80

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

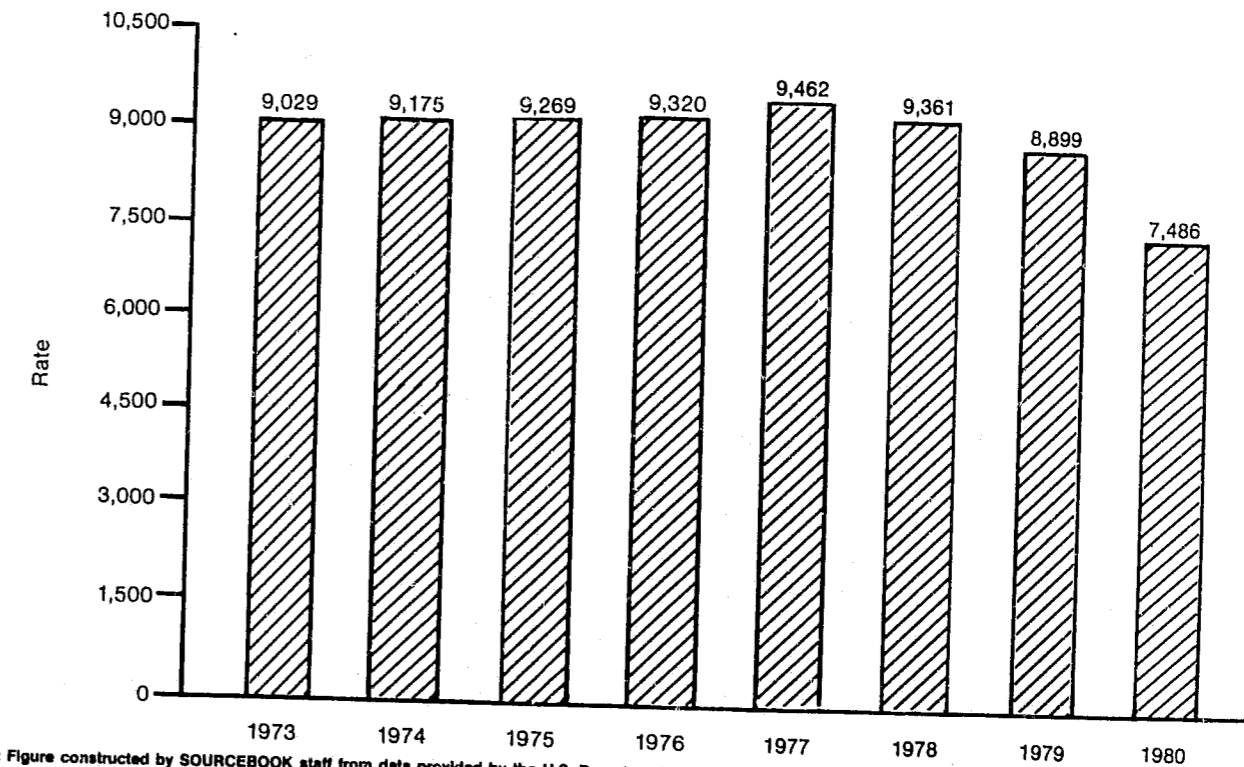


Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.7 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal larceny without contact victimization, United States, 1973-80

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

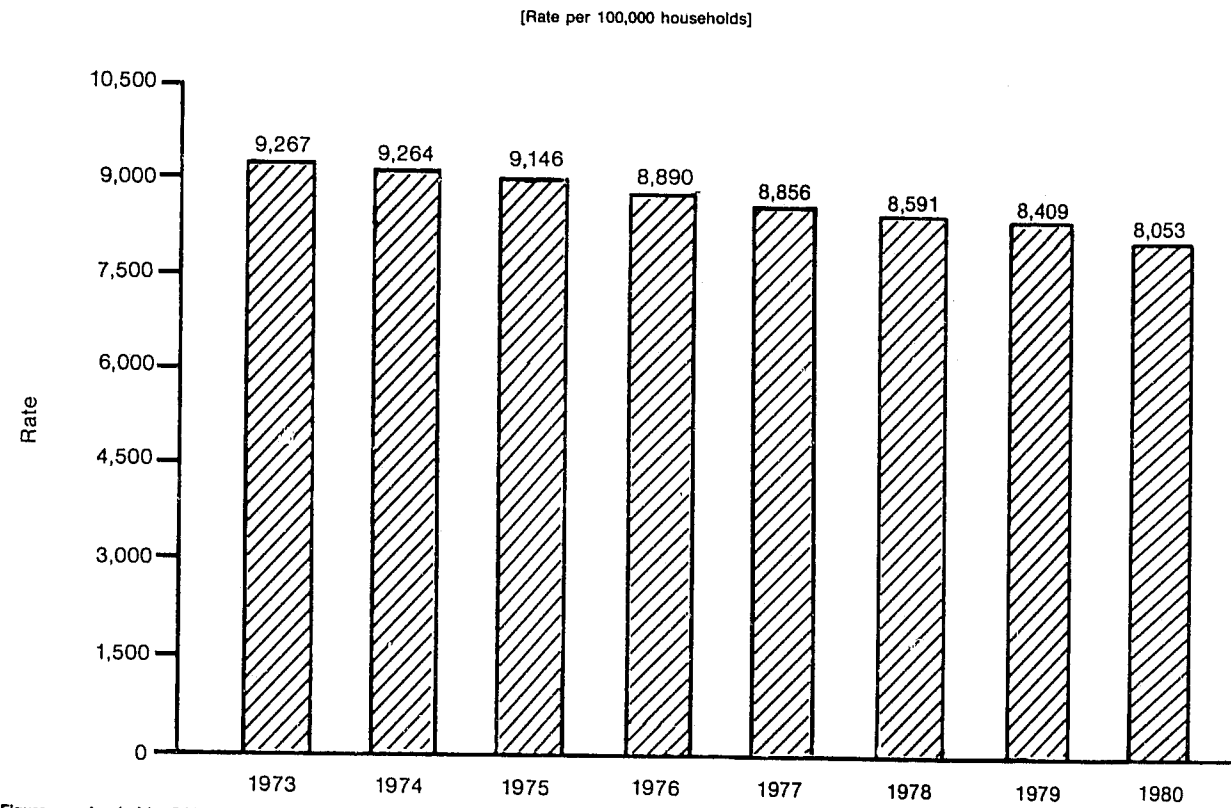
[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.8 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household burglary victimization, United States, 1973-80

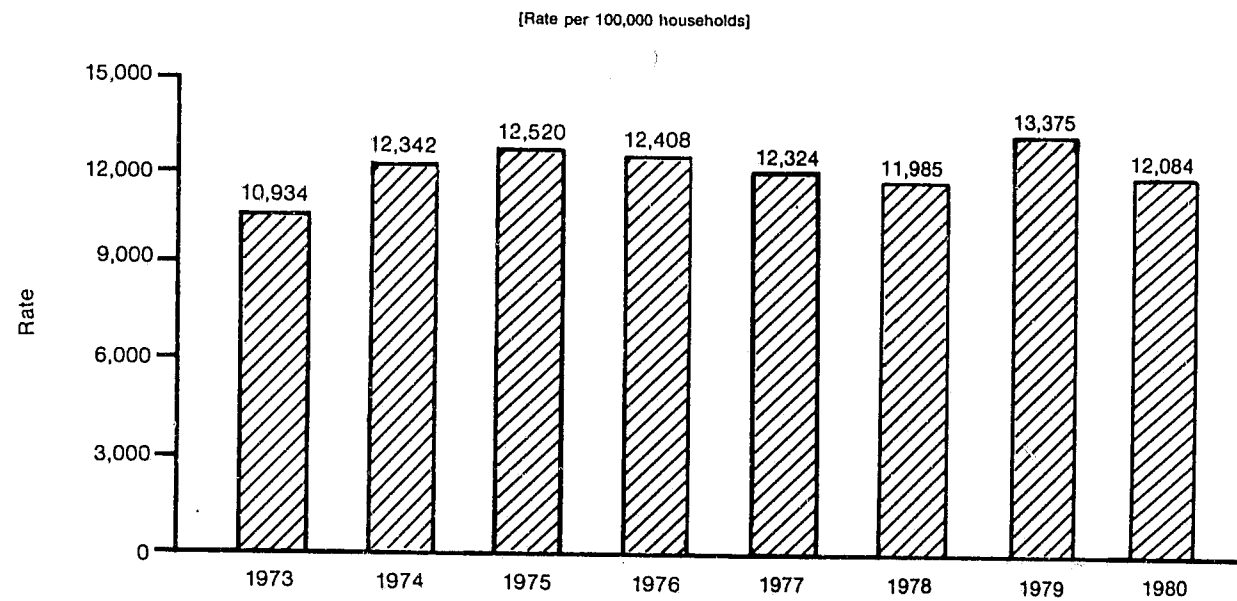
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.9 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household larceny victimization, United States, 1973-80

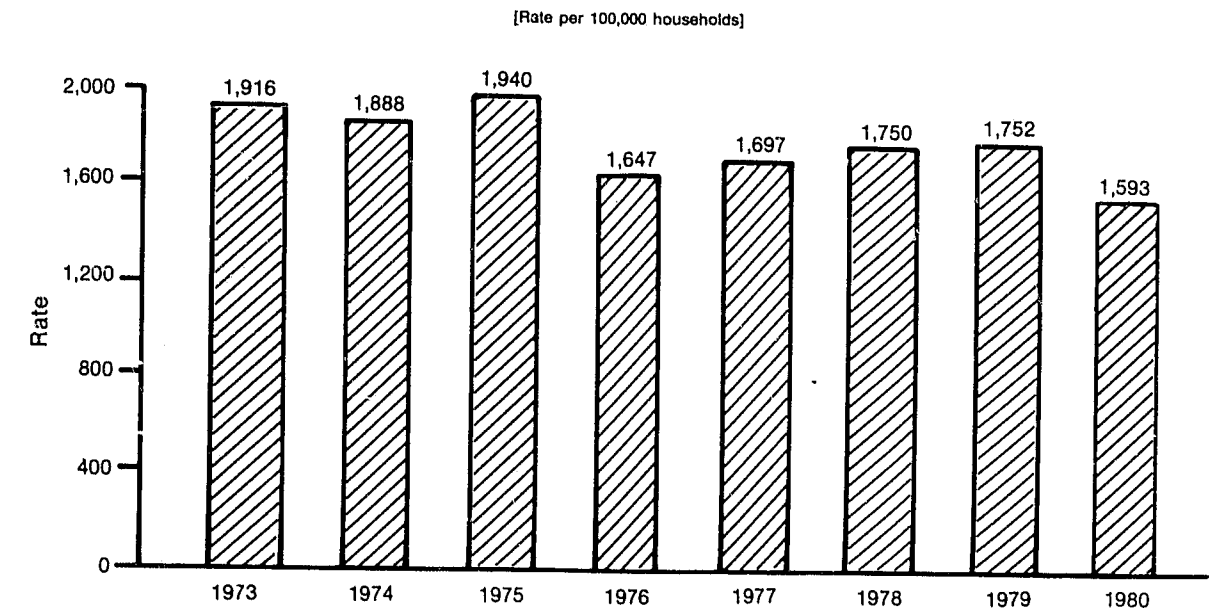
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.10 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of motor vehicle theft, United States, 1973-80

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.8 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by type of victimization and sex of victim, United States, 1980*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

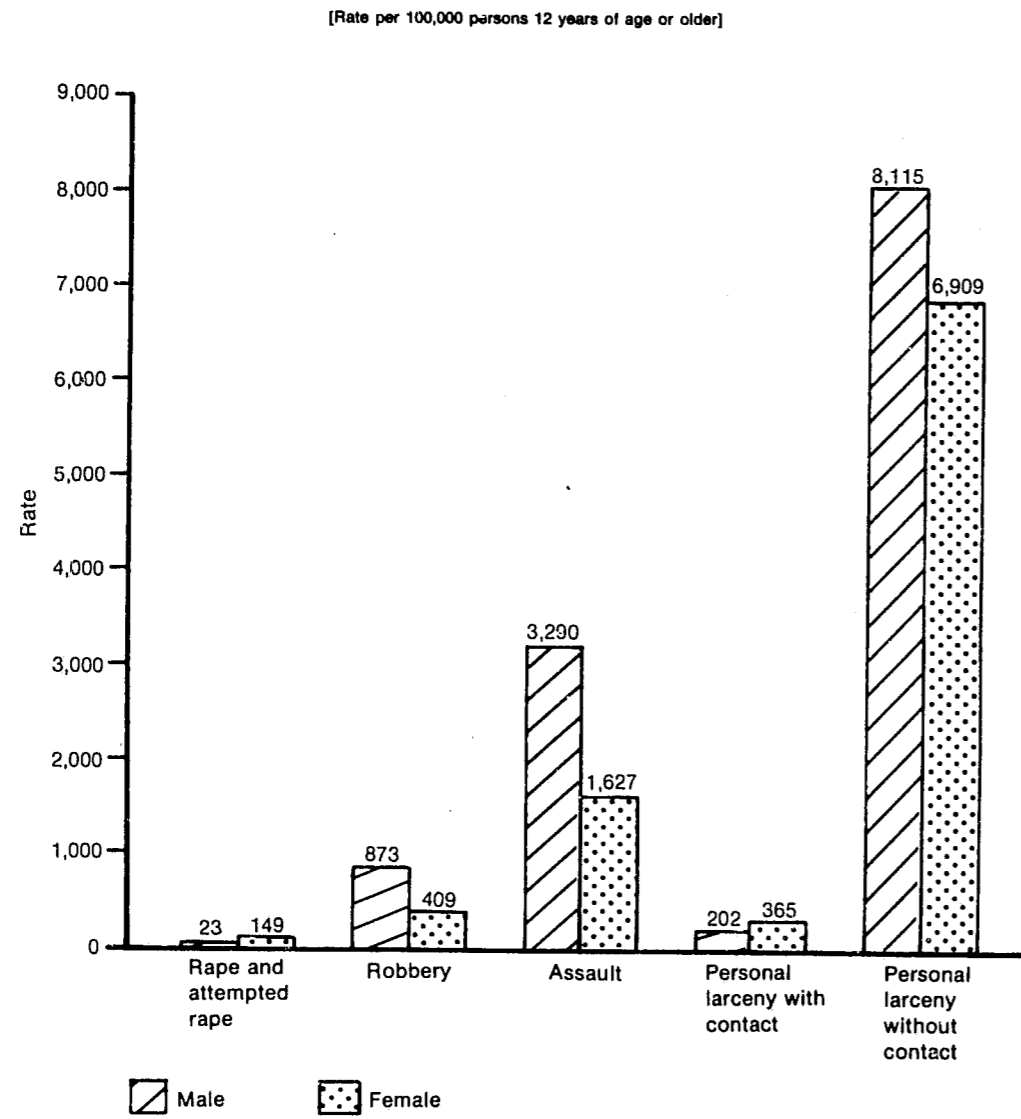
Type of victimization	Sex of victim	
	Male	Female
Base	86,331,637	94,074,742
Rape and attempted rape	23	149
Robbery	873	409
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	282	164
Serious assault	170	55
Minor assault	112	109
Robbery without injury	333	165
Attempted robbery without injury	258	80
Assault	3,290	1,627
Aggravated assault	1,346	462
With injury	452	169
Attempted assault with weapon	895	292
Simple assault	1,944	1,165
With injury	511	359
Attempted assault without weapon	1,433	806
Personal larceny with contact	202	365
Purse snatching	4	140
Attempted purse snatching	0	52
Pocket picking	198	174
Personal larceny without contact	8,115	6,909

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.11 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by type of victimization and sex of victim, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.9 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by type of victimization and race of victim, United States, 1980*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

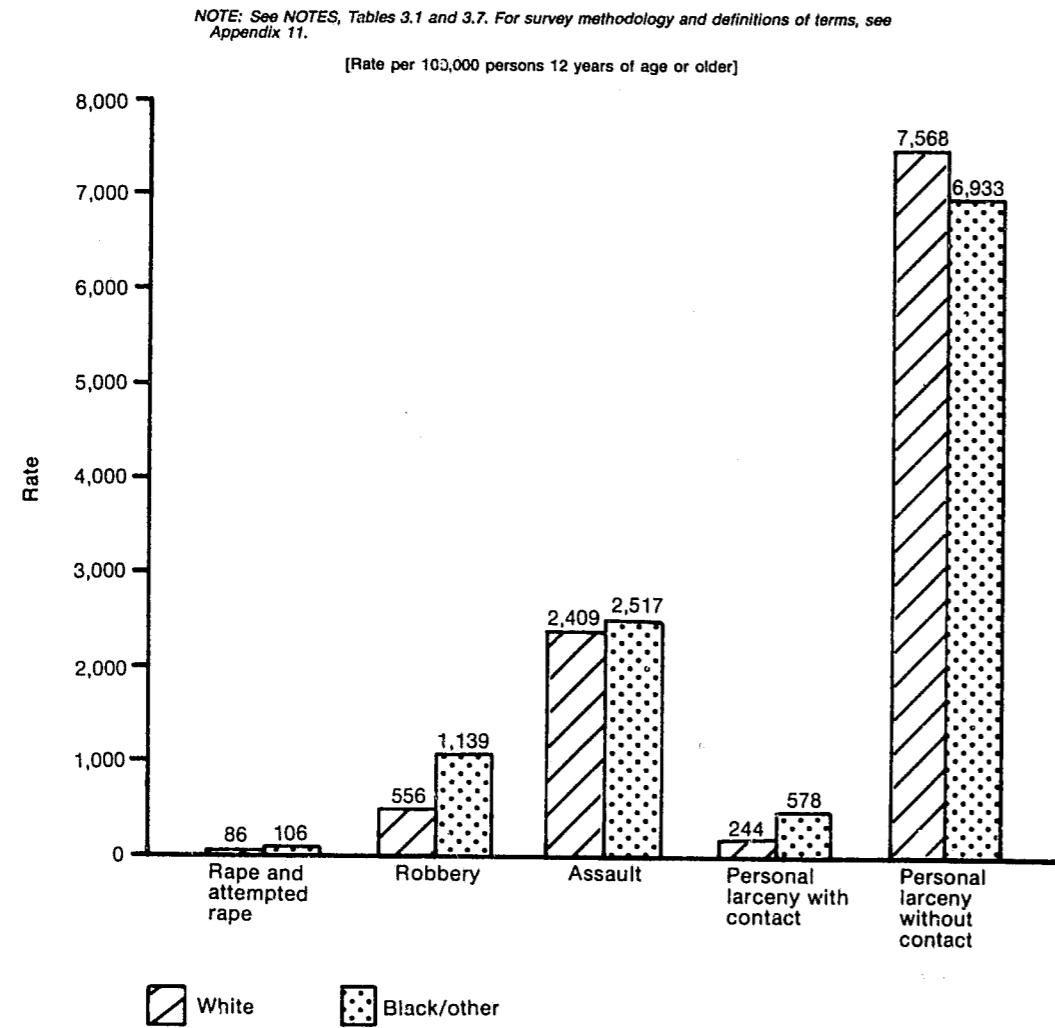
[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Type of victimization	Race of victim	
	White	Black and other races
Base	157,139,060	23,267,318
Rape and attempted rape	86	106
Robbery	556	1,139
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	202	343
Serious assault	98	195
Minor assault	105	148
Robbery without injury	202	540
Attempted robbery without injury	152	256
Assault	2,409	2,517
Aggravated assault	836	1,216
With injury	274	513
Attempted assault with weapon	563	703
Simple assault	1,573	1,301
With injury	441	369
Attempted assault without weapon	1,131	932
Personal larceny with contact	244	578
Purse snatching	54	212
Attempted purse snatching	26	32
Pocket picking	163	333
Personal larceny without contact	7,568	6,933

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.12 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by type of victimization and race of victim, United States, 1980



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.10 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by type of victimization and age of victim, United States, 1980*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

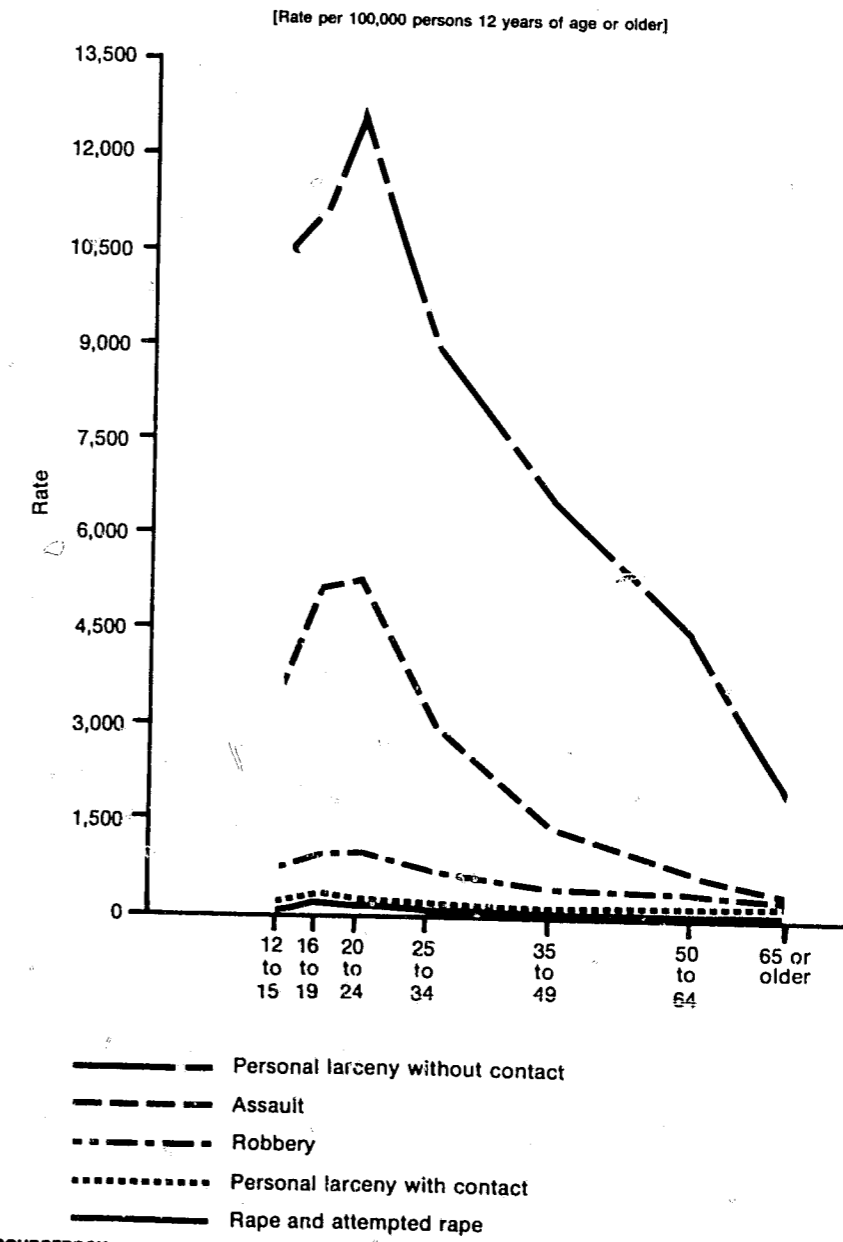
Type of victimization	Age of victim (in years)						
	12 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 or older
Base	14,438,770	16,232,504	20,219,366	36,042,056	36,736,616	32,661,205	24,075,862
Rape and attempted rape	74	256	229	121	42	0	11
Robbery	840	1,053	1,022	700	458	425	331
Robbery with injury	197	277	364	252	191	181	126
Serious assault	80	161	188	141	94	71	60
Minor assault	117	115	177	111	97	111	66
Robbery without injury	397	379	386	288	165	160	120
Attempted robbery without injury	246	397	272	159	101	84	86
Assault	3,709	5,104	5,324	2,955	1,504	725	317
Aggravated assault	1,190	1,962	2,041	1,025	541	293	124
With injury	444	766	777	311	162	82	21
Attempted assault with weapon	746	1,196	1,264	713	379	211	103
Simple assault	2,519	3,142	3,283	1,930	963	432	193
With injury	914	953	958	475	250	77	47
Attempted assault without weapon	1,606	2,189	2,324	1,455	713	355	146
Personal larceny with contact	291	347	301	267	258	251	355
Purse snatching	58	74	82	61	89	68	84
Attempted purse snatching	0	44	6	23	39	25	39
Pocket picking	233	228	213	182	129	159	232
Personal larceny without contact	10,453	11,128	12,644	9,090	6,633	4,382	2,028

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.13 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by type of victimization and age of victim, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.11 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by type of victimization, and sex, race, and age of victim, United States, 1980*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7 For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Type of victimization and race of victim	Age of victim (in years)						
	12 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and older
SEX OF VICTIM: MALE							
Base:							
White	6,114,580	6,849,447	8,545,043	15,529,362	15,767,173	13,964,490	8,918,463
Black and other races	1,232,440	1,256,479	1,325,318	2,171,911	2,069,491	1,592,163	995,279
Rape and attempted rape:							
White	21	41	91	36	8	0	0
Black and other races	0	105	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery:							
White	1,129	1,388	1,280	875	446	475	347
Black and other races	2,727	1,928	2,110	1,486	1,013	1,157	1,909
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:							
White	266	437	498	275	150	196	105
Black and other races	739	259	263	552	431	690	372
Serious assault:							
White	66	269	290	200	97	124	45
Black and other races	478	141	137	413	277	266	372
Minor assault:							
White	200	168	208	75	54	72	60
Black and other races	261	118	125	139	154	424	0
Robbery without injury:							
White	471	392	391	336	195	151	153
Black and other races	1,503	889	1,247	556	396	380	790
Attempted robbery without injury:							
White	391	559	390	264	101	127	89
Black and other races	485	779	601	378	186	87	747
Assault:							
White	4,907	7,259	7,418	3,738	1,895	953	590
Black and other races	4,789	4,364	6,140	3,987	1,970	1,069	482
Aggravated assault:							
White	1,630	2,917	3,231	1,397	631	355	262
Black and other races	2,225	2,572	3,361	2,432	1,389	720	0
With injury:							
White	685	1,005	1,233	412	182	30	43
Black and other races	587	1,384	863	738	789	480	0
Attempted assault with weapon:							
White	944	1,912	1,998	995	458	325	219
Black and other races	1,638	1,188	2,498	1,694	600	240	0
Simple assault:							
White	3,277	4,342	4,187	2,342	1,264	597	328
Black and other races	2,564	1,792	2,779	1,555	581	349	482
With injury:							
White	1,403	1,333	973	534	291	82	96
Black and other races	826	239	561	477	0	0	0
Attempted assault without weapon:							
White	1,874	3,009	3,214	1,807	973	516	231
Black and other races	1,739	1,553	2,118	1,078	581	349	482
Personal larceny with contact:							
White	382	298	142	176	65	174	202
Black and other races	128	159	362	447	469	475	326
Purse snatching:							
White	22	0	0	0	0	0	19
Black and other races	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted purse snatching:							
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black and other races	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pocket picking:							
White	360	293	142	176	65	174	183
Black and other races	128	159	362	447	469	475	326
Personal larceny without contact:							
White	11,077	12,166	13,954	9,927	6,585	4,507	2,658
Black and other races	9,359	9,534	13,384	10,668	5,586	4,396	2,681

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.11 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by type of victimization, and sex, race, and age of victim, United States, 1980*—Continued

Type of victimization and race of victim	Age of victim (in years)						
	12 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and older
SEX OF VICTIM: FEMALE							
Base:							
White	5,866,395	6,806,339	8,737,090	15,666,155	16,334,321	15,227,191	12,813,013
Black and other races	1,225,355	1,320,239	1,611,916	2,674,628	2,565,630	1,877,362	1,349,108
Rape and attempted rape:							
White	130	410	360	200	80	0	20
Black and other races	120	670	400	240	0	0	0
Robbery:							
White	220	560	590	350	380	320	190
Black and other races	460	990	1,080	1,060	560	230	350
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:							
White	50	170	240	160	170	120	110
Black and other races	0	0	370	360	320	60	200
Serious assault:							
White	20	80	110	50	40	0	30
Black and other races	0	0	90	90	240	0	200
Minor assault:							
White	20	80	130	110	130	110	80
Black and other races	0	0	280	270	80	60	0
Robbery without injury:							
White	90	220	210	150	120	140	40
Black and other races	360	640	590	590	50	170	140
Attempted robbery without injury:							
White	70	170	130	30	70	50	40
Black and other races	90	350	110	90	180	0	0
Assault:							
White	2,570	3,280	3,490	2,130	1,080	520	140
Black and other races	2,090	4,020	3,470	2,370	1,390	370	0
Aggravated assault:							
White	610	890	910	500	350	190	50
Black and other races	720	1,950	760	760	470	290	0
With injury:							
White	220	290	380	140	80	70	10
Black and other races	140	1,330	390	330	170	210	0
Attempted assault with weapon:							
White	380	590	520	350	270	110	40
Black and other races	570	610	380	420	300	70	0
Simple assault:							
White	1,550	2,390	2,580	1,620	720	330	90
Black and other races	1,360	2,070	2,690	1,610	910	70	0
With injury:							
White	530	770	910	410	230	90	20
Black and other races	390	550	1,340	480	260	0	0
Attempted assault without weapon:							
White	1,420	1,610	1,660	1,210	480	240	70
Black and other races	970	1,520	1,350	1,120	650	70	0
Personal larceny with contact:							
White	160	380	410	260	260	250	400
Black and other races	600	590	490	640	1,210	630	920
Purse snatching:							
White	70	80	130	70	90	90	130
Black and other races	230	460	300	360	650	380	110
Attempted purse snatching:							
White	0	100	10	50	40	50	70
Black and other races	0	0	0	0	290	0	0
Pocket picking:							
White	90	190	260	130	120	100	190
Black and other races	370	120	180	270	260	250	800
Personal larceny without contact:							
White	10,550	11,080	11,830	8,230	7,040	4,460	1,680
Black and other races	7,970	7,490	9,480	7,980	5,180	2,800	590

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.12 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by type of victimization, and race and family income of victim, United States, 1980*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Type of victimization and race of victim	Family income						
	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$7,499	\$7,500 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Not ascertained
Base:							
White	5,324,484	19,366,247	10,071,845	24,704,818	43,725,304	35,819,116	18,127,247
Black and other races	2,275,450	5,396,385	2,050,094	3,888,531	4,311,325	2,600,094	2,745,439
Rape and attempted rape:							
White	271	128	137	111	41	56	93
Black and other races	340	217	0	99	0	0	54
Robbery:							
White	1,448	843	557	543	443	457	467
Black and other races	1,161	1,648	1,398	931	952	582	1,045
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:							
White	558	325	205	204	144	146	215
Black and other races	558	613	223	187	134	234	375
Serious assault:							
White	294	132	105	111	60	73	120
Black and other races	289	319	155	111	101	172	188
Minor assault:							
White	264	192	100	93	84	73	96
Black and other races	270	294	68	75	33	62	187
Robbery without injury:							
White	444	259	155	165	185	205	178
Black and other races	527	760	601	581	451	175	500
Attempted robbery without injury:							
White	446	259	197	174	114	106	74
Black and other races	76	275	574	163	367	173	170
Assault:							
White	4,761	2,705	2,576	2,265	2,389	2,312	1,745
Black and other races	3,450	2,550	2,424	2,686	2,467	1,824	2,245
Aggravated assault:							
White	1,576	961	968	795	853	753	592
Black and other races	1,927	1,306	1,230	1,229	1,179	1,017	669
With injury:							
White	518	387	333	276	290	217	116
Black and other races	757	512	915	636	330	340	294
Attempted assault with weapon:							
White	1,058	574	635	519	563	536	476
Black and other races	1,170	794	314	593	849	677	375
Simple assault:							
White	3,185	1,744	1,608	1,470	1,536	1,559	1,153
Black and other races	1,523	1,245	1,195	1,458	1,289	807	1,576
With injury:							
White	1,039	594	514	433	422	399	206
Black and other races	482	381	209	597	284	51	484
Attempted assault without weapon:							
White	2,146	1,150	1,094	1,037	1,114	1,160	947
Black and other races	1,041	864	986	861	1,005	756	1,091
Personal larceny with contact:							
White	687	376	245	249	196	176	214
Black and other races	544	724	293	700	702	124	594
Purse snatching:							
White	184	138	28	27	46	31	44
Black and other races	336	312	153	182	137	57	265
Attempted purse snatching:							
White	101	49	14	36	18	19	8
Black and other races	0	29	0	35	36	0	113
Pocket picking:							
White	402	189	204	187	132	126	162
Black and other races	207	384	139	483	529	67	218
Personal larceny without contact:							
White	8,522	5,658	7,312	7,050	7,574	9,494	6,353
Black and other races	5,664	5,561	6,337	7,279	8,507	9,115	6,099

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.13 Estimated number of personal and household incidents, by type of victimization and time of occurrence, United States, 1980*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a personal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of personal victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of personal incidents. For household victimizations, the number of incidents is equivalent to the number of victimizations, because the household is considered to be the victim. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Time of occurrence											
	Total		6 a.m. to 6 p.m.		6 p.m. to midnight		Midnight to 6 a.m.		Nighttime, but time unknown		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal Incidents:												
Rape and attempted rape	154,131	100	44,317	29	66,031	43	42,481	28	1,303	1	0	X
Robbery	980,400	100	430,453	44	396,197	40	140,574	14	7,246	1	5,931	1
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:												
robbery with injury	354,385	100	136,210	38	161,938	46	50,536	14	2,920	1	2,781	1
Serious assault	174,026	100	65,188	37	76,182	44	28,391	16	1,484	1	2,781	2
Minor assault	180,359	100	71,022	39	85,757	48	22,144	12	1,436	1	0	X
Robbery without injury	365,602	100	173,880	48	133,876	37	52,037	14	2,650	1	3,150	1
Attempted robbery without injury	260,414	100	120,363	46	100,383	39	38,002	15	1,686	1	0	X
Assault	3,690,648	100	1,759,810	48	1,336,306	36	562,399	15	12,977	0	19,156	1
Aggravated assault	1,282,421	100	532,689	42	502,732	39	239,158	19	1,514	0	6,327	0
With injury	457,464	100	182,408	40	179,916	39	95,139	21	0	X	0	X
Attempted assault with weapon	824,956	100	350,280	42	322,816	39	144,019	17	1,514	0	6,327	1
Simple assault	2,408,228	100	1,227,121	51	833,574	35	323,241	13	11,463	0	12,829	1
With injury	690,829	100	302,231	44	270,227	39	109,526	16	4,661	1	4,184	1
Attempted assault without weapon	1,717,399	100	924,890	54	563,347	33	213,714	12	6,802	0	8,645	1
Personal larceny with contact	507,172	100	345,124	68	124,572	25	22,100	4	1,380	0	13,995	3
Purse snatching	132,254	100	86,132	67	40,845	31	3,278	2	0	X	0	X
Attempted purse snatching	44,380	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	330,537	100	223,462	68	75,921	23	17,213	5	1,380	0	12,562	4
Personal larceny without contact	12,987,502	100	6,010,950	46	2,355,371	18	1,235,309	10	1,092,609	8	2,293,264	18
Household Incidents:												
Burglary	6,522,461	100	2,260,858	35	1,101,798	17	699,641	11	494,533	8	1,965,631	30
Forcible entry	2,302,239	100	895,405	39	503,279	22	203,085	9	179,101	8	521,388	23
Unlawful entry without force	2,843,163	100	989,242	35	358,011	13	290,455	10	193,578	7	1,011,876	36
Attempted forcible entry	1,377,060	100	376,211	27	240,508	17	206,100	15	121,853	9	432,387	31
Larceny	9,787,440	100	1,984,248	20	1,175,376	12	2,020,076	21	1,835,922	19	2,771,818	28
Under \$50	4,890,792	100	893,985	19	505,202	11	818,459	17	954,373	20	1,518,774	32
\$50 or more	3,896,648	100	863,257	22	541,117	14	887,650	23	859,263	17	979,497	25
Amount not ascertained	464,440	100	131,860	28	33,584	7	43,378	9	68,163	15	187,455	40
Attempted	701,424	100	95,146	14	95,474	14	270,589	39	154,123	22	86,093	12
Vehicle theft	1,290,072	100	354,687	27	298,640	23	330,185	26	154,229	12	152,331	12
Completed	875,733	100	264,291	30	209,731	24	204,636	23	98,395	11	98,680	11
Attempted	414,339	100	90,397	22	88,909	21	125,548	30	55,834	13	53,651	13

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.14 Estimated number of personal incidents, by type of victimization and place of occurrence, United States, 1980*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a personal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of incidents. Beginning in 1979, new response categories for the "place of occurrence" were used. Because of this change, caution should be observed in comparing the 1979 and 1980 results with earlier years. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and a discussion of changes in the 1979 interview schedule, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Place of occurrence					
	Total		Inside home or other building		Vacation home, hotel, motel	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rape	154,131	100	32,111	21	0	X
Robbery	980,400	100	93,515	10	8,326	1
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	354,385	100	35,268	10	3,419	1
Serious assault	174,026	100	16,193	9	1,485	1
Minor assault	180,359	100	19,075	11	1,934	1
Robbery without injury	365,602	100	42,264	12	3,320	1
Attempted robbery without injury	260,414	100	15,983	6	1,587	1
Assault	3,690,648	100	499,664	14	8,735	0
Aggravated assault	1,282,421	100	153,613	12	1,485	0
With injury	457,464	100	61,186	13	0	X
Attempted assault with weapon	824,956	100	92,427	11	1,485	0
Simple assault	2,408,228	100	346,051	14	7,250	0
With injury	690,829	100	139,204	20	4,499	1
Attempted assault without weapon	1,717,399	100	206,846	12	2,751	0
Personal larceny with contact	507,172	100	8,502	2	5,369	1
Purse snatching	132,254	100	1,637	1	0	X
Attempted purse snatching	44,380	100	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	330,537	100	6,865	2	5,369	2
Personal larceny without contact	12,987,502	100	0	X	148,770	1

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Place of occurrence											
Near home		Inside non-residential building, public conveyance		Street, park, field, etc.		Inside school		Elsewhere		Not ascertained	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
12,366	8	14,428	9	62,359	40	2,730	2	28,700	19	1,437	1
107,016	11	102,488	10	558,257	57	21,944	2	88,182	9	671	0
34,876	10	35,946	10	204,454	58	3,703	1	36,718	10	0	X
18,938	11	10,165	6	106,982	61	1,386	1	18,876	11	0	X
15,938	9	25,780	14	97,472	54	2,317	1	17,842	10	0	X
34,527	9	35,663	10	209,969	57	9,111	2	30,077	8	671	0
37,613	14	30,880	12	143,833	55	9,130	4	21,387	8	0	X
619,554	17	437,614	12	1,339,718	36	198,465	5	572,019	15	14,879	0
186,861	15	153,741	12	520,312	41	36,666	3	226,072	18	3,670	0
79,925	17	36,401	8	176,396	39	18,104	4	84,684	19	768	0
106,936	13	117,341	14	343,916	42	18,561	2	141,388	17	2,902	0
432,693	18	283,872	12	819,406	34	161,799	7	345,948	14	11,210	0
90,909	13	56,676	8	234,960	34	60,614	9	100,011	14	3,955	1
341,784	20	227,196	13	584,446	34	101,185	6	245,937	14	7,254	0
232,919	46	23,975	5	183,969	36	22,164	4	29,008	6	1,266	0
47,213	36	18,314	14	60,656	46	1,352	1	3,082	2	0	X
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
170,703	52	5,661	2	95,233	29	20,812	6	24,628	7	1,266	0
2,675,508	21	0	X	5,751,430	44	2,042,799	16	2,327,878	18	41,117	0

Table 3.15 Estimated number of personal incidents, by type of victimization and number of victims, United States, 1980*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a personal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of incidents. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Number of victims									
	Total		One		Two		Three		Four or more	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rape	154,131	100	149,391	97	4,740	3	0	0	0	0
Robbery	980,400	100	905,028	92	63,354	6	7,675	1	4,344	0
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	354,385	100	335,961	95	15,365	4	3,059	1	0	0
Serious assault	174,026	100	164,997	95	8,525	5	504	0	0	0
Minor assault	180,359	100	170,964	95	6,839	4	2,555	1	0	0
Robbery without injury	365,602	100	333,350	91	24,709	7	4,145	1	3,397	1
Attempted robbery without injury	260,414	100	235,717	91	23,280	9	471	0	946	0
Assault	3,690,648	100	3,227,379	87	337,793	9	75,734	2	49,743	1
Aggravated assault	1,282,421	100	1,084,393	85	132,558	10	41,255	3	24,216	2
With injury	457,464	100	396,962	87	42,721	9	10,392	2	7,389	2
Attempted assault with weapon	824,956	100	687,430	83	89,836	11	30,863	4	16,827	2
Simple assault	2,408,228	100	2,142,986	89	205,238	9	34,479	1	25,526	1
With injury	690,829	100	628,194	91	47,180	7	9,675	1	5,780	1
Attempted assault without weapon	1,717,399	100	1,514,792	88	158,056	9	24,804	1	19,746	1
Personal larceny with contact	507,172	100	499,391	98	6,965	1	472	0	345	0
Purse snatching	132,254	100	130,105	98	2,149	2	0	0	0	0
Attempted purse snatching	44,380	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	330,537	100	327,757	99	1,964	1	472	0	345	0

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.16 Estimated number of personal incidents, by type of victimization and type of weapon used, United States, 1980*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a personal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of personal victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of personal incidents. Because more than one weapon may have been used in a given incident, the sum of the "type of weapon" entries in any given row may exceed the number of "incidents with weapon." For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Type of weapon											
	Total incidents		Incidents with weapon		Gun		Knife		Other		Not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b
Rape and attempted rape	154,131	100	34,012	22	8,389	5	16,695	11	10,215	7	0	0
Robbery	980,400	100	441,701	45	153,717	16	179,326	18	112,695	11	15,652	2
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	354,385	100	135,394	38	16,870	5	56,888	16	65,687	19	931	2
Serious assault	174,026	100	135,394	78	16,870	10	56,888	33	65,687	38	7,931	5
Minor assault	180,359	100	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Robbery without injury	365,602	100	195,274	53	104,349	29	70,261	19	25,820	7	2,120	1
Attempted robbery without injury	260,414	100	111,033	43	32,498	12	52,177	20	21,188	8	5,601	2
Assault	3,690,648	100	1,185,660	32	365,436	10	311,080	8	483,605	13	65,261	2
Aggravated assault	1,282,421	100	1,185,660	92	365,436	28	311,080	24	483,605	38	65,261	5
With injury	457,464	100	360,703	79	57,667	13	69,560	15	214,697	47	31,046	7
Attempted assault with weapon	824,956	100	824,956	100	307,769	37	241,520	29	268,908	33	34,215	4

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding and multiple responses.

^b Percent of total incidents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.17 Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by type of victimization and perceived age of lone offender, United States, 1980*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a personal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of incidents. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offender; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Perceived age of lone offender (in years)								Don't know or not ascertained ^b	
	Total		Under 12		12 to 20		21 or older			
	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon		
Rape and attempted rape	132,360	22	0	X	18,996	B	109,068	20	4,296	B
Robbery total	474,177	43	2,650	B	167,464	35	289,662	48	14,400	B
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	150,168	31	1,348	B	37,687	B	102,702	33	8,431	B
Robbery without injury	175,838	51	0	X	74,336	39	95,533	61	5,969	B
Attempted robbery without injury	148,171	47	1,303	B	55,441	B	91,428	52	0	X
Aggravated assault	851,016	93	8,414	B	264,406	93	549,971	93	28,224	B

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.18 Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by type of victimization and perceived ages of multiple offenders, United States, 1980*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a personal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of incidents. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offenders; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Perceived ages of multiple offenders (in years)											
	Total		All under 12		All 12 to 20		All 21 or older		Mixed ^b		Don't know or not ascertained ^b	
	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon
Rape and attempted rape	19,220	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery total	496,006	48	0	X	168,654	44	150,360	51	100,789	52	48,202	B
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	197,316	45	0	X	68,947	42	65,847	B	35,946	B	26,576	B
Robbery without injury	186,448	57	0	X	70,652	50	61,884	56	39,583	B	14,328	B
Attempted robbery without injury	112,242	37	0	X	57,056	B	22,629	B	25,261	B	7,297	B
Aggravated assault	372,657	91	717	B	140,998	91	115,168	91	81,679	90	34,095	B

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding. ^b "Mixed" cases are those in which the victim reported that there were offenders from more than one age group. "Don't know/not ascertained" includes cases in which the victim did not know any of the ages, or in which the victim did not know whether more than one age group was involved.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.19 Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by type of victimization and perceived race of lone offender, United States, 1980*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a personal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of incidents. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offender; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Perceived race of lone offender							
	Total		White		Black and other races		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon
Rape and attempted rape	132,360	22	85,596	21	43,092	B	3,672	B
Robbery total	474,177	43	210,322	32	259,361	53	3,994	B
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	150,168	31	74,191	24	74,660	38	1,316	B
Robbery without injury	175,838	51	64,334	34	110,145	61	1,359	B
Attempted robbery without injury	148,171	47	71,797	39	75,055	56	1,319	B
Aggravated assault	851,016	93	605,983	93	233,623	93	11,410	B

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.20 Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by type of victimization and perceived races of multiple offenders, United States, 1980*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a personal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of incidents. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offenders; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Perceived races of multiple offenders									
	Total		All white		All black and other races		Mixed ^b		Don't know or not ascertained ^b	
	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon
Rape and attempted rape	19,220	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery total	496,006	48	146,155	45	283,021	49	48,153	51	18,676	B
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	197,316	45	64,450	42	101,633	47	19,952	B	11,281	B
Robbery without injury	186,448	57	49,810	B	112,760	57	20,929	B	2,948	B
Attempted robbery without injury	112,242	37	31,895	B	68,628	39	7,272	B	4,448	B
Aggravated assault	372,657	91	239,998	91	95,309	92	24,747	B	12,603	B

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding. ^b "Mixed" cases are those in which the victim reported that there were offenders from more than one race group. "Don't know/not ascertained" includes cases in which the victim did not know any of the races, or in which the victim did not know whether more than one race group was involved.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.21 Estimated number of personal victimizations, by type of victimization, sex and race of victim, and relationship of offender to victim, United States, 1980*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. The offender was classified as a stranger if the offender was unknown to the victim or if the offender was known to the victim by sight only. In addition, if the victim did not know whether the offender was known, the offender was classified as a stranger. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization and race of victim	Total		Stranger		Non-stranger	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SEX OF VICTIM: MALE						
Rape and attempted rape:						
White	18,688	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	1,323	100	B	B	B	B
Robbery:						
White	576,921	100	513,624	89	63,297	11
Black and other races	176,463	100	154,165	87	22,298	13
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:						
White	192,028	100	171,461	89	20,567	11
Black and other races	51,450	100	B	B	B	B
Serious assault:						
White	114,934	100	97,140	85	17,794	15
Black and other races	32,125	100	B	B	B	B
Minor assault:						
White	77,094	100	74,321	96	2,773	4
Black and other races	19,325	100	B	B	B	B
Robbery without injury:						
White	206,736	100	176,068	85	30,668	15
Black and other races	80,395	100	72,472	90	7,922	10
Attempted robbery without injury:						
White	178,157	100	166,095	93	12,062	7
Black and other races	44,618	100	B	B	B	B
Assault:						
White	2,496,027	100	1,702,343	68	793,684	32
Black and other races	344,410	100	199,698	58	144,713	42
Aggravated assault:						
White	964,884	100	704,477	73	260,406	27
Black and other races	197,318	100	127,454	65	69,864	35
With injury:						
White	313,776	100	214,779	68	98,997	32
Black and other races	76,049	100	B	B	B	B
Attempted assault with weapon:						
White	651,107	100	489,698	75	161,409	25
Black and other races	121,270	100	82,042	68	39,228	32
Simple assault:						
White	1,531,144	100	997,866	65	533,278	35
Black and other races	147,092	100	72,244	49	74,848	51
With injury:						
White	409,092	100	262,815	64	146,277	36
Black and other races	32,291	100	B	B	B	B
Attempted assault without weapon:						
White	1,122,052	100	735,051	66	387,001	34
Black and other races	114,801	100	56,020	49	58,781	51
Personal larceny with contact:						
White	135,653	100	125,956	93	9,696	7
Black and other races	38,615	100	B	B	B	B
Purse snatching:						
White	3,091	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	0	X	X	X	X	X
Attempted purse snatching:						
White	0	X	X	X	X	X
Black and other races	0	X	X	X	X	X
Pocket picking:						
White	132,562	100	124,218	94	8,344	6
Black and other races	38,615	100	B	B	B	B
Personal larceny without contact:						
White	6,149,288	100	6,149,288	100	0	0
Black and other races	856,508	100	856,508	100	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.21 Estimated number of personal victimizations, by type of victimization, sex and race of victim, and relationship of offender to victim, United States, 1980—Continued

Type of victimization and race of victim	Total		Stranger		Non-stranger	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SEX OF VICTIM: FEMALE						
Rape and attempted rape:						
White	116,764	100	81,496	70	35,268	30
Black and other races	23,450	100	B	B	B	B
Robbery:						
White	296,031	100	216,854	73	79,177	27
Black and other races	88,610	100	57,419	65	31,191	35
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:						
White	125,991	100	83,746	66	42,245	34
Black and other races	28,301	100	B	B	B	B
Serious assault:						
White	38,406	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	13,148	100	B	B	B	B
Minor assault:						
White	87,585	100	57,743	66	29,842	34
Black and other races	15,152	100	B	B	B	B
Robbery without injury:						
White	110,099	100	85,007	77	25,093	23
Black and other races	45,255	100	B	B	B	B
Attempted robbery without injury:						
White	59,940	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	15,055	100	B	B	B	B
Assault:						
White	1,289,280	100	600,699	47	688,582	53
Black and other races	241,324	100	80,745	33	160,580	67
Aggravated assault:						
White	348,955	100	179,327	51	169,628	49
Black and other races	85,623	100	23,356	27	62,267	73
With injury:						
White	116,033	100	37,057	32	78,976	68
Black and other races	43,421	100	B	B	B	B
Attempted assault with weapon:						
White	232,922	100	142,269	61	90,653	39
Black and other races	42,202	100	B	B	B	B
Simple assault:						
White	940,326	100	421,372	45	518,954	55
Black and other races	155,701	100	57,389	37	98,312	63
With injury:						
White	284,619	100	69,623	24	214,997	76
Black and other races	53,568	100	B	B	B	B
Attempted assault without weapon:						
White	655,706	100	351,750	54	303,957	46
Black and other races	102,133	100	45,813	45	56,320	55
Personal larceny with contact:						
White	247,616	100	240,571	97	7,046	3
Black and other races	95,864	100	92,924	97	2,940	3
Purse snatching:						
White	81,965	100	79,335	97	2,630	3
Black and other races	49,348	100	B	B	B	B
Attempted purse snatching:						
White	41,315	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	7,550	100	B	B	B	X
Pocket picking:						
White	124,337	100	119,921	96	4,416	4
Black and other races	38,966	100	B	B	B	B
Personal larceny without contact:						
White	5,742,538	100	5,742,538	100	0	X
Black and other races	756,627	100	756,627	100	0	X

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

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Table 3.22 Estimated number of personal victimizations, by type of victimization and lone versus multiple offenders, United States, 1980*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Total		Lone offender		Multiple offenders		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rape	160,224	100	137,067	86	20,606	13	2,552	2
Robbery	1,138,026	100	542,651	48	584,522	51	10,853	1
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	397,771	100	173,386	44	217,483	55	6,902	2
Serious assault	198,614	100	77,209	39	117,322	59	4,083	2
Minor assault	199,157	100	96,177	48	100,160	50	2,819	1
Robbery without injury	442,485	100	208,964	47	229,569	52	3,952	1
Attempted robbery without injury	297,770	100	160,301	54	137,470	46	0	X
Assault	4,371,043	100	3,106,629	71	1,149,914	26	114,499	3
Aggravated assault	1,596,780	100	1,023,697	64	498,757	31	74,326	5
With injury	549,279	100	334,013	61	204,318	37	10,948	2
Attempted assault with weapon	1,047,501	100	689,683	66	294,440	28	63,378	6
Simple assault	2,774,263	100	2,082,933	75	651,157	23	40,173	1
With injury	779,570	100	574,304	74	199,434	26	5,832	1
Attempted assault without weapon	1,994,692	100	1,508,628	76	451,723	23	34,341	2
Personal larceny with contact	517,748	100	203,032	39	96,965	19	217,751	42
Purse snatching	134,404	100	76,441	57	35,271	26	22,692	17
Attempted purse snatching	48,865	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	334,479	100	90,039	27	49,382	15	195,059	58

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.23 Estimated number of personal victimizations, by type of victimization and perceived age of lone offender, United States, 1980*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offender; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Total	Perceived age of lone offender (in years)						Don't know or not ascertained	
		Under 12		12 to 20		21 or older			
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Rape and attempted rape	137,067	0	X	20,286	15	112,485	82	4,296	3
Robbery	542,651	2,650	0	187,276	35	337,710	62	15,015	3
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	173,386	1,348	1	46,743	27	116,865	67	8,431	5
Serious assault	77,209	1,348	2	20,688	27	52,084	67	3,089	4
Minor assault	96,177	0	X	26,055	27	64,781	67	5,342	6
Robbery without injury	208,964	0	X	80,160	38	122,220	58	6,584	3
Attempted robbery without injury	160,301	1,303	1	60,372	38	98,626	62	0	X
Assault	3,106,629	25,970	100	942,182	30	2,051,676	66	86,801	3
Aggravated assault	1,023,697	8,414	1	308,134	30	688,267	65	38,882	4
With injury	334,013	5,295	2	104,603	31	212,892	64	11,224	3
Attempted assault with weapon	689,683	3,120	0	203,531	30	455,375	66	27,658	4
Simple assault	2,082,933	17,556	1	634,048	30	1,383,409	66	47,919	2
With injury	574,304	5,297	1	181,517	32	377,611	66	9,879	2
Attempted assault without weapon	1,508,628	12,258	1	452,532	30	1,005,798	67	39,040	3
Personal larceny with contact	203,032	0	X	79,903	39	88,267	43	34,861	17
Purse snatching	76,441	0	X	30,646	40	33,519	44	12,275	16
Attempted purse snatching	36,553	0	X	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	90,039	0	X	23,597	26	47,938	53	18,504	21

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.24 Estimated number of personal victimizations, by type of victimization and perceived ages of multiple offenders, United States, 1980*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offenders; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Total	Perceived ages of multiple offenders (in years)										
		All under 12		12 to 20		All 21 or older		Mixed ^b		Don't know or not ascertained ^b		
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Rape and attempted rape	20,606	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Robbery	584,522	100	0	X	225,612	39	183,932	31	121,844	21	53,133	9
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	217,483	100	0	X	78,967	36	71,759	33	40,181	18	26,576	12
Serious assault	117,322	100	0	X	35,963	31	45,657	39	19,411	17	16,291	14
Minor assault	100,160	100	0	X	43,004	43	26,101	26	20,770	21	10,286	10
Robbery without injury	229,569	100	0	X	82,009	36	82,234	36	46,864	20	18,463	8
Attempted robbery without injury	137,470	100	0	X	64,636	47	29,940	22	34,799	25	8,094	6
Assault	1,149,914	100	4,034	0	462,140	40	348,109	30	259,025	23	76,606	7
Aggravated assault	498,757	100	1,435	0	178,518	36	159,272	32	117,206	23	42,326	8
With injury	204,318	100	0	X	76,646	38	68,656	34	41,072	20	17,943	9
Attempted assault with weapon	294,440	100	1,435	0	101,873	35	90,615	31	76,134	26	24,383	8
Simple assault	651,157	100	2,600	0	283,622	44	188,838	29	141,818	22	34,280	5
With injury	199,434	100	0	X	90,177	45	66,660	33	35,831	18	6,766	3
Attempted assault without weapon	451,723	100	2,600	1	193,445	43	122,178	27	105,987	23	27,513	6
Personal larceny with contact	96,965	100	1,370	1	28,104	29	38,351	40	11,773	12	17,367	18
Purse snatching	35,271	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Attempted purse snatching	12,313	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Pocket picking	49,382	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^b "Mixed" cases are those in which the victim reported that there were offenders from more than one age group. "Don't know/not ascertained" includes cases in which the victim did not know any of the ages, or in which the victim did not know whether more than one age group was involved.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.25 Estimated number of personal victimizations, by type of victimization and perceived race of lone offender, United States, 1980*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offender; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Total	Perceived race of lone offender						
		White		Black and other races		Don't know or not ascertained		
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Rape and attempted rape	137,067	100	89,651	65	37,732	28	9,684	7
Robbery	542,651	100	244,762	45	269,548	50	28,340	5
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	173,386	100	87,560	51	80,072	46	5,754	3
Serious assault	77,209	100	36,338	47	39,373	51	1,497	2
Minor assault	96,177	100	51,222	53	40,699	42	4,256	4
Robbery without injury	208,964	100	81,381	39	114,206	55	13,376	6
Attempted robbery without injury	160,301	100	75,821	47	75,270	47	9,210	6
Assault	3,106,629	100	2,342,225	75	595,489	19	168,916	5
Aggravated assault	1,023,697	100	733,068	72	224,651	22	65,977	6
With injury	334,013	100	237,029	71	74,489	22	22,496	7
Attempted assault with weapon	689,683	100	496,040	72	150,162	22	43,481	6
Simple assault	2,082,933	100	1,609,156	77	370,838	18	102,939	5
With injury	574,304	100	445,450	78	101,425	18	27,429	5
Attempted assault without weapon	1,508,628	100	1,163,706	77	269,412	18	75,510	5
Personal larceny with contact	203,032	100	47,721	24	115,735	57	39,576	19
Purse snatching	76,441	100	16,883	22	50,299	66	9,259	12
Attempted purse snatching	36,553	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	90,039	100	24,002	27	41,275	46	24,762	28

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.26 Estimated number of personal victimizations, by type of victimization and perceived races of multiple offenders, United States, 1980^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offenders; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Perceived races of multiple offenders									
	Total		All white		All black and other races ^b		Mixed ^b		Don't know or not ascertained ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rape	20,606	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery	584,522	100	171,733	29	336,993	58	57,120	10	18,676	3
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	217,483	100	74,876	34	110,002	51	21,324	10	11,281	5
Serious assault	117,322	100	40,693	35	57,316	49	12,591	11	6,722	6
Minor assault	100,160	100	34,183	34	52,685	53	8,733	9	4,558	5
Robbery without injury	229,569	100	56,386	25	145,005	63	25,231	11	2,948	1
Attempted robbery without injury	137,470	100	40,471	29	81,986	60	10,565	8	4,448	3
Assault	1,149,914	100	779,737	68	277,389	24	62,428	5	30,359	3
Aggravated assault	498,757	100	328,665	66	122,294	25	34,484	7	13,315	3
With injury	204,318	100	136,020	67	51,015	25	12,383	6	4,899	2
Attempted assault with weapon	294,440	100	192,645	65	71,279	24	22,100	8	8,416	3
Simple assault	651,157	100	451,073	69	155,095	24	27,945	4	17,045	3
With injury	199,434	100	145,501	73	43,752	22	4,408	2	5,774	3
Attempted assault without weapon	451,723	100	305,572	68	111,343	25	23,537	5	11,271	2
Personal larceny with contact	96,965	100	24,560	25	58,225	60	7,064	7	7,115	7
Purse snatching	35,271	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Attempted purse snatching	12,313	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	49,382	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B

^a Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
^b "Mixed" cases are those in which the victim reported that there were offenders from more than one race group. "Don't know/not ascertained" includes cases in which the victim did not know any of the races, or in which the victim did not know whether more than one race group was involved.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.27 Estimated number of personal victimizations and percent involving victim's use of self-protective measures, by type of victimization and use of weapon by offender, United States, 1980^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Total	Offender with weapon		Offender without weapon ^b	
		Number	Percent of victims using self-protective measure	Number	Percent of victims using self-protective measure
Rape and attempted rape	160,224	81	36,017	5	124,207
Robbery total	1,138,026	63	553,633	54	584,393
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	397,771	70	158,615	70	239,156
Robbery without injury	442,485	39	261,910	26	180,575
Attempted robbery without injury	297,770	90	133,108	89	164,662
Aggravated assault	1,596,780	79	1,487,706	79	109,074
Completed aggravated assault	549,279	75	440,205	76	109,074
Attempted aggravated assault	1,047,501	80	1,047,501	80	X

^a Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.28 Estimated number of personal and household victimizations, by type of victimization and value of stolen property (including damages), United States, 1980^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Value of stolen property, including damages													
	Total victimizations		Victimizations with loss		\$1 to \$9		\$10 to \$49		\$50 to \$249		\$250 or more		No value, don't know, or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b
Personal victimizations:														
Rape and attempted rape	160,224	100	51,505	32	14,009	9	14,069	9	8,374	5	3,916	2	11,137	7
Robbery	1,138,026	100	738,768	65	89,322	8	185,402	16	258,837	23	160,068	14	45,139	4
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	397,771	100	295,441	74	22,581	6	78,390	20	114,432	29	57,889	15	22,149	6
Serious assault	198,614	100	156,017	79	7,400	4	35,281	18	66,455	33	32,088	16	14,793	7
Minor assault	199,157	100	139,425	70	15,181	8	43,108	22	47,978	24	25,801	13	7,356	4
Robbery without injury	442,485	100	415,895	94	66,741	15	99,813	23	139,764	32	97,893	22	11,683	3
Attempted robbery without injury	297,770	100	27,432	9	0	X	7,200	2	4,640	2	4,286	1	11,306	4
Personal larceny with contact	517,748	100	457,470	88	58,850	11	197,186	38	150,160	29	47,033	9	4,242	1
Purse snatching	134,404	100	131,418	98	16,933	13	48,463	36	45,876	34	18,821	14	1,325	1
Attempted purse snatching	48,865	100	1,414	3	1,414	3	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Pocket picking	334,479	100	324,638	97	40,502	12	148,723	44	104,284	31	28,211	8	2,917	1
Personal larceny without contact	13,504,961	100	12,615,265	93	2,035,281	15	4,631,207	34	4,026,704	30	1,638,385	12	283,689	2
Household victimizations:														
Burglary	6,522,461	100	5,380,274	82	376,167	6	966,007	15	1,429,592	22	1,836,684	28	771,824	12
Forcible entry	2,302,239	100	2,124,383	92	93,055	4	214,528	9	451,696	20	1,085,411	47	279,692	12
Unlawful entry without force	2,843,163	100	2,380,286	84	172,227	6	550,029	19	890,467	31	712,549	25	54,994	2
Attempted forcible entry	1,377,060	100	875,605	64	110,885	8	201,449	15	87,409	6	38,724	3	437,138	32
Larceny	9,787,440	100	8,869,739	91	1,533,894	16	3,117,249	32	3,005,276	31	1,011,988	10	201,332	2
Under \$50 ^c	4,690,792	100	4,590,792	100	1,502,276	32	3,058,677	65	57,562	1	1,538	0	70,739	2
\$50 or more	3,930,784	100	3,930,784	100	0	X	0	X	2,892,976	74	991,438	25	46,370	1
Amount not ascertained	464,440	100	464,440	100	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	464,440	100
Attempted	701,424	100	190,139	27	20,244	3	46,552	7	43,155	6	13,185	2	67,002	10
Vehicle theft	1,290,072	100	1,065,802	83	12,784	1	61,482	5	111,692	9	783,563	61	96,282	7
Completed	875,733	100	825,977	94	2,835	0	10,410	1	34,359	4	759,218	87	19,155	2
Attempted	414,339	100	239,826	58	9,950	2	51,072	12	77,333	19	24,345	6	77,127	19

^a Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
^b Percent of total victimizations.

^c The category "under \$50" refers only to the value of the property stolen. When damages are included, some cases fall into the higher loss columns.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.29 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimization, by type of victimization and race of head of household, United States, 1980^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Race of head of household	
	White	Black and other races
	[Rate per 100,000 households]	
Base	70,923,336	10,069,188
Burglary		
Forcible entry	7,713	10,446
Unlawful entry without force	2,579	4,700
Attempted forcible entry	3,528	3,388
Larceny	1,607	2,360
Under \$50	11,985	12,787
\$50 or more	5,950	4,674
Amount not ascertained	4,691	5,997
Attempted	526	907
Vehicle theft	817	1,209
Completed	1,490	2,315
Attempted	1,022	1,499
	468	816

^a Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.30 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimization, by type of victimization and age of head of household, United States, 1980*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Age of head of household (in years)				
	12 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 or older
Base	1,024,413	24,702,330	20,262,731	18,746,611	16,256,439
Burglary	17,219	10,272	8,992	6,572	4,641
Forcible entry	4,277	3,724	3,273	2,195	1,622
Unlawful entry without force	11,196	4,159	4,039	3,022	1,945
Attempted forcible entry	1,746	2,389	1,680	1,355	1,074
Larceny	27,829	16,042	14,049	9,536	5,569
Under \$50	11,954	7,708	6,407	4,574	3,128
\$50 or more	11,691	6,567	6,070	3,656	1,683
Amount not ascertained	1,131	584	636	577	441
Attempted	3,052	1,183	936	730	317
Vehicle theft	3,085	2,378	1,814	1,293	375
Completed	2,516	1,557	1,252	941	217
Attempted	570	821	562	353	158

*Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.31 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimization, by type of victimization, race of head of household, and family income, United States, 1980*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization and race of head of household	Family income						
	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$7,499	\$7,500 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Not ascertained
Base:							
White	3,516,897	11,354,670	5,091,226	11,580,276	17,987,721	13,089,015	8,303,530
Black and other races	1,354,412	2,540,795	902,726	1,592,901	1,622,261	900,353	1,155,739
Burglary:							
White	10,104	7,929	6,976	7,558	7,552	8,045	6,902
Black and other races	11,187	11,766	9,691	9,325	10,091	9,843	9,782
Forcible entry:							
White	3,480	2,620	2,335	2,633	2,351	2,570	2,721
Black and other races	4,443	6,160	4,703	3,759	4,380	3,532	4,392
Unlawful entry without force:							
White	4,344	3,412	3,181	3,354	3,625	3,977	2,879
Black and other races	3,675	3,398	3,706	2,815	3,310	3,753	3,370
Attempted forcible entry:							
White	2,280	1,897	1,459	1,572	1,576	1,497	1,302
Black and other races	3,068	2,207	1,282	2,712	2,401	2,558	2,014
Larceny:							
White	11,247	10,067	13,056	13,444	13,017	12,269	9,543
Black and other races	8,735	11,409	16,237	13,987	13,855	13,893	13,857
Under \$50:							
White	5,668	5,242	6,683	6,769	6,578	5,924	4,129
Black and other races	3,378	4,619	6,464	5,157	3,643	4,642	5,724
\$50 or more:							
White	4,359	3,812	4,898	5,055	4,957	5,130	4,129
Black and other races	3,258	5,413	6,561	6,284	7,512	7,220	6,578
Amount not ascertained:							
White	421	450	726	542	574	425	585
Black and other races	1,147	698	1,319	1,182	903	640	597
Attempted:							
White	799	564	749	1,077	908	790	699
Black and other races	951	679	1,892	1,363	1,798	1,391	958
Vehicle theft:							
White	699	919	1,184	1,448	1,829	1,798	1,633
Black and other races	539	1,837	2,995	2,301	2,799	2,403	4,188
Completed:							
White	436	624	864	1,002	1,204	1,262	1,166
Black and other races	221	1,408	1,742	1,205	2,074	983	3,006
Attempted:							
White	263	295	320	446	625	537	466
Black and other races	318	429	1,252	1,096	725	1,420	1,182

*Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.32 Estimated rate (per 100,000 motor vehicles owned) of attempted and completed motor vehicle thefts, by type of victimization and selected characteristics of household, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Estimated rates are based on the number of motor vehicles owned, rather than on the number of households or persons. "Base" represents the estimated number of vehicles owned by those in various categories of the independent variables. To obtain the estimated number of victimizations that correspond to any given rate, multiply the particular rate shown by the base figure and divide by 100,000.

Included in this table, but not included in other tables in which vehicle thefts are shown, are vehicle thefts or attempts that occurred in conjunction with more serious crimes such as rape or robbery. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Characteristics of household	Base	Motor vehicle theft		
		Total	Completed	Attempted
All households	135,007,000	1,090	740	350
Race of head of household:				
White	123,489,000	982	674	308
Black and other races	11,518,000	2,231	1,441	790
Age of head of household:				
12 to 19 years	1,187,000	2,948	2,443	505
20 to 34 years	41,025,000	1,596	1,038	558
35 to 49 years	41,286,000	1,032	712	320
50 to 64 years	34,853,000	800	588	212
65 years or older	16,634,000	456	270	186
Tenure:				
Home owners	101,258,000	784	554	230
Renters and no cash rent	33,748,000	2,003	1,295	708
Persons in household:				
One	15,591,000	1,456	866	590
Two to three	71,511,000	1,020	673	347
Four to five	39,668,000	1,001	721	280
Six or more and not ascertained	8,237,000	1,433	1,178	255

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.33 Number and rate (per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal and household victimization, by type of victimization, United States, 1973-79*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[Rate per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Type of victimization	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Personal victimization:							
Crimes of violence:							
Number	5,351,000	5,510,000	5,573,000	5,599,000	5,902,000	5,941,000	6,159,000
Rate	32.6	33.0	32.8	32.6	33.9	33.7	34.5
Rape:							
Number	156,000	163,000	154,000	145,000	154,000	171,000	192,000
Rate	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
Robbery:							
Number	1,108,000	1,199,000	1,147,000	1,111,000	1,083,000	1,038,000	1,116,000
Rate	6.7	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.9	6.3
Assault:							
Number	4,087,000	4,148,000	4,272,000	4,344,000	4,664,000	4,732,000	4,851,000
Rate	24.9	24.8	25.2	25.3	26.8	26.9	27.2
Aggravated assault:							
Number	1,655,000	1,735,000	1,631,000	1,695,000	1,738,000	1,708,000	1,769,000
Rate	10.1	10.4	9.6	9.9	10.0	9.7	9.9
Simple assault:							
Number	2,432,000	2,413,000	2,641,000	2,648,000	2,926,000	3,024,000	3,082,000
Rate	14.8	14.4	15.6	15.4	16.8	17.2	17.3
Crimes of theft:							
Number	14,971,000	15,889,000	16,294,000	16,519,000	16,933,000	17,050,000	16,382,000
Rate	91.1	95.1	96.0	96.1	97.3	96.8	91.9
Personal larceny with contact:							
Number	504,000	520,000	524,000	497,000	461,000	549,000	511,000
Rate	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.9
Personal larceny without contact:							
Number	14,466,000	15,369,000	15,770,000	16,022,000	16,472,000	16,501,000	15,871,000
Rate	88.0	92.0	92.9	93.2	94.6	93.6	89.0
Total population age 12 and over	164,363,000	167,058,000	169,671,000	171,901,000	174,093,000	176,215,000	178,284,000
Household victimization:							
Household burglary:							
Number	6,458,700	6,720,600	6,743,700	6,663,400	6,764,800	6,704,000	6,685,400
Rate	91.7	93.1	91.7	88.9	88.5	86.0	84.1
Household larceny:							
Number	7,537,300	8,933,100	9,223,000	9,300,900	9,418,300	9,351,900	10,630,100
Rate	107.0	123.8	125.4	124.1	123.3	119.9	133.7
Motor vehicle theft:							
Number	1,343,900	1,358,400	1,433,000	1,234,600	1,296,800	1,365,100	1,329,800
Rate	19.1	18.8	19.5	16.5	17.0	17.5	17.5
Total number of households	70,442,400	72,162,900	73,559,600	74,956,100	76,412,300	77,980,400	79,498,600

* Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the U.S.: Summary Findings of 1978-79 Changes in Crime and of Trends Since 1973*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-18 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980), Table 1.

Table 3.34 Change in rates (per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal and household victimization between 1973 and 1979, by type of victimization, United States

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. The rates on which these percent change data were calculated are presented in Table 3.33. All changes have been computed from unrounded rates and percentages. The resulting percent changes have been rounded to one decimal point. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[Percent]

Type of victimization	Percent change in the victimization rate					
	1973-79	1974-79	1975-79	1976-79	1977-79	1978-79
Personal victimization:						
Crimes of violence						
Rape	+6.1 ^a	+4.7 ^b	+5.2 ^b	+6.0 ^a	+1.9	+2.4
Robbery	+13.7	+10.2	+18.7	+28.6	+21.3	+11.3
Assault	-7.1	-12.8 ^a	-7.4	-3.1	+0.6	+6.3
Aggravated assault	+9.4 ^a	+9.6 ^a	+8.1 ^a	+7.7 ^a	+1.6	+1.3
Simple assault	-1.5	-4.5	+3.2	+0.6	-0.6	+2.4
Crimes of theft						
Personal larceny with contact	+16.8 ^a	+19.7 ^a	+11.1 ^a	+12.2 ^a	+2.9	+0.8
Personal larceny without contact	+0.9	-3.4 ^a	-4.3 ^a	-4.4 ^a	-5.5 ^a	-5.0 ^a
Motor vehicle theft	-6.5	-7.7	-7.1	-0.7	+8.3	-8.0
Household larceny	+1.1	-3.2 ^a	-4.2 ^a	-4.5 ^a	-5.9 ^a	-4.9 ^a
Household victimization:						
Household burglary	-8.3 ^a	-9.7 ^a	-8.3 ^a	-5.4 ^a	-5.0 ^a	-2.2
Household larceny	+25.0 ^a	+8.0 ^a	+6.6 ^a	+7.8 ^a	+8.5 ^a	+11.5 ^a
Motor vehicle theft	-8.2	-6.9	-10.1 ^a	+6.4	+3.2	+0.1

^a Statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

^b Statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the U.S.: Summary Findings of 1978-79 Changes in Crime and of Trends Since 1973*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-18 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980), Table 3.

Table 3.35 Number and percent of "households touched by crime," by type of crime, United States, 1975-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. "Households touched by crime" includes households experiencing burglary or theft, or those in which a household member was a victim of personal crimes of violence or theft. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Households, total (in thousands)	73,123	74,528	75,904	77,578	78,964	80,622	82,797
Households touched by crime (in thousands)	23,377	23,504	23,741	24,277	24,730	24,222	24,863
Percent of households touched by:							
All crimes	32.0	31.5	31.3	31.3	31.3	30.0	30.0
Rape	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Robbery	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Assault	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.7
Personal larceny	16.4	16.2	16.3	16.2	15.4	14.2	13.9
Burglary	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.4
Household larceny	10.2	10.3	10.2	9.9	10.8	10.4	10.2
Motor vehicle theft	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6

* Detail does not add to total because of overlap in households touched by different crimes.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *The Prevalence of Crime 1981*, Bulletin (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1982). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.36 Respondents reporting being victimized during last 12 months, by offense, United States, selected years 1972-82

NOTE: "Crimes against person" includes respondents who were assaulted or mugged, or who had money or property taken by force or threat of force. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "During the last 12 months, have any of these happened to you?"

[Percent responding yes]

Type of offense	1972	1975	1977	1979	1981	1982
Crimes against property:						
Money or property stolen	8	11	8	11	11	14
Property vandalized	8	10	11	10	11	11
Home broken into or break-in attempted	7	8	5	7	7	7
Car stolen	2	2	1	2	2	2
Crimes against person						
	2	2	2	3	2	3

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 200 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), pp. 18, 19. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.37 Respondents reporting being victimized during last 12 months, by demographic characteristics and offense, United States, 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "During the last 12 months, have any of these (money or property stolen, property vandalized, home broken into or attempted made, car stolen, assaulted or mugged, money or property taken by force or threat of force) happened to you?"

	[Percent]						
	Home broken into or attempted made	Money or property stolen	Car stolen	Home, car, or property vandalized	Money or property taken by force or threat of force	Personally mugged or physically assaulted	Total households victimized at least once*
National	7	14	2	11	2	1	25
Sex:							
Male	7	13	2	12	2	1	26
Female	8	14	1	10	1	1	24
Race:							
White	7	14	2	12	1	1	25
Nonwhite	8	14	1	7	2	1	20
Education:							
College	10	16	3	16	3	2	30
High school	7	13	2	10	1	1	24
Grade school	3	10	(b)	8	(b)	(b)	16
Occupation:							
Professional and business	8	15	3	14	1	1	29
Clerical and sales	7	12	2	11	(b)	5	25
Manual workers	7	15	1	11	2	1	25
Nonlabor force	5	13	2	14	1	(b)	19
Income:							
\$25,000 and over	7	13	3	13	1	1	26
\$20,000 to \$24,999	4	8	(b)	9	(b)	1	21
\$15,000 to \$19,999	6	15	3	11	1	(b)	26
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9	14	2	9	1	2	24
\$5,000 to \$9,999	10	14	(b)	13	4	2	27
Under \$5,000	9	18	1	9	1	3	24
Age:							
Total under 30 years	10	20	2	18	2	2	34
18 to 24 years	12	22	2	18	3	3	34
25 to 29 years	7	18	1	19	1	2	33
30 to 49 years	7	13	2	11	1	1	24
50 years and older	5	9	1	6	1	1	18
50 to 64 years	6	10	2	7	1	1	22
65 years and older	5	8	1	6	1	(b)	14
City size:							
1,000,000 and over	8	10	4	12	1	1	25
500,000 to 999,999	5	17	3	13	1	1	27
50,000 to 499,999	9	17	2	16	3	2	30
2,500 to 49,999	5	13	1	9	1	1	21
Under 2,500, rural	7	11	1	7	1	1	21
Region:							
East	6	12	2	13	2	1	27
Midwest	5	14	1	10	1	1	20
South	8	14	1	9	1	1	22
West	11	15	4	14	2	3	33
Religion:							
Protestant	7	13	2	9	2	1	22
Catholic	6	14	1	14	1	1	27
Politics:							
Republican	7	16	3	14	1	1	27
Democrat	6	10	1	8	1	1	20
Independent	9	14	2	15	3	2	28

* This figure represents the net proportion of households for which one or more crimes was reported by the respondent. ^b In addition to the victimizations presented separately by crime type 1 percent of respondents reported being victims of other crimes.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 200 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), pp. 18, 19. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.38 Reports of child abuse or neglect, by type of report, 29 jurisdictions, 1980

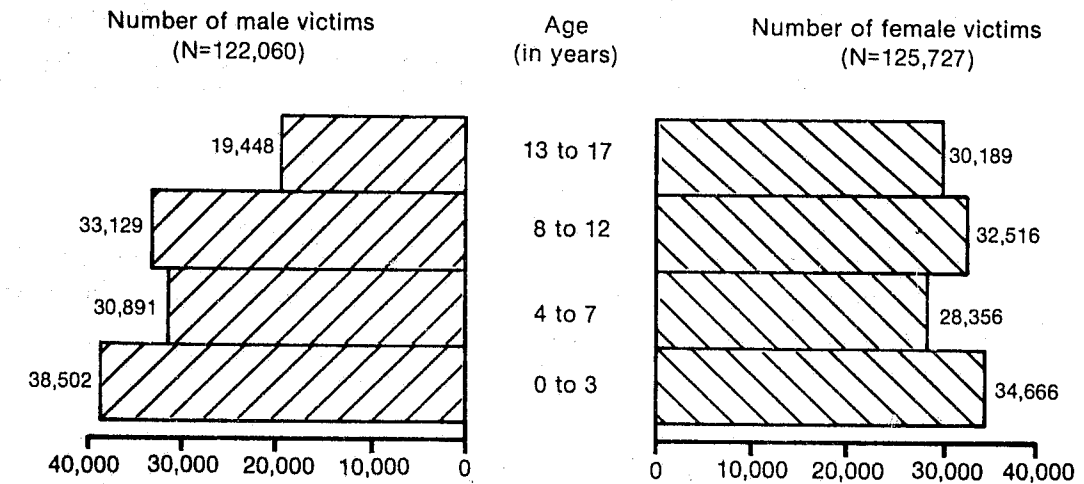
NOTE: These data were collected by the National Study on Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting of the American Humane Association. The data were compiled from the reports of the 39 jurisdictions that submitted individual case information. They do not represent the total number of reports received because reports were edited by the National Study's staff for correctness and completeness. Only edited reports have been tabulated. The reader is urged to use caution in making comparisons with data presented in previous SOURCEBOOKS. Major changes have been made in the data base system since 1979. The American Humane Association notes that the number of jurisdictions indicated for each table varies because data have been selectively included or excluded based on the comparability of the data across jurisdictions. The National Study defines an abuse report as a report of intentional, nonaccidental injury, harm, or sexual abuse inflicted on a child. A neglect report is a report of the responsible caretaker's nonprovision of care essential to a child, such as food, clothing, shelter, medical attention, education, or supervision. It should be noted, however, that definitions of abuse and neglect, and reporting procedures vary from State to State. For information on methodology of the study, see Appendix 12.

Type of report	Number	Percent
Abuse	75,776	30.1
Neglect	120,500	48.0
Abuse/neglect	43,999	17.5
Other	11,048	4.4
Total	251,413	100.0

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the American Humane Association.

Figure 3.14 Victims of child abuse or neglect, by age and sex, 30 jurisdictions, 1980

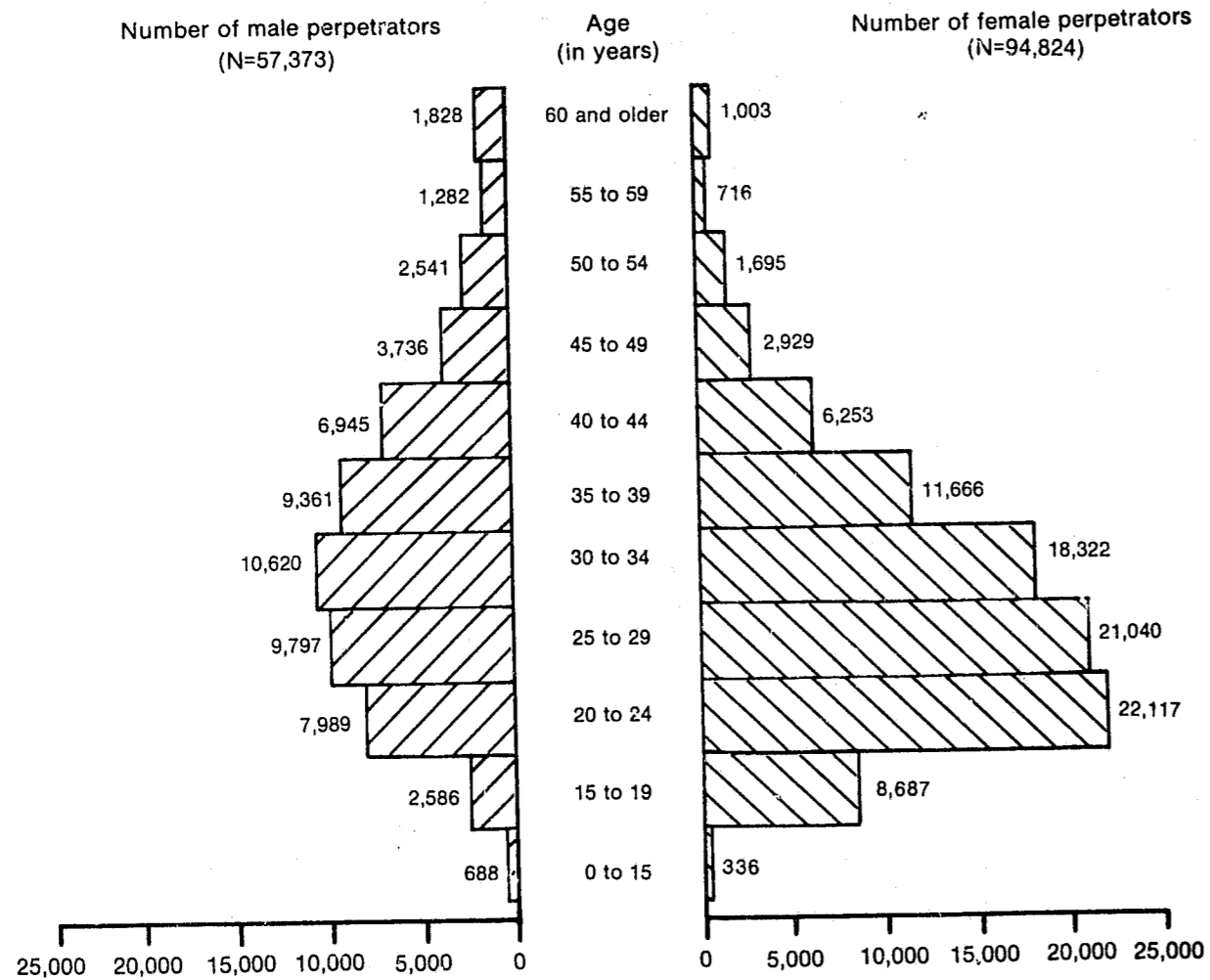
NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.38. The data are based on children for whom a type of maltreatment was indicated as opposed to all reported children. Definitions of abuse and neglect, and reporting procedures vary from State to State. For information on the methodology of the study, see Appendix 12.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the American Humane Association.

Figure 3.15 Perpetrators of child abuse or neglect, by age and sex, 26 jurisdictions, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.38. Definitions of abuse and neglect, and reporting procedures vary from State to State. For information on the methodology of the study, see Appendix 12.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the American Humane Association.

Table 3.39 Public school teachers reporting whether they have been physically attacked by students, by region, school system enrollment, teaching level, and number of attacks, United States, 1981

NOTE: These data were collected from a mail survey sent to a sample of public school teachers drawn at random from a sample of school systems in the United States, also selected at random. Of the 1,709 public school teachers to whom the mail survey was sent, 1,265, or 74.0 percent, completed and returned the questionnaire. The States comprising each region are as follows: Northeast—Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; Southeast—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia; Middle—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; West—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Question: "Have you been physically attacked by a student within the past 12 months?"

[Percent*]

	Yes			
	No	Once	Twice	Three times or more
Total	95.3	3.6	0.8	0.4
Region:				
Northeast	95.8	3.6	0.7	0.0
Southeast	95.3	3.2	1.4	0.0
Middle	94.4	3.5	1.2	0.9
West	95.6	3.8	0.0	0.6
School system enrollment:				
25,000 students and over	90.1	6.8	2.0	1.0
3,000 to 24,999 students	96.9	2.6	0.2	0.3
2,999 and fewer students	96.7	2.5	0.8	0.0
Teaching level:				
Elementary	95.1	3.8	0.8	0.3
Junior high	95.5	2.9	1.3	0.3
Senior high	95.8	3.3	0.5	0.5

* Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: National Education Association, *Nationwide Teacher Opinion Poll 1981* (Washington, D.C.: National Education Association, 1981), p. 26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.40 Public school teachers reporting whether personal property has been stolen and/or damaged by students, by region, school system enrollment, and teaching level, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.39.

Question: "Has your personal property been stolen or intentionally damaged by a student within the past 12 months?"

[Percent*]

	Personal property			
	No personal property stolen or intentionally damaged	Personal property stolen	Personal property intentionally damaged	Personal property both stolen and intentionally damaged
Total	71	17	8	5
Region:				
Northeast	70	17	8	5
Southeast	74	18	6	3
Middle	70	13	9	8
West	69	19	9	4
School system enrollment:				
25,000 students and over	65	23	7	6
3,000 to 24,999 students	72	15	9	4
2,999 and fewer students	73	14	8	6
Teaching level:				
Elementary	76	16	5	3
Junior high	67	17	10	6
Senior high	63	18	12	7

* Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: National Education Association, *Nationwide Teacher Opinion Poll 1981* (Washington, D.C.: National Education Association, 1981), p. 26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.41 Reported excessive use of alcohol (of those reporting use of alcohol), by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977, 1978, and 1980

NOTE: These data are based on the subsample of people who answered that they "use alcohol" to the question, "Do you ever have occasion to use any alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine, or beer, or are you a total abstainer?" For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Do you sometimes drink more than you should?"

	[Percent*]					
	1977		1978		1980	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	38	62	35	65	39	61
Sex:						
Male	48	52	45	55	46	54
Female	27	73	27	73	33	67
Race:						
White	38	62	36	64	39	61
Black/other	32	68	29	71	38	62
Education:						
College	40	60	38	62	41	59
High school	37	63	35	65	42	58
Grade school	30	70	24	76	21	79
Occupation:						
Professional and business	38	62	36	64	36	64
Clerical	30	70	30	70	32	68
Manual	39	61	35	65	46	54
Farmer	50	50	48	52	42	58
Income:						
\$15,000 and over	38	62	39	61	42	58
\$10,000 to \$14,999	42	58	38	62	42	58
\$7,000 to \$9,999	33	67	37	63	32	68
\$5,000 to \$6,999	35	65	27	73	30	70
\$3,000 to \$4,999	41	59	27	73	33	67
Under \$3,000	31	69	34	66	50	50
Age:						
18 to 20 years	38	62	48	52	50	50
21 to 29 years	49	51	44	56	53	47
30 to 49 years	39	61	36	64	42	58
50 years and older	28	72	25	75	24	76
Region:						
Northeast	31	69	32	68	35	65
Midwest	42	58	37	63	42	58
South	36	64	32	68	36	64
West	39	61	41	59	45	55
Religion:						
Protestant	36	64	35	65	39	61
Catholic	37	63	35	65	35	65
Jewish	31	69	11	89	29	71
None	54	46	45	55	53	47
Politics:						
Republican	33	67	33	67	32	68
Democrat	36	64	35	65	38	62
Independent	42	58	37	63	44	56

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

Table 3.42 Reported alcohol use and most recent use among high school seniors, by sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1980

NOTE: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse from 1975 through 1980. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools. Depending on the survey year, from 66 to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate agreed to do so. Completed questionnaires were ob-

tained from 77 to 83 percent of all sampled students in participating schools each year. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables refer to the approximate number (i.e., rounded to the nearest hundred) of unweighted cases. These data were derived from the questions indicated below. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Question: "On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink in your lifetime? On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink during the last 12 months? On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink during the last 30 days?"

	[Percent]				
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
All seniors (N=15,900)	6.8	93.2	72.0	15.9	5.3
Sex:					
Male	5.5	94.5	77.4	12.2	4.9
Female	8.0	92.0	68.8	17.4	5.8
Region:					
Northeast	3.6	96.4	79.4	13.7	3.3
North Central	5.0	95.0	75.1	15.2	4.7
South	10.1	89.9	65.5	16.7	7.7
West	8.6	91.4	67.6	18.6	5.2
Population density:					
Large SMSA	3.9	96.1	78.0	14.3	3.8
Other SMSA	7.3	92.7	70.8	16.4	5.5
Non-SMSA	8.5	91.5	69.0	16.4	6.1
College plans:					
None or under 4 years	6.5	93.5	73.5	14.7	5.3
Complete 4 years	8.9	93.1	70.8	16.9	5.4

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Highlights from Student Drug Use, 1975-1980*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), pp. 20, 22, 24. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.43 Reported drug use within last 12 months among high school seniors, by type of drug, United States, 1975-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.42. Data for the categories "Inhalants" and "hallucinogens" are underestimated because some users of amyl and butyl nitrites, and PCP fail to report in these drug categories. The 1979 and 1980 surveys address this issue by asking specific questions about amyl and butyl nitrites (inhalants) and PCP (a hallucinogen) on one survey alternate form, representing approximately one-fifth of the total yearly sample. These data were then used to adjust the 1979 and 1980 data for underreporting in these drug categories. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used... in the last 12 months?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 12 months					
	Class of 1975 (N=9,400)	Class of 1976 (N=15,400)	Class of 1977 (N=17,100)	Class of 1978 (N=17,800)	Class of 1979 (N=15,500)	Class of 1980 (N=15,900)
Marihuana/hashish	40.0	44.5	47.6	50.2	50.8	48.8
Inhalants	NA	3.0	3.7	4.1	5.4	4.6
Adjusted	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.2	7.8
Amyl and butyl nitrites	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.5	5.7
Hallucinogens	11.2	9.4	8.8	9.6	9.9	9.3
Adjusted	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.8	10.6
LSD	7.2	6.4	5.5	6.3	6.6	6.5
PCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.0	4.4
Cocaine	5.6	6.0	7.2	9.0	12.0	12.3
Heroin	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5
Other opiates*	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.3
Stimulants*	16.2	15.8	16.3	17.1	18.3	20.8
Sedatives*	11.7	10.7	10.8	9.9	9.9	10.3
Barbiturates*	10.7	9.6	9.3	8.1	7.5	6.8
Methaqualone*	5.1	4.7	5.2	4.9	5.9	7.2
Tranquillizers*	10.6	10.3	10.8	9.9	9.6	8.7
Alcohol	84.8	85.7	87.0	87.7	88.1	87.9
Cigarettes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

* Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Highlights from Student Drug Use in America, 1975-1980*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 29.

Table 3.44 Reported drug use within last 30 days among high school seniors, by type of drug, United States, 1975-80

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.42 and 3.43. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used... during the last 30 days?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 30 days					
	Class of 1975 (N=9,400)	Class of 1976 (N=15,400)	Class of 1977 (N=17,100)	Class of 1978 (N=17,800)	Class of 1979 (N=15,500)	Class of 1980 (N=15,900)
Marihuana/hashish	27.1	32.2	35.4	37.1	36.5	33.7
Inhalants	NA	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.4
Adjusted	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1	2.7
Amyl and butyl nitrites	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4	1.8
Hallucinogens	4.7	3.4	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.7
Adjusted	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.5	4.4
LSD	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.3
PCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4	1.4
Cocaine	1.9	2.0	2.9	3.9	5.7	5.2
Heroin	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other opiates*	2.1	2.0	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.4
Stimulants*	8.5	7.7	8.8	8.7	9.9	12.1
Sedatives*	5.4	4.5	5.1	4.2	4.4	4.8
Barbiturates*	4.7	3.9	4.3	3.2	3.2	2.9
Methaqualone*	2.1	1.6	2.3	1.9	2.3	3.3
Tranquillizers*	4.1	4.0	4.6	3.4	3.7	3.1
Alcohol	68.2	68.3	71.2	72.1	71.8	72.0
Cigarettes	36.7	38.8	38.4	36.7	34.4	30.5

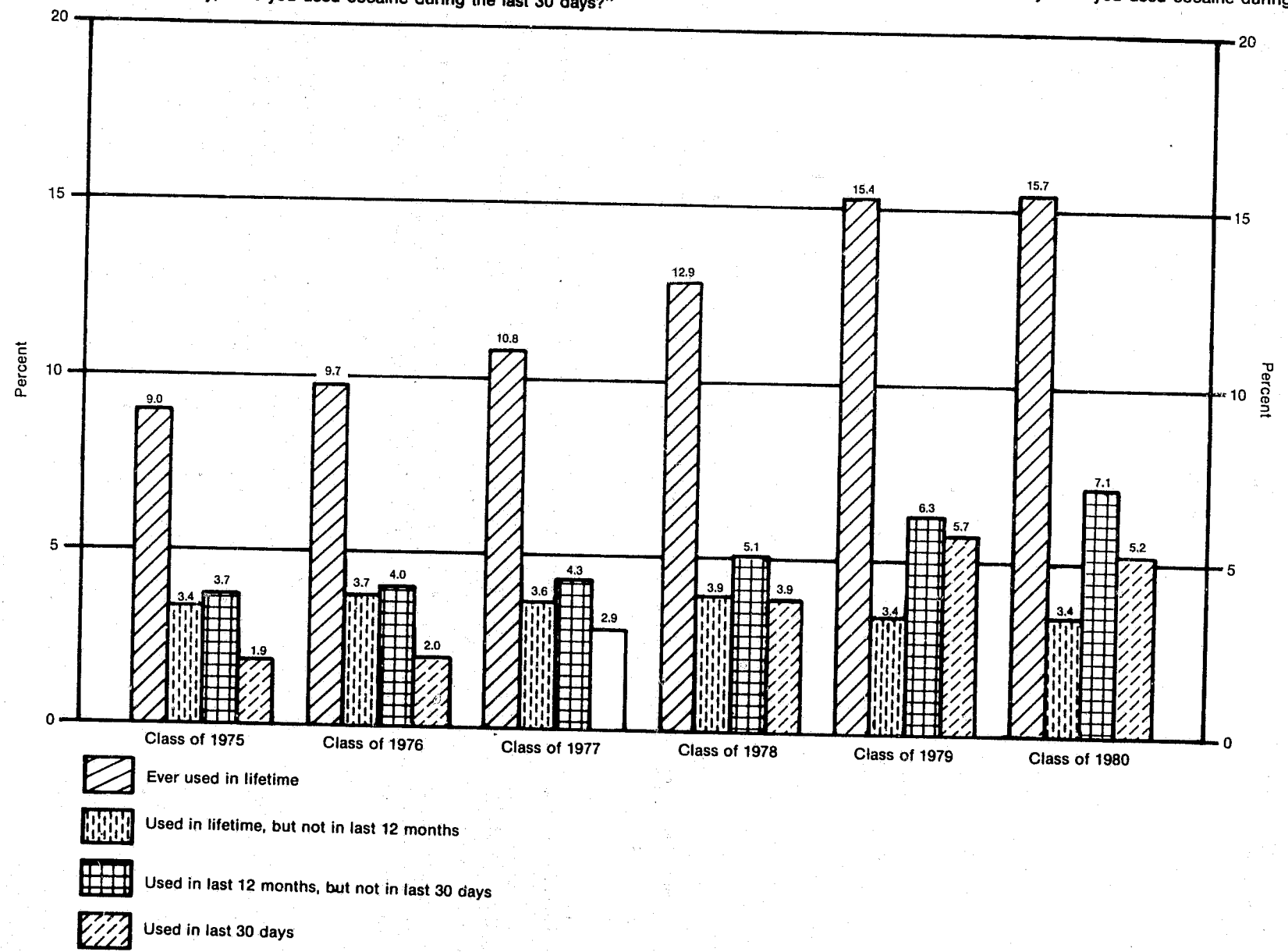
* Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Highlights from Student Drug Use in America, 1975-1980*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 30.

Figure 3.16 Reported cocaine use and most recent use among high school seniors, United States, 1975-80

See NOTE, Table 3.42. These data were derived from the questions indicated below. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used cocaine (sometimes called "coke") in your lifetime? On how many occasions, if any have you used cocaine during the last 12 months? On how many occasions, if any, have you used cocaine during the last 30 days?"



Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Drugs and the Nation's High School Students, 1975 Highlights*, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 25-27; and Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Highlights from Student Drug Use in America, 1975-1980*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 15. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.45 Reported marijuana/hashish, cocaine, and heroin use and most recent use among high school seniors, by sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.42. These data were derived from the questions indicated below. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana/hashish, cocaine, heroin) in your lifetime? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana/hashish, cocaine, heroin) in the last 12 months? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana/hashish, cocaine, heroin) in the last 30 days?"

[Percent]

	Marijuana/hashish			Cocaine			Heroin									
	Most recent use						Most recent use									
	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	
All seniors (N=15,900)	39.7	60.3	33.7	15.1	11.5	84.3	15.7	5.2	7.1	3.4	98.9	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	
Sex:																
Male	35.6	64.4	37.8	15.6	11.0	81.6	18.4	6.0	8.8	3.6	98.7	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	
Female	43.9	56.1	29.1	15.0	12.0	87.2	12.8	4.3	5.5	3.0	99.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.5	
Region:																
Northeast	32.6	67.4	39.3	16.2	11.9	82.1	17.9	5.4	8.8	3.7	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	
North Central	39.8	60.2	34.0	14.9	11.3	86.0	14.0	4.4	6.5	3.1	98.7	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	
South	46.4	53.6	28.4	13.6	11.6	89.1	10.9	3.2	4.6	3.1	98.9	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	
West	37.1	62.9	35.2	16.5	11.2	75.4	24.6	10.2	10.4	4.0	99.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	
Population density:																
Large SMSA	32.1	67.9	39.6	16.7	11.6	77.5	22.5	7.6	11.1	3.8	99.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.5	
Other SMSA	39.0	61.0	34.5	15.3	11.2	85.0	15.0	4.7	6.6	3.7	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	
Non-SMSA	46.1	53.9	28.3	13.6	12.0	88.4	11.6	4.2	4.7	2.7	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	
College plans:																
None or under 4 years	35.7	64.3	37.7	14.0	12.6	82.4	17.6	5.9	7.3	4.4	98.5	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.9	
Complete 4 years	43.2	56.8	29.4	16.5	10.9	86.8	13.2	4.2	6.6	2.4	99.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Highlights from Student Drug Use, 1975-1980*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), pp. 20, 22, 24. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.46 Reported drug use among adults, young adults, and youth, by type of drug, United States, selected years 1972-79

NOTE: These data are based on six nationwide sample surveys conducted by the Response Analysis Corporation for the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse (1971 and 1972 surveys) and for the National Institute on Drug Abuse (1974, 1976, 1977, and 1979 surveys). The data in this table were derived from any positive response to the questions listed below.

For the years prior to 1979 the data reported for marijuana refer only to marijuana use. For 1979, the data reported for marijuana refer to marijuana and/or hashish use. For survey methodology, including the bases for subgroups surveyed in each of the survey years, and definitions of terms, see Source and Appendix 9.

Questions: "About how old were you when you first tried a cigarette? Did you ever take (sedatives, tranquilizers, stimulants, analgesics) just to see what it was like and how it would work; just to enjoy the feeling they give you; for some other nonmedical reason, and not because you needed it? When was the most recent time that you used (marijuana or hashish, inhalants, LSD or other hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin)? When was the most recent time you had a drink?"

[Percent reporting ever used drug]

Type of drug	Adults (26 and older)					Young adults (18 to 25)					Youth (12 to 17)				
	1972 (N=1,613)	1974 (N=2,221)	1976 (N=1,708)	1977 (N=1,822)	1979 (N=3,015)	1972 (N=772)	1974 (N=849)	1976 (N=882)	1979 (N=1,500)	1972 (N=2,044)	1974 (N=880)	1976 (N=952)	1977 (N=986)	1979 (N=1,272)	1979 (N=2,165)
Marijuana	7.4	9.9	12.0	15.3	19.6	47.9	52.7	52.9	59.9	68.2	14.0	23.0	22.4	28.0	30.9
Inhalants	(*)	1.2	1.9	1.8	3.9	(*)	9.2	9.0	11.2	16.5	6.4	8.5	8.1	9.0	9.8
Hallucinogens	(*)	1.3	1.6	2.6	4.5	(*)	16.6	17.3	19.8	25.1	4.8	6.0	5.1	4.6	7.1
Cocaine	1.6	0.9	1.6	2.6	4.3	9.1	12.7	13.4	19.1	27.5	1.5	3.6	3.4	4.0	5.4
Heroin	(*)	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.5	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.5
Stimulants ^a	3.0	3.0	5.6	4.7	5.8	12.0	17.0	16.6	21.2	18.2	4.0	5.0	4.4	5.2	3.4
Sedatives ^c	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.5	10.0	15.0	11.9	18.4	17.0	3.0	5.0	2.8	3.1	3.2
Tranquilizers ^c	5.0	2.0	2.7	2.6	3.1	7.0	10.0	9.1	13.4	15.8	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.2	4.1
Analgesics ^c	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3.2
Alcohol	(*)	73.2	74.7	77.9	91.5	(*)	81.6	83.6	84.2	95.3	(*)	54.0	53.6	52.6	70.3
Cigarettes	(*)	65.4	64.5	67.0	83.0	(*)	68.8	70.1	67.6	82.8	(*)	52.0	45.5	47.3	54.1

* Not tabulated in this year. (N=623).
^a Less than 0.5 percent. ^c Not asked this year.
^b 1977 estimates based on split samples: adults (N=897), young adults (N=750), youth

Source: Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 32-34. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.47 Reported drug use and most recent use among adults, young adults, and youth, by type of drug, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.46. These data are based on the responses of 3,015 adults (26 years of age and older), 2,044 young adults (18 to 25 years of age), and 2,165 youth (12 to 17 years of age). The "ever used" column reports data on those who reported any past experience with drugs. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Questions: "When was the most recent time you took (sedatives, tranquilizers, stimulants, and analgesics) for nonmedical reasons? When was the most recent time you used (marijuana or hashish, cocaine, LSD or other hallucinogen, heroin, alcohol, cigarettes)? When was the most recent time you used glue or another inhalant to get high or to feel good?"

[Percent*]

Type of drug	Never used			Ever used			Most recent use								
							Past month			Past year, not past month			Not past year		
	Adults	Young adults	Youth	Adults	Young adults	Youth	Adults	Young adults	Youth	Adults	Young adults	Youth	Adults	Young adults	Youth
Marijuana and/or hashish	80.4	31.8	69.1	19.6	68.2	30.9	6.0	35.4	16.7	3.0	11.5	7.4	10.6	21.4	6.7
Inhalants	96.1	83.5	90.2	3.9	16.5	9.8	0.5	1.2	2.0	0.5	2.6	2.6	3.0	12.7	5.1
Hallucinogens	95.5	74.9	92.9	4.5	25.1	7.1	(*)	4.4	2.2	(*)	5.5	2.5	3.9	15.1	2.4
Cocaine	95.7	72.5	94.6	4.3	27.5	5.4	0.9	9.3	1.4	1.1	10.3	2.8	2.3	8.0	1.4
Heroin	99.0	96.5	99.5	1.0	3.5	0.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.9	2.8	(*)
Stimulants	94.1	81.6	96.6	5.8	18.2	3.4	0.5	3.5	1.2	0.8	6.6	1.7	4.5	7.9	0.6
Sedatives	96.4	83.0	96.7	3.5	17.0	3.2	(*)	2.8	1.1	(*)	4.5	1.1	2.7	9.6	0.9
Tranquilizers	96.8	83.9	95.9	3.1	15.8	4.1	(*)	2.1	0.6	0.6	5.0	2.1	2.1	8.6	1.3
Analgesics	97.2	88.0	96.8	2.7	11.8	3.2	(*)	1.0	0.6	(*)	4.2	1.6	2.1	6.3	1.0
Alcohol	8.5	4.7	29.7	91.5	95.3	70.3	61.3	75.9	37.2	11.1	10.7	16.4	19.3	8.7	16.9
Cigarettes ^a	16.8	17.0	45.8	83.0	82.8	54.1	36.9	42.6	12.1	2.8	4.1	1.2	19.9	6.9	2.0

* Some categories do not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.
^a Less than 0.5 percent.
^c Recency of use not asked of those who have smoked less than five packs during their lifetime (adults=23.6 percent; young adults=29.3 percent; youth=38.9 percent).

Source: Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 26, 28, 30. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.48 Reported psychotherapeutic drug use among adults, young adults, and youth, by demographic characteristics and type of drug, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.46 and 3.47. This table reflects data on persons who reported having used these drugs for a nonmedical purpose. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Did you ever take (stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, analgesics) just to see what it was like and how it would work; just to enjoy the feeling they gave you; for some other nonmedical reason, and not because you needed it?"

[Percent reporting ever used drug]

	Stimulants			Sedatives			Tranquilizers			Analgesics		
	Adults	Young adults	Youth	Adults	Young adults	Youth	Adults	Young adults	Youth	Adults	Young adults	Youth
Total	5.8	18.2	3.4	3.5	17.0	3.2	3.1	15.8	4.1	2.7	11.8	3.2
Sex:												
Male	8	22	4	5	22	4	4	20	4	4	15	4
Female	4	15	3	2	12	3	2	11	4	1	9	3
Race:												
White	6	19	3	4	18	3	3	16	4	3	12	3
Nonwhite	3	11	6	2	12	5	4	15	4	3	7	3
Education:												
Not high school graduate	3	19	X	1	22	X	1	22	X	2	15	X
High school graduate	5	15	X	3	14	X	4	13	X	2	10	X
College:												
Not a graduate	10	21	X	6	18	X	4	15	X	4	12	X
Graduate	9	22	X	6	17	X	5	14	X	5	13	X
Now a full-time college student	X	18	X	6	22	X	4	18	X	3	8	X
Region:												
Northeast	4	18	3	3	17	4	3	14	3	3	10	3
North Central	5	22	4	2	18	3	3	14	6	2	12	5
South	6	13	3	3	15	3	3	16	4	3	12	2
West	9	21	4	6	20	3	4	20	3	4	14	5
Population density:												
Large metropolitan	6	18	4	5	20	3	4	18	4	3	12	3
Small metropolitan	7	19	3	4	16	4	3	16	6	3	11	4
Nonmetropolitan:												
Rural	4	17	2	2	14	2	2	13	3	2	13	2
2,500 to 24,999	5	25	2	2	19	2	3	13	2	2	13	2
2,499 or less	4	12	3	1	10	2	2	11	2	1	10	2

Source: Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 85-87. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.49 Reported drug use among adults, young adults, and youth, by type of drug and use of alcohol, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.46 and 3.47. These data were constructed by combining the questions below into the four categories shown in the table. The "current drinkers" category was derived by any positive response to the question about alcohol use. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Questions: "When was the most recent time you had a drink? Did you ever take (barbiturates and other sedatives, tranquilizers, amphetamines and other stimulants, analgesics) just to see what it was like and how it would work; just to enjoy the feeling they give you, or for some other nonmedical reason, and not because you needed it? When was the most recent time you used (marihuana or hashish, LSD or other hallucinogen, cocaine, heroin)?"

[Percent reporting ever used drug]

Type of drug	Adults (26 and older)		Young adults (18 to 25)		Youth (12 to 17)	
	Current drinkers (N=1,806)	Not current drinkers (N=1,209)	Current drinkers (N=1,491)	Not current drinkers (N=553)	Current drinkers (N=829)	Not current drinkers (N=1,336)
Ever used psychotherapeutic pills for nonmedical reason: ^a						
Yes	12.4	4.2	35.3	11.2	16.5	1.8
No	87.6	95.8	64.7	88.8	83.5	98.2
Ever used marihuana and/or hashish:						
Yes	28.2	6.1	77.2	39.9	60.6	13.3
No	71.8	93.9	22.8	60.1	39.4	86.7
Ever used hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin:						
Yes	8.7	2.4	39.8	12.6	20.2	2.0
No	91.3	97.6	60.2	87.4	79.8	98.0

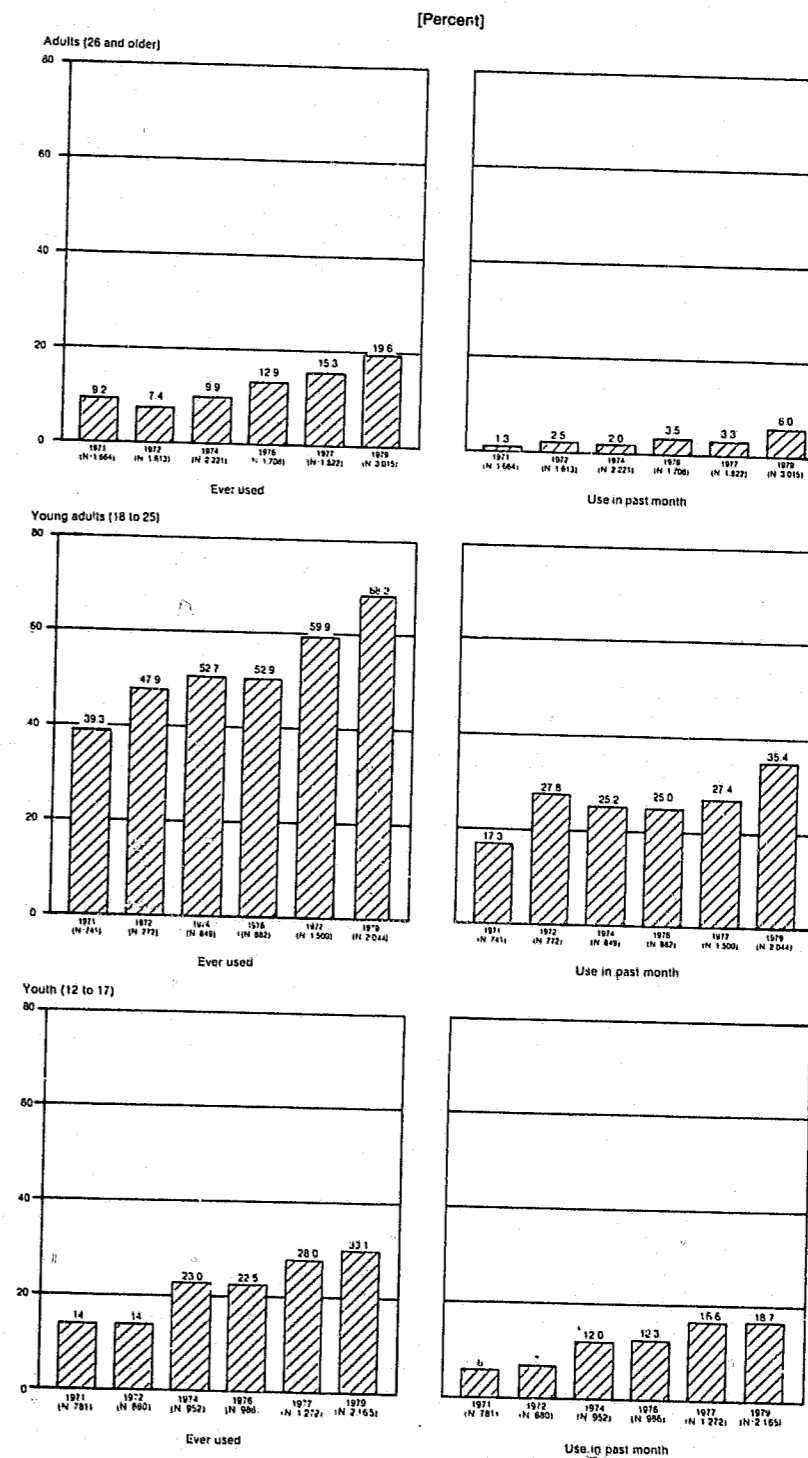
^a Questions on the nonmedical use of prescription psychotherapeutic drugs were on an interview schedule that was administered to a random half of the households.

Source: Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 97.

Figure 3.17 Reported marihuana use and use in past month among adults, young adults, and youth, United States, selected years 1971-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.46. The "ever used" column reports data on those who reported any past experience with drugs. Data for some years have been revised from previous reports. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Question: "When was the most recent time you used marihuana, hashish?"



Source: Herbert I. Abelson, Patricia M. Fishburne, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977, A Nationwide Study—Youth, Young Adults, and Older People, Volume 1, Main Findings*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 44, 45; and Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 32-34, 38-40. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.50 Reported marihuana use and use in past month among adults, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1976, 1977, and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.46. The "ever used" column reports data on those who reported any past experience with drugs. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Question: "When was the most recent time you used marihuana, hashish?"

[Percent]

	Ever used			Use in past month		
	1976	1977	1979	1976	1977	1979
All adults (26 and older)	12.9	15.3	19.6	3.5	3.3	6.0
Sex:						
Male	19	21	26	6	4	9
Female	7	10	14	2	2	3
Race:						
White	12	15	19	3	3	6
Nonwhite	17	20	26	6	4	8
Education:						
Not high school graduate	6	6	9	1	1	3
High school graduate	12	16	18	3	3	5
College	20	25	30	6	7	10
Not a graduate	16	26	27	5	9	9
Graduate	24	24	33	7	4	11
Region:						
Northeast	16	19	20	5	5	7
North Central	10	14	16	2	3	4
South	10	9	18	3	1	5
West	18	23	27	4	5	9
Population density:						
Large metropolitan	19	20	23	5	5	8
Small metropolitan	12	16	21	4	3	6
Nonmetropolitan	7	9	14	1	1	4
Rural	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	3
2,500 to 24,999	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	4
2,499 or less	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	3

* Not tabulated in this year.

Source: Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 52, 58. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.51 Reported marihuana use and use in past month among young adults, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1976, 1977, and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.46. The "ever used" column reports data on those who reported any past experience with drugs. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Question: "When was the most recent time you used marihuana, hashish?"

[Percent]

	Ever used			Use in past month		
	1976	1977	1979	1976	1977	1979
All young adults (18 to 25)	52.9	59.9	68.2	25.0	27.4	35.4
Sex:						
Male	62	66	75	31	35	45
Female	44	55	61	19	20	26
Race:						
White	55	61	69	26	28	36
Nonwhite	48	55	62	22	24	34
Education:						
Not high school graduate	48	52	67	23	21	41
High school graduate	50	60	65	21	29	30
College	60	65	73	32	30	38
Not a graduate	57	66	74	33	32	40
Graduate	68	58	68	28	22	33
Now a full-time college student	62	63	64	32	31	37
Region:						
Northeast	60	66	71	26	34	40
North Central	54	61	72	27	29	38
South	42	50	61	18	17	30
West	64	67	71	35	33	36
Population density:						
Large metropolitan	59	63	73	29	31	39
Small metropolitan	59	64	68	28	29	36
Nonmetropolitan	38	48	61	16	18	30
Rural	(*)	(*)	60	(*)	(*)	28
2,500 to 24,999	(*)	(*)	68	(*)	(*)	37
2,499 or less	(*)	(*)	54	(*)	(*)	23

* Not tabulated in this year.

Source: Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 51, 55. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.52 Reported marihuana use and use in past month among youth, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1971-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.46. The "ever used" column reports data on those who reported any past experience with drugs. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Question: "When was the most recent time you used marihuana, hashish?"

[Percent]

	Ever used						Use in past month					
	1971	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1971	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979
All youths (12 to 17)	14.0	14.0	23.0	22.4	28.0	30.9	6.0	7.0	12.0	12.3	16.6	16.7
Sex:												
Male	14	15	24	26	33	34	7	9	12	14	20	19
Female	14	13	21	19	23	28	5	6	11	11	13	14
Race:												
White	15	16	24	22	29	31	(*)	6	12	12	17	17
Nonwhite	12	5	17	22	25	31	(*)	2	9	11	14	15
Region:												
Northeast	16	16	26	21	35	34	9	7	14	13	22	20
North Central	13	14	21	26	29	34	5	7	11	16	20	19
South	7	8	17	16	19	24	2	4	6	7	8	12
West	26	24	30	30	35	36	11	14	19	17	22	16
Population density:												
Large metropolitan	15	19	27	25	36	36	9	(*)	14	18	22	20
Small metropolitan	15	18	22	24	28	28	7	(*)	11	11	17	14
Nonmetropolitan	13	7	18	18	18	27	3	(*)	10	8	10	15
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
2,500 to 24,999	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
2,499 or less	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13

* Not tabulated in this year.

Source: Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 50, 54. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.53 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, United States, 1960-80

NOTE: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies (police, sheriffs, and State police) report the number of offenses that become known to them in the following crime categories: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, forcible rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. A count of these crimes, which are known as Part I offenses, is taken from records of all complaints of crime received by law enforcement agencies from victims or other sources and/or from officers who discovered the offenses. Whenever complaints of crime are determined through investigation to be unfounded or false, they are eliminated from the actual count (Source, p. 2).

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program uses seven crime categories to establish a "crime index" in order to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the United States. Crime index offenses include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft; the "Total Crime Index" is a simple sum of the index offenses. Arson was designated as a Part I index offense in October 1978; data collection was begun in 1979. However, due to the incompleteness of arson reporting by police in 1979 and 1980, arson data are not displayed nor are they included in the Total Crime Index of the offenses known to the police.

The figures in this table are subject to updating by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The number of agencies reporting and populations represented may vary from year to year. This table, Table 3.55, and Table 3.56 present estimates for the United States or particular areas based on agencies reporting. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.

	Population ^a	Total Crime Index ^b	Violent crime ^c	Property crime ^c	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Number of offenses:											
1960-179,323,175	3,384,200	288,460	3,095,700	9,110	17,190	107,840	154,320	912,100	1,855,400	328,200	
1961-182,992,000	3,488,000	289,390	3,198,600	8,740	17,220	106,670	156,760	949,600	1,913,000	336,000	
1962-185,771,000	3,752,200	301,510	3,450,700	8,530	17,550	110,860	164,570	994,300	2,089,600	366,800	
1963-188,483,000	4,109,500	316,970	3,792,500	8,640	17,650	116,470	174,210	1,086,400	2,297,800	408,300	
1964-191,141,000	4,564,600	364,220	4,200,400	9,360	21,420	130,390	203,050	1,213,200	2,514,400	472,800	
1965-193,526,000	4,739,400	387,390	4,352,000	9,960	23,410	138,690	215,330	1,282,500	2,572,600	495,900	
1966-195,576,000	5,223,500	430,180	4,793,300	11,040	25,820	157,990	235,330	1,410,100	2,822,000	561,200	
1967-197,457,000	5,903,400	499,930	5,403,500	12,240	27,620	202,910	257,160	1,632,100	3,111,600	659,800	
1968-199,399,000	6,720,200	595,010	6,125,200	13,800	31,670	262,840	286,700	1,858,900	3,482,700	783,600	
1969-201,385,000	7,410,900	661,870	6,749,000	14,760	37,170	298,850	311,090	1,981,900	3,888,600	878,500	
1970-203,235,298	8,098,000	738,820	7,359,200	16,000	37,990	349,860	334,970	2,205,000	4,225,800	928,400	
1971-206,212,000	8,588,200	816,500	7,771,700	17,780	42,260	387,700	368,760	2,399,300	4,424,200	948,200	
1972-208,230,000	8,248,800	834,900	7,413,900	18,670	46,850	376,290	393,090	2,375,500	4,151,200	887,200	
1973-209,851,000	8,718,100	875,910	7,842,200	19,640	51,400	384,220	420,650	2,565,500	4,347,900	928,800	
1974-211,392,000	10,253,400	974,720	9,278,700	20,710	55,400	442,400	456,210	3,039,200	5,262,500	977,100	
1975-213,124,000	11,256,600	1,026,280	10,230,300	20,510	56,090	464,970	484,710	3,252,100	5,977,700	1,000,500	
1976-214,659,000	11,304,800	986,580	10,318,200	18,780	56,730	420,210	490,850	3,089,800	6,270,800	957,600	
1977-216,332,000	10,935,800	1,009,500	9,926,300	19,120	63,020	404,850	522,510	3,052,200	5,905,700	968,400	
1978-218,059,000	11,141,300	1,061,830	10,079,500	19,560	67,130	417,040	558,100	3,104,500	5,983,400	991,600	
1979-220,099,000	12,152,700	1,178,540	10,974,200	21,460	75,990	466,880	614,210	3,299,500	6,577,500	1,097,200	
1980-225,349,234	13,295,400	1,308,900	11,986,500	23,040	82,090	548,810	654,960	3,759,200	7,112,700	1,114,700	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants:^d											
1960	1,857.2	160.9	1,726.3	5.1	9.6	60.1	86.1	508.6	1,034.7	183.0	
1961	1,906.1	158.1	1,747.9	4.8	9.4	58.3	85.7	518.9	1,045.4	183.6	
1962	2,019.8	162.3	1,857.5	4.6	9.4	59.7	88.6	535.2	1,124.8	197.4	
1963	2,180.3	168.2	2,012.1	4.6	9.4	61.8	92.4	576.4	1,129.1	216.6	
1964	2,388.1	190.6	2,197.5	4.9	11.2	68.2	106.2	634.7	1,315.5	247.4	
1965	2,449.0	200.2	2,248.8	5.1	12.1	71.7	111.3	662.7	1,329.3	256.8	
1966	2,670.8	220.0	2,450.9	5.6	13.2	80.8	120.3	721.0	1,429.9	286.9	
1967	2,989.7	253.2	2,736.5	6.2	14.0	102.8	130.2	826.6	1,574.8	334.1	
1968	3,370.2	298.4	3,071.8	6.9	15.9	131.8	143.8	932.3	1,743.6	393.0	
1969	3,680.0	328.7	3,351.3	7.3	18.5	148.4	154.5	984.1	1,930.9	436.2	
1970	3,984.5	363.5	3,621.0	7.9	18.7	172.1	164.8	1,084.9	2,079.3	456.8	
1971	4,164.7	396.0	3,768.8	8.6	20.5	188.0	178.8	1,163.5	2,145.5	459.8	
1972	3,961.4	401.0	3,560.4	9.0	22.5	180.7	188.8	1,140.8	1,993.6	426.1	
1973	4,154.4	417.4	3,737.0	9.4	24.5	183.1	200.5	1,222.5	2,071.9	442.6	
1974	4,850.4	461.1	4,389.3	9.8	26.2	209.3	215.8	1,437.7	2,489.5	462.2	
1975	5,281.7	481.5	4,800.2	9.6	26.3	218.2	227.4	1,525.9	2,804.8	469.4	
1976	5,266.4	459.8	4,806.8	8.8	26.4	195.8	229.7	1,439.4	2,921.3	446.1	
1977	5,055.1	466.6	4,588.4	8.8	29.1	187.1	241.5	1,410.9	2,729.9	447.6	
1978	5,109.3	486.9	4,622.4	9.0	30.8	191.3	255.9	1,423.7	2,743.9	454.7	
1979	5,521.5	535.5	4,986.0	9.7	34.5	212.1	279.1	1,499.1	2,988.4	498.5	
1980	5,899.9	580.8	5,319.1	10.2	36.4	243.5	290.6	1,668.2	3,156.3	494.6	

^a Populations are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1, except for the Apr. 1, 1970 census and the Apr. 1, 1980 census.

^b Due to rounding, the offenses may not add to the Total Crime Index.

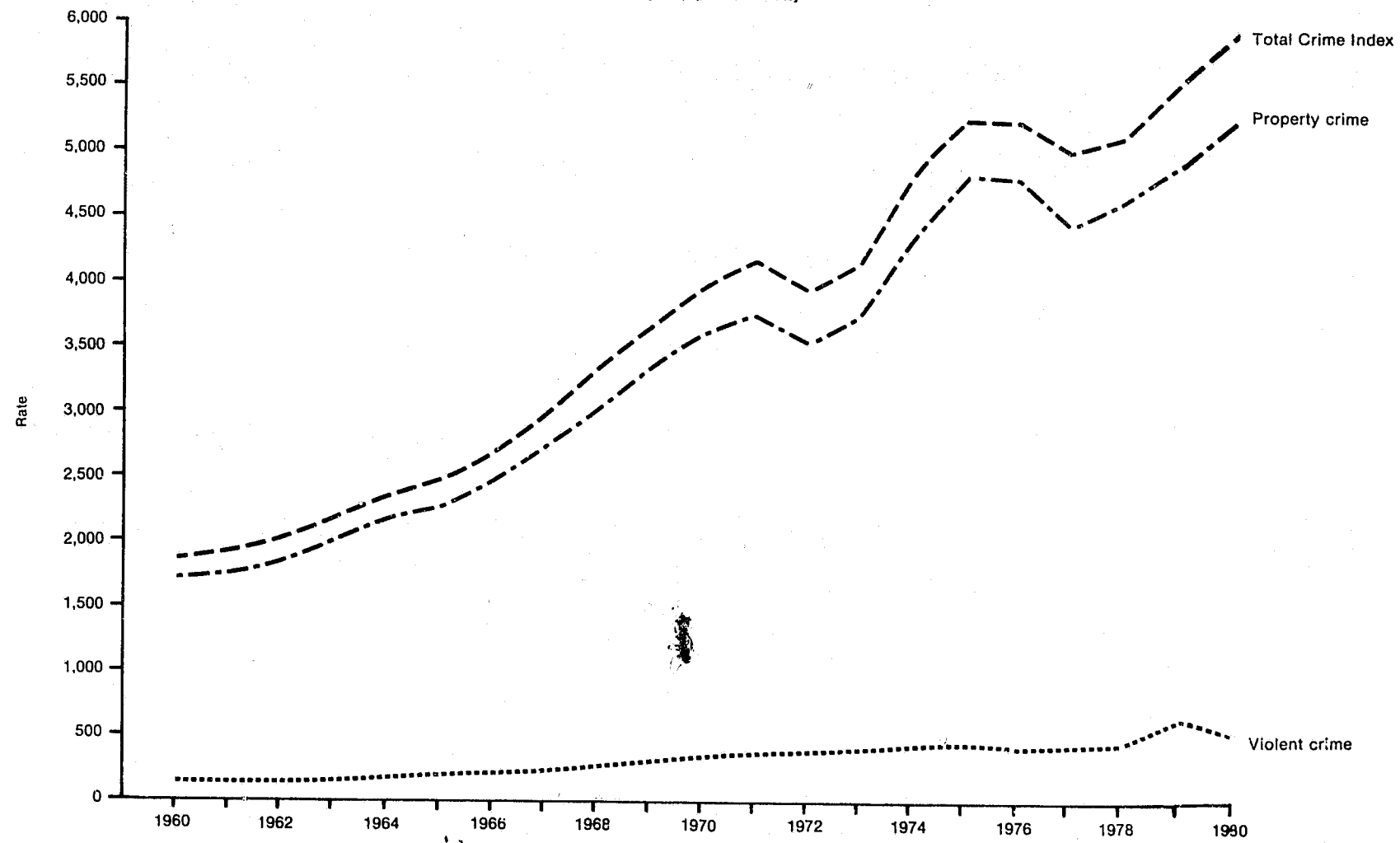
^c Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

^d Crime rates calculated prior to rounding number of offenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1975*, p. 49, Table 2; *1976*, p. 37; *1977*, p. 37, Table 2; *1978*, p. 39; *1979*, p. 41; *1980*, p. 41, Table 2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.18 Estimated rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by type of offense, United States, 1960-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.53. Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1975, p. 48, Table 2; 1976, p. 37; 1977, p. 37, Table 2; 1978, p. 39; 1979, p. 41; 1980, p. 41, Table 2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.54 Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population, 1980 and 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.53 For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.

[All 1981 crime figures from reporting units are preliminary. Final crime figures and crime rates per unit of population are not available until the publication of *Crime in the United States, 1981*.]

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Akron, Ohio	1980	18,448	25	178	586	421	3,740	12,204	1,294
	1981	18,524	24	189	602	421	3,852	12,205	1,231
Albany, N.Y.	1980	4,656	4	35	222	312	1,655	2,187	241
	1981	5,920	12	38	222	379	2,022	2,990	257
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	1980	29,326	50	225	993	1,740	8,081	16,808	1,429
	1981	30,614	45	213	1,107	1,620	9,074	16,984	1,571
Alexandria, Va.	1980	9,568	7	62	528	324	2,607	5,402	638
	1981	9,122	17	64	553	316	2,192	5,519	461
Allentown, Pa.	1980	5,923	5	21	215	80	1,754	3,574	274
	1981	6,780	5	31	246	95	1,816	4,274	313
Amarillo, Tex.	1980	9,698	17	47	186	489	2,705	5,730	524
	1981	9,751	15	62	167	549	2,903	5,587	468
Anaheim, Calif.	1980	17,131	19	112	622	525	5,996	8,290	1,567
	1981	17,202	19	135	576	525	5,843	8,618	1,486
Anchorage, Ak.	1980	11,724	15	117	296	308	2,611	7,322	1,055
	1981	13,731	18	173	380	353	2,797	8,826	1,184
Ann Arbor, Mi.	1980	8,587	4	29	112	333	1,882	5,908	319
	1981	8,413	3	42	96	289	1,922	5,721	340
Arlington, Tex.	1980	11,341	7	72	196	531	2,434	7,232	869
	1981	11,541	12	102	212	373	2,508	7,415	919
Arlington, Va.	1980	9,560	9	56	376	282	2,150	6,041	646
	1981	9,538	7	55	380	251	2,157	6,094	594
Atlanta, Ga.	1980	59,394	201	671	4,733	5,470	16,812	27,502	4,005
	1981	60,569	182	644	4,507	5,246	17,458	28,966	3,566
Aurora, Colo.	1980	12,089	10	95	351	822	3,408	6,804	599
	1981	11,903	10	76	359	992	3,484	6,458	524
Austin, Tex.	1980	30,066	43	237	678	765	7,216	19,558	1,569
	1981	30,867	39	263	669	574	7,875	19,838	1,609
Bakersfield, Calif.	1980	14,386	21	79	512	529	4,212	7,866	1,167
	1981	13,655	23	93	488	523	4,134	7,435	959
Baltimore, Md.	1980	76,704	216	560	10,020	5,775	17,059	36,854	5,620
	1981	77,563	228	565	10,715	6,229	18,446	36,066	5,314
Baton Rouge, La.	1980	25,224	27	136	640	2,089	7,786	14,004	1,542
	1981	25,917	50	129	609	2,073	7,807	13,735	1,514
Beaumont, Tex.	1980	11,346	17	116	325	984	3,545	5,718	641
	1981	13,242	19	138	407	1,369	4,399	6,169	741
Berkeley, Calif.	1980	13,000	10	68	605	301	3,206	7,866	944
	1981	14,563	16	72	598	340	3,518	9,147	872
Birmingham, Ala.	1980	35,406	88	275	1,700	1,427	10,062	18,474	3,390
	1981	34,249	97	267	1,502	1,426	10,128	17,771	3,058
Boise, Idaho	1980	8,426	2	45	138	322	2,386	5,147	391
	1981	7,594	4	41	99	348	2,208	4,600	294
Boston, Mass.	1980	75,755	92	484	7,526	4,376	17,032	25,225	21,020
	1981	79,643	100	531	9,248	4,192	16,694	27,137	21,741
Bridgeport, Conn.	1980	15,627	22	40	841	535	4,661	7,637	1,891
	1981	17,360	38	44	986	621	5,130	8,291	2,250
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1980	9,611	1	19	114	194	2,023	6,798	462
	1981	9,264	3	19	146	199	1,917	6,600	380
Charlotte, N.C.	1980	26,208	60	145	686	1,868	8,245	13,760	1,444
	1981	29,646	51	198	774	2,143	8,587	16,444	1,449
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1980	16,019	26	64	366	1,346	3,292	9,677	1,248
	1981	13,555	29	54	370	978	2,738	8,440	946
Chesapeake, Va.	1980	4,604	8	51	122	159	1,401	2,625	238
	1981	4,514	10	44	188	172	1,323	2,579	198
Chicago, Ill.	1980	196,605	883	1,329	16,261	10,205	34,288	102,873	30,706
	1981	173,316	877	1,255	16,118	7,359	30,112	88,197	29,396
Cincinnati, Ohio	1980	32,985	48	353	1,686	1,843	8,857	18,474	1,724
	1981	36,814	42	289	1,756	1,804	9,618	21,548	1,757
Cleveland, Ohio	1980	57,602	265	703	6,802	3,696	17,850	14,100	14,186
	1981	60,721	233	621	7,821	3,754	18,368	14,846	15,078
Colorado Springs, Colo.	1980	16,910	14	151	405	612	5,067	9,713	948
	1981	18,836	18	158	557	730	5,634	10,851	888
Columbus, Ga.	1980	9,186	26	87	388	311	3,093	4,537	744
	1981	8,778	22	78	367	290	2,787	4,578	654
Columbus, Ohio	1980	55,362	87	460	3,224	1,359	17,100	29,809	3,323
	1981	55,293	91	396	3,356	1,420	17,518	29,613	2,899
Concord, Calif.	1980	8,305	6	27	117	340	2,346	5,005	464
	1981	7,650	2	43	100	270	2,056	4,774	405
Corpus Christi, Tex.	1980	19,385	34	158	489	941	6,157	10,232	1,374
	1981	21,216	58	145	490	894	6,982	11,102	1,545
Dallas, Tex.	1980	106,010	319	1,121	4,983	6,258	30,133	55,372	7,824
	1981	111,585	301	1,121	5,402	5,928	34,159	57,112	7,562
Davenport, Iowa	1980	8,626	4	38	344	533	2,580	4,770	357
	1981	8,272	7	57	302	490	2,360	4,769	287
Dayton, Ohio	1980	26,593	76	165	2,175	978	8,036	13,953	1,210
	1981	27,053	67	142	2,353	947	8,017	14,385	1,142
Denver, Colo.	1980	58,782	99	704	2,366	2,351	19,799	28,206	5,257
	1981	60,417	100	471	2,403	2,111	20,181	30,467	4,684
Des Moines, Iowa	1980	19,369	13	101	465	483	3,824	13,328	1,125
	1981	19,974	7	104	476	452	3,974	14,125	836
Detroit, Mich.	1980	127,420	547	1,313	13,429	7,999	40,848	41,066	22,218
	1981	143,107	502	1,229	14,787	6,848	46,224	46,186	27,521

Table 3.54 Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population, 1980 and 1981—Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Durham, N.C.	1980	10,532	12	66	270	292	2,857	6,554	481
	1981	10,746	13	65	245	289	2,764	6,988	382
Elizabeth, N.J.	1980	10,358	8	81	820	983	2,757	4,163	1,546
	1981	9,337	15	58	692	694	2,387	4,065	1,434
El Paso, Tex.	1980	27,065	54	210	828	1,711	6,267	15,624	2,363
	1981	29,275	35	205	871	2,399	7,140	16,568	2,057
Erie, Pa.	1980	4,861	11	40	284	253	1,158	2,670	445
	1981	5,683	5	52	268	263	1,318	3,433	344
Eugene, Ore.	1980	10,813	2	42	207	383	2,304	7,478	397
	1981	10,645	1	50	167	210	2,470	7,373	374
Evansville, Ind.	1980	9,536	12	52	383	498	2,663	5,336	592
	1981	9,061	11	46	329	462	2,253	5,498	462
Flint, Mich.	1980	21,201	34	159	729	2,152	6,052	11,089	986
	1981	23,649	34	178	891	2,274	7,433	11,891	948
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	1980	20,955	44	94	1,285	468	7,117	10,288	1,659
	1981	22,022	49	94	1,347	561	7,923	10,398	1,750
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1980	15,101	13	83	583	338	3,419	9,860	805
	1981	13,112	18	85	384	334	2,384	9,387	520
Fort Worth, Tex.	1980	48,492	106	338	2,286	1,963	15,001	25,398	3,400
	1981	47,153	113	435	2,312	2,086	14,276	24,123	3,808
Fremont, Calif.	1980	8,575	2	55	156	351	2,508	5,025	478
	1981	7,983	6	34	156	307	2,203	4,829	448
Fresno, Calif.	1980	24,806	49	193	1,232	895	6,922	13,341	2,174
	1981	24,581	33	155	1,102	868	6,886	13,769	1,768
Fullerton, Calif.	1980	7,054	2	60	200	206	2,001	4,014	571
	1981	6,676	3	55	185	237	1,809	3,900	487
Garden Grove, Calif.	1980	9,994	6	76	332	400	3,151	5,339	690
	1981	9,584	12	76	326	495	2,963	5,083	629
Garland, Tex.	1980	6,350	4	29	97	117	1,876	3,911	316
	1981	7,048	5	37	70	121	2,125	4,352	338
Gary, Ind.	1980	12,446	85	263	1,032	836	4,590	3,602	2,038
	1981	12,268	85	256	1,072	645	4,362	3,718	2,130
Glendale, Calif.	1980	7,805	2	39	293	254	2,596	3,680	941
	1981	7,694	7	34	307	258	2,478	3,900	710
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1980	16,185	28	188	529	1,042	4,437	9,275	686
	1981	17,049	24	190	562	1,100	4,660	9,905	608
Greensboro, N.C.	1980	12,462	22	47	295	788	3,082	7,711	517
	1981	12,018	11	57	302	664	2,952	7,557	475
Hampton, Va.	1980	7,708	9	82	203	239	1,788	5,059	328
	1981	7,461	16	53	172	169	1,831	4,929	291
Hartford, Conn.	1980	23,648	46	119	2,061	1,174	6,056	9,019	5,173
	1981	24,732	32	94	2,482	1,387	6,545	10,250	3,942
Hialeah, Fla.	1980	10,432	16	25	480	609	2,361	5,976	965
	1981	10,481	37	28	476	738	2,004	6,118	1,080
Hollywood, Fla.	1980	12,810	12	58	584	527			

Table 3.54 Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population, 1980 and 1981—Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index								
		Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft		
Long Beach, Calif.	1980	32,314	82	288	2,781	1,483	10,185	12,669	4,826	
	1981	32,280	74	307	2,928	1,270	10,004	13,011	4,686	
Los Angeles, Calif.	1980	293,837	1,010	2,813	25,637	21,987	86,525	112,982	42,883	
	1981	304,101	880	2,666	28,152	21,121	86,783	121,997	42,502	
Louisville, Ky.	1980	20,072	60	138	1,771	823	6,542	8,890	1,848	
	1981	21,124	55	158	1,730	788	6,907	9,954	1,532	
Lubbock, Tex.	1980	13,492	28	121	224	827	3,798	7,724	770	
	1981	15,418	34	143	314	1,107	4,649	8,378	793	
Macon, Ga.	1980	9,649	16	52	422	447	2,908	5,169	635	
	1981	9,004	29	15	299	402	2,690	5,025	544	
Madison, Wis.	1980	14,796	4	76	244	111	3,646	10,125	590	
	1981	14,898	6	66	221	170	3,381	10,471	583	
Memphis, Tenn.	1980	50,921	152	788	3,846	2,112	18,778	20,465	4,780	
	1981	53,325	133	760	4,092	2,071	18,157	22,944	5,168	
Mesa, Ariz.	1980	12,099	10	62	193	547	2,773	7,947	567	
	1981	11,170	1	51	143	546	2,510	7,446	473	
Miami, Fla.	1980	52,540	220	325	6,890	4,039	13,729	22,577	4,760	
	1981	52,911	210	382	6,196	4,423	12,570	24,388	4,742	
Milwaukee, Wis.	1980	41,446	74	213	1,796	1,227	9,638	24,726	3,772	
	1981	44,775	71	290	1,806	1,257	10,293	27,512	3,546	
Minneapolis, Minn.	1980	35,820	36	373	2,267	1,241	11,609	17,504	2,790	
	1981	40,111	28	367	2,296	1,192	12,543	20,839	2,846	
Mobile, Ala.	1980	21,088	54	144	956	1,521	7,130	10,189	1,094	
	1981	21,998	39	123	938	1,529	7,439	10,961	969	
Modesto, Calif.	1980	9,412	15	68	172	450	2,205	6,035	467	
	1981	10,601	6	56	209	405	2,984	6,525	416	
Montgomery, Ala.	1980	12,852	37	58	306	520	3,671	7,597	683	
	1981	11,512	30	37	263	523	3,203	6,931	525	
Nashville, Tenn.	1980	34,886	87	295	2,027	1,225	11,482	17,189	2,581	
	1981	33,604	79	363	1,594	1,051	10,358	17,968	2,101	
New Haven, Conn.	1980	17,834	18	98	1,500	300	4,910	8,756	2,252	
	1981	16,175	19	112	1,552	291	4,639	7,451	2,111	
New Orleans, La.	1980	53,575	218	588	4,647	2,719	14,154	25,668	5,581	
	1981	52,158	217	453	4,950	2,501	13,117	25,305	5,615	
Newport News, Va.	1980	9,109	23	83	372	374	2,732	5,048	477	
	1981	9,269	18	80	415	406	3,042	4,868	440	
New York, N.Y.	1980	710,151	1,812	3,711	100,550	43,476	210,703	249,421	100,478	
	1981	725,846	1,826	3,862	107,475	43,783	205,825	258,369	104,706	
Norfolk, Va.	1980	20,183	36	111	1,016	1,008	5,275	11,759	978	
	1981	20,769	43	189	1,085	1,124	4,793	12,656	879	
Oakland, Calif.	1980	44,152	132	434	4,248	2,722	13,124	20,093	3,399	
	1981	44,679	119	430	3,836	2,652	14,171	20,070	3,401	
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1980	36,191	73	337	1,251	2,074	13,476	15,365	3,615	
	1981	35,128	65	336	1,491	2,236	12,364	14,827	3,809	
Omaha, Nebr.	1980	24,430	38	213	1,053	679	5,351	15,138	1,958	
	1981	24,351	28	186	899	470	5,933	15,239	1,596	
Orlando, Fla.	1980	17,532	17	190	742	1,401	5,264	9,022	896	
	1981	17,469	25	154	685	1,309	5,180	9,061	855	
Oxnard, Calif.	1980	8,771	15	75	540	411	2,585	4,160	985	
	1981	7,548	17	92	351	316	2,058	4,038	676	
Pasadena, Calif.	1980	11,675	27	90	794	672	3,322	5,591	1,179	
	1981	11,305	19	83	767	758	3,175	5,381	1,124	
Pasadena, Tex.	1980	7,818	9	92	203	454	2,216	3,875	969	
	1981	8,059	15	73	179	503	2,546	3,724	1,019	
Paterson, N.J.	1980	14,260	26	36	926	1,069	4,958	5,065	2,180	
	1981	14,713	41	39	1,405	803	4,676	5,773	1,976	
Peoria, Ill.	1980	12,098	13	62	353	1,008	3,458	6,840	364	
	1981	11,822	8	62	405	970	3,080	6,933	364	
Philadelphia, Pa.	1980	101,144	436	937	10,883	5,043	24,940	40,910	17,995	
	1981	100,592	362	936	10,816	5,502	26,676	39,731	16,569	
Phoenix, Ariz.	1980	88,523	103	485	3,037	3,395	24,137	51,598	5,768	
	1981	81,371	97	408	2,696	3,119	23,052	46,977	5,022	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1980	30,399	50	299	3,252	1,519	8,997	10,721	5,561	
	1981	31,384	49	213	4,288	1,433	8,843	11,661	4,897	
Portland, Ore.	1980	40,833	46	364	2,249	2,298	10,979	22,649	2,248	
	1981	50,432	38	403	3,072	2,939	14,395	27,141	2,444	
Portsmouth, Va.	1980	6,313	25	60	305	261	1,527	3,864	271	
	1981	6,285	16	43	479	183	1,420	3,855	289	
Providence, R.I.	1980	14,317	15	74	711	647	3,984	5,059	3,827	
	1981	15,548	23	55	852	751	4,401	5,470	3,996	
Pueblo, Colo.	1980	7,832	3	55	122	623	2,082	4,629	318	
	1981	7,840	7	59	126	631	2,107	4,639	271	
Raleigh, N.C.	1980	10,681	12	64	290	448	2,378	7,068	451	
	1981	11,086	11	56	288	364	2,599	7,345	422	
Reno, Nev.	1980	9,980	16	86	480	248	2,897	5,520	733	
	1981	9,775	11	89	395	285	2,835	5,511	669	
Richmond, Va.	1980	21,493	57	157	1,130	1,086	6,901	11,231	1,231	
	1981	24,766	48	195	1,364	1,061	7,412	13,646	1,037	
Riverside, Calif.	1980	15,626	22	125	524	1,079	4,609	8,192	1,075	
	1981	15,361	13	121	528	905	4,427	8,360	1,007	
Rochester, N.Y.	1980	28,969	27	125	1,182	1,598	9,051	15,465	1,543	
	1981	27,291	38	141	1,246	1,546	7,827	15,168	1,325	

Table 3.54 Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population, 1980 and 1981—Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index								
		Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft		
Rockford, Ill.	1980	12,741	10	70	492	729	4,187	6,769	484	
	1981	12,859	13	47	404	617	4,420	6,974	384	
Sacramento, Calif.	1980	34,699	45	217	1,604	1,355	10,401	18,451	2,626	
	1981	36,681	53	228	1,833	1,441	10,835	19,981	2,310	
St. Louis, Mo.	1980	64,631	225	392	5,938	4,428	20,184	27,043	6,421	
	1981	62,654	265	413	5,365	4,321	19,214	27,195	5,981	
St. Paul, Minn.	1980	22,134	16	140	876	1,000	7,297	11,443	1,362	
	1981	22,799	13	197	1,061	1,038	7,964	11,364	1,162	
St. Petersburg, Fla.	1980	21,067	22	155	735	1,711	5,863	11,931	650	
	1981	20,894	26	150	857	1,476	6,105	11,750	530	
Salt Lake City, Utah	1980	19,086	16	140	528	448	5,174	11,437	1,343	
	1981	20,850	14	137	587	531	5,574	12,818	1,189	
San Antonio, Tex.	1980	57,873	164	362	1,742	1,997	17,776	31,228	4,604	
	1981	62,035	185	376	1,835	2,255	20,080	32,411	4,893	
San Bernardino, Calif.	1980	16,392	35	101	915	846	4,599	8,322	1,574	
	1981	17,327	56	91	938	882	5,163	8,748	1,449	
San Diego, Calif.	1980	70,505	103	362	2,986	2,738	19,960	36,649	7,707	
	1981	66,122	93	559	3,323	2,618	18,708	33,851	6,970	
San Francisco, Calif.	1980	70,424	110	759	7,527	4,314	16,795	32,772	8,147	
	1981	71,812	126	672	7,386	3,827	17,715	35,337	6,749	
San Jose, Calif.	1980	51,831	62	479	1,714	1,533	13,955	29,608	4,480	
	1981	54,514	68	465	2,070	1,519	14,932	31,708	3,752	
Santa Ana, Calif.	1980	19,033	26	94	815	748	6,085	9,858	1,407	
	1981	20,712	22	92	867	777	6,736	10,935	1,283	
Savannah, Ga.	1980	14,654	29	177	599	886	3,708	8,669	586	
	1981	15,369	45	171	618	809	4,067	9,062	597	
Seattle, Wash.	1980	53,294	63	512	2,253	2,373	13,780	30,483	3,830	
	1981	55,764	59	485	2,344	2,526	14,567	32,835	2,948	
Shreveport, La.	1980	18,784	48	108	473	705	5,500	11,003	947	
	1981	18,030	54	138	403	803	4,267	9,705	669	
South Bend, Ind.	1980	11,433	18	79	464	223	3,752	6,425	472	
	1981	11,736	8	84	497	209	3,856	6,758	324	
Spokane, Wash.	1980	16,437	11	127	409	633	4,110	10,278	869	
	1981	15,698	11	88	410	576	4,256	9,627	730	
Springfield, Mass.	1980	14,410	11	152	354	1,598	4,079	5,798	2,418	
	1981	14,442	10	183	391	2,124	4,336	5,496	1,902	
Springfield, Mo.	1980	13,472	6	63	112	246	3,488	9,035	522	
	1981	13,414	8	41	126</					

Table 3.55 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense and extent of urbanization, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.53. These figures are aggregated from individual State statistics presented in Table 3.56. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports (Source, p. 343). For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 2.

Area	Population ^a	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
United States total	225,349,264	13,295,399	1,306,898	11,988,501	23,044	82,088	548,809	654,957	3,759,193	7,112,657	1,114,651
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,899.9	580.8	5,319.1	10.2	36.4	243.5	290.6	1,668.2	3,156.3	494.6
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area											
Area	164,403,285										
Area actually reporting ^c	98.8%	11,023,800	1,148,179	9,875,421	18,818	70,870	522,806	535,685	3,118,617	5,763,638	993,166
Estimated total	100.0%	11,109,721	1,154,322	9,955,399	18,915	71,330	524,377	539,700	3,143,078	5,811,428	1,000,893
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,757.6	702.1	6,055.5	11.5	43.4	319.0	328.3	1,911.8	3,534.9	608.8
Other cities											
Area	25,432,244										
Area actually reporting ^c	98.1%	1,316,318	86,442	1,229,876	1,427	5,022	15,765	64,228	308,658	857,824	83,394
Estimated total	100.0%	1,372,261	89,795	1,282,466	1,482	5,247	16,438	66,628	321,276	894,993	86,197
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,395.8	353.1	5,042.7	5.8	20.6	64.6	262.0	1,263.3	3,519.1	260.3
Rural											
Area	35,513,735										
Area actually reporting ^c	93.5%	771,580	61,008	710,552	2,438	5,184	7,477	45,909	278,361	387,236	44,955
Estimated total	100.0%	813,417	64,781	748,636	2,647	5,511	7,994	48,629	294,839	406,236	47,561
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,290.4	182.4	2,108.0	7.5	15.5	22.5	136.9	830.2	1,143.9	133.9

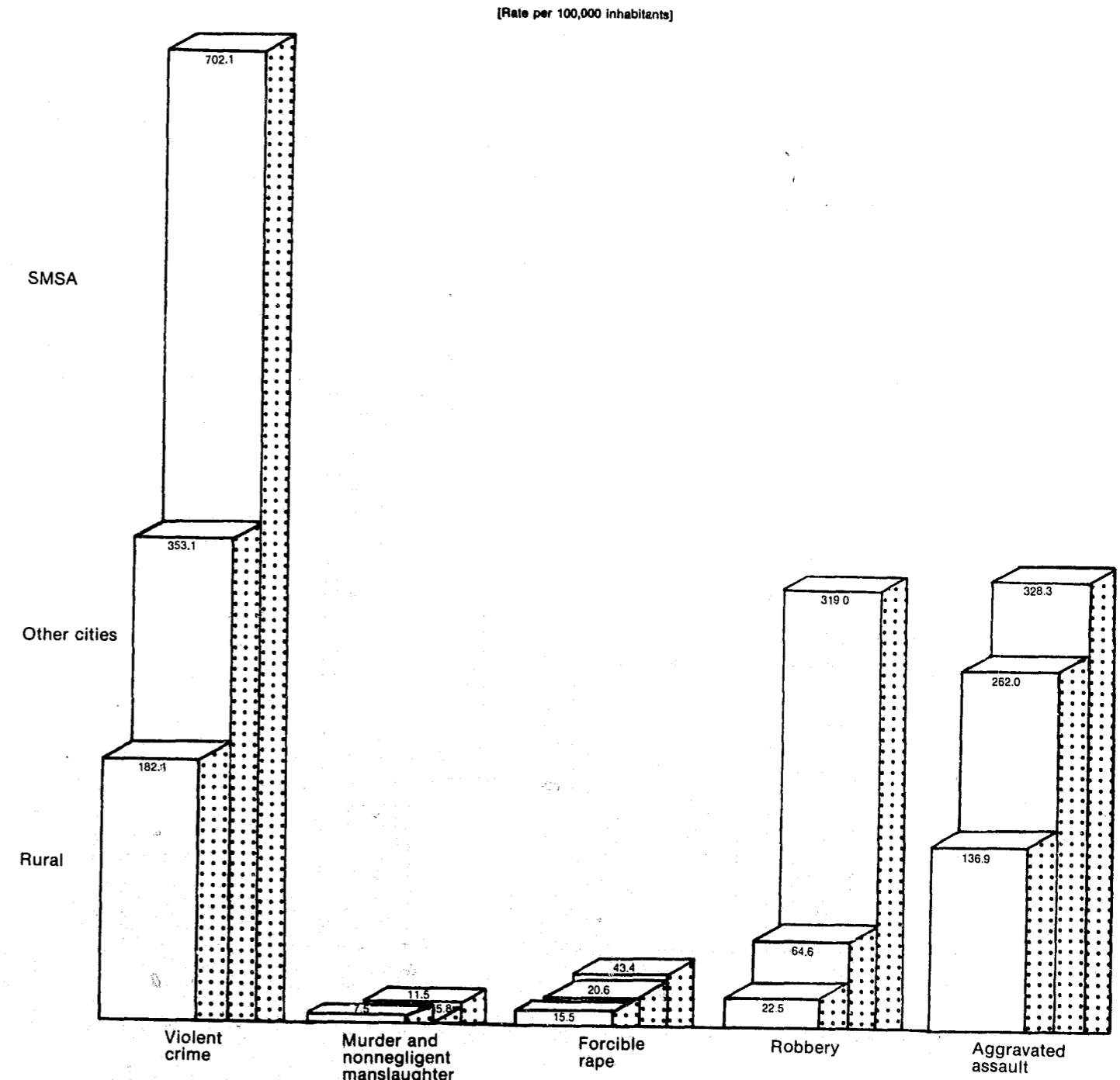
^a Populations are U.S. Bureau of the Census preliminary census counts as of Apr. 1, 1980 and are subject to change.
^b Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

^c The percentage representing area actually reporting will not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals, since these data represent the sum of the calculations for individual States, which have varying populations, portions reporting, and crime rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 41, Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.19 Estimated rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of violent crime known to police, by offense and extent of urbanization, 1980

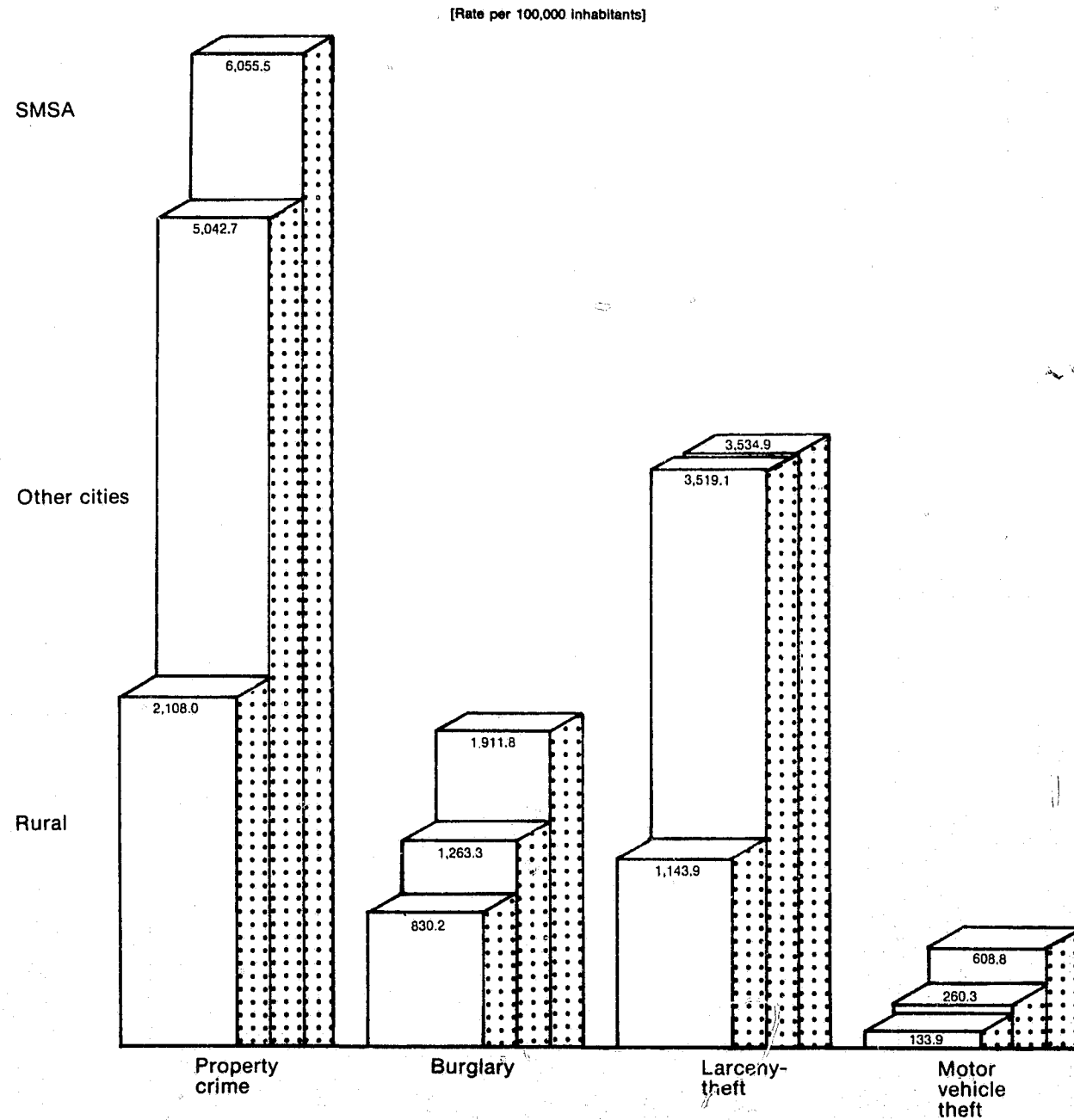
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.53 and 3.55. For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 2.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 41, Table 1. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.20 Estimated rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of property crime known to police, by offense and extent of urbanization, 1980

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.53 and 3.55. For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 2.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 41, Table 1. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.56 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.53. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports (Source, p. 343). For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 2.

State	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime*	Property crime*	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
ALABAMA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,389,460										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	150,096	13,571	136,525	378	928	4,531	7,734	45,877	80,252	10,396
Estimated totals	100.0%	150,451	13,601	136,850	379	930	4,539	7,753	45,977	80,455	10,418
Other cities	652,679										
Area actually reporting	99.1%	29,141	2,350	26,791	51	123	408	1,768	8,415	17,166	1,210
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,392	2,370	27,022	51	124	412	1,783	8,488	17,314	1,220
Rural	819,327										
Area actually reporting	95.8%	10,224	1,294	8,930	76	100	145	973	4,300	4,082	548
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,668	1,349	9,319	79	104	151	1,015	4,487	4,260	572
State total	3,861,466	190,511	17,320	173,191	509	1,158	5,102	10,551	58,852	102,029	12,210
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,933.6	448.5	4,485.1	13.2	30.0	132.1	273.2	1,526.7	2,642.2	316.2
ALASKA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	None										
Other cities	272,636										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	20,610	1,482	19,128	23	200	339	920	4,142	12,958	2,028
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,776	1,494	19,282	23	202	342	927	4,175	13,063	2,044
Rural	127,506										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,073	425	3,648	16	48	18	343	1,370	1,853	425
State total	400,142	24,849	1,919	22,930	39	250	360	1,270	5,545	14,916	2,469
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,210.0	479.6	5,730.5	9.7	62.5	90.0	317.4	1,385.8	3,727.7	617.0
ARIZONA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,043,448										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	187,725	14,519	173,206	208	1,031	4,815	8,465	50,176	111,966	11,064
Other cities	327,401										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	23,906	1,903	22,003	33	105	302	1,463	5,377	15,496	1,130
Estimated totals	100.0%	23,906	1,903	22,003	33	105	302	1,463	5,377	15,496	1,130
Rural	344,508										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,235	1,251	8,984	38	91	141	981	2,974	5,352	658
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,874	812	11,062	83	91	121	537	4,380	6,154	628
State total	2,715,357	221,866	17,673	204,193	279	1,227	5,258	10,909	58,527	132,814	12,852
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	8,170.8	650.9	7,519.9	10.3	45.2	193.6	401.8	2,155.4	4,891.2	473.3
ARKANSAS											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	894,032										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	51,927	4,839	47,088	113	418	1,466	2,842	14,873	29,578	2,637
Other cities	573,997										
Area actually reporting	98.3%	22,752	1,971	20,781	33	98	257	1,583	6,199	13,591	991
Estimated totals	100.0%	23,145	2,005	21,140	34	100	261	1,610	6,306	13,826	1,008
Rural	816,008										
Area actually reporting	96.4%	11,549	784	10,765	61	68	117	518	4,224	5,935	606
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,974	812	11,162	83	91	121	537	4,380	6,154	628
State total	2,284,037	87,046	7,656	79,390	210	609	1,848	4,989	25,559	49,558	4,273
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,811.1	335.2	3,475.9	9.2	26.7	80.9	218.4	1,119.0	2,169.8	187.1
CALIFORNIA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	21,729,925										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	1,729,161	200,288	1,528,873	3,231	13,029	88,774	95,254	512,299	847,992	168,582
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,731,996	200,555	1,531,441	3,234	13,047	88,886	95,388	513,119	849,496	168,826
Other cities	767,089										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	61,048	4,968	56,080	69	303	1,025	3,571	14,808	37,893	3,379
Estimated totals	100.0%	61,297	4,988	56,309	69	304	1,029	3,586	14,988	38,048	3,393
Rural	1,035,666										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	50,039	4,747	45,292	108	342	505	3,792	17,151	25,526	2,615
Estimated totals	100.0%	50,039	4,747	45,292	108	342	505	3,792	17,151	25,526	2,615
State total	23,532,680	1,843,332	210,290	1,633,042	3,411	13,693	90,420	102,766	545,138	913,070	174,834
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,833.1	893.6	6,939.5	14.5	58.2	384.2	436.7	2,316.5	3,820.0	742.9
COLORADO											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,328,208										
Area actually reporting	98.1%	179,980	13,580	166,400	179	1,373	4,389	7,619	51,411	103,655	11,354
Estimated totals	100.0%	181,891	13,674	168,217	182	1,385	4,417	7,690	51,989	104,776	11,452
Other cities	259,142										
Area actually reporting	92.4%	17,937	926	17,011	3	56	147	720	3,443	12,720	848
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,417	1,002	18,415	3	61	159	779	3,727	13,770	918
Rural	291,059										
Area actually reporting	95.8%	9,347	515	8,832	12	61	31	411	2,618	5,705	509
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,779	539	9,240	13	64	32	430	2,739	5,968	533
State total	2,878,407	211,087	15,215	195,872	198	1,510	4,608	8,899	58,455	124,514	12,903
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,333.5	528.6	6,804.9	6.9	52.5	160.1	309.2	2,030.8	4,325.8	448.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.56 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1980-Continued

State	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and nonnegligent manslaugh- ter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	
CONNECTICUT												
Standard Metropolitan												
Statistical Area	2,717,116											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	169,483	12,118	157,365	138	618	6,573	4,789	48,342	89,039	19,984	
Other cities	192,781											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,677	352	7,325	4	26	103	219	2,354	4,397	574	
Rural	185,327											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,891	298	4,593	4	26	73	195	1,942	2,195	456	
State total	3,095,224	182,051	12,768	169,283	146	670	6,749	5,203	52,638	95,631	21,014	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,881.7	412.5	5,469.2	4.7	21.6	218.0	168.1	1,700.6	3,089.6	678.9	
DELAWARE												
Standard Metropolitan												
Statistical Area	398,694											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	29,949	1,904	28,045	31	111	713	1,049	7,250	18,502	2,293	
Other cities	65,712											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,826	423	4,403	1	11	56	355	835	3,386	182	
Rural	130,373											
Area actually reporting	54.3%	3,004	270	2,734	5	12	25	228	876	1,732	126	
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,531	497	5,034	9	22	46	420	1,613	3,169	232	
State total	594,779	594,779	2,824	37,482	41	144	815	1,824	9,698	25,077	2,707	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,776.6	474.8	6,301.8	6.9	24.2	137.0	306.7	1,630.5	4,216.2	455.1	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ^c												
Standard Metropolitan												
Statistical Area	635,233											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	65,025	13,242	51,783	200	480	9,120	3,442	16,313	31,868	3,602	
Other cities	None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Rural	None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Total	635,233	65,025	13,242	51,783	200	480	9,120	3,442	16,313	31,868	3,602	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	10,236.4	2,084.6	8,151.8	31.5	75.6	1,435.7	541.8	2,568.0	5,016.7	567.0	
FLORIDA												
Standard Metropolitan												
Statistical Area	8,183,799											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	730,491	87,019	643,472	1,211	4,944	32,643	48,221	216,471	384,896	42,105	
Other cities	399,207											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	31,765	3,007	28,758	52	155	729	2,071	8,710	18,657	1,391	
Rural	984,106											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	41,569	4,069	37,500	124	340	643	2,962	14,644	20,110	2,186	
State total	9,567,112	803,825	94,095	709,730	1,387	5,439	34,015	53,254	239,825	424,413	45,682	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	8,402.0	983.5	7,418.4	14.5	56.9	355.5	556.6	2,506.8	4,434.2	477.5	
GEORGIA												
Standard Metropolitan												
Statistical Area	3,111,471											
Area actually reporting	98.1%	215,700	22,631	193,069	424	1,847	9,168	11,192	64,605	113,280	15,184	
Estimated totals	100.0%	219,192	22,858	196,334	426	1,871	9,250	11,311	65,598	115,288	15,448	
Other cities	883,492											
Area actually reporting	89.7%	44,208	3,448	40,760	108	223	840	2,277	11,701	26,981	2,078	
Estimated totals	100.0%	49,260	3,841	45,419	120	248	936	2,537	13,038	30,065	2,316	
Rural	1,405,888											
Area actually reporting	84.5%	28,890	2,783	26,107	166	230	409	1,978	11,100	13,021	1,986	
Estimated totals	100.0%	34,193	3,294	30,899	197	272	484	2,341	13,137	15,411	2,351	
State total	5,400,851	302,645	29,993	272,652	743	2,391	10,670	18,189	91,733	160,764	20,115	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,603.7	555.3	5,048.3	13.8	44.3	197.6	299.7	1,699.2	2,976.6	372.4	
HAWAII												
Standard Metropolitan												
Statistical Area	762,020											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	57,718	2,456	55,262	65	284	1,729	398	13,848	36,189	5,225	
Other cities	37,054											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,729	83	2,646	2	11	22	48	772	1,773	101	
Rural	165,606											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,739	350	11,383	17	60	84	189	3,202	7,602	579	
State total	964,680	72,180	2,889	69,291	84	335	1,835	635	17,822	45,564	5,905	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,482.3	299.5	7,182.8	8.7	34.7	190.2	65.8	1,847.5	4,723.2	612.1	
IDAHO												
Standard Metropolitan												
Statistical Area	172,843											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,583	762	10,821	5	67	172	518	3,381	6,887	553	
Other cities	377,311											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	23,734	1,474	22,260	16	91	221	1,146	5,171	15,989	1,120	
Rural	393,475											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,809	721	9,088	8	53	49	611	3,139	5,387	562	
State total	943,629	45,126	2,957	42,169	29	211	442	2,275	11,691	28,243	2,235	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,782.2	313.4	4,468.8	3.1	22.4	46.8	241.1	1,238.9	2,993.0	236.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.56 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1980-Continued

State	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and nonnegligent manslaugh- ter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	
ILLINOIS												
Standard Metropolitan												
Statistical Area	9,188,480											
Area actually reporting	99.7%	528,982	52,043	476,939	1,149	2,790	23,926	24,178	124,280	298,845	53,814	
Estimated totals	100.0%	530,665	52,153	478,512	1,149	2,797	23,965	24,242	124,693	299,870	53,949	
Other cities	1,099,214											
Area actually reporting	94.0%	46,027	2,693	43,334	25	150	527	1,991	9,988	31,605	1,741	
Estimated totals	100.0%	48,970	2,867	46,112	27	160	561	2,119	10,628	33,631	1,853	
Rural	1,067,368											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	19,385	1,108	18,257	29	94	119	866	5,788	11,619	850	
State total	11,355,062	599,009	56,128	542,881	1,205	3,051	24,645	27,227	141,109	345,120	56,652	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,275.3	494.3	4,781.0	10.6	26.9	217.0	239.8	1,242.7	3,039.3	498.9	
INDIANA												
Standard Metropolitan												
Statistical Area	3,810,216											
Area actually reporting	88.2%	195,215	16,895	178,320	374	1,465	6,847	8,209	52,069	108,092	18,159	
Estimated totals	100.0%	215,670	18,145	197,525	403	1,576	7,174	8,992	57,268	120,110	20,147	
Other cities	581,463											
Area actually reporting	85.6%	26,739	1,036	25,703	17	86	302	631	5,510	18,753	1,440	
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,253	1,211	30,042	20	101	353	737	6,440	21,919	1,683	
Rural	1,069,424											
Area actually reporting	69.5%	15,509	887	14,622	43	91	134	619	5,565	7,826	1,231	
Estimated totals	100.0%	22,329	1,277	21,052	62	131	193	891	8,012	11,268	1,772	
State total	5,461,103	269,252	20,633	248,619	485	1,808	7,720	10,620	71,720	153,297	23,602	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,930.4	377.8	4,552.5	8.9	33.1	141.4	194.5	1,313.3	2,807.1	432.2	
IOWA												
Standard Metropolitan												
Statistical Area	1,166,352											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	82,020	4,309	77,711	35	318	1,387	2,569	18,501	54,916	4,294	
Other cities	723,517											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	38,206	1,197	37,009	14	58	162	963	6,978	27,931	2,100	
Rural	1,017,935											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	17,800	320	17,480	14	40	47	219	5,911	10,758	811	
State total	2,907,804	138,028	5,826	132,200	63	416	1,596	3,751	31,390	93,605	7,205	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,746.7	200.4	4,546.6	2.2	14.3	54.9	129.0	1,079.5	3,219.1	247.8	
KANSAS												
Standard Metropolitan												
Statistical Area	1,101,870											
Area actually reporting	99.9%	78,706	6,577	72,129	108	557	2,165	3,747	22,577	45,288	4,264	
Estimated totals	100.0%	78,755	6,580	72,175	108	557	2,165	3,750	22,595	45,314	4,266	
Other cities	643,019											
Area actually reporting	98.9%	36,751	2,016	34,735	33	139	437					

Table 3.56 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1980—Continued

State	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny— theft	Motor vehicle theft
MAINE											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	315,274										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	19,608	1,144	18,464	9	51	187	897	5,154	12,307	1,003
Other cities	474,955										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	21,963	687	21,276	14	57	132	484	4,851	15,419	1,006
Rural	333,441										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,506	342	7,164	9	37	27	269	3,286	3,425	453
State total	1,123,670	49,077	2,173	46,904	32	145	346	1,650	13,291	31,151	2,462
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,367.6	193.4	4,174.2	2.8	12.9	30.8	146.8	1,182.8	2,772.3	219.1
MARYLAND											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	3,529,109										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	250,928	33,440	217,488	357	1,558	16,077	15,448	63,754	135,917	17,817
Other cities	198,206										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	14,444	1,041	13,403	10	36	214	781	3,284	9,555	564
Rural	464,896										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,577	1,254	11,323	32	87	170	965	4,145	6,672	506
State total	4,192,211	277,949	35,735	242,214	399	1,681	16,461	17,194	71,183	152,144	18,887
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,630.1	852.4	5,777.7	9.5	40.1	392.7	410.1	1,698.0	3,629.2	450.5
MASSACHUSETTS											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	5,502,414										
Area actually reporting	94.0%	316,198	32,486	283,712	222	1,463	13,120	17,681	88,854	137,670	57,188
Estimated totals	100.0%	331,028	33,493	297,535	229	1,510	13,358	18,396	93,253	144,953	59,329
Other cities	214,459										
Area actually reporting	97.0%	16,417	892	15,525	3	47	125	717	6,149	8,529	847
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,926	919	16,007	3	48	129	739	6,340	8,794	873
Rural	11,415										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	277	32	245	0	4	5	23	104	102	39
State total	5,728,288	348,231	34,444	313,787	232	1,562	13,492	19,158	99,697	153,849	60,241
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,079.1	601.3	5,477.8	4.1	27.3	235.5	334.4	1,740.4	2,685.8	1,051.6
MICHIGAN											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	7,469,324										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	523,551	54,057	469,494	884	3,731	21,508	27,934	134,181	284,119	50,384
Estimated totals	100.0%	526,580	54,259	472,321	885	3,744	21,569	28,061	134,827	286,313	50,639
Other cities	729,779										
Area actually reporting	97.1%	42,065	2,117	39,948	13	155	517	1,432	8,406	30,136	1,406
Estimated totals	100.0%	43,315	2,180	41,135	13	160	532	1,475	8,656	31,031	1,448
Rural	1,029,025										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	46,170	2,575	43,595	42	400	418	1,715	17,205	24,498	1,892
State total	9,228,128	616,065	59,014	557,051	940	4,304	22,519	31,251	160,688	342,384	53,979
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,675.9	639.5	6,036.4	10.2	46.6	244.0	338.6	1,741.3	3,710.2	584.9
MINNESOTA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	2,620,368										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	150,567	8,231	142,336	83	831	3,872	3,445	39,546	93,200	9,590
Estimated totals	100.0%	150,757	8,235	142,522	83	831	3,874	3,447	39,585	93,336	9,601
Other cities	495,715										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	23,726	477	23,249	2	55	93	327	4,235	17,838	1,176
Estimated totals	100.0%	23,840	479	23,361	2	55	93	329	4,255	17,924	1,182
Rural	945,152										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	20,321	536	19,785	21	56	58	401	6,762	11,790	1,233
State total	4,061,235	194,918	9,250	185,668	106	942	4,025	4,177	50,602	123,050	12,016
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,799.5	227.8	4,571.7	2.6	23.2	99.1	102.9	1,246.0	3,029.9	295.9
MISSISSIPPI											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	670,777										
Area actually reporting	81.7%	33,646	3,311	30,335	82	235	958	2,036	11,535	16,721	2,079
Estimated totals	100.0%	38,133	3,946	34,187	96	277	1,057	2,516	13,264	18,558	2,365
Other cities	671,240										
Area actually reporting	88.7%	31,105	2,388	28,717	73	142	524	1,649	9,228	18,347	1,142
Estimated totals	100.0%	35,054	2,691	32,363	82	160	591	1,858	10,400	20,676	1,287
Rural	1,169,474										
Area actually reporting	53.3%	6,734	1,040	5,694	100	97	206	637	3,170	2,083	441
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,635	1,851	10,684	187	182	387	1,195	5,948	3,908	828
State total	2,511,491	85,822	8,588	77,234	365	619	2,035	5,569	29,612	43,142	4,480
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,417.2	341.9	3,075.2	14.5	24.6	81.0	221.7	1,179.1	1,717.8	178.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.56 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1980—Continued

State	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny— theft	Motor vehicle theft
MISSOURI											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	3,070,804										
Area actually reporting	96.6%	217,106	23,911	193,195	463	1,363	10,463	11,622	65,159	110,319	17,717
Estimated totals	100.0%	221,437	24,179	197,258	467	1,383	10,536	11,793	66,471	112,701	18,086
Other cities	523,471										
Area actually reporting	92.0%	24,978	1,421	23,557	14	96	249	1,062	6,239	16,196	1,122
Estimated totals	100.0%	27,160	1,545	25,615	15	104	271	1,155	6,784	17,611	1,220
Rural	1,307,013										
Area actually reporting	63.0%	11,149	915	10,234	39	71	95	710	5,383	4,213	638
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,695	1,453	16,242	62	113	151	1,127	8,543	6,686	1,013
State total	4,901,288	266,292	27,177	239,115	544	1,600	10,958	14,075	81,798	136,998	20,319
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,433.1	554.5	4,878.6	11.1	32.6	223.6	287.2	1,668.9	2,795.1	414.6
MONTANA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	188,575										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	13,307	414	12,893	7	47	146	214	3,080	8,972	841
Other cities	239,191										
Area actually reporting	88.0%	15,016	626	14,390	12	51	75	488	2,109	11,391	890
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,059	711	16,348	14	58	85	554	2,396	12,941	1,011
Rural	353,826										
Area actually reporting	94.8%	8,436	582	7,854	9	56	33	484	1,851	5,376	627
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,905	615	8,290	10	59	35	511	1,954	5,674	662
State total	781,592	39,271	1,740	37,531	31	164	266	1,279	7,430	27,587	2,514
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,024.5	222.6	4,801.9	4.0	21.0	34.0	163.6	950.6	3,529.6	321.7
NEBRASKA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	689,220										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	42,630	2,688	39,942	48	295	1,193	1,152	9,579	27,618	2,745
Other cities	430,160										
Area actually reporting	97.0%	17,669	584	17,085	14	52	71	447	2,871	13,462	752
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,215	602	17,613	14	54	73	461	2,960	13,878	775
Rural	444,541										
Area actually reporting	88.0%	5,704	195	5,509	6	12	18	159	1,563	3,691	255
Estimated totals	100.0%	6,485	222	6,263	7	14	20	181	1,777	4,196	290
State total	1,563,921	67,330	3,512	63,818	69	363	1,286	1,794	14,316	45,692	3,810
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,305.2	224.6	4,080.6	4.4	23.2	82.2	114.7	915.4	2,921.6	243.6
NEVADA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	656,088										

Table 3.56 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1980—Continued

State	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
NEW MEXICO											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	448,798										
Area actually reporting	80.2%	30,634	3,059	27,575	52	232	996	1,779	8,324	17,764	1,487
Estimated totals	100.0%	32,591	3,177	29,414	58	251	1,005	1,863	8,898	18,923	1,593
Other cities											
Area actually reporting	94.2%	34,774	3,517	31,257	43	197	486	2,791	7,738	21,696	1,823
Estimated totals	100.0%	36,916	3,734	33,182	46	209	516	2,963	8,215	23,032	1,935
Rural											
Area actually reporting	97.0%	7,711	1,024	6,687	64	98	132	730	2,155	3,548	984
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,950	1,056	6,894	66	101	136	753	2,222	3,658	1,014
State total	1,295,474	77,457	7,967	69,490	170	561	1,857	5,579	19,335	45,613	4,542
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,979.0	615.0	5,364.1	13.1	43.3	127.9	430.7	1,492.5	3,521.0	350.6
NEW YORK											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	15,412,759										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	1,126,411	175,406	951,005	2,161	5,164	111,471	56,610	335,773	485,694	129,538
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,128,784	175,517	953,267	2,162	5,171	111,515	56,669	336,512	487,051	129,704
Other cities											
Area actually reporting	96.6%	47,902	2,724	45,178	18	97	536	2,073	10,909	32,225	2,044
Estimated totals	100.0%	49,559	2,760	45,799	18	98	543	2,101	11,059	32,668	2,072
Rural											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	32,641	1,958	30,683	48	136	215	1,559	13,354	16,064	1,265
Estimated totals	100.0%	32,641	1,958	30,683	48	136	215	1,559	13,354	16,064	1,265
State total	17,506,690	1,209,984	180,235	1,029,749	2,228	5,405	112,273	60,329	360,925	535,783	133,041
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,911.6	1,029.5	5,882.0	12.7	30.9	641.3	344.6	2,061.6	3,060.4	759.9
NORTH CAROLINA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	2,651,121										
Area actually reporting	99.3%	158,668	14,356	144,312	293	808	3,313	9,942	47,826	88,585	7,901
Estimated totals	100.0%	159,424	14,423	145,001	294	811	3,324	9,994	48,084	88,975	7,942
Other cities											
Area actually reporting	96.8%	62,670	6,696	55,974	111	220	958	5,407	15,703	37,980	2,291
Estimated totals	100.0%	64,734	6,917	57,817	115	227	990	5,585	16,220	39,231	2,366
Rural											
Area actually reporting	98.7%	46,402	5,180	41,222	207	282	490	4,201	18,600	20,329	2,293
Estimated totals	100.0%	47,016	5,249	41,767	210	286	496	4,257	18,846	20,598	2,323
State total	5,843,665	271,174	26,589	244,585	619	1,324	4,810	19,836	83,150	141,904	12,631
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,640.5	455.0	4,185.5	10.6	22.7	82.3	339.4	1,422.9	2,411.4	216.1
NORTH DAKOTA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	234,239										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,363	197	10,166	3	36	34	124	1,534	7,995	637
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,363	197	10,166	3	36	34	124	1,534	7,995	637
Other cities											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,482	78	5,404	2	11	12	53	797	4,320	287
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,482	78	5,404	2	11	12	53	797	4,320	287
Rural											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,491	77	3,414	3	15	4	55	855	2,314	245
Estimated totals	100.0%	3,491	77	3,414	3	15	4	55	855	2,314	245
State total	652,437	19,336	352	18,984	8	62	50	232	3,186	14,629	1,169
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,963.7	54.0	2,909.7	1.2	9.5	7.7	35.6	488.3	2,242.2	179.2
OHIO											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	8,514,064										
Area actually reporting	96.0%	492,932	48,425	444,507	795	3,341	22,905	21,384	132,908	270,042	41,557
Estimated totals	100.0%	505,578	49,340	456,238	806	3,400	23,161	21,973	136,233	277,625	42,380
Other cities											
Area actually reporting	89.8%	45,414	2,499	42,915	26	136	623	1,714	10,468	30,510	1,937
Estimated totals	100.0%	50,586	2,784	47,802	29	152	694	1,909	11,660	33,984	2,158
Rural											
Area actually reporting	98.1%	28,091	1,493	26,598	35	141	223	1,094	9,796	15,421	1,381
Estimated totals	100.0%	28,623	1,522	27,101	36	144	227	1,115	9,981	15,713	1,407
State total	10,766,808	584,787	53,646	531,141	871	3,696	24,082	24,997	157,874	327,322	45,945
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,431.4	498.3	4,933.1	8.1	34.3	223.7	232.2	1,466.3	3,040.1	426.7
OKLAHOMA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	1,690,743										
Area actually reporting	96.9%	105,561	9,318	96,243	175	844	2,639	5,660	36,471	50,118	9,654
Estimated totals	100.0%	108,111	9,471	98,640	178	856	2,670	5,787	37,229	51,558	9,853
Other cities											
Area actually reporting	98.6%	32,612	2,356	30,256	51	154	376	1,775	9,160	19,176	1,920
Estimated totals	100.0%	33,075	2,389	30,686	52	156	381	1,800	9,290	19,449	1,947
Rural											
Area actually reporting	97.5%	10,198	711	9,487	67	74	94	476	4,174	4,524	789
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,464	729	9,735	69	76	96	488	4,283	4,642	810
State total	3,001,252	151,650	12,589	139,081	299	1,088	3,147	8,055	50,802	75,649	12,610
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,052.9	419.5	4,633.4	10.0	36.3	104.9	268.4	1,692.7	2,520.6	420.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.56 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1980—Continued

State	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
OREGON											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	1,562,169										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	117,176	8,900	108,276	84	799	3,535	4,482	31,905	69,794	6,577
Estimated totals	100.0%	117,384	8,914	108,470	84	801	3,537	4,492	31,957	69,925	6,588
Other cities											
Area actually reporting	97.9%	37,845	2,293	35,552	17	161	307	1,808	7,991	25,795	1,766
Estimated totals	100.0%	38,640	2,340	36,300	17	164	313	1,846	8,159	26,338	1,803
Rural											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	18,537	1,548	16,989	31	119	128	1,270	5,525	10,449	1,015
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,537	1,548	16,989	31	119	128	1,270	5,525	10,449	1,015
State total	2,610,477	174,561	12,802	161,759	132	1,084	3,978	7,608	45,641	106,712	9,406
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,686.9	490.4	6,196.5	5.1	41.5	152.4	291.4	1,748.4	4,087.8	360.3
PENNSYLVANIA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	9,446,354										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	382,024	40,071	341,953	734	2,480	20,333	16,524	104,319	192,285	45,349
Estimated totals	100.0%	383,338	40,162	343,176	737	2,494	20,354	16,577	104,854	192,870	45,452
Other cities											
Area actually reporting	99.8%	34,326	1,722	32,604	22	78	405	1,217	7,049	23,425	2,130
Estimated totals	100.0%	34,403	1,726	32,677	22	78	406	1,220	7,065	23,477	2,135
Rural											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	24,052	1,144	22,908	50	150	279	665	10,881	10,149	1,878
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,052	1,144	22,908	50	150	279	665	10,881	10,149	1,878
State total	11,824,220	441,793	43,032	398,761	809	2,722	21,039	18,462	122,800	226,496	49,465
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,736.3	363.9	3,372.4	6.8	23.0	177.9	156.1	1,038.5	1,915.5	418.3
PUERTO RICO											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	1,642,815										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	65,147	12,181	52,966	366	378	7,271	4,166	23,818	19,727	9,421
Estimated totals	100.0%	65,147	12,181	52,966	366	378	7,271	4,166	23,818	19,727	9,421
Other agencies											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	26,864	4,651	22,213	106	191	1,012	3,342	11,938	8,749	1,526
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,864	4,651	22,213	106	191	1,012	3,342	11,938	8,749	1,526
State total	3,187,570	92,011	16,832	75,179	472	569	8,283	7,508	35,756	28,476	10,947
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,886.6	528.1	2,358.5	14.8	17.9	259.9	235.5	1,121.7	893.3	343.4
RHODE ISLAND											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	864,464										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	50,438	3,508	46,930	36	149	1,041	2,282	14,672	24,689	7,569
Estimated totals	100.0%	50,652	3,519	47,133	36	149	1,043	2,291	14,736	24,809	7,588
Other cities											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,407	339	5,068	6	12	78	243	1,479	3,211	378
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,407	339	5,068	6	12	78	243	1,479	3,211	378
Rural											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	56,113	3,864								

Table 3.56 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1980—Continued

State	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny—theft	Motor vehicle theft
TENNESSEE											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	2,852,557										
Area actually reporting	98.8%	158,985	16,868	142,117	359	1,486	7,519	7,504	52,927	75,895	13,295
Estimated totals	100.0%	160,051	16,944	143,107	360	1,491	7,537	7,556	53,309	76,425	13,373
Other cities											
Area actually reporting	96.0%	25,940	1,954	23,986	39	114	432	1,369	7,278	15,109	1,599
Estimated totals	100.0%	27,022	2,036	24,986	41	119	450	1,426	7,581	15,739	1,666
Rural											
Area actually reporting	91.8%	15,950	1,693	14,257	81	83	203	1,326	6,754	6,158	1,345
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,383	1,844	15,539	88	90	221	1,445	7,361	6,712	1,466
State total	4,545,590	204,456	20,824	183,632	489	1,700	8,208	10,427	68,251	98,876	16,505
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,497.9	458.1	4,039.8	10.8	37.4	180.6	229.4	1,501.5	2,175.2	363.1
TEXAS											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	11,280,093										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	786,696	70,072	716,624	2,057	6,254	28,624	33,137	236,447	405,550	74,627
Estimated totals	100.0%	786,741	70,075	716,666	2,057	6,254	28,625	33,139	236,459	405,577	74,630
Other cities											
Area actually reporting	98.1%	56,041	5,575	50,466	151	241	637	4,546	15,291	32,412	2,763
Estimated totals	100.0%	57,129	5,683	51,446	154	246	649	4,634	15,588	33,041	2,817
Rural											
Area actually reporting	99.9%	26,571	2,219	24,352	181	200	273	1,565	10,546	12,166	1,640
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,588	2,220	24,368	181	200	273	1,568	10,553	12,174	1,641
State total	14,169,829	870,458	77,978	792,480	2,392	6,700	29,547	39,339	262,600	450,792	79,088
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,143.0	550.3	5,592.7	16.9	47.3	208.5	277.6	1,853.2	3,181.4	558.1
UTAH											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	1,152,561										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	76,374	3,868	72,506	44	364	1,129	2,331	17,378	50,876	4,252
Estimated totals	100.0%	76,374	3,868	72,506	44	364	1,129	2,331	17,378	50,876	4,252
Other cities											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,976	302	5,674	4	20	19	259	1,033	4,352	289
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,976	302	5,674	4	20	19	259	1,033	4,352	289
Rural											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,432	255	3,177	7	20	22	206	872	2,126	179
Estimated totals	100.0%	3,432	255	3,177	7	20	22	206	872	2,126	179
State total	1,458,729	85,782	4,425	81,357	55	404	1,170	2,796	19,283	57,354	4,720
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,880.6	303.3	5,577.3	3.8	27.7	80.2	191.7	1,321.9	3,831.8	323.6
VERMONT											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	None										
Other cities											
Area actually reporting	244,818										
Estimated totals	22.4%	15,479	584	14,895	4	67	143	370	2,960	10,954	981
Rural											
Area actually reporting	266,481										
Estimated totals	67.5%	10,027	330	9,697	7	82	56	185	4,846	4,324	527
State total	511,299	25,506	914	24,592	11	149	199	555	7,806	15,278	1,508
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,988.5	178.8	4,800.7	2.2	29.1	38.9	108.5	1,526.7	2,988.1	294.9
VIRGINIA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	3,473,442										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	197,099	13,340	183,759	308	1,190	5,847	5,995	50,578	123,066	10,115
Estimated totals	100.0%	197,257	13,346	183,911	308	1,191	5,849	5,998	50,619	123,168	10,124
Other cities											
Area actually reporting	487,494										
Estimated totals	100.0%	23,686	1,218	22,468	32	95	301	790	4,697	16,927	844
Rural											
Area actually reporting	1,362,476										
Estimated totals	99.6%	24,889	1,782	23,107	118	171	241	1,252	8,668	13,284	1,157
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,999	1,791	23,208	119	172	242	1,258	8,704	13,342	1,162
State total	5,323,412	245,942	16,355	229,587	459	1,458	6,392	6,046	64,020	153,437	12,130
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,620.0	307.2	4,312.8	8.6	27.4	120.1	151.1	1,202.6	2,882.3	227.9
WASHINGTON											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	2,930,722										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	215,376	15,431	199,945	173	1,797	5,022	8,439	59,939	126,894	13,112
Estimated totals	100.0%	216,267	15,475	200,792	173	1,802	5,033	8,467	60,150	127,479	13,163
Other cities											
Area actually reporting	491,003										
Estimated totals	98.3%	43,141	2,035	41,106	20	192	389	1,434	8,456	30,780	1,870
Estimated totals	100.0%	43,896	2,070	41,816	20	195	398	1,459	8,602	31,312	1,902
Rural											
Area actually reporting	691,606										
Estimated totals	90.9%	22,072	1,411	20,661	29	156	117	1,109	7,132	12,432	1,097
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,283	1,553	22,730	32	172	129	1,220	7,846	13,677	1,207
State total	4,113,331	284,436	19,096	265,338	225	2,169	5,558	11,146	76,598	172,468	16,272
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,915.0	464.3	6,450.7	5.5	52.7	135.1	271.0	1,862.2	4,192.9	395.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.56 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1980—Continued

State	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny—theft	Motor vehicle theft
WEST VIRGINIA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	681,650										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	29,313	2,147	27,166	52	166	633	1,296	7,779	17,312	2,075
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,354	2,148	27,206	52	166	633	1,297	7,788	17,341	2,077
Other cities											
Area actually reporting	377,137										
Estimated totals	96.9%	9,521	496	9,025	19	36	170	271	2,416	5,998	611
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,828	512	9,316	20	37	175	280	2,494	6,191	631
Rural											
Area actually reporting	872,000										
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,084	887	9,197	66	103	128	590	3,976	4,074	1,147
State total	1,930,787	49,266	3,547	45,719	138	306	936	2,167	14,258	27,606	3,855
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,551.6	183.7	2,367.9	7.1	15.8	48.5	112.2	738.5	1,429.8	199.7
WISCONSIN											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	2,913,972										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	166,284	7,134	159,150	111	573	3,107	3,343	35,722	114,328	9,100
Other cities											
Area actually reporting	634,743										
Estimated totals	100.0%	33,097	723	32,374	10	55	135	523	5,798	25,443	1,133
Rural											
Area actually reporting	1,132,202										
Estimated totals	100.0%	25,238	689	24,549	15	69	68	537	9,004	14,299	1,246
State total	4,680,917	224,619	8,546	216,073	136	697	3,310	4,403	50,524	154,070	11,479
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,798.6	182.6	4,616.0	2.9	14.9	70.7	94.1	1,079.4	3,291.4	245.2
WYOMING											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	None										
Other cities											
Area actually reporting	299,141										
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,525	1,290	17,235	15	73	175	1,027	3,068	12,979	1,168
Rural											
Area actually reporting	169,813										
Estimated totals	100.0%	4,859	551	4,308	14	61	33	443	1,150	2,707	451
State total	468,954	23,384	1,841	21,543	29	134	208	1,470	4,238	15,696	1,619
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,986.4	392.6	4,593.8	6.2	28.6	44.4	313.5	903.7	3,344.9	345.2

^a Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
^b Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny—theft, and motor vehicle theft.

^c Includes offenses reported by the U.S. Park Police for the District of Columbia and the Zoological Police.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crimes in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), pp. 48–59. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.57 Offenses known to police, by offense and size of place, 1979 and 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.53. Figures represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1979 and 1980 (Source, p. 344). For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 2.

Population group	[1980 population]									
	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES 13,035 agencies; total population 215,162,695:										
1979	11,675,740	1,139,860	10,535,880	20,658	73,259	457,204	588,739	3,162,235	6,314,092	1,059,553
1980	12,780,394	1,269,614	11,510,780	22,190	79,281	538,785	629,358	3,603,666	6,829,433	1,077,681
Percent change	+9.5	+11.4	+9.3	+7.4	+8.2	+17.8	+6.9	+14.0	+8.2	+1.7
TOTAL CITIES 9,014 cities; total population 144,107,954:										
1979	9,441,155	947,671	8,493,484	15,876	57,533	414,233	460,029	2,446,629	5,153,687	893,168
1980	10,308,831	1,060,724	9,248,107	17,116	61,747	487,976	493,885	2,779,293	5,560,636	908,178
Percent change	+9.2	+11.9	+8.9	+7.8	+7.3	+17.8	+7.4	+13.6	+7.9	+1.7
Group I: 56 cities, 250,000 and over; population 40,879,212:										
1979	3,441,042	506,775	2,934,267	9,432	29,302	274,298	193,743	946,609	1,557,083	430,575
1980	3,824,488	571,347	3,253,141	10,183	30,671	325,096	205,397	1,085,670	1,715,824	451,647
Percent change	+11.1	+12.7	+10.9	+8.0	+4.7	+18.5	+6.0	+14.7	+10.2	+4.9
6 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 17,410,353:										
1979	1,378,515	250,825	1,127,690	4,747	11,494	145,365	89,219	380,628	531,445	215,617
1980	1,553,487	283,740	1,269,747	5,192	11,367	175,941	91,240	439,894	591,910	237,943
Percent change	+12.7	+13.1	+12.6	+9.4	-1.1	+21.0	+2.3	+15.6	+11.4	+10.4
17 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 11,595,692:										
1979	975,768	121,498	854,270	2,302	8,225	64,969	46,002	257,108	485,319	111,843
1980	1,055,932	134,792	921,140	2,390	8,866	73,930	49,606	288,307	521,957	110,876
Percent change	+8.2	+10.9	+7.8	+3.8	+7.8	+13.8	+7.8	+12.1	+7.5	-0.9
33 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 11,873,167:										
1979	1,036,759	134,452	952,307	2,383	9,583	63,964	58,522	308,873	540,319	103,115
1980	1,215,069	152,815	1,062,254	2,601	10,436	75,225	64,551	357,469	601,857	102,828
Percent change	+11.8	+13.7	+11.5	+9.1	+8.9	+17.6	+10.3	+15.7	+11.4	-0.3
Group II: 111 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,182,068:										
1979	1,280,985	113,888	1,167,097	1,891	8,037	45,741	58,219	345,149	714,979	106,969
1980	1,403,069	129,167	1,273,902	2,005	9,055	53,215	64,892	395,005	771,949	106,948
Percent change	+9.5	+13.4	+9.2	+6.0	+12.7	+16.3	+11.5	+14.4	+8.0	0.0
Group III: 280 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,167,339:										
1979	1,269,620	102,131	1,167,489	1,354	6,917	36,861	56,999	334,361	716,912	116,216
1980	1,363,105	115,169	1,247,936	1,448	7,386	43,529	62,806	376,289	756,324	115,323
Percent change	+7.4	+12.8	+6.9	+6.9	+6.8	+18.1	+10.2	+12.5	+5.5	-0.8
Group IV: 618 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,244,209:										
1979	1,267,564	87,649	1,179,915	1,212	5,657	27,759	53,021	312,880	770,775	96,260
1980	1,371,668	95,730	1,275,938	1,286	6,232	31,847	56,365	355,451	824,832	95,855
Percent change	+8.2	+9.2	+8.1	+6.1	+10.2	+14.7	+6.3	+13.6	+7.0	-0.6
Group V: 1,558 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,386,270:										
1979	1,219,522	77,532	1,141,990	1,134	4,360	19,273	52,765	290,672	765,072	86,246
1980	1,303,574	84,861	1,218,713	1,229	4,816	22,473	56,343	323,950	811,657	83,106
Percent change	+6.9	+9.5	+6.7	+8.4	+10.5	+16.6	+6.8	+11.4	+6.1	-3.6
Group VI: 6,391 cities under 10,000; population 22,248,856:										
1979	962,422	59,696	902,726	853	3,260	10,301	45,282	216,958	628,866	56,902
1980	1,042,927	64,450	978,477	985	3,587	11,816	48,082	242,928	680,050	55,499
Percent change	+8.4	+8.0	+8.4	+13.1	+10.0	+14.7	+6.2	+12.0	+8.1	-2.5
SUBURBAN COUNTIES 1,069 agencies; population 39,240,799:										
1979	1,580,131	137,321	1,442,810	2,629	11,275	36,572	86,845	483,370	834,565	124,875
1980	1,744,975	151,943	1,593,032	2,812	12,644	43,857	92,630	562,139	903,679	127,214
Percent change	+10.4	+10.6	+10.4	+7.0	+12.1	+19.9	+6.7	+16.3	+8.3	+1.9

Table 3.57 Offenses known to police, by offense and size of place, 1979 and 1980—Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
RURAL COUNTIES ^c 2,952 agencies; population 31,813,942:										
1979	654,454	54,868	599,586	2,153	4,451	6,399	41,805	232,236	325,840	41,510
1980	726,588	56,947	669,641	2,282	4,890	6,852	42,843	262,234	365,118	42,289
Percent change	+11.0	+3.8	+11.7	+5.1	+9.9	+8.6	+2.3	+12.9	+12.1	+1.9
SUBURBAN AREA ^d 5,473 agencies; population 80,889,416:										
1979	3,663,684	266,391	3,395,293	4,251	19,152	75,029	169,959	984,172	2,121,169	289,952
1980	3,971,152	296,384	3,674,768	4,701	21,341	89,043	181,299	1,130,075	2,255,742	288,951
Percent change	+8.4	+10.4	+8.2	+10.6	+11.4	+18.7	+6.7	+14.8	+6.3	-0.3

^a Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. ^d Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

^b Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. ^e Includes state police agencies with no county breakdown.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), pp. 166, 167. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.58 Offenses in Federal parks known to police, by offense, 1975-80

NOTE: The National Park Service is responsible for the administration of 325 park areas that are owned by the Federal Government. Urban park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Police, while non-urban park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Rangers. The offense categories listed below are the Uniform Crime Reports Part 1 offenses; see Appendix 2 for definitions. Note, however, that these offenses are not counted in the Federal Bureau of Investigation figures. In 1975, the "Human Kindness Day" activities sponsored by one of the major urban park areas accounted for approximately 500 robbery incidents in that year.

Offense	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total offenses	7,697	7,521	7,763	8,247	8,561	9,074
Total annual visitation (in thousands)	238,849	267,827	261,584	283,090	282,435	300,324
Criminal homicide	10	10	17	12	15	16
Forcible rape	84	66	60	91	87	89
Robbery	779	281	238	261	264	264
Aggravated assault	385	470	458	494	505	643
Burglary	1,031	954	1,097	1,188	1,330	1,552
Larceny-theft	5,156	5,570	5,662	5,986	6,124	6,230
Motor vehicle theft	252	170	231	215	236	250

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.59 Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by type of weapon used, United States, 1964-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.53. In trend tables "constructed" or "adapted" by SOURCEBOOK staff from Crime in the United States, the data were taken from the first year in which the data were reported. It should be noted that the number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year. The Uniform Crime Reporting Program requests that additional information be transmitted to the FBI when a homicide has been committed. The actual number of offenses presented in the tables displaying characteristics of murders known to the police may differ from figures in other tables that reflect data from only the initial report on the offense.

Year	Type of weapon used				Unknown or not stated	Total ^c	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters
	Firearm	Cutting or stabbing instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) ^a			
1964	55	24	5	10	3	100	7,990
1965	57	23	6	10	3	100	8,773
1966	59	22	5	9	2	100	9,552
1967	63	20	5	9	2	100	11,114
1968	65	18	6	8	2	100	12,503
1969	65	19	4	8	3	100	13,575
1970	66	18	4	8	3	100	13,649
1971	66	19	4	8	2	100	16,183
1972	66	19	4	8	2	100	15,832
1973	66	17	5	8	2	100	17,123
1974	67	17	5	8	1	100	18,632
1975	65	17	5	9	2	100	18,642
1976	64	18	5	8	2	100	16,605
1977	62	19	5	8	2	100	18,033
1978	64	19	5	8	2	100	18,714
1979	63	19	5	8	2	100	20,591
1980	62	19	5	8	2	100	21,860

^a This category includes beatings and strangulations.

^b This category includes drownings, arson, poison, explosives, narcotics, asphyxiation, etc.

^c Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1964*, p. 104, Table 16; 1965, p. 106, Table 16; 1966, p. 107, Table 20; 1967, p. 112, Table 20; 1968, p. 108, Table 20; 1969, p. 106, Table 21; 1970, p. 118, Table 21; 1971, p. 114, Table 21; 1972, p. 118, Table 24; 1973, p. 6; 1974, p. 18; 1975, p. 18; 1976, p. 10; 1977, p. 11; 1978, p. 11; 1979, p. 12 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.60 Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by type of weapon used and region, 1980

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.53 and 3.59. In this table, strangulations are classified in the "unknown or other dangerous weapon" category rather than in the category "personal weapons," as was done in Table 3.59. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 2.

Region	Total*	Type of weapon used		
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Unknown or other dangerous weapon
Northeast	100.0	54.2	24.2	13.8
North Central	100.0	62.8	17.4	13.7
South	100.0	68.4	17.0	10.4
West	100.0	57.8	20.8	15.0
Total	100.0	62.4	19.3	12.5

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
 Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 11.

Table 3.61 Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by victim-offender relationship and circumstances of the offense, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.53 and 3.59. Law enforcement agencies are requested to describe the circumstances of the murders and nonnegligent manslaughters. These descriptions are categorized by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. "Felony type" refers to killings that occur in conjunction with the commission of another felony, such as robbery or burglary. The total number of offenses for each "circumstances of the offense" category was provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Section.

Relationship of victim to offender	[Percent]							
	Total (N = 21,860)	Felony type (N = 3,882)	Suspected felony type (N = 1,485)	Romantic triangle (N = 493)	Argument over money or property (N = 559)	Other arguments (N = 7,645)	Miscellaneous non-felony type (N = 4,529)	Unable to determine circumstances (N = 3,307)
Total (N = 21,860)*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Husband	3.8	0.3	0.1	4.9	1.6	7.3	3.6	0.4
Wife	4.7	0.2	0.8	8.3	2.5	8.4	5.4	2.1
Mother	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.4
Father	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.3	1.1	0.3
Daughter	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	3.6	0.5
Son	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.1	1.1	0.2
Brother	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
Sister	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.5	4.7	4.4	0.8
Other family	3.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	57.2	37.8	32.4	7.4
Acquaintances	26.9	16.1	3.6	58.0	10.6	5.2	3.3	1.8
Friend	3.4	1.3	0.7	4.7	0.9	2.7	0.9	0.1
Boyfriend	1.3	0.1	0.1	3.4	1.3	3.2	1.7	0.5
Girlfriend	1.8	0.3	0.2	5.9	1.3	2.0	1.7	0.3
Neighbor	1.4	1.2	0.1	0.6	6.6	8.8	14.4	6.4
Stranger	13.3	32.3	2.7	10.8	7.2	13.9	21.8	78.4
Unknown relationship	35.8	48.5	90.9	2.6				

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
 Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.62 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by type of weapon used and age of victim, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.53 and 3.59.

Age	Total	Type of weapon used										
		Firearm	Cutting or stabbing instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)	Poison	Explosives	Arson	Narcotics	Strangulation	Asphyxiation	Other weapon not stated
Total	21,860	13,650	4,212	1,094	1,265	17	21	291	12	401	104	793
Infant (under 1)	211	10	7	16	99	1	0	13	0	3	11	51
1 to 4	324	41	20	19	153	2	0	30	0	9	13	37
5 to 9	146	39	21	7	17	2	0	26	0	13	8	13
10 to 14	221	104	40	14	19	0	2	14	0	14	3	11
15 to 19	1,927	1,232	397	82	69	0	1	14	0	45	4	83
20 to 24	3,773	2,526	797	121	111	0	2	16	2	75	6	117
25 to 29	3,652	2,513	724	121	102	2	5	31	4	51	7	92
30 to 34	2,842	1,960	524	111	95	2	2	13	4	47	5	79
35 to 39	1,973	1,349	365	85	82	0	0	23	0	12	6	51
40 to 44	1,486	1,019	263	63	69	1	4	14	0	14	2	37
45 to 49	1,178	736	230	90	60	1	1	9	0	13	4	32
50 to 54	1,061	612	230	76	67	1	1	17	0	14	6	37
55 to 59	805	452	169	70	51	1	1	9	0	19	2	31
60 to 64	612	350	116	40	47	2	0	13	0	20	3	21
65 to 69	439	226	78	46	48	1	1	15	0	10	4	10
70 to 74	340	131	70	45	47	0	0	11	1	10	5	20
75 and older	497	123	95	72	120	1	1	19	1	25	10	30
Unknown	375	227	66	16	9	0	0	4	0	7	5	41

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 12.

Table 3.63 Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by age of victim, United States, 1964-80

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.53 and 3.59.

Age of victim	[Percent]																
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Infant (under 1)	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1 to 4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5 to 9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10 to 14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15 to 19	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	9
20 to 24	12	12	13	14	14	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17
25 to 29	12	13	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	14	15	15	15	15	16	16	17
30 to 34	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	11	11	12	12	12	13
35 to 39	12	12	12	12	11	10	9	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
40 to 44	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7
45 to 49	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	5
50 to 54	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5
55 to 59	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
60 to 64	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
65 to 69	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
70 to 74	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
75 and older	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Unknown	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2
Total*	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	7,990	8,773	9,552	11,114	12,503	13,575	13,649	16,183	15,832	17,123	18,632	18,642	16,605	18,033	18,714	20,591	21,860

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
 Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1964*, p. 104, Table 17; *1965*, p. 106, Table 17; *1966*, p. 107, Table 21; *1967*, p. 112, Table 21; *1968*, p. 106, Table 21; *1969*, p. 108, Table 22; *1970*, p. 118, Table 22; *1971*, p. 114, Table 22; *1972*, p. 118, Table 22; *1973*, p. 8, Table 17; *1974*, p. 17, Table 17; *1975*, p. 17, Table 17; *1976*, p. 11; *1977*, p. 12; *1978*, p. 18; *1979*, p. 10; *1980*, p. 11 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.64 Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by sex of victim, United States, 1964-80

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.53 and 3.59.
[Percent]

Year	Sex of victim		Total*	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters
	Male	Female		
1964	74	26	100	7,990
1965	74	26	100	8,773
1966	74	26	100	9,552
1967	75	25	100	11,114
1968	78	22	100	12,503
1969	78	22	100	13,575
1970	78	22	100	13,649
1971	79	21	100	16,183
1972	78	22	100	15,832
1973	77	23	100	17,123
1974	77	23	100	18,632
1975	76	24	100	18,642
1976	76	24	100	16,605
1977	75	25	100	18,033
1978	76	24	100	18,714
1979	77	23	100	20,591
1980	77	23	100	21,860

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1964*, p. 104, Table 17; *1965*, p. 106, Table 17; *1966*, p. 107, Table 21; *1967*, p. 112, Table 21; *1968*, p. 108, Table 21; *1969*, p. 106, Table 22; *1970*, p. 118, Table 22; *1971*, p. 114, Table 22; *1972*, p. 118, Table 25; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11; *1977*, p. 12; *1978*, p. 9; *1979*, p. 10; *1980*, p. 11 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.66 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by age, sex, race, and ethnicity of victim, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.53 and 3.59.

Age of victim	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters		Sex of victim		Race of victim					Ethnicity of victim		
			Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Unknown	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Unknown
	Number	Percent										
Total	21,860	X	16,896	4,964	11,646	9,287	146	164	637	1,947	11,141	8,772
Percent	X	100.0*	77.3	22.7	53.3	42.4	0.7	0.8	2.9	8.9	51.0	40.1
Infant (under 1)	211	1.0	121	90	117	88	0	3	3	13	103	95
1 to 4	324	1.5	186	138	182	131	3	4	4	22	163	139
5 to 9	146	0.7	70	76	89	50	0	2	5	5	74	67
10 to 14	221	1.0	120	101	131	80	2	1	7	13	108	100
15 to 19	1,927	8.8	1,456	471	1,111	720	8	12	76	242	856	829
20 to 24	3,773	17.3	2,947	826	1,891	1,726	26	27	103	434	1,856	1,483
25 to 29	3,652	16.7	2,923	729	1,710	1,784	29	25	104	368	1,836	1,448
30 to 34	2,842	13.0	2,287	555	1,383	1,319	25	17	98	254	1,441	1,147
35 to 39	1,973	9.0	1,552	421	1,019	879	13	16	46	165	1,059	749
40 to 44	1,486	6.8	1,109	287	795	619	12	12	48	103	769	614
45 to 49	1,176	5.4	949	227	633	493	10	8	32	100	648	430
50 to 54	1,061	4.9	860	201	608	410	8	9	26	59	591	411
55 to 59	805	3.7	651	154	482	302	3	5	13	32	448	325
60 to 64	612	2.8	465	147	379	215	3	8	7	30	357	225
65 to 69	439	2.0	327	112	279	147	1	3	9	16	245	178
70 to 74	340	1.6	224	116	241	87	0	5	7	8	194	138
75 and older	497	2.3	255	242	388	97	2	5	5	14	263	220
Unknown	375	1.7	304	71	208	120	1	2	44	69	132	174

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 11.

Table 3.65 Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by race of victim, United States, 1964-80

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.53 and 3.59.
[Percent]

Year	Race of victim			Total*	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters
	White	Black	All others (including race unknown)		
1964	45	54	1	100	7,990
1965	45	54	1	100	8,773
1966	45	54	1	100	9,552
1967	45	54	1	100	11,114
1968	45	54	1	100	12,503
1969	44	55	2	100	13,575
1970	44	55	1	100	13,649
1971	44	55	2	100	16,183
1972	45	53	2	100	15,832
1973	47	52	1	100	17,123
1974	48	50	2	100	18,632
1975	51	47	2	100	18,642
1976	51	47	2	100	16,605
1977	52	45	2	100	18,033
1978	54	44	2	100	18,714
1979	54	43	2	100	20,591
1980	53	42	4	100	21,860

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1964*, p. 104, Table 17; *1965*, p. 106, Table 17; *1966*, p. 107, Table 21; *1967*, p. 112, Table 21; *1968*, p. 108, Table 21; *1969*, p. 106, Table 22; *1970*, p. 118, Table 22; *1971*, p. 114, Table 22; *1972*, p. 118, Table 25; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11; *1977*, p. 12; *1978*, p. 9; *1979*, p. 10; *1980*, p. 11 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.67 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by race, sex, and ethnicity of victim and offender, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.53 and 3.59. During 1980, 17,559 offenders were identified in connection with the murder of 15,648 victims. These data pertain only to the 13,028 murders and nonnegligent manslaughters in which there was a single offender and single victim.

Characteristics of victim	Total victims	Total offenders	Characteristics of offender																						
			Race			Sex			Ethnicity																
			White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Unknown												
Race:																									
White	6,444	6,444	5,652	670	30	19	73	5,638	733	73	954	3,302	2,188												
Black	6,165	6,165	261	5,847	7	1	49	4,872	1,244	49	73	3,735	2,357												
American Indian or Alaskan Native	96	96	28	8	59	1	0	84	12	0	4	54	38												
Asian or Pacific Islander	78	78	18	9	2	46	3	67	8	3	6	35	37												
Unknown	245	245	21	42	1	0	181	61	3	181	1	11	233												
Sex:																									
Male	9,811	9,811	4,433	5,150	30	50	96	7,975	1,738	98	866	5,397	3,548												
Female	2,972	2,972	1,526	1,384	18	17	27	2,686	259	27	171	1,729	1,072												
Unknown	245	245	21	42	1	0	181	61	3	181	1	11	233												
Ethnicity:																									
Hispanic	1,001	1,001	894	100	0	2	5	931	65	5	849	132	20												
Non-Hispanic	7,247	7,247	3,133	3,972	55	36	51	5,949	1,247	51	177	6,963	107												
Unknown	4,790	4,780	1,953	2,504	44	29	250	3,842	688	250	12	42	4,726												
Total	13,028	13,028	5,980	6,576	99	67	306	10,722	2,000	306	1,038	7,137	4,853												

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 9.

Table 3.68 Percent distribution of robberies known to police, by type of weapon used, United States, 1974-80

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.53 and 3.59.
[Percent]

Year	Type of weapon used				Total*	Total number of robberies
	Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed		
1974	45	13	8	34	100	422,989
1975	45	12	8	35	100	444,937
1976	43	13	8	36	100	410,651
1977	42	13	8	37	100	391,128
1978	41	13	9	37	100	408,358
1979	40	13	9	38	100	458,749
1980	40	13	9	38	100	530,070

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1974*, p. 26; *1975*, p. 26; *1976*, p. 21; *1977*, p. 19; *1978*, p. 19; *1979*, p. 18; *1980*, p. 19 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.69 Percent distribution of robberies known to police, by type of weapon used and region, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.53. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 2.
[Percent]

Region	Total*	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
Northeast	100.0	32.6	16.7	10.6	40.1
North Central	100.0	42.0	10.4	11.4	36.3
South	100.0	46.7	9.8	6.7	36.9
West	100.0	43.2	12.8	7.5	36.5
Total	100.0	40.3	12.9	9.1	37.8

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 18.

Table 3.70 Percent distribution of robberies known to police, by place of occurrence, United States, 1973-80

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.53 and 3.59. "Commercial house" refers to nonresidential structures, with the exception of gas stations, convenience stores, and banking-type institutions.

Year	Place of occurrence							Total*	Total number of robberies
	Street/highway	Commercial house	Gas or service station	Convenience store	Residence	Bank	Miscellaneous		
1973	49	17	4	6	11	1	14	100	328,782
1974	50	17	3	6	12	1	11	100	375,901
1975	51	16	4	6	12	1	10	100	395,660
1976	47	15	5	6	12	1	14	100	399,674
1977	46	15	6	7	12	1	14	100	377,041
1978	47	14	6	7	11	1	13	100	393,814
1979	49	14	4	7	11	2	13	100	452,743
1980	52	14	4	7	11	2	11	100	533,053

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1973, p. 120, Table 22; 1974, p. 178, Table 26; 1975, p. 178, Table 26; 1976, p. 159, Table 18; 1977, p. 159, Table 18; 1978, p. 174, Table 18; 1979, p. 176, Table 18; 1980, p. 179, Table 18 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.71 Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police, by type of weapon used, United States, 1964-80

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.53 and 3.59.

Year	Type of weapon used					Total*	Total number of aggravated assaults
	Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon, club, poison, etc.	Personal weapons			
1964	15	40	23	22	100	159,524	
1965	17	36	22	25	100	185,115	
1966	19	34	22	25	100	208,043	
1967	21	33	22	24	100	229,470	
1968	23	31	24	22	100	255,906	
1969	24	30	25	22	100	280,902	
1970	24	28	24	23	100	300,263	
1971	25	27	24	24	100	333,084	
1972	25	26	23	25	100	349,245	
1973	26	25	23	27	100	425,886	
1974	25	24	23	27	100	456,172	
1975	24	24	26	27	100	459,761	
1976	23	23	27	27	100	485,078	
1977	22	23	28	27	100	531,006	
1978	23	22	28	27	100	586,914	
1979	23	22	28	27	100	622,879	
1980	24	22	28	27	100	622,879	

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, p. 8; 1965, p. 8; 1966, p. 9; 1967, p. 11; 1968, p. 10; 1969, p. 10; 1970, p. 12; 1971, p. 12; 1972, p. 10; 1973, p. 11; 1974, p. 20; 1975, p. 20; 1976, p. 13; 1977, p. 21; 1978, p. 21; 1979, p. 20; 1980, p. 21 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.72 Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police, by type of weapon used and region, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.53. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 2.

Region	Total*	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon; club, poison, etc.	Personal weapons
Northeast	100.0	15.5	23.1	28.7	32.6
North Central	100.0	25.0	21.8	29.8	23.3
South	100.0	27.6	23.6	25.7	23.2
West	100.0	24.5	18.9	27.5	29.1
Total	100.0	23.9	22.0	27.5	26.6

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 31.

Table 3.73 Percent distribution of burglaries known to police, by place and time of occurrence, United States, 1976-80

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.53 and 3.59.

Year	Place of occurrence						Total*	Total number of burglaries
	Residence (dwelling)			Non-residence (Store, office, etc.)				
	Night	Day	Unknown	Night	Day	Unknown		
1976	22	25	16	23	5	9	100	2,912,050
1977	23	26	16	21	5	9	100	2,832,287
1978	22	26	16	20	6	10	100	2,929,403
1979	21	26	16	21	6	10	100	3,142,796
1980	21	28	17	18	5	10	100	3,577,928

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1976, p. 159, Table 18; 1977, p. 159, Table 18; 1978, p. 174, Table 18; 1979, p. 176, Table 18; 1980, p. 179, Table 18 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.74 Percent distribution of larceny-thefts known to police, by type of target, United States, 1973-80

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.53 and 3.59.

Year	Type of target									Total*	Total number of larceny-thefts
	Pocket-picking	Purse-snatching	Shoplifting	From motor vehicles (except accessories)	Motor vehicle accessories	Bicycles	From buildings	From coin-operated machines	All others		
1973	1	2	11	17	18	17	17	1	18	100	3,175,300
1974	1	2	11	18	16	17	17	1	17	100	4,091,787
1975	1	2	11	18	19	13	17	1	18	100	4,842,335
1976	1	2	10	20	22	10	15	1	18	100	5,799,785
1977	1	2	11	17	20	11	16	1	20	100	5,524,660
1978	1	2	11	17	19	11	17	1	21	100	5,676,249
1979	1	1	11	17	19	11	16	1	22	100	6,259,041
1980	1	2	11	17	19	10	17	1	23	100	6,764,087

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1973, p. 120, Table 22; 1974, p. 178, Table 26; 1975, p. 178, Table 26; 1976, p. 159, Table 18; 1977, p. 159, Table 18; 1978, p. 174, Table 18; 1979, p. 176, Table 18; 1980, p. 179, Table 18 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.75 Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute and of the Hobbs Act, by type of violation and jurisdiction, 1980

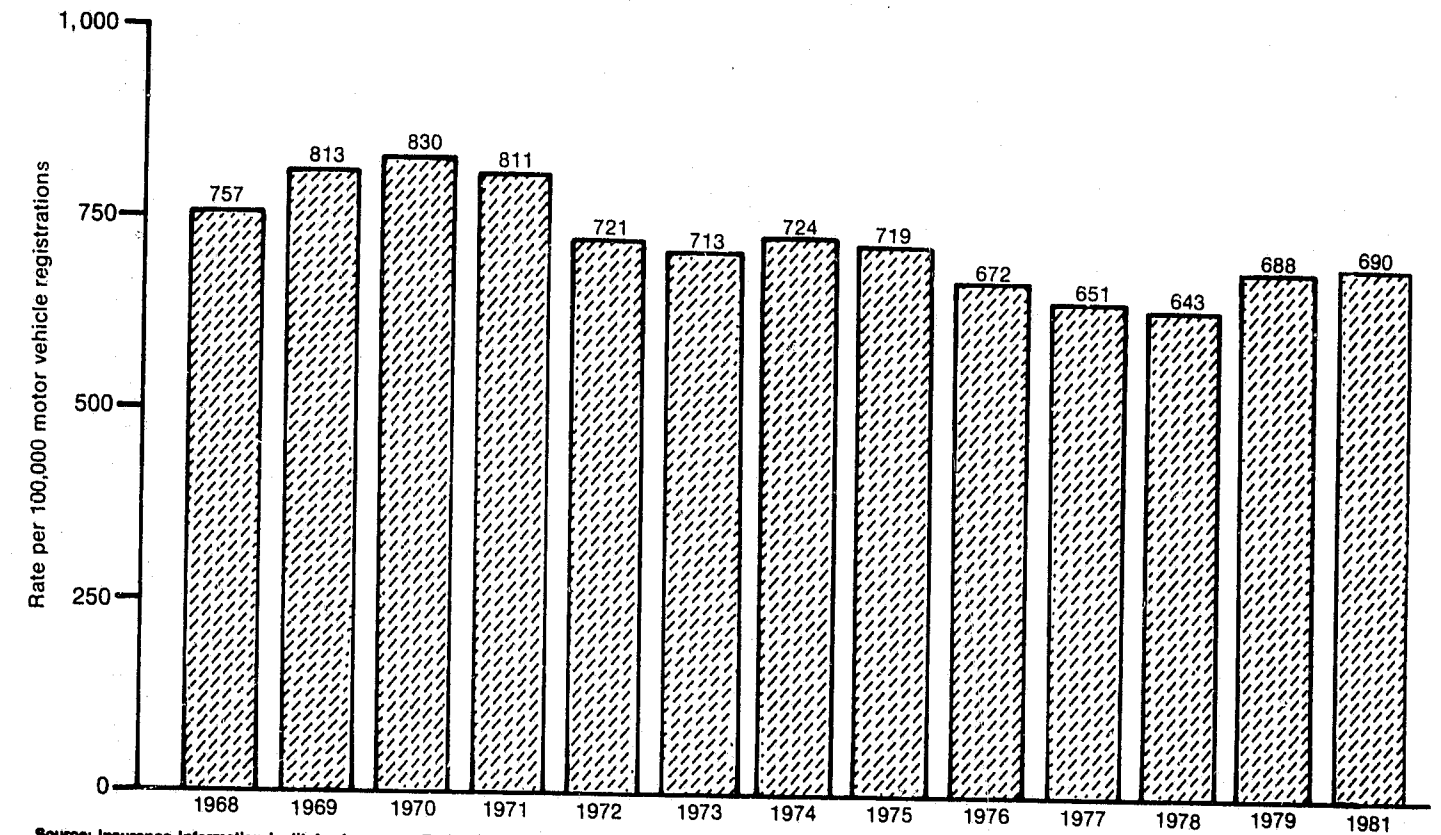
NOTE: The following bank crime statistics were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute include robbery, burglary (entry of bank and/or theft from bank during non-business hours), and larceny (theft not involving direct confrontation between offender and bank personnel or customers) of commercial banks, mutual savings banks, savings and loan institutions, and credit unions. Violations of the Hobbs Act involve extortion and kidnaping of bank officials or their families.

Jurisdiction	Type of violation			
	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act
Total	6,693	565	336	225
Alabama	26	17	7	5
Alaska	9	3	1	0
Arizona	109	7	3	4
Arkansas	25	3	6	4
California	1,962	100	37	44
Colorado	69	7	14	5
Connecticut	96	5	3	2
Delaware	15	3	0	0
District of Columbia	88	5	3	0
Florida	301	26	10	7
Georgia	97	8	13	2
Guam	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	64	1	0	0
Idaho	13	0	1	3
Illinois	92	14	15	9
Indiana	115	18	11	5
Iowa	26	5	2	6
Kansas	30	8	1	1
Kentucky	26	8	1	1
Louisiana	103	14	4	1
Maine	4	4	0	0
Maryland	195	8	15	5
Massachusetts	91	6	5	3
Michigan	129	5	8	7
Minnesota	62	10	2	8
Mississippi	44	18	4	6
Missouri	69	20	11	8
Montana	6	4	3	0
Nebraska	11	6	3	1
Nevada	82	4	2	5
New Hampshire	7	0	0	0
New Jersey	189	19	4	8
New Mexico	20	1	0	0
New York	836	32	15	18
North Carolina	103	15	10	5
North Dakota	4	2	2	1
Ohio	250	23	10	4
Oklahoma	10	7	4	2
Oregon	165	0	3	6
Pennsylvania	251	16	4	9
Puerto Rico	7	1	1	0
Rhode Island	3	0	0	0
South Carolina	48	4	12	2
South Dakota	4	3	0	0
Tennessee	57	15	11	2
Texas	231	46	24	8
Utah	29	1	5	0
Vermont	9	1	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0
Virginia	109	12	10	10
Washington	157	9	9	4
West Virginia	5	1	2	2
Wisconsin	60	15	23	2
Wyoming	2	3	2	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1980-June 30, 1980," pp. 13, 14; "July 1, 1980-December 31, 1980," pp. 13, 14. U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1981. (Mimeographed.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.21 Estimated rate (per 100,000 motor vehicle registrations) of motor vehicle thefts known to police, United States, 1968-80

NOTE: This figure was constructed from data compiled by the Insurance Information Institute. Data on motor vehicle registrations were obtained from the Federal Highway Administration. Registration figures include motorcycles. Theft data are Federal Bureau of Investigation estimates.



Source: Insurance Information Institute, *Insurance Facts*, 1978 p. 63; 1981-82, p. 65 (New York: Insurance Information Institute). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.76 Number of offenses known to police and average loss incurred, by selected offenses and type of target, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.53 and 3.70. "Loss" refers to property taken during the commission of the offense only. All offenses, including those that involve no loss of property, were used in compiling "average loss." For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.
[13,044 agencies; 1980 population 214,090,599]

Offense and type of target	Number of offenses 1980	Percent change over 1979	Percent ^a	Average loss (in dollars)
Murder	21,875	+7.2	100.0	\$103
Forcible rape	77,755	+8.1	100.0	33
Robbery	533,053	+18.2	100.0	607
Street/highway	276,168	+23.6	51.8	399
Commercial house	73,458	+13.1	13.8	975
Gas or service station	22,024	+29.2	4.1	398
Convenience store	36,161	+12.7	6.8	444
Residence	56,805	+17.9	10.7	1,043
Bank	7,998	+5.1	1.5	2,784
Miscellaneous	60,439	+4.8	11.3	585
Burglary	3,577,928	+13.8	100.0	882
Residence (dwelling):	2,380,708	+19.0	66.5	964
Night	782,010	+14.1	21.3	823
Day	1,003,954	+21.4	28.1	1,070
Unknown	614,744	+21.6	17.2	967
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):	1,197,220	+4.7	33.5	717
Night	659,348	+2.4	18.4	673
Day	186,456	+1.3	5.2	687
Unknown	351,416	+11.6	9.8	815
Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)	6,764,087	+8.2	100.0	307
By type:				
Pocket-picking	81,005	+17.7	1.2	252
Purse-snatching	101,518	+12.9	1.5	154
Shoplifting	732,573	+5.5	10.8	66
From motor vehicles (except accessories)	1,167,017	+8.2	17.3	341
Motor vehicle accessories	1,294,807	+7.1	19.1	172
Bicycles	678,055	+0.5	10.0	125
From buildings	1,125,255	+9.3	16.6	483
From coin-operated machines	55,197	-2.7	0.8	134
All others	1,528,660	+13.2	22.6	483
By value:				
Over \$200	1,877,615	+20.9	27.8	946
\$50 to \$200	2,228,967	+4.3	33.0	111
Under \$50	2,657,505	+3.7	39.3	21
Motor vehicle theft	1,065,160	+1.8	100.0	2,879

^a Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 179, Table 18.

Table 3.77 Assaults on Federal officers, by department and agency, 1978-80

NOTE: These data were compiled from reports of investigations conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, and the U.S. Postal Service. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is responsible for the investigation of assaults on personnel of the U.S. Department of the Interior, the U.S. Department of Justice, and the Federal judiciary. Customarily, the U.S. Department of the Treasury and the U.S. Postal Service investigate assaults against officers assigned to their agencies. All assaults and threats of assault are included in the analysis even though no injury to an officer may have resulted, as are assaults that resulted in the death of an officer.

Department and agency	Number of officers assaulted			Number of known offenders		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Total	771	622	724	588	539	592
U.S. Department of the Interior						
Bureau of Indian Affairs	24	25	19	27	22	20
National Park Service	4	10	6	3	4	8
U.S. Department of Justice						
Bureau of Prisons	261	208	243	179	169	184
Drug Enforcement Administration	107	99	120	76	79	102
Federal Bureau of Investigation	3	2	52	2	2	35
Immigration and Naturalization Service	75	43	37	44	36	23
U.S. and Assistant U.S. Attorney	56	41	19	45	36	17
U.S. Marshals Service	6	4	9	3	2	4
U.S. Department of the Treasury						
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	14	19	6	9	14	3
Bureau of Internal Revenue	450	358	406	356	330	352
Internal Revenue Service	36	32	28	29	25	30
U.S. Customs Service	312	254	316	252	241	277
U.S. Secret Service	59	36	25	46	39	22
Judicial branch						
U.S. Postal Service	43	36	37	29	25	23
Postal Inspectors	8	10	28	5	4	17
Postal Security Police	26	21	28	21	14	19
	13	4	13	9	3	9
	15	17	15	12	11	10

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Assaults on Federal Officers, 1979*, p. 7; 1980, pp. 7, 11; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office), Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.78 Assaults on Federal officers, by type of weapon used and extent of injury, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.77.

Type of weapon used	Total	Extent of injury		
		Killed	Injured	No injury
Total victims	724	2	118	604
Firearms	72	2	6	64
Personal weapons	239	0	65	154
Knife	19	0	11	8
Blunt object	25	0	7	18
Threat	326	0	0	326
Vehicle	31	0	8	23
Bomb	1	0	0	1
Other	11	0	1	10

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Assaults on Federal Officers, 1980*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), p. 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.79 Law enforcement officers killed, by circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1971-80 (aggregate)

NOTE: These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers feloniously killed in the United States, its territories, Puerto Rico, and abroad. However, these tallies have only included Federal law enforcement agencies since 1972, and Guam and the Virgin Islands since 1975.

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment							
		2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment		Off duty
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun) . . .	187	65	46	39	3	2	3	17	12
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects . . .	76	16	26	13	1	0	7	5	8
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects . . .	211	29	51	21	2	4	19	22	63
Attempting other arrests	234	36	43	35	3	3	12	89	13
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	50	11	8	6	0	0	10	14	1
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	102	16	39	8	4	0	6	15	14
Ambush (entrapment and premeditation)	55	19	9	2	1	2	3	9	10
Ambush (unprovoked attack)	45	5	14	1	5	4	9	1	6
Mentally deranged	30	8	8	5	0	0	2	6	1
Traffic pursuits and stops	152	32	103	14	0	0	1	1	1
Total	1,147	237	347	144	19	15	72	184	129

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1980, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 20.

Table 3.80 Law enforcement officers killed, by circumstances at the scene of the incident and type of assignment, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.79.

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment							
		2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment		Off duty
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun) . . .	12	1	4	4	0	0	0	2	1
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects . . .	8	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects . . .	22	2	7	1	0	0	4	4	4
Attempting other arrests	18	2	2	5	0	1	1	5	2
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	17	1	6	2	3	0	2	0	3
Ambush (entrapment and premeditation)	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush (unprovoked attack)	5	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Mentally deranged	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Traffic pursuits and stops	17	2	13	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total	104	13	38	18	3	1	8	13	10

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1980, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 19.

Table 3.81 Percent distribution of law enforcement officers killed, by selected characteristics of officers, United States, 1978-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.79. Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.

Characteristics of officers killed	[Percent]		
	1978 (N=83)	1979 (N=106)	1980 (N=104)
Race:			
White	91	88	86
Black	9	9	13
Other	0	3	0
Sex:			
Male	100	99	99
Female	0	1	1
Age:			
Under age 25	14	9	12
25 through 30	30	20	26
31 through 40	30	41	43
41 and older	26	30	19
Length of service:			
Less than 5 years of service	39	34	31
1 year or less of service	10	10	2
5 through 10 years of service	30	40	42
Over 10 years of service	31	26	27
In uniform	50	71	69

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1978, p. 22; 1979, p. 22; 1980, p. 23; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.82 Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers, by demographic characteristics and prior record, United States, 1971-80 (aggregate) and 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.79. Percents do not add to 100 in the age category because all ages are not represented in the table. Multiple responses are possible for prior record.

Characteristics of persons identified	1971 to 1980		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,626	100	162	100
Age:				
Under age 18	125	8	15	9
18 to 30	1,024	63	101	62
Sex:				
Male	1,562	96	151	93
Female	64	4	11	7
Race:				
White	831	51	92	57
Black	763	47	70	43
Other	32	2	0	X
Ethnicity:				
Hispanic	(a)	X	26	16
Non-Hispanic	(a)	X	136	84
Prior record:				
Prior criminal arrest	1,159	71	118	73
Convicted on prior criminal charge	852	52	80	49
Prior arrest for crime of violence	598	37	77	48
Convicted on prior criminal charges—granted leniency	605	37	63	39
On parole or probation at time of killing	284	17	41	25
Prior arrest on murder charge	78	5	9	6
Prior arrest on narcotic drug law violation	292	18	42	26
Prior arrest for assaulting policeman or resisting arrest	128	8	14	9
Prior arrest for weapons violation	387	24	58	36

(a) Data available only for 1980.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), pp. 24, 25. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.83 Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers, by type of disposition, United States, 1969-78 (aggregate)

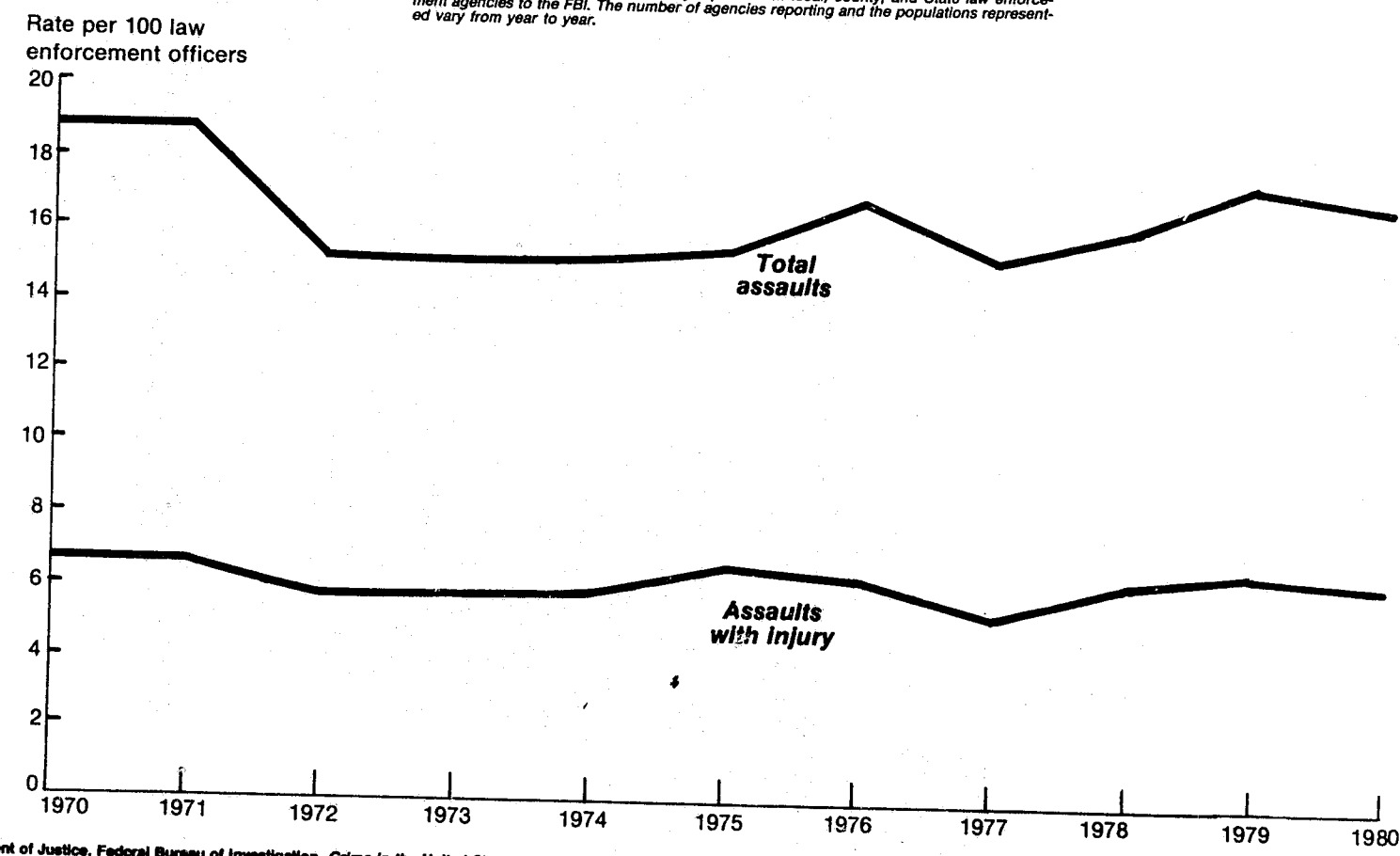
NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.79. Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.

Type of disposition	Total	Percent
Persons identified	1,569	100
Fugitives	16	1
Justifiably killed	199	13
Committed suicide	45	3
Arrested and charged	1,309	83
Persons arrested and charged	1,309	100
Guilty of murder	841	64
Guilty of a lesser offense related to murder	101	8
Guilty of crime other than murder	106	8
Acquitted or otherwise dismissed	173	13
Committed to mental institution	41	3
Case pending	32	2
Died in custody	15	1

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1980, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 26. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.22 Rate (per 100 officers) of assault and assaults with injury on law enforcement officers, United States, 1970-80

NOTE: These data are based on monthly reports from local, county, and State law enforcement agencies to the FBI. The number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1970, p. 164, Table 54; 1971, p. 163, Table 59; 1972, p. 167, Table 62; 1973, p. 170, Table 62; 1974, p. 241, Table 65; 1975, p. 239, Table 66; 1976, p. 261, Table 68; 1977, p. 283, Table 68; 1978, p. 300, Table 65; 1979, p. 302; 1980, p. 331 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.84 Drug thefts, by type of drug and region, 1976-81

NOTE: Registered handlers of controlled substances (pharmacies, practitioners, manufacturers, and hospitals) are required, under the Controlled Substances Act, to report the theft of all controlled drugs to the Drug Enforcement Administration. This table includes drug thefts reported by these registered handlers.
The States included in the regions are as follows: Northeast—Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; Southeast—Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia; North Central—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin; South Central—Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Wyoming; West—Alaska, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.
Drug theft data for 1981 are not available by geographic area.

[In thousands of dosage units]

Type of drug and region	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Narcotics*	10,614	10,072	11,732	12,210	10,881	10,770
Northeast	3,891	2,572	3,222	2,587	1,463	NA
Southeast	2,147	2,400	2,708	2,988	2,711	NA
North Central	2,446	2,675	3,157	2,867	2,762	NA
South Central	791	979	1,025	1,497	1,498	NA
West	1,339	1,446	1,626	2,271	2,447	NA
Stimulants	12,315	9,596	11,636	11,268	5,555	6,639
Northeast	5,731	2,863	5,011	5,784	1,013	NA
Southeast	1,697	1,826	1,567	1,343	1,198	NA
North Central	2,942	1,980	2,592	1,814	1,489	NA
South Central	838	960	1,191	1,028	706	NA
West	1,107	1,967	1,275	1,299	1,149	NA
Depressants	43,512	24,601	23,349	21,436	18,755	22,363
Northeast	27,809	7,920	5,490	5,436	3,720	NA
Southeast	4,454	5,293	4,747	4,967	4,746	NA
North Central	6,515	5,658	7,537	5,635	5,368	NA
South Central	1,965	2,500	2,398	2,359	2,276	NA
West	2,769	3,230	3,177	3,039	2,645	NA
Total	66,441	44,269	46,717	44,914	35,191	39,773

* Includes methadone, cocaine, and other narcotics.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980), p. 39; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.85 Estimated average illegal market retail drug prices, by type of drug, United States, 1973-81

NOTE: The estimated average illegal market retail heroin price is calculated from a sample of evidence exhibits removed from the illicit market by the Drug Enforcement Administration. The sample is selected to include "only those exhibits which fall within a certain range of values representative of a retail level of the illicit market." Beginning in 1978, the estimated national average is derived from regional averages weighted for the "intensity of the narcotic problem." That is, through statistical procedures, a large number of transactions in one location are clustered to limit their influence on heroin price and purity statistics in the sample group (Source, 1979, p. 34).
Cocaine prices are derived from the Cocaine Retail Price Index, which is based upon evidence exhibits purchased by the Drug Enforcement Administration (Source, 1979, p. 37).

In 1979 and 1980, prices of dangerous drugs (marihuana, hashish, LSD, PCP, barbiturates, and amphetamines) were based on reports for the last quarter of each year submitted by Drug Enforcement Administration's field offices in 24 large metropolitan areas. These prices are compiled through a newly-initiated collection method, which reflects transaction data at the retail level. Comparison with prices of earlier years is not recommended by the Source (1979, p. 36). Prices for 1981 reflect the average price reported for the first three quarters of the year.
The notation "d.u." means dosage unit.

Type of drug	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Heroin (gm.)*	\$1,150.00	\$1,230.00	\$1,150.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,590.00	\$2,190.00	\$2,290.00	\$2,200.00	\$2,340.00
Cocaine (gm.)*	410.00	490.00	560.00	520.00	640.00	650.00	780.00	670.00	690.00
Marihuana (gm.)	.63	.56	.65	.64	.69	.80	1.42	1.66	1.64
Hashish (gm.)	9.66	9.85	8.38	10.20	8.67	9.64	5.37	2.61	3.82
LSD (d.u.)	1.56	1.66	1.73	1.91	2.06	2.18	3.18	3.23	3.58
PCP (d.u.)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.59	7.95	8.36	3.82
Methamphetamine (d.u.)	NA	.62	1.07	1.26	1.14	.93	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates (d.u.)	.55	.75	.80	.83	.92	1.07	2.99	3.50	NA
Amphetamine (d.u.)	.45	.59	.63	.72	.74	.93	3.49	3.23	3.23
Methadone (d.u.)	4.48	3.45	5.17	4.62	3.49	3.79	NA	NA	NA

* Prices are per pure gram.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report*, 1976, pp. 33, 35; 1978, pp. 33, 35; 1979, pp. 35, 37 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.86 Bombing incidents known to police, by type of incident and device, value of property damage, and outcome of incident, United States, 1972-81

NOTE: Detailed information concerning each bombing incident reported as occurring in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands is submitted by FBI field offices to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Local and State public safety agencies bring incidents within their jurisdictions to the attention of the field offices. Because not all bombing incidents constitute Federal violations within the FBI's investigative purview, these other law enforcement agencies greatly facilitate the reporting of occurrences and details of the incidents.

Bombing incidents refer to actual and attempted detonations of explosive or incendiary devices in violation of a State, local, or Federal law. Excluded from the tabulations are threats to bomb, hoax bomb devices, accidental explosions, recoveries of explosive or incendiary devices, and such misdemeanor offenses as the illegal use of fireworks.

Year	Total actual and attempted bombings	Actual		Attempted		Property damage (dollar value)	Personal injury	Death
		Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive	Incendiary			
1972	1,962	714	793	237	218	\$7,991,815	176	25
1973	1,955	742	787	253	173	7,261,832	187	22
1974	2,044	893	758	236	157	9,886,563	207	24
1975	2,074	1,098	613	238	135	27,003,981*	326*	69*
1976	1,570	852	405	188	125	11,265,426	212	50
1977	1,318	867	248	118	85	8,943,300	162	22
1978	1,301	768	349	105	79	9,161,485	135	18
1979	1,220	728	305	104	83	9,273,024	173	22
1980	1,249	742	336	99	72	12,562,257	160	34
1981	1,142	637	315	92	98	67,082,456*	133	30

* Includes bombing incidents resulting in an unusually high number of personal injuries and deaths, and substantial damage to property.
 Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Bomb Summary 1981*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), Table 1.

Table 3.87 Bombing incidents known to police, by type of target and device, value of property damage, and outcome of incident, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.86.

Type of target	Total actual and attempted bombings	Actual		Attempted		Property damage (dollar value)	Personal injury	Death
		Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive	Incendiary			
Total	1,142	637	315	92	98	\$67,082,456	133	30
Residences	382	158	155	23	46	703,713	23	4
Private residence	260	88	122	12	38	543,350	18	4
Apartment house	54	13	31	3	7	155,427	5	0
Other private property	68	57	2	8	1	4,936	0	0
Commercial operations	240	149	67	13	11	4,644,660	31	3
Commercial building	185	108	60	9	8	4,025,790	30	2
Office building	18	13	3	1	1	257,100	0	0
Industrial building	14	10	2	1	1	82,320	1	1
Bank	17	13	2	2	0	243,450	0	0
Theater	2	2	0	0	0	25,000	0	0
Hotel or motel	4	3	0	0	1	11,000	0	0
Vehicles	173	86	50	16	21	652,307	4	1
Automobile	136	64	43	12	17	147,232	4	1
Other vehicle	36	21	7	4	4	155,075	0	0
Aircraft	1	1	0	0	0	350,000	0	0
School facilities	78	54	8	10	6	35,520	5	0
Public safety	21	13	4	4	0	53,500	1	0
Law enforcement:								
Building	12	8	1	3	0	20,350	0	0
Vehicle	8	4	3	1	0	33,150	1	0
Other	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire department and equipment	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Government property	34	25	5	4	0	197,300	5	1
Federal	7	3	2	2	0	7,800	0	0
State	9	8	1	0	0	92,000	0	0
Local	18	14	2	2	0	97,500	5	1
Persons	32	26	0	5	1	501,200	24	9
Public utilities	18	13	0	5	0	2,807,500	0	0
Recreation facilities	9	2	7	0	0	161,320	0	0
Telephone facilities	11	10	0	1	0	11,730	0	0
Other communication facilities	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Transportation facilities	12	7	1	2	2	131,850	2	1
Construction sites and equipment	10	9	1	0	0	63,850	0	0
Postal facilities and equipment	16	10	4	2	0	485	0	0
Churches	9	5	3	0	1	10,078,950	2	0
Military facilities	5	3	1	1	0	45,004,705	0	0
International establishments	2	1	0	1	0	2,000,000	0	0
Medical facilities	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Newspaper facilities	6	5	1	0	0	6,700	1	0
Open area	41	20	6	5	10	3,750	1	0
Unknown (premature detonation)	27	25	2	0	0	6,510	34	9
Other	16	16	0	0	0	16,906	0	2

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Bomb Summary 1981*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), Table 2.

Table 3.88 Explosives incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, by type of incident, United States, 1976-80

NOTE: These figures are from reports to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) by ATF field offices and other law enforcement agencies; these reports may not include all explosives incidents. "Explosives incidents" are any explosive-related situations investigated by or reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. "Bombings" are criminal incidents using explosives or blasting agents including premature detonations during preparation, transportation, or placement of illegal explosives. "Incendiary bombings" are criminal incidents using an incendiary or chemical device that burns. Arson motivated incidents are not included under this category. "Hoax devices" are devices designed to appear as a bomb to deceive, threaten, or intimidate a victim (Source, pp. v, vi).

Bombing figures for the years 1976 and 1977 include 30 and 21 criminal accidents, respectively, that were separately enumerated by the Source.

Type of incident	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total	2,706	3,177	3,256	3,092	2,875
Bombings	870	1,058	963	901	922
Attempted bombings	319	319	287	178	163
Incendiary bombings	352	339	446	346	368
Attempted incendiary bombings	101	81	71	44	68
Thefts of explosives	327	327	362	335	349
Recoveries and seizures of explosives	579	853	987	1,167	908
Threats to Treasury facilities	44	33	22	35	22
Hoax devices	67	105	47	26	11
Noncriminal accidents	47	62	71	60	64

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents, Annual Report, 1977*, p. 4; 1978, p. 4; 1980, p. 4 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.89 Explosives stolen and recovered as reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, by type of explosive, United States, 1976-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.88. "Blasting agents" refers to a specific type of explosive that can be classified as either a low or high explosive depending on how it is used. For this reason, it is separately enumerated. "RDX" refers to an extremely powerful explosive manufactured by the U.S. Army and found, in small quantities, in blasting caps, shells, and bombs.

Type of explosive	Amount stolen					Amount recovered				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Blasting agents (lbs.)	128,651	20,834	42,172	65,457	51,168	9,317	21,260	23,623	33,335	27,744
Low explosives (lbs.)										
Black powder	2,297	145	379	2,446	772	113	277	723	2,856	433
Smokeless powder	84	0	163	6	307	59	16	1,361	7,546	45
Photoflash cartridge powder	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	600	2	150	0	NA
High explosives (lbs.)										
Potassium chlorate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,401	—	6,300	600	0
Boosters	6,617	2,177	9,528	447	1,851	1,460	2,804	362	2,897	2,425
Military explosives	103	44	123	1,418	93	349	156	697	3,436	182
RDX	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—	484	4	20	0
TNT	140	5	17	37	79	313	699	86	1,897	106
Dynamite	47,226	36,498	44,316	33,886	107,453	32,933	43,039	41,008	30,975	87,653
Primer	27,039	1,300	4,333	545	2,681	14,768	2,733	344	138	268
Blasting caps (each)	37,270	61,531	66,614	47,918	87,664	20,857	40,719	44,456	29,222	37,690
Detonating cord, safety fuse, ignitor cord (ft.)	168,369	183,224	113,510	141,628	148,117	99,504	84,554	101,117	148,850	120,561
Grenades (each)	NA	NA	NA	1,822	90	NA	NA	NA	166	136
Other (lbs.)*	NA	NA	186	5	100	NA	NA	308	497	513

* Other specific types of explosives were identified and combined in this category due to the small quantities involved.
 Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents, Annual Report, 1977*, pp. 32, 41; 1979, pp. 24, 33; 1980, pp. 26, 32 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.90 Deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting from criminal bombings and accidental explosions reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States, 1976-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.88. These data include detonated and incendiary bombings, and criminal and noncriminal explosives incidents. The 1977 property damage figure includes approximately \$50 million resulting from grain elevator explosions. The dramatic increase in the 1978 injury figure is due to two major incidents: 150 people in New York City were injured in the accidental, noncriminal explosion of an ice cream truck; 250 people in Kentucky and West Virginia were injured by illegal fireworks.

	Deaths		Injuries		Property damage (in millions)
	1976	1977	1978	1979	
1976	73	272	\$12.1		
1977	127	374	61.3		
1978	69	707	27.5		
1979	54	328	16.0		
1980	91	483	31.2		

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents, Annual Report, 1977*, p. 4; 1978, p. 4; 1980, p. 4 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.91 Estimated number of fires, civilian fire deaths, and value of property loss due to incendiary or suspicious structure fires, United States, 1980

NOTE: The data below are weighted estimates from a survey of a stratified sample of fire departments drawn from the Fire Service Inventory File of the National Fire Protection Association. The Fire Service Inventory File lists 28,100 departments from which 7,473 were selected for the survey. Completed questionnaires were received from 2,469 fire departments. Readers are advised to see the Source for more detailed information on methodology and weighting procedures.

fire was deliberately set." "Suspicious fires" are fires in which "circumstances indicate the possibility that the fire may have been deliberately set, multiple ignitions were found, or there were suspicious circumstances and no accidental or natural ignition factor could be found" (National Fire Protection Association, No. 901, Uniform Coding for Fire Protection, 1976 [Quincy, Mass.: National Fire Protection Association, 1976]). "Civilians" include "anyone other than a fire fighter, and covers public service personnel such as police officers, civil defense staff, non-fire-fighter medical personnel, and utility company employees."

	Estimated number of fires	Estimated number of civilian fire deaths	Estimated value of property loss (in thousands)
Total, all fires in structures	1,065,000	5,675	\$5,454,000
Total, incendiary and suspicious fires	146,000	770	1,760,000
Incendiary fires	92,000	590	1,158,000
Suspicious fires	54,000	180	602,000

Source: Michael J. Karter, Jr., "Fire Loss in the United States During 1980," *Fire Journal*, 75 (September 1981), pp. 60-70, 113-115. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.92 International terrorist incidents involving U.S. citizens or property, by target, 1968-80

NOTE: Terrorism is defined as the threat or use of violence for political purposes by individuals or groups, whether acting for, or in opposition to, established governmental authority, when such actions are intended to shock or intimidate a target group wider than the immediate victims. International terrorism is defined as terrorism conducted with the support of a foreign government or organization and/or directed against foreign nationals, institutions, or governments (Source, p. ii). Terrorist attacks on the United States and allied personnel and installations during the Indochina conflict, as well as assassinations and cross-border operations associated with the Arab-Israeli conflict, unless those incidents either victimized noncombatant nationals of states outside the principal area of conflict or became the object of international controversy are not included. The figures also exclude bombings, shellings, and incursions by conventional forces. Related but separately targeted actions undertaken by a single terrorist group are counted as individual incidents, even when they were staged on the same day and in close proximity to one another. Terrorist operations that miscarried, as opposed to those that were abandoned or

countered during the planning or staging phases are counted (Central Intelligence Agency, National Foreign Assessment Center, International Terrorism in 1979 [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1980], p. 12). The data were obtained from chronologies provided by the U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Department of Defense, the Federal Aviation Administration, the U.S. Information Agency, the RAND Corporation, foreign embassies, and the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives; staff reports prepared for congressional committees; Facts on File; reports found in the Associated Press wire service; The New York Times, The Washington Post, The Chicago Tribune, The Detroit Free Press, The Economist; various books on terrorism; and foreign sources, both classified and unclassified. For this year's report, new events have been added for all years based on new sources that were used to correct for a previous overemphasis on U.S. sources. The statistics in this year's report replace all statistics in previous annual surveys (Source, p. iii).

Target	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	Total*
Total*	68 (2.4)	124 (4.3)	262 (9.2)	243 (8.5)	248 (8.7)	225 (7.9)	197 (6.9)	179 (6.3)	227 (7.9)	193 (6.7)	386 (13.5)	241 (8.4)	270 (9.4)	2,173
Diplomatic officials or property	21	26	96	97	92	78	27	23	38	42	63	90	112	805 (28.1)
Military officials or property	6	15	44	45	28	29	22	30	63	58	48	38	30	456 (15.9)
Other U.S. Government officials or property	30	37	63	34	43	10	18	20	6	9	23	16	35	344 (12.0)
Business facilities or executives	8	37	38	57	57	89	108	72	90	60	151	68	66	901 (31.5)
Private citizens	3	9	21	10	28	19	22	34	30	24	101	29	27	357 (12.5)

* Figures in parentheses are percentages of the total accounted for by each category.

Source: Central Intelligence Agency, National Foreign Assessment Center, *Patterns of International Terrorism: 1980* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1981), p. 4.

Table 3.93 International terrorist incidents involving U.S. citizens or property, by type of incident, 1968-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.92. "Barricade-hostage" refers to situations in which hostages are taken but there is no attempt to leave the scene. This information was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of State, Office for Combating Terrorism. Data have been revised from previous presentations by the Source.

Type of incident	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Total*
Total*	71 (2.2)	124 (3.9)	266 (8.3)	243 (7.8)	255 (8.0)	236 (7.4)	216 (6.7)	181 (5.6)	231 (7.2)	195 (6.1)	396 (12.4)	256 (8.0)	278 (8.7)	258 (8.0)	3,206
Kidnaping	1	3	25	19	5	22	14	23	3	7	8	8	10	9	162 (5.1)
Barricade-hostage	1	0	4	0	1	3	2	1	2	3	0	6	7	2	32 (1.0)
Letter bombing	2	1	2	0	29	3	1	0	4	7	0	4	2	1	56 (1.7)
Incendiary bombing	12	21	46	42	18	30	31	17	56	58	80	29	23	22	485 (15.1)
Explosive bombing	35	71	87	100	97	74	127	95	65	70	95	93	72	68	1,149 (35.8)
Armed attack	1	4	3	5	10	8	6	7	8	5	12	10	11	7	97 (3.0)
Hijacking ^b	1	5	12	4	4	0	1	2	5	4	3	15	20	21	97 (3.1)
Assassination	3	3	10	2	4	4	2	8	15	6	7	10	18	14	108 (3.3)
Sabotage	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	11 (0.3)
Threat	11	12	51	51	71	77	19	19	53	22	161	47	50	29	673 (21.0)
Theft, break-in	9	3	15	8	1	3	4	3	1	0	7	4	13	6	68 (2.1)
Conspiracy	1	0	2	2	1	2	4	3	1	2	4	3	7	7	39 (1.2)
Hoax	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	51	78 (2.4)
Other actions	0	0	3	5	7	2	2	1	4	2	11	3	10	11	61 (1.9)
Sniping	2	1	5	2	3	0	3	1	6	8	7	20	9	9	78 (2.4)
Shootout with police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	4 (0.1)
Arms smuggling	1	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	12 (0.4)

* Figures in parentheses are percentages of the total accounted for by each category.

^b Includes hijacking by means of air, sea, or land transport.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of State, Office for Combating Terrorism.

Table 3.94 Reported hijackings in and outside the United States, by outcome, 1930-67 (aggregate), 1968-81

NOTE: Registry of an aircraft, regardless of the location of a hijacking attempt, is used to classify the hijacking as "inside" or "outside" the United States. Data for "inside the United States" during 1930-67 actually refer to the period 1961-67. Prior to 1961 all reported hijackings occurred outside the United States. "Successful" means that the hijacker controls the flight and reaches the destination or objective. "Unsuccessful" means that the hijacker attempts to take control of the flight but

fails (the hijacking may be averted either in flight or on ground). An "incomplete" hijacking is one in which the hijacker is apprehended/killed during the hijacking or as a result of "hot pursuit." Information concerning "incomplete" hijackings outside the United States was not presented in the Source. The data for the United States include hijackings of scheduled air carriers and general aviation aircraft. "U.S. general aviation aircraft" refers to helicopters, charter planes, and private aircraft.

Year	Inside United States				Outside the United States			
	Successful		Incomplete		Unsuccessful		Unsuccessful	
	Total	To Cuba	Total	To Cuba	Total	To Cuba	Total	To Cuba
1930 to 1967	7	6	1	1	4	2	52	5
1968	18	18	1	1	3	0	11	8
1969	33	31	1	1	6	5	37	27
1970	18	14	5	1	4	0	37	17
1971	12	10	9	1	6	3	10	3
1972	10	6	14	0	7	1	13	3
1973	1	0	1	0	0	0	10	2
1974	3	1	2	0	2	0	5	1
1975	4	0	3	1	5	0	3	0
1976	1	0	1	0	2	0	6	0
1977	0	0	3	0	3	0	16	0
1978	2	0	6	2	5	1	8	1
1979	6	2	5	3	2	1	8	0
1980	13	13	3	0	6	4	9	1
1981	2	1	0	0	6	2	13	3
Total	130	102	55	11	61	19	238	71

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration.

Table 3.95 Criminal acts involving U.S. civil aviation, by type of act, 1961-67 (aggregate), 1968-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.94.

	Hijackings ^a	Type of act					
		Explosions		Explosive devices found		Bomb threats to	
		Aircraft	Airports	Aircraft	Airports	Aircraft	Airports
1961-67	12	2	0	0	0	0	0
1968	22	1	0	0	0	0	0
1969	40	1	0	0	0	400	0
1970	27	2	0	0	0	601	0
1971	27	1	0	1	5	1,145	212
1972	31	1	2	2	5	2,156	288
1973	2	2	2	2	3	1,383	239
1974	7	3	4	1	11	1,453	387
1975	12	2	4	1	5	1,853	449
1976	4	2	2	1	3	1,950	1,036
1977	6	1	3	2	1	1,229	519
1978	13	0	3	0	6	1,032	318
1979	13	1	2	2	6	1,121	309
1980	22	1	1	1	4	1,179	268
1981	8	0	2	1	6	1,184	400

^a Includes air carrier and general aviation hijackings.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Semi-Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1 to December 31, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1982), Exhibit 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.96 Results of airline passenger screening, United States, 1976-81

NOTE: Screening consists of x-ray inspection of carry-on items, physical search of carry-on items, and weapons detector screening of individuals. The firearms category of "other" includes items such as starter pistols, flare pistols, and BB guns.

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Persons screened (millions)	413.6	508.8	579.7	592.5	585.0	598.5
Weapons detected:						
Firearms	3,936	2,034	2,058	2,161	2,022	2,255
Handguns	1,913	1,730	1,827	1,962	1,878	2,124
Long guns	136	64	67	55	36	44
Other	1,887	240	164	144	108	87
Explosive/incendiary devices	8	5	3	3	8	11
Persons arrested:						
For carriage of firearms/explosives	884	810	896	1,060	1,031	1,187
For giving false information	156	44	64	47	32	49
Other offenses detected:						
Narcotics	332	282	250	201	176	219
Illegal aliens	798	957	1,328	1,689	1,600	1,421
Other	1,149	393	775	149	174	98

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Semi-Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1 to December 31, 1978*, Exhibit 10; *July 31 to December 31, 1981*, Exhibit 10 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.97 Crime insurance policies in effect in September 1981 and insurance claims paid by the Federal Crime Insurance Program in the 12 months prior to Sept. 30, 1981, by type of policy and coverage, United States

NOTE: The Federal Crime Insurance Program was established by Congress in 1970. It is administered by the Federal Insurance Administrator, who is authorized to offer Federal crime insurance policies in States in which it is concluded that there exists a critical problem in the availability of crime insurance. Policies, offered both to individuals and businesses, cover losses due to robbery and burglary.

"Annual written premiums" are the payments that would be received if all policies were in effect for the entire year. A commercial "package" policy provides equal amounts of insurance for robbery and burglary, while a "combination" policy provides different coverage limits for robbery and burglary.

Type of policy and coverage	Policies in effect in September 1981			Claims paid in 12 months prior to Sept. 30, 1981	
	Number	Amount of insurance (in thousands)	Annual written premiums	Number	Amount
Residential policies	51,472	\$384,070	\$3,383,390	4,408	1,703,971
Commercial policies	21,310	209,544	9,685,775	7,118	25,737,902
Package	4,667	62,712	2,831,930	2,185	5,969,059
Robbery	5,122	21,002	1,704,741	1,268	1,914,399
Burglary	7,180	74,143	2,749,902	1,789	10,355,884
Combination	4,341	X	2,399,201	X	X
Robbery	X	8,335	X	568	704,841
Burglary	X	43,352	X	1,308	6,783,739
Total	72,782	\$593,614	\$13,069,165	11,526	\$38,441,873

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration.

Table 3.98 Reports of offenses against railroads, by offense, United States and Canada, 1975-81

NOTE: Data in this table are compiled from monthly statistical reports of railroad police. In 1978, the reporting form utilized by the Association of American Railroads was expanded to more accurately reflect the range of activities comprising the "theft" and "vandalism" offense categories. Prior to 1978 "other vandalism" included "multi-level carriers," "company property and equipment," "track and signals," and "switch tampering." Statistics for "theft from multi-level carrier" and "other theft" were not previously reported.

Offense	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Number of rail carriers reporting	32	30	31	36	34	33	30
Percent of U.S. and Canadian rail mileage represented	73.0	77.3	72.3	74.3	73.4	78.7	78.3
Theft:							
Theft from freight cars	9,489	12,367	14,391	10,302	11,217	8,915	7,503
Theft from trailers	2,060	4,940	7,021	6,856	6,973	4,386	3,874
Theft of entire trailer	35	32	37	46	64	91	73
Theft from multi-level carrier	NA	NA	NA	9,476	7,787	4,538	3,681
Theft of copper wire	1,150	1,452	1,217	909	1,659	3,379	2,647
Theft of brass	274	374	369	232	256	443	431
Theft of other company property	7,494	8,335	8,515	8,123	9,666	11,471	11,131
Burglary of buildings	1,888	2,018	2,124	1,931	2,079	2,342	2,241
Other theft	NA	NA	NA	2,393	3,122	3,333	3,696
Vandalism:							
Multi-level carriers	NA	NA	NA	29,878	22,488	13,442	11,053
Company property and equipment	NA	NA	NA	5,096	5,549	5,745	5,463
Track and signals	NA	NA	NA	5,823	5,708	5,947	5,243
Switch tampering	NA	NA	NA	1,718	1,446	1,228	1,056
Track obstructions	4,887	8,151	8,879	7,695	7,329	7,127	7,834
Stoning of trains	6,365	9,954	11,264	9,009	8,262	7,868	8,826
Shooting of trains	524	737	714	757	777	802	624
Other vandalism	20,629	23,722	25,198	2,947	2,574	2,043	1,771
Trespassing	254,309	407,340	381,005	371,971	439,678	450,825	489,193
Criminal offenses not listed above	NA	NA	NA	8,195	9,632	11,493	12,718
Total	337,863	479,422	460,734	483,357	546,346	545,418	579,058

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Association of American Railroads, Safety and Special Services Division.

Section 4: CHARACTERISTICS AND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ARRESTED

Most of the data presented in this section have been compiled through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The summary statistics collected by the FBI on arrests involve—for each offense classification—breakdown by the age, sex, and race of arrestees, as well as arrest rates for population size groups. In 1980, police agencies representing approximately 98 percent of the Nation's population reported arrest data to the FBI. On each arrest table, the number of police agencies reporting and the population living within the jurisdictions of these agencies are reported.

According to the Uniform Crime Reporting guidelines, an arrest is counted "each time an individual is taken into custody for committing a specific crime." (If the offender taken into custody is a juvenile and the circumstances are such that if he/she were an adult an arrest would be made, an arrest is counted.) The same person may be arrested several times in the course of a year. Thus, the number of arrests is not simply a measure of people arrested.

The number of arrests made by the police is an indica-

tor of police activity. However, because the police are called upon to perform a number of functions, the number of arrests measures only one aspect of police activity. Another indicator presented by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program for each offense is the "clearance rate"—that is, the ratio of the number of offenses of that type for which at least one person has been arrested, charged, and turned over to the court for prosecution, to the number of offenses of that type known to the police. Measures of other police activity, such as investigations and service calls made by the police are unavailable on the national level.

Statistical data for some law enforcement activities under the jurisdiction of Federal agencies (Immigration and Naturalization Service, Secret Service, Customs Service, and Drug Enforcement Administration) are maintained by these agencies and have been included in this section. The final tables in this section deal with Federal enforcement efforts—and, particularly, an account of contraband seized in the course of enforcement of Federal laws related to drugs, immigration, customs, and counterfeiting.

Table 4.1 Estimated number of arrests,* by offense charged, United States, 1980

NOTE: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies report the number of offenses that become known to them in the following crime categories: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, forcible rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. All of these crime categories, except manslaughter by negligence, are used to establish a crime index in order to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the United States. The "Total Crime Index" is a simple sum of the index offenses. Arson was designated as a Part I Index offense in October 1978. Unlike the tables from Crime in the United States presented in Section 3, arrest statistics for the crime of arson are complete for 1979 and appear in the "Total Crime Index" and "Property Crime" total.

Arrest statistics are compiled as part of this monthly data collection effort. Participating law enforcement agencies are instructed to count one arrest each time a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited. Annual arrest figures do not measure the number of individuals taken into custody because one person may be arrested several times during the year for the same type of offense or for different offenses. A juvenile is counted as a person arrested when he/she commits an act that would be a criminal offense if committed by an adult. Two offense categories, "curfew and loitering" and "runaway," are tabulated only for juveniles. Violations of local juvenile acts other than runaway and curfew and loitering law violations are included in the "all other" classification (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook [Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978], p. 72).

Data in this table are estimates based on arrest statistics for all law enforcement agencies in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, including those submitting reports for less than 12 months in 1980 (Source, p. 345).

For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.

Offense charged	
Total ^b	10,441,000
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	20,040
Forcible rape	31,380
Robbery	146,270
Aggravated assault	277,470
Burglary	513,300
Larceny-theft	1,191,900
Motor vehicle theft	138,300
Arson	19,800
Violent crime	475,160
Property crime ^c	1,863,300
Total Crime Index ^c	2,338,600
Other assaults	488,600
Forgery and counterfeiting	78,200
Fraud	291,500
Embezzlement	8,500
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	123,200
Vandalism	250,500
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	166,700
Prostitution and commercialized vice	88,900
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	67,400
Drug abuse violations	580,900
Opium or cocaine and their derivatives	68,100
Marihuana	405,600
Synthetic or manufactured drugs	22,500
Other-dangerous nonnarcotic drugs	84,700
Gambling	87,000
Bookmaking	6,300
Numbers and lottery	10,400
All other gambling	70,300
Offenses against family and children	55,400
Driving under the influence	1,426,700
Liquor laws	463,500
Drunkenness	1,125,800
Disorderly conduct	769,700
Vagrancy	30,700
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,775,500
Suspicion (not included in total)	17,200
Curfew and loitering law violations	70,700
Runaways	153,200

* Arrest totals based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.

^b Because of rounding, items may not add to totals.

^c Includes arson, a newly established index offense in 1979.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 191.

Table 4.2 Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of arrests, by offense charged and size of place, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. These figures present information from all law enforcement agencies submitting reports for at least 6 months in 1980. Population figures are Apr. 1, 1980 preliminary counts by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. (Source, p. 345.) For definitions of offenses, and suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 2.

[Population figures rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated on the population before rounding.]

Offense charged	Cities						Counties				
	Total (12,042 agencies; population 208,194,225)	Total city arrests (8,487 cities; population 141,328,002)	Group I (54 cities 250,000 and over; population 39,820,619)	Group II (109 cities 100,000 to 249,999; population 15,804,325)	Group III (281 cities 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,202,147)	Group IV (608 cities 25,000 to 49,999; population 20,918,619)	Group V (1,538 cities 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,112,720)	Group VI (5,897 cities under 10,000; population 21,469,572)	Suburban counties (963 agencies; population 37,872,848) ^a	Rural counties (2,592 agencies; population 28,993,375)	Suburban area (5,305 agencies; population 81,944,899) ^b
Total	9,686,940	7,427,587	2,564,077	865,275	892,814	982,202	1,075,828	1,047,391	1,319,490	939,863	3,144,836
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	4,652.8	5,255.6	6,439.1	5,474.9	4,649.6	4,695.3	4,461.7	4,878.5	3,484.0	3,241.6	3,837.7
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	18,745	13,661	7,859	1,573	1,277	1,167	1,080	705	2,881	2,203	4,636
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	9.0	9.7	19.7	10.0	6.7	5.6	4.5	3.3	7.6	7.6	5.7
Forcible rape	29,431	22,106	11,254	2,853	2,491	2,157	1,864	1,487	4,572	2,753	8,114
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	14.1	15.6	28.3	18.1	13.0	10.3	7.7	6.9	12.1	9.5	9.9
Robbery	139,476	119,244	71,333	13,204	12,489	10,132	7,744	4,342	15,667	4,565	31,783
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	67.0	84.4	179.1	83.5	65.0	48.4	32.1	20.2	41.4	15.7	38.8
Aggravated assault	258,721	190,965	73,184	24,564	25,089	21,911	23,344	22,873	40,216	27,540	80,565
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	124.3	135.1	183.8	155.4	130.7	104.7	96.8	106.5	106.2	95.0	98.3
Burglary	479,639	353,910	122,081	45,548	50,214	49,558	47,570	38,939	80,246	45,483	168,271
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	230.4	250.4	306.6	288.2	261.5	236.9	197.3	181.4	211.9	156.9	205.3
Larceny-theft	1,123,823	938,632	277,338	127,032	136,739	148,335	146,433	102,755	128,194	56,997	374,719
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	539.8	664.2	696.5	803.8	712.1	709.1	607.3	478.6	338.5	196.6	457.3
Motor vehicle theft	129,783	100,390	44,937	10,153	12,843	11,281	11,033	10,143	18,677	10,716	38,986
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	62.3	71.0	112.8	64.2	66.9	53.9	45.8	47.2	49.3	37.0	47.6
Arson	18,459	13,377	4,191	1,910	1,722	1,947	1,913	1,794	3,161	1,921	6,865
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	8.9	9.5	10.5	11.5	9.0	9.3	7.9	8.4	8.3	6.6	8.4
Violent crime ^c	445,373	345,976	163,630	42,194	41,346	35,367	34,032	29,407	63,336	37,061	125,098
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	214.4	244.8	410.9	267.0	215.3	169.1	141.1	137.0	167.2	127.8	152.7
Property crime ^d	1,751,704	1,406,309	448,547	184,543	201,518	211,121	206,949	153,631	230,278	115,117	588,841
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	841.4	995.1	1,126.4	1,167.7	1,049.5	1,009.2	858.3	715.6	608.0	397.0	718.6
Total Crime Index ^e	2,198,077	1,752,285	612,177	226,737	242,864	246,488	240,981	183,038	293,614	152,178	713,939
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	1,055.8	1,239.9	1,537.3	1,434.7	1,264.8	1,178.3	999.4	852.5	775.3	524.9	871.2
Other assaults	456,887	352,711	110,911	50,186	45,295	52,358	52,053	41,901	62,741	41,442	151,745
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	219.5	249.6	278.5	317.5	235.9	250.3	215.9	195.2	165.7	142.9	185.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	72,643	51,711	14,797	7,108	6,855	8,036	8,234	6,681	12,677	8,255	25,010
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	34.9	36.6	37.2	45.0	35.7	38.4	34.1	31.1	33.5	28.5	30.5
Fraud	261,787	134,704	29,567	23,067	17,000	21,862	25,113	18,095	63,306	63,777	95,842
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	125.7	95.3	74.3	146.0	88.5	104.5	104.1	84.3	167.2	220.0	117.0
Embezzlement	7,885	5,071	1,775	991	612	780	513	400	1,710	1,104	2,705
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	3.8	3.6	4.5	6.3	3.2	3.7	2.1	1.9	4.5	3.8	3.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	115,514	88,541	27,336	11,407	13,539	13,394	13,193	9,672	17,963	9,010	43,281
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	55.5	62.6	68.6	72.2	70.5	64.0	54.7	45.0	47.4	31.1	52.8
Vandalism	233,857	187,735	41,523	20,635	27,142	30,491	35,671	32,273	29,316	16,806	93,685
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	112.3	132.8	104.3	130.6	141.3	145.8	147.9	150.3	77.4	58.0	114.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	157,157	128,869	59,404	15,022	14,668	14,326	13,703	11,745	18,484	9,805	44,666
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	75.5	91.2	149.2	95.0	76.4	68.5	56.8	54.7	48.8	33.8	54.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	85,815	82,349	66,203	9,593	3,810	1,457	842	444	3,149	317	5,164
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	41.2	58.3	160.3	60.7	19.8	7.0	3.5	2.1	8.3	1.1	6.3
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	63,453	49,688	19,818	7,068	6,512	6,249	5,633	4,408	9,803	3,962	20,654
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	30.5	35.2	49.8	44.7	33.9	29.9	23.4	20.5	25.9	13.7	25.2
Drug abuse violations	533,010	408,329	160,145	46,811	50,775	49,044	52,517	49,037	76,631	48,050	174,341
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	256.0	288.9	402.2	296.2	264.4	234.5	217.8	228.4	202.3	165.7	212.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.2 Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of arrests, by offense charged and size of place, 1980—Continued

Offense charged	Cities						Counties				
	Total (12,042 agencies; population 208,194,225)	Total city arrests (8,487 cities; population 141,328,002)	Group I (54 cities 250,000 and over; population 39,820,619)	Group II (109 cities 100,000 to 249,999; population 15,804,325)	Group III (281 cities 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,202,147)	Group IV (608 cities 25,000 to 49,999; population 20,918,619)	Group V (1,538 cities 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,112,720)	Group VI (5,897 cities under 10,000; population 21,469,572)	Suburban counties (963 agencies; population 37,872,848) ^a	Rural counties (2,592 agencies; population 28,993,375)	Suburban area (5,305 agencies; population 81,944,899) ^b
Gambling	46,697	42,266	32,481	3,990	1,889	1,859	1,243	804	3,085	1,346	5,217
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	22.4	29.9	81.6	25.2	9.8	8.9	5.2	3.7	8.1	4.6	6.4
Offenses against family and children	49,991	20,102	5,770	2,164	2,672	2,792	3,547	3,157	16,858	13,031	21,717
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	24.0	14.2	14.5	13.7	13.9	13.3	14.7	14.7	44.5	44.9	26.5
Driving under the influence	1,303,933	794,178	186,471	86,895	92,984	117,019	142,482	168,327	282,023	227,732	520,898
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	626.3	561.9	468.3	549.8	484.2	559.4	590.9	784.0	744.7	785.5	635.7
Liquor laws	427,829	350,039	56,886	24,988	43,364	59,003	72,662	93,136	36,760	41,030	165,088
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	205.5	247.7	142.9	158.1	225.8	282.1	301.3	433.8	97.1	141.5	201.5
Drunkenness	1,049,614	866,673	244,544	133,317	106,511	102,352	129,387	150,662	87,640	95,301	271,681
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	504.2	613.2	614.1	843.5	554.7	489.3	536.6	701.3	231.4	328.7	331.5
Disorderly conduct	724,404	649,717	258,797	54,057	66,981	81,653	90,340	97,889	38,474	36,213	198,374
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	347.9	459.7	649.9	342.0	348.8	390.3	374.7	455.9	101.6	124.9	242.1
Vagrancy	29,348	27,175	15,493	2,586	3,000	2,411	1,811	1,874	1,487	686	5,681
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	14.1	19.2	38.9	16.4	15.6	11.5	7.5	8.7	3.9	2.4	6.9
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,658,738	1,265,120	570,188	121,679	121,656	141,663	157,954	151,980	236,641	156,977	505,732
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	796.7	895.2	1,431.9	769.9	633.6	677.2	655.1	707.9	624.8	541.4	617.2
Suspicion (not included in totals)	16,241	14,773	5,409	1,678	2,444	1,347	2,549	1,346	782	686	4,536
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	7.8	10.5	13.6	10.6	12.7	6.4	10.6	6.3	2.1	2.4	5.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	66,703	61,598	17,857	4,348	7,440	10,796	10,683	10,474	3,526	1,579	24,110
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	32.0	43.6	44.8	27.5	38.7	51.6	44.3	48.8	9.3	5.4	29.4
Runaways	143,598	108,734	31,934	12,626	17,245	18,169	17,266	11,494	23,602	11,262	55,306
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	69.0	76.9	80.2	79.9	89.8	86.9	71.6	53.5	62.3	38.8	67.5

^a Includes only suburban county law enforcement agencies.
^b Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.
^c Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
^d Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
^e Includes arson, a newly established index offense in 1979.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), pp. 182, 193.

Table 4.3 Arrests, by offense charged and age group, 1971 and 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. These figures present information from all law enforcement agencies submitting annual reports in 1971 and reports for all 12 months in 1980. Population figures are Apr. 1, 1980 preliminary counts by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. (Source, p. 345.) For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.

[3,806 agencies; 1980 population 122,942,569]

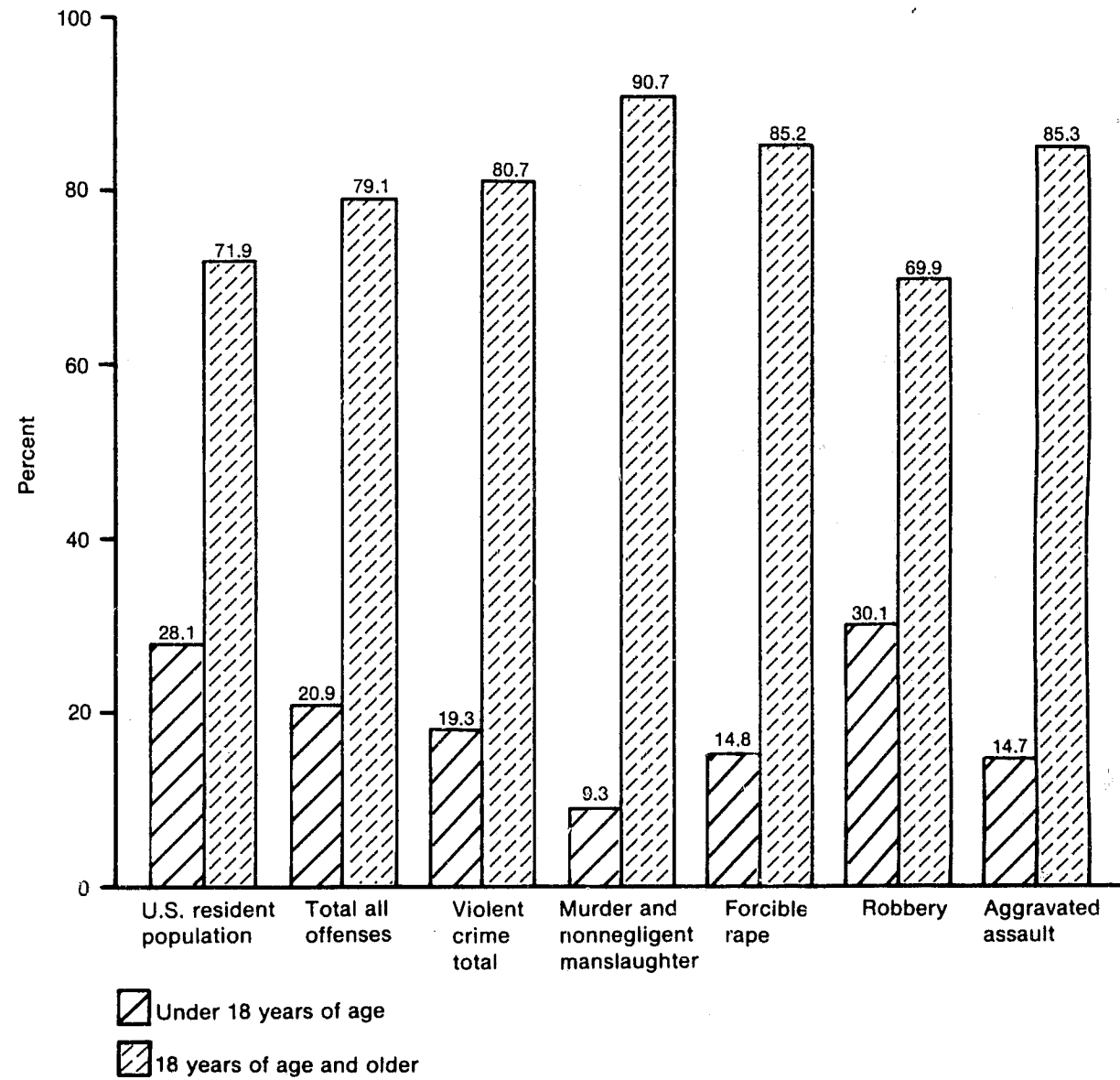
Offense charged	Total all ages			Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and older		
	1971	1980	Percent change	1971	1980	Percent change	1971	1980	Percent change
Total	5,559,799	6,074,486	+9.3	1,448,952	1,385,242	-4.4	4,110,847	4,689,244	+14.1
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	11,470	12,310	+7.3	1,207	1,237	+2.5	10,263	11,073	+7.9
Forcible rape	13,098	19,612	+49.7	2,652	3,093	+16.6	10,446	16,519	+58.1
Robbery	85,461	107,428	+25.7	27,499	34,829	+26.7	57,962	72,599	+25.3
Aggravated assault	115,538	169,438	+46.7	20,403	27,293	+33.8	95,135	142,145	+49.4
Burglary	251,114	317,313	+26.4	127,335	145,377	+14.2	123,779	171,936	+38.9
Larceny-theft	547,587	763,505	+39.4	279,067	295,667	+5.9	268,520	467,838	+74.2
Motor vehicle theft	105,328	89,213	-15.3	54,050	41,152	-23.9	51,278	48,061	-6.3
Arson	9,052	11,525	+27.3	4,884	5,205	+6.6	4,168	6,320	+51.6
Violent crime ^a	225,567	308,788	+36.9	51,761	66,452	+28.4	173,806	242,336	+39.4
Property crime ^b	913,081	1,181,556	+29.4	465,336	487,401	+4.7	447,745	694,155	+55.0
Total Crime Index ^c	1,138,648	1,490,344	+30.9	517,097	553,853	+7.1	621,551	936,491	+50.7
Other assaults	243,278	287,386	+18.1	47,883	58,461	+22.1	195,395	228,925	+17.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	36,522	44,826	+22.7	3,178	5,933	+86.7	33,344	38,893	+16.6
Fraud	74,046	138,785	+87.4	2,830	4,996	+76.5	71,216	133,789	+87.9
Embezzlement	6,471	5,045	-22.0	386	693	+79.5	6,085	4,352	-28.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	62,624	76,429	+22.0	18,991	23,950	+26.1	43,633	52,479	+20.3
Vandalism	97,582	148,648	+53.4	71,352	76,179	+6.8	26,230	73,469	+180.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	91,867	106,341	+15.8	14,715	17,641	+19.9	77,152	88,700	+15.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	37,758	67,920	+79.9	1,050	2,453	+133.6	36,708	65,467	+78.3
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	40,454	43,275	+7.0	8,311	7,719	-7.1	32,143	35,556	+10.6
Drug abuse violations	337,659	351,955	+4.2	74,737	68,444	-8.4	262,922	283,511	+7.8
Gambling	65,684	37,805	-42.4	1,664	1,474	-11.4	64,020	36,331	-43.3
Offenses against family and children	43,502	24,178	-44.4	785	1,030	+31.2	42,717	23,148	-45.8
Driving under the influence	383,500	614,620	+60.3	4,339	14,564	+235.7	379,161	600,056	+58.3
Liquor laws	174,953	247,858	+41.6	82,027	84,445	+36.1	112,926	163,213	+44.5
Drunkenness	1,223,942	620,642	-49.5	36,950	23,853	-35.4	1,191,992	596,789	-49.9
Disorderly conduct	497,036	509,121	+2.4	112,796	87,337	-22.6	384,240	421,784	+9.8
Vagrancy	62,354	22,500	-63.9	7,403	2,804	-62.1	54,951	19,696	-64.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	685,716	1,083,583	+59.5	211,255	206,988	-2.0	474,461	886,595	+86.9
Suspicion (not included in totals)	35,534	4,553	-87.2	12,183	1,699	-86.1	23,351	2,854	-87.8
Curfew and loitering law violations	86,503	47,159	-45.5	86,503	47,159	-45.5	X	X	X
Runaways	164,700	95,266	-42.2	164,700	95,266	-42.2	X	X	X

^a Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
^b Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
^c Includes arson, a newly established index offense in 1979.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 194.

Figure 4.1 Arrests for violent crimes, by offense charged and age group, United States, 1980

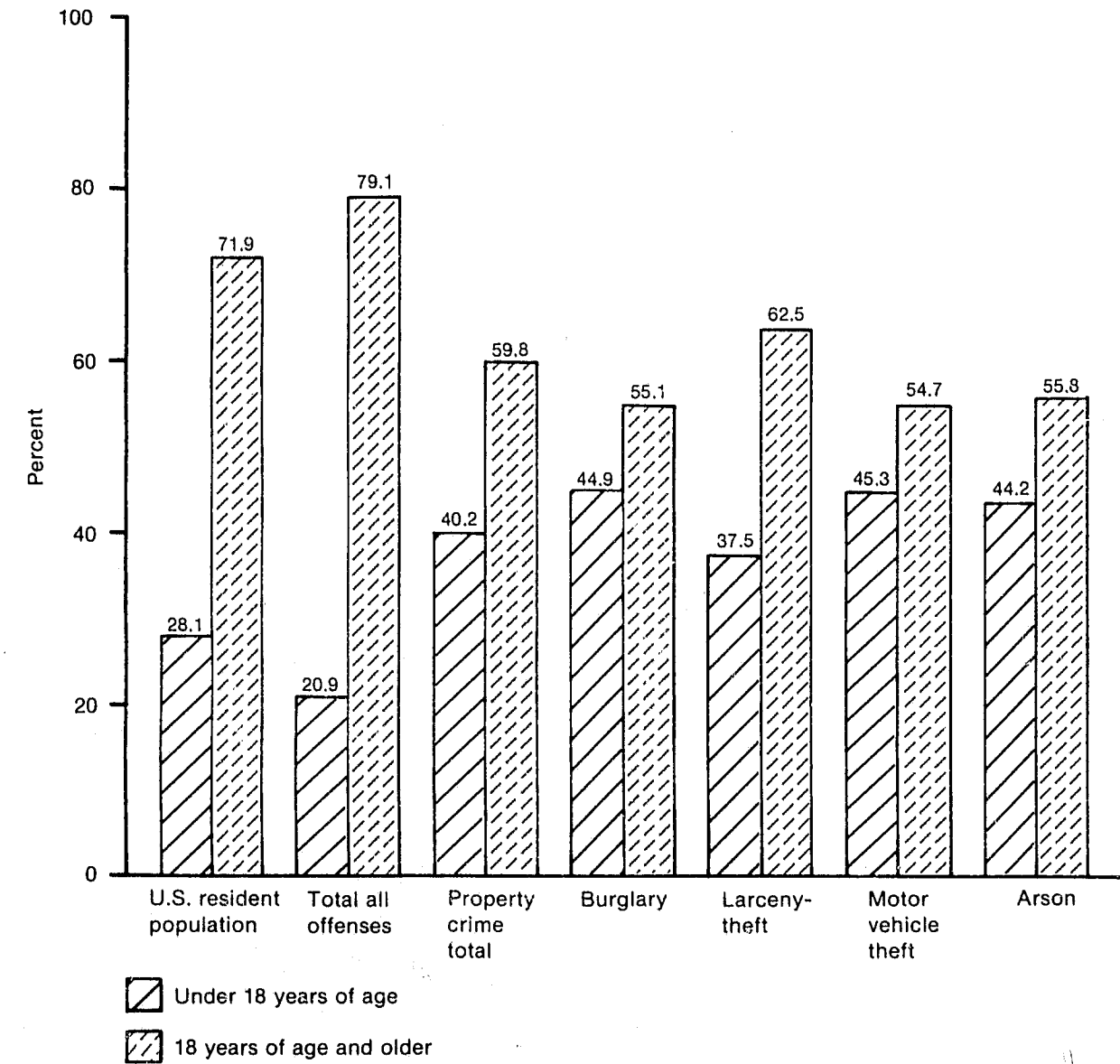
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), pp. 200, 201; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.2 Arrests for property crimes, by offense charged and age group, United States, 1980

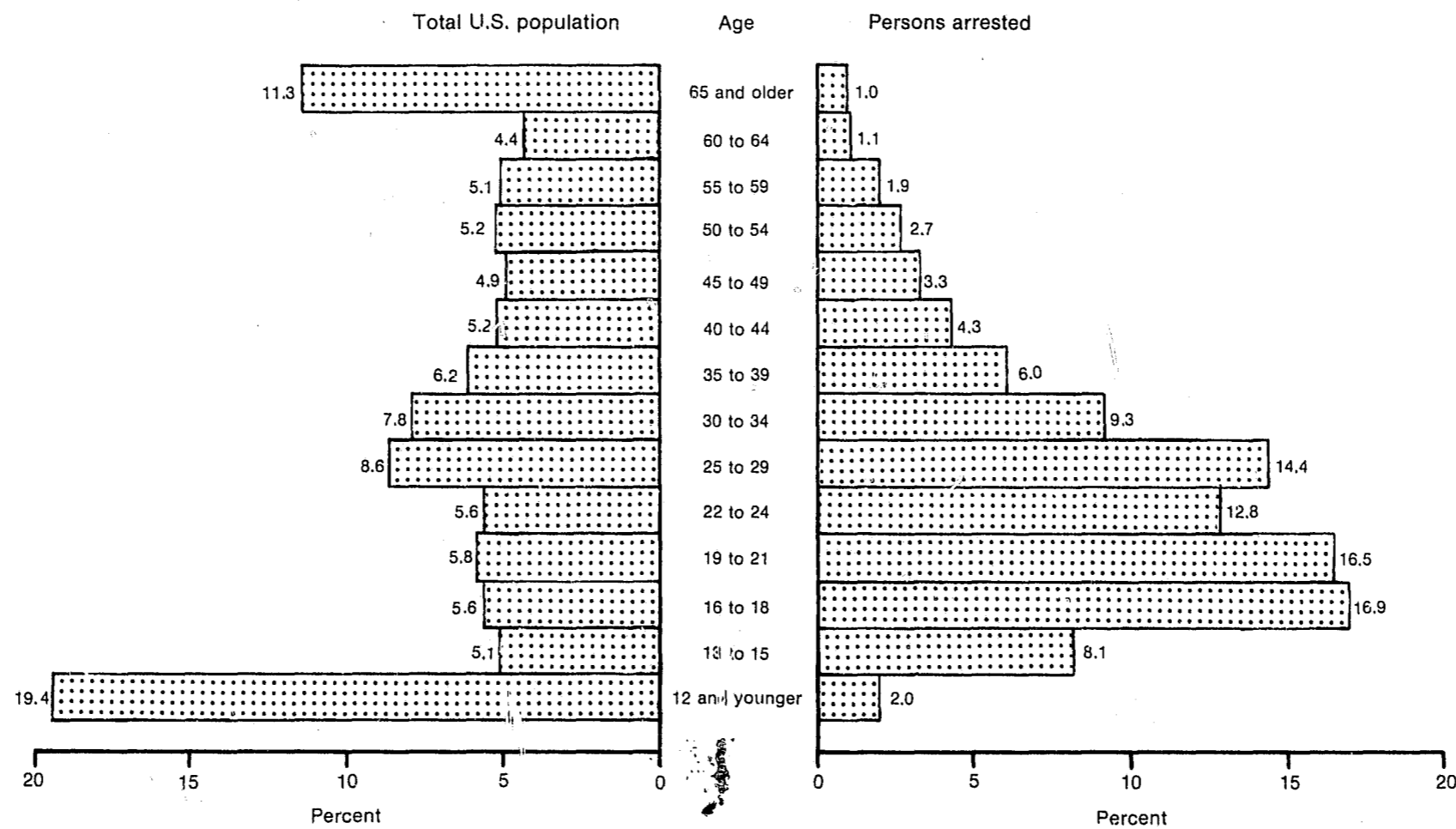
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), pp. 200, 201; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.3 Percent distribution of total U.S. population and persons arrested for all offenses, by age, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. Because of rounding, percents do not add to 100.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), pp. 200, 201; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.5 Arrests, by offense charged and sex, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.
[12,042 agencies; 1980 population 208,194,225]

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	9,703,181	8,170,247	84.2	1,532,934	15.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	18,745	16,354	87.2	2,391	12.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Forcible rape	29,431	29,161	99.1	270	0.9	0.3	0.4	(^b)
Robbery	139,476	129,412	92.8	10,064	7.2	1.4	1.6	0.7
Aggravated assault	258,721	226,962	87.6	32,059	12.4	2.7	2.8	2.1
Burglary	479,639	450,006	93.8	29,631	6.2	4.9	5.5	1.9
Larceny-theft	1,123,823	798,499	71.1	325,324	28.9	11.6	9.8	21.2
Motor vehicle theft	129,783	118,589	91.4	11,194	8.6	1.3	1.5	0.7
Arson	18,459	16,254	88.1	2,205	11.9	0.2	0.2	0.1
Violent crime ^c	448,373	401,589	90.0	44,784	10.0	4.6	4.9	2.9
Property crime ^d	1,751,704	1,383,350	79.0	358,354	21.0	18.1	16.9	24.0
Total Crime Index ^e	2,198,077	1,784,939	81.2	413,138	18.8	22.7	21.8	27.0
Other assaults	456,887	393,386	86.1	63,501	13.9	4.7	4.8	4.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	72,643	50,082	68.9	22,561	31.1	0.7	0.6	1.5
Fraud	261,787	153,358	58.6	108,429	41.4	2.7	1.9	7.1
Embezzlement	7,885	5,640	71.5	2,245	28.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	115,514	103,424	89.5	12,090	10.5	1.2	1.3	0.8
Vandalism	233,857	213,650	91.4	20,207	8.6	2.4	2.6	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	157,157	145,895	92.8	11,262	7.2	1.6	1.8	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	85,815	26,131	30.5	59,684	69.5	0.9	0.3	3.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	63,453	58,791	92.7	4,662	7.3	0.7	0.7	0.3
Drug abuse violations	533,010	461,515	86.6	71,495	13.4	5.5	5.6	4.7
Gambling	46,697	41,961	89.9	4,736	10.1	0.5	0.5	0.3
Offenses against family and children	49,991	44,704	89.4	5,287	10.6	0.5	0.5	0.3
Driving under the influence	1,303,933	1,180,880	90.6	123,053	9.4	13.4	14.5	8.0
Liquor laws	427,829	363,502	85.0	64,327	15.0	4.4	4.4	4.2
Drunkenness	1,043,614	969,284	92.3	80,330	7.7	10.8	11.9	5.2
Disorderly conduct	724,404	611,935	84.5	112,469	15.5	7.5	7.5	7.3
Vagrancy	29,348	25,226	86.0	4,122	14.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,658,738	1,411,060	85.1	247,678	14.9	17.1	17.3	16.2
Suspicion	16,241	13,953	85.9	2,288	14.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	66,703	50,958	76.4	15,745	23.6	0.7	0.6	1.0
Runaways	143,598	59,973	41.8	83,625	58.2	1.5	0.7	5.5

^a Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^b Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^c Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

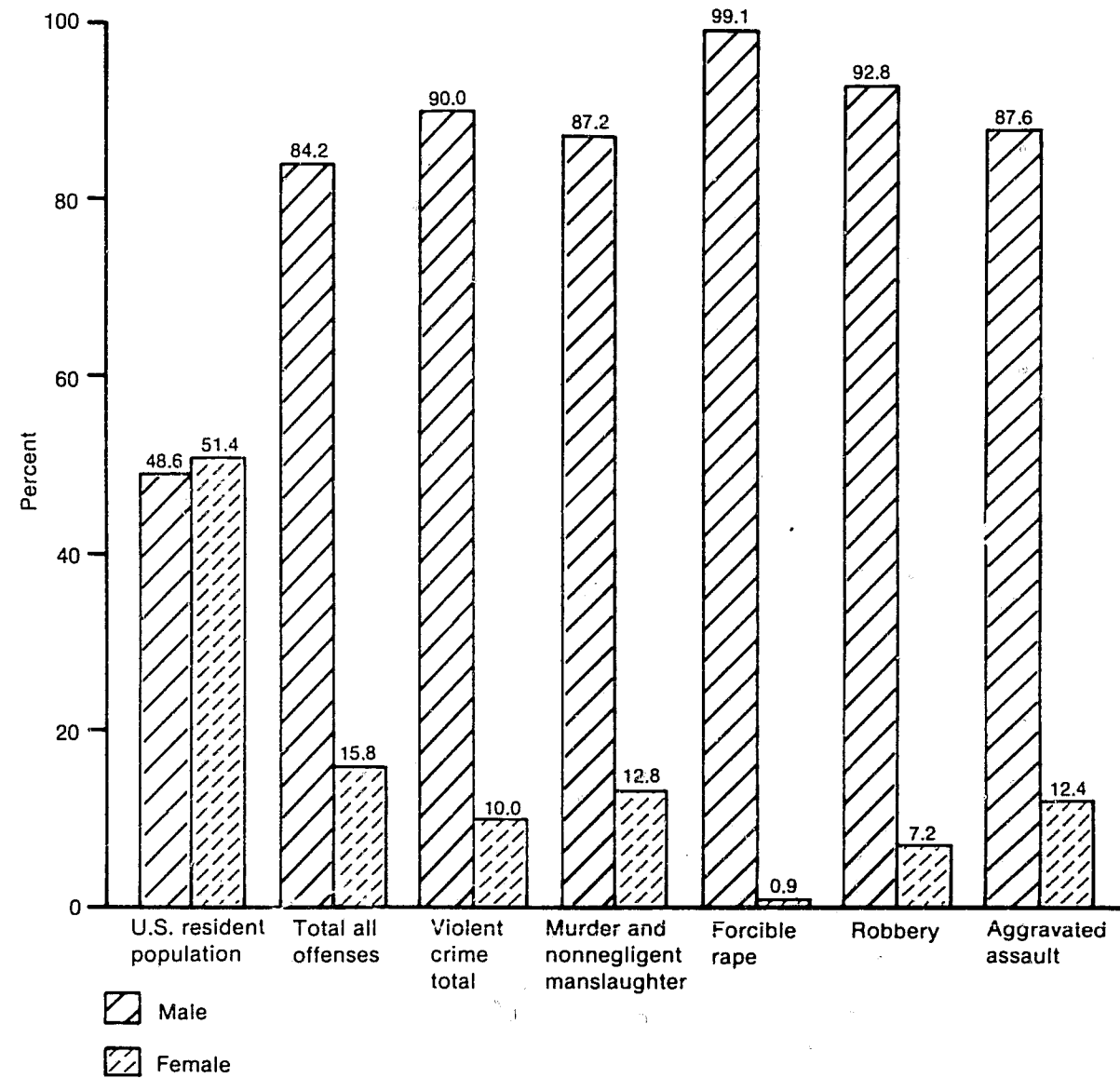
^d Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^e Includes arson, a newly established index offense in 1979.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 203. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.4 Arrests for violent crimes, by offense charged and sex, United States, 1980

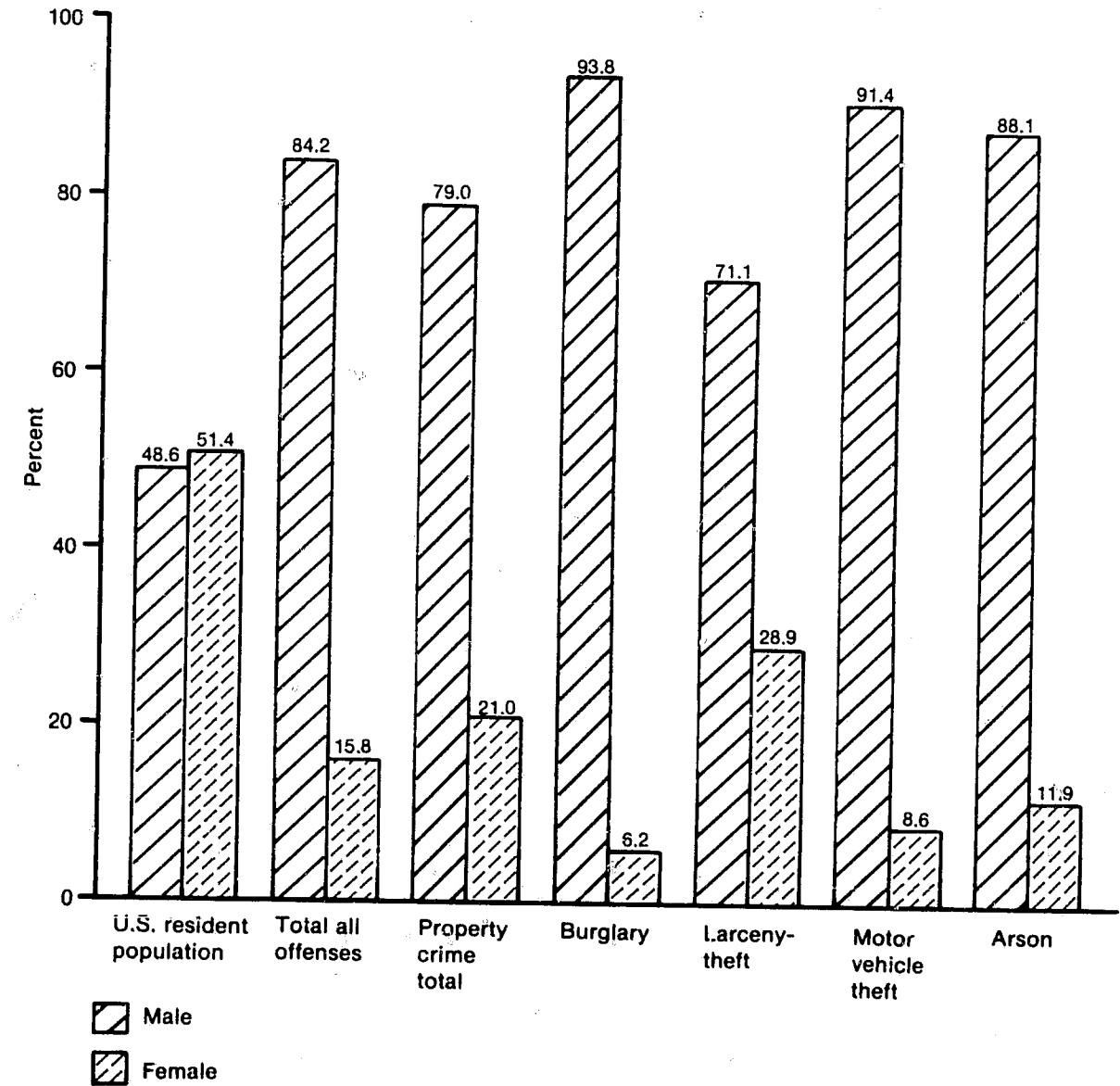
NOTE: See NOTES, Table 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 203; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of Population: Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin of the Population by Regions, Divisions, and States: 1980*, Supplementary Reports PC80-S1-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 3. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.5 Arrests for property crimes, by offense charged and sex, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 203; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of Population: Age, Race, Sex, and Spanish Origin of the Population by Regions, Divisions, and States: 1980*, Supplementary Reports PC80-S1-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 3. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.6 Arrests, by offense charged, sex, and age group, United States, 1979 and 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. These figures present information from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1979 and 1980. Population figures are Apr. 1, 1980 preliminary counts by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. (Source, p. 345.) For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.

[11,448 agencies; 1980 population, 203,568,711]

Offense charged	Males						Females					
	Total			Under 18			Total			Under 18		
	1979	1980	Percent change	1979	1980	Percent change	1979	1980	Percent change	1979	1980	Percent change
Total	7,872,200	7,982,339	+1.4	1,680,525	1,576,706	-6.2	1,468,264	1,501,619	+2.3	431,769	408,256	-5.4
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	15,210	15,814	+4.0	1,476	1,561	+5.8	2,424	2,298	-5.2	171	136	-20.5
Forcible rape	28,047	28,140	+0.3	4,312	4,175	-3.2	214	254	+18.7	59	76	+28.8
Robbery	120,436	127,372	+5.8	38,410	38,641	+0.6	9,534	9,892	+3.8	2,804	2,870	+2.4
Aggravated assault	221,170	222,835	+0.8	33,334	31,607	-5.2	31,365	31,582	+0.7	5,722	5,659	-1.1
Burglary	430,892	441,905	+2.6	209,759	198,321	-5.5	20,208	29,154	+45.3	14,665	13,514	-7.8
Larceny-theft	750,065	782,710	+4.4	319,138	306,450	-4.0	326,862	320,003	-2.1	117,934	108,024	-8.4
Motor vehicle theft	129,726	115,857	-10.7	62,883	51,450	-18.2	12,712	10,993	-13.5	7,173	5,790	-19.3
Arson	15,919	15,684	-1.5	8,033	7,146	-11.0	2,048	2,154	+5.2	861	828	-3.8
Violent crime ^a	384,863	394,161	+2.4	77,532	75,984	-2.0	43,537	44,026	+1.1	8,756	8,741	-0.2
Property crime ^b	1,326,602	1,356,156	+2.2	599,813	563,367	-6.1	370,830	362,304	-2.3	140,633	128,156	-8.9
Total Crime Index ^c	1,711,465	1,750,317	+2.3	677,345	639,351	-5.6	414,367	406,330	-1.9	149,389	136,897	-8.4
Other assaults	379,577	385,537	+1.6	66,176	63,221	-4.5	60,040	62,363	+3.9	16,932	16,924	(^d)
Forgery and counterfeiting	47,743	49,211	+3.1	6,914	6,404	-7.4	21,357	22,285	+4.3	2,875	2,769	-3.7
Fraud	141,977	151,785	+6.9	6,261	5,262	-16.0	95,913	107,545	+12.1	2,258	2,108	-6.6
Embezzlement	5,830	5,573	-4.4	762	643	-15.6	1,990	2,217	+11.4	229	242	+5.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	93,990	101,414	+7.9	31,788	31,007	-2.5	11,253	11,924	+6.0	3,132	3,013	-3.8
Vandalism	215,059	209,330	-2.7	117,683	104,318	-11.4	19,754	19,849	+0.5	10,042	9,062	-9.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	139,380	142,318	+2.1	23,157	22,093	-4.6	10,948	11,009	+0.6	1,456	1,341	-7.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	26,051	23,971	-8.0	1,176	809	-31.2	55,967	57,948	+3.5	2,118	2,090	-1.3
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	57,182	58,059	+1.5	10,481	10,185	-2.8	4,807	4,628	-3.7	825	767	-7.0
Drug abuse violations	442,182	451,682	+2.1	94,376	82,302	-12.8	68,941	70,107	+1.7	18,512	16,323	-11.8
Gambling	46,559	41,726	-10.4	2,057	1,649	-19.8	4,876	4,711	-3.4	87	82	-5.7
Offenses against family and children	45,302	44,007	-2.9	1,575	1,279	-18.8	5,023	5,150	+2.5	921	722	-21.6
Driving under the influence	1,106,414	1,148,856	+3.8	26,544	26,126	-1.6	105,739	119,616	+13.1	2,899	3,010	+3.8
Liquor laws	335,942	354,728	+5.6	109,511	106,989	-2.3	57,664	62,685	+8.7	30,275	31,131	+2.8
Drunkenness	982,941	962,092	-2.1	38,688	36,248	-6.3	77,905	79,734	+2.3	6,137	5,831	-5.0
Disorderly conduct	589,165	601,023	+2.0	102,936	97,006	-5.8	107,334	110,691	+3.1	21,215	20,893	-1.5
Vagrancy	27,324	24,911	-8.8	4,024	3,172	-21.2	8,114	4,103	-49.4	833	190	-77.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,355,804	1,366,654	+0.8	236,758	229,497	-3.1	231,830	240,921	+3.9	57,192	56,158	-1.8
Suspicion (not included in totals)	14,981	13,808	-7.8	3,953	2,774	-29.8	2,583	2,234	-13.5	847	584	-31.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	60,089	50,214	-16.4	60,089	50,214	-16.4	17,033	15,541	-8.8	17,033	15,541	-8.8
Runaways	62,224	58,931	-5.3	62,224	58,931	-5.3	87,409	82,262	-5.9	87,409	82,262	-5.9

^a Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. ^b Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. ^c Includes arson, a newly established index offense in 1979. ^d Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 199.

Table 4.7 Arrests, by offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.

[12,013 agencies; 1980 population 207,907,704]

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	9,683,672	7,145,763	2,375,204	109,480	53,225	100.0	73.8	24.5	1.1	0.5
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	18,729	9,480	8,968	153	128	100.0	50.6	47.9	0.8	0.7
Forcible rape	29,405	14,925	14,036	272	172	100.0	50.8	47.7	0.9	0.6
Robbery	139,421	57,308	80,494	776	843	100.0	41.1	57.7	0.6	0.6
Aggravated assault	258,383	160,959	93,312	2,841	1,271	100.0	62.3	36.1	1.1	0.5
Burglary	479,094	333,716	139,384	3,572	2,422	100.0	69.7	29.1	0.7	0.5
Larceny-theft	1,122,663	758,245	342,633	11,127	10,658	100.0	67.5	30.5	1.0	0.9
Motor vehicle theft	129,624	88,971	38,143	1,355	1,155	100.0	68.6	29.4	1.0	0.9
Arson	18,427	14,494	3,769	98	66	100.0	78.7	20.5	0.5	0.4
Violent crime ^b	445,938	242,672	196,810	4,042	2,414	100.0	54.4	44.1	0.9	0.5
Property crime ^c	1,749,808	1,195,426	523,929	16,152	14,301	100.0	68.3	29.9	0.9	0.8
Total Crime Index ^d	2,195,746	1,438,098	720,739	20,194	16,715	100.0	65.5	32.8	0.9	0.8
Other assaults	456,391	304,902	145,076	4,141	2,272	100.0	66.8	31.8	0.9	0.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	72,483	47,950	23,881	404	248	100.0	66.2	32.9	0.6	0.3
Fraud	265,302	183,200	80,028	1,365	709	100.0	69.1	30.2	0.5	0.3
Embezzlement	7,884	5,920	1,893	39	32	100.0	75.1	24.0	0.5	0.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	115,384	77,735	36,557	676	416	100.0	67.4	31.7	0.6	0.4
Vandalism	233,641	193,567	37,111	2,057	906	100.0	82.8	15.9	0.9	0.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	157,028	98,001	57,175	934	918	100.0	62.4	36.4	0.6	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	85,812	38,972	45,638	484	718	100.0	45.4	53.2	0.6	0.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	63,423	49,850	12,604	563	406	100.0	78.6	19.9	0.9	0.6
Drug abuse violations	531,953	401,979	125,607	2,249	2,118	100.0	75.6	23.6	0.4	0.4
Gambling	46,697	14,139	31,059	169	1,330	100.0	30.3	66.5	0.4	2.8
Offenses against family and children	49,951	31,319	17,976	569	87	100.0	62.7	36.0	1.1	0.2
Driving under the influence	1,289,443	1,124,411	144,048	15,253	5,731	100.0	87.2	11.2	1.2	0.4
Liquor laws	428,270	392,343	27,539	7,019	1,369	100.0	91.6	6.4	1.6	0.3
Drunkenness	1,047,562	854,387	165,858	25,434	1,883	100.0	81.6	15.8	2.4	0.2
Disorderly conduct	723,758	492,383	219,392	10,282	1,701	100.0	68.0	30.3	1.4	0.2
Vagrancy	29,338	19,580	9,033	555	170	100.0	66.7	30.8	1.9	0.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,657,826	1,192,722	436,691	14,614	13,799	100.0	71.9	26.3	0.9	0.8
Suspicion	16,080	9,385	6,587	33	75	100.0	58.4	41.0	0.2	0.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	66,424	54,502	10,782	809	331	100.0	82.1	16.2	1.2	0.5
Runaways	143,276	120,418	19,930	1,637	1,291	100.0	84.0	13.9	1.1	0.9

Offense charged	Arrests under 18					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	2,019,990	1,549,152	439,334	17,917	13,587	100.0	76.7	21.7	0.9	0.7
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,742	947	769	17	9	100.0	54.4	44.1	1.0	0.5
Forcible rape	4,333	1,873	2,395	37	28	100.0	43.2	55.3	0.9	0.6
Robbery	41,976	14,020	27,500	161	295	100.0	33.4	65.5	0.4	0.7
Aggravated assault	38,061	24,143	13,415	314	189	100.0	63.4	35.2	0.8	0.5
Burglary	215,026	156,766	55,188	1,638	1,434	100.0	72.9	25.7	0.8	0.7
Larceny-theft	420,110	295,483	118,040	4,023	4,564	100.0	70.3	27.6	1.0	1.1
Motor vehicle theft	58,677	42,963	14,441	636	637	100.0	73.2	24.6	1.1	1.1
Arson	8,146	6,873	1,195	44	34	100.0	84.4	14.7	0.5	0.4
Violent crime ^b	86,112	40,983	44,079	529	521	100.0	47.6	51.2	0.6	0.6
Property crime ^c	701,959	502,085	186,864	6,341	6,669	100.0	71.5	26.6	0.9	1.0
Total Crime Index ^d	788,071	543,058	230,943	6,870	7,190	100.0	68.9	29.3	0.9	0.9
Other assaults	81,521	54,046	26,159	649	667	100.0	66.3	32.1	0.8	0.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	9,375	7,339	1,923	65	48	100.0	78.3	20.5	0.7	0.5
Fraud	7,414	5,384	1,911	52	67	100.0	72.6	25.8	0.7	0.9
Embezzlement	890	699	185	1	5	100.0	78.5	20.8	0.1	0.6
Stolen property; buying										

Table 4.7 Arrests, by offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1980—Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	7,663,682	5,596,611	1,935,870	91,563	39,638	100.0	73.0	25.3	1.2	0.5
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	16,987	8,533	8,199	136	119	100.0	50.2	48.3	0.8	0.7
Forcible rape	25,072	13,052	11,641	235	144	100.0	52.1	46.4	0.9	0.6
Robbery	97,445	43,268	52,994	615	548	100.0	44.4	54.4	0.6	0.6
Aggravated assault	220,322	136,816	79,897	2,527	1,082	100.0	62.1	36.3	1.1	0.5
Burglary	264,068	176,950	84,196	1,934	988	100.0	67.0	31.9	0.7	0.4
Larceny-theft	702,553	462,762	226,593	7,104	6,094	100.0	65.9	32.3	1.0	0.9
Motor vehicle theft	70,947	46,008	23,702	719	518	100.0	64.8	33.4	1.0	0.7
Arson	10,281	7,621	2,574	54	32	100.0	74.1	25.0	0.5	0.3
Violent crime ^b	359,826	201,689	152,731	3,513	1,893	100.0	56.1	42.4	1.0	0.5
Property crime ^c	1,047,849	693,341	337,065	9,811	7,632	100.0	66.2	32.2	0.9	0.7
Total Crime Index ^d	1,407,675	895,030	489,796	13,324	9,525	100.0	63.6	34.8	0.9	0.7
Other assaults	374,870	250,856	118,917	3,492	1,605	100.0	66.9	31.7	0.9	0.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	63,108	40,611	21,958	539	200	100.0	64.4	34.8	0.5	0.3
Fraud	257,888	177,816	78,117	1,313	642	100.0	69.0	30.3	0.5	0.2
Embezzlement	6,994	5,221	1,708	38	27	100.0	74.6	24.4	0.5	0.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	80,930	52,859	27,348	450	273	100.0	65.3	33.8	0.6	0.3
Vandalism	118,288	93,909	22,650	1,303	423	100.0	79.4	19.1	1.1	0.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	133,085	80,969	50,614	770	732	100.0	60.8	38.0	0.6	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	82,725	37,580	44,000	459	636	100.0	45.4	53.2	0.6	0.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	52,350	41,735	9,766	516	333	100.0	79.7	18.7	1.0	0.6
Drug abuse violations	432,024	316,622	111,924	1,779	1,699	100.0	73.3	25.9	0.4	0.4
Gambling	44,955	13,766	29,734	165	1,290	100.0	30.6	66.1	0.4	2.9
Offenses against family and children	47,907	29,830	17,473	533	71	100.0	62.3	36.5	1.1	0.1
Driving under the influence	1,259,754	1,095,860	143,296	14,920	5,678	100.0	87.0	11.4	1.2	0.5
Liquor laws	287,092	255,330	24,481	5,262	1,019	100.0	89.3	8.5	1.8	0.4
Drunkenness	1,005,045	814,821	163,913	24,521	1,790	100.0	81.1	16.3	2.4	0.2
Disorderly conduct	604,271	402,571	190,877	9,329	1,494	100.0	66.6	31.6	1.5	0.2
Vagrancy	25,327	16,399	8,245	534	149	100.0	64.7	32.6	2.1	0.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,366,783	967,185	375,181	12,487	11,930	100.0	70.8	27.4	0.9	0.9
Suspicion	12,611	6,641	5,872	29	69	100.0	52.7	46.6	0.2	0.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

^a Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^b Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

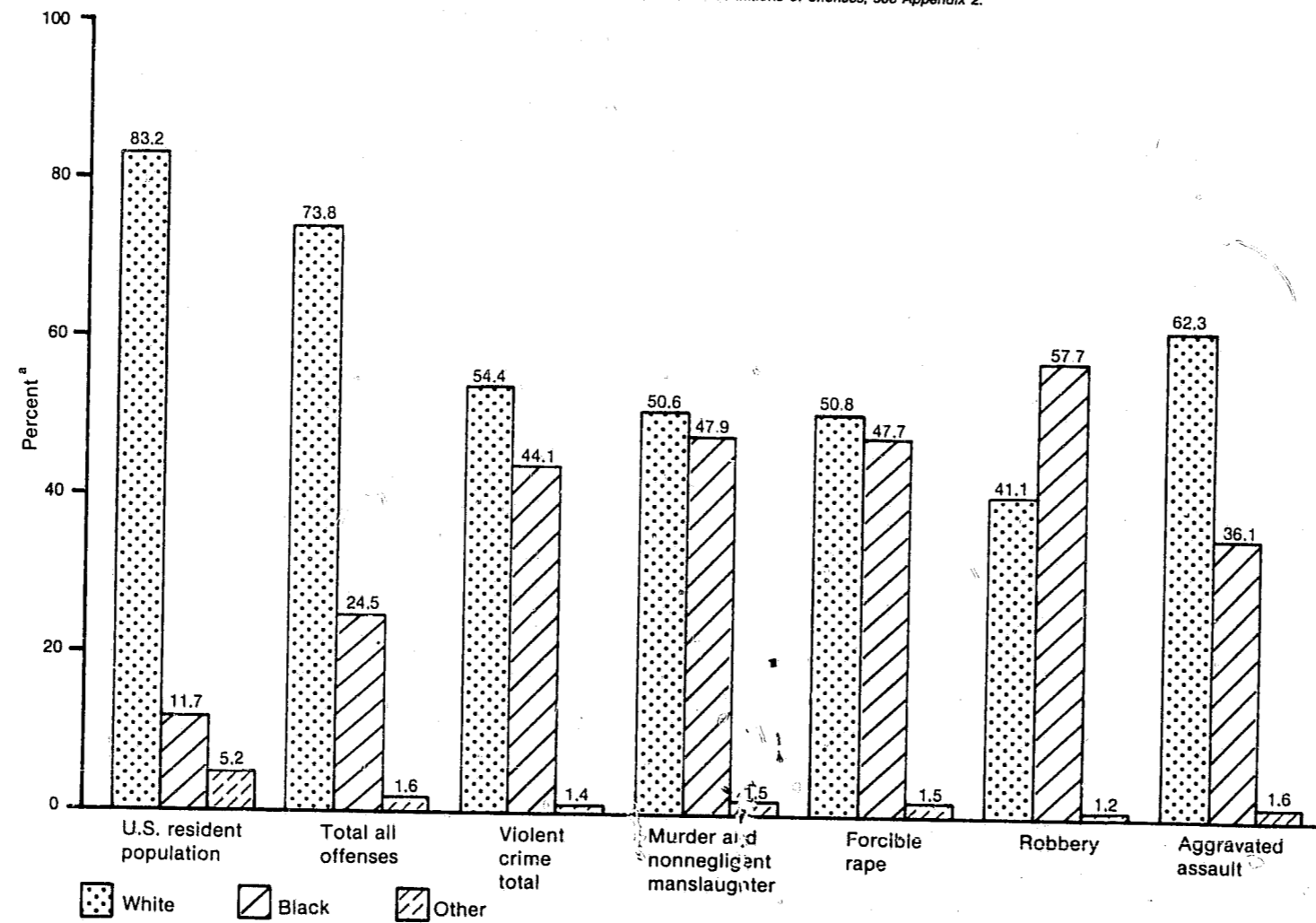
^c Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^d Includes arson, a newly established Index offense in 1979.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), pp. 204-206.

Figure 4.6 Arrests for violent crimes, by offense charged and race, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.

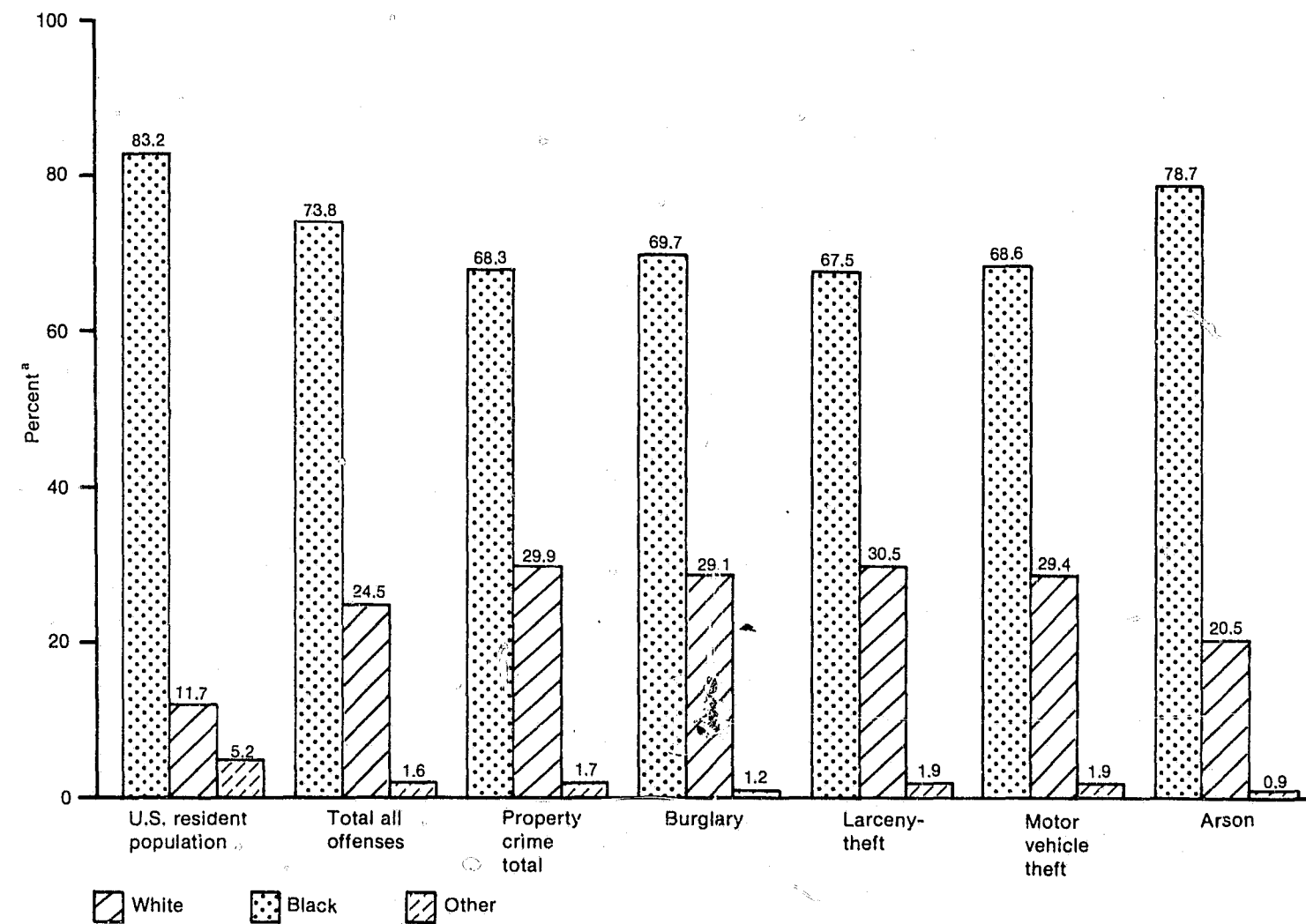


* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), pp. 204-206; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of Population: Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin of the Population by Regions, Divisions, and States: 1980, Supplementary Reports PC80-81-1* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 3. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.7 Arrests for property crimes, by offense charged and race, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.



* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), pp. 204-206; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of Population: Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin of the Population by Regions, Divisions, and States: 1980, Supplementary Reports PC80-81-1* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 3. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 4.8 Arrests in cities, by offense charged and sex, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. These figures present information from all city law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1980 (Source, p. 345). Population figures are Apr. 1, 1980 preliminary counts by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For definitions of offenses and city areas, see Appendix 2.

[8,487 agencies; 1980 population 141,328,002]

Offense charged	Persons arrested						Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
Total	7,442,360	6,234,592	83.8	1,207,768	16.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	13,661	11,898	87.1	1,763	12.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Forcible rape	22,106	21,906	99.1	200	0.9	0.3	0.4	(^b)	
Robbery	119,244	110,668	92.8	8,576	7.2	1.6	1.8	0.7	
Aggravated assault	190,965	166,113	87.0	24,852	13.0	2.6	2.7	2.1	
Burglary	353,910	332,150	93.9	21,760	6.1	4.8	5.3	1.8	
Larceny-theft	938,632	858,555	91.4	80,077	8.6	12.6	10.5	23.4	
Motor vehicle theft	100,390	91,806	91.4	8,584	8.6	1.3	1.5	0.7	
Arson	13,377	11,725	87.7	1,652	12.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Violent crime ^c	345,978	310,585	89.8	35,391	10.2	4.6	5.0	2.9	
Property crime ^d	1,406,309	1,092,236	77.7	314,073	22.3	18.9	17.5	26.0	
Total Crime Index ^e	1,752,285	1,402,821	80.1	349,464	19.9	23.5	22.5	28.9	
Other assaults	352,704	302,549	85.8	50,155	14.2	4.7	4.9	4.2	
Forgery and counterfeiting	51,711	35,293	68.3	16,418	31.7	0.7	0.6	1.4	
Fraud	134,704	79,925	59.3	54,779	40.7	1.8	1.3	4.5	
Embezzlement	5,071	3,632	71.6	1,439	28.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	88,541	78,956	89.2	9,585	10.8	1.2	1.3	0.8	
Vandalism	187,735	171,305	91.2	16,430	8.8	2.5	2.7	1.4	
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	128,968	119,300	92.6	9,568	7.4	1.7	1.9	0.8	
Prostitution and commercialized vice	82,349	25,298	30.7	57,051	69.3	1.1	0.4	4.7	
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	49,688	45,910	92.4	3,778	7.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	
Drug abuse violations	408,329	354,258	86.8	54,071	13.2	5.5	5.7	4.5	
Gambling	42,268	38,100	90.1	4,168	9.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	
Offenses against family and children	20,102	18,664	92.9	1,438	7.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Driving under the influence	794,178	715,008	89.9	79,170	10.0	10.7	11.5	6.6	
Liquor laws	350,039	297,684	85.0	52,375	15.0	4.7	4.8	4.3	
Drunkenness	868,673	799,917	92.3	68,756	7.7	11.6	12.8	5.5	
Disorderly conduct	649,717	547,065	84.2	102,652	15.8	8.7	8.8	8.5	
Vagrancy	27,175	23,273	85.6	3,902	14.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,285,120	1,072,959	83.5	212,161	16.5	17.0	17.2	15.9	
Suspicion	14,773	12,702	86.0	2,071	14.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Curfew and loitering law violations	61,598	47,355	76.9	14,243	23.1	0.8	0.8	1.2	
Runaways	108,734	44,638	41.1	64,096	58.9	1.5	0.7	5.3	

^a Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^b Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^c Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^d Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^e Includes arson, a newly established index offense in 1979.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 214. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.9 Arrests in cities, by offense charged, age group, and race, 1980

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.8. For definitions of offenses and city areas, see Appendix 2.

[8,469 agencies; 1980 population 141,164,904]

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
	Total	7,431,896	5,285,145	2,018,554	82,361	45,836	100.0	71.1	27.2	1.1
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	13,650	5,973	7,475	90	112	100.0	43.8	54.8	0.7	0.8
Forcible rape	22,086	9,942	11,827	173	144	100.0	45.0	53.5	0.8	0.7
Robbery	119,194	45,341	72,429	644	780	100.0	38.0	60.8	0.5	0.7
Aggravated assault	190,697	111,128	76,534	1,987	1,048	100.0	58.3	40.1	1.0	0.5
Burglary	353,519	232,004	117,195	2,347	1,973	100.0	65.6	33.2	0.7	0.6
Larceny-theft	937,497	615,485	302,625	9,730	9,657	100.0	65.7	32.3	1.0	1.0
Motor vehicle theft	100,270	64,911	33,415	913	1,031	100.0	64.7	33.3	0.9	1.0
Arson	13,351	10,051	3,188	59	53	100.0	75.3	23.9	0.4	0.4
Violent crime ^b	345,627	172,384	168,265	2,894	2,084	100.0	49.9	48.7	0.8	0.6
Property crime ^c	1,404,637	922,451	456,423	13,049	12,714	100.0	65.7	32.5	0.9	0.9
Total Crime Index ^d	1,750,264	1,094,835	624,688	15,943	14,798	100.0	62.6	35.7	0.9	0.8
Other assaults	352,247	223,873	123,611	2,852	1,911	100.0	63.6	35.1	0.8	0.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	51,598	32,405	18,714	270	209	100.0	62.8	36.3	0.5	0.4
Fraud	134,847	86,969	46,586	733	559	100.0	64.5	34.5	0.5	0.4
Embezzlement	5,070	3,687	1,342	19	22	100.0	72.7	26.5	0.4	0.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	88,450	56,496	31,128	485	349	100.0	63.9	35.2	0.5	0.4
Vandalism	187,552	151,907	33,317	1,553	775	100.0	81.0	17.8	0.8	0.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	128,721	75,746	51,476	817	400	100.0	58.8	40.0	0.5	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	82,346	36,835	44,357	474	680	100.0	44.7	53.9	0.6	0.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	49,665	37,958	10,882	488	337	100.0	76.4	21.9	1.0	0.7
Drug abuse violations	407,432	294,455	109,736	1,568	1,673	100.0	72.3	26.9	0.4	0.4
Gambling	42,266	11,262	29,573	160	1,271	100.0	26.6	70.0	0.4	3.0
Offenses against family and children	20,069	12,449	7,268	299	53	100.0	62.0	36.2	1.5	0.3
Driving under the influence	792,518	684,419	95,659	8,751	3,689	100.0	86.4	12.1	1.1	0.5
Liquor laws	349,293	318,296	23,867	5,911	1,219	100.0	91.1	6.8	1.7	0.3
Drunkenness	864,979	690,266	151,376	21,630	1,707	100.0	79.8	17.5	2.5	0.2
Disorderly conduct	649,198	429,940	209,666	8,090	1,502	100.0	66.2	32.3	1.2	0.2
Vagrancy	27,166	17,737	8,743	525	161	100.0	65.3	32.2	1.9	0.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,263,616	878,855	361,823	10,223	12,715	100.0	69.6	28.6	0.8	1.0
Suspicion	14,666	8,269	6,360	19	18	100.0	56.4	43.4	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	61,368	50,162	10,451	515	240	100.0	81.7	17.0	0.8	0.4
Runaways	108,557	88,324	17,931	1,171	1,131	100.0	81.4	16.5	1.1	1.0

Offense charged	Arrests under 18					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
	Total	1,666,823	1,244,100	397,096	13,696	11,931	100.0	74.6	23.8	0.8
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,350	649	680	13	8	100.0	48.1	50.4	1.0	0.6
Forcible rape	3,465	1,368	2,044	28	25	100.0	39.5	59.0	0.8	0.7
Robbery	37,669	11,854	25,388	143	284	100.0	31.5	67.4	0.4	0.8
Aggravated assault	30,412	18,488	11,528	232	164	100.0	60.8	37.9	0.8	0.5
Burglary	162,509	112,626	47,626	1,097	1,160	100.0	69.3	29.3	0.7	0.7
Larceny-theft	358,972	246,768	104,425	3,614	4,165	100.0	68.7	29.1	1.0	1.2
Motor vehicle theft	46,607	32,614	12,952	463	578	100.0	70.0	27.8	1.0	1.2
Arson	6,310	5,221	1,027	35	27	100.0	82.7	16.3	0.6	0.4
Violent crime ^b	72,896	32,359	39,640	416	481	100.0	44.4	54.4	0.6	0.7
Property crime ^c	574,398	397,229	166,030	5,209	5,930	100.0	69.2	28.9	0.9	1.0
Total Crime Index ^d	647,294	429,588	205,670	5,625	6,411	100.0	66.4	31.8	0.9	1.0
Other assaults	68,651	43,983	23,653	445	570	100.0	64.1	34.5	0.6	0.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,327	5,589	1,647	47	44	100.0	76.3	22.5	0.6	0.6
Fraud	5,800	4,001	1,696	36	67	100.0	69.0	29.2	0.6	1.2
Embezzlement	734	575	155	1	3	100.0	78.3	21.1	0.1	0.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	28,608	20,001	8,296	187	124	100.0	69.9	29.0	0.7	0.4
Vandalism	94,414	80,271	13,215	512	416	100.0	85.0	14.0	0.5	0.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	20,594	14,219	6,089	119	167	100.0	69.0	29.6	0.6	0.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2,937	1,278	1,603	25	31	100.0	43.5	54.6	0.9	1.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	8,784	6,222	2,465	37	60	100.0	70.8	28.1	0.4	0.7
Drug abuse violations	80,855	67,911	12,265	366	313	100.0	84.0	15.2	0.5	0.4
Gambling	1,603	317	1,245	3	38	100.0	19.8	77.7	0.2	2.4
Offenses against family and children	1,630	1,130	455	33	12	100.0	69.3	27.9	2.0	0.7
Driving under the influence	20,071	19,275	547	208	41	100.0	96.0	2.7	1.0	0.2
Liquor laws	116,006	111,507	2,817	1,394	288	100.0	96.1	2.4	1.2	0.2
Drunkenness	34,190	31,781	1,898	658	73	100.0	92.9	5.0	1.9	0.2
Disorderly conduct	109,596	81,156	27,542	717	181	100.0	74.1	25.1	0.7	0.2
Vagrancy	3,490	2,725	729	17	19	100.0	78.1	20.9	0.5	0.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	241,138	181,602	58,259	1,577	1,700	100.0	75.3	23.3	0.7	0.7
Suspicion	3,176	2,503	668	3	2	100.0	78.8	21.0	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	61,368	50,162	10,451	515	240	100.0	81.7	17.0	0.8	0.4
Runaways	108,557	88,324	17,931	1,171	1,131	100.0	81.4	16.5	1.1	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.9 Arrests in cities, by offense charged, age group, and race, 1980—Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
	Total	5,765,073	4,041,045	1,621,458	68,665	33,905	100.0	70.1	28.1	1.2
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	12,300	5,324	6,795	77	104	100.0	43.3	55.2	0.6	0.8
Forcible rape	18,621	8,574	9,783	145	119	100.0	46.0	52.5	0.8	0.6
Robbery	81,525	33,487	47,041	501	496	100.0	41.1	57.7	0.6	0.6
Aggravated assault	160,285	92,640	65,006	1,755	884	100.0	57.8	40.6	1.1	0.6
Burglary	191,010	119,378	69,569	1,250	813	100.0	62.5	36.4	0.7	0.4
Larceny-theft	578,525	368,717	198,200	6,116	5,492	100.0	63.7	34.3	1.1	0.9
Motor vehicle theft	53,663	32,297	20,463	450	453	100.0	60.2	38.1	0.8	0.8
Arson	7,041	4,830	2,161	24	26	100.0	68.6	30.7	0.3	0.4
Violent crime ^b	272,731	140,025	128,625	2,478	1,603	100.0	51.3	47.2	0.9	0.6
Property crime ^c	830,239	525,222	290,393	7,840	6,784	100.0	63.3	35.0	0.9	0.8
Total Crime Index ^d	1,102,970	665,247	419,018	10,318	8,387	100.0	60.3	38.0	0.9	0.8
Other assaults	283,596	179,890	99,958	2,407	1,341	100.0	63.4	35.2	0.8	0.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	44,271	26,816	17,067	223	165	100.0	60.6	38.6	0.5	0.4
Fraud	129,047	82,968	44,890	697	492	100.0	64.3	34.8	0.5	0.4
Embezzlement	4,336	3,112	1,187	18	19	100.0	71.8	27.4	0.4	0.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	59,850	36,495	22,832	298	225	100.0	61.0	38.1	0.5	0.4
Vandalism	93,138	71,636	20,102	1,041	359	100.0	76.9	21.6	1.1	0.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	108,127	61,527	45,387	563	650	100.0	56.9	42.0	0.5	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	79,409	35,557	42,754	449	649	100.0	44.8	53.8	0.6	0.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	40,881	31,736	8,417	451	277	100.0	77.6	20.6	1.1	0.7
Drug abuse violations	326,577	226,544	97,471	1,202	1,360	100.0	69.4	29.8	0.4	0.4
Gambling	40,663	10,945	28,328	157	1,233	100.0	26.9	69.7	0.4	3.0
Offenses against family and children	18,439	11,319	6,813	266	41	100.0	61.4	36.9	1.4	0.2
Driving under the influence	772,447	665,144	95,112	8,543	3,648	100.0	86.1	12.3	1.1	0.5
Liquor laws	233,287	206,789	21,050	4,517	931	100.0	88.6	9.0	1.9	0.4
Drunkenness	830,789	658,505	149,878	20,972	1,634	100.0	79.3	18.0	2.5	0.2
Disorderly conduct	539,602	348,784	182,124	7,373	1,321					

Table 4.10 Arrests in suburban areas,^a by offense charged and sex, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. These figures present information from all suburban law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1980 (Source, p. 346). Population figures are Apr. 1, 1980 preliminary counts by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 2.

[5,305 agencies; 1980 population 81,944,899]

Offense charged	Persons arrested						Percent distribution of offenses charged ^b		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
Total	3,149,372	2,655,958	84.3	493,414	15.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4,636	4,046	87.3	590	12.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	
Forcible rape	8,114	8,034	99.0	80	1.0	0.3	0.3	(^c)	
Robbery	31,783	29,505	92.8	2,278	7.2	1.0	1.1	0.5	
Aggravated assault	80,565	71,539	88.8	9,026	11.2	2.6	2.7	1.8	
Burglary	168,271	157,695	93.7	10,576	6.3	5.3	5.9	2.1	
Larceny-theft	374,719	266,969	71.2	107,750	28.8	11.9	10.1	21.8	
Motor vehicle theft	38,986	35,495	91.0	3,491	9.0	1.2	1.3	0.7	
Arson	6,865	6,156	89.7	709	10.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Violent crime ^d	125,098	113,124	90.4	11,974	9.6	4.0	4.3	2.4	
Property crime ^e	588,841	466,315	79.2	122,526	20.8	18.7	17.6	24.8	
Total Crime Index ^f	713,939	579,439	81.2	134,500	18.8	22.7	21.8	27.3	
Other assaults	151,745	130,774	86.2	20,971	13.8	4.8	4.9	4.3	
Forgery and counterfeiting	25,010	17,263	69.0	7,747	31.0	0.8	0.6	1.6	
Fraud	95,842	54,746	57.1	41,096	42.9	3.0	2.1	8.3	
Embezzlement	2,705	1,911	70.6	794	29.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	43,281	38,955	90.0	4,326	10.0	1.4	1.5	0.9	
Vandalism	93,685	86,256	92.1	7,429	7.9	3.0	3.2	1.5	
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	44,668	41,950	93.9	2,716	6.1	1.4	1.6	0.6	
Prostitution and commercialized vice	5,164	1,420	27.5	3,744	72.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	20,654	19,533	94.6	1,121	5.4	0.7	0.7	0.2	
Drug abuse violations	174,341	149,878	86.0	24,463	14.0	5.5	5.6	5.0	
Gambling	5,217	4,534	86.9	683	13.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Offenses against family and children	21,717	19,812	91.2	1,905	8.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	
Driving under the influence	520,898	468,860	90.0	52,038	10.0	16.5	17.7	10.5	
Liquor laws	165,088	139,809	84.7	25,279	15.3	5.2	5.3	5.1	
Drunkenness	271,681	248,926	91.6	22,755	8.4	8.6	9.4	4.6	
Disorderly conduct	198,374	171,053	86.2	27,321	13.8	6.3	6.4	5.5	
Vagrancy	5,681	5,060	89.1	621	10.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	
All other offenses (except traffic)	505,732	430,194	85.1	75,538	14.9	16.1	16.2	15.3	
Suspicion	4,536	3,866	85.2	670	14.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Curfew and loitering law violations	24,110	18,058	74.9	6,052	25.1	0.8	0.7	1.2	
Runaways	55,306	23,661	42.8	31,645	57.2	1.8	0.9	6.4	

^a Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.
^b Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
^c Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^d Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
^e Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
^f Includes arson, a newly established Index offense in 1979.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 250. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.11 Arrests in suburban areas,^a by offense charged, age group, and race, 1980

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.10. For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 2.

[5,290 agencies; 1980 population 81,850,160]

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent ^b				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	3,143,662	2,628,911	493,435	13,401	7,915	100.0	83.6	15.7	0.4	0.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4,630	3,070	1,511	37	12	100.0	66.3	32.6	0.8	0.3
Forcible rape	8,103	5,415	2,621	37	30	100.0	66.8	32.3	0.5	0.4
Robbery	31,775	17,920	13,692	110	63	100.0	56.4	43.1	0.3	0.2
Aggravated assault	80,482	59,778	20,033	420	251	100.0	74.3	24.9	0.5	0.3
Burglary	168,156	134,184	32,999	588	385	100.0	79.8	19.6	0.3	0.2
Larceny-theft	374,591	284,742	86,737	1,501	1,611	100.0	76.0	23.2	0.4	0.1
Motor vehicle theft	38,944	31,373	7,283	199	89	100.0	80.6	18.7	0.5	0.2
Arson	6,853	6,034	777	22	20	100.0	88.0	11.3	0.3	0.3
Violent crime ^c	124,990	86,183	37,847	604	356	100.0	69.0	30.3	0.5	0.3
Property crime ^d	588,544	456,333	127,796	2,310	2,105	100.0	77.5	21.7	0.4	0.4
Total Crime Index ^e	713,534	542,516	165,643	2,914	2,461	100.0	76.0	23.2	0.4	0.3
Other assaults	151,681	119,059	31,661	577	384	100.0	78.5	20.9	0.4	0.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	24,947	18,229	6,581	79	58	100.0	73.1	26.4	0.3	0.2
Fraud	98,791	71,488	26,899	189	215	100.0	72.4	27.2	0.2	0.2
Embezzlement	2,704	2,149	539	8	8	100.0	79.5	19.9	0.3	0.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	43,253	32,368	10,625	168	92	100.0	74.8	24.6	0.4	0.2
Vandalism	93,619	84,817	8,404	242	156	100.0	90.6	9.0	0.3	0.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	44,653	34,464	9,923	130	136	100.0	77.2	22.2	0.3	0.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	5,162	3,091	2,017	13	41	100.0	59.9	39.1	0.3	0.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	20,630	17,913	2,569	62	86	100.0	86.8	12.5	0.3	0.4
Drug abuse violations	173,892	150,567	22,620	391	314	100.0	86.6	13.0	0.2	0.2
Gambling	5,219	2,830	2,372	6	11	100.0	54.2	45.4	0.1	0.2
Offenses against family and children	21,697	14,428	7,149	83	37	100.0	66.5	32.9	0.4	0.2
Driving under the influence	513,784	470,496	39,212	2,191	1,885	100.0	91.6	7.6	0.4	0.4
Liquor laws	165,452	159,272	5,381	609	190	100.0	96.3	3.3	0.4	0.1
Drunkenness	270,844	240,004	27,592	2,875	373	100.0	88.6	10.2	1.1	0.1
Disorderly conduct	198,136	170,357	26,738	783	258	100.0	86.0	13.5	0.4	0.1
Vagrancy	5,677	4,542	1,055	55	25	100.0	80.0	18.6	1.0	0.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	506,445	414,223	89,450	1,731	1,041	100.0	81.8	17.7	0.3	0.2
Suspicion	4,462	3,588	857	15	2	100.0	80.4	19.2	0.3	(^f)
Curfew and loitering law violations	23,943	22,046	1,803	64	30	100.0	92.1	7.5	0.3	0.1
Runaways	55,137	50,464	4,345	216	112	100.0	91.5	7.9	0.4	0.2

Offense charged	Arrests under 18					Percent ^b				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	751,066	650,852	96,377	2,194	1,643	100.0	86.7	12.8	0.3	0.2
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	430	300	124	4	2	100.0	69.8	28.8	0.9	0.5
Forcible rape	1,168	673	508	5	2	100.0	56.6	42.8	0.4	0.2
Robbery	3,163	4,046	4,085	23	9	100.0	49.6	50.0	0.3	0.1
Aggravated assault	13,222	9,857	3,279	50	36	100.0	74.5	24.8	0.4	0.3
Burglary	81,105	67,369	13,249	265	222	100.0	83.1	16.3	0.3	0.3
Larceny-theft	149,472	118,790	29,854	518	500	100.0	79.5	19.8	0.3	0.3
Motor vehicle theft	18,597	15,699	2,782	96	40	100.0	84.4	14.9	0.5	0.2
Arson	3,550	3,229	303	8	10	100.0	91.0	8.5	0.2	0.3
Violent crime ^c	23,003	14,876	7,996	82	49	100.0	64.7	34.8	0.4	0.2
Property crime ^d	252,724	205,087	45,978	887	772	100.0	81.2	18.2	0.4	0.3
Total Crime Index ^e	275,727	219,963	53,974	969	821	100.0	79.8	19.6	0.4	0.3
Other assaults	29,346	23,134	6,078	64	70	100.0	78.8	20.7	0.2	0.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,988	2,570	397	10	11	100.0	86.0	13.3	0.3	0.4
Fraud	2,358	1,878	446	7	27	100.0	79.6	18.9	0.3	1.1
Embezzlement	288	235	50	1	2	100.0	81.6	17.4	0.3	0.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	13,918	11,103	2,730	49	36	100.0	79.8	19.6	0.4	0.3
Vandalism	52,105	48,051	3,873	91	90	100.0	92.2	7.4	0.2	0.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	8,255	6,951	1,255	16	33	100.0	84.2	15.2	0.2	0.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	250	178	72	0	0	100.0	71.2	28.8	0.0	0.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	4,195	3,509	665	7	14	100.0	83.6	15.9	0.2	0.3
Drug abuse violations	40,045	37,286	2,636	73	50	100.0	93.1	6.6	0.2	0.1
Gambling	191	77	113	1	0	100.0	40.3	59.2	0.5	0.0
Offenses against family and children	604	513	82	2	7	100.0	84.9	13.6	0.3	1.2
Driving under the influence	11,767	11,523	185	44	15	100.0	97.9	1.6	0.4	0.1
Liquor laws	63,017	61,891	934	129	63	100.0	98.2	1.5	0.2	0.1
Drunkenness	15,282	14,666	450	128	18	100.0	96.1	2.9	0.8	0.1
Disorderly conduct	44,080	39,313	4,616	92	59	100.0	89.2	10.5	0.2	0.1
Vagrancy	1,575	1,371	195	2	7	100.0	87.0	12.4	0.1	0.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	104,615	92,922	11,286	229	178	100.0	88.8	10.8	0.2	0.2
Suspicion	1,400	1,208	192	0	0	100.0	86.3	13.7	0.0	0.0
Curfew and loitering law violations	23,943	22,046								

Table 4.11 Arrests in suburban areas,^a by offense charged, age group, and race, 1980—Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent ^b				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	2,392,596	1,978,059	397,058	11,207	6,272	100.0	82.7	16.6	0.5	0.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4,200	2,770	1,387	33	10	100.0	66.0	33.0	0.8	0.2
Forcible rape	6,915	4,742	2,113	32	28	100.0	68.6	30.6	0.5	0.4
Robbery	23,612	13,874	9,597	87	54	100.0	58.8	40.6	0.4	0.2
Aggravated assault	67,260	49,921	16,754	370	215	100.0	74.2	24.9	0.6	0.3
Burglary	87,051	66,815	19,750	323	163	100.0	76.8	22.7	0.4	0.2
Larceny-theft	225,119	165,932	57,073	983	1,111	100.0	73.7	25.4	0.4	0.5
Motor vehicle theft	20,347	15,674	4,521	103	49	100.0	77.0	22.2	0.5	0.2
Arson	3,303	2,805	474	14	10	100.0	84.9	14.4	0.4	0.3
Violent crime ^c	101,987	71,307	29,851	522	307	100.0	69.9	29.3	0.5	0.3
Property crime ^d	335,820	251,246	81,818	1,423	1,333	100.0	74.8	24.4	0.4	0.4
Total Crime Index ^e	437,907	322,553	111,669	1,945	1,640	100.0	73.7	25.5	0.4	0.4
Other assaults	122,335	95,925	25,583	513	314	100.0	78.4	20.9	0.4	0.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	21,959	15,659	6,184	69	47	100.0	71.3	28.2	0.3	0.2
Fraud	96,433	69,610	26,453	182	188	100.0	72.2	27.4	0.2	0.2
Embezzlement	2,416	1,914	489	7	6	100.0	79.2	20.2	0.3	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	29,335	21,265	7,895	119	56	100.0	72.5	26.9	0.4	0.2
Vandalism	41,514	36,766	4,531	151	66	100.0	88.6	10.9	0.4	0.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	36,398	27,513	8,668	114	103	100.0	75.6	23.8	0.3	0.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	4,912	2,913	1,945	13	41	100.0	59.3	39.6	0.3	0.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	16,435	14,404	1,904	55	72	100.0	87.6	11.6	0.3	0.4
Drug abuse violations	133,847	113,281	19,964	318	264	100.0	84.6	14.9	0.2	0.2
Gambling	5,028	2,753	2,259	5	11	100.0	54.8	44.9	0.1	0.2
Offenses against family and children	21,093	13,915	7,067	81	30	100.0	66.0	33.5	0.4	0.1
Driving under the influence	502,017	458,973	39,027	2,147	1,870	100.0	91.4	7.8	0.4	0.4
Liquor laws	102,435	97,381	4,447	480	127	100.0	95.1	4.3	0.5	0.1
Drunkenness	255,582	225,338	27,142	2,747	355	100.0	88.2	10.6	1.1	0.1
Disorderly conduct	154,056	131,044	22,122	691	199	100.0	85.1	14.4	0.4	0.1
Vagrancy	4,102	3,171	860	53	18	100.0	77.3	21.0	1.3	0.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	401,631	321,301	78,164	1,502	963	100.0	80.0	19.5	0.4	0.2
Suspicion	3,062	2,380	665	15	2	100.0	77.7	21.7	0.5	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

^a Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.
^b Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
^c Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
^d Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Includes arson, a newly established index offense in 1979.
^e Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), pp. 252-254.

Table 4.12 Arrests in rural areas, by offense charged and sex, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. These figures present information from all rural county law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1980 (Source, p. 346). Population figures are Apr. 1, 1980 preliminary counts by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For definitions of offenses and rural areas, see Appendix 2.

[2,592 agencies; 1980 population 28,993,375]

Offense charged	Persons arrested						Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
Total	940,549	820,114	87.2	120,435	12.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,203	1,918	87.1	285	12.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Forcible rape	2,753	2,727	99.1	26	0.9	0.3	0.3	(^b)	
Robbery	4,565	4,248	93.1	317	6.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	
Aggravated assault	27,540	24,748	89.9	2,792	10.1	2.9	3.0	2.3	
Burglary	45,483	42,812	94.1	2,671	5.9	4.8	5.2	2.2	
Larceny-theft	56,997	48,345	84.8	8,652	15.2	6.1	5.9	7.2	
Motor vehicle theft	10,716	9,764	91.1	952	8.9	1.1	1.2	10.8	
Arson	1,921	1,694	88.2	227	11.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Violent crime ^c	37,061	33,641	90.8	3,420	9.2	3.9	4.1	2.8	
Property crime ^d	115,117	102,615	89.1	12,502	10.9	12.2	12.5	10.4	
Total Crime Index ^e	152,178	136,256	89.5	15,922	10.5	16.2	16.6	13.2	
Other assaults	41,442	36,450	88.0	4,992	12.0	4.4	4.4	4.1	
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,255	6,007	72.8	2,248	27.2	0.9	0.7	1.9	
Fraud	63,777	38,003	59.6	25,774	40.4	6.8	4.6	21.4	
Embezzlement	1,104	811	73.5	293	26.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	9,010	8,212	91.1	798	8.9	1.0	1.0	0.7	
Vandalism	16,806	15,457	92.0	1,349	8.0	1.8	1.9	1.1	
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	9,805	9,297	94.8	508	5.2	1.0	1.1	0.4	
Prostitution and commercialized vice	317	117	36.9	200	63.1	(^b)	(^b)	0.2	
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	3,962	3,799	95.9	163	4.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	
Drug abuse violations	48,050	42,287	88.0	5,763	12.0	5.1	5.2	4.8	
Gambling	1,346	1,223	90.9	123	9.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Offenses against family and children	13,031	12,311	94.5	720	5.5	1.4	1.5	0.6	
Driving under the influence	227,732	211,336	92.8	16,396	7.2	24.2	25.8	13.6	
Liquor laws	41,030	34,822	84.9	6,208	15.1	4.4	4.2	5.2	
Drunkenness	95,301	89,571	94.0	5,730	6.0	10.1	10.9	4.8	
Disorderly conduct	36,213	31,750	87.7	4,463	12.3	3.9	3.9	3.7	
Vagrancy	886	607	68.5	279	31.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	
All other offenses (except traffic)	156,977	135,065	86.0	21,912	14.0	16.7	16.5	18.2	
Suspicion	686	591	86.2	95	13.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,579	1,083	68.6	496	31.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	
Runaways	11,262	5,059	44.9	6,203	55.1	1.2	0.6	5.2	

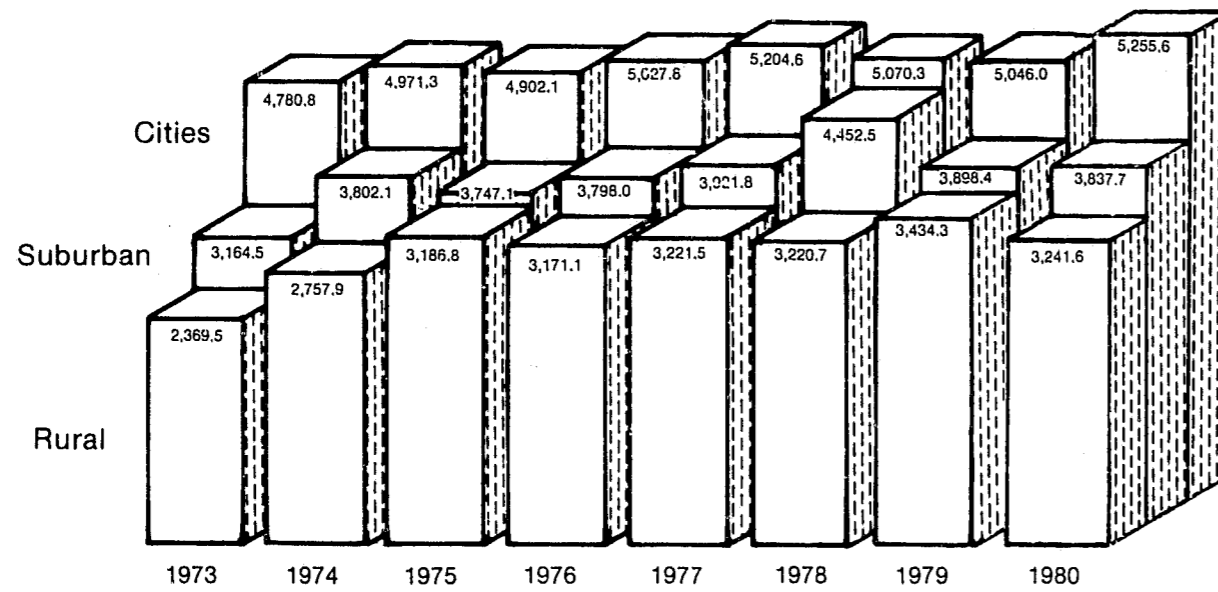
^a Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
^b Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.
^c Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
^d Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Includes arson, a newly established index offense in 1979.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 238. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.8 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for all offenses, by extent of urbanization, 1973-80

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.2. Suburban arrest rates for 1978 and 1979 represent county law enforcement agencies only. Suburban data for all other years represent suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas (excludes core cities). For definitions of rural and city areas, see Appendix 2

[Rate per 100,000 inhabitants]



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1977*, p. 170; *1978*, p. 186, Table 25; *1979*, p. 188, Table 25; *1980*, p. 192 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.14 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for violent crimes, by offense charged and region, 1970-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. The number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.

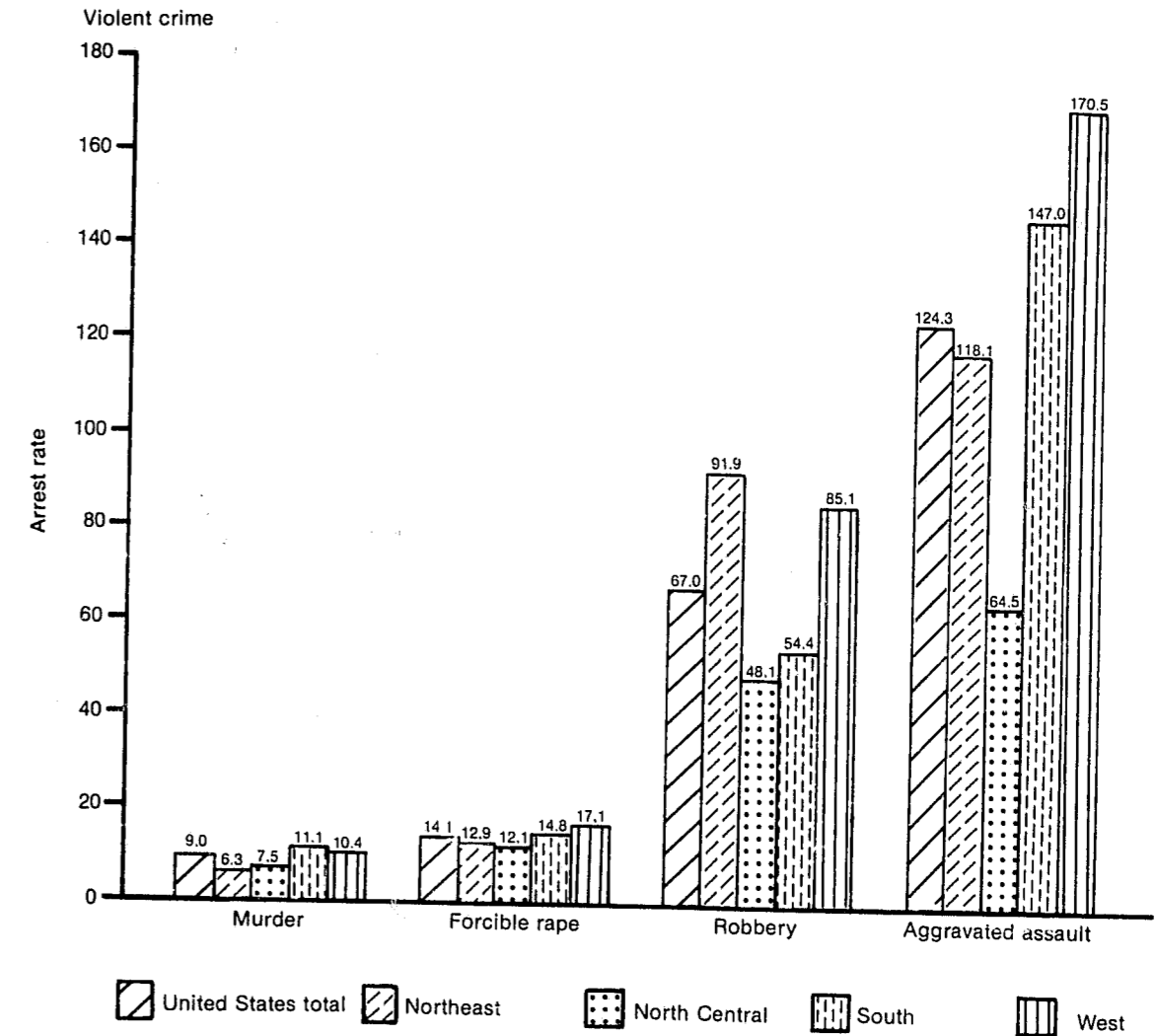
[Rate per 100,000 inhabitants]

Offense charged and region	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:											
Northeast	5.9	7.1	6.8	7.9	6.5	6.9	6.3	5.9	7.4	5.6	6.3
North Central	8.7	8.8	7.8	7.0	10.2	6.9	6.4	7.8	7.3	9.1	7.5
South	12.1	12.7	13.3	12.8	14.3	13.1	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.9	11.1
West	7.0	8.6	10.1	9.1	11.1	9.2	4.5	9.5	9.2	10.3	10.4
Forcible rape:											
Northeast	7.8	8.5	10.0	12.1	12.3	11.9	12.0	13.2	15.1	12.8	12.9
North Central	10.3	9.6	10.1	9.4	11.1	9.2	9.8	11.6	10.9	11.9	12.1
South	11.3	12.2	13.7	13.5	15.2	14.0	13.7	14.5	14.2	15.2	14.8
West	12.0	13.1	16.4	15.5	15.8	14.4	13.8	14.8	14.8	17.8	17.1
Robbery:											
Northeast	60.3	83.4	82.2	84.8	87.2	91.2	84.6	83.7	110.7	79.4	91.9
North Central	55.3	55.3	54.0	41.3	69.0	53.2	44.6	52.3	46.7	46.6	48.1
South	51.0	54.4	58.6	59.3	75.5	69.3	56.9	53.2	52.5	56.6	54.4
West	67.2	73.0	84.7	85.9	96.9	81.8	67.7	76.8	75.3	82.8	85.1
Aggravated assault:											
Northeast	72.2	81.2	83.7	96.5	108.6	109.1	106.3	117.3	149.2	114.3	118.1
North Central	58.0	59.0	63.1	58.8	74.7	64.1	62.5	59.5	57.9	67.7	64.5
South	112.6	119.5	125.0	120.2	134.1	139.2	135.6	137.1	144.7	151.9	147.0
West	97.3	111.3	134.4	134.7	164.7	145.2	136.9	134.7	152.1	174.4	170.5

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1970*, p. 36; *1971*, p. 35; *1972*, p. 35; *1973*, p. 34; *1974*, p. 45; *1975*, p. 41; *1976*, p. 172; *1977*, p. 171; *1978*, p. 185; *1979*, p. 187; *1980*, p. 190 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.9 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for violent crimes, by offense charged and region, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 190. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

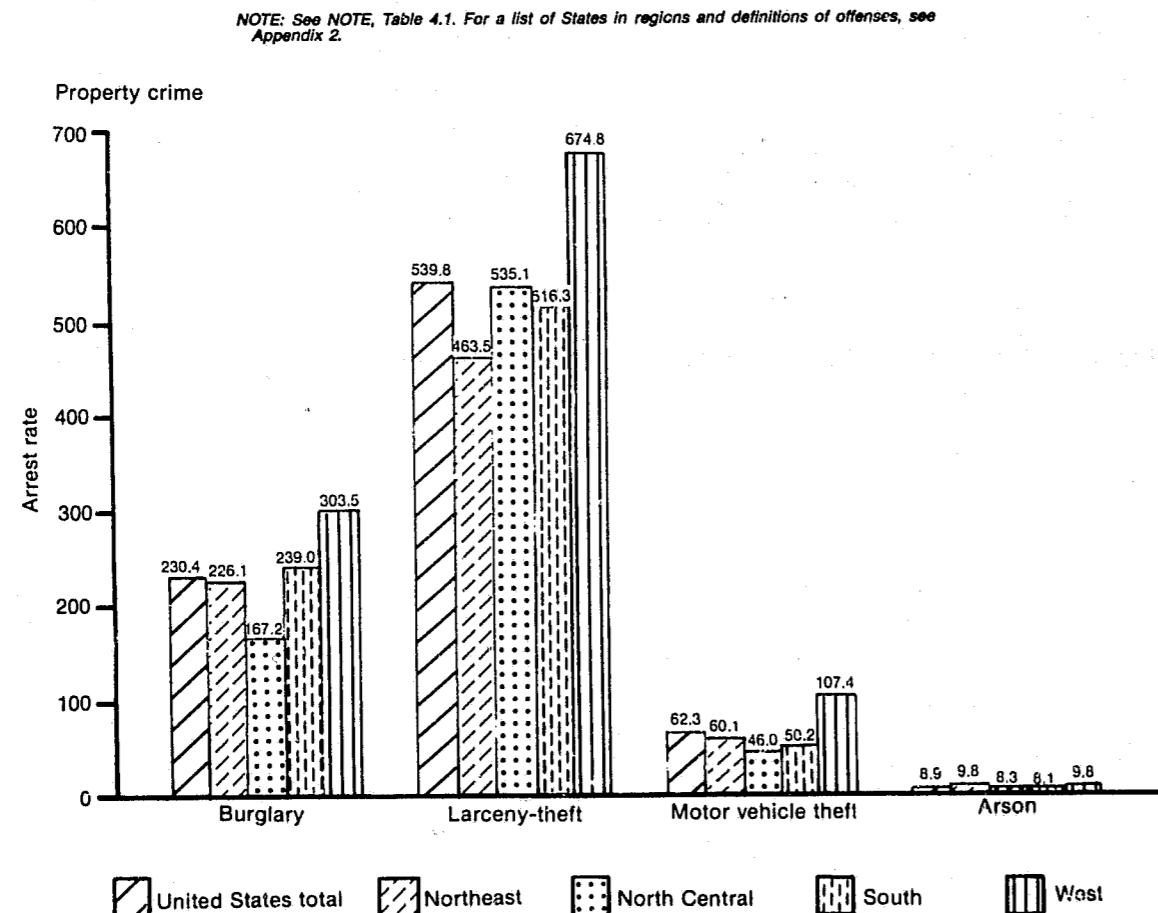
Table 4.15 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for property crimes, by offense charged and region, 1970-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Arson was designated an Index property crime in October 1978. Data collection began in 1979. The number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.

Offense charged and region	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Burglary:											
Northeast	143.0	173.7	164.0	189.6	207.9	222.0	232.9	243.6	259.6	221.0	226.1
North Central	167.8	170.7	157.9	154.3	213.5	186.5	170.2	178.8	166.7	163.2	167.2
South	202.2	204.8	200.3	193.9	269.5	271.0	241.5	233.8	231.5	237.9	239.0
West	267.7	295.2	306.7	314.2	361.5	344.3	307.2	320.8	304.5	315.8	303.5
Larceny-theft:											
Northeast	246.1	302.1	281.8	280.8	398.0	393.7	423.8	452.0	475.7	447.4	463.5
North Central	465.6	455.8	447.2	424.6	586.0	528.8	491.9	507.9	485.9	499.5	535.1
South	451.5	445.2	431.0	425.7	542.5	571.7	550.4	521.3	515.9	537.9	516.3
West	493.7	572.1	593.5	572.6	680.9	658.1	692.3	658.1	646.2	697.5	674.8
Motor vehicle theft:											
Northeast	64.7	72.1	66.6	77.1	67.3	63.1	65.9	66.4	77.9	60.6	60.1
North Central	78.1	69.5	61.2	58.9	62.3	49.9	46.4	57.7	55.4	52.2	46.0
South	73.0	67.5	62.3	60.6	66.7	56.8	51.1	53.6	57.5	58.1	50.2
West	136.6	151.2	137.4	126.0	139.9	112.2	115.0	125.4	124.0	129.2	107.4
Arson:											
Northeast	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9.9	9.8
North Central	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8.1	8.3
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7.9	8.1
West	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11.2	9.8

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1970*, p. 36; *1971*, p. 35; *1972*, p. 35; *1973*, p. 34; *1974*, p. 45; *1975*, p. 41; *1976*, p. 172; *1977*, p. 171; *1978*, p. 185; *1979*, p. 187; *1980*, p. 190 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.10 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for property crimes, by offense charged and region, 1980



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 190. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.16 Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest, by offense and size of place, 1980

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. "An offense is 'cleared by arrest' or solved for crime reporting purposes when at least one person is: (1) arrested; (2) charged with the commission of the offense; and (3) turned over to the court for prosecution. The prosecution can follow arrest, court summons, or police notice." An offense is also counted as cleared by arrest if any of the following "exceptional" conditions pertain: (1) suicide of the offender; (2) double murder; (3) deathbed confession; (4) offender killed by police or citizen; (5) confession by offender already in custody or serving a sentence; (6) an offender prosecuted in another jurisdiction for a different offense and that jurisdiction does not release offender to first jurisdiction; (7) extradition denied; (8) victim refuses to cooperate in prosecution; (9) for reasons outside police control, offender is prosecuted for a less serious charge than that for which arrested; or, (10) handling of a juvenile offender either orally or by written notice to parents in instances involving minor offenses where no referral to juvenile court is made as a matter of publicly accepted police policy. (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook [Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978], pp. 44, 45.) It should be noted that the arrest of one person can clear several crimes or several persons may be arrested to clear one crime. Arson was designated an Index property crime in October 1978. Due to the incompleteness of arson reporting by police for offenses known in 1979 and 1980, arson data are not included in this table. For definitions of offenses, and suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 2.

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
[1980 population]										
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
12,689 agencies; total population 208,030,796:										
Offenses known	12,483,038	1,242,511	11,240,527	21,509	76,414	526,040	618,548	3,510,018	6,673,179	1,057,330
Percent cleared by arrest	19.2	43.6	16.5	72.3	48.8	23.8	58.7	14.2	18.1	14.3
TOTAL CITIES										
8,801 cities; total population 139,687,354:										
Offenses known	10,021,512	1,036,726	8,984,786	16,532	59,177	475,856	485,161	2,690,887	5,405,563	888,336
Percent cleared by arrest	19.2	41.7	16.6	71.7	47.6	23.3	57.9	13.8	18.6	13.1
Group I:										
52 cities, 250,000 and over; total population 38,938,772:										
Offenses known	3,658,561	553,227	3,105,334	9,801	28,898	316,031	198,497	1,028,208	1,640,176	436,950
Percent cleared by arrest	17.9	35.6	14.7	67.6	46.9	21.6	54.6	12.2	17.8	9.0
6 cities, 1,000,000 and over; total population 17,410,353:										
Offenses known	1,553,487	283,740	1,269,747	5,192	11,367	175,941	91,240	439,694	591,910	237,943
Percent cleared by arrest	16.8	31.8	13.4	65.1	45.0	20.1	50.9	10.6	17.9	7.4
16 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; total population 10,950,735:										
Offenses known	1,005,011	127,894	877,117	2,238	8,078	70,084	47,494	269,529	501,492	106,096
Percent cleared by arrest	18.6	39.2	15.6	71.7	49.2	24.2	58.2	14.5	17.3	10.1
30 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; total population 10,577,684:										
Offenses known	1,100,063	141,593	958,470	2,371	9,453	70,006	59,763	318,785	546,774	92,911
Percent cleared by arrest	18.8	39.8	15.7	69.0	47.3	22.9	57.3	12.5	18.2	11.8
Group II:										
103 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; total population 14,849,046:										
Offenses known	1,298,549	124,339	1,174,210	1,830	8,349	50,448	63,712	366,035	706,743	101,432
Percent cleared by arrest	19.6	44.8	17.0	78.9	47.8	25.9	58.4	14.1	18.9	13.6
Group III:										
280 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; total population 19,132,893:										
Offenses known	1,367,980	115,284	1,252,696	1,446	7,403	43,764	62,671	379,535	756,612	116,549
Percent cleared by arrest	19.7	45.0	17.4	73.7	46.9	25.2	58.0	14.4	19.6	13.3
Group IV:										
609 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; total population 20,976,798:										
Offenses known	1,358,213	95,418	1,262,795	1,263	6,209	31,572	56,374	352,720	815,016	95,059
Percent cleared by arrest	20.0	48.2	17.9	78.3	46.2	26.9	59.6	14.9	19.4	16.5
Group V:										
1,543 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; total population 24,172,818:										
Offenses known	1,299,315	84,573	1,214,742	1,227	4,781	22,371	56,194	322,974	808,787	82,981
Percent cleared by arrest	20.4	50.7	18.3	79.0	48.3	28.6	59.1	15.1	19.3	20.5
Group VI:										
6,214 cities under 10,000; total population 21,617,029:										
Offenses known	1,038,894	63,885	975,009	965	3,537	11,670	47,713	241,415	678,229	55,365
Percent cleared by arrest	20.4	60.5	17.8	79.8	55.0	30.5	67.9	15.2	17.5	28.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.16 Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest, by offense and size of place, 1980—Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
SUBURBAN COUNTIES										
1,036 agencies; total population 37,981,182:										
Offenses known	1,733,927	149,049	1,584,878	2,735	12,338	43,221	90,755	555,977	902,657	126,244
Percent cleared by arrest	18.5	48.7	15.7	68.3	49.7	27.1	58.3	15.1	15.8	17.2
RURAL COUNTIES										
2,852 agencies; total population 30,362,260:										
Offenses known	727,599	56,736	670,863	2,242	4,899	6,963	42,632	263,154	364,959	42,750
Percent cleared by arrest	20.5	64.9	16.7	81.2	62.1	39.9	68.5	16.6	15.2	31.2
SUBURBAN AREA^c										
5,373 agencies; total population 79,239,585:										
Offenses known	3,956,933	292,851	3,664,082	4,611	20,981	87,998	179,261	1,122,174	2,254,120	287,793
Percent cleared by arrest	18.6	48.4	16.2	70.8	48.6	26.7	58.4	14.6	16.9	16.8

^a Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. ^c Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.
^b Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), pp. 182, 183. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.17 Number of offenses cleared by arrest and percent of offenses cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age, by offense and size of place, 1980

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1, 4.4, and 4.16. For definitions of offenses, and suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 2.

[Percent of total cleared; 1980 population]

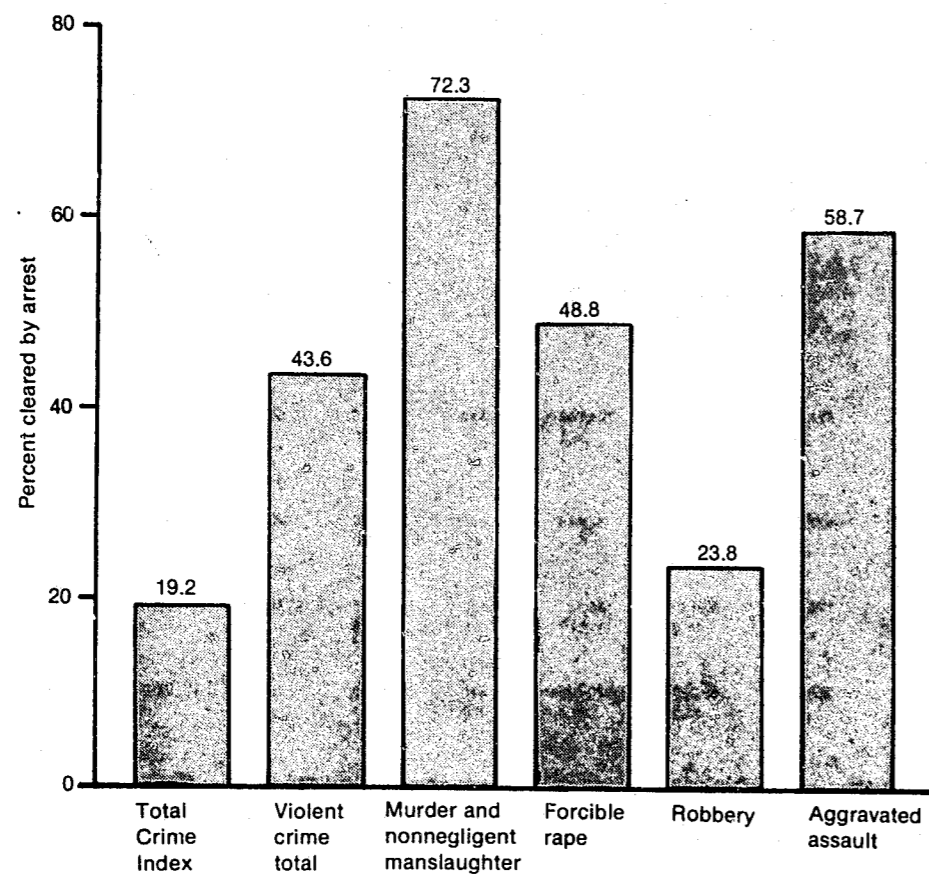
Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
12,630 agencies; population 200,339,127:										
Total clearances	2,245,041	505,631	1,739,410	14,211	35,146	111,693	344,581	477,411	1,119,485	142,514
Percent under 18	24.4	11.2	28.2	5.3	9.4	16.2	10.0	29.3	28.3	24.3
TOTAL CITIES										
8,766 cities; population 133,006,451:										
Total clearances	1,782,810	397,515	1,385,295	10,561	26,228	97,384	263,342	352,016	925,011	108,268
Percent under 18	25.0	11.7	28.8	5.2	9.7	16.2	10.5	29.4	29.1	24.7
Group I:										
50 cities, 250,000 and over; population 32,965,934:										
Total clearances	521,387	166,745	354,642	5,333	11,740	55,108	94,564	106,996	215,884	31,762
Percent under 18	21.1	10.5	26.1	5.1	8.2	14.4	8.8	25.1	27.2	21.9
Group II:										
4 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 11,437,515:										
Total clearances	127,807	60,164	67,643	2,091	3,290	22,124	32,659	27,831	29,692	10,120
Percent under 18	19.5	9.5	28.5	4.9	8.0	12.2	8.2	19.8	41.1	15.2
Group III:										
16 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 10,950,735:										
Total clearances	186,646	50,185	136,461	1,605	3,975	16,948	27,657	39,169	86,607	10,685
Percent under 18	22.7	11.8	26.7	5.5	7.8	16.5	9.9	28.6	26.1	25.2
Group IV:										
30 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 10,577,684:										
Total clearances	206,934	56,398	150,536	1,637	4,475	16,038	34,248	39,996	99,585	10,957
Percent under 18	20.6	10.3	24.4	5.0	8.7	15.0	8.6	25.3	24.0	24.9
Group V:										
101 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 14,600,281:										
Total clearances	249,457	53,439	196,018	1,441	3,960	12,896	35,142	51,023	131,519	13,476
Percent under 18	23.9	12.2	27.0	4.6	9.5	17.9	10.7	27.1	27.2	25.9
Group VI:										
279 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,051,508:										
Total clearances	268,970	51,786	217,184	1,064	3,466	11,015	36,241	54,425	147,346	15,413
Percent under 18	26.2	13.5	29.2	6.4	11.4	19.7	12.0	29.9	29.2	26.7
Group VII:										
603 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 20,757,359:										
Total clearances	268,304	44,589	223,715	987	2,833	8,428	32,341	52,167	156,148	15,400
Percent under 18	28.6	13.6	31.6	5.9	10.7	19.7	12.6	32.6	31.7	26.9
Group VIII:										
1,537 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,081,207:										
Total clearances	263,297	42,530	220,767	968	2,290	6,389	32,883	48,381	155,577	16,809
Percent under 18	27.6	12.1	30.6	5.2	11.2	18.1	11.1	33.2	30.4	25.3
Group IX:										
6,196 cities under 10,000; population 21,550,162:										
Total clearances	211,395	38,426	172,969	768	1,939	3,548	32,171	39,024	118,537	15,408
Percent under 18	26.8	11.1	30.2	4.7	13.0	15.7	10.6	34.6	29.5	24.9
SUBURBAN COUNTIES										
1,029 agencies; population 37,328,126:										
Total clearances	314,923	71,696	243,227	1,848	5,924	11,558	52,366	82,358	139,750	21,119
Percent under 18	23.5	11.2	27.2	6.0	8.4	17.7	10.2	30.2	26.0	23.3
RURAL COUNTIES										
2,835 agencies; population 30,004,550:										
Total clearances	147,308	36,420	110,888	1,802	2,994	2,751	28,873	43,037	54,724	13,127
Percent under 18	19.0	6.3	23.1	5.3	8.2	10.9	5.8	26.8	20.4	22.1
SUBURBAN AREAS^c										
5,352 agencies; population 78,382,230:										
Total clearances	727,404	140,353	587,051	3,240	9,965	23,283	103,865	162,392	377,058	47,601
Percent under 18	26.5	12.8	29.7	6.1	9.8	18.8	12.0	32.0	29.3	25.0

^a Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. ^c Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities are also included in other city groups.
^b Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), pp. 187, 188. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.11 Percent of violent crimes known to police that were cleared by arrest, by offense, United States, 1980

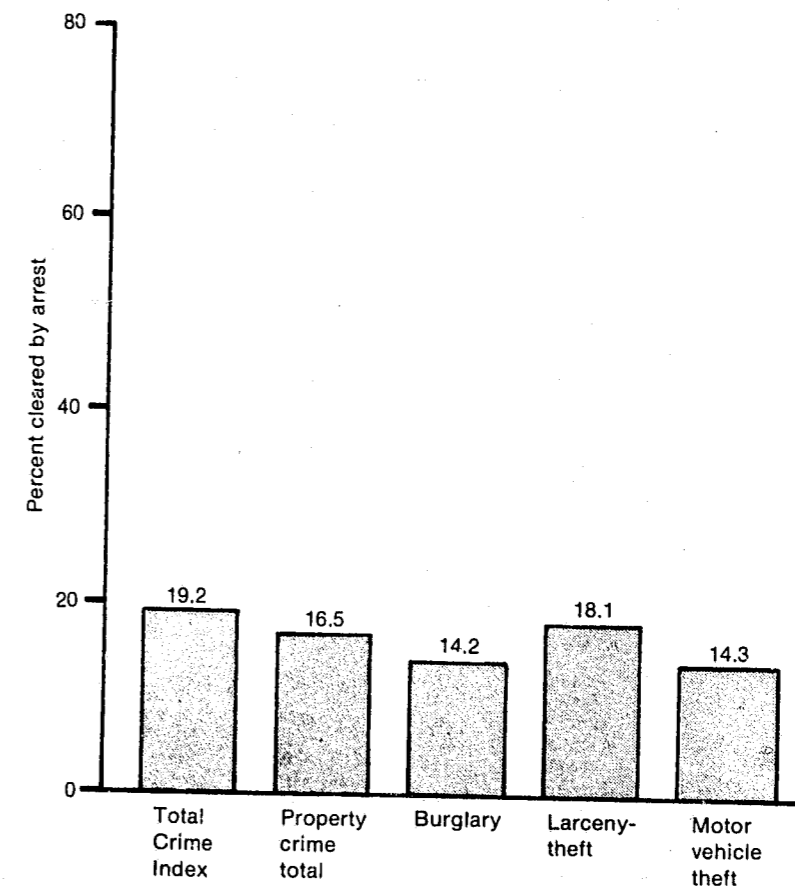
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1, 4.4, and 4.16. Data for arson are not available for this figure. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 182. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.12 Percent of property crimes known to police that were cleared by arrest, by offense, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1, 4.4, and 4.16. Data for arson are not available for this figure. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 182. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.18 Number and percent of arrests for alcohol-related offenses, by offense and State, 1980

NOTE: These data were compiled from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. "In one respect, these data may be considered conservative estimates of alcohol-related arrests. Arrests are classified by a single offense, using a hierarchical rule. Consequently, if a person commits a crime while intoxicated, the arrest is categorized according to the primary offense and not recorded as an alcohol-related arrest. On the other hand, "driving under the influence" includes arrests for impairment due to any type of drug; it is not limited to impairment due to alcohol." (Source, p. 145.)

State	Total arrests, all offenses	Percent of all arrests that are alcohol-related	Alcohol-related arrests				
			Driving under influence	Drunkenness	Liquor law violations	Disorderly conduct	Vagrancy
Total	9,703,181	36.4	1,303,933	1,049,614	427,820	724,404	29,348
Alabama	209,516	44.3	33,049	36,260	11,213	12,187	122
Alaska	14,396	39.6	2,199	181	2,113	1,183	18
Arizona	136,246	38.9	34,436	0	7,801	10,289	408
Arkansas	103,201	49.0	19,038	20,978	4,999	5,089	499
California	1,417,136	44.6	313,659	241,591	45,343	18,831	12,675
Colorado	124,300	27.5	14,679	161	8,288	10,950	127
Connecticut	89,477	25.1	2,751	78	839	18,704	118
Delaware	20,676	15.0	219	10	1,214	1,511	155
District of Columbia	28,581	19.9	0	0	149	5,506	32
Florida	434,992	22.0	46,893	23,038	11,328	13,069	1,327
Georgia	301,202	44.8	64,705	51,177	3,559	14,902	565
Hawaii	33,392	12.9	2,458	0	698	1,150	0
Idaho	37,155	32.8	6,529	187	3,657	1,806	7
Illinois	567,152	40.6	23,946	2,265	40,396	163,395	135
Indiana	137,674	42.1	15,020	25,399	9,778	7,695	78
Iowa	88,849	42.3	11,772	14,339	7,151	4,186	108
Kansas	65,603	27.3	8,209	289	4,348	4,725	341
Kentucky	217,189	55.9	37,720	68,042	5,807	9,724	117
Louisiana	150,566	28.2	13,165	17,502	696	10,879	168
Maine	40,500	35.0	8,045	100	2,773	3,202	71
Maryland	168,163	17.3	13,156	1	4,670	10,787	477
Massachusetts	141,424	34.0	19,991	2,593	9,665	15,627	138
Michigan	270,479	29.7	38,845	770	22,965	17,476	405
Minnesota	101,605	32.3	17,882	0	8,156	6,650	172
Mississippi	62,232	43.3	8,454	12,922	1,030	4,500	61
Missouri	167,342	23.3	19,946	885	6,551	11,191	369
Montana	24,565	30.7	1,988	433	2,181	2,907	24
Nebraska	51,289	32.6	7,951	58	3,934	4,344	389
Nevada	69,825	35.2	6,144	10,596	3,211	2,067	2,472
New Hampshire	35,784	37.7	7,257	1,499	1,832	2,881	15
New Jersey	312,475	21.7	19,020	70	8,217	29,930	715
New Mexico	56,919	41.2	12,316	0	4,831	6,309	14
New York	814,347	14.6	52,704	0	7,615	54,129	4,414
North Carolina	351,009	29.2	79,786	0	9,212	13,433	117
North Dakota	24,826	49.8	4,387	3	6,219	1,690	4
Ohio	312,923	33.8	35,482	32,770	11,071	26,337	112
Oklahoma	154,595	54.9	25,901	48,202	5,567	5,170	0
Oregon	122,627	38.6	30,225	0	13,166	3,993	0
Pennsylvania	393,323	44.8	19,188	43,819	53,752	58,665	680
Rhode Island	36,911	20.0	1,447	84	2,288	3,513	44
South Carolina	139,652	50.0	18,437	23,064	4,388	14,908	72
South Dakota	18,333	41.7	2,853	653	2,389	1,714	35
Tennessee	179,506	49.3	21,102	54,926	2,946	9,269	309
Texas	634,781	48.3	68,094	197,650	8,688	31,422	497
Utah	63,709	34.7	7,635	6,056	6,682	1,627	85
Vermont	NA	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	307,817	37.9	39,294	59,910	5,583	11,853	1
Washington	120,844	36.8	23,623	806	15,484	4,366	247
West Virginia	86,445	53.9	6,495	37,738	527	1,796	68
Wisconsin	235,951	36.5	31,820	0	19,386	34,698	127
Wyoming	25,877	50.7	4,018	3,509	3,413	2,189	18

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, State Alcoholism Profile Information System (SAPIS)—National Status Report (Rockville, Md.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1982), pp. 142-145.

Table 4.19 Respondents reporting arrest (excluding traffic violations), by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-80

NOTE: Information on respondents who refused to answer (less than 1 percent) has been excluded from this table. For a discussion of public opinion sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Were you ever picked up, or charged by the police for any other reason [other than a traffic violation], whether or not you were guilty?"

	[Percent*]											
	1973		1974		1976		1977		1980			
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	11	89	10	90	9	91	10	90	12	88		
Sex:												
Male	19	81	18	82	16	84	20	80	20	80		
Female	4	96	4	96	3	97	3	97	6	94		
Race:												
White	10	90	9	91	8	92	9	91	13	87		
Black/other	15	85	18	81	15	85	19	81	10	90		
Education:												
College	11	89	10	90	9	91	10	90	10	90		
High school	11	89	9	91	9	91	11	89	14	86		
Grade school	10	90	13	87	8	92	9	91	13	87		
Occupation:												
Professional and business	10	90	7	93	6	94	7	93	8	92		
Clerical	4	96	6	94	4	96	4	96	7	93		
Manual	14	86	13	87	13	87	14	86	20	80		
Farmer	18	82	20	80	13	87	21	79	6	94		
Income:												
\$15,000 and over	11	89	7	93	7	93	8	92	12	88		
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8	92	12	88	7	93	10	90	16	84		
\$7,000 to \$9,999	8	92	10	90	10	90	12	88	12	88		
\$5,000 to \$6,999	14	86	12	88	8	92	10	90	14	86		
\$3,000 to \$4,999	13	87	13	87	13	87	17	83	14	86		
Under \$3,000	15	85	15	85	11	89	15	85	8	92		
Age:												
18 to 20 years	25	75	18	82	22	78	20	80	18	82		
21 to 29 years	15	85	17	83	13	87	19	81	18	82		
30 to 49 years	12	88	10	90	8	92	10	90	15	85		
50 years and older	6	94	6	94	5	95	6	94	7	93		
Region:												
Northeast	9	91	10	90	7	93	10	90	12	88		
Midwest	8	92	10	90	8	92	10	90	11	89		
South	9	91	8	92	8	92	11	89	12	88		
West	20	80	15	85	13	87	11	89	16	84		
Religion:												
Protestant	9	91	9	91	7	93	10	90	12	88		
Catholic	12	88	8	92	8	92	10	90	11	89		
Jewish	0	100	5	95	8	92	9	91	6	94		
None	29	71	25	75	23	77	17	83	28	72		
Politics:												
Republican	8	92	6	94	6	94	6	94	9	91		
Democrat	9	91	9	91	6	94	10	91	12	88		
Independent	13	87	13	87	13	87	14	86	16	84		

* Percent may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

Table 4.20 Juveniles taken into police custody, by method of disposition and size of place, 1980

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, and suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 2.

Population group	[1980 population]					
	Total ^a	Handled within department and released	Referred to juvenile court jurisdiction	Referred to welfare agency	Referred to other police agency	Referred to criminal or adult court
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES						
11,217 agencies; total population 187,842,281:						
Number	1,466,411	495,246	852,411	22,849	25,139	70,766
Percent ^b	100.0	33.8	58.1	1.6	1.7	4.8
TOTAL CITIES						
7,946 cities; total population 125,180,778:						
Number	1,215,839	419,613	694,902	18,665	21,185	61,474
Percent	100.0	34.5	57.2	1.5	1.7	5.1
Group I:						
48 cities, 250,000 and over; population 28,096,166:						
Number	240,356	62,566	166,404	2,575	5,805	3,006
Percent	100.0	26.0	69.2	1.1	2.4	1.3
Group II:						
105 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 15,035,295:						
Number	138,565	49,655	79,990	3,542	2,927	2,551
Percent	100.0	35.8	57.7	2.6	2.0	1.8
Group III:						
275 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 18,761,565:						
Number	184,825	66,355	102,434	4,261	2,929	8,846
Percent	100.0	35.9	55.4	2.3	1.6	4.8
Group IV:						
581 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 20,020,031:						
Number	221,264	83,871	120,340	3,131	3,971	10,151
Percent	100.0	37.8	54.4	1.4	1.8	4.6
Group V:						
1,470 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 23,010,868:						
Number	232,026	88,270	122,489	2,870	2,937	15,460
Percent	100.0	38.0	52.8	1.2	1.3	6.7
Group VI:						
5,467 cities; under 10,000; population 20,256,853:						
Number	198,803	69,096	103,245	2,286	2,716	21,460
Percent	100.0	34.8	51.9	1.1	1.4	10.8
SUBURBAN COUNTIES						
894 agencies; population 35,456,591:						
Number	166,773	52,703	105,723	2,240	1,762	4,345
Percent	100.0	31.6	63.4	1.3	1.1	2.6
RURAL COUNTIES						
2,377 agencies; population 27,204,912:						
Number	83,799	22,930	51,786	1,944	2,192	4,947
Percent	100.0	27.4	61.8	2.3	2.6	5.9
SUBURBAN AREA^c						
5,088 agencies; population 85,188,675:						
Number	650,574	252,407	341,832	8,005	8,808	39,422
Percent	100.0	38.8	52.6	1.2	1.4	6.1

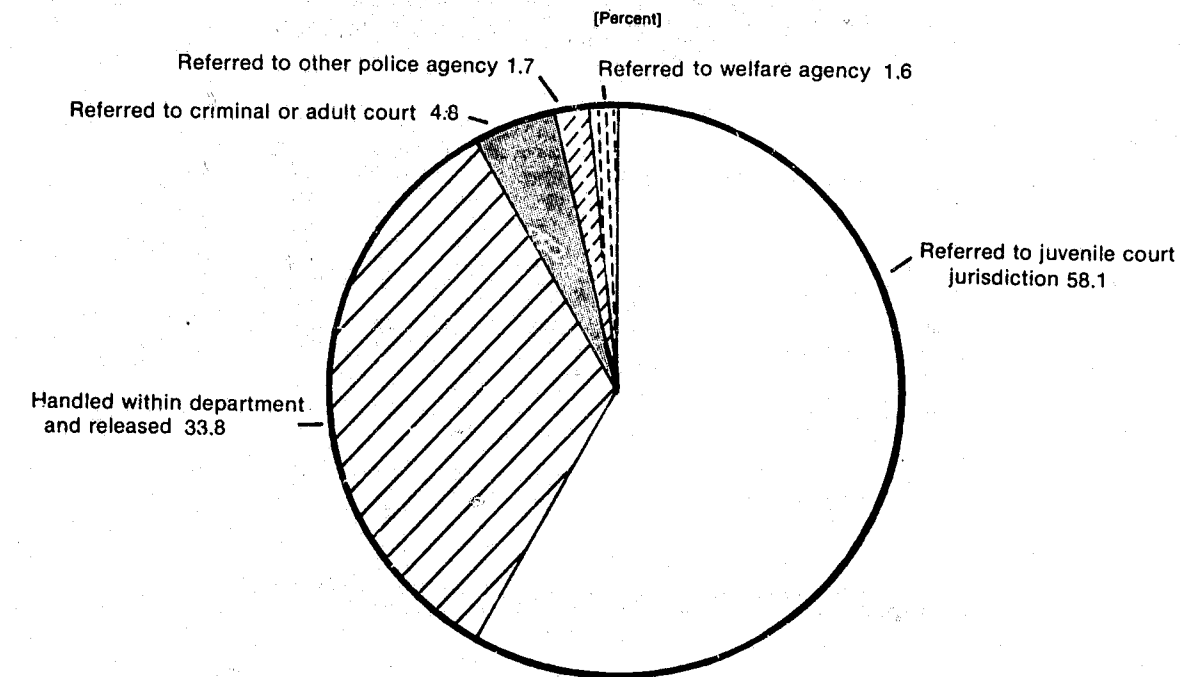
^a Includes all offenses except traffic and neglect cases.
^b Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 258.

Figure 4.13 Percent distribution of juveniles taken into police custody, by method of disposition, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 258. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.21 Arrests for drug law violations and arrest rate per 100,000 population, by type of drug, United States, 1970-80

NOTE: This information is compiled by the Drug Enforcement Administration in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. State and local jurisdictions voluntarily submit arrest data to the FBI. The data in this table represent arrests made by State and local agencies acting alone, and arrests made by State and local agencies acting in collaboration with the Drug Enforcement Administration. This table excludes arrests made solely by the Drug Enforcement Administration. Because the number of police agencies reporting and the populations they represent vary from year to year, arrest rates are computed on the basis of the relevant population estimate for that year. As of 1977, drug law arrests are classified by sale or manufacture and possession.

Type of drug	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total	345,412	400,606	431,608	484,242	454,948	508,189	500,540	569,293	596,940	519,377	580,900
Possession	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	465,682	469,491	425,889	455,000
Sale or manufacture	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	103,611	107,449	93,488	125,900
Heroin and cocaine, total	108,427	114,573	92,364	67,794	71,882	66,573	50,054	75,147	78,796	63,364	68,100
Possession	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	52,375	56,709	44,147	45,900
Sale or manufacture	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22,772	22,087	19,217	22,200
Marihuana, total	157,271	183,878	239,111	323,958	315,734	351,667	360,388	405,336	423,231	363,565	405,600
Possession	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	350,115	365,925	317,340	341,500
Sale or manufacture	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55,221	57,306	46,225	64,100
Dangerous drugs, total	80,714	102,155	100,133	92,490	67,332	89,949	90,098	88,810	94,913	92,448	107,200
Possession	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63,192	66,857	64,402	67,600
Sale or manufacture	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25,618	28,056	28,046	39,600
Arrest rate per 100,000 population	228.5	257.7	269.1	312.4	339.3	283.6	285.2	298.4	288.3	253.8	256.0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1975*, p. 24; *1978*, p. 25; *1979*, p. 23 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.22 Percent distribution of arrests for drug law violations, by type of drug, region, and type of offense, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. In 1980, there were 533,010 arrests for drug law violations. Percents in the table are calculated separately for each region; the base for all percents for each region is the total number of arrests for drug law violations in the region. For a list of the States in each region, see Appendix 2.

Region and type of offense	[Percent]				
	Total*	Type of drug			
		Heroin or cocaine	Marihuana	Synthetic narcotics	Other
Northeast	100.0	18.5	70.8	4.4	6.3
Sale or manufacture	22.0	7.3	11.4	1.2	2.1
Possession	78.0	11.2	59.4	3.2	4.2
North Central	100.0	8.0	73.8	3.5	14.7
Sale or manufacture	33.1	3.6	17.6	1.2	10.7
Possession	66.9	4.4	56.2	2.3	4.1
South	100.0	7.0	72.9	5.7	14.5
Sale or manufacture	20.4	2.2	9.9	1.7	6.6
Possession	79.6	4.7	62.9	4.0	7.9
West	100.0	17.1	59.6	1.1	22.1
Sale or manufacture	15.9	4.0	7.4	0.2	4.3
Possession	84.1	13.1	52.3	0.9	17.8
Total	100.0	12.1	69.2	3.8	14.9
Sale or manufacture	21.8	3.9	10.9	1.1	5.8
Possession	78.2	8.1	58.3	2.7	9.1

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 189.

Table 4.24 Drug removals from the domestic market by the Drug Enforcement Administration, by type of drug, 1972-81

NOTE: The increase in opium removals for 1981 resulted from a major seizure in Georgia; increases in the amount of hallucinogens and stimulants removals were due to major laboratory seizures in Washington and Texas, respectively. The notation "d.u." means dosage unit.

Type of drug	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Opium (lbs.)	14	4	14	20	11	79	27	4	NA	78
Heroin (lbs.)	820	273	462	603	645	488	442	160	201	192
Cocaine (lbs.)	295	315	465	447	512	399	1,009	1,139	2,590	3,151
Marihuana (lbs.)	51,897	52,446	113,484	234,116	290,909	335,452	1,117,422	887,032	994,468	1,511,081
Hashish (lbs.)	1,151	445	812	3,771	5,040	6,651	3,004	43,261	5,993	13,191
Hallucinogens (d.u.)	2,602,456	16,638,383	3,263,671	1,351,405	1,824,276	3,848,117	4,349,917	6,439,136	7,522,905	35,928,760
Depressants (d.u.)	663,542	892,681	793,131	385,404	907,029	867,960	311,044	5,671,379	8,337,806	6,596,005
Stimulants (d.u.)	9,159,747	6,007,345	16,009,317	6,242,105	4,975,021	5,917,767	2,901,948	7,711,628	6,434,742	46,870,772
Methadone (d.u.)	223,940	3,919	3,432	737	3,531	23	39	14,998	NA	2,562

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1976*, p. 3; *1978*, p. 3; *1979*, p. 3 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.23 Drug seizures by the U.S. Customs Service, by type, amount, and value of drugs seized, fiscal years 1975-81

NOTE: The data presented for 1975 and 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year, the period July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The Federal fiscal year is now Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. The drug value is computed using the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) retail value lists. The illegal market retail drug prices for heroin and cocaine are based on evidence exhibits purchased by DEA; other dangerous drug prices are derived from monthly availability reports submitted by DEA field offices.

Type of drug seized	1975 ^a	1976 ^a	Transition quarter ^a	1977 ^b	1978 ^b	1979 ^b	1980 ^b	1981 ^b
Heroin: ^c								
Number of seizures	436	437	104	245	179	173	149	170
Quantity (in pounds)	114.8	367.7	45.3	277.7	188.6	122.5	268.7	234.1
Value	\$39,387	\$126,089	\$15,534	\$124,705	\$86,823	\$75,080	\$166,150	\$147,306
Cocaine:								
Number of seizures	1,011	1,167	330	1,025	846	1,259	1,307	1,372
Quantity (in pounds)	728.9	1,029.6	236.1	952.1	1,418.7	1,438.1	4,742.9	3,741.1
Value	\$155,392	\$219,561	\$50,333	\$246,167	\$380,013	\$424,383	\$1,526,826	\$1,126,645
Hashish:								
Number of seizures	4,003	5,162	1,343	6,323	4,919	4,379	3,979	2,689
Quantity (in pounds)	3,400.9	13,436.7	469.6	15,923.0	22,658.5	50,848.9	14,675.4	17,991.8
Value	\$17,185	\$67,896	\$2,373	\$75,332	\$95,664	\$198,056	\$26,717	\$29,003
Marihuana:								
Number of seizures	13,792	13,555	4,620	14,902	12,826	12,323	12,620	14,036
Quantity (in pounds)	466,510.3	759,359.9	115,334.4	1,652,772.7	4,616,883.7	3,583,555.5	2,361,141.5	5,109,792.5
Value	\$143,685	\$233,883	\$35,523	\$509,754	\$1,426,617	\$2,164,468	\$1,661,535	\$3,796,576
Opium:								
Number of seizures	46	72	18	50	51	41	33	52
Quantity (in pounds)	18.6	37.6	4.4	20.2	20.3	28.1	49.9	9.5
Value	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Morphine:								
Number of seizures	7	15	1	15	6	21	15	75
Quantity (in pounds)	1.2	3.9	—	1.4	1.8	8.8	50.7	6.2
Value	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other drugs, barbiturates, and LSD:								
Number of seizures	2,806	2,581	836	2,105	2,911	3,130	3,495	3,877
Quantity (in dosage units)	11,625,507	21,418,652	2,114,245	7,813,721	7,683,298	15,912,218	43,000,416	38,947,804
Value	\$9,649	\$17,777	\$1,755	\$4,376	\$7,837	\$44,236	\$148,351	\$137,096
Total:								
Number of seizures	21,901	22,989	7,252	24,665	21,738	21,326	21,566	22,271
Value	\$365,278	\$655,207	\$105,518	\$959,634	\$1,996,954	\$2,906,224	\$3,531,580	\$5,236,630

^a Value data were computed using retail values as of the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1976.

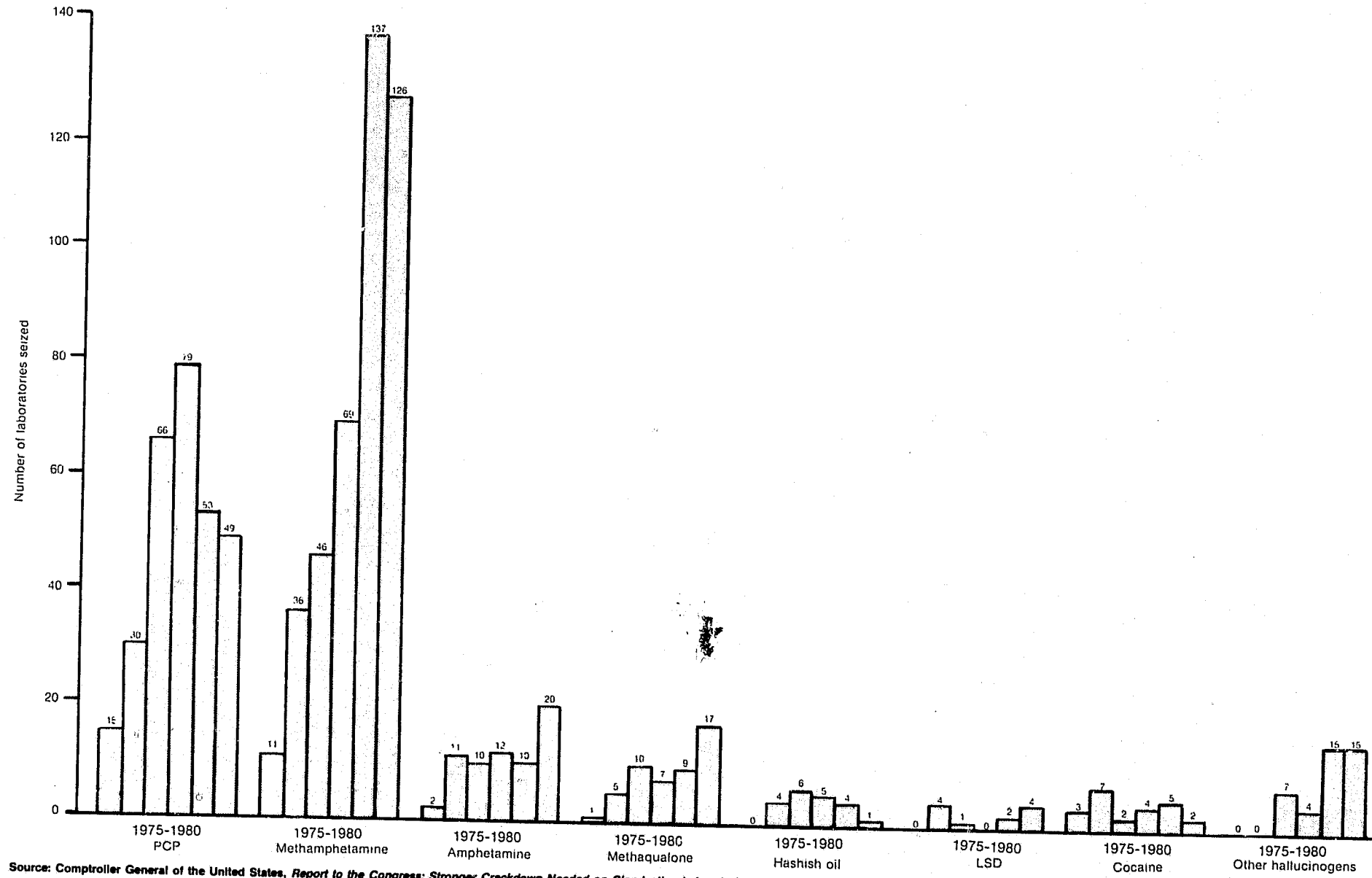
^b Value data were computed using retail values as of the third quarter of the fiscal year.

^c Heroin value was computed for 60 percent purity.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *Prologue '76* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1976), p. 36; and U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *Customs U.S.A., 1980*, p. 33; *1981*, p. 33 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.14 Seizures of illegal drug laboratories, by type of drug manufactured, United States, 1975-80

NOTE: This figure represents activities of the U.S. Department of Justice's Drug Enforcement Administration as reported to the U.S. General Accounting Office.



Source: Comptroller General of the United States, Report to the Congress: Stronger Crackdown Needed on Clandestine Laboratories Manufacturing Dangerous Drugs (Washington, D.C.: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1981), p. 37.

Table 4.25 Seizures for violations of laws enforced by the U.S. Customs Service, by type and value of property seized, fiscal years 1975-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.23. The domestic value of an article seized is estimated from retail value lists by U.S. Customs Inspectors at the time and place of seizures.

[Domestic value in thousands]

Type of property seized	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Prohibited non-narcotic articles:								
Number of seizures	15,752	27,875	8,000	27,156	28,085	20,959	18,464	19,198
Domestic value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vehicles:								
Number of seizures	11,680	10,897	4,010	11,196	6,198	2,829	3,039	4,011
Domestic value	\$29,564	\$33,573	\$9,311	\$29,940	\$19,351	\$9,060	\$12,269	\$14,882
Aircraft:								
Number of seizures	68	130	42	124	94	135	195	272
Domestic value	\$3,277	\$18,799	\$1,834	\$5,640	\$16,554	\$19,979	\$11,584	\$32,487
Vessels:								
Number of seizures	129	191	63	291	334	272	1,319	556
Domestic value	\$18,197	\$46,400	\$1,945	\$90,656	\$32,421	\$74,529	\$91,269	\$46,535
Monetary instruments:								
Number of seizures	300	374	168	538	721	1,328	1,257	1,554
Domestic value	\$7,345	\$7,782	\$2,695	\$7,430	\$13,076	\$22,472	\$31,382	\$39,846
General merchandise:								
Number of seizures	27,188	27,667	7,063	28,750	26,151	24,318	19,789	23,250
Domestic value	\$88,266	\$49,675	\$16,002	\$80,732	\$46,782	\$41,639	\$39,606	\$63,491
Total:								
Number of seizures	55,117	67,134	19,346	68,055	61,583	49,841	44,063	48,841
Domestic value	\$146,648	\$156,228	\$31,788	\$214,399	\$128,183	\$167,680	\$186,109	\$197,242

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *Prologue '78* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1978), p. 37; and U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *Customs U.S.A., 1980*, p. 32; 1981, pp. 32, 33 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.26 Seizures and arrests by the U.S. Coast Guard, by type and amount of property seized, 1973-81

NOTE: A "thai stick" is a Southeast Asian marihuana bud that is bound onto a short section of bamboo and that may be laced with opium, hashish, or another narcotic in order to increase its potency. This definition was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Coast

Guard, General Law Enforcement Branch. Data for the years 1976-80 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous presentations in SOURCEBOOK.

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Vessels seized	6	11	6	21	45	148	110	149	176
Vessels seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation	1	4	2	13	20	30	25	19	20
Marihuana seized (lbs.)	15,700	38,501	94,025	198,169	1,042,629	3,321,038	2,672,854	2,494,774	2,320,034
Marihuana seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	4,600	4,976	653	149,405	169,518	326,826	353,450	243,127	576,026
Cocaine seized (lbs.)	2.2	0	0	61.8	0	.01	.01	0	40.1
Cocaine seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	0	0	0	4.4	0	.01	0	10.01	96.1
Hashish seized (lbs.)	0	6,159	0	0	0	0	43,550	564	34,580
Hashish seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	0	0	2,000	0	1,700	1,100	1	168	0
Hashish oil seized (gal.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7
Thai sticks seized (lbs.)	0	0	0	10,185	17,130	0	0	12,623	0
Thai sticks seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	0	0	0	0	0	5,500	251	0	0
Dangerous drugs seized (doses)	0	0	0	0	200	500,000	4,186,050	514,584	5,961,009
Arrests	15	58	28	184	306	904	572	719	776
Street value of contraband seized (in millions)	\$6.19	\$37.39	\$34.80	\$146.28	\$435.13	\$1,345.04	\$1,910.97	\$1,967.26	\$1,832.93

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Coast Guard, General Law Enforcement Branch.

Table 4.27 Value and number of counterfeit notes and coins passed and seized before circulation, and number of counterfeiting plant operations suppressed by the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1972-81

NOTE: The data presented prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year, the period July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

Fiscal year	Total value of notes and coins		Counterfeit notes				Value of counterfeit coins			Counterfeiting plant operations suppressed	
	Number	Value	Passed on the public		Total value	Passed on the public		Total value	Notes	Coins	
			Number	Value		Number	Value				
1972	287,014	\$4,815,536	1,097,424	\$22,910,797	\$27,726,333	\$15,333	\$10,658	\$25,991	84	1	
1973	178,935	3,339,895	1,143,067	21,942,350	25,282,245	12,386	10,860	23,266	72	0	
1974	120,956	2,431,353	659,748	18,950,777	21,382,130	7,934	11,724	19,658	56	1	
1975	155,952	3,616,265	1,286,054	44,986,182	48,602,447	7,743	14,792	22,535	75	1	
1976	337,422	3,374,520	672,606	31,705,689	35,080,209	5,470	3,289	8,759	58	1	
Transition quarter	49,044	1,108,381	145,045	4,364,956	5,473,337	848	657	1,505	12	0	
1977	255,497	4,871,847	1,178,456	39,158,293	44,030,140	7,111	1,342	8,453	87	0	
1978	196,764	4,000,482	560,912	18,337,568	22,338,050	2,241	874	3,115	57	0	
1979	187,727	4,515,388	1,239,969	46,248,953	50,764,341	1,842	3,591	5,433	63	0	
1980	189,015	5,540,767	1,324,336	55,292,433	60,833,200	1,771	11,471	13,242	78	0	
1981	227,822	6,905,876	1,390,368	51,641,606	58,547,482	4,814	1,697	6,511	83	1	

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1982. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.28 Aliens deported from the United States, by reason for deportation, fiscal years 1908-80

NOTE: The data presented for years prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year, the period July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. "Aliens deported" refers to those aliens required to leave the country under formal orders of deportation. "Miscellaneous" includes those excluded for violation of narcotic laws and those who had previously been deported or excluded. The data presented for 1979 and 1980 are preliminary figures.

[Deportation statistics by reason for deportation not available prior to fiscal year 1908]

Fiscal years	Total	Reason for deportation											
		Subversive or anarchistic	Criminal	Immoral	Violation of narcotic laws	Mental or physical defect	Previously excluded or deported	Entered without proper documents	Entered without inspection or by false statements	Public charge	Unable to read (over 16 years of age)	Miscellaneous	
1908 to 1980	812,836	1,528	48,321	16,582	8,335	27,305	41,002	124,450	154,894	334,840	22,555	18,752	16,242
1908 to 1910	6,888	0	236	784	0	3,228	0	0	1,106	474	0	1,060	
1911 to 1920	27,912	353	1,209	4,324	0	6,364	178	0	4,128	9,086	704	1,566	
1921 to 1930	92,157	642	8,383	4,238	374	8,936	1,842	5,556	31,704	5,265	10,703	5,977	
1931 to 1940	117,086	253	16,597	4,838	1,106	6,301	9,729	14,669	45,480	5,159	1,886	8,329	
1941 to 1950	110,849	17	8,945	759	822	1,560	17,642	13,906	14,288	50,209	143	1,746	
1951 to 1960	129,887	230	6,742	1,175	947	4,002	25,260	35,090	54,457	225	5	1,112	
1961 to 1970	96,374	15	3,694	397	1,462	236	3,601	31,334	11,831	43,561	8	0	
1961	7,438	4	496	73	106	54	357	3,020	400	2,916	2	0	
1962	7,637	2	493	58	131	53	353	2,967	378	3,185	0	0	
1963	7,454	4	452	61	158	29	368	2,302	417	3,642	1	0	
1964	8,746	0	417	40	146	22	373	2,473	688	4,580	0	0	
1965	10,143	0	385	53	143	23	355	3,241	1,036	4,881	2	0	
1966	9,168	1	323	30	130	13	336	3,668	984	3,615	0	0	
1967	9,260	0	320	29	154	14	360	3,126	1,272	3,947	2	0	
1968	9,130	0	266	21	137	8	345	3,200	1,356	3,777	1	0	
1969	10,505	3	272	14	155	12	361	2,901	1,789	4,983	0	0	
1970	16,893	1	268	18	202	8	393	4,436	3,511	8,035	0	0	
1971 to 1980	231,683	18	515	67	3,622	38	4,008	33,725	16,501	150,955	30	1	
1971	17,639	2	286	9	232	7	476	4,140	2,979	9,483	4	0	
1972	16,266	2	266	7	307	3	487	3,966	2,710	8,486	6	0	
1973	16,842	7	226	7	395	7	594	3,989	2,247	9,342	4	0	
1974	18,824	3	191	7	396	7	440	3,839	2,086	11,839	2	0	
1975	23,438	0	225	4	583	6	526	3,649	1,896	16,529	1	0	
1976	27,996	1	272	8	464	2	481	3,782	1,185	21,777	1	1	
Transition quarter	8,927	0	83	2	110	0	141	1,007	271	7,304	3	0	
1977	30,228	3	285	6	372	3	315	3,150	1,066	25,012	1	0	
1978	28,371	0	220	4	314	1	236	2,543	871	24,165	5	0	
1979	25,888	0	264	9	265	2	202	1,801	707	22,525	3	0	
1980	17,262	0	197	4	184	0	130	1,759	483	14,483	0	0	

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 4.29 Arrests for offenses against railroads, by offense and age group, United States and Canada, 1975-81

NOTE: Data in this table are compiled from monthly statistical reports of railroad police. In 1978, the reporting form utilized by the Association of American Railroads was expanded to more accurately reflect the range of activities comprising the "theft" and "vandalism" offense categories. Prior to 1978 "other vandalism" included "multi-level carriers," "company property and equipment," "track and signals," and "switch tampering." Statistics for "theft from multi-level carrier" and "other theft" were not previously reported. Also prior to 1978, "employee" arrests were included in the "adult" category.

Offense	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Employee	Juvenile	Adult	Employee	Juvenile	Adult
Theft:														
Theft from freight cars	1,640	894	2,051	1,164	2,056	1,240	1,758	1,010	34	1,777	1,258	43	1,243	919
Theft from trailers	259	187	521	388	471	383	565	452	26	616	554	31	394	380
Theft of entire trailer	6	29	1	5	2	19	5	31	1	9	21	1	4	35
Theft from multi-level carrier	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	277	295	15	128	189	12	105	169
Theft of copper wire	80	191	60	236	68	184	37	171	0	87	376	5	187	677
Theft of brass	8	34	3	38	7	34	1	18	2	2	19	9	3	45
Theft of other company property	619	1,638	841	1,776	619	1,479	565	1,306	104	526	1,885	189	641	2,436
Burglary of buildings	249	113	257	173	196	115	183	141	4	125	113	6	125	181
Other theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	204	250	48	209	347	45	208	404
Vandalism:														
Multi-level carriers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	208	40	1	138	36	1	60	31
Company property and equipment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	537	235	5	678	242	14	581	275
Track and signals	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	436	125	2	465	120	67	491	145
Switch tampering	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	328	19	0	294	18	0	221	31
Track obstructions	989	102	915	117	929	176	680	161	1	740	153	4	625	131
Stoning of trains	1,764	98	2,104	119	2,246	128	1,663	146	0	1,623	123	12	1,408	111
Shooting of trains	161	27	201	36	170	38	243	61	2	211	46	0	225	60
Other vandalism	2,011	281	2,113	366	1,983	438	316	94	7	284	117	11	239	111
Trespassing	4,359	13,114	6,661	10,871	7,563	13,618	4,055	28,531	73	3,440	42,254	63	2,408	36,304
Criminal offenses not listed	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	705	3,582	194	727	3,094	281	706	3,413
Total	12,145	16,708	15,728	15,289	16,310	17,862	12,768	36,666	539	12,079	50,975	794	9,874	45,858

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Association of American Railroads, Safety and Special Services Division.

Section 5: JUDICIAL PROCESSING OF DEFENDANTS

This section presents information relating to the judicial disposition of juveniles and adults in the United States. Although the Uniform Crime Reports and the National Prisoner Statistics programs provide nationwide data on specific law enforcement and correctional activities, no comparable uniform State and local judicial processing data exist. Recent exceptions are data relating to individuals processed in juvenile courts, including the estimated number of delinquency cases handled by courts with juvenile jurisdiction in the United States.

Because of the limited amount of State and local judicial processing data, this section relies heavily on data regarding the judicial processing of Federal defendants. Included here are data on the number and type of civil and criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in Federal courts; requests for immunity; and the nature of proceedings, dispositions, and sentences imposed on Federal defendants. Additional tables present data on the number and nature of cases that reach the Federal

courts via appeal. For example, information on the number and type of prisoner petitions filed in U.S. District Courts, as well as the number of petitions for review on Writ of Certiorari to the Supreme Court, is included.

Also presented are data on the number and type of court-authorized interceptions by State or Federal authorities of private wire or oral communications, including information on the number, location, duration, and cost of the intercept devices; the types of criminal offenses being investigated; the number of interceptions made; and the results (i.e., arrests, convictions) of those interceptions.

Judicial processing of postal violations, violations of U.S. immigration and nationality laws, and cases investigated by the U.S. Secret Service also appear in this section. Finally, there is information relating to General and Special Courts-Martial of Army, Air Force, Navy, and Coast Guard personnel.

Table 5.1 Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 child population age 10 through upper age of court jurisdiction) of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, United States, 1975-79

NOTE: These estimates originated from courts that report juvenile court statistics to the National Center for Juvenile Justice. The 1975 estimates are derived from a sample representing 27 percent of the total child population within courts with juvenile jurisdiction; for 1976 estimates, the sample represents 35.2 percent; for the 1977 estimates, 35.5 percent; for the 1978 estimates, 34 percent; and for 1979, 33 percent. The estimates for 1975 and 1976 have been revised from earlier reports.

Data across courts and across States may not be comparable because the age and the substantive jurisdictions of courts with juvenile jurisdiction differ. The data represent cases disposed of by the courts; they do not represent individuals, nor do they represent incidents or arrests. Estimates of delinquency cases include status offenses (conduct not considered to be an offense if committed by an adult, e.g., running away, violation of curfew, truancy, ungovernable behavior, incorrigibility, possessing or drinking alcoholic beverages).

In 1979, in 37 States and the District of Columbia, individuals under the age of 18 years were within the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts. In eight States (Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas), individuals under the age of 17 years were within the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts. In four States (Connecticut, New York, North Carolina, and Vermont), individuals under the age of 16 years, and, in Wyoming, individuals under the age of 19 years, were routinely processed as juveniles. For a description of the estimation procedures, samples, survey methodology, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

Year	Estimated number of delinquency cases ^a	Estimated child population at risk (in thousands) ^b	Estimated rate per 1,000
1975	1,406,100	30,720	45.8
1976	1,396,800	30,247	46.2
1977	1,355,500	29,551	45.9
1978	1,340,700	28,964	46.3
1979	1,306,700	28,276	46.2

^a Rounded to the nearest hundred.
^b For a discussion of procedures used to generate child population at risk estimates, see Appendix 13.

Source: Daniel D. Smith et al., *Delinquency 1978: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction* (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1981), p. 21, 23; Howard Snyder et al., *Delinquency 1979: A Description of Delinquency Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction* (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1982), p. 6; p. 8, Figure 2; p. 9. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.2 Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by sex of juvenile, United States, 1975-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. For 1978 and 1979, cases with missing information were allocated to the nonmissing categories in a manner proportional to the distribution of the unweighted cases with known information. Although the percent of weighted cases with missing information on race is unknown, 3.4 percent and 2.4 percent of the unweighted cases were missing in 1978 and 1979, respectively. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979	
	Estimated number of delinquency cases ^a	Percent	Estimated number of delinquency cases ^a	Percent	Estimated number of delinquency cases ^a	Percent	Estimated number of delinquency cases ^a	Percent	Estimated number of delinquency cases ^a	Percent
Total	1,406,100	100.0	1,396,800	100.0	1,355,500	100.0	1,340,700	100.0	1,306,800	100.0
Sex:										
Male	1,071,400	76.2	1,064,000	76.2	1,036,900	76.5	1,013,700	75.6	1,018,900	78.0
Female	334,600	23.8	330,700	23.7	315,600	23.3	327,000	24.4	287,800	22.0
Missing	100	(b)	2,100	0.2	3,000	0.2	X	X	X	X

^a Rounded to the nearest hundred.
^b Rounds to 0 percent.

Source: Daniel D. Smith et al., *Delinquency 1975: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction* (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1978), p. 1-8; Daniel D. Smith, Terrence Finnegan, and Howard N. Snyder, *Delinquency 1976: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction*, p. 10; *Delinquency 1977*, p. 7; (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1980); Daniel D. Smith et al., *Delinquency 1978: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction* (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1981), p. 55, Table 3-1; Howard Snyder et al., *Delinquency 1979: A Description of Delinquency Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction* (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1982), p. 29; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Center for Juvenile Justice. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.3 Estimated percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by sex and race of juvenile, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. Cases with missing information were allocated to the nonmissing categories in a manner proportional to the distribution of the unweighted cases with known information. Although the percent of weighted cases with missing information on these attributes is unknown, 2.4 percent of the unweighted cases were missing. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

Sex	Race		
	White ^a	Black ^a	Other ^a
Male	77.3	79.7	80.1
Female	22.7	20.3	19.9

^a Rounded to the nearest hundred.

Source: Howard Snyder et al., *Delinquency 1979: A Description of Delinquency Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction* (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1982), p. 72. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.4 Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 child population 10 through 17 years of age) of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by age at time of referral to court, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. Although most States provide for juvenile jurisdiction over children 15 years of age and younger, several States do not provide for juvenile jurisdiction over 16- and 17-year-olds. Accordingly, the child population at risk nationwide for the 16- and 17-year-old age categories is less than the total population of 16- and 17-year-olds. The data for 18-year-olds and older more often refer to cases in which the juvenile court exercises continuing jurisdiction over the case, although in some instances cases of original jurisdiction may be included in these categories. This may be due to time lag in court processing of the cases. Cases with missing information were allocated to the nonmissing categories in a manner proportional to the distribution of the unweighted cases with known information. Although the percent of weighted cases with missing information on age at time of referral to court is unknown, 7.5 percent of the unweighted cases were missing. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

Age at time of referral to court	Estimated number of delinquency cases ^a		Estimated child population at risk ^b	Estimated rate per 1,000 ^c
	Number	Percent		
0 through 9 years	22,500	1.7	32,215,000	0.7
10 years	16,400	1.3	3,586,000	4.6
11 years	27,000	2.1	3,421,000	7.9
12 years	56,100	4.3	3,530,000	15.9
13 years	117,300	9.0	3,638,000	32.2
14 years	211,300	16.2	3,923,000	53.9
15 years	298,600	22.8	4,086,000	73.1
16 years	315,000	24.1	3,572,000	88.2
17 years	225,200	17.2	2,509,000	89.8
18 years and older	17,500	1.4	NA	X
Total	1,306,700	100.0	NA	X

^a Rounded to the nearest hundred.
^b For a discussion of procedures used to generate child population at risk estimates, see Appendix 13.
^c Based on number of delinquency cases per U.S. population 10 through 17 years of age.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Center for Juvenile Justice.

Table 5.5 Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by age at time of referral to court and sex, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.1 and 5.4. Cases with missing information were allocated to the nonmissing categories in a manner proportional to the distribution of the unweighted cases with known information. Although the percent of weighted cases with missing information on these attributes is unknown, 8.6 percent of the unweighted cases were missing. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

Age at time of referral to court	Male		Female	
	Estimated number of delinquency cases ^a	Percent	Estimated number of delinquency cases ^a	Percent
0 through 9 years	18,700	83.0	3,800	17.0
10 years	13,900	84.6	2,500	15.4
11 years	22,400	83.1	4,600	16.9
12 years	43,300	77.2	12,800	22.8
13 years	86,400	73.7	30,800	26.3
14 years	153,200	72.5	58,100	27.5
15 years	223,600	74.9	75,000	25.1
16 years	247,900	78.7	67,100	21.3
17 years	187,600	83.3	37,600	16.7
18 years and older	14,800	84.6	2,700	15.4
Total	1,011,700	77.4	295,000	22.6

^a Rounded to the nearest hundred.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Center for Juvenile Justice.

Table 5.6 Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by reason for referral to court, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. Due to reporting differences, some problems exist with the recoding of reasons for referral to court. "Forcible rape" may include cases of prostitution, lewd behavior, possession of pornographic materials, and sexual misconduct. Acts of arson may be found in the "vandalism" category. The reason for this problem is the inconsistency of States' methods of reporting offenses and the variance in the application of labels. For example, most assaults reported in the table constituted minor offenses such as fighting. This information has been provided by the National Center for Juvenile Justice. Cases with missing information were allocated to the nonmissing categories in a manner proportional to the distribution of the unweighted cases with known information. Although the percent of the weighted cases with missing information on this attribute is unknown, 2.9 percent of the unweighted cases were missing. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

Reason for referral to court	Estimated number of delinquency cases ^a	Percent
Total	1,306,700	100.0
Part I offenses, total	554,300	42.4
Violent index offenses, total	60,600	5.0
Criminal homicide, total	1,800	0.1
Murder	700	0.0
Nonnegligent manslaughter	1,100	0.1
Forcible rape	2,600	0.2
Robbery	24,500	1.8
Aggravated assault	31,700	2.4
Property index offenses, total	493,700	38.0
Burglary	168,200	12.8
Larceny-theft	263,500	20.2
Motor vehicle theft	55,700	4.3
Arson	6,300	0.5
Part II offenses, total	752,500	57.6
Other assaults	74,900	5.7
Forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, and embezzlement	20,900	1.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	29,800	2.3
Vandalism	73,400	5.6
Weapons violations	17,100	1.3
Prostitution, commercialized vice, sex offenses	11,000	0.8
Drug abuse violations	79,800	6.1
Liquor laws	73,500	5.6
Drunkness	21,700	1.7
Disorderly conduct	39,400	3.0
Running away	69,600	5.3
Curfew violations	17,600	1.3
All other offenses	223,800	17.1
Miscellaneous offenses against persons	7,700	0.6
Contempt, escape, violation of probation and parole	33,300	2.5
Miscellaneous offenses against public order	57,900	4.4
Trespassing	26,600	2.0
Truancy	30,300	2.3
Ungovernable behavior	47,700	3.6
Miscellaneous status offenses	20,300	1.5

^a Rounded to the nearest hundred.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Center for Juvenile Justice.

Table 5.7 Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by source of referral to court and manner of handling, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. Cases with missing information were allocated to the nonmissing categories in a manner proportional to the distribution of the unweighted cases with known information. Although the percent of weighted cases with missing information on these attributes is unknown, 8.0 percent of the unweighted cases were missing source of referral to court and 0.13 percent were missing manner of handling. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

Source of referral to court	Estimated number of delinquency cases ^a	Percent
Total	1,306,700	100.0
Law enforcement	1,095,300	83.8
Parents, relatives	43,900	3.4
School	38,400	2.9
Probation officer	31,700	2.4
Social agency	13,800	1.1
Other court	28,600	2.2
Other	55,000	4.2
Manner of handling	1,306,700	100.0
Without petition	709,800	54.3
With petition	596,900	45.7

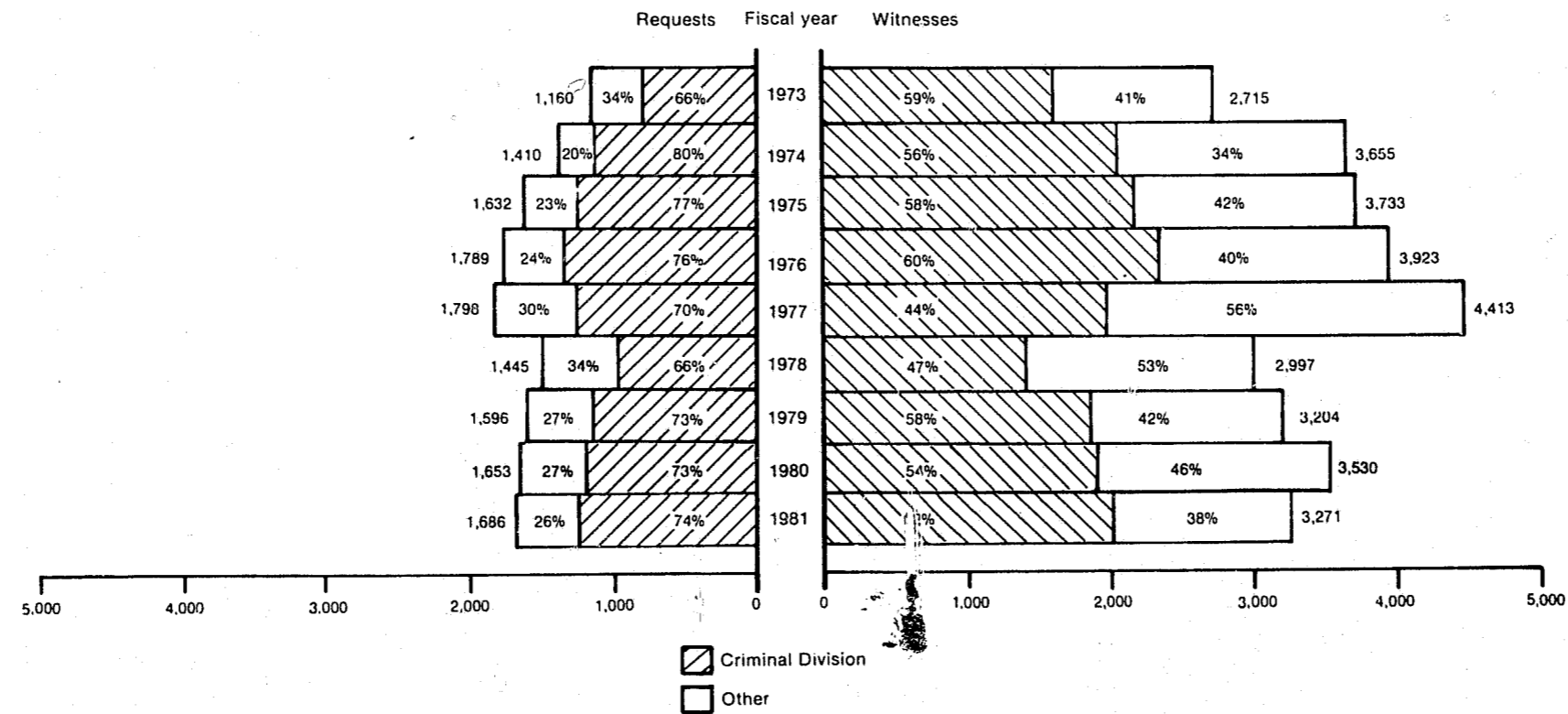
^a Rounded to the nearest hundred.

Source: Howard Snyder et al., *Delinquency 1979: A Description of Delinquency Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction* (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1982), p. 12. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 5.1 Requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors to the U.S. Attorney General and witnesses involved in these requests, by origin of request, fiscal years 1973-81

NOTE: These data reflect requests received from Federal prosecutors under 18 U.S.C. 6001-6005, the statute that now governs the granting of immunity from prosecution. 18 U.S.C. 6003 requires prosecuting attorneys in all Federal capacities to receive authorization from the U.S. Attorney General (or representative) before seeking a court order for witness immunity. It should be noted that in some cases in which the authorization is obtained, the prosecutor may decide not to seek the immunity order from the courts. Therefore, the number of witnesses actually granted immunity is probably lower than the data in the figure indicate. It should also be noted that data for 1973 and 1974 include a total of 11 requests and 27

witnesses, and 7 requests and 11 witnesses, respectively, falling under an older statute, 18 U.S.C. 2514, which has since been repealed. "Criminal Division" refers specifically to the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice and includes the U.S. Attorneys. "Other" refers to the remaining divisions of the U.S. Department of Justice (e.g., Antitrust, Tax, Internal Security, Civil Division, Civil Rights, and Land and Resources), as well as to the other Federal agencies (e.g., Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, and Department of the Army) and to the Congress, all of which may request immunity of witnesses.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division.

Table 5.8 Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, by nature of order, duration and location of interception, and jurisdiction, 1981

NOTE: The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is required, in accordance with provisions of 18 U.S.C. 2519(1), to transmit to Congress a report regarding applications for orders authorizing or approving the interception of wire or oral communications. This report is required to contain information about the number of such orders and any extensions granted. Every State and Federal judge is required to file a written report on each application made. This report is required to contain information on the grants and denials, name of applicant, offense involved, and duration of authorized intercept. Prosecuting officials who have applied for intercept orders are required to file reports containing

information on the cost of the intercepts and the results of the intercepts in terms of arrests, trials, convictions, and the number of motions to suppress the use of the intercepts (Source, p. 1). A total of 29 jurisdictions had statutes authorizing the interception of wire or oral communications during 1981. Seven of these jurisdictions did not have any court-authorized orders for interception during 1981—the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Louisiana, South Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin. In the table body, — represents zero.

Jurisdiction	Number of intercept orders					Number of extensions	Average length (in days)			Place or facility authorized in original application					
	Authorized	Amended	No prosecutor's report	Never installed	Installed ^a		Original authorization	Extension	Total number of days in operation	Single family dwelling	Apartment	Multi-dwelling	Business	Combination ^b	Other
Total	589	25	23	4	562	208	24	24	13,355	236	167	12	107	33	34
Federal	106	6	—	—	106	66	29	29	4,008	28	18	1	26	18	15
Arizona:															
Coconino	2	—	—	—	2	—	17	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	2
Colorado:															
State Attorney General	8	—	—	—	8	6	30	25	337	6	1	—	—	1	—
Denver	1	—	—	—	1	—	20	—	17	1	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut:															
Judicial District of Ansonia/ Milford	3	—	—	—	3	—	10	—	23	—	—	2	—	1	—
Judicial District of Fairfield	7	—	—	—	7	1	10	10	53	3	2	—	2	—	—
Judicial District of Litchfield	4	—	—	—	4	—	10	—	19	2	1	—	1	—	—
Judicial District of New Haven	4	—	—	—	4	—	10	—	30	—	4	—	—	—	—
Judicial District of Waterbury	2	—	—	—	2	—	10	—	17	1	1	—	—	—	—
Delaware:															
State Attorney General	9	1	—	—	9	—	15	—	108	5	3	—	1	—	—
Florida:															
Sixth Judicial Circuit (Pasco and Pinellas Counties)	3	—	—	—	3	—	30	—	68	2	—	—	1	—	—
Seventh Judicial Circuit (Volusia County)	1	—	—	—	1	—	30	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—
Eighth Judicial Circuit (Alachua County)	4	—	—	—	4	—	30	—	59	4	—	—	—	—	—
Ninth Judicial Circuit (Orange County)	2	—	—	—	2	—	15	—	29	1	—	—	1	—	—
Tenth Judicial Circuit (Polk County)	6	—	—	—	6	3	30	30	151	3	1	—	1	—	1
Eleventh Judicial Circuit (Dade County)	21	—	—	—	21	8	30	30	498	14	4	—	3	—	—
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit (Palm Beach County)	13	—	—	—	13	1	28	30	282	11	1	—	1	—	—
Seventeenth Judicial Circuit (Broward County)	9	—	—	—	9	—	30	—	207	5	—	—	4	—	—
Eighteenth Judicial Circuit (Seminole County)	6	—	—	—	6	1	23	30	167	4	1	—	1	—	—
Twentieth Judicial Circuit (Lee County)	3	—	—	—	3	—	30	—	22	—	2	—	1	—	—
Georgia:															
Bibb	1	—	—	—	1	2	20	10	27	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cobb	3	—	3	—	—	—	20	—	NA	3	—	—	—	—	—
Fulton	2	—	2	—	—	1	20	20	NA	—	—	—	1	—	1
Paulding	1	—	1	—	—	—	20	—	NA	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pickett	1	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—
Kansas:															
State Attorney General	1	—	—	—	1	—	24	—	19	1	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson	1	—	—	—	1	—	30	—	17	1	—	—	—	—	—
Shawnee	2	—	—	—	2	—	30	—	18	1	—	—	1	—	—
Maryland:															
Anne Arundel	1	—	—	—	1	—	30	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
Baltimore City	1	—	—	—	1	—	30	—	30	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carroll	6	—	—	1	5	—	30	—	119	4	—	—	2	—	—
Prince George's	1	—	—	—	1	—	25	—	NA	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wicomico	1	—	—	—	1	—	30	—	28	1	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts:															
State Attorney General	1	—	—	—	1	—	15	—	15	1	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex	5	—	—	—	5	1	15	13	72	2	3	—	—	—	—
Norfolk	6	1	—	—	6	3	13	15	91	—	3	—	—	1	2
Worcester	10	—	—	1	9	5	15	13	191	2	5	—	3	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.8 Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, by nature of order, duration and location of interception, and jurisdiction, 1981—Continued

Jurisdiction	Number of intercept orders					Average length (in days)			Place or facility authorized in original application						
	Authorized	Amended	No prosecutor's report	Never installed	Installed ^a	Number of extensions	Original authorization	Extension	Total number of days in operation	Single family dwelling	Apartment	Multi-dwelling	Business	Combination ^b	Other
Minnesota:															
Dakota	1	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hennepin	2	—	—	—	2	—	7	—	13	1	1	—	—	—	—
Nebraska:															
Box Butte	6	1	—	1	5	2	30	30	113	2	1	—	1	2	—
Douglas	19	—	—	—	19	1	30	15	210	4	5	—	9	—	1
Nevada:															
State Attorney General	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Clark	1	—	—	—	1	—	30	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire:															
State Attorney General	3	—	—	—	3	1	10	10	36	3	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey:															
State Attorney General	33	2	1	—	32	18	19	10	700	15	8	—	10	—	—
Atlantic	4	—	—	—	4	2	20	10	56	1	1	—	2	—	—
Bergen	4	—	—	—	4	—	20	—	64	1	2	—	1	—	—
Camden	7	1	—	—	7	2	20	10	135	5	2	—	—	—	—
Essex	23	3	—	—	23	8	19	10	295	1	15	1	4	—	2
Gloucester	7	1	—	—	7	4	20	10	114	5	2	—	—	—	—
Hudson	15	—	—	—	15	7	20	10	257	6	5	—	1	2	1
Mercer	3	—	—	—	3	1	20	10	61	2	1	—	—	—	—
Middlesex	16	—	—	—	16	3	20	10	264	8	7	—	—	1	—
Monmouth	2	—	—	—	2	—	20	—	8	1	1	—	—	—	—
Morris	1	—	—	—	1	—	20	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ocean	4	—	—	—	4	—	20	—	45	2	2	—	—	—	—
Passaic	1	—	—	—	1	—	20	—	13	—	—	—	1	—	—
Somerset	3	—	3	—	—	—	20	—	NA	1	—	—	2	—	—
Union	16	—	—	—	16	1	19	10	176	—	13	—	1	—	2
New Mexico:															
State Attorney General	3	—	—	—	3	—	25	—	44	—	2	—	—	1	—
Bernalillo	2	—	—	—	2	1	30	30	52	—	1	—	1	—	—
New York:															
State Attorney General	5	1	—	—	5	8	30	30	386	2	—	—	2	—	1
Bronx	3	2	—	—	3	2	30	30	139	—	—	2	1	—	—
Chautauqua	1	—	—	—	1	—	30	—	24	1	—	—	—	—	—
Erie	6	—	—	—	6	—	30	—	40	—	4	2	—	—	—
Fulton	3	1	3	—	—	1	30	30	NA	3	—	—	—	—	—
Genesee	1	—	—	—	1	—	30	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—
Greene	1	—	—	—	1	1	30	30	36	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kings	3	1	—	—	3	5	30	30	224	—	2	—	1	—	—
Monroe	11	—	—	—	11	—	23	—	153	6	5	—	—	—	—
Nassau	10	—	—	—	10	4	30	30	300	6	1	1	2	—	—
New York	21	1	1	1	19	9	27	30	548	1	11	—	7	—	2
Niagara	7	—	7	—	—	1	30	30	NA	5	1	1	—	—	—
Oneida	1	—	—	—	1	—	30	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
Onondaga	9	—	—	—	8	—	30	—	153	3	5	—	1	—	—
Queens	4	1	—	—	4	2	30	30	133	—	2	—	1	—	1
Richmond	1	—	—	—	1	—	30	—	11	—	1	—	—	—	—
Rockland	1	—	—	—	1	—	20	—	20	1	—	—	—	—	—
Schenectady	1	—	1	—	—	—	30	—	NA	—	—	—	1	—	—
Suffolk	19	2	—	—	19	10	30	28	568	14	2	1	1	1	—
Warren	1	—	—	—	1	—	30	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Westchester	7	—	—	—	7	—	23	—	106	3	2	1	—	—	1
Oregon:															
Clackamas	2	—	—	—	2	—	18	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	—
Multnomah	3	—	—	—	3	—	22	—	26	2	1	—	—	—	—
Washington	1	—	—	—	1	—	30	—	17	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania:															
State Attorney General	10	—	—	—	10	1	17	10	155	4	2	—	1	3	—
Blair	1	—	—	—	1	1	20	20	36	—	—	—	—	1	—
Lycoming	1	—	—	—	1	—	20	—	12	1	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	1	—	—	—	1	—	20	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island:															
State Attorney General	6	—	—	—	6	3	30	30	254	4	2	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.8 Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, by nature of order, duration and location of interception, and jurisdiction, 1981—Continued

Jurisdiction	Number of intercept orders					Average length (in days)			Place or facility authorized in original application						
	Authorized	Amended	No prosecutor's report	Never installed	Installed ^a	Number of extensions	Original authorization	Extension	Total number of days in operation	Single family dwelling	Apartment	Multi-dwelling	Business	Combination ^b	Other
Utah:															
San Juan	1	—	—	—	1	3	30	13	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	2	—	1	—	1	—	30	—	22	2	—	—	—	1	—
Virginia:															
State Attorney General	10	—	—	—	10	9	30	30	488	3	4	—	3	—	—

^aBased on the actual number of intercept devices installed as reported by the prosecuting official. ^bCombination refers to the number of authorized interceptions where more than one location was reported.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire or Oral Communications for the Period January 1, 1981 to December 31, 1981 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1982), pp. 6, 7.

Table 5.9 Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, by major offense under investigation and jurisdiction, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.8. In the table body, — represents zero.

[This table shows generally the most serious offense for each court-authorized interception]

Jurisdiction	Total	Bribery	Burglary and robbery	Gambling	Homicide and assault	Kidnaping	Larceny and theft	Loansharking, usury, and extortion	Narcotics	Possession, transport, or receipt of stolen property	Racketeering	Other
Total	589	7	9	156	33	1	7	7	318	2	42	7
Federal	106	4	—	9	5	—	—	2	39	1	42	4
Arizona:												
Coconino	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Colorado:												
State Attorney General	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Denver	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Connecticut:												
Judicial District of Ansonia/Milford	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Judicial District of Fairfield	7	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Judicial District of Litchfield	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judicial District of New Haven	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Judicial District of Waterbury	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Delaware:												
State Attorney General	9	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Florida:												
Sixth Judicial Circuit (Pasco and Pinellas Counties)	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Seventh Judicial Circuit (Volusia County)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eighth Judicial Circuit (Alachua County)	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Ninth Judicial Circuit (Orange County)	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tenth Judicial Circuit (Polk County)	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Eleventh Judicial Circuit (Dade County)	21	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit (Palm Beach County)	13	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Seventeenth Judicial Circuit (Broward County)	9	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Eighteenth Judicial Circuit (Seminole County)	6	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Twentieth Judicial Circuit (Lee County)	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Georgia:												
Bibb	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cobb	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Fulton	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Paulding	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pickett	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas:												
State Attorney General	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Shawnee	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland:												
Anne Arundel	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baltimore City	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carroll	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince George's	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Wicomico	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Massachusetts:												
State Attorney General	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Middlesex	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norfolk	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—
Worcester	10	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Minnesota:												
Dakota	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hennepin	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska:												
Box Butte	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Douglas	19	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—

Table 5.9 Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, by major offense under investigation and jurisdiction, 1981 —Continued

Jurisdiction	Total	Bribery	Burglary and robbery	Gambling	Homicide and assault	Kidnaping	Larceny and theft	Loansharking, usury, and extortion	Narcotics	Possession, transport, or receipt of stolen property	Racketeering	Other
Nevada:												
State Attorney General	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clark	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire:												
State Attorney General	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
New Jersey:												
State Attorney General	33	1	—	14	—	—	—	3	15	—	—	—
Atlantic	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Bergen	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Camden	7	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Essex	23	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Gloucester	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Hudson	15	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Mercer	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Middlesex	16	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Monmouth	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Morris	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ocean	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Passaic	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union	16	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	1
New Mexico:												
State Attorney General	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bernalillo	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
New York:												
State Attorney General	5	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bronx	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chautauqua	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Erie	6	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Fulton	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Genesee	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greene	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Kings	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Monroe	11	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Nassau	10	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	—
New York	21	1	1	—	2	—	2	1	14	—	—	—
Niagara	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Onondaga	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Queens	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Richmond	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Rockland	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Schenectady	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffolk	19	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	13	1	—	—
Warren	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Westchester	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Oregon:												
Clackamas	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multnomah	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania:												
State Attorney General	10	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Blair	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Lycoming	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Somerset	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island:												
State Attorney General	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Utah:												
San Juan	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Virginia:												
State Attorney General	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire or Oral Communications for the Period January 1, 1981 to December 31, 1981 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1982), pp. 8, 9.

Table 5.10 Number and average cost of court-authorized and installed wiretaps, by jurisdiction, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.8. In the table body, — represents zero.

Jurisdiction	Orders where intercepts installed	Orders with cost reported*	
		Number of orders	Average cost
Total	562	552	\$21,686
Federal	106	106	51,318
Arizona:			
Coconino	2	2	2,200
Colorado:			
State Attorney General	8	8	30,263
Denver	1	1	69,562
Connecticut:			
Judicial District of Ansonia/Milford	3	3	17,231
Judicial District of Fairfield	7	7	3,573
Judicial District of Litchfield	4	4	1,101
Judicial District of New Haven	4	4	16,145
Judicial District of Waterbury	2	2	4,649
Delaware:			
State Attorney General	9	9	7,556
Florida:			
Sixth Judicial Circuit (Pasco and Pinellas Counties)	3	3	20,502
Seventh Judicial Circuit (Volusia County)	1	1	5,680
Eighth Judicial Circuit (Alachua County)	4	4	1,673
Ninth Judicial Circuit (Orange County)	2	2	9,636
Tenth Judicial Circuit (Polk County)	6	6	9,808
Eleventh Judicial Circuit (Dade County)	21	16	26,798
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit (Palm Beach County)	13	13	11,124
Seventeenth Judicial Circuit (Broward County)	9	9	31,349
Eighteenth Judicial Circuit (Seminole County)	6	6	12,213
Twentieth Judicial Circuit (Lee County)	3	3	8,600
Georgia:			
Bibb	1	1	5,546
Cobb	NA	NA	NA
Fulton	NA	NA	NA
Paulding	NA	NA	NA
Pickett	1	1	1,100
Kansas:			
State Attorney General	1	1	6,966
Johnson	1	1	5,600
Shawnee	2	2	3,200
Maryland:			
Anne Arundel	1	1	1,320
Baltimore City	1	1	16,293
Carroll	5	5	3,337
Prince George's	1	—	—
Wicomico	1	1	19,920
Massachusetts:			
State Attorney General	1	1	12,000
Middlesex	5	5	8,350
Norfolk	6	6	8,083
Worcester	9	9	17,610
Minnesota:			
Dakota	1	1	740
Hennepin	2	—	—
Nebraska:			
Box Butte	5	5	10,893
Douglas	19	19	2,735
Nevada:			
State Attorney General	1	—	—
Clark	1	1	5,680
New Hampshire:			
State Attorney General	3	3	5,683

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.10 Number and average cost of court-authorized and installed wiretaps, by jurisdiction, 1981—Continued

Jurisdiction	Orders where intercepts installed	Orders with cost reported*	
		Number of orders	Average cost
New Jersey:			
State Attorney General	32	32	\$ 14,489
Atlantic	4	4	3,989
Bergen	4	4	19,795
Camden	7	7	3,123
Essex	23	23	5,604
Gloucester	7	7	8,654
Hudson	15	15	7,795
Mercer	3	3	12,341
Middlesex	16	16	5,607
Monmouth	2	2	1,424
Morris	1	1	874
Ocean	4	4	2,657
Passaic	1	1	1,960
Somerset	NA	NA	NA
Union	16	16	3,655
New Mexico:			
State Attorney General	3	3	1,928
Bernalillo	2	2	8,479
New York:			
State Attorney General	5	5	25,344
Bronx	3	3	111,667
Chautauqua	1	1	12,520
Erie	6	6	2,661
Fulton	NA	NA	NA
Genesee	1	1	10,479
Greene	1	1	468
Kings	3	3	120,405
Monroe	11	11	9,419
Nassau	10	10	29,551
New York	19	19	16,510
Niagara	NA	NA	NA
Oneida	1	1	3,117
Onondaga	9	9	4,592
Queens	4	4	31,575
Richmond	1	1	23,050
Rockland	1	1	3,680
Schenectady	NA	NA	NA
Suffolk	19	19	12,915
Warren	1	—	—
Westchester	7	7	7,297
Oregon:			
Clackamas	2	2	2,156
Multnomah	3	3	9,582
Washington	1	1	21,200
Pennsylvania:			
State Attorney General	10	10	48,965
Blair	1	1	20,000
Lycoming	1	1	23,374
Somerset	1	1	6,107
Rhode Island:			
State Attorney General	6	6	9,008
Utah:			
San Juan	1	1	1,250
Utah	1	1	18,200
Virginia:			
State Attorney General	10	10	52,022

* Includes costs for orders where intercepts were installed but not used.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire or Oral Communications for the Period January 1, 1981 to December 31, 1981 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1982), pp. 12, 13.

Table 5.11 Arrests and convictions resulting from court-authorized or approved interception of wire or oral communication, United States, 1971-81

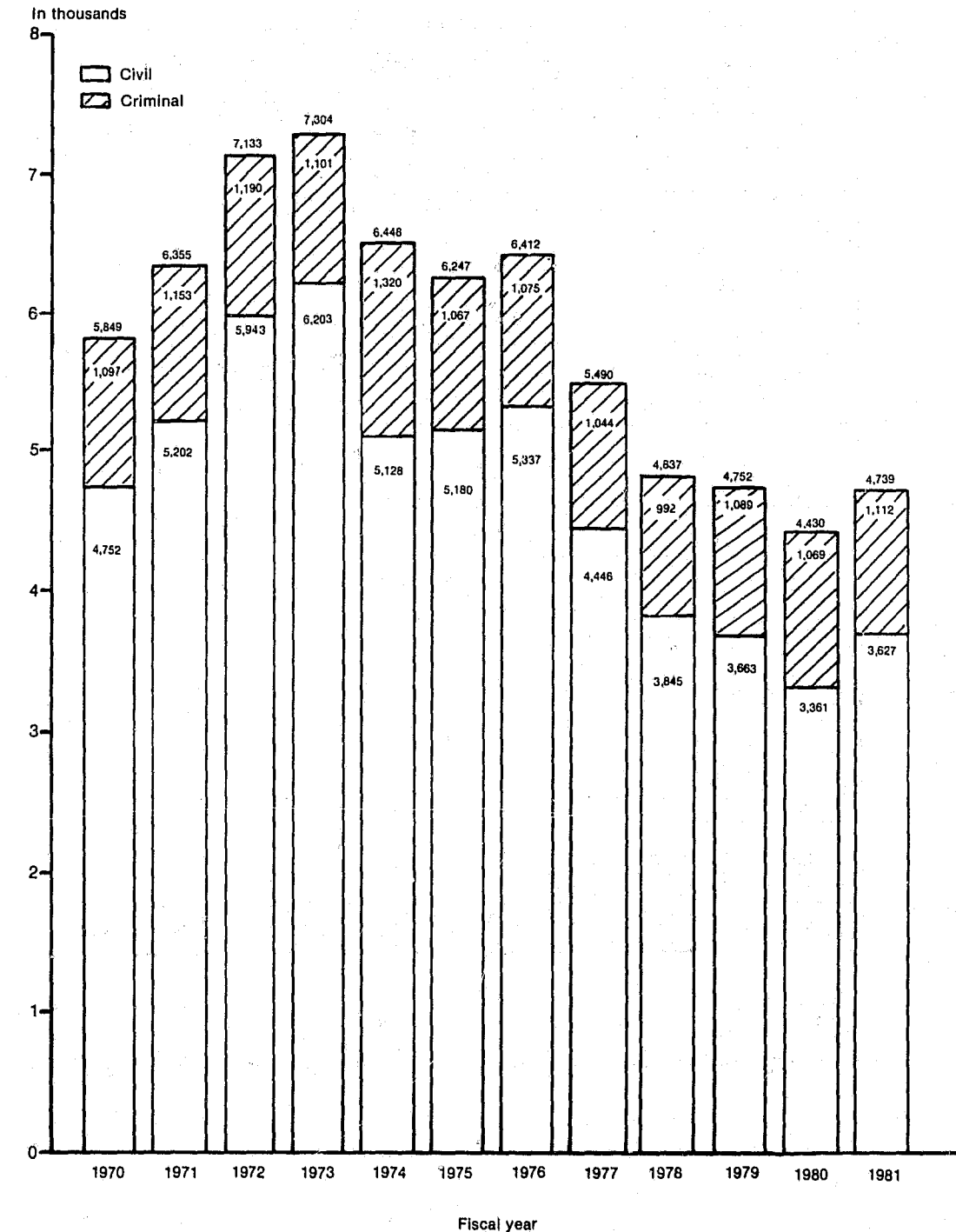
NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.8. Arrests, trials, and convictions resulting from interceptions of wire or oral communication do not always occur within the same year as the implementation of the court order. This table presents arrest and conviction data for the year court-authorized interception began and subsequent years.

Year arrests and convictions reported	Year installed										
	1971 (N=792)	1972 (N=841)	1973 (N=812)	1974 (N=694)	1975 (N=676)	1976 (N=635)	1977 (N=601)	1978 (N=560)	1979 (N=533)	1980 (N=524)	1981 (N=562)
1971:											
Arrests	2,811	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	322	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1972:											
Arrests	641	2,861	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	708	402	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1973:											
Arrests	150	532	2,306	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	441	1,091	409	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1974:											
Arrests	178	129	293	2,162	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	252	433	607	179	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1975:											
Arrests	493	270	403	707	2,234	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	461	291	597	676	336	X	X	X	X	X	X
1976:											
Arrests	0	9	21	91	538	2,189	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	52	68	146	413	615	358	X	X	X	X	X
1977:											
Arrests	0	0	7	19	203	647	2,191	X	X	X	X
Convictions	35	62	46	161	412	772	372	X	X	X	X
1978:											
Arrests	0	0	0	13	53	145	492	1,825	X	X	X
Convictions	1	1	21	30	155	246	502	337	X	X	X
1979:											
Arrests	0	0	0	0	16	26	50	274	1,717	X	X
Convictions	1	0	1	9	22	75	198	303	368	X	X
1980:											
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	106	585	1,871	X
Convictions	0	0	4	2	2	19	48	146	424	259	X
1981:											
Arrests	0	0	0	5	9	45	119	18	111	637	1,735
Convictions	0	0	2	6	9	36	97	19	250	474	248

* Includes arrests and convictions that occurred prior to the year in which they were reported.
 Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire or Oral Communications for the Period January 1, 1981 to December 31, 1981 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1982), p. 20. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

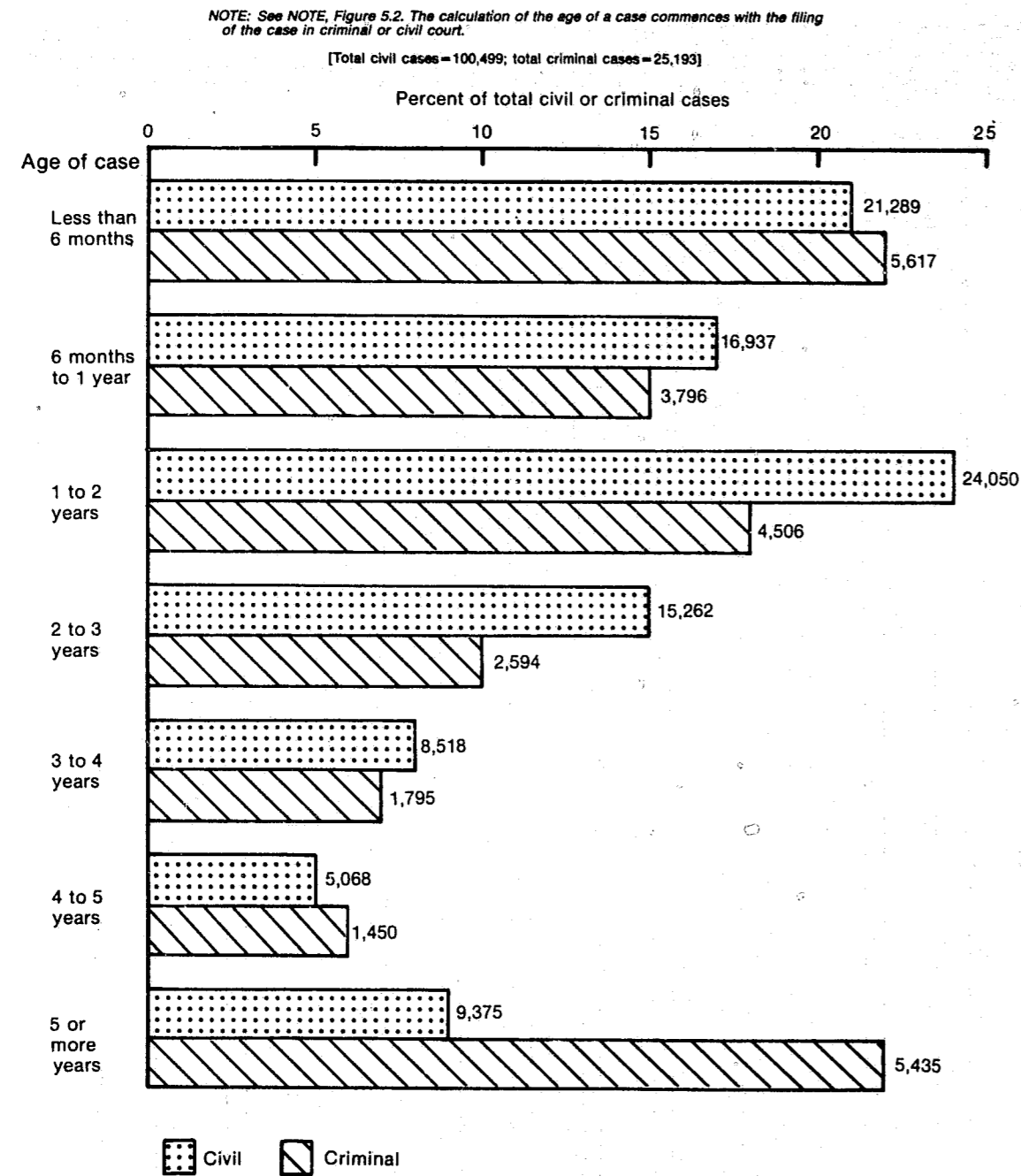
Figure 5.2 Civil and criminal trials argued by U.S. Attorneys' offices, fiscal years 1970-81

NOTE: The U.S. Attorney is the highest ranking law enforcement representative in each of the Federal judicial districts. The Attorney and his staff assist the U.S. Attorney General in the enforcement of Federal criminal laws, the investigation and prosecution of corrupt public officials and organized crime figures, and the initiation of environmental litigation. In addition, the U.S. Attorney is responsible for the enforcement of laws pertaining to Federal programs. These include violations involving Medicaid and Medicare, U.S. Government contracts, the use of labor union funds, educational benefits for war veterans, and the food stamp program. In the civil law area, U.S. Attorneys are involved in tort claim and civil fraud cases, actions filed against the U.S. Government, Freedom of Information cases, and other civil matters. U.S. Attorneys are responsible for collecting criminal fines, civil judgments, pre-judgment claims, forfeitures, penalties, and other monies owed to the Federal Government.



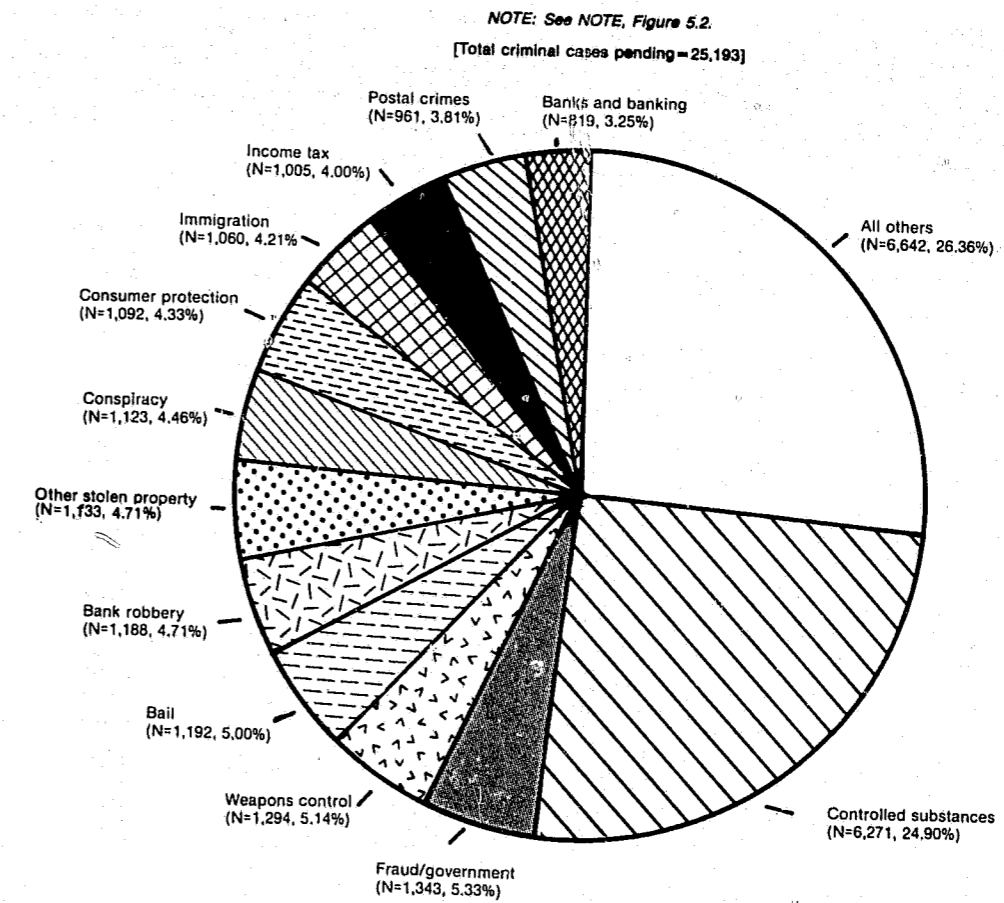
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys, United States Attorneys' Offices: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1980, Chart 5; 1981, Table 11 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 5.3 Civil and criminal cases pending in U.S. Attorneys' offices, by age of case, on Sept. 30, 1981



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys, United States Attorneys' Offices: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1981 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), Chart 10.

Figure 5.4 Criminal cases pending in U.S. Attorneys' offices, by offense, on Sept. 30, 1981



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys, United States Attorneys' Offices: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1981 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), Chart 8.

Table 5.12 Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1955-81

NOTE: There were two reporting changes during fiscal year 1976 that have affected the data base. Beginning Oct. 1, 1975, all minor offenses (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 1 year imprisonment or a fine of more than \$1,000), with the exception of most petty offenses (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 6 months incarceration and/or a fine of not more than \$500), are included. Minor offenses are generally disposed of by the magistrates and, in past years, most of these minor offenses would not have been counted in the workload of the district courts. Second, when the Federal Government's motion to dismiss an original indictment or information is granted, the superseding indictment or information does not become a new case as in the years prior to 1976, but remains the same

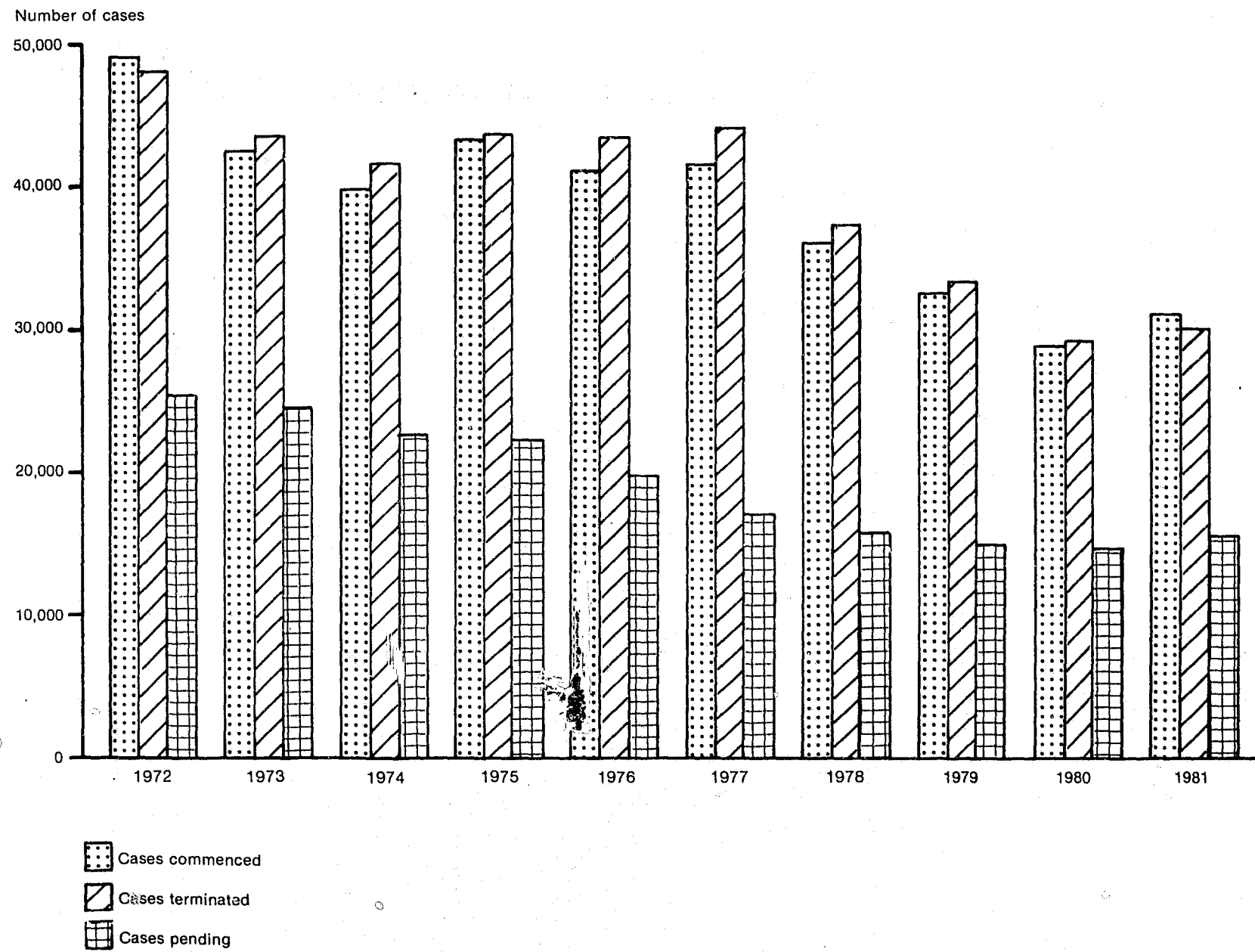
case. (An indictment is the charging document of the grand jury and an information is the charging document filed by the U.S. Attorney.)
"Received by transfer" includes defendants transferred by Rule 20, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, which provides that defendants who (1) are arrested or held in a district other than that in which an indictment or information is pending against them or in which the warrant for their arrest was issued and (2) state in writing that they wish to plead guilty or nolo contendere, may consent to disposition of the case in the district in which they are arrested or are held, subject to the approval of the U.S. Attorney for both districts.

Year	Pending July 1	Total filed		Total terminated	Pending June 30
		Original proceedings	Received by transfer		
1955	10,100	35,310	1,813	38,580	8,643
1956	8,643	28,739	1,914	32,053	7,243
1957	7,243	28,120	1,958	29,826	7,495
1958	7,495	28,897	1,840	30,781	7,451
1959	7,451	28,729	1,924	30,377	7,727
1960	7,727	28,137	1,691	29,864	7,691
1961	7,691	28,460	1,808	29,881	8,078
1962	8,078	29,274	1,743	30,013	9,082
1963	9,082	29,858	1,888	31,546	9,282
1964	9,282	29,944	1,789	31,437	9,578
1965	9,578	31,569	1,765	32,078	10,834
1966	10,834	29,729	1,785	30,644	11,684
1967	11,684	30,534	1,673	30,350	13,541
1968	13,541	30,714	1,857	31,349	14,763
1969	14,763	33,585	1,828	32,406	17,770
1970	17,770	38,102	1,857	36,819	20,910
1971	20,910	41,290	1,867	39,582	24,485
1972	24,485	47,043	2,011	48,101	25,438
1973	25,438	40,367	2,067	43,456	24,416
1974	24,416	37,667	2,087	41,526	22,644
1975	22,644	41,108	2,174	43,515	22,411
1976	22,411	39,147	1,873	43,675	19,756
1977	19,756	40,000	1,589	44,233	17,150
1978	17,150	34,624	1,359	37,286	15,847
1979	15,847	31,536	1,152	33,411	15,124
1980	15,124	27,968	953	29,297	14,759
1981	14,759	30,355	932	30,221	15,850
Percent change 1981 over 1980	-2.4	8.5	-2.2	3.2	7.4

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), p. 84.

Figure 5.5 Criminal cases commenced, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1972-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.12.



* Includes transfers.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), p. 11.

Table 5.13 Cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by case commencement method, fiscal years 1980 and 1981

NOTE: The data exclude cases involving defendants received by transfer, i.e., where jurisdiction in a case is extended to a district other than that in which an indictment or information is pending or in which an arrest warrant is issued. An indictment is the charging document of the grand jury and an information is the charging document filed by the U.S. Attorney.

Method of commencement	1980	1981	Percent change
Total	28,400	30,379	+7.0
Indictment	16,513	17,711	+7.3
Information, indictment waived	535	486	-9.2
Information, other	9,249	9,536	+3.1
Remanded from appellate court	67	69	+3.0
Removed from State court	24	19	-20.8
Reopened/reinstated	90	84	-6.7
Appeal from U.S. Magistrate	168	170	+1.2
Juvenile delinquency proceeding	95	69	-27.4
Consent before magistrate	1,629	2,199	+35.0
Retrial on mistrial	19	12	-36.8
Retrial, remand from appeals court	11	24	+118.2

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Judicial Workload Statistics During the Twelve-Month Period Ended September 30, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 9, Table 9.

Table 5.14 Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by offense, years ending June 30, 1980 and 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.12.

Offense	1980		1981		Percent change	
	All offenses	Felonies ^a	All offenses	Felonies ^a	All offenses	Felonies
Total	27,968	18,855	30,355	20,009	8.5	6.1
Homicide	141	139	186	184	31.9	32.4
Robbery	1,251	1,251	1,415	1,415	13.1	13.1
Bank	1,147	1,147	1,314	1,314	14.6	14.6
Postal	52	52	41	41	-21.2	-21.2
Other	52	52	60	60	15.4	15.4
Assault	555	440	559	428	0.7	-2.7
Burglary	151	149	125	119	-17.2	-20.1
Larceny and theft	3,033	1,839	3,030	1,845	-0.1	0.3
Embezzlement	1,578	1,393	1,836	1,484	16.3	6.5
Fraud	4,632	3,273	4,744	3,490	2.4	6.6
Auto theft	381	364	305	297	-19.9	-18.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,124	2,096	1,810	1,771	-14.8	-15.5
Sex offenses	150	130	152	136	1.3	4.6
Narcotics laws	3,130	2,910	3,697	3,157	18.1	8.5
Marihuana	675	523	1,189	768	76.1	46.8
Drugs	1,656	1,616	1,772	1,695	7.0	4.9
Controlled substance	799	771	736	694	-7.9	-10.0
Miscellaneous general offenses	7,240	2,377	8,416	2,877	16.2	21.0
Weapons and firearms	931	893	1,306	1,257	40.3	40.8
Escape ^b	832	804	919	880	10.5	9.5
Drunk driving and traffic	4,598	0	5,231	0	13.8	X
Kidnaping	74	74	59	59	-20.3	-20.3
Other miscellaneous general offenses	805	606	901	681	11.9	12.4
Immigration laws	1,821	1,722	1,929	1,857	5.9	7.8
Liquor, Internal Revenue	25	22	30	27	20.0	(^c)
Federal statutes	1,756	750	2,121	922	20.8	22.9
Agricultural acts	300	120	490	210	63.3	75.0
Antitrust violations	39	39	82	82	110.3	110.3
Civil rights ^d	79	66	70	55	-11.4	-16.7
Contempt	40	0	76	0	90.0	X
Food and drug acts	104	46	95	38	-8.7	-17.4
Migratory bird laws	89	13	69	23	-22.5	(^c)
Motor Carrier Act	72	3	82	3	13.9	(^c)
Other Federal statutes	1,033	463	1,157	511	12.0	10.4

^a Any offense punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year (18 U.S.C.

^c Percent change computed on 25 or more.

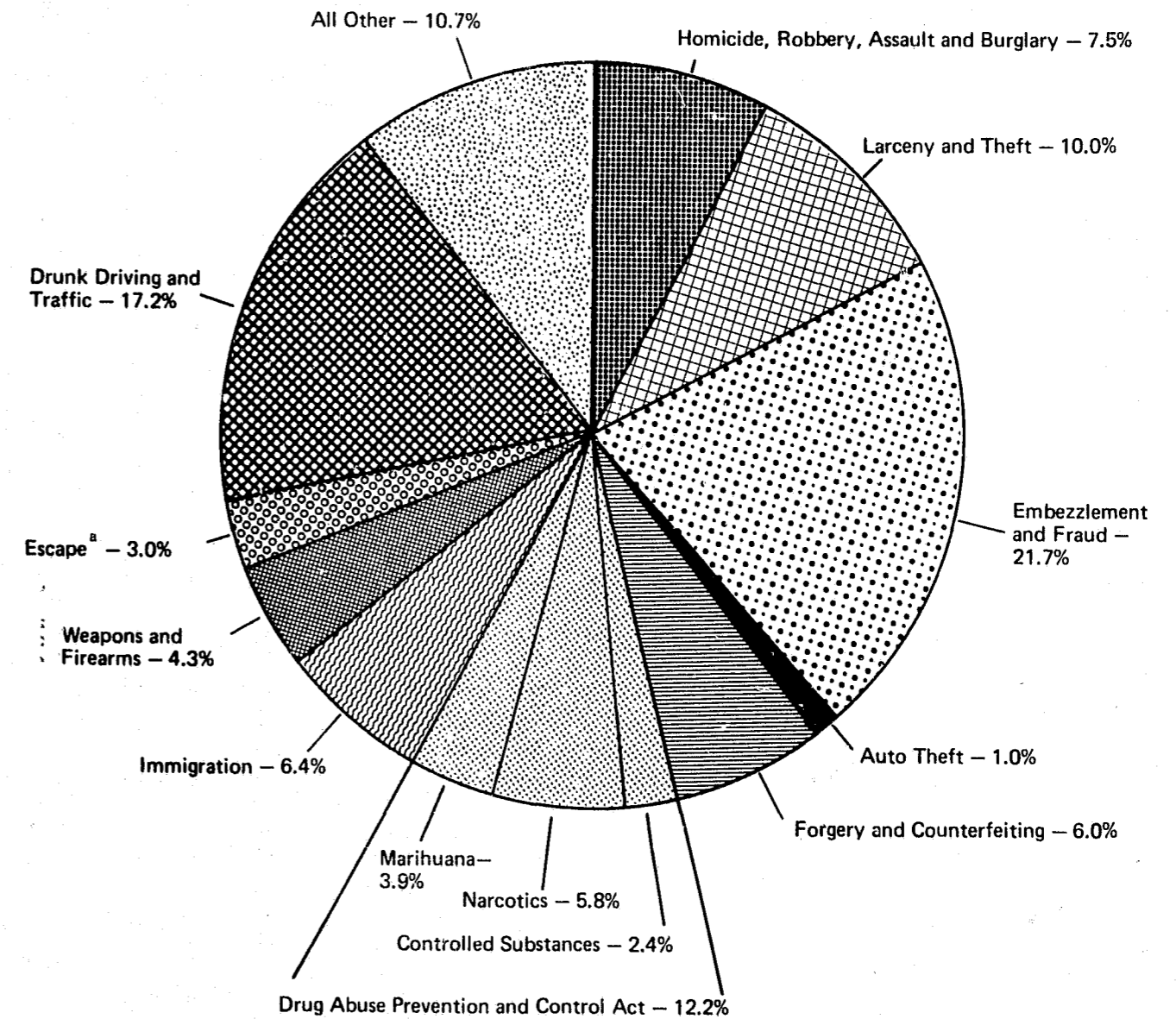
^d Includes escape from custody, aiding and abetting an escape, failure to appear in court, and bail jumping. ^e These are principally cases removed from State courts under provisions of the Civil Rights Act, 28 U.S.C. 1443.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1981 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), p. 95.

Figure 5.6 Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by type of offense, year ending June 30, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.12.

[Excludes transfers. Total criminal cases filed=30,355. Percents do not total to 100 because of rounding.]



^a Escape from custody, aiding or abetting an escape, failure to appear in court, and bail jumping.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), p. 12.

Table 5.16 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1981

NOTE: These data are computed only for the respective time intervals actually begun and terminated during the year ending June 30, 1981. The Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (U.S.C. 3152-3156 and 3161-3174) required each U.S. District Court to adopt a plan for the prompt disposition of criminal cases in accordance with statutory time limits. The time interval from arrest to indictment or information is 30 days [18 U.S.C. 3161(b)]. Defendants entering a plea of not guilty must be brought to trial not more than 70 days after a filing of an information or indictment, or after an appearance before a judicial officer of the court in which the charge is pending, whichever comes last [18 U.S.C. 3161(c)(1)]. The trial may not commence sooner than 30 days from the date the defendant first appears unless written waiver is given [18 U.S.C. 3161(c)(2)]. See NOTE, Table 5.12 for definitions of indictment and information. The Speedy Trial Act does not establish time limits governing the period between conviction and sentencing, but does require that statistics be furnished regarding the time span of this interval. The Committee on Administration of the Criminal Law of the Judicial Conference has recommended a 45-day time limit for the interval from conviction to sentencing.

Circuit and district	Arrested during year ended July 1, 1981			Indicted or first appearance during year ended July 1, 1981			Convicted and sentenced during year ended June 30, 1981		
	Total defendants	Arrest to indictment 30 days or less		Total defendants	Indictment or appearance to trial 70 days or less		Total defendants	Defendants sentenced 45 days or less after conviction	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total all districts	10,570	10,227	96.8	25,038	24,284	97.0	29,272	21,977	75.1
District of Columbia	209	178	85.2	460	447	97.2	571	379	66.4
First Circuit	403	380	94.3	771	732	94.9	981	809	82.5
Maine	8	8	100.0	38	38	100.0	73	34	46.6
Massachusetts	144	129	89.6	354	324	91.5	470	424	90.2
New Hampshire	3	3	100.0	40	40	100.0	50	49	98.0
Rhode Island	11	9	81.8	47	45	95.7	75	23	30.7
Puerto Rico	237	231	97.5	292	285	97.6	313	279	89.1
Second Circuit	864	796	92.1	1,644	1,558	94.8	2,394	950	39.7
Connecticut	26	25	96.2	131	125	95.4	192	131	68.2
New York:									
Northern	13	13	100.0	92	88	95.7	121	74	61.2
Eastern*	323	272	84.2	600	542	90.3	874	278	31.8
Southern	415	405	97.6	636	628	98.7	945	355	37.6
Western	71	65	91.5	129	119	92.2	195	91	46.7
Vermont	16	16	100.0	56	56	100.0	67	21	31.3
Third Circuit	633	613	96.8	1,247	1,243	99.7	1,623	1,011	62.3
Delaware	14	14	100.0	39	39	100.0	49	39	79.6
New Jersey	297	286	96.3	460	460	100.0	634	353	55.7
Pennsylvania:									
Eastern	59	57	96.6	270	266	98.5	396	252	63.6
Middle	32	30	93.8	122	122	100.0	148	84	56.8
Western	63	62	98.4	151	151	100.0	197	122	61.9
Virgin Islands	168	164	97.6	205	205	100.0	199	161	80.9
Fourth Circuit	1,075	1,047	97.4	3,191	3,159	99.0	3,254	2,520	77.4
Maryland	166	161	97.0	643	625	97.2	691	326	47.2
North Carolina:									
Eastern*	40	37	92.5	321	315	98.1	418	375	89.7
Middle	58	58	100.0	146	146	100.0	183	163	89.1
Western	52	52	100.0	205	205	100.0	222	217	97.7
South Carolina	104	101	97.1	370	370	100.0	404	256	63.4
Virginia:									
Eastern	603	586	97.2	1,194	1,191	99.7	999	920	92.1
Western	25	25	100.0	167	166	99.4	163	150	92.0
West Virginia:									
Northern	2	2	100.0	46	46	100.0	40	27	67.5
Southern	25	25	100.0	99	95	96.0	134	86	64.2
Fifth Circuit	3,604	3,496	97.0	6,958	6,757	97.1	7,761	6,550	84.4
Alabama:									
Northern	132	130	98.5	444	443	99.8	456	449	98.5
Middle	107	107	100.0	235	234	99.6	228	219	96.1
Southern	1	1	100.0	89	83	93.3	107	84	78.5
Florida:									
Northern	64	59	92.2	151	151	100.0	144	123	85.4
Middle	96	96	100.0	332	326	98.2	400	316	79.0
Southern	654	605	92.5	881	769	87.3	1,015	583	57.4
Georgia:									
Northern	134	134	100.0	303	302	99.7	354	309	87.3
Middle	946	946	100.0	1,032	1,032	100.0	988	974	98.6
Southern	50	50	100.0	841	841	100.0	921	916	99.5
Louisiana:									
Eastern	128	127	99.2	278	278	100.0	370	277	74.9
Middle	10	10	100.0	23	23	100.0	38	15	41.7
Western	49	49	100.0	103	100	97.1	116	91	78.4
Mississippi:									
Northern	11	11	100.0	49	48	98.0	61	56	91.8
Southern	31	29	93.5	91	90	98.9	110	90	81.8
Texas:									
Northern	107	103	96.3	394	390	99.0	467	406	86.9
Eastern	39	34	87.2	122	119	97.5	141	120	85.1
Southern	748	713	95.3	1,117	1,082	96.9	1,307	1,059	81.0
Western	288	284	98.6	463	438	94.6	527	451	85.6
Canal Zone	9	8	88.9	10	8	80.0	13	12	92.3

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.16 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1981—Continued

Circuit and district	Arrested during year ended July 1, 1981			Indicted or first appearance during year ended July 1, 1981			Convicted and sentenced during year ended June 30, 1981		
	Total defendants	Arrest to indictment 30 days or less		Total defendants	Indictment or appearance to trial 70 days or less		Total defendants	Defendants sentenced 45 days or less after conviction	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Sixth Circuit	528	517	97.9	1,898	1,791	94.4	2,487	1,791	72.0
Kentucky:									
Eastern	5	5	100.0	128	124	96.9	173	137	79.2
Western	52	50	96.2	421	417	99.0	432	428	99.1
Michigan:									
Eastern	81	79	97.5	336	310	92.3	482	254	52.7
Western	41	41	100.0	106	92	86.0	135	66	48.9
Ohio:									
Northern	77	74	96.1	207	204	98.6	301	213	70.8
Southern	99	96	97.0	207	199	96.1	264	182	68.9
Tennessee:									
Eastern	36	35	97.2	95	95	100.0	114	105	92.1
Middle	112	112	100.0	222	221	99.5	309	275	89.0
Western*	25	25	100.0	176	129	73.3	277	131	47.3
Seventh Circuit	291	282	96.9	1,149	1,105	96.2	1,375	966	70.3
Illinois:									
Northern	92	85	92.4	411	373	90.8	559	353	63.1
Central	49	47	95.9	161	161	100.0	159	100	62.9
Southern	37	37	100.0	159	157	98.7	159	140	88.1
Indiana:									
Northern	27	27	100.0	93	92	98.9	117	93	79.5
Southern	61	61	100.0	156	156	100.0	206	141	68.4
Wisconsin:									
Eastern	10	10	100.0	114	113	99.1	117	108	92.3
Western	15	15	100.0	55	53	96.4	58	31	53.4
Eighth Circuit	329	319	97.0	1,450	1,401	96.6	1,731	1,269	72.5
Arkansas:									
Eastern	12	12	100.0	140	139	99.3	162	133	82.1
Western	56	56	100.0	109	109	100.0	119	98	82.4
Iowa:									
Northern	4	4	100.0	43	43	100.0	53	50	94.3
Southern	37	37	100.0	114	114	100.0	109	98	89.9
Minnesota	61	53	86.9	202	193	95.5	283	77	27.2
Missouri:									
Eastern	69	69	100.0	161	161	100.0	192	174	90.6
Western	43	42	97.7	388	387	99.7	465	404	86.9
Nebraska	12	11	91.7	69	64	92.8	114	61	53.5
North Dakota	4	4	100.0	70	70	100.0	78	69	88.5
South Dakota	31	31	100.0	154	121	78.6	176	105	59.7
Ninth Circuit	2,117	2,086	98.5	4,892	4,727	96.6	5,526	4,506	81.5
Alaska	21	21	100.0	106	106	100.0	111	96	86.5
Arizona	218	215	98.6	451	447	99.1	457	401	87.7
California:									
Northern	99	91	91.9	238	217	91.2	340	256	75.3
Eastern	129	127	98.4	275	265	96.4	352	304	86.4
Central	498	486	97.6	1,105	1,038	93.9	1,355	1,120	82.7
Southern	436	430	98.6	710	676	95.2	902	671	74.4
Hawaii	289	289	100.0	1,010	1,003	99.3	859	838	97.6
Idaho	15	15	100.0	65	62	95.4	77	61	79.2
Montana	14	14	100.0	123	119	96.7	121	83	68.6
Nevada	65	65	100.0	144	143	99.3	185	102	55.1
Oregon	67	67	100.0	143	137	95.8	190	93	48.9
Washington:									
Eastern	46	46	100.0	98	98	100.0	105	90	85.7
Western	190	190	100.0	363	356	98.1	410	331	80.7
Guam	30	30	100.0	37	36	97.3	38	36	94.7
Northern Marianas	0	0	0.0	24	24	100.0	24	24	100.0
Tenth Circuit	517	513	99.2	1,378	1				

Table 5.17 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by type of disposition, and type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1945-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.12. The District of Columbia is excluded from these data through 1973. The territorial courts of the Virgin Islands, Canal Zone, and Guam are excluded through 1976. Data provided for the year ending June 30, 1977 have been revised by the Source.

Beginning in 1977, the periods reported for lengths of sentences of imprisonment are 1 through 12 months, 13 through 35 months, 36 through 59 months, and 60 months and over.

Year ending June 30	Not convicted			Convicted and sentenced						
	Total defendants	Acquitted by			Plea of guilty ornolo contendere			Convicted by		
		Total	Dismissed	Court	Jury	Total	Court	Jury	Total	Court
1945	43,755	7,641	X	6,462	301	848	36,114	30,817	3,082	2,215
1946	38,872	6,693	X	5,599	259	835	32,179	27,385	3,250	1,544
1947	38,180	5,592	X	4,512	279	801	32,588	29,138	2,336	1,114
1948	35,431	4,911	X	3,990	225	696	30,520	27,833	1,672	1,015
1949	37,318	4,245	X	3,332	297	616	33,073	30,447	1,628	998
1950	38,835	4,210	X	3,268	276	666	34,625	31,739	1,731	1,155
1951	42,286	4,096	X	3,204	309	583	38,190	35,271	1,795	1,124
1952	39,947	3,904	X	2,947	296	661	36,043	32,734	2,002	1,307
1953	39,234	4,349	X	3,220	409	720	34,885	31,336	2,207	1,342
1954	44,447	4,903	X	3,617	501	785	39,544	35,560	2,308	1,678
1955	40,235	5,184	X	3,832	450	902	35,501	31,148	2,077	1,826
1956	33,216	4,320	X	3,125	425	770	28,896	25,029	2,227	1,640
1957	31,284	3,544	X	2,426	348	770	27,740	23,867	2,343	1,530
1958	32,055	3,717	X	2,606	378	733	28,338	24,256	2,475	1,607
1959	32,125	3,736	X	2,667	321	748	28,389	24,793	2,089	1,507
1960	31,984	3,828	X	2,629	340	859	28,156	24,245	2,179	1,732
1961	32,671	4,046	X	2,887	291	868	28,625	24,830	2,124	1,671
1962	33,110	4,599	X	3,374	390	835	28,511	24,639	1,997	1,875
1963	34,845	5,042	X	3,735	544	763	29,803	25,924	2,005	1,874
1964	33,381	4,211	X	2,936	559	716	29,170	26,273	942	1,955
1965	33,718	4,961	X	3,789	463	709	28,757	25,923	961	1,873
1966	31,975	4,661	X	3,570	397	694	27,314	24,127	1,066	2,121
1967	31,535	5,191	X	4,196	409	586	26,344	23,121	1,040	2,173
1968	31,843	6,169	14	4,967	484	704	25,674	22,055	1,184	2,435
1969	32,796	5,993	15	4,852	483	643	26,803	23,138	1,152	2,513
1970	36,356	8,178	19	6,589	703	867	28,178	24,111	1,290	2,777
1971	44,615	12,512	30	10,625	687	1,170	32,103	27,544	1,416	3,143
1972	49,516	12,296	18	10,201	690	1,387	37,220	31,714	1,847	3,659
1973	46,724	11,741	45	9,712	661	1,323	34,983	29,009	1,873	4,101
1974	48,014	11,784	21	9,998	508	1,257	36,230	30,660	1,785	3,785
1975	49,212	11,779	5	10,269	397	1,108	37,433	31,816	1,580	4,037
1976	51,612	11,500	6	9,746	508	1,240	40,112	34,041	1,587	4,484
1977	53,188	11,732	NA	9,952	598	1,382	41,456	35,323	1,629	4,504
1978	45,922	9,417	NA	7,792	311	1,314	36,505	31,112	1,431	3,982
1979	41,175	8,262	NA	6,791	303	1,168	32,913	27,295	2,006	3,612
1980	36,560	7,962	NA	6,633	283	1,046	28,598	23,111	1,851	3,636
1981	38,127	8,259	NA	6,981	266	1,012	29,868	24,322	1,867	3,679

^a Includes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).
^b Includes defendants who were committed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2902(b) of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act.
^c A split sentence is a sentence on a one-count indictment of 6 months or less in a jail-type institution followed by a term of probation, 18 U.S.C. 3651 approved Aug. 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 834). Included are mixed sentences involving confinement for 6 months or less on one count to be followed by a term of probation on one or more counts. For years 1959 through 1962, split sentences are included in prison terms less than 1 year and 1 day.
^d 18 U.S.C. 4205B(1) and (2).
^e 18 U.S.C. 5010(b) and (c).
^f Included with sentences of probation.
^g Split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences are not included in computing the average sentence to imprisonment.
^h Includes Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act sentences.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in the United States District Courts July 1973-June 1974* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. H-1; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1979*, p. 108; 1981, p. 101, Table 46 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Year ending June 30	Type of sentence														Average sentence to imprisonment (in months)	Average sentence to probation (in months)
	Total	Imprisonment ^a						Split sentence ^c	Indeterminate ^d	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^e	Probation	Fine	Other			
		Total regular	1 year and 1 day and under	Over 1 year and 1 day to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 years and over	60 months and over									
1945	17,095	X	10,522	3,634	2,017	922	X	X	X	14,359	4,660	(^f)	16.5	NA		
1946	15,383	X	9,316	3,610	1,809	658	X	X	X	12,691	4,095	(^f)	18.6	NA		
1947	15,146	X	9,033	3,679	1,746	688	X	X	X	13,318	4,124	(^f)	17.3	NA		
1948	13,505	X	8,033	3,329	1,517	626	X	X	X	14,014	3,001	(^f)	17.6	NA		
1949	14,730	X	9,389	3,378	1,392	571	X	X	X	15,161	3,182	(^f)	15.8	NA		
1950	14,998	X	8,910	3,799	1,588	701	X	X	X	16,603	3,024	(^f)	17.5	NA		
1951	15,568	X	9,215	3,758	1,805	790	X	X	X	19,855	2,767	(^f)	18.1	NA		
1952	15,963	X	9,094	3,817	2,072	980	X	X	X	17,687	2,393	(^f)	18.1	NA		
1953	16,355	X	8,969	4,213	2,164	1,009	X	X	X	15,811	2,719	(^f)	19.4	NA		
1954	19,221	X	10,977	4,546	2,487	1,211	X	X	X	17,517	2,806	(^f)	18.9	NA		
1955	17,542	X	8,942	4,584	2,724	1,292	X	X	X	14,564	2,945	(^f)	21.9	NA		
1956	13,576	X	5,681	4,217	2,478	1,200	X	X	X	12,365	2,955	(^f)	24.9	NA		
1957	13,798	X	5,473	4,018	2,635	1,672	X	X	X	11,434	2,508	(^f)	28.0	NA		
1958	14,101	X	5,382	4,029	2,861	1,829	X	X	X	11,617	2,620	(^f)	28.2	NA		
1959	14,350	X	5,024	3,680	3,237	1,849	(^f)	X	X	11,379	2,660	(^f)	29.2	NA		
1960	14,170	X	5,024	3,877	3,288	1,981	(^f)	X	X	11,081	2,905	(^f)	29.6	NA		
1961	14,462	X	4,057	4,753	3,481	2,171	(^f)	X	X	10,714	2,772	877	31.0	NA		
1962	14,042	X	4,088	4,441	3,418	2,095	(^f)	X	X	11,071	2,618	780	32.0	NA		
1963	13,639	X	2,949	4,218	3,228	2,076	1,168	X	X	12,047	2,847	1,270	32.3	NA		
1964	13,273	X	2,992	4,085	3,094	1,987	1,115	X	X	11,634	2,689	1,574	31.9	NA		
1965	13,668	X	3,748	3,139	3,262	2,252	1,267	X	X	10,779	2,477	1,833	33.5	NA		
1966	13,282	X	3,549	2,926	3,332	2,092	1,383	X	X	10,256	2,356	1,420	32.9	NA		
1967	13,085	X	3,236	2,837	3,411	2,381	1,220	X	X	9,435	2,293	1,531	36.5	NA		
1968	12,610	X	2,473	2,413	3,566	2,915	1,241	X	X	9,820	1,816	1,428	42.2	NA		
1969	12,847	X	2,771	2,252	3,500	3,012	1,312	X	X	9,991	1,682	2,283	42.0	NA		
1970	12,415	X	2,753	2,253	3,290	2,775	1,344	X	X	11,387	1,935	2,441	41.1	NA		
1971	14,378	X	2,820	2,599	3,326	3,482	2,151	X	X	13,243	1,789	2,693	42.1	NA		
1972	16,832	X	4,450	2,645	3,695	3,569	2,473	X	X	15,395	2,232	2,761	38.1	NA		
1973	17,540	X	3,384	2,912	4,141	4,220	2,883	X	X	15,026	1,866	551	42.4	NA		
1974	17,180	X	3,333	2,880	4,107	3,960	2,900	X	X	16,623	2,078	349	42.2	NA		
1975	17,301	X	3,337	2,825	4,437	4,387	2,315	X	X	17,913	1,876	343	45.5	NA		
1976	18,477	X	3,530	3,096	4,731	4,862	2,258	X	X	18,208	3,199	228	47.2	NA		
1977	19,552	13,772	4,016	2,938	2,953	3,865	3,217	1,604	959	16,135	5,409	360	34.7 ^g	32.8		
1978	17,426	12,234	3,284	2,804	2,792	3,354	3,263	1,132	797	14,525	4,279	285	48.6 ^g	32.4		
1979	14,580	9,818 ^h	2,320	2,344	2,389	2,765	3,234	887	641	13,459	4,368	506	49.0 ^g	32.3		
1980	13,191	8,484 ^h	2,016	1,936	1,945	2,587	3,012	1,123	572	11,053	3,916	438	51.9 ^g	33.1		
1981	13,700	8,908 ^h	2,192	1,904	1,906	2,906	3,069	1,232	491	12,173	3,507	488	55.3 ^g	31.7		

Table 5.18 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by offense and type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1981

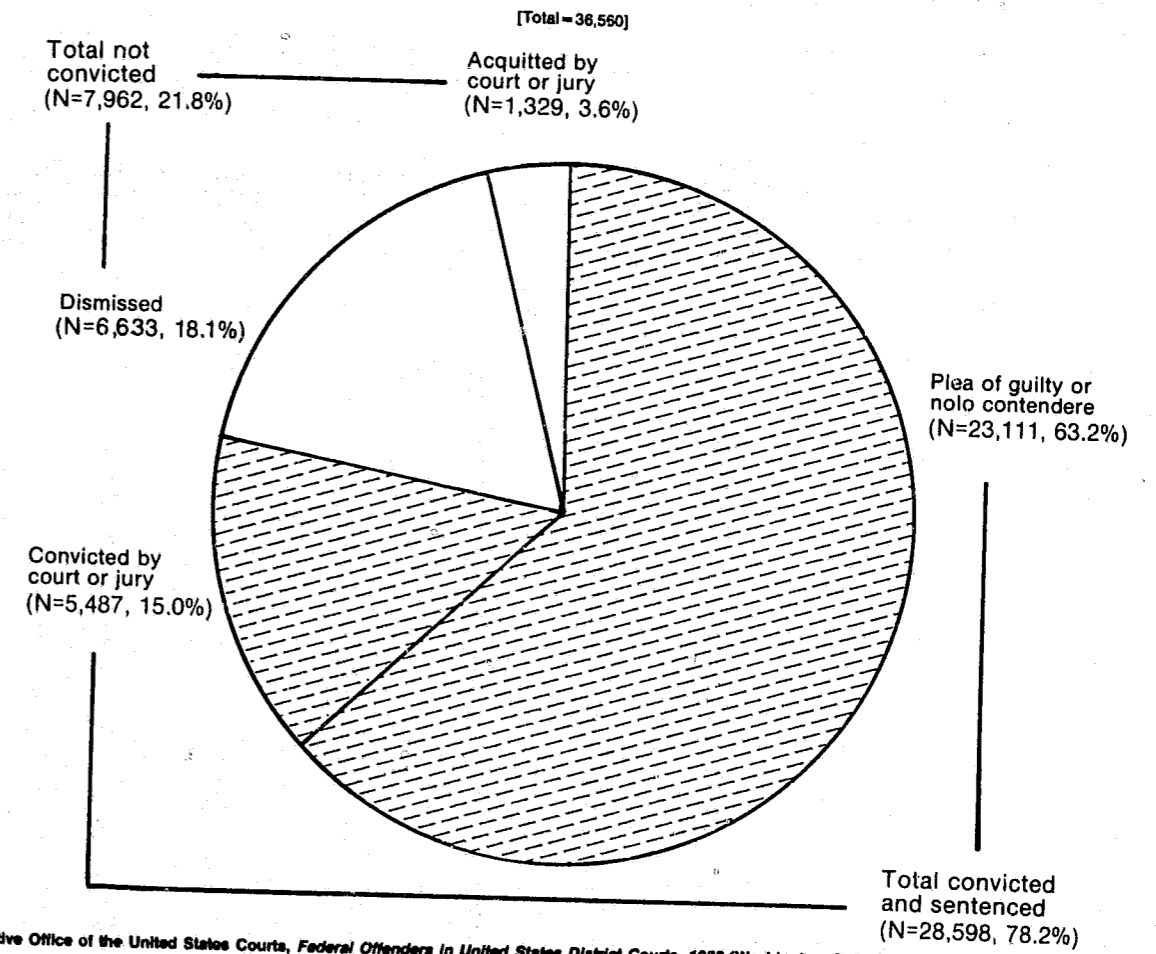
Nature of offense	Not convicted					Convicted and sentenced			
	Total defendants	Total	Dismissed*	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Convicted by	
				Court	Jury			Court	Jury
Total	38,127	8,259	6,981	266	1,012	29,868	24,322	1,867	3,679
Felony only	26,667	5,791	4,783	86	922	20,876	16,770	628	3,478
General offenses:									
Homicide	168	49	34	1	14	119	69	8	42
Felony only	168	49	34	1	14	119	69	8	42
Murder—first degree	65	20	16	0	4	45	23	0	22
Felony only	65	20	16	0	4	45	23	0	22
Murder—second degree	34	15	10	0	5	19	7	4	8
Felony only	34	15	10	0	5	19	7	4	8
Manslaughter	69	14	8	1	5	55	39	4	12
Felony only	69	14	8	1	5	55	39	4	12
Robbery	1,514	206	170	6	30	1,308	1,029	32	247
Felony only	1,514	206	170	6	30	1,308	1,029	32	247
Bank	1,402	173	143	4	26	1,229	972	29	228
Felony only	1,402	173	143	4	26	1,229	972	29	228
Postal	48	12	10	0	2	36	27	0	9
Felony only	48	12	10	0	2	36	27	0	9
Other	64	21	17	2	2	43	30	3	10
Felony only	64	21	17	2	2	43	30	3	10
Assault	630	192	157	4	31	438	324	23	91
Felony only	448	138	109	1	28	310	223	13	74
Burglary	143	33	28	0	5	110	97	6	7
Felony only	132	28	24	0	4	104	92	5	7
Bank	13	0	X	X	X	13	12	0	1
Felony only	13	0	X	X	X	13	12	0	1
Postal	31	8	7	0	1	23	17	1	5
Felony only	31	8	7	0	1	23	17	1	5
Interstate shipments	6	0	X	X	X	6	6	0	0
Felony only	6	0	X	X	X	6	6	0	0
Other	93	25	21	0	4	68	62	5	1
Felony only	82	20	17	0	3	62	57	4	1
Larceny and theft	3,753	727	603	25	99	3,026	2,690	107	229
Felony only	2,479	444	364	4	76	2,035	1,780	37	218
Bank	223	32	27	0	5	191	179	2	10
Felony only	215	32	27	0	5	183	171	2	10
Postal	841	124	112	0	12	717	667	10	40
Felony only	834	124	112	0	12	710	660	10	40
interstate shipments	517	102	73	2	27	415	338	11	73
Felony only	473	102	73	2	27	371	295	4	72
Other U.S. property	1,180	229	182	9	38	951	872	47	32
Felony only	361	76	58	1	17	285	254	6	25
Transport etc., stolen property	345	62	50	1	11	283	213	7	63
Felony only	345	62	50	1	11	283	213	7	63
Other	647	178	159	13	6	469	421	37	11
Felony only	251	48	44	0	4	203	187	8	8
Embezzlement	1,919	239	202	2	35	1,680	1,574	16	90
Felony only	1,561	202	168	1	33	1,359	1,267	6	86
Bank	1,065	93	80	0	13	972	923	3	46
Felony only	910	86	73	0	13	824	778	2	44
Postal	257	42	37	0	5	215	200	2	13
Felony only	225	38	34	0	4	187	174	0	13
Other	597	104	85	2	17	493	451	11	31
Felony only	426	78	61	1	16	348	315	4	29
Fraud	5,712	1,057	830	32	195	4,655	3,884	95	673
Felony only	4,319	902	692	29	181	3,417	2,765	69	583
Income tax	1,436	195	122	12	61	1,241	1,009	40	192
Felony only	836	143	83	10	50	693	582	23	108
Lending institution	531	86	73	2	11	445	383	5	57
Felony only	484	77	66	2	9	407	346	5	56
Postal	1,386	313	233	12	68	1,073	800	19	254
Felony only	1,385	313	233	12	68	1,072	799	19	254
Veterans and allotments	11	1	1	0	0	10	10	0	0
Felony only	7	0	X	X	X	7	7	0	0
Securities and exchange	26	8	6	0	2	18	15	0	3
Felony only	26	8	6	0	2	18	15	0	3
Social Security	341	52	50	1	1	289	282	5	2
Felony only	1	0	X	X	X	1	1	0	0
False personation	49	19	18	0	1	30	27	2	1
Felony only	43	18	17	0	1	25	22	2	1
Nationality laws	152	13	13	0	0	139	129	6	4
Felony only	152	13	13	0	0	139	129	6	4
Passport fraud	63	15	14	1	0	48	45	1	2
Felony only	62	15	14	1	0	47	44	1	2
False claims and statements	846	212	178	3	31	634	542	9	83
Felony only	832	208	174	3	31	624	532	9	83
Other	871	143	122	1	20	728	642	8	78
Felony only	491	107	86	1	20	384	308	4	72

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.18 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by offense and type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1981—Continued

Nature of offense	Not convicted					Convicted and sentenced			
	Total defendants	Total	Dismissed*	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Convicted by	
				Court	Jury			Court	Jury
Auto theft	543	133	111	1	21	410	344	1	65
Felony only	531	130	108	1	21	401	336	0	65
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,102	354	309	3	42	1,748	1,554	28	166
Felony only	2,067	341	296	3	42	1,726	1,536	26	164
Transport forged securities	232	44	36	1	7	188	166	5	17
Felony only	232	44	36	1	7	188	166	5	17
Postal forgery	116	19	17	0	2	97	82	0	15
Felony only	116	19	17	0	2	97	82	0	15
Other forgery	931	177	162	2	13	754	694	10	50
Felony only	898	164	149	2	13	734	676	8	50
Counterfeiting	823	114	94	0	20	709	612	13	84
Felony only	821	114	94	0	20	707	612	13	82
Sex offenses	156	59	42	1	16	97	69	5	23
Felony only	139	56	39	1	16	83	58	4	21
Rape	97	43	26	1	16	54	42	3	9
Felony only	95	43	26	1	16	52	40	3	9
Other	59	16	16	0	0	43	27	2	14
Felony only	44	13	13	0	0	31	18	1	12
Drug Prevention and Control Act	7,008	1,662	1,385	29	248	5,346	3,757	308	1,281
Felony only	6,324	1,516	1,248	21	247	4,808	3,257	284	1,267
Marihuana	2,388	695	585	13	97	1,693	1,090	135	468
Felony only	1,956	573	470	7	96	1,383	794	124	465
Drugs	3,120	682	575	14	93	2,438	1,739	112	587
Felony only	2,939	670	565	12	93	2,269	1,589	104	576
Controlled substances	1,500	285	225	2	58	1,215	928	61	226
Felony only	1,429	273	213	2	58	1,156	874	56	226
Miscellaneous general offenses	8,395	2,124	1,852	117	155	6,271	4,749	1,053	469
Felony only	3,151	756	615	2	139	2,395	1,886	63	446
Bribery	220	30	21	0	9	190	144	3	43
Felony only	187	28	19	0	9	159	122	2	35
Drunk driving and traffic	4,899	1,267	1,141	111	15	3,632	2,714	907	11
Felony only	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Escape	702	146	137	1	8	556	498	16	42
Felony only	661	132	125	0	7	529	474	15	40
Extort racketeering threats	647	203	157	0	46	444	264	12	168
Felony only	645	203	157	0	46	442	262	12	168
Gambling and lottery	83	30	22	0	8	53	44	0	9
Felony only	76	25	17	0	8	51	42	0	9
Kidnapping	93	25	23	0	2	68	44	1	23
Felony only	93	25	23	0	2	68	44	1	23
Perjury	105	42	32	0	10	63	43	3	17
Felony only	104	42	32	0	10	62	42	3	17
Weapons and firearms	1,411	297	237	4	56	1,114	919	39	156
Felony only	1,365	290	232	2	56	1,075	891	30	154
Other	235	84	82	1	1	151	79	72	0
Felony only	20	11	10	0	1	9	9	0	0
Special offenses:									
Immigration laws	2,823	652	631	5	16	2,171	2,018	64	89
Felony only	2,256	630	611	3	16	1,626	1,480	58	88
Liquor, Internal Revenue	53	5	5	0	0	48	33	2	13
Felony only	50	4	4	0	0	46	31	2	13
Federal statutes	3,208	767	622						

Figure 5.7. Criminal defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1980



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 3.

Table 5.19 Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts, by offense, and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1981

Offense	Type of sentence								Average sentence in months ^b
	Total defendants sentenced	Total imprisonment	Sentences to imprisonment					Average sentence in months ^b	
			Total regular ^a	1 thru 12 months	13 thru 35 months	36 thru 59 months	60 months and over		
Total	29,868	13,700	8,908	2,192	1,904	1,906	2,906	55.3	
Felony only	20,876	12,667	8,242	1,609	1,871	1,880	2,882	58.7	
GENERAL OFFENSES									
Homicide	119	81	62	2	8	19	33	111.8	
Felony only	119	81	62	2	8	19	33	111.8	
Murder-first degree	45	31	24	1	0	5	18	180.3	
Felony only	45	31	24	1	0	5	18	180.3	
Murder-second degree	19	14	11	0	0	3	8	104.4	
Felony only	19	14	11	0	0	3	8	104.4	
Manslaughter	55	36	27	1	8	11	7	54.1	
Felony only	55	36	27	1	8	11	7	54.1	
Robbery	1,308	1,213	761	8	21	35	697	157.0	
Felony only	1,308	1,213	761	8	21	35	697	157.0	
Bank	1,229	1,149	713	3	15	27	668	161.2	
Felony only	1,229	1,149	713	3	15	27	668	161.2	
Postal	36	32	23	2	1	5	15	128.9	
Felony only	36	32	23	2	1	5	15	128.9	
Other	43	32	25	3	5	3	14	63.8	
Felony only	43	32	25	3	5	3	14	63.8	
Assault	438	262	173	74	27	29	43	47.9	
Felony only	310	208	130	42	24	27	37	49.4	
Burglary	110	63	43	4	6	15	18	57.8	
Felony only	104	62	42	4	6	14	18	58.0	
Bank	13	12	7	0	0	1	6	100.3	
Felony only	13	12	7	0	0	1	6	100.3	
Postal	23	13	11	0	2	3	6	53.0	
Felony only	23	13	11	0	2	3	6	53.0	
Interstate shipments	6	6	2	0	0	1	1	114.0	
Felony only	6	6	2	0	0	1	1	114.0	
Other	68	32	23	4	4	10	5	42.3	
Felony only	62	31	22	4	4	9	5	42.0	
Larceny and theft	3,026	1,269	790	219	197	194	180	37.2	
Felony only	2,035	1,121	683	127	193	185	178	41.5	
Bank	191	121	89	11	11	13	54	67.3	
Felony only	183	118	87	9	11	13	54	68.6	
Postal	717	415	265	52	89	90	34	33.1	
Felony only	710	414	255	52	89	90	34	33.1	
Interstate shipments	415	212	111	20	31	27	33	42.6	
Felony only	371	206	109	18	31	27	33	43.2	
Other U.S. property	951	191	118	79	16	16	7	17.1	
Felony only	285	106	55	24	12	7	7	27.7	
Transport etc., stolen property	283	189	129	12	35	34	48	49.9	
Felony only	283	189	129	12	35	34	48	49.9	
Other	469	141	78	45	15	14	4	18.6	
Felony only	203	86	38	12	15	9	2	24.4	
Embezzlement	1,680	476	218	88	63	37	30	34.6	
Felony only	1,359	436	194	70	60	35	29	36.4	
Bank	972	272	121	46	32	23	20	34.9	
Felony only	824	259	116	43	32	21	20	35.6	
Postal	215	54	12	7	5	0	0	14.3	
Felony only	187	52	12	7	5	0	0	14.3	
Other	393	150	85	35	26	14	10	37.1	
Felony only	348	125	66	20	23	14	9	41.9	
Fraud	4,655	1,876	1,030	373	268	211	178	33.2	
Felony only	3,417	1,583	887	247	258	208	174	36.6	
Income tax	1,241	457	188	117	41	14	16	27.1	
Felony only	693	272	106	47	32	13	14	38.0	
Lending institution	445	201	113	35	49	17	12	26.4	
Felony only	407	197	110	32	45	17	12	27.1	
Postal	1,073	598	372	93	97	96	86	38.4	
Felony only	1,072	598	372	93	97	96	86	38.4	
Veterans and allotments	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	X	
Felony only	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	X	
Securities and exchange	18	10	6	0	2	4	0	33.0	
Felony only	18	10	6	0	2	4	0	33.0	
Social Security	289	33	10	7	1	1	1	18.4	
Felony only	1	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	
False personation	30	19	17	1	3	12	1	36.0	
Felony only	25	19	17	1	3	12	1	36.0	
Nationality laws	139	44	19	8	4	5	2	33.6	
Felony only	139	44	19	8	4	5	2	33.6	
Passport fraud	48	30	17	11	4	1	1	14.5	
Felony only	47	30	17	11	4	1	1	14.5	
False claims and statements	634	206	106	37	32	28	9	26.6	
Felony only	624	203	103	34	32	28	9	27.3	
Other	728	277	182	64	35	33	50	39.0	
Felony only	384	209	137	21	35	32	49	49.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Offense	Type of sentence											Average sentence in months	Fine only	Other ^f
	Other			Probation										
	Split sentence ^c	Indeterminate ^d	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^e	Total	1 thru 12 months	13 thru 24 months	25 thru 36 months	37 months and over	Average sentence in months	Fine only	Other ^f			
Total	3,069	1,232	481	12,173	3,122	2,540	3,648	2,863	31.7	3,507	468			
Felony only	2,714	1,224	487	7,732	724	1,577	2,951	2,480	38.1	362	115			
GENERAL OFFENSES														
Homicide	4	8	7	19	1	2	10	6	41.1	0	19			
Felony only	4	8	7	19	1	2	10	6	41.1	0	19			
Murder-first degree	0	3	4	0	X	X	X	X	X	0	14			
Felony only	0	3	4	0	X	X	X	X	X	0	14			
Murder-second degree	0	3	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	0	5			
Felony only	0	3	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	0	5			
Manslaughter	4	2	3	19	1	2	10	6	41.1	0	0			
Felony only	4	2	3	19	1	2	10	6	41.1	0	0			
Robbery	29	294	129	95	6	3	27	59	49.3	0	0			
Felony only	29	294	129	95	6	3	27	59	49.3	0	0			
Bank	25	289	122	80	5	1	21	53	51.0	0	0			
Felony only	25	289	122	80	5	1	21	53	51.0	0	0			
Postal	1	4	4	4	0	0	3	1	42.0	0	0			
Felony only	1	4	4	4	0	0	3	1	42.0	0	0			
Other	3	1	3	11	1	2	3	5	39.4	0	0			
Felony only	3	1	3	11	1	2	3	5	39.4	0	0			
Assault	46	24	19	156	43	42	47	24	27.8	18	2			
Felony only	36	24	18	99	17	22	36	24	32.7	3	0			
Burglary	7	7	6	46	6	22	8	10	30.8	1	0			
Felony only	7	7	6	42	5	19	8	10	32.0	1	0			
Bank	0	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	24.0	0	0			
Felony only	0	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	24.0	0	0			
Postal	1	1	0	10	1	1	3	5	42.0	0	0			
Felony only	1	1	0	10	1	1	3	5	42.0	0	0			
Interstate shipments	2	0	2	0	X	X	X	X	X	0	0			
Felony only	2	0	2	0	X	X	X	X	X	0	0			
Other	4	2	3	35	5	20	5	5	27.7	1	0			
Felony only	4	2	3	31	4	17	5	5	29.1	0	0			
Larceny and theft	334	89	56	1,546	528	302	459	257	28.4	196	15			
Felony only	294	88	56	896	82	189	397	228	36.3	14	4			
Bank	14	8	10	69	8	10	25	26	39.1	1	0			
Felony only	13	8	10	64	4	9	25	26	41.2	1	0			
Postal	96	28	26	298	29	66	136	67	35.4	2	2			
Felony only	95	28	26	293	25	65	136	67	35.8	1	2			
Interstate shipments	74	21	4	197	30	42	86	39	33.6	6	0			
Felony only	62	5	4	161	15	28	82	36	36.0	2	0			
Other U.S. property	41	4	6	635	341	109	117	68	22.8	119	6			
Felony only	36	21	3	91	6	14	38	45	36.0	5	2			
Transport etc., stolen property	36	21	3	91	6	14	38	45	40.5	3	0			
Felony only	36	21	3	91	6	14	38	45	40.5	3	0			
Other	50	6	7	256	114	61	57	24	22.9	65	7			
Felony only	35	6	7	115	14	34	46	21	32.2	2	0			
Embezzlement	228	19	11	1,162	181	277	410	294	34.5	40	2			
Felony only	213	19	10	915	73	208	367	267	37.4	7	1			
Bank	128	12	11	696	88	165	255	188	35.5	4	0			
Felony only	121	12	10	562	32	131	229	170	38.0	3	0			
Postal	39	3	0	158	22	47	66	23	31.7	2	1			
Felony only	37	3	0	132	13	40	59	20	32.8	2	1			
Other	61	4	0	308	71	65								

Table 5.19 Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts, by offense, and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1981—Continued

Offense	Total defendants sentenced	Type of sentence							Average sentence in months ^b
		Sentences to imprisonment							
		Total imprisonment	Regular						
		Total regular ^a	1 thru 12 months	13 thru 35 months	36 thru 59 months	60 months and over			
Auto theft	410	270	190	24	49	71	46	48.6	
Felony only	401	269	189	23	48	71	46	48.9	
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,748	966	594	95	167	194	138	41.0	
Felony only	1,726	960	589	91	167	194	137	41.2	
Transport forged securities	188	123	83	12	23	19	29	45.2	
Felony only	188	123	83	12	23	19	29	45.2	
Postal forgery	97	55	33	1	10	10	12	48.1	
Felony only	97	55	33	1	10	10	12	48.1	
Other forgery	754	370	226	53	67	78	28	33.0	
Felony only	734	365	222	49	67	78	28	33.5	
Counterfeiting	709	418	252	29	67	87	69	45.9	
Felony only	707	417	251	29	67	87	68	45.8	
Sex offenses	97	61	46	4	9	14	19	75.0	
Felony only	83	59	44	3	9	13	19	77.2	
Rape	54	36	24	1	5	7	11	103.6	
Felony only	52	36	24	1	5	7	11	103.6	
Other	43	25	22	3	4	7	8	43.7	
Felony only	31	23	20	2	4	6	8	45.6	
Drug Prevention and Control Act	5,346	3,856	2,865	403	578	748	1,136	55.5	
Felony only	4,308	3,746	2,785	338	572	743	1,132	56.7	
Marihuana	1,692	1,132	873	176	167	203	327	48.4	
Felony only	1,383	1,093	844	149	166	202	327	49.8	
Drugs	2,438	1,856	1,373	150	250	355	618	62.7	
Felony only	2,269	1,798	1,329	117	246	351	615	64.1	
Controlled substances	1,215	868	619	77	161	190	191	49.8	
Felony only	1,156	855	612	72	160	190	190	50.2	
Miscellaneous general offenses	6,271	1,678	1,192	401	284	215	292	48.3	
Felony only	2,395	1,610	1,143	356	283	214	290	49.7	
Bribery	190	8	5	8	5	2	5	35.9	
Felony only	159	55	20	8	5	2	5	35.9	
Drunk driving and traffic	3,632	27	18	X	X	X	X	4.1	
Felony only	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Escape	556	477	387	246	70	41	30	19.6	
Felony only	529	462	375	234	70	41	30	20.0	
Extort racketeering threats	444	344	227	29	34	58	101	79.1	
Felony only	442	343	227	29	34	58	101	79.1	
Gambling and lottery	53	13	11	5	5	1	0	17.1	
Felony only	51	13	11	5	5	1	0	17.1	
Kidnapping	68	53	44	1	0	3	40	250.9	
Felony only	68	53	44	1	0	3	40	250.9	
Perjury	63	38	23	4	10	5	4	30.7	
Felony only	62	38	23	4	10	5	4	30.7	
Weapons and firearms	1,114	652	448	79	159	103	107	42.9	
Felony only	1,075	643	441	75	158	103	105	42.4	
Other	151	17	14	11	1	2	0	9.7	
Felony only	9	3	2	0	1	1	0	30.0	
SPECIAL OFFENSES									
Immigration laws	2,171	964	550	311	169	51	19	16.6	
Felony only	1,626	825	447	211	166	51	19	18.9	
Liquor, Internal Revenue	48	26	11	2	5	3	1	29.2	
Felony only	46	26	11	2	5	3	1	29.2	
Federal statutes	2,441	639	383	184	53	70	76	55.0	
Felony only	1,139	468	275	85	50	68	72	73.0	
Agricultural acts	485	91	35	20	7	5	3	19.6	
Felony only	208	62	24	11	6	5	2	23.6	
Antitrust violations	157	52	35	33	1	1	0	4.1	
Felony only	157	52	35	33	1	1	0	4.1	
Food and Drug Act	104	11	3	3	0	0	0	6.3	
Felony only	42	6	2	2	0	0	0	9.0	
Migratory bird laws	106	3	1	1	0	0	0	6.0	
Felony only	20	1	1	1	0	0	0	6.0	
Motor Carrier Act	87	4	2	1	0	0	1	66.5	
Felony only	6	2	1	0	0	0	1	129.0	
National defense laws	1	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Felony only	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Civil rights	79	40	21	7	3	7	4	40.2	
Felony only	68	38	20	6	3	7	4	42.2	
Contempt	30	13	13	11	0	2	1	11.8	
Felony only	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Customs laws	104	42	25	8	3	6	8	39.5	
Felony only	98	41	25	8	3	6	8	39.5	
Postal laws	347	56	42	36	4	1	1	10.5	
Felony only	34	8	5	1	3	0	1	34.8	
Other	941	327	206	64	35	50	57	65.7	
Felony only	506	258	162	23	34	49	56	106.3	

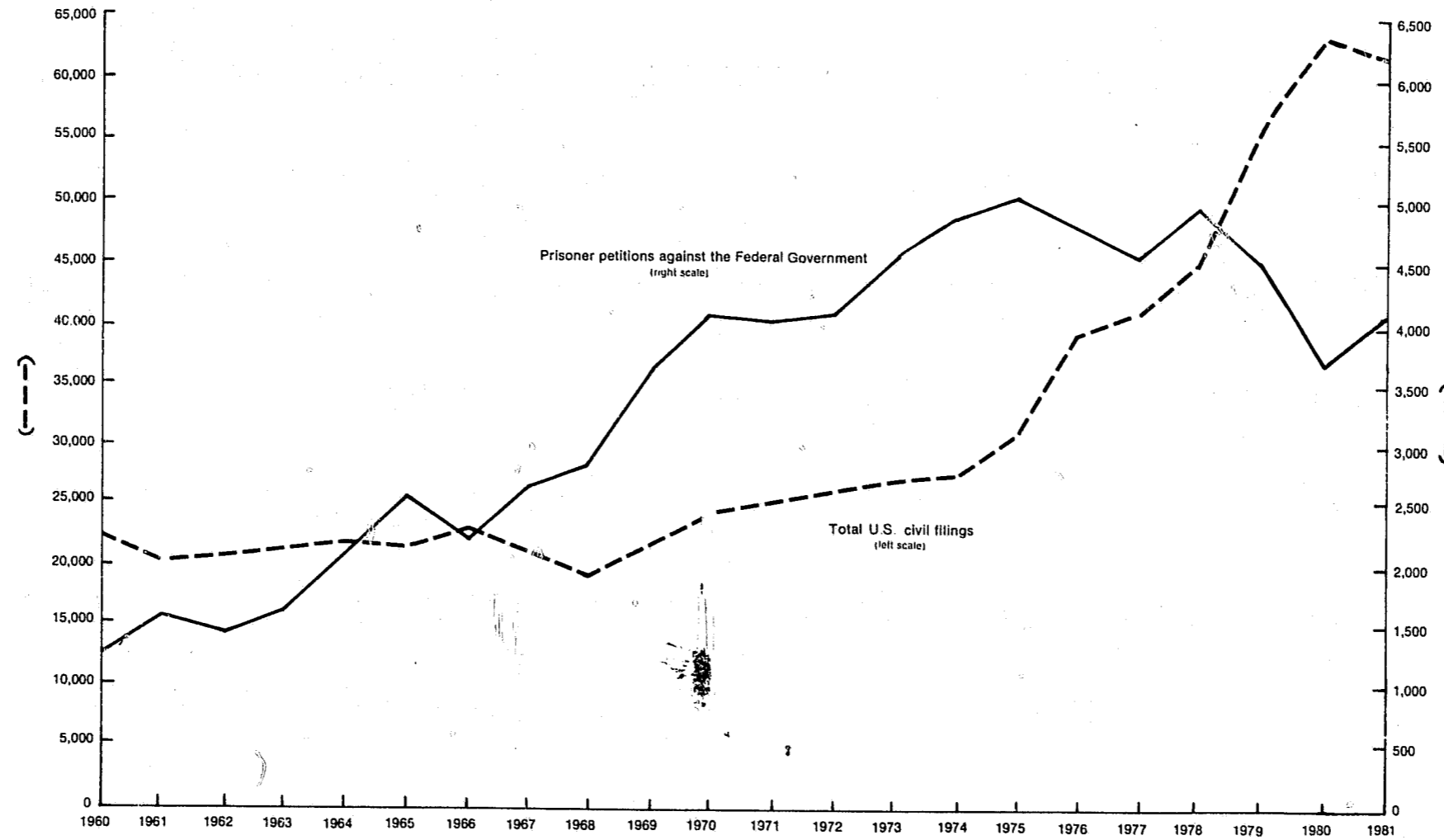
^a Includes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).
^b Excludes split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act/youthful offender.

^c A split sentence is a sentence on a one count indictment of 6 months or less in a jail-type institution followed by a term of probation, 18 U.S.C. 3651, included in these figures are mixed sentences involving confinement for 6 months or less on one count, to be followed by a term of probation on one or more other counts.

Offense	Type of sentence										Average sentence in months	Fine only	Other ^f
	Other					Probation							
	Split sentence ^c	Indeterminate ^d	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^e	Total	1 thru 12 months	13 thru 24 months	25 thru 36 months	37 months and over					
	42	27	11	134	18	17	53	48	39.8	6	0		
	42	27	11	130	14	15	53	48	40.5	2	0		
	234	90	48	775	50	173	329	223	37.8	5	2		
	233	90	48	759	42	170	326	221	38.1	5	2		
	18	20	2	64	3	10	20	31	42.7	1	0		
	18	20	2	64	3	10	20	31	42.7	1	0		
	14	7	1	41	3	10	19	9	36.0	1	0		
	14	7	1	41	3	10	19	9	36.0	1	0		
	100	26	18	382	31	99	169	83	35.3	0	2		
	99	26	18	367	23	96	167	81	35.9	0	2		
	102	37	27	288	13	54	121	100	40.2	3	0		
	102	37	27	287	13	54	120	100	40.2	3	0		
	4	7	4	32	6	6	14	35.2	3	1			
	4	7	4	23	0	3	6	14	43.6	0	1		
	2	7	3	17	0	2	3	12	44.9	0	1		
	2	7	3	15	0	0	3	12	47.7	0	1		
	2	0	1	15	6	4	3	2	24.2	3	0		
	2	0	1	8	0	3	3	2	36.0	0	0		
	527	321	143	1,371	260	237	397	477	36.6	80	39		
	502	317	142	1,029	92	145	349	443	41.4	8	25		
	174	63	22	472	153	83	106	130	31.5	69	20		
	165	63	21	277	35	43	89	110	39.4	2	11		
	219	187	77	570	67	84	184	235	40.3	2	10		
	206	186	77	461	29	42	165	225	44.0	1	9		
	134	71	44	329	40	70	107	112	37.7	9	9		
	131	68	44	291	28	80	95	108	39.1	5	5		
	304	156	26	1,859	1,098	250	306	205	20.0	2,424	310		
	285	156	26	719	73	189	276	201	36.7	45	21		
	28	7	2	115	21	42	45	7	28.2	18	0		
	26	7	2	91	14	34	38	5	28.6	13	0		
	9	0	0	1,055	974	60	20	1	8.7	2,284	266		
	61	28	1	71	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	58	28	1	64	14	11	19	27	37.4	3	5		
	61	48	8	92	10	8	19	27	40.0	0	3		
	60	48	8	91	2	22	38	29	39.5	6	2		
	2	0	0	26	4	8	9	5	39.8	6	2		
	2	0	0	24	3	7	9	5	32.5	14	0		
	1	7	1	2	0	0	1	1	33.8	14	0		
	1	7	1	2	0	0	1	1	48.0	0	13		
	14	0	1	23	6	6	5	6	32.3	2	0		
	14	0	1	23	6	6	5	6	32.3	2	0		
	126	66	12	433	46	96	165	126	37.0	26	3		
	124	66	12	418	37	91	164	126	37.7	11	3		
	2	0	1	42	30	5	4	3	16.9	71	21		
	0	0	1	6	1	1	2	2	33.0	0	0		
	351	56	7	1,158	124	218	405	411	38.5	11	38		
	315	56	7	771	66	104	278	323	41.2	10	20		
	14	1	0	21	2	2	6	11	44.3	1	0		
	14	1	0	20	1	2	8	11	45.9	0	0		
	204	41	11	1,238	438	343	314	143	25.8	524	40		
	143	40	10	503	102	129	180	92	31.5	159	9		
	55	1	0	303	108	80	91	24	25.3	83	8		
	37	1	0	138	38	35	53	12	27.9	6	2		

Figure 5.8 Civil and prisoner lawsuits against the Federal Government filed in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1960-81

NOTE: "U.S. civil" filings involve suits against the Federal Government brought in U.S. District Courts. Prisoner petitions, a subset of this category, include actions brought by Federal prisoners in the form of motions to vacate sentences, U.S. Parole Commission reviews, habeas corpus, mandamus, civil rights actions, and matters involving prisoner's grievances regarding administrative or judicial decisions. "Habeas corpus" is a writ whose object is to bring a party before a court or a judge. "Mandamus" is a writ from a superior court to an inferior court or to a public official, a corporation, etc., commanding that a specified thing be done.



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), p. 63, Table 20. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.20 Petitions filed in U.S. District Courts by State and Federal prisoners, by type of petition, years ending June 30, 1970-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 5.8. Petitions by State prisoners are those petitions in which the State or its representative(s) is named as the defendant(s).

Type of petition	Year ending June 30											Percent change		
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1981 over 1975	1981 over 1980
Total all petitions	15,997	16,266	16,267	17,218	18,410	19,307	19,809	19,537	21,924	23,001	23,287	27,711	43.5	19.0
Petitions by Federal prisoners	4,185	4,121	4,179	4,535	4,987	5,047	4,780	4,691	4,955	4,499	3,713	4,104	-18.7	10.5
Parole Commission reviews	232	202	268	466	371	662	538	237	121	87	52	51	-92.3	-1.9
Motions to vacate sentence	1,729	1,335	1,591	1,722	1,822	1,690	1,693	1,921	1,924	1,907	1,322	1,248	-26.2	-5.6
Habeas corpus	1,600	1,671	1,368	1,294	1,718	1,682	1,421	1,508	1,730	1,577	1,413	1,629	-3.2	15.3
Other prisoner petitions	624	913	952	1,053	1,076	1,013	1,128	1,025	1,180	928	926	1,176	16.1	27.0
Mandamus, etc.	488	699	700	639	631	535	626	542	544	340	323	342	-36.1	5.9
Civil rights	136	214	252	414	445	478	502	483	636	588	603	834	74.5	38.3
Petitions by State prisoners	11,812	12,145	12,088	12,683	13,423	14,260	15,029	14,846	16,969	18,502	19,574	23,607	65.5	20.6
Habeas corpus	9,063	8,372	7,949	7,784	7,626	7,843	7,833	6,866	7,033	7,123	7,031	7,790	-0.7	10.8
Other prisoner petitions	2,749	3,773	4,139	4,899	5,797	6,417	7,196	7,980	9,936	11,379	12,543	15,817	146.5	26.1
Mandamus, etc.	719	858	791	725	561	289	238	228	206	184	146	178	-38.4	21.9
Civil rights	2,030	2,915	3,348	4,174	5,236	6,128	6,958	7,752	9,730	11,195	12,397	15,639	155.2	26.2

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1979, p. 61; 1981, p. 63, Table 21 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.21 Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals, by nature of suit or offense, years ending June 30, 1971-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 5.8. "Private cases" brought in U.S. District Courts include suits wherein litigation is between States and/or private citizens. Prisoner petitions included in this category are those filed by State prisoners naming a State or its representative(s) as the defendant(s). "Diversity of citizenship" refers to lawsuits between residents of different States.

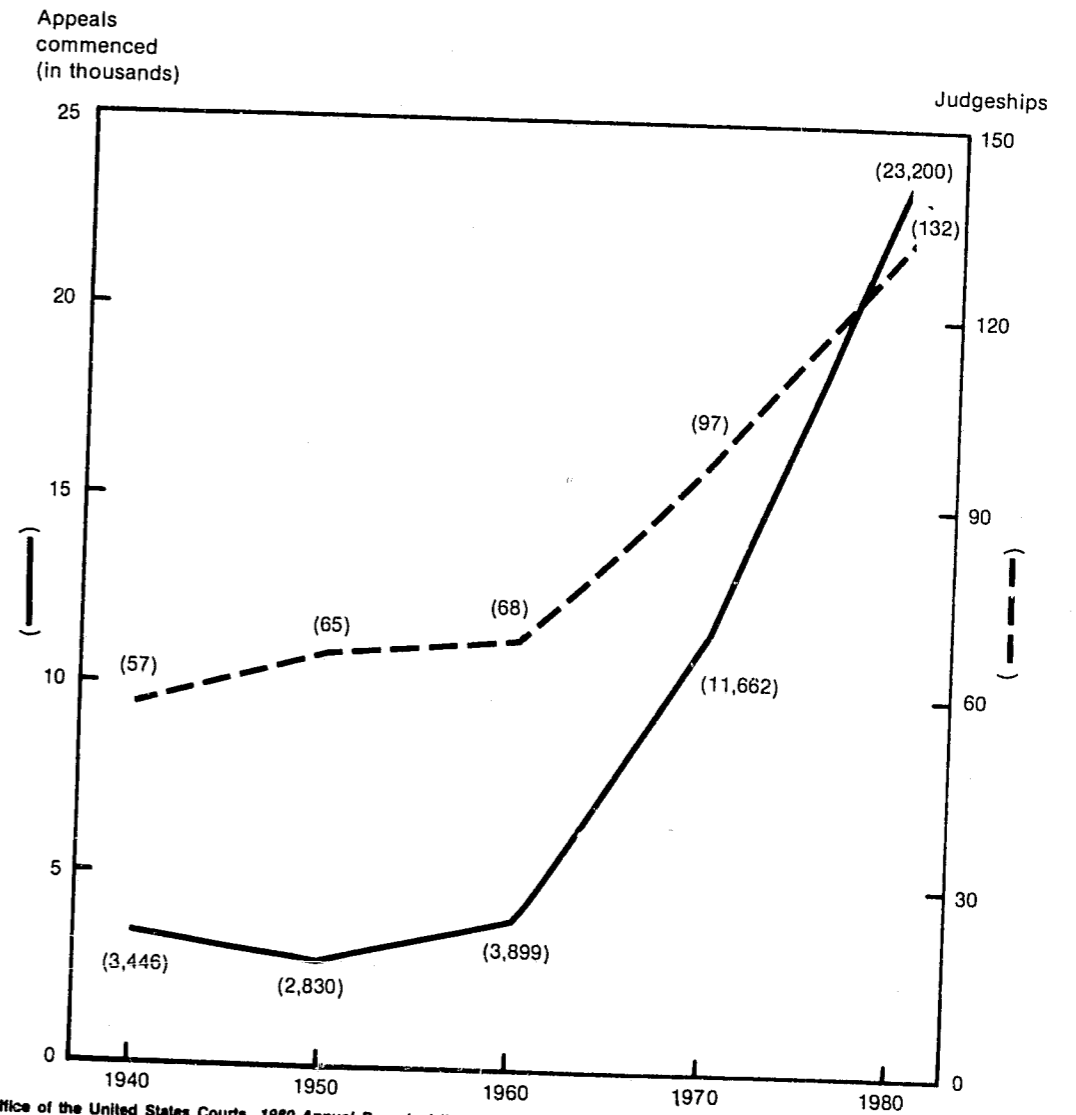
Nature of suit or offense	Year ending June 30										Percent change 1981 over 1980	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980		1981
Total cases	10,798	12,379	13,329	13,491	13,679	15,054	15,718	15,649	16,322	19,259	21,391	11.1
Total civil cases	7,601	8,399	8,876	9,424	9,492	10,404	10,980	11,162	12,220	14,854	17,014	14.5
U.S. cases	2,367	2,604	2,704	3,267	2,981	3,327	3,622	3,928	3,983	4,654	4,940	6.1
U.S. plaintiff	363	399	388	510	513	407	449	537	720	869	777	-10.6
Contract actions	28	45	34	45	57	41	24	52	64	99	55	-44.4
Real property actions	81	70	66	95	73	67	73	67	71	101	141	39.6
Civil rights	34	38	22	62	42	44	55	49	49	62	47	-24.2
Labor laws	67	83	75	82	65	59	52	46	46	68	52	-23.5
All other	153	163	191	226	276	196	245	323	490	539	482	-10.6
U.S. defendant	2,004	2,205	2,316	2,757	2,468	2,920	3,173	3,391	3,263	3,785	4,163	10.0
Contract actions	155	138	129	156	115	134	107	209 ^a	158	179	212	18.4
Real property actions	19	45	51	40	40	33	32	58 ^a	62	63	82	30.2
Tort actions	119	162	165	163	146	162	181	286	308	324	395	21.9
Civil rights	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	405	432	454	469	3.3
Prisoner petitions:												
Motions to vacate sentence	474	504	579	684	509	526	502	343	389	450	459	2.0
Habeas corpus	261	234	261	261	207	206	242	268	214	302	344	13.9
Prisoner civil rights	36	39	53	53	61	64	71	89	102	159	234	47.2
Other prisoner petitions	99	113	108	225	103	99	60	59	70	96	118	22.9
Selective Service Act	145	88	14	6	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	X
Social Security laws	130	210	193	246	247	293	478	585 ^a	574	627	642	2.4
Tax suits	220	260	213	233	220	212	193	240	206	197	239	21.3
All other	346	412	550	690	818	1,191	1,304	849 ^a	748	934	969	3.7
Private cases	5,234	5,785	6,172	6,157	6,511	7,077	7,358	7,234	8,237	10,200	12,074	18.4
Federal question	3,697	4,053	4,483	4,521	4,676	5,267	5,589	5,383	6,208	7,728	9,005	16.5
Contract actions	91	132	113	163	126	143	137	165	201	252	307	21.8
Tort actions	191	262	381	319	310	341	349	378	412	497	581	18.9
Civil rights	804	991	953	1,118	1,126	1,297	1,334	1,535	1,795	2,145	2,537	20.6
Antitrust	227	131	190	256	233	251	261	279	274	343	391	14.0
Prisoner petitions:												
Habeas corpus	1,261	1,319	1,301	1,084	871	866	837	676	859	1,020	1,258	23.3
Prisoner civil rights	311	349	478	472	633	619	774	753	1,069	1,578	1,851	17.3
Other prisoner petitions	71	56	49	46	48	54	39	37	50	70	47	-32.9
Labor laws	236	226	260	235	284	279	287	349	363	417	389	-6.7
Copyrights, patent and trademark	134	117	144	114	149	150	95	234 ^a	232	270	394	45.9
All other	371	470	614	714	896	1,267	1,476	977 ^a	953	1,136	1,200	5.6
Diversity of citizenship	1,286	1,499	1,468	1,527	1,745	1,714	1,713	1,796	1,931	2,427	3,030	24.8
Contract actions	665	789	779	864	1,004	942	996	980	1,129	1,362	1,815	33.3
Tort actions	562	610	620	605	619	709	622	700	775	996	1,029	3.3
All other	59	100	69	58	122	63	95	116	87	69	186	169.6
General local jurisdiction	251	243	221	109	90	96	56	55	38	45	39	-13.3
Contract actions	77	25	119	73	47	46	33	11	10	10	6	(^b)
Tort actions	54	65	74	22	22	25	14	8	11	14	5	(^b)
Prisoner petitions	22	7	5	11	6	11	9	1	0	7	0	X
All other	98	146	23	13	15	14	0	35	17	14	28	(^b)
Total criminal cases	3,197	3,980	4,453	4,067	4,187	4,650	4,738	4,487	4,102	4,405	4,377	-0.6
Homicide	66	76	97	46	63	48	39	51	41	52	44	-15.4
Robbery and burglary	500	515	518	435	420	484	396	358	291	310	276	-11.0
Larceny and theft	248	261	268	223	276	303	251	306	247	244	278	13.9
Embezzlement and fraud	285	288	369	392	424	482	650	704	689	826	768	-7.0
Auto theft	180	178	178	164	143	139	116	84	95	64	58	-9.4
Narcotics	565	820	1,271	1,328	1,332	1,388	1,381	1,303	1,371	1,369	1,368	-0.1
Extortion, racketeering, and threats	78	162	165	145	111	184	176	154	153	251	154	-38.6
Firearms	173	246	215	258	265	301	276	298	221	175	172	-1.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	178	188	214	148	-30.8
Selective Service Act	261	324	214	95	56	14	5	0	0	0	0	X
All other	841	1,110	1,158	981	1,097	1,307	1,448	1,051 ^a	806	900	1,111	23.4

^a Data revised from previous report.
^b Percent not calculated where base is 25 or less.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1977 (Preliminary Report), p. 68; 1978 (Preliminary Report), p. 46; 1980, p. 45; 1981, p. 47 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 5.9 Appeals commenced and judgeships authorized in U.S. Courts of Appeals, selected years ending June 30, 1940-80

NOTE: Data on the number of appeals commenced are provided by clerks of court of the 11 U.S. Courts of Appeals. The caseload of the U.S. Courts of Appeals consists of civil and criminal appeals from U.S. District Courts, bankruptcy appeals, appeals from administrative agencies (National Labor Relations Board, Environmental Protection Agency, etc.), and original proceedings.



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980), p. 1. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.22 Cases filed, disposed of, and pending in the U.S. Supreme Court, by method of filing, at conclusion of the October terms 1976-80

NOTE: "Original" refers to those cases that were on the Supreme Court docket previously and disposed of, but that have been reinstated for some reason. For all cases other than "original" ones, a docket filing fee must be "paid." If the petitioner is indigent the docket filing fee is waived and the case is filed "in forma pauperis."

Cases	October terms			
	Total	Original	Paid	In forma pauperis
1976:				
Cases on docket	4,730	8	2,324	2,398
Disposed of	3,818	2	1,852	2,064
Remaining on dockets	812	6	472	334
1977:				
Cases on docket	4,704	14	2,341	2,549
Disposed of	3,867	3	1,911	1,953
Remaining on dockets	837	11	430	396
1978:				
Cases on docket	4,731	17	2,383	2,331
Disposed of	4,017	—	2,021	1,996
Remaining on dockets	714	17	362	335
1979:				
Cases on docket	4,781	23	2,509	2,249
Disposed of	3,889	1	2,050	1,838
Remaining on dockets	892	22	459	411
1980:				
Cases on docket	5,144	24	2,749	2,371
Disposed of	4,358	7	2,324	2,027
Remaining on dockets	786	17	425	344

* October term 1980 statistics are as of July 2, 1981 and are subject to revision.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), p. A-1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.23 Activities of the U.S. Supreme Court, at conclusion of the October terms 1976-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.22.

Cases	October terms				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Argued during term	176	172	168	156	154
Disposed of by full opinions	154	153	153	143	144
Disposed of by per curiam opinions	22	8	8	12	8
Set for reargument	0	9	8	1	2
Granted review this term	169	162	163	154	183
Reviewed and decided without oral argument	207	129	110	124	122
Total to be available for argument at outset of following term	88	75	79	78	102

* October term 1980 statistics are as of July 2, 1981 and are subject to revision.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), p. A-1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.24 Petitions for review on writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court filed, disposed of, and pending, by circuit and nature of proceedings, year ending June 30, 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Figure 5.8 and Table 5.21. Administrative appeals include applications for enforcement or petitions for review of orders of an administrative board or agency. For a list of U.S. District Courts in each circuit, see Table 5.15.

Circuit and nature of proceeding	Pending July 1, 1980	Filed	Disposed of			Pending June 30, 1981
			Granted	Denied	Dismissed	
Total	723*	2,647	165	2,320	22	863
Criminal	226*	874	15	813	5	267
U.S. civil	97*	366	34	317	2	110
Private	351*	1,200	98	1,020	11	422
Administrative appeals	49	207	18	170	4	64
District of Columbia Circuit	32	137	24	109	0	36
Criminal	3	16	1	12	0	6
U.S. civil	15	54	9	43	0	17
Private	5	18	2	16	0	5
Administrative appeals	9	49	12	38	0	8
First Circuit	19	84	7	84	2	10
Criminal	4	24	1	23	1	3
U.S. civil	3	16	0	16	0	3
Private	11	40	5	42	0	4
Administrative appeals	1	4	1	3	1	0
Second Circuit	70	296	26	268	5	67
Criminal	19	116	1	111	0	23
U.S. civil	5	36	4	31	2	4
Private	39	123	19	107	3	33
Administrative appeals	7	21	2	19	0	7
Third Circuit	56	227	23	206	3	51
Criminal	10	67	3	68	0	6
U.S. civil	19	51	9	46	0	15
Private	20	96	11	79	0	26
Administrative appeals	7	13	0	13	3	4
Fourth Circuit	142	255	3	201	1	192
Criminal	43	68	0	55	0	56
U.S. civil	5	24	0	20	0	9
Private	90	153	3	118	1	121
Administrative appeals	4	10	0	8	0	6
Fifth Circuit	83	481	24	460	2	78
Criminal	30	158	3	169	1	15
U.S. civil	7	41	2	34	0	12
Private	43	255	19	232	1	46
Administrative appeals	3	27	0	25	0	5
Sixth Circuit	109	293	6	208	1	187
Criminal	47	103	0	71	1	78
U.S. civil	7	23	0	15	0	15
Private	49	159	6	115	0	87
Administrative appeals	6	8	0	7	0	7
Seventh Circuit	57	210	14	190	1	62
Criminal	19	65	3	65	1	15
U.S. civil	6	22	1	15	0	12
Private	31	111	9	102	0	31
Administrative appeals	1	12	1	8	0	4
Eighth Circuit	39	139	10	131	5	32
Criminal	8	43	1	39	1	10
U.S. civil	9	25	0	32	0	2
Private	22	62	9	53	4	18
Administrative appeals	0	9	0	7	0	2
Ninth Circuit	91	370	21	330	2	108
Criminal	31	128	2	126	0	31
U.S. civil	16	55	5	51	0	15
Private	34	141	12	119	2	42
Administrative appeals	10	46	2	34	0	20
Tenth Circuit	25*	155	7	133	0	40
Criminal	12*	86	0	74	0	24
U.S. civil	5*	19	4	14	0	6
Private	7*	42	3	37	0	9
Administrative appeals	1	8	0	8	0	1

* Adjusted.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), p. A-4.

Table 5.25 U.S. Supreme Court cases argued and decided on merits, 1975-80

NOTE: The data below represent actions taken during each of the annual terms of the U.S. Supreme Court. "Amicus" refers to a party who is not involved directly in the suit, but who demonstrates an interest in the case by filing a supportive brief. "Decided on merits" refers to a reassessment and resolution of the substantive issues presented in the case, but that does not involve active participation of the litigants through the filing of written and oral arguments.

	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Argued	179	100	176	100	164 ^a	100	168 ^a	100	156 ^a	100	154 ^a	100
Government involvement	121	68	99	56	97	59	99	59	108	69	101	66
Government as petitioner or appellant ^b	44	36	29	29	35	36	29	29	43	40	31	31
Government as respondent or appellee ^b	32	27	36	36	40	41	34	34	35	32	37	36
Government as amicus ^b	45 ^c	37	34 ^c	35	22 ^c	23	36 ^c	37	30 ^c	28	33 ^c	33
No Government involvement	58	32	77	44	67	41	69	41	48	31	53	34
Decided on merits ^d	351	100	372	100	276	100	267	100	281	100	277	100
Government involvement	175	50	186	50	139	50	122	46	158	56	128	46
Decided in favor of Government's position ^b	134	77	111	60	87	63	82	67	104	66	92	72
Decided against Government's position ^b	33	19	64	34	41	29	32	26	51	32	33	25
Not classifiable as for or against ^b	8	4	11	6	11	6	8	7	3	2	4	3
No Government involvement	176	50	186	50	137	50	145	54	123	44	149	54

^a Includes cases set for reargument in succeeding terms.
^b Percent is based on the total cases in which the Government was involved.
^c Includes cases in which the Government filed briefs as amicus curiae but did not participate in the argument.
^d Includes cases summarily affirmed, reversed, or vacated on the in forma pauperis docket.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, 1980 Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 9; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.26 Executive clemency applications for Federal offenses received, disposed of, and pending, in the Office of the U.S. Pardon Attorney, fiscal years 1953-80

NOTE: Article II, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution authorizes the President to grant executive clemency for Federal offenses. The U.S. Pardon Attorney, in consultation with the Deputy Attorney General, receives and reviews all petitions for executive clemency, initiates the necessary investigations, and prepares the recommendation of the Deputy Attorney General to the President (Source, p. 35). Clemency may be a reprieve, remission of fine, commutation, or pardon. A "pardon," which is generally considered only after sentence completion, restores basic civil rights and may aid in the reinstatement of professional or trade licenses that may have been lost as a result of the conviction. A "commutation" is a reduction of sentence. The figures presented in this table do not include clemency actions on draft resisters, or military deserters and absentees during the Vietnam era.

Fiscal year	Granted				
	Received	Pardons	Commu- tations	Denied	Pending
1953	599	97	8	355	681
1954	461	55	7	348	732
1955	662	59	4	684	647
1956	585	192	9	568	463
1957	585	232	4	443	369
1958	406	98	6	302	369
1959	434	117	2	286	398
1960	437	149	5	244	437
1961	481	226	18	266	408
1962	595	166	16	315	506
1963	592	133	45	233	687
1964	921	314	74	437	783
1965	1,008	195	80	569	947
1966	865	364	81	726	641
1967	863	222	23	520	739
1968	749	13	3	415	1,057
1969	724	0	0	505	1,276
1970	459	82	14	698	941
1971	454	157	16	648	574
1972	514	235	20	410	425
1973	485	202	5	341	362
1974	426	187	8	337	256
1975	613	147	9	328	385
1976	604	78	11	244	658
1977	722	129	8	300	863
1978	641	162	3	836	508
1979	710	143	10	448	617
1980	523	155	11	500	474

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, The Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States 1979, p. 31; 1980, p. 35 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.27 Defendants charged with violation of drug laws in U.S. District Courts, by type of disposition, and type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1945-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.12. These data represent defendants charged with Federal offenses under the following statutes: Title 21 U.S.C. 176(a) (the Marihuana Tax Act); Title 26 U.S.C. 1407 (Customs laws governing border crossing by narcotic addicts or violators); Title 18 U.S.C. 4741-62 (imposition of tax and affixing of tax stamps); 18 U.S.C. 494 (making false statements with intent to defraud the United States); 18 U.S.C. 1403 (conspiracy to commit an offense under the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act); 18 U.S.C. 1406 (immunity from prosecution for grand jury testimony concerning violations of the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act); other provisions of the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act (Title 18 U.S.C. 171-200); and other narcotic drug laws (26 U.S.C. 4701-4736, 7237). The District of Columbia is excluded from these data through 1973. The territorial courts of the Virgin Islands, Canal Zone, and Guam are excluded through 1976. Data provided for the year ending June 30, 1977 have been revised by the Source. Beginning in 1977, the periods reported for lengths of sentences of imprisonment are 1 through 12 months, 13 through 35 months, 36 through 59 months, and 60 months and over.

Year ending June 30	Not convicted ^a					Convicted and sentenced				
	Acquitted by					Convicted by				
	Total defendants	Total	Dismissed ^a	Court	Jury	Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Court	Jury	
1945	1,413	228	197	5	26	1,185	1,062	35	88	
1946	1,687	349	305	13	31	1,338	1,218	37	83	
1947	1,880	210	153	17	40	1,670	1,517	57	96	
1948	1,790	308	237	14	57	1,482	1,324	48	110	
1949	1,805	208	148	14	46	1,598	1,404	59	135	
1950	2,400	264	184	28	52	2,136	1,907	61	168	
1951	2,332	304	234	25	45	2,028	1,745	105	178	
1952	2,121	252	184	29	39	1,869	1,523	109	237	
1953	2,336	333	237	30	66	2,003	1,589	121	293	
1954	2,220	310	239	28	43	1,910	1,491	107	312	
1955	2,166	363	279	32	52	1,803	1,386	95	322	
1956	1,835	314	221	36	57	1,521	1,168	93	260	
1957	1,910	256	184	28	44	1,654	1,264	91	299	
1958	1,942	301	217	25	59	1,641	1,138	129	374	
1959	1,742	364	267	40	57	1,378	1,005	112	261	
1960	1,846	340	263	38	39	1,506	1,155	93	258	
1961	1,828	313	248	20	45	1,515	1,171	74	270	
1962	1,643	240	175	29	36	1,403	1,022	113	268	
1963	1,689	283	222	34	27	1,406	1,040	112	254	
1964	1,679	271	205	32	34	1,408	1,039	112	257	
1965	2,078	323	257	41	25	1,755	1,384	132	239	
1966	2,223	349	280	36	33	1,874	1,469	119	286	
1967	2,250	428	363	34	31	1,822	1,424	119	279	
1968	2,692	563	466	49	48	2,129	1,664	138	327	
1969	3,545	836	716	50	70	2,709	2,239	123	347	
1970	3,420	959	886	48	45	2,461	2,030	97	334	
1971	5,366	2,204	2,080	43	81	3,162	2,682	94	386	
1972	6,848	1,600	1,396	52	152	5,248	4,391	228	629	
1973	9,983	2,169	1,905	83	181	7,814	6,297	393	1,124	
1974	10,989	2,744	2,430	80	234	8,245	6,666	437	1,142	
1975	10,901	2,750	2,454	62	234	8,151	6,531	393	1,227	
1976	10,762	2,721	2,404	73	244	8,041	6,324	446	1,271	
1977	9,741	2,106	1,754	53	299	7,635	5,970	387	1,278	
1978	7,860	2,043	1,729	37	277	5,817	4,440	290	1,087	
1979	6,609	1,542	1,297	34	211	5,067	3,662	240	1,165	
1980	6,343	1,594	1,337	32	225	4,749	3,450	236	1,083	

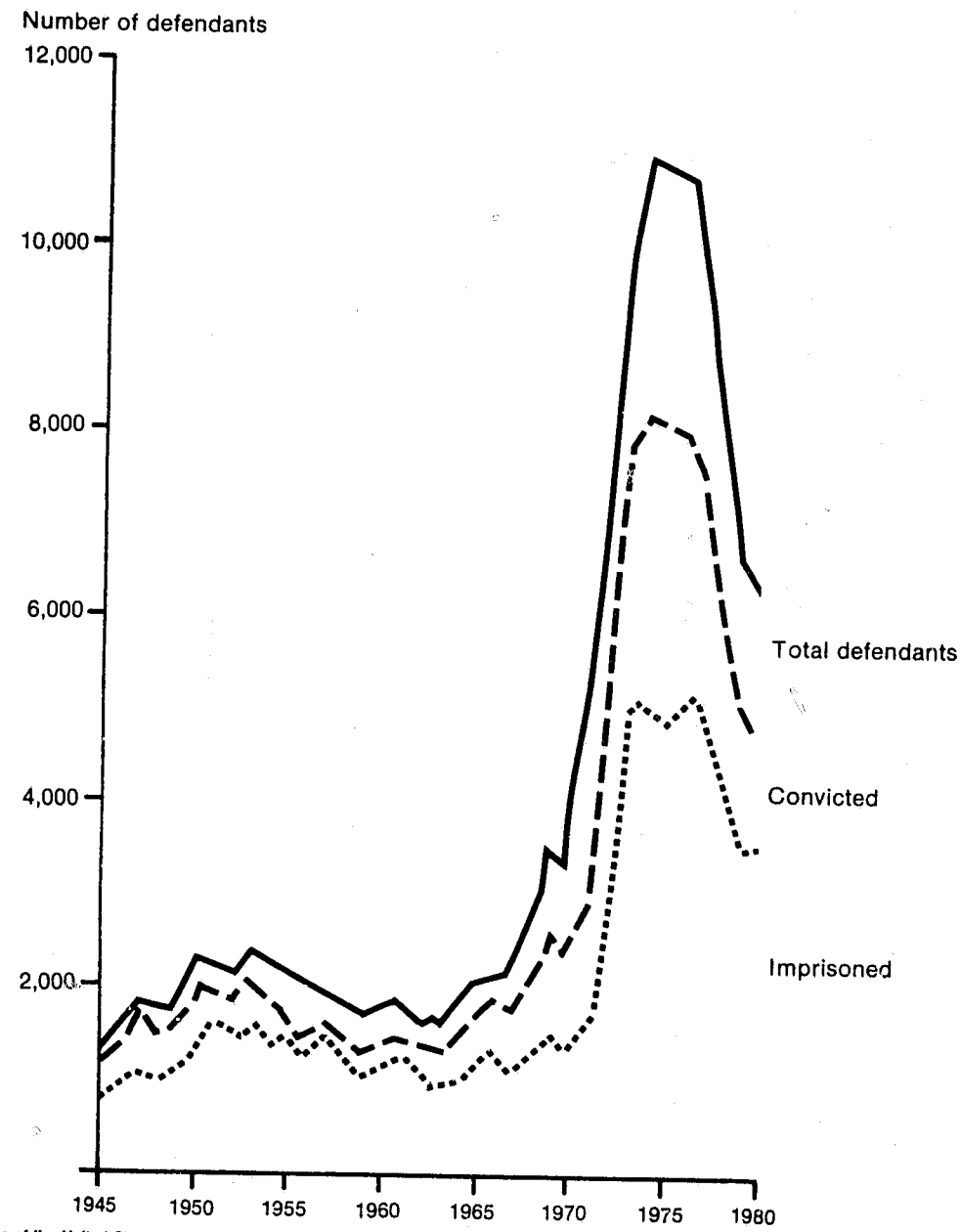
^a Beginning in 1968, defendants who were committed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2902(b) of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act are included in the dismissed column.
^b Includes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).
^c A split sentence is a sentence on a one count indictment of 6 months or less in a jail type institution followed by a term of probation, 18 U.S.C. 3651. Included in these figures are mixed sentences involving confinement for 6 months or less on one count, to be followed by a term of probation on one or more counts.
^d Title 18 U.S.C. 4205B(1) and (2), included in total imprisonment prior to 1978.
^e Title 18 U.S.C. 5010(b)(c), included in total imprisonment prior to 1978.
^f Includes deportation, suspended sentences, imprisonment for 4 days or less or for time already served, remitted and suspended fines.
^g Excludes split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences, and life sentences beginning in 1978.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), Tables H-11 and H-11a. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Total	Total regular ^b	Type of sentence										Average sentence of imprisonment (in months) ^g	Average sentence to probation (in months)
		Imprisonment					Split sentence ^c	Indeterminate ^d	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^e	Probation	Fine and other ^f		
		1 year and 1 day and under	Over 1 year and 1 day to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 years and over								
861	X	306	360	140	53	X	X	X	287	37	22.2	NA	
949	X	430	377	108	34	X	X	X	369	20	18.7	NA	
1,128	X	471	452	161	44	X	X	X	504	38	19.7	NA	
1,048	X	488	408	122	30	X	X	X	411	23	18.6	NA	
1,187	X	541	451	162	43	X	X	X	398	13	18.9	NA	
1,654	X	595	736	218	105	X	X	X	471	11	21.9	NA	
1,659	X	473	671	328	187	X	X	X	345	24	27.1	NA	
1,551	X	221	652	402	276	X	X	X	312	6	35.2	NA	
1,586	X	108	789	358	331	X	X	X	403	14	38.4	NA	
1,483	X	72	681	360	370	X	X	X	411	16	41.3	NA	
1,457	X	47	648	360	402	X	X	X	329	17	43.5	NA	
1,258	X	511	511	341	376	X	X	X	250	13	45.8	NA	
1,432	X	16	326	248	842	X	X	X	220	2	66.0	NA	
1,351	X	25	167	141	1,018	X	X	X	282	8	69.4	NA	
1,151	X	43	126	95	887	X	X	X	224	3	74.2	NA	
1,232	X	33	145	148	906	X	X	X	271	3	72.8	NA	
1,258	X	42	126	105	985	X	X	X	252	5	74.0	NA	
1,173	X	38	129	106	900	X	X	X	217	13	70.5	NA	
1,085	X	39	144	113	789	X	X	X	304	17	70.1	NA	
1,076	X	28	142	157	749	X	X	X	309	23	63.7	NA	
1,257	X	53	186	197	821	X	X	X	480	18	60.3	NA	
1,272	X	85	154	276	757	X	X	X	589	13	61.3	NA	
1,180	X	83	139	245	713	X	X	X	620	22	62.0	NA	
1,368	X	93	141	293	841	X	X	X	728	33	64.4	NA	
1,581	X	110	179	500	892	X	X	X	1,110	18	63.7	NA	
1,283	X	101	166	276	740	X	X	X	1,156	22	64.8	NA	
1,834	X	249	300	428	857	X	X	X	1,258	70	58.5	NA	
3,050	X	882	396	789	983	X	X	X	2,068	130	46.4	NA	
5,097	X	1,445	744	1,343	1,565	X	X	X	2,591	126	45.5	NA	
5,125	X	1,547	792	1,390	1,356	X	X	X	3,039	81	43.7	NA	
4,887	X	1,366	706	1,441	1,374	X	X	X	3,209	55	45.3	NA	
5,039	X	1,221	790	1,544	1,484	X	X	X	2,927	75	47.6	NA	
5,223	4,668	1,505	886	1,366	1,466	87	367	90	2,324	90	42.1	39.5	
4,119	3,605	885	623	956	1,141	169	275	70	1,630	68	51.3	38.6	
3,641	2,820	369	614	868	969	454	190	177	1,379	47	50.8	37.8	
3,479	2,547	281	565	792	909	499	248	185	1,232	38	54.5	38.7	

Figure 5.10 Defendants in U.S. District Courts charged, convicted, and imprisoned for violations of drug laws, years ending June 30, 1945-80

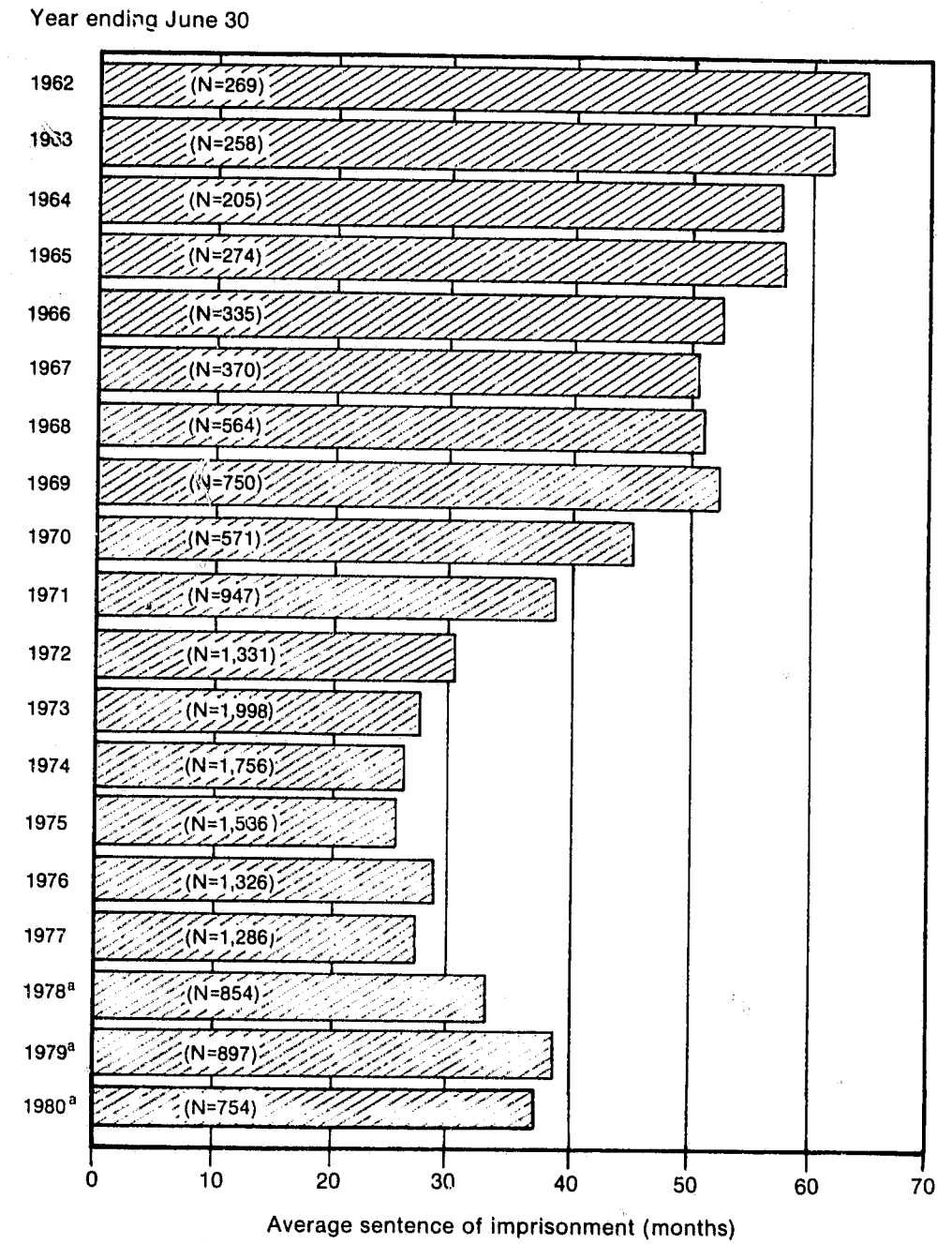
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.12 and 5.27.



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), Tables H-11 and H-11a. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 5.11 Average sentence of imprisonment for defendants imprisoned for marihuana violations from U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1962-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.12. Data provided for the year ending June 30, 1977 have been revised by the Source.



^a Excludes split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences, and life sentences.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1976*, pp. 12, H-20; 1980, Table H-8a (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.28 Criminal tax fraud cases initiated by the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-81

NOTE: The Criminal Investigation Division of the Internal Revenue Service is responsible for enforcing the criminal provisions of the tax laws, investigating evidence of tax evasion or tax fraud, identifying and investigating persons who derive substantial income from illegal activities and who violate tax laws, and recommending prosecution (Source, 1978, p. 30). The Criminal Tax Division of the Office of Chief Counsel handles all criminal tax legal matters for the Internal Revenue Service, reviews criminal cases and decides if cases warrant prosecution, coordinates criminal tax prosecutions with the U.S. Department of Justice, and provides assistance to U.S. attorneys in criminal tax trials upon request (Source, 1978, p. 53).

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Cases initiated by Criminal Investigation Division	9,035	8,901	9,481	9,780	7,114	5,838
Disposed of by Criminal Investigation Division:						
Prosecution recommended	3,147	3,408	3,439	3,338	2,267	1,978
Prosecution not recommended	5,650	5,459	5,969	6,252	6,329	3,701
Disposed of by Office of Chief Counsel:						
Prosecution not warranted, including cases by the U.S. Department of Justice	589	486	597	800	1,285	571
Prosecutions	2,037	2,161	2,153	2,515	2,321	1,621

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1976*, p. 151; 1977, p. 139; 1978, p. 98 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.29 Criminal tax fraud cases handled by the Internal Revenue Service Office of Chief Counsel, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.28. For an explanation of indictments and informations, see NOTE, Table 5.12. A "nolle prosequere" disposition occurs when a prosecutor decides not to prosecute a case. "No true bill" refers to cases in which the grand jury decides not to indict the defendant.

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Referrals by Office of Chief Counsel for prosecution	2,037	2,695	2,634	2,883	2,726	1,955
Grand jury action:						
Indictments and informations	1,331	1,636	1,724	1,820	1,832	1,785
No true bill	1	31	11	26	15	9
Disposition:						
Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	977	1,229	1,189	1,270	1,337	1,212
Convicted after trial	216	247	225	342	264	282
Acquitted	77	55	70	86	80	81
Nolle prosequere or dismissed	71	110	119	183	193	142

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1976*, p. 61; 1977, p. 48; 1978, p. 53 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.30 Criminal investigations by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, by type of offense, number of completed investigations, number of convictions, fines imposed, and recoveries and restitutions, fiscal years 1976-81

NOTE: The U.S. Postal Inspection Service, the investigative arm of the U.S. Postal Service, is responsible for the investigation of all violations of Federal statutes relating to the Postal Service and the internal audit of all Postal Service financial and nonfinancial operations. The

Source reports that significant decreases in the number of convictions for miscellaneous offenses are due to a change in investigation priorities.

Type of offense	Investigations completed					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Theft of mail by employees, contractors, and others (internal)	10,267	8,935	8,026	7,146	6,801	6,331
Embezzlement of postal funds	2,790	3,421	3,067	3,287	3,850	4,182
Burglary of post offices	1,361	1,202	1,125	1,095	1,324	1,197
Hold up of postal facilities, carriers and Motor Vehicle Service drivers	309	514	241	241	242	248
Assaults/threats against U.S. Postal Service personnel	1,813	1,917	1,873	1,815	1,651	1,930
Mail theft from delivery receptacles	193,438	186,972	150,515	142,563	160,819	207,473*
Forgery/counterfeiting of U.S. Postal Service money orders	2,054	2,734	2,550	2,287	2,183	1,040
Willful damage or destruction of mail receptacles	33,912	28,996	28,530	30,946	25,621	18,959*
Unlawful mailings:						
Obscene matter	431	85	104	114	301	237
Firearms	216	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bombs/explosives	206	245	188	250	132	111
Narcotics, dangerous drugs, and controlled substances	1,804	908	871	688	409	300
Scurrilous and defamatory matter	340	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Extortion letters	132	121	105	74	52	53
Other	NA	NA	NA	1,007	911	616
Miscellaneous (thefts from self-service units; theft of keys, locks, and other U.S. Postal Service equipment; vandalism; interception of mail; possession and fencing of stolen property; false claims or statements; other postal crimes)	3,488	2,291	1,956	1,894	1,616	1,583
Mail fraud	5,793	5,037	5,724	5,497	4,430	3,550
Total	258,355	243,378	204,475	198,904	210,342	247,810

* Number of complaints of theft and damage; most often, investigations cover numerous related complaints.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Chief Postal Inspector.

1976	1977	Convictions				1981	Recoveries and restitutions				
		1976	1979	1980	1981		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1,206	1,195	796	745	665	782	\$939,146	0	0	NA	NA	NA
173	201	185	288	236	259	196,508	\$296,389	NA	\$515,448	\$812,918	\$1,173,873
409	385	344	354	242	213	62,762	382,644	NA	NA	19,419	7,788
150	155	112	125	143	127	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
178	161	173	182	110	111	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
10,776	12,891	12,936	10,246	5,781	2,442	3,323,619	3,428,704	NA	NA	NA	NA
188	251	228	221	184	80	111,254	181,121	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,352	1,360	1,517	1,159	381	176	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
66	11	16	11	16	34	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
16	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA
65	65	27	49	31	16	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
607	339	209	154	81	71	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA
15	27	13	12	9	15	300	0	0	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	61	64	11	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA
1,083	661	608	436	283	27	0	0	0	0	2,838,820	1,335,136
1,458	1,017	2,012	2,063	1,370	1,046	10,378,732	25,982,003	NA	15,265,869	3,372,270	9,590,239
17,750	19,329	19,178	16,106	9,576	5,410	\$15,012,321	\$30,270,861	NA	\$15,781,317	\$6,843,427	\$12,107,036

Table 5.31 Complaints, criminal investigations completed, arrests, and convictions in mail fraud cases handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, fiscal years 1950-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.30.

Fiscal year	Investigations		Arrests	Convictions
	Complaints completed	Completed		
1950	—	9,263	594	366
1951	—	10,395	651	431
1952	72,550	9,842	676	524
1953	88,223	9,012	619	581
1954	119,092	8,769	709	544
1955	115,139	9,985	929	607
1956	130,457	9,836	877	633
1957	135,203 ^a	8,169	714	557
1958	146,847 ^a	8,851	1,018	681
1959	194,052	9,638	1,061	767
1970	125,898	10,047	1,163	910
1971	135,648	10,319	1,513	1,113
1972	125,048	12,921	1,965	1,350
1973	118,995	11,277	1,919	1,536
1974	111,907	9,840	1,570	1,394
1975	127,044	6,332	1,618	1,260
1976	135,717	5,793	1,674	1,458
1977	166,917	5,037	1,993	1,617
1978	161,741	5,724	2,232	2,012
1979	204,332 ^b	5,497	2,377	2,063
1980	200,000 ^{b, c}	4,430	1,367	1,370
1981	200,000 ^{b, c}	3,550	1,100	1,046

^a Includes certain nonfraud complaints.
^b Does not include consumer protection complaints.
^c Estimated.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Chief Postal Inspector.

Table 5.32 Mail fraud complaints received by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, by type of complaint, United States, fiscal year 1981

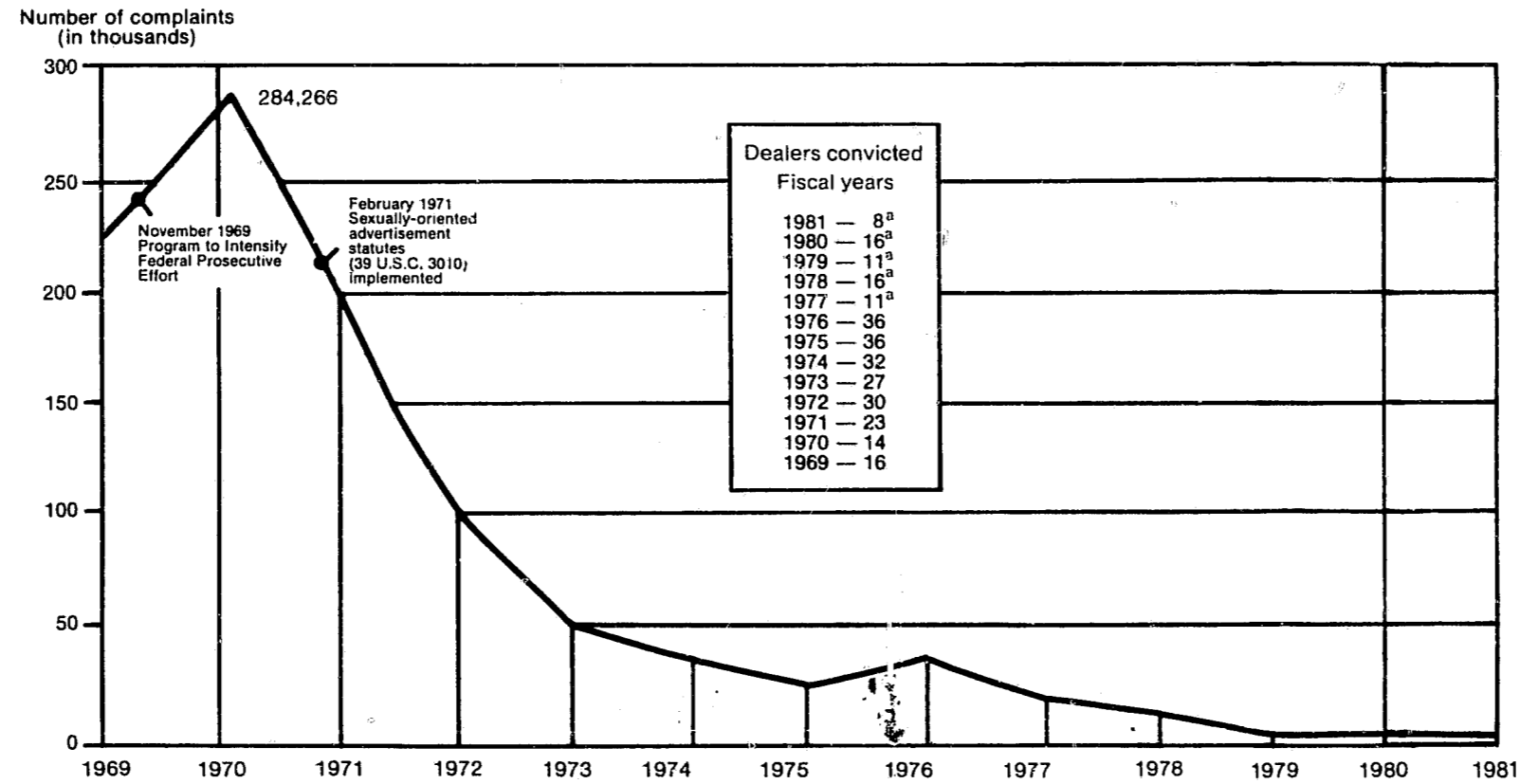
NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.30. These data represent only the 10 most frequent mail fraud complaints received by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service. Consumer protection complaints are excluded from these data.

Type of complaint	Number
Merchandise	42,660
Credit card	11,410
Solicitations	8,626
Directories	8,442
Investment	6,160
Travel	5,769
Work-at-home	5,743
Medical	3,603
Insurance	2,162
Gambling/lottery	1,822

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Chief Postal Inspector.

Figure 5.12 Obscenity complaints received by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service and commercial pornography dealers convicted in Federal courts, fiscal years 1969-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.30, Section 3010 of Title 39 U.S.C. requires the U.S. Postal Service to maintain a list of persons who do not desire to receive sexually-oriented advertisements and prohibits the mailing of such material to any individual whose name and address has been on the list for more than 30 days.



^a Decrease due to U.S. Department of Justice policy of emphasizing prosecution of dealers with large-scale operations and those having known organized crime connections.

Source: U.S. Postal Service, Postal Inspection Service, *United States Postal Inspection Service 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 6; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Chief Postal Inspector. Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.33 Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by type of case, years ending June 30, 1960-81

NOTE: "U.S. cases" refers to suits in which the U.S. Government is the plaintiff.

Year ending June 30	U.S. cases		Private cases		
	Total	Civil	Criminal	Electrical equipment industry	Other*
1960	315	60	27	0	228
1961	441	42 ^b	21	37	341
1962	2,079	41 ^b	33	1,739	266
1963	457	52 ^b	25	97	283
1964	446	59	24	46	317
1965	521	38	11	29 ^c	443
1966	770	36	12	278 ^d	444
1967	598	39	16	7 ^d	536
1968	718	48	11	0	659
1969	797	43	14	0	740
1970	933	52	4	0	877
1971	1,515	60	10	0	1,445
1972	1,393	80	14	0	1,299
1973	1,224	54	18	0	1,152
1974	1,294	40	24	0	1,230
1975	1,467	56	36	0	1,375
1976	1,574	51	19	0	1,504
1977	1,689	47	31	0	1,611
1978	1,507	42	30	0	1,435
1979	1,312	50	28	0	1,234
1980	1,535	39	39	0	1,457
1981	1,434	60	82	0	1,292

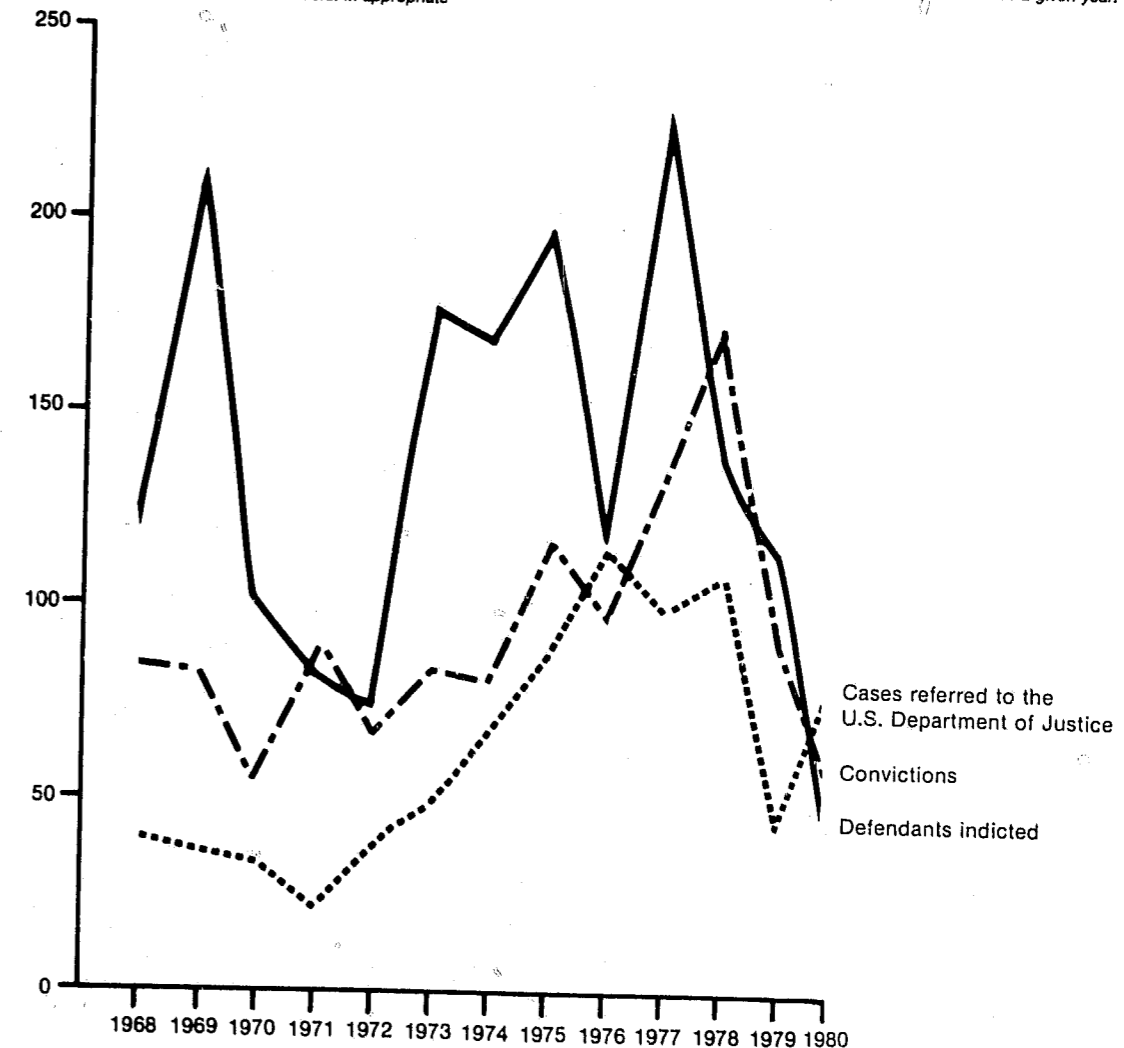
* Includes antitrust cases transferred under 28 U.S.C. 1407.
^b Includes nine U.S. electrical industry cases filed in 1961, two in 1962, and three in 1963.
^c Includes 26 cases transferred under 28 U.S.C. 1404(a).
^d All cases were transferred under 28 U.S.C. 1404(a).

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), p. 66.

Figure 5.13 Criminal proceedings in cases referred by the Securities and Exchange Commission to the U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution, fiscal years 1968-80

NOTE: The activities of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) include regulation of securities markets, registration of investment companies and advisors, corporate reorganization, and enforcement of Federal securities laws. The Commission has a wide range of enforcement remedies available including injunctions and other court orders. In appropriate

cases the SEC may refer its files to the U.S. Department of Justice with a recommendation for criminal prosecution. The data below include criminal contempt violations of injunctive orders. The conviction data in the figure refer to cases terminated in a given year.



Source: Securities and Exchange Commission, Annual Report of the SEC, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1976, p. 207; Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1980, p. 142 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.34 Prosecutions for violations of U.S. immigration and nationality laws, by type of case, type of disposition, and aggregate fines and imprisonment imposed, fiscal years 1968-80

NOTE: The data presented for years prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal years. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. Violations of nationality laws include false representations as citizens of the United States, false statements and procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully, and reproduction of citizenship and naturalization papers. The data presented for 1979 and 1980 are preliminary figures.

Type of case and disposition	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total, all cases	2,885	5,079	6,034	10,215	13,203	16,415	17,734	14,172	17,126	3,563	17,176	16,796	17,398	14,863
Dismissals*	207	404	487	831	984	905	1,073	1,340	1,319	364	1,754	1,402	1,893	1,882
Acquittals	17	52	50	74	27	52	27	21	25	25	34	46	42	46
Convictions	2,661	4,623	5,497	9,310	12,189	15,458	16,634	12,811	15,772	3,174	15,388	15,348	15,463	12,935
Aggregate fines imposed	\$109,985	\$172,105	\$249,785	\$461,231	\$687,444	\$1,008,299	\$927,003	\$754,746	\$1,050,148	\$256,228	\$879,208	\$786,370	\$606,818	\$821,579
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	2,210	3,970	4,042	5,364	4,894	5,755	5,998	5,313	6,367	1,370	6,478	7,597	7,867	6,361
Total cases pending end of year	947	938	1,151	1,086	843	922	1,039	985	1,066	1,037	1,015	1,199	1,422	2,817
Immigration cases, total	2,629	4,565	5,510	9,550	12,865	16,309	17,608	13,947	16,927	3,467	16,776	16,445	16,970	14,498
Dismissals*	192	390	469	744	775	874	1,017	1,251	1,240	304	1,521	1,265	1,765	1,778
Acquittals	17	50	50	71	27	45	25	20	34	24	32	40	40	42
Convictions	2,420	4,125	4,991	8,735	12,063	15,386	16,566	12,676	15,653	3,139	15,223	15,140	15,165	12,678
Aggregate fines imposed	\$102,635	\$150,605	\$228,085	\$417,396	\$671,144	\$1,006,689	\$922,503	\$747,796	\$1,043,448	\$249,228	\$877,198	\$779,720	\$602,818	\$806,029
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	2,006	3,462	3,625	4,882	4,718	5,688	5,929	5,111	6,185	1,316	6,259	7,307	7,505	6,167
Immigration cases pending end of year	875	894	1,089	1,020	803	878	979	937	1,006	970	930	1,108	1,395	2,698
Nationality cases, total	256	514	524	665	335	106	126	225	199	96	400	351	428	365
Dismissals*	15	14	18	87	209	31	56	89	79	60	233	137	128	104
Acquittals	0	2	0	3	0	3	2	1	1	1	2	6	2	4
Convictions	241	498	506	575	126	72	68	135	119	35	165	208	298	257
Aggregate fines imposed	\$7,350	\$21,500	\$21,700	\$43,835	\$18,300	\$1,610	\$4,500	\$6,950	\$6,700	\$7,000	\$2,100	\$6,650	\$4,000	\$15,550
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	204	508	417	482	176	67	69	202	182	54	219	290	362	194
Nationality cases pending end of year	72	44	62	56	40	44	60	48	60	67	85	91	77	119

* Dismissed or otherwise closed.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 5.35 Convictions for violations of U.S. immigration and nationality laws, by offense, fiscal years 1970-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.34. The data presented for 1979 and 1980 are preliminary figures.

Offense	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition	1977	1978	1979	1980
								quarter				
Total	5,497	9,310	12,289	15,458	16,634	12,811	15,772	3,174	15,388	15,348	15,463	12,935
Violations of immigration laws	4,991	8,735	12,063	15,386	16,566	12,676	15,653	3,139	15,223	15,140	15,163	12,678
Entry of aliens illegally	1,652	5,084	10,292	13,534	15,003	11,094	13,707	2,853	13,276	12,257	12,371	10,067
Reentries of deported aliens	1,213	1,094	757	603	516	494	499	103	481	619	542	577
Bringing in, transporting, harboring, and inducing illegal entry of aliens	850	718	577	730	607	370	465	88	497	1,143	1,291	1,135
Fraud, misuse of visas, entry permits, and other entry documents	872	1,012	247	206	206	125	38	14	82	85	158	89
Fraud and false statements or entries	20	26	45	85	53	61	114	6	15	30	10	36
Alien registration or alien address violations	2	0	7	11	9	20	7	1	11	2	8	38
Alien crewmen who remained longer	3	10	12	22	11	25	30	6	14	12	5	2
Stowaways on vessels or aircraft	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Perjury	0	0	0	2	0	1	7	0	0	1	1	1
Importation of aliens for immoral purposes	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other violations	379	783	126	183	161	486	786	68	847	990	776	733
Violations of nationality laws	506	575	126	72	68	135	119	35	165	208	300	257
False representation as citizens of the United States	493	574	119	64	60	112	87	30	115	161	207	177
False statements and procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully	13	1	7	3	3	3	0	0	1	0	1	6
Reproduction of citizenship and naturalization papers	0	0	0	5	5	20	32	5	49	47	92	74

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

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Table 5.36 Investigative activity of the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1972-01

NOTE: The data presented prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year of July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

Investigative activity	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total cases for investigation	210,626	174,419	182,678	202,042	244,462	155,250	310,092	259,205	198,338	192,358	232,563
Cases pending beginning of the fiscal year	67,584	50,145	50,030	52,368	61,852	104,180	113,363	99,123	70,376	54,247	78,280
Counterfeiting	3,308	2,431	2,323	1,998	2,580	2,604	2,701	2,548	3,377	2,710	3,253
Check forgery	41,291	30,113	30,846	35,385	43,115	83,162	93,517	31,488	53,733	37,974	59,899
Bond forgery	20,249	15,615	15,032	13,068	13,981	14,773	13,854	12,119	9,501	9,248	9,803
Protective intelligence	1,119	660	666	551	452	742	639	627	803	823	915
Other criminal and noncriminal	1,617	1,326	1,163	1,366	1,724	2,899	2,652	2,341	2,962	3,492	4,410
Cases received	143,042	124,274	132,648	149,694	182,610	51,070	196,729	160,082	127,962	138,111	154,283
Counterfeiting	23,333	16,951	18,739	22,750	14,944	4,602	20,777	21,417	21,041	18,289	18,038
Check forgery	75,759	63,927	70,880	84,863	113,035	35,022	128,500	92,832	65,322	69,414	78,746
Bond forgery	16,599	14,359	13,805	13,183	14,735	2,825	12,588	10,670	9,966	8,446	10,075
Protective intelligence	14,116	17,348	15,319	11,207	15,802	3,664	14,623	14,703	12,070	13,428	16,562
Other criminal and noncriminal	13,235	11,689	13,905	17,671	24,094	4,957	20,241	20,460	19,563	28,534	30,862
Cases closed	158,871	124,389	128,947	139,159	139,346	41,101	208,679	186,224	140,845	112,178	147,424
Counterfeiting	23,377	17,059	18,778	22,055	14,833	4,419	20,701	20,466	20,556	17,575	17,952
Check forgery	87,566	63,194	66,282	76,743	72,667	24,273	139,365	119,735	80,024	46,467	73,798
Bond forgery	21,075	14,942	14,836	11,824	13,471	3,510	13,526	11,740	9,366	7,363	9,617
Protective intelligence	13,783	17,342	15,403	11,268	15,494	3,748	14,605	14,500	12,022	13,291	15,820
Other criminal and noncriminal	13,070	11,852	13,648	17,269	22,681	5,151	20,482	19,783	18,877	27,482	30,237

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1982. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.37 Forged check and forged bond cases received and closed by the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1973-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.36. Forged check cases include U.S. Government-issued checks only.

	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Forged check cases:										
Number of checks paid	650,778,132	708,071,443	781,642,177	822,607,245	174,650,139	727,408,380	716,747,047	694,314,158	680,134,101	656,847,315
Forged checks received for investigation	59,004	64,363	78,148	108,724	33,679	121,022	85,286	59,495	65,808	74,269
Checks received for investigation per million checks paid	91	91	100	132	193	166	119	86	97	113
Forged check cases closed	58,480	59,936	70,085	68,302	23,120	132,135	112,000	74,011	42,972	69,288
Value of forged checks in cases closed	\$10,736,304	\$13,743,149	\$15,950,460	\$16,460,178	\$5,146,619	\$32,044,134	\$30,527,400	\$20,472,639	\$12,133,942	\$20,982,549
Forged bond cases:										
Forged bonds received for investigation	13,849	13,163	12,645	14,356	2,738	12,189	10,399	9,624	8,242	9,867
Forged bond cases closed	14,428	14,190	11,285	13,110	3,425	13,007	11,465	9,019	7,152	9,392
Value of forged bonds in cases closed	\$1,229,846	\$1,166,703	\$1,024,298	\$1,119,774	\$203,505	\$1,173,031	\$1,074,141	\$796,180	\$783,661	\$911,283

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service; and U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1982. (Mimeographed.)

Table 5.38 Dispositions of arrests by the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1974-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.36. For definitions of "nolle prosequere" and "no true bill," see NOTE, Table 5.29.

Disposition	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Convicted	6,934	7,788	7,283	1,815	10,979	12,017	9,543	6,310	6,142
Acquitted	131	106	101	23	130	104	98	60	43
Nolle prosequere	183	183	91	23	154	86	101	79	52
No true bill	5	7	4	2	3	1	1	1	3
Other dismissals	605	584	511	115	531	489	403	302	247
Total	7,858	8,668	7,990	1,978	11,797	12,697	10,146	6,752	6,487

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service; and U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1982. (Mimeographed.)

Table 5.39 Persons indicted, awaiting trial on Dec. 31, and convicted of offenses involving abuse of public office, by level of government, 1970-81

NOTE: Questionnaires are sent annually to the U.S. Attorneys' offices in each of the Federal judicial districts eliciting data concerning indictments and convictions during the year as well as prosecutions awaiting trial on Dec. 31 of each year. These data cover persons elected or appointed to office and career (staff) government employees; "others involved" include indi-

viduals who hold no official position, but who participated in an offense aimed at corrupting another's public office. "Abuse of public office" includes offenses such as extortion, bribery, and conflict of interest.

	Elected or appointed officials														Total	
	Federal			State			Local			Others involved						
	Indicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Convicted	Indicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Convicted	Indicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Convicted	Indicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Convicted	Indicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Convicted	
Total	1,119	147	924	520	182	369	1,757	504	1,290	1,738	467	1,354	5,134	1,300	3,937	
1970	9	0	9	10	0	7	26	0	18	18	0	12	63	0	44	
1971	58	0	40	21	0	16	46	0	28	35	0	24	160	0	108	
1972	60	2	48	19	0	17	85	2	64	80	14	52	244	18	181	
1973	59	1	51	36	0	23	130	4	87	66	0	56	291	5	217	
1974	53	5	43	36	5	18	139	15	94	27	2	24	255	27	179	
1975	111	1	101	59	30	35	194	98	100	199	70	144	563	199	380	
1976	129	32	94	50	33	38	157	62	164	171	83	144	507	210	440	
1977	133	42	91	55	20	56	171	72	127	198	71	135	557	205	409	
1978	128	21	115	58	30	32	212	67	156	289	69	252	687	187	555	
1979	123	16	131	72	28	51	247	82	168	279	87	202	721	213	552	
1980	198	23	159	87	36	66	244	102	211	349	70	294	878	231	730	
1981																

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division, "Report to Congress on the Activities and Operations of the Public Integrity Section for 1981," U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., 1982. (Mimeographed.) P. 20.

Table 5.40 Army personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel, fiscal years 1971-81

NOTE: In the military justice system, a General Court-Martial consists of a military judge and not less than five members (jurors), although a trial may be heard by a military judge alone, if requested by the accused (10 U.S.C. 815). A Special Court-Martial consists of not less than three members, or a military judge and not less than three members, or trial by military judge alone, if requested by the accused (10 U.S.C. 815). The jurisdiction of the Special Court-Martial is limited to non-capital offenses. In addition, a Special Court-Martial cannot adjudge a dishonorable discharge, dismissal, confinement longer than 6 months, hard labor longer than 3 months, forfeiture of more than two-thirds pay, or any forfeiture of pay for which a verbatim record of the proceeding, counsel for the accused, and a military judge (10 U.S.C. 819). This is referred to as a Special (BCD) Court-Martial. The data below reflect the combined activity of both General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial. The data presented for years prior to and including 1976 coincide with former Federal fiscal years. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

Fiscal year and type of personnel	Total number tried	Percent convicted
1971	3,942	94.9
Officers	42	80.9
Enlisted personnel	3,900	95.6
1972	3,319	93.7
Officers	52	78.8
Enlisted personnel	3,267	93.9
1973	2,356	93.9
Officers	19	68.4
Enlisted personnel	2,337	94.1
1974	3,258	94.3
Officers	14	78.5
Enlisted personnel	3,244	94.4
1975	2,876	93.3
Officers	15	53.3
Enlisted personnel	2,861	93.5
1976	2,265	91.8
Officers	20	65.0
Enlisted personnel	2,245	92.1
Transition quarter	500	90.8
Officers	8	62.5
Enlisted personnel	492	91.2
1977	1,920	89.9
Officers ^a	23	78.3
Enlisted personnel ^b	1,897	90.0
1978	1,608	88.7
Officers	13	83.3
Enlisted personnel ^c	1,595	88.7
1979	1,768	90.7
Officers ^a	22	72.7
Enlisted personnel ^c	1,746	90.9
1980	2,739	88.1
Officers	22	77.3
Enlisted personnel	2,717	88.2
1981	3,366	77.8
Officers	22	68.2
Enlisted personnel	3,344	77.9

^a Includes one cadet.
^b Includes one civilian.
^c Includes two prisoners.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Table 5.41 Army personnel tried and percent pleading guilty in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of court and guilty plea, fiscal years 1971-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.40.

Fiscal year and type of guilty plea	General Courts-Martial	Special (BCD) Courts-Martial
1971:		
Total number tried	2,751	1,191
Percent pleading guilty	47.6	45.5
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	54.5	23.2
1972:		
Total number tried	2,291	1,028
Percent pleading guilty	51.5	57.1
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	63.4	44.6
1973:		
Total number tried	1,547	809
Percent pleading guilty	53.7	55.6
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	69.6	60.3
1974:		
Total number tried	1,968	1,270
Percent pleading guilty	51.1	50.2
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	76.3	49.0
1975:		
Total number tried	1,751	1,125
Percent pleading guilty	50.5	51.8
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	86.4	54.5
1976:		
Total number tried	1,466	799
Percent pleading guilty	54.1	50.3
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	94.8	59.5
Transition quarter:		
Total number tried	345	155
Percent pleading guilty	51.3	48.4
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	94.4	61.3
1977:		
Total number tried	1,241	679
Percent pleading guilty	51.0	56.1
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	83.5	62.5
1978:		
Total number tried	1,054	554
Percent pleading guilty	47.3	56.3
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	91.4	69.2
1979:		
Total number tried	1,108	660
Percent pleading guilty	51.6	70.5
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	92.1	76.3
1980:		
Total number tried	1,354	1,385
Percent pleading guilty	NA	NA
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	NA	NA
1981:		
Total number tried	1,396	1,970
Percent pleading guilty	NA	NA
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	NA	NA

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Table 5.42 Army personnel disposed of in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel and disposition, fiscal years 1971-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.40. Data below reflect the combined activity of General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial. Discharges apply to enlisted personnel. The comparable disposition for officers is referred to as a dismissal.

Fiscal year and type of personnel	[Percent]				
	Number convicted	Disposition			
		Dishonorable discharge	Bad conduct discharge	Dismissal	No discharge or dismissal
1971:					
Officers	28	X	X	67.8	32.4
Enlisted personnel	3,728	21.1	71.1	X	7.7
1972:					
Officers	32	X	X	68.7	31.2
Enlisted personnel	3,063	21.9	68.9	X	9.1
1973:					
Officers	8	X	X	50.0	50.0
Enlisted personnel	2,198	20.4	69.6	X	9.9
1974:					
Officers	7	X	X	71.4	28.6
Enlisted personnel	3,063	18.7	74.5	X	6.8
1975:					
Officers	6	X	X	100.0	0.0
Enlisted personnel	2,669	21.2	70.6	X	8.2
1976:					
Officers	10	X	X	80.0	20.0
Enlisted personnel	2,056	22.2	69.4	X	8.0
Transition quarter:					
Officers	5	X	X	80.0	20.0
Enlisted personnel	449	21.4	68.1	X	10.5
1977:					
Officers ^a	18	X	X	72.7	27.8
Enlisted personnel ^b	1,708	18.0	70.6	X	11.3
1978:					
Officers	10	10.0 ^c	X	50.0	40.0
Enlisted personnel ^d	1,416	14.3	72.2	X	13.5
1979:					
Officers ^a	16	12.5 ^c	X	43.7	43.7
Enlisted personnel	1,586	17.7	70.0	X	12.3
1980:					
Officers	17	X	X	NA	NA
Enlisted personnel	2,396	NA	NA	X	NA
1981:					
Officers	15	X	X	NA	NA
Enlisted personnel	2,605	NA	NA	X	NA

^a Includes one cadet.
^b Includes one civilian.
^c Warrant officer.
^d Includes two prisoners.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Table 5.43 Air Force personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of court and personnel, 1971-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.40. The Air Force provides counsel and a military judge for all Special Courts-Martial. Therefore, no distinction is made between BCD and non-BCD Special Courts-Martial. These data refer to calendar years.

Year and type of personnel	General Courts-Martial		Special Courts-Martial	
	Number tried	Percent convicted	Number tried	Percent convicted
1971:				
Officers	184	85.3	2,018	90.0
Enlisted personnel	9	77.8	4	0.0
1972:				
Officers	175	85.7	2,014	90.0
Enlisted personnel				
1973:				
Officers	228	89.9	2,306	93.4
Enlisted personnel	7	42.9	1	100.0
1974:				
Officers	221	91.4	2,305	93.4
Enlisted personnel				
1975:				
Officers	296	91.6	2,395	92.4
Enlisted personnel	6	100.0	1	0.0
1976:				
Officers	290	91.4	2,394	92.4
Enlisted personnel				
1977:				
Officers	225	89.8	2,168	91.1
Enlisted personnel	5	60.0	4	25.0
1978:				
Officers	220	90.5	2,164	91.2
Enlisted personnel				
1979:				
Officers	235	92.8	1,509	88.8
Enlisted personnel	8	87.5	5	60.0
1980:				
Officers	227	93.0	1,504	88.9
Enlisted personnel				
1981:				
Officers	165	90.3	909	89.5
Enlisted personnel	5	80.0	1	0.0
1972:				
Officers	160	90.6	908	89.6
Enlisted personnel				
1973:				
Officers	173	87.9	866	87.4
Enlisted personnel	7	85.7	2	50.0
1974:				
Officers	166	87.9	864	87.5
Enlisted personnel				
1975:				
Officers	122	92.6	843	89.3
Enlisted personnel	5	80.0	2	0.0
1976:				
Officers	117	93.2	841	89.5
Enlisted personnel				
1977:				
Officers	202	92.6	1,033	90.7
Enlisted personnel	12	66.7	3	33.3
1978:				
Officers	190	94.2	1,030	90.9
Enlisted personnel				
1979:				
Officers	289	86.9	1,368	92.7
Enlisted personnel	19	78.9	2	100.0
1980:				
Officers	270	87.4	1,366	92.7
Enlisted personnel				
1981:				
Officers	360	94.7	1,345	92.7
Enlisted personnel	20	80.0	5	60.0
1982:				
Officers	340	95.6	1,340	92.8
Enlisted personnel				

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.44 Air Force personnel tried and percent pleading guilty to all charges entered in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of court, 1971-81

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.40 and 5.41.

	General Courts-Martial	Special Courts-Martial
1971:		
Total number tried	184	2,018
Percent pleading guilty	24.5	53.3
1972:		
Total number tried	228	2,306
Percent pleading guilty	29.3	54.1
1973:		
Total number tried	296	2,395
Percent pleading guilty	30.4	50.8
1974:		
Total number tried	225	2,168
Percent pleading guilty	32.9	49.3
1975:		
Total number tried	235	1,509
Percent pleading guilty	34.9	44.1
1976:		
Total number tried	165	909
Percent pleading guilty	30.3	43.8
1977:		
Total number tried	173	866
Percent pleading guilty	36.4	44.0
1978:		
Total number tried	122	843
Percent pleading guilty	29.5	47.6
1979:		
Total number tried	202	1,033
Percent pleading guilty	34.2	49.8
1980:		
Total number tried	289	1,368
Percent pleading guilty	32.5	55.0
1981:		
Total number tried	360	1,345
Percent pleading guilty	43.1	52.6

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.45 Air Force personnel convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of disposition and court, 1971-81

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.40 and 5.43. Punitive discharges imposed by General and Special Courts-Martial must be approved by the General Convening Authority. Discharges apply to enlisted personnel. The comparable disposition for officers is referred to as a dismissal. The data below include only dispositions that were approved by the General Convening Authority.

	Disposition approved						
	General Courts-Martial			Special Courts-Martial			
	Total	Dishonorable discharge*	Bad conduct discharge	No discharge or dismissal	Total	Bad conduct discharge	No discharge or dismissal
1971:							
Number	157	23	67	67	1,811	161	1,650
Percent	100.0	14.6	42.7	42.7	100.0	8.9	91.1
1972:							
Number	205	21	112	72	2,154	172	1,982
Percent	100.0	10.2	54.6	35.2	100.0	8.0	92.0
1973:							
Number	271	23	178	70	2,212	345	1,867
Percent	100.0	8.5	65.7	25.8	100.0	15.6	84.4
1974:							
Number	202	26	128	48	1,974	342	1,632
Percent	100.0	12.9	63.4	23.7	100.0	17.3	82.7
1975:							
Number	218	28	146	44	1,340	220	1,120
Percent	100.0	12.8	67.0	20.2	100.0	16.4	83.6
1976:							
Number	149	24	94	31	814	137	677
Percent	100.0	16.1	63.1	20.8	100.0	16.8	83.2
1977:							
Number	152	23	86	43	757	93	664
Percent	100.0	15.1	56.6	28.3	100.0	12.3	87.7
1978:							
Number	113	10	64	39	753	112	641
Percent	100.0	8.8	56.6	34.5	100.0	14.9	85.1
1979:							
Number	187	44	94	49	937	163	774
Percent	100.0	23.5	50.3	26.2	100.0	17.4	82.6
1980:							
Number	251	64	138	49	1,268	254	1,014
Percent	100.0	25.5	55.0	19.5	100.0	20.0	80.0
1981:							
Number	360	73	189	98	1,345	289	1,056
Percent	100.0	20.3	52.5	27.2	100.0	21.5	78.5

* Includes dismissals of officers.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.46 Navy and Marine Corps personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel, fiscal years 1971-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.40. Data for officers are based on General Courts-Martial only. Data for enlisted personnel reflect the combined activity of both General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial. Fiscal years 1971-76 encompass the period July 1 to June 30. Fiscal years 1977-81 encompass the period Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. The data for the transition quarter, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1976, are not presented.

Fiscal year and type of personnel	Navy		Marine Corps	
	Number tried	Percent convicted	Number tried	Percent convicted
1971	1,722	98.9	1,913	97.5
Officers	4	75.0	8	75.0
Enlisted personnel	1,718	98.9	1,905	94.5
1972	681	98.1	2,185	98.7
Officers	4	100.0	8	87.5
Enlisted personnel	677	98.1	2,177	98.7
1973	527	98.8	2,265	98.3
Officers	1	0.0	3	66.7
Enlisted personnel	526	99.1	2,262	98.3
1974	560	97.1	2,164	98.6
Officers	2	50.0	8	87.5
Enlisted personnel	558	97.3	2,156	98.6
1975	788	99.0	2,822	99.3
Officers	1	100.0	1	100.0
Enlisted personnel	787	99.0	2,821	99.3
1976	1,061	95.1	2,007	98.1
Officers	5	80.0	2	100.0
Enlisted personnel	1,056	95.2	2,005	98.1
1977	954	97.5	1,297	98.5
Officers	5	80.0	3	100.0
Enlisted personnel	949	97.6	1,294	98.5
1978	801	98.4	1,040	96.7
Officers	3	33.3	0	X
Enlisted personnel	798	98.6	1,040	96.7
1979	1,312	95.7	741	98.0
Officers	6	100.0	3	66.7
Enlisted personnel	1,306	95.7	738	98.1
1980	1,771	99.4	1,210	98.7
Officers	7	100.0	3	33.3
Enlisted personnel	1,764	99.4	1,207	98.8
1981	2,269	99.4	1,291	98.6
Officers	7	71.0	5	60.0
Enlisted personnel	2,262	99.5	1,286	98.8

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Navy.

Table 5.48 Navy and Marine Corps personnel disposed of in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel and disposition, fiscal years 1971-81

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.40 and 5.46. Discharges apply to enlisted personnel. The comparable disposition for officers is referred to as a dismissal. Data for officers are based on General Courts-Martial only. Data for enlisted personnel reflect the combined activity of both General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial.

Fiscal year and type of personnel	[Percent]									
	Navy					Marine Corps				
	Disposition					Disposition				
	Number of convictions	Dishonorable discharge	Bad conduct discharge	Dismissal or discharge	No dismissal or discharge	Number of convictions	Dishonorable discharge	Bad conduct discharge	Dismissal or discharge	No dismissal or discharge
1971:										
Officers	3	X	X	66.7	33.3	6	X	X	50.0	50.0
Enlisted personnel	1,700	1.1	95.6	X	3.3	1,860	5.3	91.5	X	3.2
1972:										
Officers	4	X	X	25.0	75.0	7	X	X	71.4	28.6
Enlisted personnel	664	3.8	88.1	X	8.4	2,149	5.9	91.3	X	2.9
1973:										
Officers	0	X	X	X	X	2	X	X	100.0	0.0
Enlisted personnel	521	6.1	88.7	X	5.2	2,224	7.8	90.1	X	2.0
1974:										
Officers	1	X	X	0.0	100	7	X	X	100.0	0.0
Enlisted personnel	543	3.3	90.2	X	6.6	2,126	4.9	92.9	X	2.2
1975:										
Officers	1	X	X	0.0	100.0	1	X	X	100.0	0.0
Enlisted personnel	779	2.4	93.7	X	3.9	2,800	4.8	93.5	X	1.7
1976:										
Officers	4	X	X	25.0	75.0	2	X	X	100.0	0.0
Enlisted personnel	1,035	2.0	94.3	X	3.9	1,966	3.8	93.9	X	2.3
1977:										
Officers	4	X	X	25.0	75.0	3	X	X	100.0	0.0
Enlisted personnel	926	1.5	94.3	X	4.2	1,275	2.7	94.0	X	3.3
1978:										
Officers	1	X	X	0.0	100.0	0	X	X	X	X
Enlisted personnel	787	1.5	94.9	X	3.6	1,006	3.9	93.3	X	2.8
1979:										
Officers	6	X	X	50.0	50.0	2	X	X	50.0	50.0
Enlisted personnel	1,292	1.5	96.4	X	2.2	724	3.9	92.5	X	3.6
1980:										
Officers	7	X	X	42.9	57.1	1	X	X	0.0	100.0
Enlisted personnel	1,753	1.2	96.5	X	2.3	1,193	3.2	94.0	X	2.8
1981:										
Officers	5	X	X	80.0	20.0	3	X	X	66.7	33.3
Enlisted personnel	2,251	1.2	96.9	X	1.9	1,270	4.3	93.5	X	2.2

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Navy.

Table 5.47 Navy and Marine Corps personnel tried and guilty pleas entered in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of court and guilty plea, fiscal years 1971-81

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.40 and 5.46.

[Guilty plea figures include the negotiated plea figures]

Fiscal year and type of guilty plea	Navy		Marine Corps	
	General Courts-Martial	Special (BCD) Courts-Martial	General Courts-Martial	Special (BCD) Courts-Martial
1971:				
Total number tried	341	1,381	587	1,326
Guilty pleas	217	1,179	372	1,065
Negotiated guilty pleas	65	241	155	96
1972:				
Total number tried	203	478	670	1,515
Guilty pleas	145	418	527	1,335
Negotiated guilty pleas	78	116	188	106
1973:				
Total number tried	191	336	597	1,668
Guilty pleas	129	275	449	1,448
Negotiated guilty pleas	71	77	282	264
1974:				
Total number tried	187	373	422	1,742
Guilty pleas	108	277	291	1,505
Negotiated guilty pleas	55	93	147	234
1975:				
Total number tried	171	617	520	2,302
Guilty pleas	97	458	342	1,741
Negotiated guilty pleas	52	145	200	366
1976:				
Total number tried	240	821	401	1,606
Guilty pleas	165	623	235	1,133
Negotiated guilty pleas	99	198	172	326
1977:				
Total number tried	200	754	211	1,086
Guilty pleas	124	616	130	879
Negotiated guilty pleas	89	260	88	436
1978:				
Total number tried	144	657	205	835
Guilty pleas	93	583	129	747
Negotiated guilty pleas	72	231	101	383
1979:				
Total number tried	134	1,178	158	583
Guilty pleas	88	1,036	103	482
Negotiated guilty pleas	64	468	87	248
1980:				
Total number tried	165	1,606	162	1,048
Guilty pleas	125	1,506	113	915
Negotiated guilty pleas	79	866	85	452
1981:				
Total number tried	210	2,058	211	1,081
Guilty pleas	150	1,916	130	914
Negotiated guilty pleas	71	980	89	378

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Navy.

Table 5.49 Coast Guard personnel tried in General, Special (BCD), and Summary Courts-Martial, by type of court, fiscal years 1966-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.40. A Summary Court-Martial is a military trial by one commissioned officer who need not be a lawyer. Punishment may not exceed 30 days in confinement, and may include reduction and forfeitures of not more than two-thirds of 1 month's pay. No counsel is furnished for prosecution or defense. Accused personnel have the option to refuse trial by Summary Court-Martial, but refusal may result in the charges being referred to a higher level court-martial. The data presented for years prior to and including 1976 coincide with former Federal fiscal years July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

Fiscal year	Type of Courts-Martial		
	General	Special (BCD)	Summary
1966	3	55	212
1967	2	68	211
1968	0	91	216
1969	2	92	207
1970	2	76	174
1971	2	129	287
1972	6	167	348
1973	5	206	307
1974	7	190	212
1975	4	189	267
1976	4	181	221
Transition quarter	0	25	47
1977	5	84	188
1978	3	58	180
1979	2	47	122
1980	3	67	169
1981	2	58	192

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Table 5.50 Coast Guard personnel convicted in Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1978-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.40.

	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number of convictions	52	100	42	100	64	100	55	100
Disposition: ^a								
Bad conduct discharge	2	4	5	12	9	14	5	9
Confinement at hard labor	25	48	24	57	37	58	34	62
Hard labor without confinement	12	23	4	10	8	12	13	24
Reduction in rate	28	54	26	62	34	53	38	69
Restriction	18	35	6	14	12	19	11	20
Forfeiture of pay	28	54	30	71	45	70	41	74
Other	9	17	9	21	22	34	5	9

^a Disposition totals are greater than the conviction totals shown because more than one disposition may be imposed in each case.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Table 5.51 Offenses Involved in Coast Guard Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, fiscal years 1970-81

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.40 and 5.49. The data in this table are based on the total number of offenses involved. A person may have been charged with more than one offense; see Table 5.49 for the number of personnel tried.

Type of offense	1970 ^a	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 ^b	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
AWOL or desertion	58	103	197	214	239	215	252	82	72	50	73	44
Marihuana offenses	(^c) 39	56	73	41	89	49	15	8	49	30	22	
Offenses involving controlled drugs	17	6	31	27	16	34	3	3	1	26	4	19
Missing ship movements	16	25	58	51	47	28	55	14	14	2	7	7
Willful disobedience or disrespect	5	21	25	70	63	77	110	6	7	5	6	16
Assault	12	16	10	34	16	40	34	16	1	4	4	14
Violation of order or regulation	7	14	27	8	53	33	45	33	7	16	20	26
False representation of official statements	7	13	8	18	NA	NA	33	1	3	NA	2	1
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46	72	NA
Larceny or wrongful appropriation	28	12	18	12	21	36	83	20	33	66	62	20
Breaking restriction	NA	11	35	28	21	36	41	10	8	1	13	6
Offenses against Coast Guard property	NA	8	17	12	9	20	16	8	8	5	13	7
Drunk or disorderly	4	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Provoking words or threats	7	4	3	13	12	8	12	8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Neglect of duty	NA	2	4	4	10	15	36	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sleeping on post	NA	2	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Escape from custody or resisting apprehension	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	NA	3	NA	NA	NA
Cheating on advancement examination	NA	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mutiny	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Conspiracy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	NA
Housebreaking or unlawful entry	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	10	29	4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bad checks	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	8	31	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dereliction of duty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other offenses	15	12	27	42	25	52	52	29	41	22	48	42

^a Includes two General Court-Martial cases.

^b Includes transition quarter.

^c Marihuana offenses were not reported separately in 1970; they are included in "offenses involving controlled drugs."

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Table 5.52 Dispositions of persons arrested for offenses against railroads, by offense, United States and Canada, 1975-81

NOTE: Data in this table are compiled from monthly statistical reports of railroad police. In 1978, the reporting form utilized by the Association of American Railroads was expanded to more accurately reflect the range of activities comprising the "theft" and "vandalism" offense categories. Prior to 1978 "other vandalism" included "multi-level carriers," "company property and equipment," "track and signals," and "switch tampering." Statistics for "theft from multi-level carrier" and "other theft" were not previously reported. "Referrals" indicate referrals of arrested persons to other than railroad authorities. Prior to 1978 referrals were included in the "convictions" category.

Offense	1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Convictions	Dismissals	Convictions	Dismissals	Convictions	Dismissals	Convictions	Referrals
Theft:								
Theft from freight cars	1,425	153	1,880	192	2,035	203	1,431	405
Theft from trailers	269	17	445	39	551	52	529	267
Theft of entire trailer	22	0	3	1	4	0	16	2
Theft from multi-level carrier	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	203	149
Theft of copper wire	187	19	190	3	141	10	114	24
Theft of brass	24	1	30	6	27	3	19	3
Theft of other company property	1,383	231	1,611	244	1,345	182	1,041	254
Burglary of buildings	209	28	290	29	194	28	132	68
Other theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	214	110
Vandalism:								
Multi-level carriers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	148	327
Company property and equipment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	417	126
Track and signals	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	305	150
Switch tampering	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	175	110
Track obstructions	778	96	784	57	816	83	456	231
Stoning of trains	1,242	166	1,536	113	1,663	145	807	532
Shooting of trains	96	9	188	16	153	15	171	54
Other vandalism	1,707	144	1,531	174	1,767	136	173	69
Trespassing	7,073	752	9,183	813	12,759	1,194	4,368	18,497
Criminal offenses not listed above	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,196	851
Total	14,239	1,646	17,847	1,657	21,455	2,051	12,915	22,229

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Association of American Railroads, Safety and Special Services Division.

	1979			1980			1981		
	Dismissals	Convictions	Referrals	Dismissals	Convictions	Referrals	Dismissals	Convictions	Referrals
208	1,485	550	201	1,164	391	102	1,067	375	108
89	665	350	85	430	182	54	359	165	53
4	6	10	0	14	7	4	14	0	2
57	181	127	48	135	42	16	100	39	16
7	196	38	16	381	99	34	462	102	15
2	8	2	1	20	14	0	16	10	2
179	1,337	380	184	1,768	383	268	1,773	394	241
10	134	38	6	174	54	9	204	48	15
24	288	77	39	323	126	29	382	96	51
17	68	69	10	47	17	3	71	20	5
54	575	215	80	422	234	62	352	187	43
26	342	186	29	351	198	19	324	192	35
22	167	89	27	107	93	6	134	70	15
69	473	336	39	447	251	33	480	405	60
179	807	633	75	744	493	82	836	586	87
41	131	70	14	133	82	13	165	70	13
85	152	104	30	172	114	20	149	114	30
437	4,509	39,396	356	4,150	31,122	384	8,216	25,400	276
229	2,192	662	164	2,290	1,536	171	3,184	714	206
1,739	13,706	43,332	1,404	13,272	35,438	1,309	18,288	28,987	1,273

Section 6:

PERSONS UNDER CORRECTIONAL SUPERVISION

This section presents information on persons under supervision or otherwise detained under some form of court or correctional authority. Data are reported on probation, on post-adjudicatory confinement, on parole, and on persons sentenced to death.

The probation data focus on the Federal jurisdiction. These data describe the flow of persons entering and leaving Federal probationary supervision.

Post-adjudicatory confinement data include characteristics of residents of juvenile correctional facilities, drug treatment programs, local jails, and adult correctional facilities. The juvenile data are broken down according to confinement in public or private facilities, and detention or correctional facilities. For the drug treatment programs, information is given on the characteristics of persons entering federally-funded programs.

Data on inmates of local jails are available from the 1978 National Jail Census and the companion Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, both of which were conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics under the National Prisoner Statistics program. Data are presented, by State, for adults and juveniles. The data on local jail inmate characteristics include age,

race, sex, education, pre-arrest employment and income, military service, heroin use, detention status, offense, bail status, legal representation and method of conviction. In comparison, similar information is available on adult inmates in State and Federal institutions. Additionally, data are presented on the population of U.S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps correctional institutions.

Detailed information is provided on persons under post-release supervision from correctional institutions, with a particular focus on parole. Data regarding persons conditionally and unconditionally released from Federal custody, and persons released to and removed from Federal supervision are reported. Data are presented from the Uniform Parole Reports program on the number of admissions to and departures from parole supervision.

This section concludes with statistics compiled on State and Federal inmates who have been executed or who are presently under sentence of death. These data are presented by the inmates' age, sex, race, commitment offense, and time spent in detention awaiting execution.

Table 6.1 Persons received for supervision by the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision, years ending June 30, 1974-81

NOTE: Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System include persons placed on probation—either by U.S. District Courts, U.S. magistrates, or at the request of U.S. attorneys (deferred prosecution)—and Federal offenders released from confinement on parole or mandatory release. A Federal prisoner is eligible for mandatory release when the prisoner has served the full term of imprisonment less "good-time" allowances. If the offender has earned more than 180 days of "good-time" credit, supervision (as if on parole) is for that period in excess of 180 days. If "good-time" amounts to fewer than 180 days, then release occurs without supervision.

These data represent persons who began supervision in the 12-month period prior to June 30 of the year noted. The Canal Zone, Guam, and the Virgin Islands began reporting data in 1977. "Pretrial diversion" was called "deferred prosecution" in years prior to 1977. "Special parole" refers to a specified period of parole attached to a term of imprisonment at sentencing. This provision is applicable to violations of certain drug laws (see Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, Public Law 91-513, Oct. 27, 1970, 84 Stat. 1260).

Type of supervision	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All cases	32,660	100.0	36,061	100.0	35,102	100.0	35,098	100.0	34,808	100.0	33,839	100.0	31,410	100.0	29,575	100.0
Court probation	19,452	59.6	18,665	51.8	18,375	52.3	17,561	50.0	15,668	45.0	14,094	41.7	12,189	38.8	11,886	40.2
U.S. Magistrate probation	3,351	10.2	4,884	13.5	5,358	15.3	5,678	16.2	5,812	16.7	5,202	15.4	4,589	14.6	5,423	18.3
Pretrial diversion	977	3.0	1,143	3.2	1,711	4.9	2,081	5.9	2,135	6.1	2,255	6.7	2,015	6.4	2,014	6.8
Parole	6,299	19.3	7,888	21.9	6,286	17.9	5,222	14.9	5,816	16.7	6,829	20.2	7,652	24.4	6,452	21.8
Mandatory release	2,398	7.3	2,408	6.7	1,935	5.5	2,521	7.2	3,298	9.5	3,222	9.5	2,671	8.5	1,939	6.6
Military parole	183	0.6	200	0.6	232	0.7	289	0.8	171	0.5	95	0.3	226	0.7	340	1.1
Special parole	—	—	873	2.4	1,205	3.4	1,746	5.0	1,908	5.5	2,142	6.3	2,068	6.6	1,521	5.1

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1975, p. X-8; 1977 (Preliminary Report), p. 17, Table II; 1978, p. 13, Table 12; 1981, p. 13, Table 15 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.2 Movement of persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System, year ending June 30, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.1.

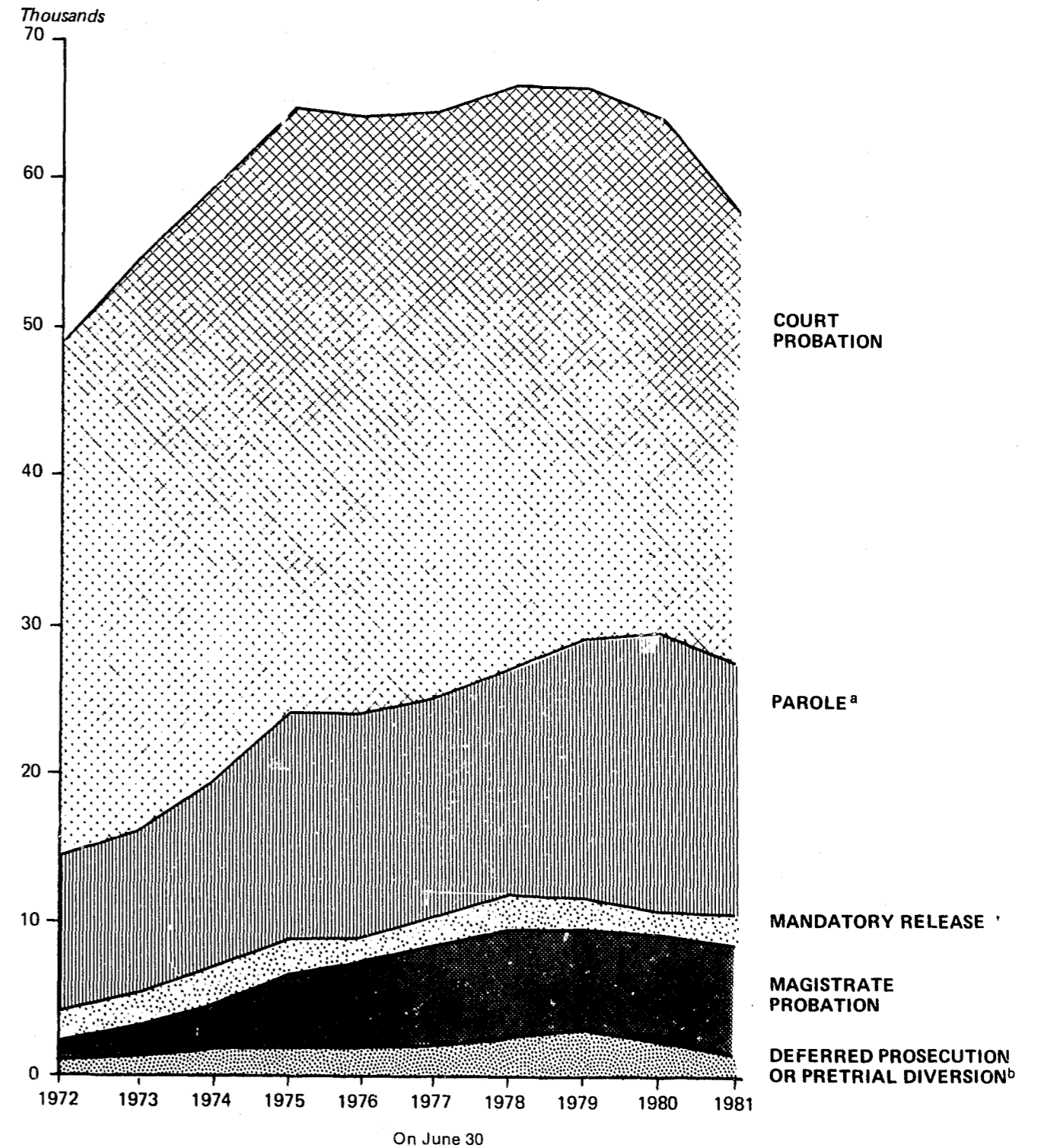
	Number	Percent ^a
Persons under supervision, July 1, 1980	65,843	X
Total received	36,723	100
Court probation	11,886	32
Pretrial diversion	2,014	5
U.S. magistrate probation	5,423	15
Parole	6,452	18
Mandatory release	1,939	5
Military parole	340	1
Special parole	1,521	4
Received by transfer	7,148	19
Total removed	43,550	100
Court probation	15,500	36
Pretrial diversion	2,152	5
U.S. magistrate probation	5,535	13
Parole	7,726	18
Mandatory release	2,489	6
Military parole	239	1
Special parole	2,909	7
Removed by transfer	7,000	16
Persons under supervision, June 30, 1981	59,016	X

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

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), pp. A-100, A-101. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.1 Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision, on June 30, 1972-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.1.

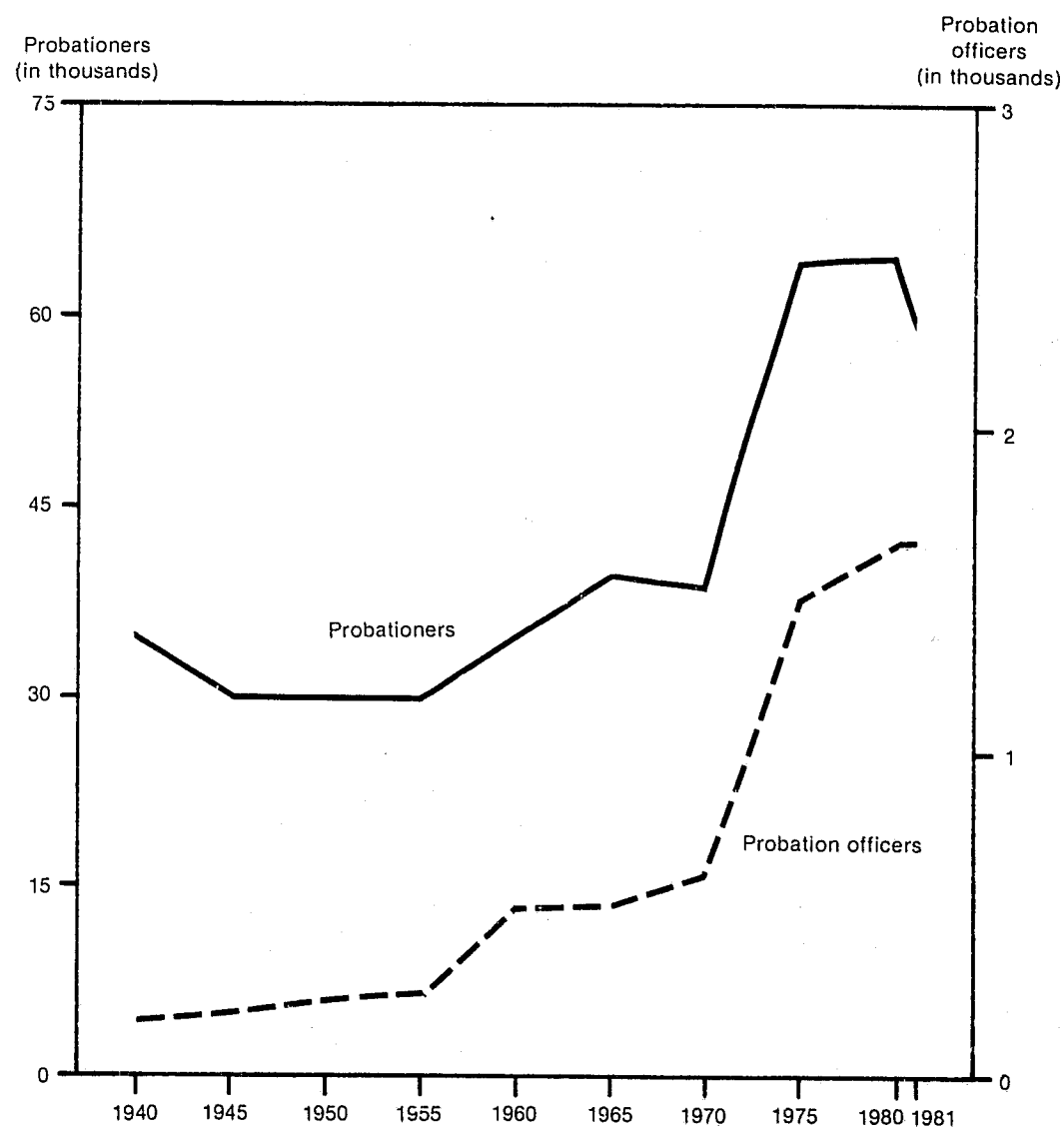


^a Includes military parole and special parole.
^b Beginning July 1, 1976, pretrial diversion replaced deferred prosecution.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1981 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), p. 17.

Figure 6.2 Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System and authorized probation officers on June 30, selected years 1940-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.1.



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1980, p. 13; 1981, p. 13, Table 14 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.3 Persons removed from supervision of the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision and violation, year ending June 30, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.1.

[Excludes reinstatements, re-releases, and transfers]

Type of supervision	Total removed	No violation		With violation		Type of violation					
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Technical ^a		Minor ^b		Major ^c	
						Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	30,230	24,589	81.3	5,641	18.7	3,595	11.9	537	1.8	1,509	5.0
Pretrial diversion	2,021	1,974	97.7	47	2.3	40	2.0	5	0.2	2	0.1
Probation:											
Court probation	13,128	10,990	83.7	2,138	16.3	1,450	11.0	187	1.4	501	3.8
U.S. Magistrate probation	4,790	4,023	84.0	767	16.0	534	11.1	87	1.8	146	3.0
Federal parole	6,230	4,231	67.9	1,999	32.1	1,155	18.5	192	3.1	652	10.5
Military parole:											
From military institution	221	215	97.3	6	2.7	4	1.8	0	0.0	2	0.9
From Federal institution	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Special parole term	1,697	1,377	81.1	320	18.9	206	12.1	27	1.6	87	5.1
Mandatory release	2,142	1,778	83.0	364	17.0	206	9.6	39	1.8	119	5.6

^a Violation of the conditions of supervision other than conviction for a new offense.
^b Conviction for minor offenses such as drunk, disorderly, petty theft, traffic violation, when sentence is 90 days or less imprisonment, 1 year or less probation, or a fine.
^c Involvement in or conviction of a new major offense, including absconding from custody, arrested on another charge, or convicted and sentenced to more than 90 days imprisonment or more than 1 year probation.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), p. A-117.

Table 6.4 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by ethnicity, sex, age at admission, and primary drug of abuse at admission, United States, 1980

NOTE: This table is based on data that were reported to the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), an information system operated by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), that collects admission and discharge reports on each client admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs in the United States and each of its territories. The data are edited manually at the State and national levels and the internal consistency of information provided on individual forms is checked in computer edits. The number of cases for each table may vary because of missing values in different categories. Clients for whom

no primary drug was reported and transfer admissions between CODAP clinics are not included in these data. The "primary drug of abuse at admission" is the drug type causing the most dysfunction at the time of admission to treatment. The subtotals of each category do not sum to the total due to the exclusion of cases with missing data on one or more of these attributes. For other definitions of terms and a discussion of limitations of the data, see Appendix 14.

	[Percent*]													
	Primary drug of abuse at admission													
	Total admissions		Heroin	Other opiates	Marihuana	Barbiturates	Amphetamines	Alcohol	Cocaine	Other hallucinogens	PCP	Tranquilizers	Other sedatives	Other
Number	Percent													
Total	253,574	100.0	37.0	7.9	18.1	3.4	7.5	8.1	4.5	2.2	3.3	2.7	3.2	2.2
White male	104,591	100.0	21.3	9.8	23.1	4.4	9.1	12.4	5.2	3.4	2.8	2.8	4.0	1.7
Under 18 years	15,374	100.0	0.3	0.7	61.6	3.4	7.8	6.1	2.1	5.4	2.3	1.9	5.0	3.5
18 to 19 years	9,922	100.0	2.1	2.2	42.8	5.3	11.1	8.1	5.4	7.4	4.7	2.7	5.9	2.3
20 to 24 years	25,741	100.0	13.3	7.3	23.1	6.4	12.5	9.2	8.1	4.9	5.6	2.7	5.3	1.7
25 to 29 years	25,225	100.0	35.0	15.9	10.9	4.1	8.9	8.7	5.6	1.8	2.0	2.5	3.4	1.1
30 years and older	28,329	100.0	34.6	14.3	6.1	2.9	6.3	23.5	3.6	0.8	0.7	3.6	2.3	1.1
White female	45,519	100.0	21.7	11.5	20.0	5.2	12.3	6.1	3.9	2.5	2.1	6.9	5.9	1.9
Under 18 years	9,337	100.0	0.6	0.9	52.1	4.2	13.5	5.9	2.8	5.9	2.9	2.5	6.1	2.7
18 to 19 years	3,980	100.0	7.6	4.2	30.9	6.3	18.2	6.3	6.0	4.8	3.9	3.3	7.1	1.5
20 to 24 years	11,172	100.0	25.9	12.1	13.9	6.3	14.7	4.3	5.6	2.2	3.3	3.9	6.3	1.4
25 to 29 years	10,743	100.0	38.0	18.0	8.0	4.5	10.3	3.8	4.2	1.1	1.1	5.6	4.4	1.1
30 years and older	10,287	100.0	24.7	16.3	5.8	5.2	8.3	10.8	2.1	0.5	0.5	16.8	6.2	2.8
Black male	52,228	100.0	61.2	4.6	10.2	1.4	4.2	6.3	4.9	0.6	3.9	0.6	0.8	1.4
Under 18 years	2,564	100.0	0.5	0.6	71.1	2.4	2.8	4.1	4.8	1.2	3.8	1.2	4.8	2.7
18 to 19 years	1,759	100.0	7.0	1.6	49.1	2.8	4.5	5.2	9.4	2.6	11.3	1.7	3.5	1.3
20 to 24 years	7,938	100.0	36.3	5.1	17.0	2.8	7.7	5.5	8.4	1.7	11.4	1.2	1.0	2.0
25 to 29 years	15,809	100.0	70.2	5.1	4.4	1.3	4.4	3.6	4.9	0.6	3.4	0.4	0.4	1.4
30 years and older	24,158	100.0	73.8	4.8	2.5	0.8	2.9	8.6	3.4	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.4	1.0
Black female	17,431	100.0	63.2	5.9	9.5	2.0	3.9	2.9	3.8	0.4	4.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
Under 18 years	1,235	100.0	1.6	0.8	64.0	2.6	4.8	5.1	5.9	1.5	3.6	2.3	6.2	1.7
18 to 19 years	733	100.0	14.5	3.0	40.9	3.4	7.2	3.3	8.6	1.4	10.2	2.0	4.1	1.4
20 to 24 years	3,480	100.0	53.2	6.1	8.8	2.8	5.8	2.0	6.1	0.8	10.3	1.5	0.9	1.6
25 to 29 years	6,006	100.0	76.2	6.4	2.6	1.7	3.3	1.3	3.0	0.1	3.2	0.6	0.5	1.1
30 years and older	5,977	100.0	74.7	6.7	1.9	1.5	2.7	4.5	2.3	0.2	1.4	1.9	0.8	1.4
Hispanic male	23,803	100.0	60.2	2.6	15.6	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.9	4.7	0.6	1.0	5.5
Under 18 years	2,251	100.0	3.0	0.4	48.1	1.8	3.1	2.0	2.6	2.0	6.1	0.9	1.6	27.4
18 to 19 years	1,583	100.0	16.5	1.2	38.8	1.7	4.3	1.9	3.7	3.2	11.9	0.8	3.2	12.9
20 to 24 years	5,304	100.0	46.2	2.1	21.2	2.4	3.6	2.0	3.3	1.5	9.7	0.5	1.4	6.1
25 to 29 years	5,969	100.0	73.5	3.4	8.8	1.4	2.1	1.7	2.3	0.6	3.5	0.5	0.6	1.7
30 years and older	8,696	100.0	82.4	3.1	4.4	0.9	1.3	3.3	2.0	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.6
Hispanic female	5,590	100.0	56.6	3.8	13.0	2.3	3.7	1.4	2.7	1.2	6.3	2.2	2.0	4.8
Under 18 years	791	100.0	2.9	0.9	46.4	2.7	7.2	2.7	2.9	3.3	7.0	0.6	4.7	18.8
18 to 19 years	432	100.0	25.5	2.1	29.4	4.9	6.5	2.5	3.5	2.5	13.2	0.9	1.9	7.2
20 to 24 years	1,429	100.0	57.2	4.1	9.2	2.2	4.3	1.0	4.1	1.0	11.7	0.9	1.5	2.9
25 to 29 years	1,504	100.0	77.1	4.5	4.5	1.3	2.4	0.9	1.9	0.6	3.1	1.5	1.0	1.3
30 years and older	1,434	100.0	73.6	5.1	2.6	2.3	1.6	1.3	1.7	0.5	1.7	5.6	2.0	2.1
Other male	2,748	100.0	23.5	3.8	28.3	3.9	4.5	11.1	4.8	3.2	2.6	1.7	2.4	10.2
Other female	1,190	100.0	22.3	4.1	28.9	5.0	7.7	8.2	3.8	2.1	2.2	4.1	2.2	9.3

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute of Drug Abuse, Annual Data 1980, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), Statistical Series E, No. 21 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.5 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by ethnicity, sex, age at admission, and number of arrests within 24 months prior to admission, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.4. The subtotals of each category do not sum to the total due to the exclusion of cases with missing data on one or more of these attributes. For definitions of terms and a discussion of limitations of the data, see Appendix 14.

	[Percent*]										
	Total admissions		Number of arrests within 24 months prior to admission								
	Number	Percent	None	1	2	3	4	5	6 to 10	11 or more	
Total	252,985	100.0	51.1	25.4	11.1	5.1	2.6	1.5	2.5	0.8	
White male	104,422	100.0	43.8	27.6	13.3	6.2	3.2	1.8	3.0	1.1	
Under 18 years	15,370	100.0	43.5	27.0	13.4	6.1	3.4	2.1	3.4	1.1	
18 to 19 years	9,910	100.0	26.2	31.9	18.4	9.4	4.9	2.8	4.6	1.7	
20 to 24 years	25,700	100.0	30.9	37.2	16.6	8.3	4.2	2.5	4.0	1.3	
25 to 29 years	25,161	100.0	48.1	26.9	12.1	5.5	2.8	1.4	2.4	0.9	
30 years and older	28,275	100.0	57.9	22.9	9.5	3.9	2.1	1.1	1.8	0.8	
White female	45,469	100.0	67.0	19.0	6.9	2.9	1.5	0.9	1.4	0.4	
Under 18 years	9,333	100.0	70.5	17.0	6.0	2.5	1.2	0.8	1.5	0.5	
18 to 19 years	3,977	100.0	63.0	21.9	7.0	3.3	1.7	1.0	1.7	0.4	
20 to 24 years	11,155	100.0	59.5	22.9	9.2	3.6	1.9	1.0	1.4	0.4	
25 to 29 years	10,730	100.0	64.7	19.9	7.5	3.4	1.5	0.6	1.6	0.5	
30 years and older	10,274	100.0	75.8	14.7	4.8	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.2	
Black male	52,065	100.0	50.4	26.7	11.2	5.0	2.3	1.4	2.2	0.7	
Under 18 years	2,560	100.0	42.6	28.0	13.7	7.1	3.3	2.3	2.2	0.7	
18 to 19 years	1,748	100.0	34.2	31.6	16.0	6.5	3.9	3.1	4.1	0.7	
20 to 24 years	7,914	100.0	35.4	32.5	15.5	7.3	3.3	1.9	3.2	0.9	
25 to 29 years	15,754	100.0	49.4	26.9	11.9	5.1	2.4	1.4	2.2	0.7	
30 years and older	24,089	100.0	58.0	24.2	8.8	3.9	1.7	1.1	1.8	0.6	
Black female	17,369	100.0	61.7	21.3	8.6	3.4	1.6	1.1	1.7	0.6	
Under 18 years	1,233	100.0	73.9	15.8	5.1	2.6	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.3	
18 to 19 years	728	100.0	63.0	21.4	8.1	2.9	1.1	1.0	1.6	0.8	
20 to 24 years	3,466	100.0	52.8	23.9	11.8	4.5	2.2	1.6	2.6	0.6	
25 to 29 years	5,989	100.0	60.1	22.1	8.6	3.7	1.8	1.3	1.8	0.7	
30 years and older	5,953	100.0	65.8	20.0	7.5	2.8	1.3	0.8	1.3	0.5	
Hispanic male	23,788	100.0	46.1	28.8	11.3	5.5	3.0	1.7	2.9	0.8	
Under 18 years	2,251	100.0	33.3	27.7	15.7	7.7	4.5	3.0	6.2	2.0	
18 to 19 years	1,583	100.0	29.7	36.7	15.0	6.9	4.0	2.7	3.9	1.1	
20 to 24 years	5,302	100.0	35.2	33.4	13.7	7.2	3.8	2.1	3.5	1.1	
25 to 29 years	5,966	100.0	49.8	28.4	10.5	4.7	2.5	1.3	2.3	0.6	
30 years and older	8,686	100.0	56.5	25.2	8.5	4.1	2.2	1.2	1.9	0.5	
Hispanic female	5,586	100.0	58.8	21.6	9.4	4.3	2.1	1.3	2.0	0.6	
Under 18 years	791	100.0	61.8	19.6	8.8	4.0	2.0	1.4	1.4	0.9	
18 to 19 years	432	100.0	59.0	19.9	9.7	4.2	1.6	1.6	3.0	0.9	
20 to 24 years	1,428	100.0	51.9	24.1	10.4	6.1	2.7	2.0	2.3	0.6	
25 to 29 years	1,503	100.0	58.6	21.9	9.6	3.7	2.6	1.0	2.2	0.5	
30 years and older	1,432	100.0	64.3	20.3	8.4	3.4	1.3	0.6	1.3	0.3	
Other male	2,658	100.0	39.1	25.4	13.9	6.9	4.1	3.0	5.6	1.9	
Other female	1,173	100.0	57.5	19.4	9.2	5.4	3.2	0.9	3.0	1.5	

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Annual Data 1980, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), Statistical Series E, No. 21 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 21. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.6 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by primary drug of abuse at admission and sex, United States, 1976-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.4. For definitions of terms and a discussion of limitations of the data, see Appendix 14.

[Percent*]

Primary drug of abuse at admission	Male				Female			
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1976	1977	1978	1979
	Opiates	66.0	60.0	52.3	48.3	63.1	59.4	52.0
Heroin	63.3	55.3	45.9	41.2	60.2	54.0	44.4	38.4
Nonprescription methadone	0.6	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.8	1.4
Other opiates	2.1	3.4	4.7	5.7	2.4	4.0	5.8	7.2
Marihuana	9.4	10.4	13.9	16.5	9.5	10.5	13.1	15.6
Barbiturates	4.3	4.6	4.2	3.6	6.0	5.9	5.6	4.7
Amphetamines	4.3	4.7	5.5	5.9	5.9	6.5	7.4	8.1
Other drug types	16.0	20.3	24.1	25.7	15.5	17.7	21.9	24.7
Alcohol	8.2	9.1	9.5	8.7	5.0	4.5	4.9	4.4
Cocaine	1.4	1.9	2.9	4.1	0.9	1.4	2.2	3.3
Hallucinogens ^b	2.5	3.9	5.5	6.5	2.5	3.4	4.8	5.8
Tranquillizers ^c	NA	1.4	1.9	2.0	NA	3.7	5.0	5.7
Other sedatives ^c	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.0	5.5	2.9	2.9	3.2
Inhalants	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
Over-the-counter	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of clients	(162,709)	(146,083)	(157,597)	(169,839)	(57,490)	(56,369)	(62,474)	(65,490)

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
^b Includes PCP.

^c "Tranquillizers" was added as a separate drug category beginning in 1977; during 1976 tranquilizers were included in the category "other sedatives."

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Women in Drug Abuse Treatment 1979, Topical Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP)*, Statistical Series C, No. 1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 59.

Table 6.7 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by selected characteristics and primary drug of abuse at admission, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.4. For definitions of terms and a discussion of limitations of the data, see Appendix 14.

[Percent*]

	Total admissions	Primary drug of abuse at admission																
		Heroin	Other opiates	Marihuana	Barbiturates	Amphetamines	Alcohol	Cocaine	Other hallucinogens	PCP	Tranquillizers	Other sedatives	Other					
Highest grade level completed:																		
Grade 0 to 9	22.5	15.7	13.1	37.1	22.9	23.1	24.7	14.7	32.4	18.8	21.9	25.5	47.9					
Grade 10 to 11	28.7	28.3	22.5	32.7	29.0	30.3	24.5	27.4	33.3	39.2	22.3	28.7	25.4					
Grade 12	32.6	37.3	37.6	21.1	33.4	33.5	34.8	34.6	25.4	33.8	36.0	29.5	19.0					
Grade 13 and over	16.2	18.6	26.8	9.1	14.6	13.1	16.0	23.3	8.9	8.2	19.8	16.4	7.7					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
Number of clients	(252,920)	(93,436)	(19,921)	(45,801)	(8,644)	(18,956)	(20,551)	(11,334)	(5,489)	(8,275)	(6,951)	(7,993)	(5,569)					
Employment status:																		
Unemployed	69.7	71.3	68.8	67.6	74.5	70.0	66.2	62.8	75.0	70.5	68.6	67.9	80.1					
Not seeking work	54.0	54.8	52.3	53.8	58.3	53.0	51.7	47.6	59.2	53.9	54.0	51.7	63.4					
Seeking work	15.7	16.5	16.5	13.8	16.1	17.0	14.5	15.2	15.7	16.6	14.6	16.1	16.7					
Employed	30.3	28.7	31.2	32.4	25.5	30.0	33.8	37.2	25.0	29.5	31.4	32.1	19.9					
Part-time	6.6	4.2	5.4	11.4	6.2	7.4	5.7	7.1	8.8	6.2	7.9	7.4	6.4					
Full-time	23.7	24.5	25.8	21.0	19.3	22.6	28.2	30.1	16.2	23.3	23.5	24.8	13.5					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
Number of clients	(252,616)	(93,210)	(19,877)	(45,808)	(8,621)	(18,963)	(20,557)	(11,311)	(5,486)	(8,266)	(6,952)	(7,990)	(5,575)					
Marital status:																		
Never married	59.0	49.0	42.2	83.1	65.3	62.2	44.0	64.1	82.3	75.6	43.5	66.5	71.9					
Married	18.6	23.9	27.3	8.8	12.7	13.8	23.0	15.0	7.6	11.3	25.6	14.5	12.8					
Widowed	1.2	1.5	1.7	0.2	1.1	0.7	2.1	0.7	0.4	0.6	2.6	1.0	1.5					
Divorced	12.2	12.6	18.5	4.9	13.5	14.3	20.2	12.7	5.7	6.1	19.4	12.2	8.2					
Separated	9.1	12.9	10.4	3.0	7.4	8.9	10.7	7.5	4.0	6.4	8.8	5.7	5.5					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
Number of clients	(253,042)	(93,423)	(19,911)	(45,873)	(8,649)	(18,972)	(20,556)	(11,339)	(5,496)	(8,271)	(6,960)	(8,003)	(5,589)					
Source of referral:																		
Voluntary	76.4	85.8	87.3	62.8	74.2	70.2	73.7	66.4	69.4	58.2	84.2	77.7	68.9					
Self-referral	40.6	59.5	53.1	18.2	31.4	29.7	32.5	30.8	24.8	22.5	35.0	30.2	28.4					
Hospital	4.0	2.4	5.3	2.1	6.7	5.3	10.4	3.3	4.7	3.6	7.2	5.8	3.8					
Community services	13.5	10.8	13.6	13.4	16.7	16.3	15.4	14.0	16.5	13.8	20.7	17.7	16.2					
Community mental health center	2.6	1.4	3.3	2.2	4.6	4.2	3.1	2.8	4.6	2.8	6.1	4.3	3.3					
Community service agency/individual	10.9	9.4	10.4	11.2	12.1	12.1	12.3	11.2	11.9	11.0	14.6	13.4	12.9					
Family/friend	11.9	10.7	11.2	14.8	12.9	11.8	9.6	11.7	13.8	12.3	13.8	13.2	11.8					
Employer/school	3.4	0.4	0.8	10.6	2.7	3.8	2.9	2.3	4.7	2.5	3.0	3.9	5.0					
Employer	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.5					
School	2.8	0.2	0.3	10.0	2.3	3.3	1.6	1.5	4.5	1.8	2.2	3.5	4.5					
Other voluntary	3.1	2.0	3.2	3.7	3.9	3.3	2.9	4.3	4.9	3.5	4.4	6.9	3.7					
Non-voluntary	22.6	12.6	12.2	36.7	25.0	28.6	25.6	31.6	30.0	41.1	15.5	22.1	30.7					
Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC)	2.5	1.4	2.2	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.1	4.4	3.6	1.9	2.1	5.0	3.1					
Federal, State, and county probation	13.2	5.4	6.4	24.8	14.5	16.9	14.3	19.5	17.5	32.2	9.0	11.7	18.6					
Federal, State, and county parole	3.8	4.5	1.9	3.5	4.1	4.8	3.2	4.5	4.4	3.4	1.9	2.1	3.5					
Other non-voluntary	3.0	1.4	1.6	5.2	3.4	3.5	5.0	3.3	4.5	3.5	2.6	3.2	5.4					
Other	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.9	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4					
Bureau of Prisons ^b	1.0	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.9	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4					
Veterans Administration Armed Services Medical Referral Office (ASMRO)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
Number of clients	(252,834)	(93,532)	(19,897)	(45,798)	(8,640)	(18,938)	(20,455)	(11,324)	(5,475)	(8,259)	(6,951)	(7,999)	(5,566)					
Number of arrests within 24 months prior to admission:																		
None	51.1	56.7	56.6	47.5	46.8	45.8	50.1	41.5	41.2	28.4	66.3	47.0	44.4					
1	25.4	22.9	22.2	30.5	23.7	26.0	24.4	32.5	26.9	30.5	16.2	27.8	24.3					
2	11.1	9.7	10.3	11.5	12.5	12.6	12.0	12.5	12.6	17.3	8.1	12.3	12.1					
3	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.6	6.2	6.4	5.3	5.7	7.3	9.1	4.0	5.4	6.5					
4	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.2	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.7	4.1	5.0	1.7	2.3	3.7					
5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.3	3.0	1.2	1.5	2.5					
6 to 10	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.9	3.9	3.3	2.5	2.4	3.9	5.0	1.9	2.5	4.5					
11 or more	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.6	1.9					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
Number of clients	(252,985)	(93,362)	(19,923)	(45,863)	(8,639)	(18,981)	(20,595)	(11,307)	(5,494)	(8,271)	(6,954)	(8,006)	(5,590)					

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^b Bureau of Prisons (BOP) includes BOP/NARA II, BOP-IPDDR, BOP study, BOP probationer, and other BOP (formerly DAP).

^c The number of cases in this cell is zero.

Source: U.S. Department Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Annual Data 1980, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP)*, Series E, No. 21 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), pp. 8, 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.8 Selected characteristics of residents of public juvenile custody facilities, United States, selected years 1971-79

NOTE: These data are from the censuses of State and local juvenile detention and correctional facilities. The censuses were conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice. Data for 1972, 1976, and 1979 are not available. The first two censuses, 1971 and 1973, were restricted to public facilities, but all later censuses were expanded to include private facilities. The data for 1971-75 are as of June 30, and for 1977 and 1979 as of Dec. 31. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

Selected characteristics	1971	1973	1974	1975	1977	1979
Number of residents, total	57,239	47,983	47,268	49,126	45,920	45,396
Juvenile	54,729	45,694	44,922	46,980	44,096	43,234
Male	41,781	35,057	34,783	37,926	36,921	37,167
Female	12,948	10,637	10,139	9,054	7,175	6,067
Adult	2,510	2,289	2,346	2,146	1,824	2,162
Average age (in years) ^a	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.3	15.3
Male	NA	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.5
Female	NA	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.1

^aBased on juvenile residents only.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1977-1979, A Report on the 1977 and 1979 Censuses of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities (Draft)* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1982). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.9 Selected characteristics of residents of public juvenile custody facilities, United States, on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.8. The data pertain to juvenile residents only. "Hispanic" refers to persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish origin. A "status offense" is an act that is illegal if committed by a juvenile but is not illegal if committed by an adult. Examples include truancy, possession of alcoholic beverages, incorrigibility, and running away from home. The classification of "physical environment" was first used in the 1977 and 1979 censuses. It was determined by responses to questions on the degree of residents' access to the community and the extent of in-house physical and staff controls. A majority of facilities identified in earlier censuses as detention centers, diagnostic centers, or training schools, and a significant proportion of ranches, fall into the "institutional" category. Most of those previously identified as shelters or group homes, as well as some ranches, are classified as "open." Data on average length of stay are for the calendar year. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

Selected characteristics	Type of facility					
	All facilities		Short-term		Long-term	
	1977	1979	1977	1979	1977	1979
Number of juveniles, total	44,096	43,234	11,929	12,185	32,167	31,049
Sex:						
Male	36,921	37,167	9,521	10,004	27,400	27,163
Female	7,175	6,027	2,408	2,181	4,767	3,886
Average age (in years)	15.3	15.4	15.2	15.1	15.6	15.6
Race:						
White	27,963	26,053	7,893	1,313	20,070	18,740
Black	14,865	13,752	3,609	3,446	11,256	10,306
Other	1,045	950	204	203	841	747
Not reported ^a	223	2,479	223	1,223	10	1,256
Ethnic composition:						
Hispanic	4,009	4,395	1,336	1,439	2,673	2,956
Non-Hispanic	40,087	38,839	10,593	10,746	29,494	28,093
Adjudication status:						
Detained	11,190	11,552	10,619	10,860	571	692
Committed	32,477	31,381	1,305	1,278	31,172	30,103
Voluntary admission	429	301	5	47	424	254
Type of offense:						
Delinquency	37,846	39,519	10,074	10,801	27,772	28,713
Status offense	4,916	2,789	1,540	1,052	3,376	1,737
Other ^b	1,334	926	315	327	1,019	599
Physical environment:						
Institutional facilities	32,197	31,652	11,363	11,274	20,834	20,288
Open facilities	11,899	11,672	566	911	11,333	10,761
Average length of stay (in days)						
Detained	107	107	14	15	184	184
Committed	12	14	12	13	18	22
Committed	179	178	76	69	188	189

^aIn 1979, this category included 1,976 juveniles (772 short-term and 1,204 long-term) in 51 Florida facilities for whom data were not reported in this category.
^bIn 1977, this category included 706 nonoffenders held for dependency, neglect, or abuse, and 115 for emotional disturbance or mental retardation; 429 juveniles who admitted themselves to a facility or were referred by a parent, court, or school, without being adjudged for an offense; and 64 who were not classifiable. In 1979, the corresponding numbers were 498, 56, 297, and 49, respectively.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1977-1979, A Report on the 1977 and 1979 Censuses of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities (Draft)* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1982). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.10 Selected characteristics of residents of private juvenile custody facilities, United States, 1974, 1975, 1977, and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.8. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

Selected characteristics	1974	1975	1977	1979
Number of residents, total	31,749	27,450	29,377	28,717
Juvenile	31,749	27,290	29,070	28,688
Male	22,104	19,152	20,387	20,512
Female	9,645	8,138	8,683	8,176
Adult	0	160	307	29
Average age (in years) ^a	NA	NA	14.9	14.9
Male	NA	14.6	15.3	14.9
Female	14.8	15.4	15.0	15.0

^aBased on juvenile residents only.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1977-1979, A Report on the 1977 and 1979 Censuses of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities (Draft)* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1982). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.11 Selected characteristics of residents of private juvenile custody facilities, United States, on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 6.8 and 6.9. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

Selected characteristics	Type of facility					
	All facilities		Short-term		Long-term	
	1977	1979	1977	1979	1977	1979
Number of juveniles, total	29,070	28,688	843	733	28,227	27,955
Sex:						
Male	20,387	20,512	439	445	19,948	20,067
Female	8,683	8,176	404	288	8,279	7,888
Average age (in years)	14.9	14.9	14.7	14.6	14.9	15.0
Race:						
White	21,917	21,654	616	547	21,301	21,107
Black	6,005	5,843	184	106	5,821	5,737
Other	1,148	1,191	43	80	1,105	1,111
Ethnic composition:						
Hispanic	2,096	1,906	59	41	2,037	1,865
Non-Hispanic	26,974	26,782	784	692	26,190	26,090
Adjudication status:						
Detained	894	737	725	463	169	274
Committed	23,089	21,747	74	199	23,015	21,548
Voluntary admission	5,087	6,204	44	71	5,043	6,133
Type of offense:						
Delinquency	9,484	9,607	168	236	9,316	9,370
Status offense	7,438	6,296	402	246	7,036	6,050
Other*	12,148	12,785	273	250	11,875	12,535
Physical environment:						
Institutional facilities	6,445	5,456	184	264	6,261	5,192
Open facilities	22,625	23,232	659	469	21,966	22,763
Average length of stay (in days)	270	261	20	54	291	271

* In 1977, this category included 5,296 nonoffenders held for dependency, neglect, or abuse, and 1,739 for emotional disturbance or mental retardation; 5,087 juveniles who admitted themselves to a facility or were referred by a parent, court, or school, without being adjudged for an offense; and 26 who were not classifiable. In 1979, the corresponding numbers were 5,030, 1,383, 6,204, and 167, respectively.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1977-1979, A Report on the 1977 and 1979 Censuses of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities (Draft)* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1982). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.12 Number and rate (per 100,000 persons 14 to 17 years of age) of sentenced prisoners under 18 years of age in adult correctional facilities, by sex, region, and jurisdiction, on Jan. 1, 1979

NOTE: These data are from a survey of adult correctional institutions conducted by the National Center on Institutions and Alternatives under a grant from the National Institute of Corrections. The data were obtained through a mail questionnaire of correctional personnel in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Follow-up correspondence and telephone contacts were made when necessary. These data represent a 1-day accounting of the population of sentenced prisoners 17 years of age and younger in adult correctional facilities. Excluded from this group were prisoners or parole violators who were being detained or who were incarcerated in State correctional facilities on a holding status. "Adult correctional facilities" includes all facilities for the incarceration of sentenced offenders that are under the jurisdiction of the State's adult correctional system. Facilities primarily for delinquents or facilities operated by the juvenile corrections department, county jails, and county detention facilities are excluded from this definition. Respondents were asked to provide information for Jan. 1, 1979. In instances in which such information was not available, data pertaining to a date between Dec. 1, 1978 and Jan. 31, 1979 were accepted. It should be noted that differences in reporting practices as well as differences in State and county criminal justice operations affect the comparability of data across the States. For example, States differ in the maximum age for juvenile court jurisdiction and in restrictions on transfers from juvenile to adult court. These differences will, in turn, influence the number and type of youth offenders in the adult criminal justice system. Population data used to compute rates per 100,000 youth 14 to 17 years of age are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, 1976, Series P-25, No. 646. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

Region and jurisdiction	Sentenced prisoners under 18 years of age			Rate per 100,000 persons 14 to 17 years of age
	Total	Male	Female	
United States, total	2,697	2,621	76	15.9
Federal Bureau of Prisons	4	4	0	X
Northeast	669	655	14	17.7
Connecticut	271	263	8	111.5
Maine	6	6	0	6.9
Massachusetts	6	6	0	1.3
New Hampshire	3	3	0	4.6
New Jersey	13	11	2	2.3
New York	321	318	3	23.8
Pennsylvania	30	29	1	3.3
Rhode Island	0	0	0	X
Vermont	19	19	0	50.0
North Central	465	452	13	9.9
Illinois	52	51	1	5.8
Indiana	44	44	0	10.4
Iowa	9	9	0	3.8
Kansas	20	19	1	11.1
Michigan	92	90	2	12.3
Minnesota	6	6	0	1.8
Missouri	17	16	1	4.5
Nebraska	6	6	0	4.7
North Dakota	2	2	0	3.4
Ohio	196	190	6	23.1
South Dakota	5	4	1	8.5
Wisconsin	16	15	1	4.1
South	1,469	1,421	48	27.1
Alabama	58	57	1	19.5
Arkansas	59	55	4	35.5
Delaware	0	0	0	X
District of Columbia	4	4	0	8.5
Florida	198	192	6	32.7
Georgia	115	115	0	29.3
Kentucky	4	4	0	1.5
Louisiana	24	24	0	7.2
Maryland	89	88	1	26.6
Mississippi	43	41	2	21.3
North Carolina	596	572	24	141.6
Oklahoma	18	18	0	8.6
South Carolina	51	50	1	21.9
Tennessee	8	8	0	2.5
Texas	144	137	7	14.5
Virginia	58	56	2	14.6
West Virginia	0	0	0	X
West	90	89	1	1.5
Alaska	0	0	0	X
Arizona	7	7	0	3.7
California	14	14	0	0.9
Colorado	8	8	0	3.8
Hawaii	0	0	0	X
Idaho	1	1	0	1.4
Montana	0	0	0	X
Nevada	5	5	0	10.2
New Mexico	4	4	0	3.7
Oregon	13	13	0	7.3
Utah	2	2	0	1.9
Washington	34	33	1	11.9
Wyoming	2	2	0	6.3

Source: Harvey D. Lowell, Margaret McNabb, and Anthony J. DeMarco, *Sentenced Prisoners Under 18 Years of Age in Adult Correctional Facilities: A National Survey* (Washington, D.C.: National Center on Institutions and Alternatives, 1980), p. 14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.13 Sentenced prisoners under 18 years of age in adult correctional facilities, by type of offense, region, and jurisdiction, on Jan. 1, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.12. In cases in which there was more than one offense on commitment, data were coded only for the most serious offense. Some States have statutes that substitute a "youthful offender" status for the original offense designation for young adult offenders at the time of sentencing. In such situations, data were listed under the category "unreported." For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

Region and Jurisdiction	Total	Crimes against people		Crimes involving property		Crimes against public order		Unreported offenses	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States, total	2,697	1,052	39.0	1,112	41.2	93	3.4	440	16.3
Federal Bureau of Prisons	4	2	50.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	0	0.0
Northeast	669	242	36.2	213	31.8	51	7.6	163	24.6
Connecticut	271	67	24.7	139	51.3	46	17.0	19	7.0
Maine	6	4	66.7	2	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	6	5	83.3	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	3	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	13	10	76.9	2	15.4	1	7.7	0	0.0
New York	321	129	40.2	46	14.3	2	0.6	144	44.8
Pennsylvania	30	23	76.7	7	23.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rhode Island	0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Vermont	19	1	5.3	16	84.2	2	10.5	0	0.0
North Central	465	287	61.7	107	23.0	19	4.1	52	11.2
Illinois	52	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	52	100.0
Indiana	44	24	54.5	20	45.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iowa	9	5	55.6	4	44.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kansas	20	2	10.0	4	20.0	14	70.0	0	0.0
Michigan	92	60	65.2	30	32.6	2	2.2	0	0.0
Minnesota	6	6	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missouri	17	13	76.5	3	17.6	1	5.9	0	0.0
Nebraska	6	3	50.0	2	33.4	1	16.7	0	0.0
North Dakota	2	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	196	160	81.6	35	17.9	1	0.5	0	0.0
South Dakota	5	3	6.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	16	11	68.8	5	31.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
South	1,469	563	31.5	762	51.9	19	1.3	225	15.3
Alabama	58	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	58	100.0
Arkansas	59	27	45.8	31	52.5	1	1.7	0	0.0
Delaware	0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
District of Columbia	4	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Florida	198	85	42.9	110	55.6	3	1.5	0	0.0
Georgia	115	50	43.5	64	55.6	1	0.9	0	0.0
Kentucky	4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0
Louisiana	24	18	75.0	6	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland	89	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	88	98.8
Mississippi	43	34	79.1	9	20.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Carolina	596	126	21.1	386	64.8	9	1.5	75	12.6
Oklahoma	18	9	50.0	8	44.4	1	5.6	0	0.0
South Carolina	51	14	27.4	37	72.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee	8	6	75.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Texas	144	63	43.8	77	53.5	4	2.8	0	0.0
Virginia	58	27	46.6	31	53.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
West Virginia	0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
West	90	58	64.4	30	33.3	2	2.2	0	0.0
Alaska	0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Arizona	7	5	71.4	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
California	14	14	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Colorado	8	6	75.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hawaii	0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Idaho	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montana	0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Nevada	5	4	80.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Mexico	4	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oregon	13	7	53.8	6	46.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Utah	2	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington	34	16	47.0	17	50.0	1	2.9	0	0.0
Wyoming	2	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0

Source: Harvey D. Lowell, Margaret McNabb, and Anthony J. DeMarco, *Sentenced Prisoners Under 18 Years of Age in Adult Correctional Facilities: A National Survey* (Washington, D.C.: National Center on Institutions and Alternatives, 1980), p. 25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.14 Adult inmates in local jails, by detention status, region, and State, on Feb. 15, 1978

NOTE: The 1978 National Jail Census was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Questionnaires were mailed to all (N=3,483) locally administered jails in the Nation in February 1978. Through the use of various follow-up procedures a response rate of 99 percent was achieved. For a definition of jail, see Appendix 5.

Region and State	Number of inmates	Detention status						
		Unconvicted		Convicted				
		Not yet arraigned	Arraigned and awaiting trial	Awaiting sentencing	Serving sentences of 1 year or less	Serving sentences of more than 1 year	Being held on probation and parole violation charges	Other
United States, total	156,783	14,295	63,158	8,359	49,241	14,177	3,661	3,068
Northeast	24,129	829	11,043	1,454	7,065	2,504	741	208
Maine	319	42	87	5	177	3	2	3
Massachusetts	2,317	40	570	7	745	754	31	16
New Hampshire	362	39	90	0	146	3	3	0
New Jersey	3,873	263	1,609	333	1,232	380	46	10
New York	10,852	194	5,834	487	3,759	213	245	120
Pennsylvania	6,406	251	2,853	622	1,006	1,151	414	59
North Central	27,937	1,970	12,843	1,631	9,533	403	808	484
Illinois	5,758	211	3,982	178	1,272	8	47	27
Indiana	2,301	269	1,443	141	365	25	28	30
Iowa	654	89	231	66	234	0	27	7
Kansas	934	76	478	78	191	5	40	51
Michigan	5,708	207	2,231	492	2,477	90	94	48
Minnesota	1,504	82	322	89	948	4	33	26
Missouri	2,829	307	1,421	113	788	5	136	59
Nebraska	638	82	218	46	264	1	13	6
North Dakota	117	25	42	5	40	0	1	4
Ohio	5,377	541	1,921	333	1,821	254	283	194
South Dakota	253	30	63	32	119	0	5	1
Wisconsin	1,864	51	491	58	1,014	11	101	31
South	66,775	8,334	24,318	3,387	16,330	10,911	1,374	1,847
Alabama	5,027	667	759	112	618	2,680	71	52
Arkansas	1,277	351	462	40	386	5	17	8
District of Columbia	1,407	0	1,012	150	85	130	30	0
Florida	10,263	1,439	4,285	815	2,924	186	201	413
Georgia	8,269	1,076	1,803	335	1,780	2,827	222	226
Kentucky	2,089	280	900	92	751	3	20	26
Louisiana	5,217	701	1,525	399	1,553	771	141	127
Maryland	3,553	299	1,506	181	615	911	30	11
Mississippi	2,359	299	542	76	607	728	47	43
North Carolina	2,766	405	1,575	48	600	37	28	12
Oklahoma	1,676	215	846	82	459	1	29	44
South Carolina	2,328	342	866	19	456	590	10	5
Tennessee	4,492	722	1,156	151	1,588	812	42	21
Texas	10,931	1,126	5,201	506	2,323	578	369	781
Virginia	4,071	312	1,514	341	1,148	645	80	37
West Virginia	1,044	100	366	40	437	7	37	41
West	37,942	3,162	14,954	1,087	16,313	359	738	529
Alaska	43	6	15	1	17	0	2	2
Arizona	2,484	226	910	125	806	171	49	197
California	26,093	1,967	10,148	961	12,456	143	296	122
Colorado	1,658	132	1,046	46	369	19	40	6
Idaho	498	64	207	23	189	0	15	0
Montana	304	23	103	41	118	0	8	11
Nevada	896	167	344	120	195	0	35	35
New Mexico	755	63	366	36	228	4	15	43
Oregon	1,855	152	735	199	653	3	71	42
Utah	675	113	84	206	252	8	11	1
Washington	2,437	195	888	122	965	10	192	65
Wyoming	244	54	108	7	65	1	4	5

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Jails, 1978: Vol. I. Data for Individual Jails in the Northeast, pp. 8-23; Vol. II. Data for Individual Jails in the North Central Region, pp. 8-57; Vol. III. Data for Individual Jails in the South, pp. 8-83; Vol. IV. Data for Individual Jails in the West, pp. 8-37* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.15 Number of jails, estimated number of jail inmates, and rate of inmates (per 100,000 population), by sex and legal status of inmate, region, and State, February 1978

NOTE: These data were collected in a survey conducted in February 1978 by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Because figures reported in Tables 6.15 to 6.21 and Figures 6.3 to 6.5 are estimates based on a sample survey, they may not correspond exactly with figures reported in Table 6.14. A jail is defined as a local government facility authorized to detain for at least 48 hours any adult suspected or convicted of a criminal offense. Excluded from consideration as local jails were facilities designed specifically for the detention of juveniles, hospitalists for the criminally insane, drunk tanks, and lockups. In addition, all facilities operated by Federal or State correctional authorities, including State-operated jails in Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont were excluded. Also excluded from the scope of this survey were 193 small jails, holding about 900 inmates. This was done because the facilities were not authorized to hold any inmates after they had been formally charged with a criminal offense, a process that usually takes place within the first 48 hours of confinement. The sample was designed to assure a level of statistical reliability of data on female inmates generally comparable to that for male inmates. Estimates below 300 for all inmates (and for male inmates), and below 100 for female inmates, are based on too few sample cases to be statistically reliable. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Region and State	Number of Jails	Jail Inmates									Rate of Inmates per 100,000 population
		Total			Adults			Juveniles			
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
United States, total	3,493	158,394	148,839	9,555	156,783	147,506	9,277	1,611	1,333	278	76
North											
Northeast	207	24,228	23,039	1,189	24,129	22,984	1,145	99	55	44	54
Maine	13	325	316	9	319	310	9	6	6	0	30
New Hampshire	11	370	347	23	362	340	22	8	7	1	43
Vermont	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Massachusetts	15	2,317	2,281	36	2,317	2,281	36	0	0	0	40
Rhode Island	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Connecticut	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
New York	72	10,936	10,302	634	10,852	10,261	591	84	41	43	61
New Jersey	28	3,873	3,648	225	3,873	3,648	225	0	0	0	53
Pennsylvania	68	6,407	6,145	262	6,406	6,144	262	1	1	0	54
North Central	1,042	28,452	26,687	1,765	27,937	26,256	1,681	515	431	84	49
Ohio	150	5,465	5,109	356	5,377	5,035	342	88	74	14	51
Indiana	90	2,453	2,334	119	2,301	2,200	101	152	134	18	46
Illinois	100	5,781	5,499	282	5,758	5,476	282	23	23	0	52
Michigan	93	5,729	5,282	447	5,708	5,262	446	21	20	1	63
Wisconsin	70	1,926	1,806	120	1,864	1,767	97	62	39	23	41
Minnesota	65	1,517	1,431	86	1,504	1,421	83	13	10	3	38
Iowa	91	664	611	53	654	603	51	10	8	2	23
Missouri	137	2,849	2,668	181	2,829	2,652	177	20	16	4	60
North Dakota	39	118	105	13	117	105	12	1	0	1	18
South Dakota	44	276	258	18	253	243	10	23	15	8	40
Nebraska	77	676	647	29	638	611	27	38	36	2	44
Kansas	86	998	937	61	934	881	53	64	56	8	43
South	1,678	67,444	63,992	3,452	66,775	63,420	3,355	669	572	97	98
Delaware	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Maryland	25	3,553	3,418	135	3,553	3,418	135	0	0	0	86
District of Columbia	2	1,407	1,292	115	1,407	1,292	115	0	0	0	208
Virginia	92	4,232	4,059	173	4,077	3,907	170	155	152	3	84
West Virginia	54	1,066	1,017	49	1,044	996	48	22	21	1	57
North Carolina	95	2,798	2,635	163	2,766	2,615	151	32	20	12	51
South Carolina	68	2,362	2,281	81	2,328	2,256	72	34	25	9	84
Georgia	223	8,278	7,933	345	8,269	7,925	344	9	8	1	165
Florida	112	10,305	9,615	690	10,263	9,576	687	42	39	3	122
Kentucky	111	2,149	2,024	125	2,089	1,968	121	60	56	4	62
Tennessee	111	4,553	4,330	223	4,492	4,287	205	61	43	18	106
Alabama	108	5,049	4,903	146	5,027	4,883	144	22	20	2	137
Mississippi	94	2,427	2,310	117	2,359	2,260	99	68	50	18	102
Arkansas	92	1,334	1,261	73	1,277	1,211	66	57	50	7	62
Louisiana	93	5,232	4,996	236	5,217	4,985	232	15	11	4	134
Oklahoma	102	1,704	1,550	154	1,676	1,529	147	28	21	7	61
Texas	296	10,995	10,368	627	10,931	10,312	619	64	56	8	36
West	566	38,270	35,121	3,149	37,942	34,846	3,096	328	275	53	100
Montana	58	324	304	20	304	289	15	20	15	5	43
Idaho	45	539	508	31	498	477	21	41	31	10	62
Wyoming	31	268	243	25	244	230	14	24	13	11	66
Colorado	61	1,681	1,598	83	1,658	1,576	82	23	22	1	65
New Mexico	38	794	741	53	755	711	44	39	30	9	67
Arizona	39	2,501	2,163	338	2,484	2,150	334	17	13	4	108
Utah	24	676	643	33	675	642	33	1	1	0	53
Nevada	22	912	821	91	896	810	86	16	11	5	144
Washington	59	2,453	2,273	180	2,437	2,257	180	16	16	0	68
Oregon	48	1,872	1,750	122	1,855	1,737	118	17	13	4	78
California	135	26,206	24,036	2,170	26,093	23,927	2,166	113	109	4	120
Alaska	6*	44*	41*	3*	43*	40*	3*	1*	1*	0*	11*
Hawaii	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

* Five States—Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont—had integrated jail-prison systems and, therefore, were excluded in calculating the rate of inmates per 100,000 population at the regional and national levels. Alaska, which had six locally operated jails in addition to an integrated jail-prison system, was included in the calculation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Census of Jails and Survey of Jail Inmates 1978, Preliminary Report, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin, SD-NPS-J-6P* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 3.

Table 6.16 Estimated number of inmates in local jails, by selected characteristics, United States, February 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.15. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Characteristics	Total*			White*			Black*			Other*		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	158,394	148,839	9,555	89,418	84,752	4,666	65,104	60,474	4,630	3,873	3,614	259
Age:												
Under 30 years	110,166	103,204	6,962	60,581	57,322	3,259	46,788	43,291	3,497	2,796	2,591	205
Under 20 years	24,860	23,491	1,369	14,742	13,995	747	9,533	8,954	579	585	542	43
20 to 24 years	52,277	49,087	3,190	29,934	28,429	1,505	21,040	19,479	1,561	1,303	1,180	123
25 to 29 years	33,029	30,626	2,403	15,906	14,899	1,007	16,215	14,858	1,357	908	869	39
30 years and older	48,228	45,635	2,593	28,836	27,430	1,407	18,316	17,183	1,133	1,076	1,023	54
30 to 34 years	18,827	17,665	1,162	10,503	9,934	569	7,814	7,259	555	510	472	38
35 to 54 years	25,941	24,636	1,305	15,856	15,098	758	9,518	8,987	532	566	551	16
55 years and older	3,460	3,334	126	2,477	2,397	80	984	937	46	0	0	0
Median age	25.31	25.30	25.45	25.01	24.99	25.40	25.61	25.61	25.64	25.26	25.49	23.49
Marital status:												
Married	33,648	31,802	1,846	20,751	19,568	1,183	11,867	11,267	599	1,030	966	63
Separated or divorced	36,913	34,065	2,848	24,405	22,805	1,600	11,385	10,201	1,184	1,124	1,059	65
Widowed	2,647	2,245	403	1,073	867	207	1,563	1,378	185	11	0	11
Never married	85,128	80,686	4,442	43,178	41,512	1,666	40,242	37,585	2,657	1,708	1,589	119
Not reported	58	42	16	10	0	10	48	42	6	0	0	0
Dependents at time of admission:												
With dependents	68,602	64,099	4,503	36,644	34,941	1,703	30,194	27,516	2,678	1,764	1,642	122
Median number of dependents	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Mean number of dependents	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Without dependents	88,441	83,522	4,919	52,094	49,189	2,904	34,290	32,403	1,867	2,057	1,930	127
Not reported	1,351	1,218	133	680	621	58	619	555	65	52	42	10
Highest grade of school completed:												
0 to 8	29,987	28,782	1,205	19,375	18,719	656	9,878	9,366	511	734	696	38
9 to 11	66,278	61,926	4,352	33,709	31,793	1,917	31,045	28,722	2,323	1,524	1,412	113
12	46,738	43,925	2,813	27,531	26,012	1,519	17,887	16,653	1,234	1,320	1,260	60
13 or more	15,205	14,047	1,158	8,632	8,069	563	6,278	5,732	546	295	246	48
Not reported	187	159	27	170	159	11	16	0	16	0	0	0
Median grade	10.2	10.2	10.5	10.2	10.2	10.6	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4
Military service:												
No service	118,486	109,044	9,442	62,716	58,136	4,580	52,942	48,339	4,603	2,828	2,569	259
Service	39,861	39,753	108	26,696	26,616	80	12,120	12,092	27	1,045	1,045	0
Not reported	48	42	5	5	0	5	42	42	0	0	0	0

Table 6.18 Estimated number of inmates in local jails, by pre-arrest employment, income characteristics, race, and sex, United States, February 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.15. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Characteristics	Total ^a			White ^a			Black ^a			Other ^a		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	158,394	148,839	9,555	89,418	84,752	4,666	65,104	60,474	4,630	3,873	3,614	259
Employment status:												
Working	89,526	86,409	3,117	51,193	49,467	1,726	36,195	34,893	1,303	2,138	2,050	88
Full-time	70,574	68,075	2,499	42,022	40,546	1,476	26,920	25,951	969	1,632	1,578	54
Part-time	18,953	18,335	618	9,171	8,921	250	9,275	8,941	334	506	472	33
Not working	68,101	61,770	6,331	37,858	34,961	2,897	28,555	25,287	3,268	1,688	1,522	166
Looking for work	42,426	39,468	2,957	22,379	21,152	1,227	19,123	17,479	1,644	924	837	87
Not looking for work	25,461	22,093	3,368	15,394	13,725	1,670	9,303	7,684	1,619	764	684	80
Not reported	214	209	5	84	84	0	129	124	5	0	0	0
Not reported	767	660	107	366	324	43	354	294	60	47	42	5
Annual income:												
Inmates with income	139,789	131,689	8,099	80,004	76,040	3,964	56,495	52,566	3,931	3,290	3,084	206
Less than \$3,000	61,594	56,869	4,725	32,216	30,018	2,198	27,994	25,578	2,417	1,384	1,273	110
Less than \$1,000	29,153	26,682	2,471	15,688	14,458	1,230	12,927	11,737	1,191	538	487	51
\$1,000 to \$1,999	15,306	14,207	1,099	7,651	7,215	436	7,249	6,629	620	406	363	42
\$2,000 to \$2,999	17,135	15,980	1,155	8,877	8,345	532	7,818	7,212	606	440	423	17
\$3,000 to \$9,999	56,802	54,076	2,726	33,412	32,010	1,402	22,137	20,898	1,239	1,253	1,169	85
\$6,000 to \$9,999	34,870	32,804	2,066	19,726	18,636	1,090	14,319	13,408	911	825	761	65
\$10,000 or more	21,932	21,272	660	13,686	13,374	311	7,818	7,489	328	428	408	20
Inmates without income	10,659	9,807	852	5,796	5,357	439	4,512	4,125	387	351	325	26
Not reported	7,947	7,343	604	3,618	3,355	263	4,097	3,784	313	232	204	27
Median income	\$3,714	\$3,821	\$2,416	\$4,184	\$4,288	\$2,594	\$2,986	\$3,158	\$2,254	\$3,944	\$4,004	\$2,588
Main source of income:												
Wages and salaries	107,845	104,448	3,397	63,851	61,976	1,875	41,589	40,157	1,432	2,404	2,315	89
Transfer payments ^b	18,966	16,100	2,866	9,198	8,203	995	9,356	7,571	1,785	412	326	86
No independent income ^c	22,380	20,030	2,350	11,285	9,954	1,332	10,336	9,382	954	759	695	64
Illegal income	5,814	5,229	585	3,352	3,061	292	2,342	2,054	288	119	114	5
Other	1,826	1,660	167	917	814	103	783	724	59	127	122	5
Not reported	1,564	1,373	191	814	746	69	697	585	112	52	42	0

^a Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding that takes place in the estimation procedure. Estimates of less than 300 on all inmates (and male inmates) and of less than 100 on female inmates are based on too few sample cases to be statistically reliable.
^b Social security, unemployment benefits, education grants, and welfare.
^c Includes borrowing from and support by family or friends.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 40.

Table 6.19 Estimated number of inmates in local jails, by type and frequency of drug use, race, and sex, United States, February 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.15. In this table, drug experience refers to lifetime drug experience. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Type and frequency of drug use	Total ^a			White ^a			Black ^a			Other ^a		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	158,394	148,839	9,555	89,418	84,752	4,666	65,104	60,474	4,630	3,873	3,614	259
Never used	48,394	45,274	3,213	26,186	24,690	1,496	21,330	19,684	1,646	970	899	71
Used any drugs	108,124	101,992	6,132	62,442	59,362	3,080	42,831	39,957	2,875	2,850	2,673	178
Daily	63,174	59,013	4,161	38,953	36,797	2,155	22,826	20,909	1,917	1,397	1,307	90
Weekly	12,256	11,851	405	6,086	5,941	146	5,987	5,744	243	178	161	17
Less than weekly ^b	32,694	31,128	1,566	17,403	16,624	779	14,018	13,304	715	1,275	1,205	71
Used heroin	41,260	37,905	3,355	22,888	21,372	1,516	17,640	15,889	1,751	732	644	88
Daily	23,223	20,805	2,418	12,276	11,231	1,045	10,576	9,255	1,321	371	320	51
Weekly	2,592	2,446	146	1,364	1,318	46	1,222	1,127	95	6	0	5
Less than weekly ^b	15,445	14,654	791	9,248	8,823	425	5,842	5,507	335	355	324	32
Used methadone	11,369	10,547	822	7,471	6,951	520	3,583	3,307	276	315	289	26
Daily	1,172	1,034	138	588	503	85	568	520	48	16	11	5
Weekly	1,607	1,512	95	1,174	1,112	62	433	400	33	0	0	0
Less than weekly ^b	8,590	8,001	589	5,709	5,336	373	2,582	2,387	195	299	278	21
Used cocaine	45,970	43,164	2,805	28,656	27,188	1,468	16,172	14,908	1,263	1,142	1,067	74
Daily	8,847	8,348	499	4,939	4,679	261	3,699	3,460	238	209	209	0
Weekly	4,542	4,300	242	2,955	2,849	105	1,449	1,329	120	139	121	17
Less than weekly ^b	32,581	30,516	2,064	20,762	19,660	1,102	11,024	10,119	905	794	737	57
Used marijuana	104,405	98,809	5,596	60,964	58,034	2,930	40,722	38,224	2,498	2,719	2,552	167
Daily	50,576	48,296	2,280	31,940	30,663	1,277	17,457	16,498	959	1,179	1,135	44
Weekly	13,333	12,689	645	6,741	6,446	294	6,379	6,040	339	213	202	11
Less than weekly ^b	40,496	37,824	2,672	22,283	20,925	1,359	16,886	15,686	1,200	1,327	1,215	112
Used amphetamines	48,698	46,086	2,612	35,626	33,891	1,735	11,551	10,769	782	1,521	1,425	96
Daily	16,021	14,915	1,106	12,919	12,108	811	2,731	2,472	258	372	336	37
Weekly	3,650	3,492	158	2,491	2,397	95	936	878	59	222	217	5
Less than weekly ^b	29,027	27,679	1,347	20,216	19,386	829	7,884	7,419	465	927	872	54
Used barbiturates	46,917	44,246	2,671	33,259	31,534	1,725	12,042	11,187	855	1,615	1,524	90
Daily	12,385	11,454	931	9,635	8,981	654	2,405	2,160	245	345	314	31
Weekly	3,601	3,408	193	2,724	2,558	166	825	797	28	52	52	0
Less than weekly ^b	30,931	29,384	1,547	20,900	19,995	905	8,812	8,230	582	1,218	1,158	59
Used LSD ^c	33,298	31,635	1,664	26,921	25,602	1,319	5,233	4,969	265	1,143	1,064	80
Daily	5,681	5,394	287	4,808	4,581	227	681	643	39	191	170	21
Weekly	3,039	2,970	69	2,701	2,642	59	292	286	6	47	42	5
Less than weekly ^b	24,578	23,271	1,308	19,412	18,379	1,033	4,260	4,040	221	905	852	54
Used PCP ^c	25,557	24,377	1,181	19,770	18,874	897	4,815	4,585	229	973	918	54
Daily	4,285	4,104	181	3,241	3,128	113	945	887	57	100	89	11
Weekly	1,290	1,253	36	1,135	1,099	36	154	155	0	0	0	0
Less than weekly ^b	19,982	19,020	964	15,394	14,647	748	3,716	3,543	172	873	829	43
Used other drugs ^d	6,424	6,154	270	5,172	4,977	195	1,163	1,093	70	89	84	5
Daily	2,607	2,448	159	1,954	1,853	101	606	554	53	47	42	5
Weekly	450	419	30	365	334	31	85	84	0	0	0	0
Less than weekly ^b	3,367	3,287	81	2,853	2,790	63	472	455	17	42	42	0
Not reported	1,784	1,574	210	789	699	90	942	833	110	52	42	10

^a Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding that takes place in the estimation procedure. Estimates of less than 300 on all inmates (and male inmates) and of less than 100 on female inmates are based on too few sample cases to be statistically reliable.
^b Includes insignificant numbers of cases for which frequency of use was not reported.
^c Total may include an unspecified number of cases for which frequency of use was not reported.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 42.

Table 6.20 Estimated number of convicted inmates in local jails, by whether under influence of a drug at time of offense, type of drug, race, and sex, United States, February 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.15. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Drug use and type	Total ^a			White ^a			Black ^a			Other ^a		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	91,411	85,935	5,476	52,698	50,068	2,631	36,300	33,609	2,691	2,412	2,259	154
Under influence	19,122	17,960	1,163	12,108	11,463	645	6,515	6,043	472	500	454	46
Heroin only	3,659	3,219	440	2,423	2,174	249	1,210	1,045	165	25	0	25
Marihuana only	5,963	5,855	109	3,374	3,310	63	2,334	2,294	39	256	250	6
Other drugs only	4,415	4,171	244	3,141	3,000	141	1,150	1,051	97	124	119	5
Multiple drugs	5,084	4,714	370	3,168	2,977	191	1,821	1,652	169	95	84	10
Heroin and other	2,081	1,844	237	841	722	119	1,230	1,122	108	10	0	10
All other combinations	3,002	2,870	133	2,327	2,255	72	591	531	61	84	84	0
Not under influence	68,979	65,030	3,949	38,749	36,988	1,761	28,406	26,320	2,086	1,824	1,721	102
Not reported	3,309	2,945	364	1,841	1,616	225	1,379	1,246	133	89	84	5

^a Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding that takes place in the estimation procedure. Estimates of less than 300 on all inmates (and male inmates) and of less than 100 on female inmates are based on too few sample cases to be statistically reliable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 43.

Table 6.21 Estimated number of convicted inmates in local jails, by alcohol consumption just prior to offense, race, and sex, United States, February 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.15. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Alcohol consumption and amount	Total ^a			White ^a			Black ^a			Other ^a		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	91,411	85,935	5,476	52,698	50,068	2,631	36,300	33,609	2,691	2,412	2,259	154
Consumed ^b	42,224	41,023	1,201	28,124	27,459	665	12,440	11,973	467	1,660	1,591	69
Less than 4 ounces	14,793	14,247	544	7,989	7,791	197	6,412	6,086	326	392	371	21
4 ounces or more	25,415	24,890	527	18,674	18,303	373	5,473	5,366	106	1,268	1,220	48
Amount unknown	2,016	1,886	130	1,461	1,365	96	555	521	35	0	0	0
Not consumed	46,775	42,664	4,111	23,148	21,263	1,886	22,923	20,777	2,146	704	624	79
Not reported	2,412	2,248	164	1,426	1,346	80	937	858	78	49	44	5

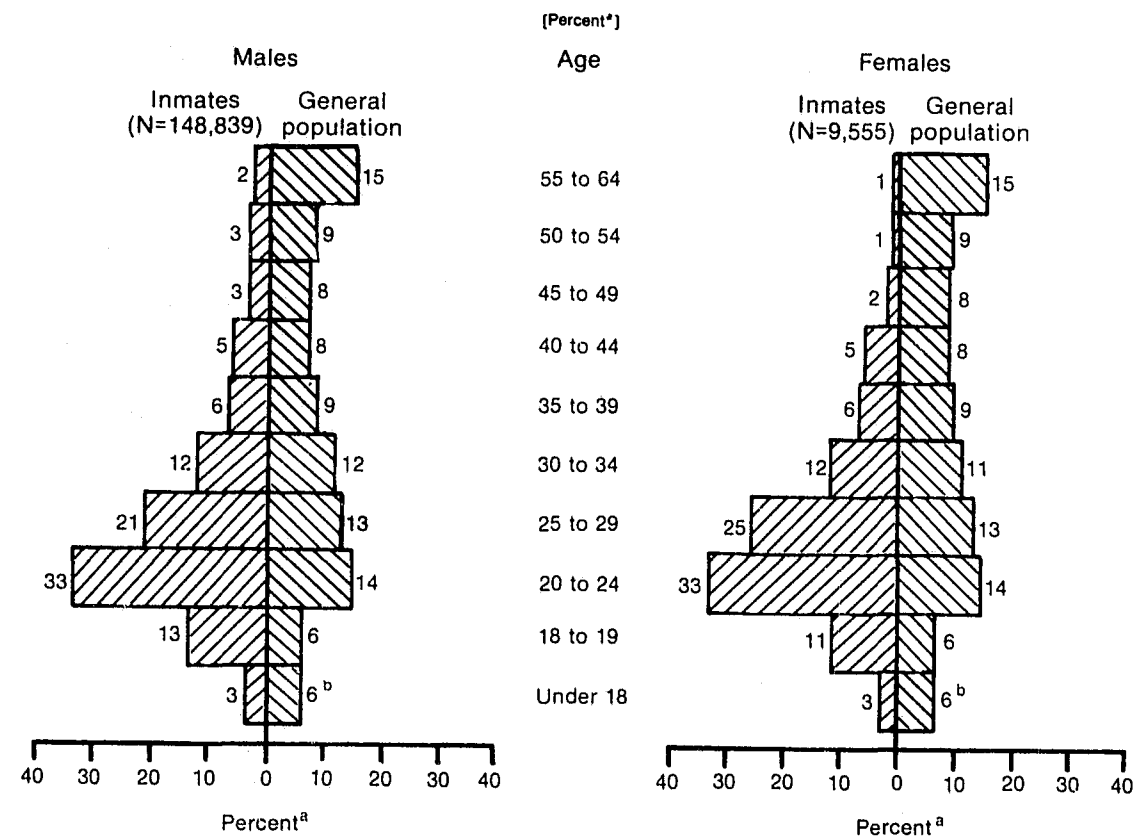
^a Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding that takes place in the estimation procedure. Estimates of less than 300 on all inmates (and male inmates) and of less than 100 on female inmates are based on too few sample cases to be statistically reliable.

^b In ounces of ethanol (absolute alcohol).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 44.

Figure 6.3 Percent distribution of age and sex among inmates of local jails and persons in the general population, United States, February 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.15. Data on age groups for the U.S. population are estimates for March 1978, provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.



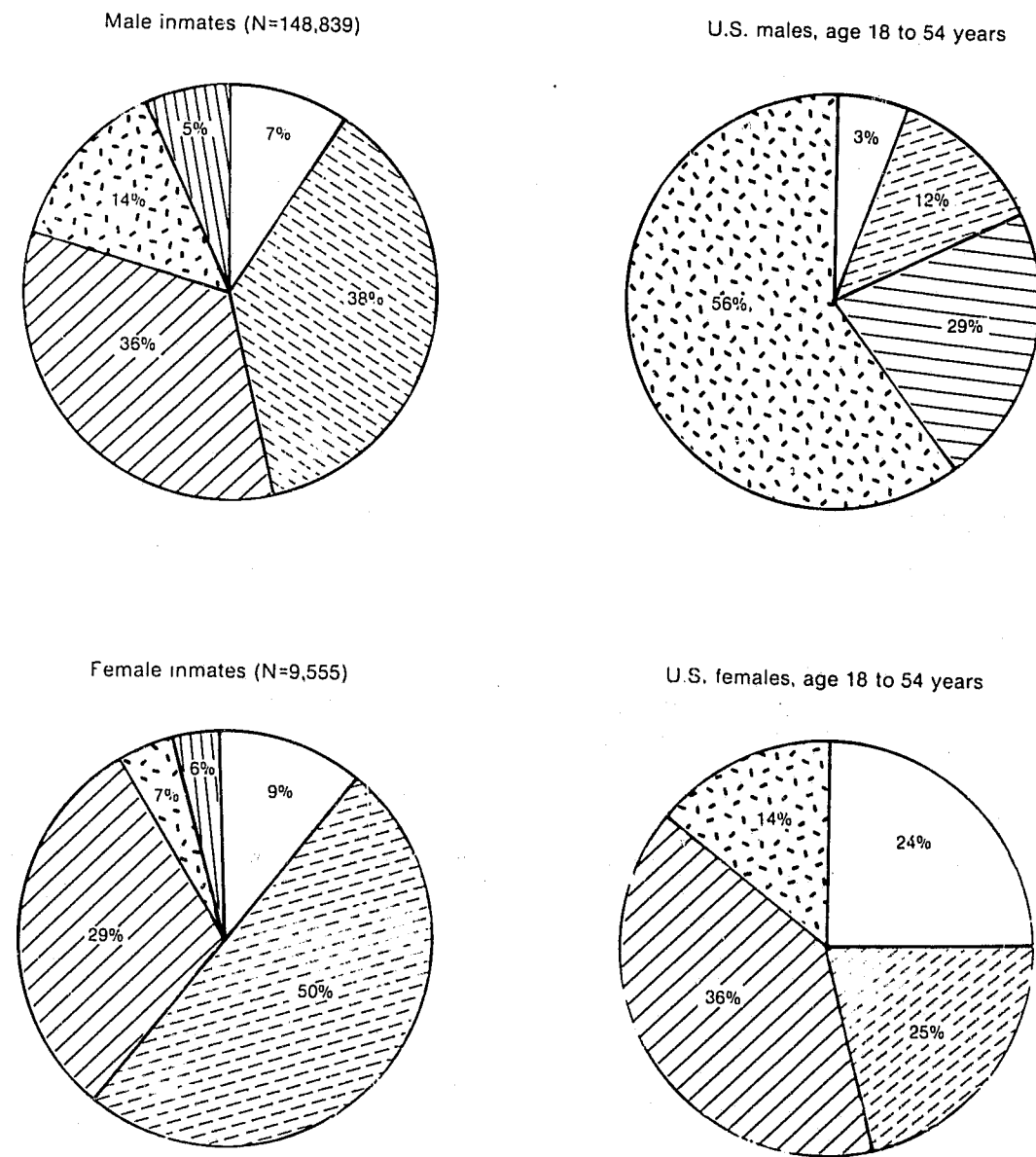
^a Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

^b General population 16 to 18 years.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 11. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.4 Percent distribution of annual income and sex among inmates of local jails and persons in the general population, United States, February 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.15. Data on income levels for the U.S. population age 18 to 54 years are estimates for March 1978. See U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 118, "Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States." (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1979), pp. 184-193. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.



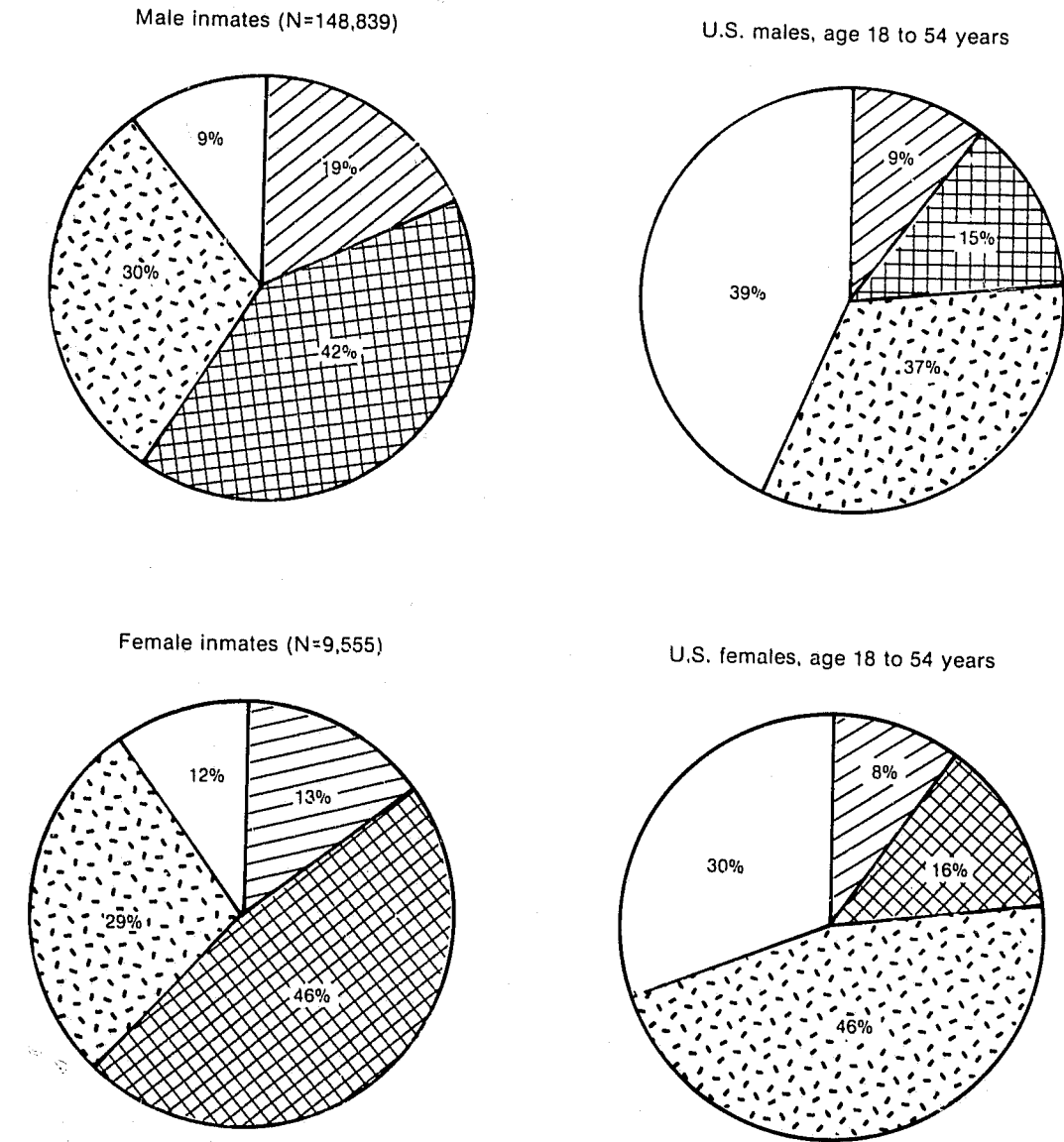
No income \$10,000 or more
 Under \$3,000 Unknown
 \$3,000 to \$9,999

* Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 23.

Figure 6.5 Percent distribution of educational attainment and sex among inmates of local jails and persons in the general population, United States, February 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.15. Educational attainment refers to the highest educational grade completed. Data on the educational attainment of the U.S. population are estimates for March 1978, provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.



8th grade or less 12th grade
 9th to 11th grade College or higher

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 17.

Table 6.22 Inmate deaths in local jails, by cause of death, region, and State, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.14. The 33 persons in Tennessee who died as a result of "other" causes were killed by a fire in the Maury County jail. For a definition of jail, see Appendix 5.

Region and State	Number of deaths	Cause of death					Other
		Illness/natural causes	Suicide	Accidental injury to self	Injury by another person		
United States, total	611	223	297	21	24	46	
Northeast	50	21	23	4	1	1	
Maine	3	0	2	1	0	0	
Massachusetts	4	0	2	2	0	0	
New Hampshire	1	0	0	0	0	1	
New Jersey	7	3	4	0	0	0	
New York	18	7	11	0	0	0	
Pennsylvania	17	11	4	1	1	0	
North Central	123	36	81	3	3	0	
Illinois	13	4	9	0	0	0	
Indiana	14	3	11	0	0	0	
Iowa	5	0	4	1	0	0	
Kansas	5	3	1	0	1	0	
Michigan	19	5	13	0	1	0	
Minnesota	6	1	5	0	0	0	
Missouri	9	5	4	0	0	0	
Nebraska	3	1	2	0	0	0	
North Dakota	4	0	3	1	0	0	
Ohio	33	10	21	1	1	0	
South Dakota	8	3	5	0	0	0	
Wisconsin	4	1	3	0	0	0	
South	312	131	126	6	12	37	
Alabama	16	10	6	0	0	0	
Arkansas	4	3	0	0	1	0	
District of Columbia	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Florida	25	11	12	0	1	1	
Georgia	22	7	12	1	2	0	
Kentucky	23	12	9	1	1	0	
Louisiana	17	9	7	0	1	0	
Maryland	6	1	3	0	1	1	
Mississippi	11	7	2	0	1	1	
North Carolina	21	10	10	1	0	0	
Oklahoma	19	8	11	0	0	0	
South Carolina	9	3	4	1	1	0	
Tennessee	49	10	5	1	0	33	
Texas	49	22	24	0	2	1	
Virginia	26	11	13	1	1	0	
West Virginia	12	4	8	0	0	0	
West	126	35	67	8	8	8	
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Arizona	14	2	10	0	0	2	
California	50	12	25	3	5	5	
Colorado	6	3	2	0	1	0	
Idaho	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Montana	5	2	3	0	0	0	
Nevada	14	6	6	0	1	1	
New Mexico	15	6	8	1	0	0	
Oregon	3	0	2	1	0	0	
Utah	2	1	0	0	1	0	
Washington	12	2	7	3	0	0	
Wyoming	4	0	4	0	0	0	

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Jails, 1978: Vol. I. Data for Individual Jails in the Northeast*, pp. 84-105; *Vol. II. Data for Individual Jails in the North Central Region*, pp. 270-293; *Vol. III. Data for Individual Jails in the South*, pp. 404-435; *Vol. IV. Data for Individual Jails in the West*, pp. 170-181 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.23 Prisoners in local jails because of overcrowding in State and Federal facilities on Dec. 31, by sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1979 and 1980

NOTE: State inmates housed in local jails because of overcrowding are considered to be under State jurisdiction. A State prison system has jurisdiction over a person if it retains the legal power to incarcerate the person in one of its own prisons. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Region and jurisdiction	Total		Male		Female		Prisoners in local jails as a percent of total jurisdiction population 1980
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	
United States, total	6,497	6,360	6,318	6,229	179	131	1.9
Federal institutions, total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
State institutions, total	6,497	6,360	6,318	6,229	179	131	2.1
Northeast	410	331	397	331	13	0	0.7
Maine	39	6	39	6	0	0	0.7
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	77	125	77	125	0	0	3.8
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
New York	263	0	250	0	13	0	0.0
New Jersey*	31	200	31	200	0	0	3.4
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
North Central	90	75	38	35	52	40	0.1
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Michigan	90	75	38	35	52	40	0.5
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
South	5,860	5,855	5,748	5,766	112	89	4.0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Maryland	392	277	391	277	1	0	3.6
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Virginia	811	368	771	351	40	17	4.1
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
South Carolina	630	609	630	609	0	0	7.7
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Florida	264	285	253	273	11	12	1.4
Kentucky	0	94	0	94	0	0	2.6
Tennessee	214	178	212	176	2	2	2.5
Alabama	1,315	1,410	1,299	1,383	16	27	23.7
Mississippi	1,362	1,243	1,320	1,226	42	17	36.8
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Louisiana	872	1,267	872	1,267	0	0	14.3
Oklahoma	0	124	0	110	0	14	2.7
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
West	137	99	135	97	2	2	0.2
Montana	2	1	0	0	2	1	0.1
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
New Mexico	0	13	0	12	0	1	0.9
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Washington*	135	85	135	85	0	0	1.9
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
California	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

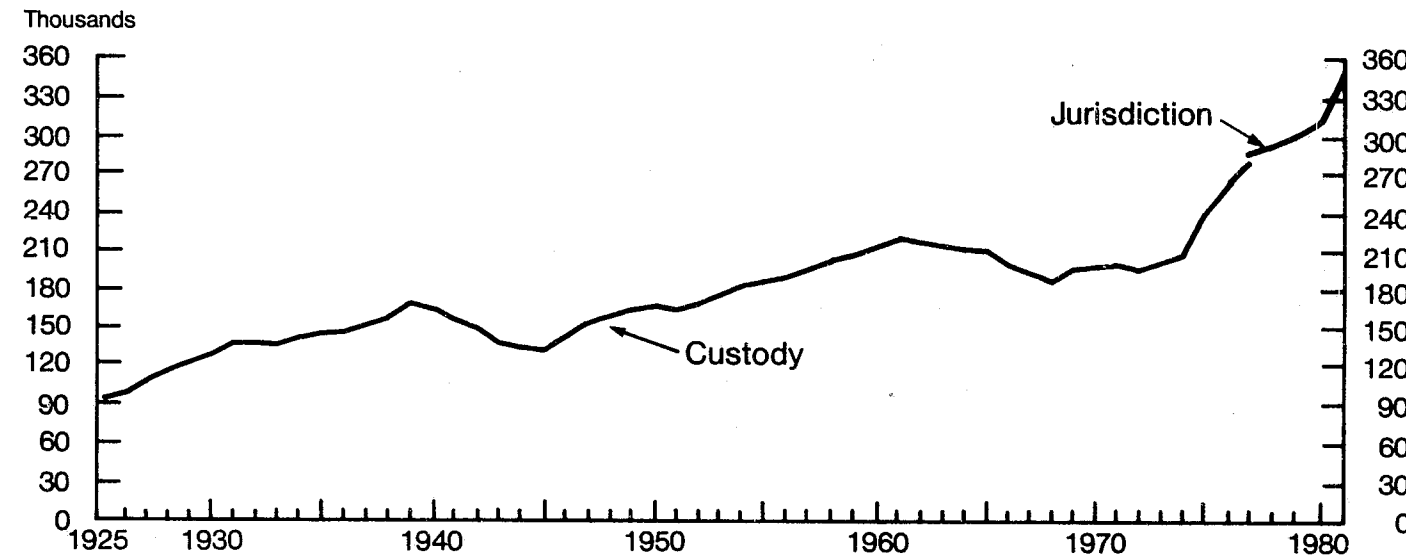
*Prisoners in local jails are not considered by the State to be under its jurisdiction. For the purposes of this table, however, they are included in the total State prisoner count used to calculate the percentage of State prisoners held in local jails.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1980*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NPS-PSF-8, NCJ-80520 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.6 Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, United States, 1925-81

NOTE: Prison population data were compiled by a year-end census of prisoners held in custody in State and Federal institutions. Prior to Dec. 31, 1971, a "sentenced prisoner" was counted as any adult felon serving a sentence in a State or Federal correctional institution. Beginning on Dec. 31, 1971, respondents were asked to disregard the difference between felons and misdemeanants and to count as a "sentenced prisoner" those inmates who had been sentenced as adults or youthful offenders to a maximum term of at least 1 year and 1 day. Since 1978, a "sentenced prisoner" has been defined as a prisoner sentenced to over 1 year. Comparability of the data is affected by the various reporting differences. Beginning on Dec. 31, 1978, a distinction was made between prisoners "in custody" and prisoners "under jurisdiction." As defined in the 1978 report (U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6 [Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980]), "in custody" refers to the direct physical control and responsibility for the body of a confined person. "Under jurisdiction" is defined as follows: A State or Federal prison system has jurisdiction over a person if it retains the legal power to incarcerate the person in one of its own prisons. Jurisdiction is not determined by an inmate's physical location; jurisdiction is determined by the legal authority controlling the inmate. Examples of prisoners under the jurisdiction of a given system, but not in its custody, are those housed in local jails, in other States, or in hospitals (including mental health facilities) outside the correctional system; inmates out on work release, furlough, or bail; and State prisoners held in Federal prisons or vice versa. Both custody figures and jurisdiction figures are shown for 1977 to facilitate year-to-year comparison. Custody figures for 1977 may differ from those published in U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1977, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-5, because some States have refined their definitions of custody in light of the guidelines provided for the 1978 report. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

ate the person in one of its own prisons. Jurisdiction is not determined by an inmate's physical location; jurisdiction is determined by the legal authority controlling the inmate. Examples of prisoners under the jurisdiction of a given system, but not in its custody, are those housed in local jails, in other States, or in hospitals (including mental health facilities) outside the correctional system; inmates out on work release, furlough, or bail; and State prisoners held in Federal prisons or vice versa. Both custody figures and jurisdiction figures are shown for 1977 to facilitate year-to-year comparison. Custody figures for 1977 may differ from those published in U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1977, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-5, because some States have refined their definitions of custody in light of the guidelines provided for the 1978 report. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

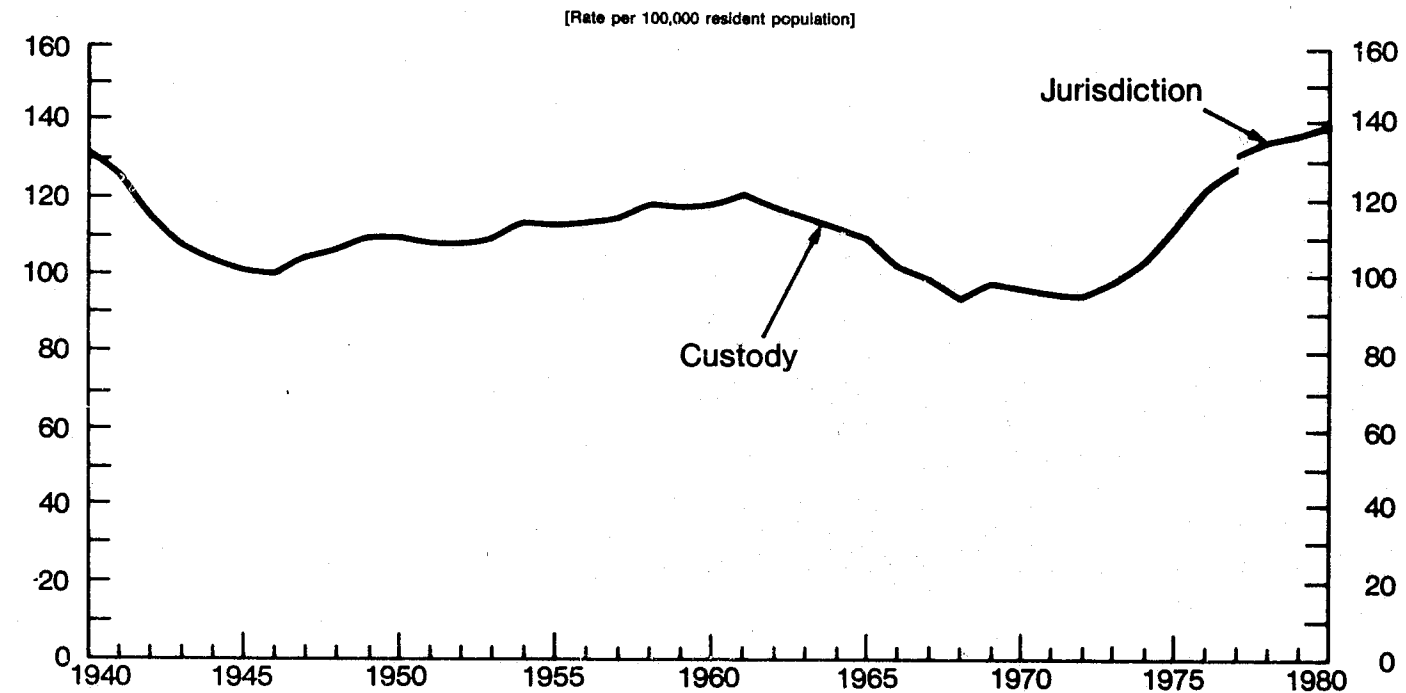


Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 1981, Bulletin NCJ-82282 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1982), p. 1.

Figure 6.7 Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, United States, 1940-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.6. The rates for the period before 1980 are based on the civilian population. The civilian population represents the resident population less the armed forces stationed in the United States. The 1980 rate is based on the total resident population.

For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1980, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NPS-PSF-8, NCJ-80520 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 3.

Table 6.24 Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, by region and jurisdiction, 1971-80

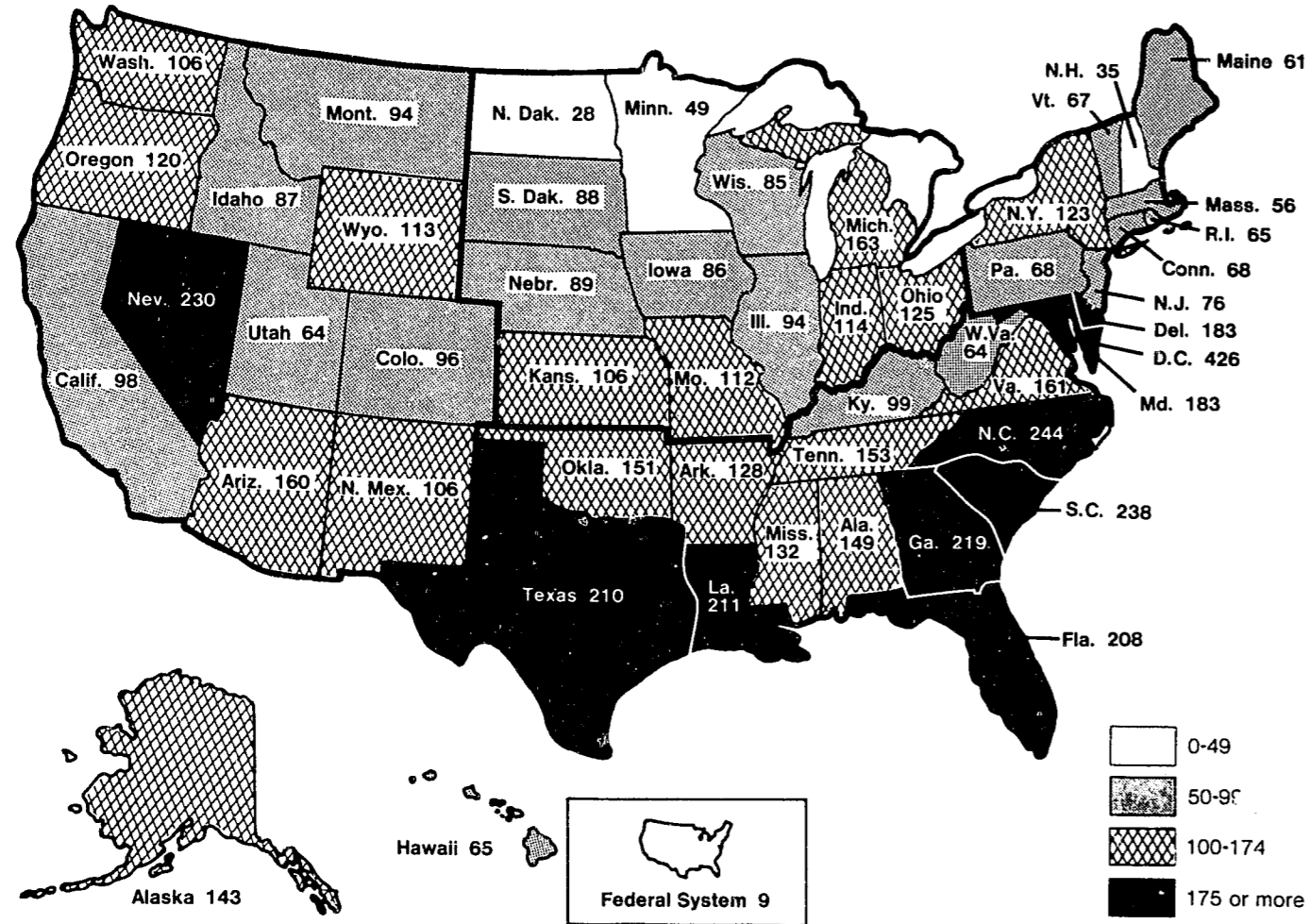
NOTE: See NOTES, Figures 6.6 and 6.7. The data for the years 1971-77 represent sentenced prisoners in the custody of State and Federal institutions. The data for 1978-80 represent sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Region and jurisdiction	Rate per 100,000 resident population on Dec. 31									
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
United States, total	96.4	94.6	97.8	103.6	113	123	129	135	136	139
Federal institutions, total	10.2	10.5	10.9	10.6	11	13	13	12	10	9
State institutions, total	86.2	84.1	86.8	93.0	102	111	116	123	126	130
Northeast										
Maine	45.1	46.3	43.8	50.4	60	57	61	53	58	61
New Hampshire	28.0	30.0	34.8	27.1	31	30	26	32	35	35
Vermont	46.5	30.0	40.3	51.5	51	64	57	76	62	67
Massachusetts	38.3	32.1	34.3	38.4	42	46	48	49	50	56
Rhode Island	40.5	36.1	43.2	48.7	41	53	56	56	63	65
Connecticut	63.3	59.3	54.2	47.6	56	62	53	70	69	68
New York	65.0	64.0	71.4	78.5	89	98	108	114	120	123
New Jersey	72.5	72.4	73.5	71.6	77	78	78	74	76	76
Pennsylvania	44.7	52.6	55.0	56.9	60	56	56	65	67	68
North Central										
Ohio	84.7	77.2	71.9	86.9	107	122	120	122	125	109
Indiana	82.9	72.8	63.4	57.5	73	79	60	82	98	114
Illinois	52.4	50.4	50.3	55.9	73	87	95	96	95	94
Michigan	106.4	93.9	86.8	94.6	119	137	151	162	163	163
Wisconsin	55.4	44.9	47.2	56.4	65	71	72	73	73	85
Minnesota	40.2	34.5	36.0	35.1	42	41	44	49	51	49
Iowa	53.6	45.5	49.0	51.6	63	66	70	70	72	86
Missouri	76.8	74.7	79.4	88.0	92	105	111	116	113	112
North Dakota	21.3	28.8	24.9	20.7	27	26	30	21	19	28
South Dakota	57.8	51.0	34.9	37.0	49	70	76	74	77	88
Nebraska	69.1	62.8	66.0	67.9	80	93	83	80	71	89
Kansas	90.5	73.5	60.6	63.5	76	91	97	98	95	106
South										
Delaware	33.2	49.3	57.1	76.1	100	118	120	173	181	183
Maryland	124.9	139.3	144.0	155.0	169	192	198	193	187	183
District of Columbia	349.2	340.8	324.2	289.2	326	334	330	383	433	426
Virginia	108.9	106.3	107.9	105.1	110	126	142	157	158	161
West Virginia	59.6	59.1	60.8	57.3	65	71	67	63	66	64
North Carolina	153.0	159.9	183.9	207.2	210	214	234	223	240	244
South Carolina	118.4	121.2	130.1	158.4	196	230	239	243	237	238
Georgia	146.1	174.3	173.3	191.4	204	225	224	216	224	219
Florida	135.8	139.3	132.5	137.9	183	211	221	239	220	208
Kentucky	94.1	89.5	89.4	91.7	100	107	106	97	105	99
Tennessee	86.1	81.9	84.2	90.9	109	114	127	134	151	153
Alabama	110.0	103.5	104.5	110.3	121	83	94	144	141	149
Mississippi	82.7	83.1	75.5	91.3	103	91	67	110	141	132
Arkansas	83.9	80.4	82.2	99.6	102	115	111	115	132	128
Louisiana	113.0	92.2	108.3	127.7	126	120	152	184	190	211
Oklahoma	144.2	139.7	120.4	108.5	114	133	129	146	147	151
Texas	140.9	136.0	146.6	140.6	154	167	176	189	196	210
West										
Montana	35.4	39.5	43.5	45.6	50	73	81	87	96	94
Idaho	48.9	49.6	54.6	65.5	71	82	87	91	92	87
Wyoming	77.5	75.7	78.6	73.9	80	87	98	102	95	113
Colorado	85.9	81.3	77.5	79.4	80	87	89	93	90	96
New Mexico	61.3	55.7	66.4	80.7	86	105	126	123	112	106
Arizona	74.3	76.9	81.0	97.0	118	125	129	146	139	160
Utah	53.3	51.2	44.7	46.1	54	60	64	69	68	64
Nevada	124.0	121.2	134.9	130.3	136	156	187	204	224	230
Washington	82.4	77.1	77.1	86.2	96	109	118	122	113	106
Oregon	93.5	84.4	74.7	88.3	108	122	122	117	122	120
California	87.4	83.9	96.7	105.6	81	85	80	88	93	98
Alaska	65.6	61.0	56.3	57.1	56	63	75	127	133	143
Hawaii	33.7	38.8	37.3	38.6	42	39	44	57	58	65

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-2, pp. 20, 21; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-3, pp. 16, 17; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-4, p. 18; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-5, p. 13 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6, p. 15; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-7, p. 34; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-8, NCJ-80520, p. 16 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.8 Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal Institutions, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.7. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.
[Rate per 100,000 resident population]



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1980*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NPS-PSF-8, NCJ-80520 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 4.

Table 6.25 Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by race, sex, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.6. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.
[Rate per 100,000 resident population]

Region and jurisdiction	All races			White			Black			American Indian or Alaskan Native		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
United States, total	145	287	11	90	178	6	567	1,148	47	212	407	22
Federal institutions, total	11	21	1	8	15	1	32	62	5	27	53	2
State institutions, total	134	266	10	82	163	6	536	1,087	42	185	354	20
Northeast	93	190	6	54	110	3	470	982	31	31	61	21
Maine	74	148	4	73	146	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
New Hampshire	35	72	1	34	69	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Vermont	94	186	6	94	186	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Massachusetts	57	117	2	39	81	1	529	1,089	23	(*)	(*)	(*)
Rhode Island	86	175	5	68	140	3	721	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Connecticut	139	274	13	90	180	6	819	1,628	102	(*)	(*)	(*)
New York	124	254	7	73	149	3	475	1,010	28	(*)	(*)	(*)
New Jersey	80	161	5	35	71	2	404	833	30	(*)	(*)	(*)
Pennsylvania	69	139	4	35	70	2	425	887	27	(*)	(*)	(*)
North Central	112	222	8	64	126	4	565	1,144	46	274	525	28
Ohio	125	246	11	72	143	5	614	1,230	68	(*)	(*)	(*)
Indiana	122	242	9	97	193	5	442	878	49	(*)	(*)	(*)
Illinois	104	209	6	49	97	3	441	919	23	(*)	(*)	(*)
Michigan	163	321	13	66	133	3	651	1,315	52	147	(*)	(*)
Wisconsin	85	166	6	52	102	3	851	1,702	70	417	(*)	(*)
Minnesota	49	97	3	37	73	2	705	1,313	69	451	(*)	(*)
Iowa	86	171	6	71	141	5	1,113	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Missouri	112	224	8	62	124	5	548	1,125	39	(*)	(*)	(*)
North Dakota	39	76	1	34	66	(*)	(*)	(*)	39	(*)	(*)	(*)
South Dakota	92	131	5	71	141	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Nebraska	92	181	7	65	128	5	889	(*)	(*)	368	(*)	(*)
Kansas	105	206	9	74	146	6	658	1,243	71	(*)	(*)	(*)
South	192	381	15	112	221	8	547	1,110	42	176	336	17
Delaware	248	494	18	112	223	8	964	1,973	71	(*)	(*)	(*)
Maryland	183	367	11	57	113	3	617	1,263	35	(*)	(*)	(*)
District of Columbia	493	1042	20	55	115	2	681	1,445	28	(*)	(*)	(*)
Virginia	167	329	11	83	162	5	498	1,002	32	(*)	(*)	(*)
West Virginia	64	130	3	57	115	2	289	598	17	(*)	(*)	(*)
North Carolina	262	518	20	152	299	11	624	1,260	50	563	1,085	49
South Carolina	252	497	20	152	295	14	484	984	36	(*)	(*)	(*)
Georgia	223	441	20	128	249	12	488	994	42	(*)	(*)	(*)
Florida	213	426	17	129	260	8	739	1,482	68	(*)	(*)	(*)
Kentucky	99	195	6	77	152	5	390	774	26	(*)	(*)	(*)
Tennessee	153	302	14	101	196	11	433	893	30	(*)	(*)	(*)
Alabama	153	305	13	80	158	6	369	759	31	(*)	(*)	(*)
Mississippi	134	271	7	57	112	4	207	428	11	(*)	(*)	(*)
Arkansas	128	255	9	68	135	4	440	905	32	(*)	(*)	(*)
Louisiana	211	421	14	86	168	7	516	1,065	31	(*)	(*)	(*)
Oklahoma	151	295	14	116	228	9	636	1,227	78	154	298	16
Texas	210	410	17	152	299	11	751	1,486	69	(*)	(*)	(*)
West	110	212	10	94	181	8	539	1,026	57	176	335	22
Montana	94	182	6	76	146	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	386	(*)	(*)
Idaho	87	168	5	85	166	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wyoming	113	209	13	103	190	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Colorado	97	190	5	83	164	4	607	1,147	38	(*)	(*)	(*)
New Mexico	112	220	8	129	254	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	31	60	(*)
Arizona	161	310	16	148	286	15	1,175	2,174	100	97	193	(*)
Utah	64	125	4	60	118	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Nevada	230	430	25	180	342	14	1,073	1,942	198	(*)	(*)	(*)
Washington	106	204	9	86	168	6	855	1,479	118	(*)	(*)	(*)
Oregon	120	237	7	107	212	5	961	(*)	(*)	281	530	36
California	104	199	11	86	167	9	465	901	48	461	(*)	(*)
Alaska	206	377	11	142	258	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	408	794	33
Hawaii	102	193	7	39	70	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

* Rates are not computed because of a resident population base of less than 25,000 or fewer than 10 inmates.
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1980*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NPS-PSF-8, NCJ-80520 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 21.

Table 6.26 Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.7. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

[Rate per 100,000 resident population]

Region and jurisdiction	Maximum sentence length		
	Total	More than 1 year	1 year or less and unsentenced
United States, total	145	139	6
Federal institutions, total	11	9	2
State institutions, total	134	130	5
Northeast	93	87	7
Maine	74	61	13
New Hampshire	35	35	0
Vermont	94	67	27
Massachusetts	57	56	1
Rhode Island	86	65	21
Connecticut	139	68	71
New York	124	123	1
New Jersey	80	76	4
Pennsylvania	69	68	1
North Central	112	109	3
Ohio	125	125	0
Indiana	122	114	7
Illinois	104	94	10
Michigan	163	163	0
Wisconsin	85	85	0
Minnesota	49	49	0
Iowa	86	86	0
Missouri	112	112	0
North Dakota	39	28	10
South Dakota	92	88	4
Nebraska	92	89	3
Kansas	106	106	0
South	192	188	5
Delaware	248	183	65
Maryland	183	183	0
District of Columbia	493	426	67
Virginia	167	161	6
West Virginia	64	64	0
North Carolina	262	244	18
South Carolina	252	238	14
Georgia	223	219	5
Florida	213	208	5
Kentucky	99	99	0
Tennessee	153	153	0
Alabama	153	149	4
Mississippi	134	132	1
Arkansas	128	128	0
Louisiana	211	211	0
Oklahoma	151	151	0
Texas	210	210	0
West	110	105	5
Montana	94	94	0
Idaho	87	87	0
Wyoming	113	113	0
Colorado	97	96	1
New Mexico	112	106	6
Arizona	161	160	0
Utah	64	64	0
Nevada	230	230	0
Washington	106	106	0
Oregon	120	120	0
California	104	98	6
Alaska	206	143	63
Hawaii	102	65	37

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1980*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NPS-PSF-8, NCJ-80520 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 16.

Table 6.27 Prisoners in custody of State and Federal correctional authorities on Dec. 31, by maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, 1979 and 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.6. These data refer to inmates in the custody of State and Federal authorities, not to inmates under the jurisdiction of State and Federal authorities. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Region and jurisdiction	Maximum sentence length on Dec. 31												
	Total			More than 1 year			1 year or less and unsentenced						
	1979	1980	Percent change	1979	1980	Percent change	1979	1980	Percent change	1 year or less	Unsentenced	1979	1980
United States, total	304,589	318,494	4.6	291,610	303,215	4.0	12,979	15,279	17.7	7,903	8,371	5,076	6,908
Federal institutions, total	23,356	23,779	1.8	20,315	19,025	-6.3	3,041	4,754	56.3	2,182	2,019	859	2,735
State institutions, total	281,233	294,715	4.8	271,295	284,190	4.8	9,938	10,525	5.9	5,721	6,352	4,217	4,173
Northeast	43,603	45,301	3.9	40,200	41,864	4.1	3,403	3,437	1.0	1,621	1,651	1,782	1,786
Maine	676	653	-3.4	561	541	-3.6	115	112	-2.6	115	112	0	0
New Hampshire	308	313	1.6	285	299	4.9	23	14	-39.1	2	1	21	13
Vermont	405	468	15.6	285	326	14.4	120	142	18.3	58	78	62	64
Massachusetts	2,771	3,080	11.2	2,707	3,032	12.0	64	48	-25.0	47	35	17	13
Rhode Island	718	803	11.8	541	601	11.1	177	202	14.1	65	74	112	128
Connecticut	4,536	4,259	-6.1	2,062	2,069	0.3	2,474	2,190	-11.5	949	972	1,525	1,218
New York	20,895	21,956	5.1	20,895	21,653	3.6	0	303	X	0	0	0	303
New Jersey	5,852	5,881	0.5	5,539	5,561	0.4	313	320	2.2	313	320	0	0
Pennsylvania	7,442	7,888	6.0	7,325	7,782	6.2	117	106	-9.4	72	59	45	47
North Central	62,650	65,010	3.8	61,430	63,334	3.1	1,220	1,676	37.4	1,056	1,576	164	100
Ohio	13,360	13,138	-1.7	13,360	13,138	-1.7	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	5,686	6,709	18.0	5,270	6,281	19.2	416	428	2.9	397	402	19	26
Illinois	11,245	11,497	2.2	10,743	10,451	-2.7	502	1,046	108.4	502	1,046	0	0
Michigan	15,002	15,124	0.8	15,002	15,124	0.8	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	3,677	3,788	3.0	3,677	3,788	3.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	1,984	1,884	-5.0	1,984	1,884	-5.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	2,188	2,479	13.3	2,069	2,435	17.7	119	44	-63.0	11	2	108	42
Missouri	5,279	5,524	4.6	5,279	5,524	4.6	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	249	332	33.3	199	264	32.7	50	68	36.0	50	68	0	0
South Dakota	574	651	13.4	550	625	13.6	24	26	8.3	24	26	0	0
Nebraska	1,224	1,430	16.8	1,126	1,389	23.4	98	41	-58.2	72	32	26	9
Kansas	2,182	2,454	12.5	2,171	2,431	12.0	11	23	109.1	0	0	11	23
South	131,242	138,765	5.7	128,026	135,404	5.8	3,216	3,361	4.5	2,773	2,897	443	464
Delaware	1,343	1,339	-0.1	1,012	967	-4.4	331	372	12.4	145	162	186	210
Maryland	7,468	7,454	-0.1	7,468	7,454	-0.2	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	2,973	3,145	5.8	2,599	2,719	4.6	374	426	13.9	288	325	86	101
Virginia	8,114	8,357	3.0	7,920	8,231	3.9	194	126	-35.1	194	126	0	0
West Virginia	1,251	1,257	0.5	1,251	1,257	0.5	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	14,335	15,464	8.0	13,461	14,325	6.4	874	1,159	32.6	794	1,057	80	102
South Carolina	7,590	7,089	-6.6	7,016	6,683	-4.7	574	406	-29.3	506	362	68	44
Georgia	12,106	12,210	0.9	11,666	11,954	2.5	440	256	-41.8	440	256	0	0
Florida	19,232	20,457	6.4	18,907	19,945	5.5	325	512	57.5	325	512	0	0
Kentucky	3,691	3,608	-2.2	3,691	3,608	-2.2	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	6,652	6,851	3.0	6,629	6,844	3.2	23	7	-69.6	0	0	23	7
Alabama	4,028	4,551	13.0	4,028	4,489	11.4	0	62	X	0	62	0	0
Mississippi	2,096	2,100	0.2	2,077	2,065	-0.6	19	35	84.2	19	35	0	0
Arkansas	2,845	2,805	-1.4	2,783	2,805	0.8	62	0	X	62	0	0	0
Louisiana	6,746	7,622	13.0	6,746	7,622	13.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	4,250	4,544	6.9	4,250	4,544	6.9	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Texas	26,522	29,892	12.7	26,522	29,892	12.7	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0

Table 6.27 Prisoners in custody of State and Federal correctional authorities on Dec. 31, by maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, 1979 and 1980—Continued

Region and jurisdiction	Maximum sentence length on Dec. 31												
	Total			More than 1 year			1 year or less and unsentenced						
	1979	1980	Percent change	1979	1980	Percent change	Total		1 year or less		Unsentenced		
						1979	1980	Percent change	1979	1980	1979	1980	
West	43,738	45,639	4.3	41,639	43,588	4.7	2,099	2,051	-2.3	271	228	1,828	1,823
Montana	691	698	1.0	677	691	2.1	14	7	-59.0	3	1	11	6
Idaho	819	680	-17.0	810	672	-17.0	9	8	-11.1	0	0	9	8
Wyoming	477	490	2.7	477	490	2.7	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	2,531	2,779	9.8	2,521	2,759	9.4	10	20	100.0	10	20	0	0
New Mexico	1,539	976	-36.6	1,441	925	-35.8	98	51	-48.0	90	51	8	0
Arizona	3,353	3,612	7.7	3,315	3,597	8.5	38	15	-60.5	13	12	25	3
Utah	982	965	-1.7	935	916	-2.0	47	49	4.3	3	4	44	45
Nevada	1,662	1,833	10.3	1,656	1,815	9.6	6	18	200.0	0	0	6	18
Washington	4,466	4,342	-2.8	4,463	4,339	-2.8	3	3	0.0	0	0	3	3
Oregon	3,255	3,218	-1.1	3,244	3,195	-1.5	11	23	109.1	11	5	0	18
California	22,632	24,569	8.6	21,260	23,264	9.4	1,372	1,305	-4.9	0	0	1,372	1,305
Alaska	592	632	6.8	364	381	4.7	228	251	10.1	65	47	163	204
Hawaii	739	845	14.3	476	544	14.3	263	301	14.4	76	88	187	213

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1980*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NPS-PSF-8, NCJ-80520 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 35. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.28 Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities on Dec. 31, by maximum sentence length, sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1980 and 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.6. These data refer to inmates under the jurisdiction of State and Federal authorities, not to inmates in the custody of State and Federal institutions. Year-end 1980 prisoner counts in this table may differ from those found in U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31,

1980 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982) because reporting officials are given the opportunity to update records. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Region and jurisdiction	Maximum length of sentence on Dec. 31								
	Total			More than 1 year			1 year or less and unsentenced		
	1980	1981	Percent change	1980	1981	Percent change	1980	1981	Percent change
United States, total	329,207	369,009	12.1	314,710	352,476	12.0	14,497	16,533	14.0
Male, total	315,838	353,482	11.9	302,460	338,168	11.8	13,376	15,314	14.5
Female, total	13,369	15,527	16.1	12,250	14,308	16.8	1,119	1,219	8.9
Federal institutions, total	24,363	28,133 ^a	15.5	20,611	22,169	7.6	3,752	5,964	59.0
State institutions, total	304,844	340,876	11.8	294,099	330,307	12.3	10,745	10,569	-1.6
Northeast	45,042	53,145	15.9	42,561	50,484	18.6	3,281	2,661	-18.9
Maine	829	866	4.5	686	734	7.0	143	132	-7.7
New Hampshire	326	384	17.8	326	384	17.8	0	0	0.0
Vermont ^b	480	534	11.2	342	396	15.8	138	138	0.0
Massachusetts	3,191	3,779	18.4	3,156	3,779	19.7	35	NA	X
Rhode Island ^b	813	962	18.3	611	688	12.8	202	274	35.6
Connecticut ^b	4,308	4,647	7.9	2,116	2,995	41.5	2,192	1,652	-24.6
New York	21,828	25,658	17.5	21,653	25,540	18.0	176	118	-33.0
New Jersey ^c	5,884	6,958	18.3	5,564	6,691	20.3	320	267	-16.6
Pennsylvania	8,182	9,357	14.4	8,107	9,277	14.4	75	80 ^d	6.7
North Central	66,041	72,228	9.4	64,324	71,117	10.6	1,717	1,111	-35.3
Ohio	13,489	14,968	11.0	13,489	14,968	11.0	0	0	0.0
Indiana	6,683	8,054	20.5	6,201	7,559	20.3	402	485	23.1
Illinois	11,899	13,499	13.4	10,724	13,094	22.1	1,175	405	-65.5
Michigan	15,124	14,992 ^e	-0.9	15,124	14,992	-0.9	0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	3,980	4,378 ^e	10.0	3,980	4,378	10.0	0	0	0.0
Minnesota	2,001	2,024	1.1	2,001	2,024	1.1	0	0	0.0
Iowa	2,513	2,713	8.0	2,511	2,710	7.9	2	3	50.0
Missouri	5,524	6,154	11.4	5,524	6,154	11.4	0	0	0.0
North Dakota	253	308	21.7	185	242	30.8	68	66	-2.9
South Dakota	635	693	9.9	609	662	8.7	26	31	19.2
Nebraska	1,446	1,633	12.1	1,402	1,522	8.6	44	111	152.3
Kansas	2,494	2,812	12.1	2,494	2,812	12.8	0	0	0.0
South	145,711	160,259	10.1	142,003	155,638	9.3	3,708	4,621	24.6
Delaware ^b	1,474	1,716	16.4	1,087	1,282	17.9	387	434	12.1
Maryland	7,731	9,335	20.9	7,731	8,912	15.3	0	423 ^d	X
District of Columbia ^b	3,145	3,543	12.7	2,719	2,932	7.8	426	611	43.4
Virginia	8,920	9,388	5.2	8,581	9,013	5.0	339	375	10.6
West Virginia	1,257	1,312	4.4	1,257	1,312	4.4	0	0	0.0
North Carolina	15,382	15,791	2.7	14,325	14,854	3.7	1,057	937	-11.4
South Carolina	7,862	8,527	8.5	7,427	7,998	7.7	435	529	21.6
Georgia	12,210	14,030	14.9	11,954	13,693	14.5	256	337	31.6
Florida	20,735	23,238	12.1	20,211	22,566	11.7	524	672	28.2
Kentucky	3,608	3,993	10.7	3,608	3,993	10.7	0	0	0.0
Tennessee	7,022	7,883	12.3	7,022	7,883	12.3	0	0	0.0
Alabama	5,961	7,441	24.8	5,786	7,300	26.2	175	141	-19.4
Mississippi	3,902	4,624	18.5	3,793	4,494	18.5	109	130	19.3
Arkansas	2,925	3,283	12.2	2,925	3,251	11.1	0	32	X
Louisiana	8,889	9,405	5.8	8,889	9,405	5.8	0	0	0.0
Oklahoma	4,796	5,248	9.4	4,796	5,248	9.4	0	0	0.0
Texas ^f	29,892	31,502	5.4	29,892	31,502	5.4	0	0	0.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.28 Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities on Dec. 31, by maximum sentence length, sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1980 and 1981—Continued

Region and jurisdiction	Maximum length of sentence on Dec. 31								
	Total			More than 1 year			1 year or less and unsentenced		
	1980	1981	Percent change	1980	1981	Percent change	1980	1981	Percent change
West	47,250	55,244	16.9	45,211	53,068	17.4	2,039	2,176	6.7
Montana	738	798	8.1	737	798	8.3	1	0	X
Idaho	817	994 ^a	21.7	817	994	21.7	0	0	0.0
Wyoming	534	558	4.5	534	558	4.5	0	0	0.0
Colorado	2,629	2,772	5.4	2,609	2,770	6.2	20	2	-90.0
New Mexico	1,461 ^b	1,524	4.3	1,381	1,423	3.0	80	101	26.2
Arizona	4,372	5,211 ^d	19.2	4,300	5,206	19.4	12	5	-58.3
Utah	932	1,140	22.3	928	1,126	21.3	4	14	250.0
Nevada	1,839	2,141	16.4	1,839	2,141	16.4	0	0	0.0
Washington	4,382 ^c	5,336	21.8	4,382	5,336	21.8	0	0	0.0
Oregon	3,170	3,282	3.5	3,165	3,279	3.6	5	3	-40.0
California ^f	24,569	29,267	19.1	23,264	27,977	20.3	1,305	1,290	-1.1
Alaska ^g	822	1,019	24.0	571	708	24.0	251	311	23.9
Hawaii ^h	985	1,202	22.0	624	752	20.5	361	450	24.7

^a Figure includes 1,921 persons held under jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service rather than the Bureau of Prisons.

^b Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined into one system.

^c Official prison population counts exclude State prisoners held in local jails.

^d Estimate.

^e Figure is for Nov. 30, 1981.

^f Figure for inmates under State jurisdiction but not in State custody is not available.

^g Figure includes seven escapees.

^h Figure may be understated due to a recordkeeping backlog.

ⁱ Figures exclude adult inmates under the jurisdiction of the California Youth Authority.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1981*, Bulletin NCJ-82282 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1982), p. 2; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.29 Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by race, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.6. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Region and jurisdiction	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Not known
United States, total	328,695	169,274	150,249	3,011	842	5,319
Federal institutions, total	24,363	14,439	8,370	385	111	1,058
State institutions, total	304,332	154,835	141,879	2,626	731	4,261
Northeast						
Maine	45,920	22,899	22,768			
New Hampshire	829	808		24	17	212
Vermont	326	310	9	12	0	0
Massachusetts	480	476	7	3	6	0
Rhode Island	3,298	2,091	1,171	2	0	0
Connecticut	814	612	199	2	4	0
New York	4,308	2,524	1,781	0	3	0
New Jersey	21,829	10,203	11,414	3	0	0
Pennsylvania	5,884	2,150	3,734	0	0	212
	8,182	3,725	4,450	3	4	0
North Central						
Ohio	66,041	33,168	39,128	680	15	2,050
Indiana	13,489	6,876	6,813	0	0	0
Illinois	6,683	4,842	1,833	6	2	0
Michigan	11,899	4,505	7,394	0	0	0
Wisconsin	15,124	5,232	7,803	59	1	2,029
Minnesota	3,980	2,299	1,553	123	4	1
Iowa	2,001	1,447	376	158	0	20
Missouri	2,513	2,011	464	34	4	0
North Dakota	5,524	2,708	2,816	0	0	0
South Dakota	253	210	1	42	0	0
Nebraska	635	454	15	166	0	0
Kansas	1,446	971	430	44	1	0
	2,494	1,613	830	48	3	0
South						
Delaware	144,958	66,105	76,800	656	8	1,389
Maryland	1,474	548	925	1	0	0
District of Columbia	7,731	1,793	5,908	12	0	18
Virginia	3,145	94	3,051	0	0	0
West Virginia	8,920	3,492	5,021	0	0	0
North Carolina	1,257	1,068	188	1	0	407
South Carolina	15,382	6,754	8,217	364	3	44
Georgia	7,862	3,263	4,585	9	0	5
Florida	12,210	5,049	7,151	3	0	7
Kentucky	20,735	10,529	9,917	2	3	284
Tennessee	3,608	2,597	1,011	0	0	0
Alabama	7,022	3,878	3,144	0	0	0
Mississippi	5,961	2,286	3,675	0	0	0
Arkansas	3,374	915	1,835	3	1	620
Louisiana	2,925	1,283	1,642	0	0	0
Oklahoma	8,889	2,501	6,388	0	0	0
Texas	4,571	3,003	1,302	261	1	4
	29,892	17,052	12,840	0	0	0
West						
Montana	47,413	32,663	12,183	1,266	691	610
Idaho	738	561	14	144	2	17
Wyoming	817	767	22	26	2	0
Colorado	534	462	23	47	2	0
New Mexico	2,792	2,144	617	20	11	0
Arizona	1,461	1,251	154	32	0	0
Utah	4,372	3,318	882	149	5	14
Nevada	932	828	87	15	2	18
Washington	1,839	1,261	545	21	12	0
Oregon	4,382	3,267	902	171	40	2
California	3,170	2,656	356	126	0	32
Alaska	24,569	15,574	8,462	254	189	90
Hawaii	822	439	94	261	0	28
	985	125	25	0	426	409

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1980, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NPS-PSF-8, NCJ-89639 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 18.

Table 6.30 Movement of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions, by region and jurisdiction, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.6. All figures on admissions and departures represent the number of transactions and not the number of individual prisoners who were involved in such movements. "Unconditional releases" include expiration of sentence, commutation of sentence, and other such unqualified discharges. "Conditional releases" are those involving some form of supervision over the offender upon return to the community and include parole, probation, supervised mandatory release (early release because of good behavior), and other forms of conditional discharge. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners Dec. 31, 1979	Total	Admissions					
			New court commitments	Parole or other conditional release violators returned	Return of escapees and persons absent without leave	Return from appeal or bond	Transfers from other jurisdictions	Other admissions
United States, total	301,470	182,617	142,122	28,817	8,000	281	2,733	664
Federal institutions, total	22,588	13,742	10,907	1,640	741	51	403	0
State institutions, total	278,882	168,875	131,215	27,177	7,259	230	2,330	664
Northeast	40,923	24,871	17,365	5,685	501	124	890	206
Maine	641	564	432	37	1	10	73	11
New Hampshire	316	216	196	15	5	0	0	0
Vermont	311	412	280	74	56	0	2	0
Massachusetts	2,877	1,740	1,102	381	159	0	98	0
Rhode Island	559	326	248	50	22	4	1	0
Connecticut	2,139	3,159	2,401	630	76	0	52	0
New York	20,856	10,265	7,184	2,473	134	58	416	0
New Jersey	5,539	3,935	2,635	1,192	72	36	0	0
Pennsylvania	7,685	4,254	2,887	833	76	16	248	194
North Central	62,462	38,440	29,914	6,423	1,644	30	167	262
Ohio	13,360	9,367	7,495	1,738	40	0	94	0
Indiana	5,270	3,726	3,395	250	81	0	0	0
Illinois	11,361	8,068	6,383	1,636	43	2	0	4
Michigan	15,002	6,684	4,379	1,109	1,123	0	73	0
Wisconsin	3,677	1,948	1,540	372	0	0	0	36
Minnesota	2,094	1,163	726	391	46	0	0	0
Iowa	2,261	1,293	1,045	79	146	22	0	1
Missouri	5,279	3,112	2,631	253	93	0	0	135
North Dakota	136	195	167	25	2	1	0	0
South Dakota	539	389	343	30	13	3	0	0
Nebraska	1,193	821	626	96	11	2	0	86
Kansas	2,290	1,674	1,184	444	46	0	0	0
South	133,226	78,078	63,446	9,627	3,623	49	1,175	158
Delaware	1,088	429	377	16	16	0	15	5
Maryland	7,860	5,307	4,146	380	535	0	246	0
District of Columbia	2,599	2,327	1,056	286	203	0	778	4
Virginia	8,200	3,734	2,917	604	103	0	110	0
West Virginia	1,251	616	527	66	18	3	2	0
North Carolina	13,461	8,354	6,674	886	750	0	0	44
South Carolina	7,115	4,236	3,336	580	294	26	0	0
Georgia	11,666	6,893	5,951	568	359	0	0	15
Florida	19,407	10,235	8,069	1,642	523	0	1	0
Kentucky	3,691	3,002	2,229	639	113	17	1	3
Tennessee	6,629	3,720	2,947	379	385	0	0	0
Alabama	5,464	3,774	3,759	1	8	0	0	6
Mississippi	3,425	1,930	1,649	231	50	0	0	0
Arkansas	2,980	2,329	1,675	636	18	0	0	0
Louisiana	7,618	3,166	2,887	163	109	0	7	0
Oklahoma	4,250	2,663	2,404	125	131	3	0	0
Texas	26,522	15,363	12,843	2,425	8	0	6	81
West	42,271	27,486	20,490	5,442	1,391	27	98	38
Montana	712	411	308	83	18	2	0	0
Idaho	830	612	498	86	12	1	0	15
Wyoming	504	258	229	14	11	4	0	0
Colorado	2,658	1,556	1,144	191	179	7	35	0
New Mexico	1,466	667	472	164	27	0	4	0
Arizona	3,737	2,276	1,861	221	159	0	35	0
Utah	957	599	361	114	91	3	0	0
Nevada	1,566	1,087	793	259	35	0	0	0
Washington	4,342	2,453	1,386	675	383	9	0	0
Oregon	3,168	2,463	1,583	579	300	1	0	0
California	21,260	14,487	11,347	2,995	145	0	0	0
Alaska	532	401	313	33	8	0	24	23
Hawaii	539	246	195	28	23	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1980*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NPS-PSF-8, NCJ-80520 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 24, 25.

Total	Releases							Number of prisoners Dec. 31, 1980
	Conditional releases	Unconditional releases	Escapes and absent without leave	Out on appeal or bond	Transfers to other jurisdictions	Deaths	Other releases	
169,826	122,952	25,915	8,608	1,912	2,887	727	6,825	314,272
15,719	8,252	3,647	552	75	379	40	2,774	20,611
154,107	114,700	22,268	8,056	1,837	2,508	687	4,051	293,661
23,155	17,881	3,065	596	314	904	86	309	42,639
518	193	269	30	14	4	2	6	686
207	178	19	8	1	0	1	0	326
381	307	24	48	1	0	1	0	342
1,384	834	184	167	0	186	13	0	3,233
273	206	30	22	14	1	0	0	612
3,182	1,544	1,491	89	0	58	0	0	2,116
9,468	8,192	527	84	167	450	40	0	21,653
3,910	3,616	151	58	78	0	7	0	5,564
3,832	2,811	370	90	39	205	22	295	8,107
36,588	28,507	4,336	1,867	99	209	148	1,422	64,324
9,248	9,018	63	40	0	104	23	0	13,489
2,715	2,406	228	74	0	0	7	0	6,281
8,705	6,002	1,399	18	41	0	66	1,179	10,724
6,562	4,590	376	1,303	0	105	7	181	15,124
1,645	1,522	115	0	0	0	0	6	3,980
1,256	1,085	123	39	0	0	9	0	2,001
1,043	581	267	149	42	0	3	1	2,511
2,867	1,292	1,337	162	0	0	17	59	5,524
146	127	16	0	1	0	2	0	185
319	184	119	15	1	0	0	0	609
612	303	291	9	7	0	2	0	1,402
1,470	1,397	2	58	7	0	6	0	2,494
69,980	47,517	13,424	4,058	1,349	1,227	314	2,091	141,324
430	311	95	5	0	1	0	18	1,087
5,436	3,330	462	608	593	420	23	0	7,731
2,207	878	612	225	0	479	13	0	2,719
3,353	2,811	138	87	6	203	18	90	8,581
610	471	90	20	8	0	2	19	1,257
7,490	5,792	915	654	102	0	27	0	14,325
3,924	2,653	815	314	21	0	14	107	7,427
6,605	4,160	1,901	369	58	81	36	0	11,954
9,431	6,276	1,919	689	489	0	58	0	20,211
3,085	2,872	37	114	55	1	6	0	3,608
3,327	2,439	380	418	8	29	17	36	7,022
3,452	2,320	548	236	5	9	16	318	5,786
2,016	1,563	415	17	0	0	4	0	3,339
2,384	1,868	256	18	0	0	12	230	2,925
1,895	380	1,445	64	0	0	6	0	8,889
2,342	1,006	1,116	205	4	0	11	0	4,571
11,993	8,387	2,280	15	0	4	51	1,256	29,892
24,384	20,795	1,443	1,535	75	168	139	229	45,374
306	285	68	22	8	0	3	0	737
625	508	82	11	4	0	3	17	817
228	158	55	12	0	0	2	0	534
1,442	997	217	154	1	0	8	0	2,772
752	493	196	23	0	1	39	0	1,381
1,653	1,401	48	157	0	27	8	0	4,360
598	468	25	94	10	0	1	0	928
814	583	181	45	0	0	5	0	1,839
2,413	1,864	16	466	33	0	14	0	4,382
2,466	1,892	199	364	7	0	4	0	3,165
12,483	11,759	340	137	0	0	47	200	23,264
362	267	0	8	0	86	1	0	571
162	120	16	22	0	0	4	0	624

Table 6.31 Sentenced prisoners admitted to State and Federal institutions for violations of parole or other conditional release, by whether a new sentence was imposed, sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1980

NOTE: See NOTES, Figure 6.6 and Table 6.30. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Region and jurisdiction	Parole violators						Other conditional release violators							
	Total	New sentence imposed				No new sentence imposed				Total	New sentence imposed		No new sentence imposed	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female		
United States, total	28,817	23,944	10,259	369	12,846	470	4,873	2,303	89	2,396	85			
Federal institutions, total	1,640	1,410	24	2	1,260	104	230	0	0	224	6			
State institutions, total	27,177	22,534	10,235	367	11,566	366	4,643	2,303	89	2,172	79			
Northeast	5,685	4,341	1,362	20	2,859	100	1,344	810	34	487	13			
Maine	37	35	13	0	22	0	2	2	0	0	0			
New Hampshire	15	15	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Vermont	74	65	58	0	7	0	9	7	0	2	0			
Massachusetts	381	381	0	0	364	17	0	0	0	0	0			
Rhode Island	50	29	11	1	17	0	21	7	0	13	1			
Connecticut	630	6	0	0	0	6	624	583	34	0	7			
New York	2,473	1,785	551	5	1,203	26	688	211	0	472	5			
New Jersey	1,192	1,192	252	2	899	39	0	0	0	0	0			
Pennsylvania	833	833	477	12	332	12	0	0	0	0	0			
North Central	6,423	4,837	1,867	110	2,793	67	1,586	438	11	1,091	46			
Ohio	1,738	1,472	920	44	491	17	266	0	0	243	23			
Indiana	250	0	0	0	0	0	250	245	5	0	0			
Illinois	1,536	1,053	8	33	1,012	0	583	11	2	570	0			
Michigan	1,109	1,109	628	20	446	15	0	0	0	0	0			
Wisconsin	372	129	52	0	74	3	243	108	0	132	3			
Minnesota	391	391	56	1	325	9	0	0	0	0	0			
Iowa	79	24	22	2	0	0	55	10	1	42	2			
Missouri	253	248	0	0	237	11	5	0	0	5	0			
North Dakota	25	21	0	0	21	0	4	0	0	4	0			
South Dakota	30	25	4	0	18	3	5	0	0	5	0			
Nebraska	96	96	38	0	52	6	0	0	0	0	0			
Kansas	444	269	139	10	117	3	175	64	3	90	18			
South	9,627	8,133	5,144	171	2,744	74	1,494	955	33	492	14			
Delaware	16	16	4	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Maryland	380	380	0	0	369	11	0	0	0	0	0			
District of Columbia	286	216	179	5	32	0	70	61	0	9	0			
Virginia	604	602	583	19	0	0	2	0	0	2	0			
West Virginia	66	59	8	0	50	1	7	1	0	6	0			
North Carolina	886	886	858	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
South Carolina	580	346	96	2	243	5	234	155	3	71	5			
Georgia	568	568	553	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Florida	1,642	1,219	504	13	686	16	423	189	5	226	3			
Kentucky	639	589	161	2	413	13	50	0	0	47	3			
Tennessee	379	308	0	0	293	15	71	0	0	70	1			
Alabama	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Mississippi	231	194	114	3	77	0	37	16	0	21	0			
Arkansas	636	636	230	0	398	8	0	0	0	0	0			
Louisiana	163	163	46	1	112	4	0	0	0	0	0			
Oklahoma	125	61	2	0	58	1	64	20	2	40	2			
Texas	2,425	1,889	1,806	83	0	0	536	513	23	0	0			
West	5,442	5,223	1,862	66	3,170	125	219	100	11	102	6			
Montana	83	76	0	0	75	1	7	0	0	7	0			
Idaho	86	68	10	0	56	2	18	4	1	13	0			
Wyoming	14	14	9	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Colorado	191	170	92	3	72	3	21	3	0	17	1			
New Mexico	164	140	2	0	135	3	24	15	1	8	0			
Arizona	221	91	52	3	32	4	130	59	9	57	5			
Utah	114	114	26	1	85	2	0	0	0	0	0			
Nevada	259	259	32	2	208	17	0	0	0	0	0			
Washington	675	675	130	12	515	18	0	0	0	0	0			
Oregon	579	579	117	6	437	19	0	0	0	0	0			
California	2,995	2,995	1,355	39	1,546	55	0	0	0	0	0			
Alaska	33	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Hawaii	28	9	4	0	4	1	19	19	0	0	0			

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1980*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NPS-PSF-8, NCJ-80520 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 33.

Table 6.32 Prisoners in State and Federal adult correctional facilities, by selected prisoner characteristics and facility security classification, United States, on Mar. 31, 1978

NOTE: The data presented below are from a mail survey conducted by Abt Associates, Inc. for the National Institute of Justice. These data were obtained in response to a questionnaire mailed to correctional agencies in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Prison System. In each of these 52 jurisdictions, a central coordinator was designated to assist in the data collection effort. In 40 jurisdictions, the survey was completed by the central coordinator who was responsible for overseeing the data collection for all the facilities within that correctional system. The remaining 12 officials requested that the survey instruments be mailed directly to the individual facilities. Follow-up telephone calls were used to clarify ambiguous or missing responses. In all, questionnaires were completed by 38 Federal and 521 State correctional facilities during the period between March 1978 and December 1978. The survey was confined to adult correctional facilities. It did not include juvenile correctional facilities, correctional facilities under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense or Indian reservations, or police lockups that hold persons for less than 48 hours.

The inmate count refers to all persons housed in the correctional facilities. This includes sentenced and unsentenced prisoners, probation and parole violators, civil and diagnostic commitments, and inmates temporarily absent from the facility. It does not include persons under probation or parole supervision. The estimated extent of missing data found in the U.S. total is a function of completely missing information on at least one of the attributes for the States of Alabama, Delaware, and South Dakota, plus incomplete reporting from other jurisdictions not separately enumerated. In the survey instrument, murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault were given as examples of violent crimes. Burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft were given as examples of property crimes.

Prisoner characteristics	Total	Facility security classification								
		Total		Maximum		Medium		Minimum		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Ethnicity										
White	261,562	11,416	138,704	1,993	94,871	6,991	27,987	2,432		
Black	118,732	4,563	56,277	714	47,179	2,745	13,276	1,104		
American Indian	122,503	6,051	68,044	1,044	41,451	3,766	13,008	1,241		
Asian	2,781	160	1,308	8	1,120	129	353	23		
Hispanic	590	76	295	0	267	75	28	1		
Other	18,956	566	12,780	227	4,854	276	1,322	63		
Age										
Under 18 years	245,981	10,606	127,832	1,968	91,006	6,323	27,143	2,315		
18 to 24 years	6,469	88	3,037	13	2,504	55	928	20		
25 to 34 years	90,582	3,590	42,879	720	37,825	2,031	9,878	839		
35 to 44 years	94,622	4,549	50,384	802	34,310	2,725	9,928	1,022		
45 years and older	34,031	1,511	19,845	286	10,396	920	3,790	305		
Other	20,277	868	11,687	147	5,971	592	2,619	129		
Type of crime										
Violent	245,106	10,957	130,166	1,971	87,976	6,743	26,964	2,243		
Property	110,245	3,923	65,108	764	37,994	2,660	7,143	499		
Other	85,686	3,698	42,151	704	31,981	2,384	11,554	610		
Unsentenced inmates	46,376	3,202	20,798	424	17,341	1,652	8,237	1,126		
Other	2,799	134	2,109	79	660	47	30	8		
Security designation of inmates										
Maximum	255,478	10,297	134,247	1,971	93,075	6,257	28,156	2,069		
Medium	99,619	2,227	86,155	1,417	13,022	708	442	102		
Minimum	89,837	4,017	29,475	367	59,837	3,409	525	241		
Other	55,941	3,118	12,322	163	17,446	1,626	26,173	1,329		
Other	10,081	935	6,295	24	2,770	514	1,016	397		

Source: Joan Mullen and Bradford Smith, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume III: Conditions and Costs of Confinement*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 257, 258. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.33 Prisoners in State and Federal adult correctional facilities, by size, date of construction, and facility security classification, United States, on Mar. 31, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.32. Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Size and date of facility construction ^a	Facility security classification							
	Total		Maximum		Medium		Minimum	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	278,987	100	142,613	101	105,601	100	30,773	100
Before 1875	31,361	11	28,341	20	2,939	3	81	0
1875 to 1924	73,575	26	50,843	36	21,266	20	1,466	5
1925 to 1949	66,257	24	23,681	17	33,579	32	8,997	29
1950 to 1969	68,272	25	25,785	18	32,046	30	10,441	34
1970 to 1978	39,522	14	13,963	10	15,771	15	9,788	32
1,000 or more prisoners	148,788	99	102,081	100	43,839	100	2,868	100
Before 1875	24,167	16	21,971	21	2,196	5	0	0
1875 to 1924	50,933	34	40,031	39	10,902	25	0	0
1925 to 1949	34,914	23	22,119	22	12,795	29	0	0
1950 to 1969	35,523	24	15,899	16	17,946	41	1,678	58
1970 to 1978	3,251	2	2,061	2	0	0	1,190	42
500 to 999 prisoners	69,056	101	26,296	100	37,513	100	5,247	100
Before 1875	6,620	10	5,917	23	703	2	0	0
1875 to 1924	17,000	25	7,956	30	9,044	24	0	0
1925 to 1949	16,153	23	802	3	13,686	36	1,665	32
1950 to 1969	15,618	23	5,819	22	8,110	22	1,689	32
1970 to 1978	13,665	20	5,802	22	5,970	16	1,893	36
Less than 500 prisoners	61,143	100	14,236	100	24,249	99	22,858	99
Before 1875	574	1	453	3	40	0	81	0
1875 to 1924	5,642	9	2,856	20	1,320	5	1,466	6
1925 to 1949	15,190	25	760	5	7,098	29	7,332	32
1950 to 1969	17,131	28	4,067	29	5,990	25	7,074	31
1970 to 1978	22,606	37	6,100	43	9,801	40	6,705	30

^a Includes only facilities primarily holding prisoners 24 hours per day.

Source: Joan Mullen and Bradford Smith, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume III: Conditions and Costs of Confinement*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 243.

Table 6.34 Prisoners confined to cells in State and Federal adult correctional facilities more than 10 hours a day, by region, on Mar. 31, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.32.

Region	Total number of prisoners in cells	Prisoners confined to cell more than 10 hours a day	
		Number	Percent
Federal, total	11,722	1,884	16
State, total	117,660	52,018	44
Northeast	29,081	4,034	14
North Central	34,479	20,627	60
South	33,335	15,744	47
West	20,765	11,613	56

Source: Joan Mullen and Bradford Smith, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume III: Conditions and Costs of Confinement*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 67. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.35 Estimated number of inmates in State correctional facilities, by selected demographic characteristics, and nature and extent of reported drug and alcohol use, United States, 1979

NOTE: These data are estimates derived from a stratified probability sample of adult and youthful offenders held in the custody of State correctional authorities. The "Vietnam era" encompasses the period August 1964 to April 1975. If an inmate reported lifetime use of more than one drug, only the most serious drug used was counted.

Characteristics	Estimated number of inmates	
	Number	Percent of inmates
Sex	274,564	100.0
Male	263,484	96.0
Female	11,080	4.0
Age at time of survey	274,564	100.0
Under 30 years	173,093	63.0
30 years and older	101,471	37.0
Race	274,564	100.0
White	136,296	49.6
Black	131,329	47.8
Other	6,939	2.5
Ethnicity	274,564	100.0
Hispanic	25,816	9.4
Non-Hispanic	248,748	90.6
Level of educational attainment	274,564	100.0
Less than 12 years	159,340	58.0
12 years or more	115,224	42.0
Employment status (year prior to arrest)	274,564	100.0
Employed	192,800	70.2
Full-time	165,577	60.3
Part-time	27,223	9.9
Not employed	81,005	29.5
Looking for work	38,230	13.9
Not looking for work	42,433	15.5
Not available	342	0.1
Not available	759	0.3
Personal income (year prior to arrest)^a	25,940	100.0
With income	20,172	77.8
Less than \$3,000	4,982	19.2
\$3,000 to \$9,999	7,834	30.2
\$10,000 or more	6,457	24.9
Don't know	699	3.5
Without income	5,788	22.2
Military service	274,564	100.0
Served	65,283	23.8
Vietnam era	39,162	14.3
Post-Vietnam era	5,896	2.1
Pre-Vietnam era	19,499	7.1
Not available	725	0.3
Never served	208,719	76.0
Not available	562	0.2
Lifetime drug use	274,564	100.0
Used drugs	213,131	77.6
Regular use	148,472	54.1
Heroin	59,131	21.5
Other than heroin or marijuana	1,500	0.5
Marijuana	87,842	32.0
Occasional use	64,455	23.5
Heroin	22,608	8.2
Other than heroin or marijuana	1,528	0.6
Marijuana	40,319	14.7
Unknown	204	0.1
Never used drugs	59,602	21.7
Refused or not available	1,831	0.7
Drinking pattern (year prior to arrest)^b	274,564	100.0
Daily or almost daily	129,072	47.0
Heavy	74,629	27.2
Light	54,444	19.8
Weekly or almost weekly	72,216	26.3
Heavy	32,028	11.7
Light	40,188	14.6
Monthly or less frequently	22,687	8.3
Heavy	6,346	2.3
Light	16,323	5.9
No drinking	49,775	18.1
Not available	814	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.35 Estimated number of inmates in State correctional facilities, by selected demographic characteristics, and nature and extent of reported drug and alcohol use, United States, 1979—Continued

Characteristics	Estimated number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Alcohol use prior to offense resulting in imprisonment ^b	274,564	100.0
Drinking just before offense	129,443	47.1
Heavy	69,719	25.4
Light	59,725	21.8
Not drinking just before offense	144,089	52.5
Not available	1,031	0.4

^a Includes only those persons admitted after November 1977.

^b Heavy drinking is defined as the consumption of the equivalent of 4 ounces or more of ethanol—i.e., approximately 8 cans of beer, 7 glasses of wine, or 10 1-ounce jiggers of hard liquor.

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

Table 6.36 Estimated number of inmates in State correctional facilities, by offense, prior incarceration record, maximum sentence, and time served, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.35.

[Detail may not add to totals shown because of rounding]

Characteristics	Estimated number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Current offense	274,564	100.0
Violent	157,742	57.5
Murder and attempted murder	37,352	13.6
Manslaughter	10,941	4.0
Sexual assault	17,053	6.2
Robbery	68,324	24.9
Assault	17,554	6.4
Other	6,517	2.4
Property	89,390	32.6
Burglary	49,687	18.1
Larceny	13,249	4.8
Auto theft	5,138	1.9
Forgery, fraud, embezzlement	12,032	4.4
Other	9,284	3.4
Drug	15,539	5.7
Public order	11,034	4.0
Unspecified	859	0.3
Prior incarceration record	274,564	100.0
With prior incarceration	175,473	63.9
Juvenile only	21,666	7.9
Adult only	79,652	29.0
Both	62,476	22.8
Not available	11,680	4.3
Without prior incarceration	97,866	35.6
Not available	1,225	0.4
Maximum sentence length	274,564	100.0
Less than 5 years	56,517	20.6
5 less than 10 years	63,775	23.2
10 less than 15 years	39,062	14.2
15 less than 20 years	24,211	8.8
20 less than 25 years	46,015	16.8
25 years or more	2,143	0.8
Life	27,740	10.1
Death	1,270	0.5
Not available	13,832	5.0
Time served on current offense	274,564	100.0
Less than 1 year	95,634	34.8
1 less than 2 years	63,595	23.2
2 less than 3 years	40,133	14.6
3 less than 4 years	24,273	8.8
4 less than 5 years	16,338	6.0
5 less than 10 years	27,344	10.0
10 years or more	6,057	2.2
Not available	1,191	0.4

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisons and Prisoners*, Bulletin NCJ-8887 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1982), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.37 Estimated number of inmates in State correctional facilities, by daily departure status, reason for departure, and type of facility, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.35. A correctional facility was considered a community-based residence rather than a confinement facility if at least half of the residents were regularly permitted (or eligible) to depart unaccompanied for the daily use of community resources, such as schools or treatment programs, or for seeking or holding employment.

Departure status	Type of facility		
	All facilities	Confinement facilities	Community-based facilities
Total	274,563	263,553	11,010
Not regularly permitted to depart each day unaccompanied	260,948	259,341	1,607
Regularly permitted to depart each day unaccompanied	13,615	4,212	9,403
On study release	938	463	475
On work release	11,966	3,371	8,595
Other	711	378	333

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

Table 6.38 Use of Pell Grants by Inmates of State correctional institutions, by State, 1981

NOTE: The Pell Grant Program, authorized under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 and its amendments, is an entitlement program whereby economically disadvantaged persons are provided financial aid for post-secondary education. Inmates who meet the primary criteria presently have access to the Pell Grant Program in most States (Source, p. 1).
The data presented below include male and female inmates but exclude juveniles. State prison population figures are taken from the April 1981 issue of Corrections Magazine (Source, p. 4).

State	Number of inmates in State prisons	Number of inmates in post-secondary programs	Percent of total inmate population enrolled in post-secondary programs	Number of inmates using Pell Grants	Percent of post-secondary student inmates using Pell Grants
State prisoner population, total	298,238	24,412	8	9,013	37
Alabama	5,809	1,345	23	666	50
Alaska	466	275	59	10	4
Arizona	3,603	863	24	30	3
Arkansas	2,908	20	1	0	0
California	24,147	2,100	9	200	10
Colorado	2,836	115	4	115	100
Connecticut	2,068	125	6	0	0
Delaware	1,054	40	4	10	25
District of Columbia	2,576	328	13	128	39
Florida	20,746	1,500	7	0	0
Georgia	13,799	751	5	675	90
Hawaii	640	76	12	0	0
Idaho	802	32	4	0	0
Illinois	12,473	1,327	11	423	32
Indiana	6,281	55	1	32	58
Iowa	2,479	128	5	0	0
Kansas	2,431	542	22	110	20
Kentucky	3,608	91	3	91	100
Louisiana	8,563	200	2	0	0
Maine	963	0	0	0	0
Maryland	7,390	296	4	269	91
Massachusetts	3,195	425	13	0	0
Michigan	15,110	2,000	13	194	10
Minnesota	1,914	105	5	50	48
Mississippi	3,204	48	2	48	100
Missouri	5,520	545	6	225	65
Montana	761	1	0	0	0
Nebraska	1,303	239	18	150	63
Nevada	1,833	30	2	30	100
New Hampshire	322	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	6,183	375	6	0	0
New Mexico	1,208	120	10	112	93
New York	21,019	2,000	9	1,900	95
North Carolina	14,325	90	0	8	9
North Dakota	264	20	8	10	50
Ohio	13,301	975	7	975	100
Oklahoma	4,776	94	2	2	2
Oregon	2,594	428	16	408	95
Pennsylvania	8,836	655	7	440	67
Rhode Island	674	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	8,057	88	1	73	83
South Dakota	649	17	3	13	76
Tennessee	7,030	240	3	125	52
Texas	29,886	3,500	12	1,000	29
Utah	968	30	3	13	43
Vermont	326	10	3	8	80
Virginia	8,581	322	4	282	88
Washington	4,553	891	20	0	0
West Virginia	1,224	275	22	98	36
Wisconsin	3,787	630	18	90	13
Wyoming	580	0	0	0	0

Source: Bernard B. O'Hare and Gae D. Coffey, "The Current Utilization of Pell Grants by Men and Women Incarcerated in State Correctional Facilities," U.S. Department of Education, Office of Vocational and Adult Education, Washington, D.C., 1982. (Mimeographed.) P. 4.

Table 6.39 Population and movement of prisoners in Federal Institutions, fiscal years 1944-80^a

NOTE: The Federal Prison System is responsible for two distinct Federal offender populations: (1) individuals who are housed in, have escaped from, or are in transit between Federal institutions and community treatment centers; and (2) individuals who are housed in, awaiting trial in, or enroute to contract facilities, i.e., State, local, or private facilities that are under contract with the Federal Prison System for the housing of Federal offenders. Approximately .11 percent of the total Federal prison population is housed in contract facilities. Data in this report are often broken down into two sets of mutually exclusive categories: (1) court commitments and other-than-court commitments; and (2) prisoners under sentence and prisoners not under sentence. For an explanation of the sentencing procedures within these categories, see Appendix 17. The tables from the Source that present data on population and court commitments are approximately 89 percent complete, unless otherwise noted. "Completeness" refers to the percentage of known prisoner population on which demographic data are available. For a definition of "mandatory release," see NOTE, Table 6.1.

Fiscal year ^b	Received (transfers excluded)							Transferred from other institutions	Discharged (transfers excluded)							Transferred to institutions	Population end of year
	Population beginning of year	Violators returned		Study and observation	Escaped prisoners returned	Other ^c	Institutions		Sentence expired	Mandatorily released ^d		Died	Study and observation	Escaped	Other ^c		
		From courts	Parole							Mandatory release	Paroled ^e						
1944	16,539	13,938	226	450	X	108	9	2,588	4,176	5,153	3,202	73	X	101	188	2,573	18,392
1945	18,392	14,982	338	363	X	106	4	3,837	4,856	4,990	3,697	66	X	102	358	3,966	19,987
1946	19,987	14,832	321	367	X	144	0	3,842	4,974	5,347	4,496	69	X	152	290	4,982	19,183
1947	19,183	14,812	466	471	X	174	0	3,702	5,552	4,855	5,445	54	X	193	356	3,903	18,450
1948	18,450	12,845	499	476	X	195	0	3,565	4,816	5,147	3,985	47	X	218	291	3,545	17,981
1949	17,981	12,738	751	694	X	147	0	2,775	5,258	5,146	3,868	50	X	137	394	2,770	17,463
1950	17,463	14,403	710	789	X	122	0	3,442	5,616	5,744	3,493	37	X	138	460	3,511	17,930
1951	17,930	14,676	662	787	X	127	0	3,472	5,598	6,000	3,717	52	X	152	427	3,291	18,417
1952	18,417	14,823	577	547	X	134	0	4,010	9,655	2,005	3,687	42	X	160	267	4,135	18,557
1953	18,557	16,166	576	410	X	181	0	4,666	9,287	2,230	4,204	60	X	223	182	4,637	19,733
1954	19,733	17,448	657	349	X	169	0	5,004	10,272	2,413	4,243	55	X	185	150	5,165	20,877
1955	20,877	16,699	620	332	X	157	0	4,501	9,599	2,598	4,411	47	X	170	125	4,630	21,606
1956	21,606	13,971	678	364	X	113	0	4,736	9,373	2,791	4,295	33	X	134	117	4,769	20,956
1957	20,956	14,112	666	363	X	146	0	5,128	6,983	3,282	4,357	49	X	155	138	5,225	21,182
1958	21,182	13,907	732	510	X	140	0	5,766	6,929	3,313	4,087	50	X	176	102	5,682	18,992
1959	21,899	14,324	782	517	98	179	0	6,148	7,085	3,263	4,209	54	160	201	0	6,137	22,838
1960	22,838	14,210	852	555	229	196	0	8,062	6,651	3,194	4,432	54	372	197	0	8,068	23,974
1961	23,974	14,185	965	594	361	225	0	6,873	6,301	3,555	4,599	49	533	242	0	6,974	24,925
1962	24,925	13,624	1,041	597	468	324	0	7,254	6,359	3,757	5,195	45	699	346	0	7,219	24,613
1963	24,613	13,536	1,071	615	459	419	0	7,811	6,376	3,740	5,083	57	721	490	0	7,809	24,248
1964	24,248	13,220	1,031	579	429	379	0	7,518	6,283	3,788	5,590	68	196	383	0	7,522	22,974
1965	22,974	12,982	1,180	648	442	239	0	7,230	6,232	3,652	5,131	64	886	229	0	7,155	22,346
1966	22,346	12,370	1,174	595	386	256	0	7,617	5,962	3,388	5,575	57	792	343	0	7,587	21,040
1967	21,040	11,691	1,264	497	397	416	0	7,804	4,970	3,080	6,181	60	673	527	0	7,796	19,822
1968	19,815	11,653	1,408	490	396	423	0	7,858	4,490	2,739	5,151	44	667	480	0	8,272	20,170
1969	20,170	11,162	1,366	475	425	374	0	8,168	4,237	2,398	4,758	44	629	406	0	9,460	20,208
1970	20,208	11,060	1,234	399	476	493	0	9,342	4,167	2,625	4,106	35	729	640	0	10,224	20,686
1971	20,686	12,633	1,028	415	492	547	17,405	10,720	5,184	2,649	4,757	56	577	652	17,561	11,670	20,820
1972	20,820	13,622	1,021	326	530	565	20,441	11,868	5,336	2,562	4,802	65	636	648	20,733	3,131	21,280
1973	21,280	15,430	787	194	508	644	23,571	11,929	5,416	2,204	4,999	51	503	711	23,960	1,063	22,436
1974	23,336	15,181	774	189	1,890	561	32,556	11,933	5,184	2,089	4,908	64	1,915	725	33,184	14,657	23,691
1975	23,691	16,628	994	182	1,938	795	51,935	12,228	6,002	1,910	6,142	55	1,908	655	51,510	16,643	23,566
1976	23,566	18,835	1,378	213	1,811	795	65,140	14,073	6,864	1,535	4,504	68	1,933	592	65,700	17,582	27,033
1977	27,033	18,315	1,683	206	1,395	889	80,994	16,662	7,251	1,803	3,105	77	1,422	661	80,701	22,280	29,877
1978	29,877	16,759	1,198	236	1,147	927	75,202	16,737	7,122	2,236	3,411	59	1,194	659	75,645	24,278	27,479
1979	24,479	15,462	1,150	250	851	888	65,141	13,879	6,785	1,817	3,416	66	931	593	65,457	21,374	24,661
1980	24,661	15,376	1,561	214	703	826	65,422	13,008	6,811	1,521	3,946	46	720	607	64,564	19,414	24,162

^a Data prior to 1974 reflect sentenced prisoners only.
^b Beginning in fiscal year 1970, figures include only Bureau of Prisons Institutions.
^c Other includes other temporary movement such as furloughs, writs, etc.

^d Beginning in 1958 the term mandatory release replaces the term conditional release.
^e Includes discharges of Selective Service Act violators paroled under the provisions of Executive Order No. 8641 as follows: 1944-493; 1945-719; 1946-126; 1947-151.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1980 (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1982), Table A-1.

Table 6.40 Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners received from court into Federal Institutions, by offense, race, and sex, fiscal year 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.39. These data are 86 percent complete. For an explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 17.

Offense	Sentenced prisoners												
	All prisoners			White				All other				Youth Corrections Act	
	Total	Male	Female	Number	Average sentence (in months)	Male	Female	Number	Average sentence (in months)	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	12,545	11,493	1,052	9,335	36.5	8,738	597	3,210	62.1	2,755	455	577	78
Total excluding immigration and violent crimes ^a	8,401	7,530	871	5,930	40.3	5,463	467	2,471	41.7	2,067	404	389	65
Assault	65	59	6	36	37.8	33	3	29	37.3	26	3	2	0
Bankruptcy	11	9	2	11	22.4	9	2	0	X	X	X	0	0
Burglary	21	21	0	11	37.0	11	0	10	43.8	10	0	5	0
Counterfeiting	284	266	18	217	38.8	203	14	67	33.6	63	4	15	2
Drug laws, total	2,767	2,542	225	2,229	48.5	2,061	168	538	64.0	481	57	168	18
Non-narcotics	405	384	21	382	43.5	343	19	43	34.6	41	2	19	6
Narcotics	1,579	1,466	113	1,232	54.3	1,150	82	347	75.0	316	31	104	6
Controlled substances	783	692	91	635	40.0	568	67	148	46.7	124	24	45	6
Embezzlement	282	205	77	169	27.4	157	42	83	39.9	48	35	9	11
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	112	102	10	90	22.3	82	8	22	20.8	20	2	2	0
Extortion	63	63	0	56	56.8	56	0	7	46.2	7	0	4	0
Firearms	429	418	11	320	39.2	310	10	105	31.4	108	1	17	0
Forgery	454	369	85	204	32.6	173	31	250	31.6	196	54	24	3
Fraud	698	633	65	527	28.7	497	30	171	24.5	136	35	7	1
Immigration	2,792	2,695	97	2,758	6.2	2,663	95	34	12.5	32	2	19	0
Income tax	254	243	11	220	21.8	212	8	34	18.4	31	3	0	1
Juvenile delinquency	1	0	1	0	X	X	X	1	6.0	0	1	0	0
Kidnaping	49	47	2	30	307.2	29	1	19	240.0	18	1	0	1
Larceny/theft, total	1,688	1,459	227	954	39.6	878	76	732	25.6	581	151	76	19
Motor vehicle, interstate	291	284	7	251	43.8	244	7	40	33.9	40	0	13	0
Postal	774	597	187	248	28.1	198	50	526	23.3	389	137	26	15
Theft, interstate	176	173	3	143	37.3	141	2	33	22.8	32	1	12	0
Other	445	415	30	312	46.4	295	17	133	33.1	120	13	25	4
Liquor laws	18	18	0	15	27.4	15	0	3	20.6	3	0	2	0
National security laws	5	5	0	4	147.0	4	0	1	12.0	1	0	0	0
Robbery	947	898	49	525	127.2	497	28	422	136.1	401	21	130	9
Selective Service Acts	0	X	X	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	0	0
Securities, transporting false or forged	47	36	11	35	45.4	27	8	12	29.5	9	3	0	0
White slave traffic	32	28	4	18	54.0	17	1	14	81.0	11	3	0	3
Other and unclassifiable	807	755	52	659	38.4	623	36	148	40.1	132	16	31	0
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	674	584	90	198	53.7	170	28	476	99.9	414	62	66	10
Assault	106	98	8	17	31.7	16	1	89	59.9	82	7	17	1
Auto theft	8	8	0	5	34.8	5	0	3	44.0	3	0	2	0
Burglary	50	46	4	14	65.7	12	2	36	100.0	34	2	9	1
Forgery	24	9	15	5	46.8	2	3	19	65.5	7	12	0	1
Homicide	77	66	11	19	239.2	18	1	58	241.9	48	10	3	1
Larceny/theft	68	58	10	18	31.7	17	1	50	60.7	41	9	9	0
Robbery	86	78	8	16	72.3	15	1	70	147.7	63	7	13	1
Rape	22	22	0	4	207.0	4	0	18	176.3	18	0	4	0
Sex offenses, except rape	14	12	2	3	30.0	2	1	11	95.1	10	1	1	1
Other and unclassifiable	219	187	32	97	16.3	79	18	122	46.0	108	14	8	4
Military court-martial cases	47	3											

Table 6.41 Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners received from court into Federal Institutions, by offense, sex, and sentencing procedure, fiscal year 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.39. These data are 86 percent complete. For an explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 17.

Offense	All court commitments				Sentencing procedure						
	Total	Male	Female	Average sentence (in months)	Regular	Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act	Youth Corrections Act	Title 18, U.S. Code, 4205 (b)		Split sentence	Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act
								(b1)	(b2)		
Total	12,511	11,459	1,052	43.2	9,123	1	655	99	1,252	1,358	23
Assault	64	58	6	38.2	46	0	2	1	6	9	0
Bankruptcy	11	9	2	22.4	8	0	0	0	1	2	0
Burglary	21	21	0	40.2	10	0	5	0	1	5	0
Counterfeiting	282	264	18	37.9	189	0	17	1	34	41	0
Drug laws, total	2,763	2,538	225	51.6	1,960	0	186	27	310	278	2
Non-narcotics	404	383	21	42.7	295	0	25	5	46	33	0
Narcotics	1,577	1,464	113	59.0	1,126	0	110	18	189	133	1
Controlled substances	782	691	91	41.3	539	0	51	4	75	112	1
Embezzlement	282	205	77	31.1	160	0	20	4	26	72	0
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	112	102	10	22.0	79	0	2	0	12	19	0
Extortion	63	63	0	55.7	44	0	4	0	9	6	0
Firearms	429	418	11	37.3	283	0	17	3	75	50	1
Forgery	454	369	85	32.3	327	0	27	4	41	55	0
Fraud	696	631	65	27.8	449	0	8	6	103	130	0
Immigration	2,791	2,694	97	6.3	2,524	0	19	1	57	190	0
Income tax	253	242	11	21.4	148	0	1	0	16	88	0
Kidnaping	48	46	2	287.0	42	0	1	0	5	0	0
Larceny/theft, total	1,686	1,458	228	33.5	1,190	1	95	10	179	210	1
Motor vehicle, interstate	291	284	7	42.5	210	0	13	3	40	25	0
Postal	774	586	188	24.8	581	1	41	2	54	94	1
Theft, interstate	176	173	3	34.6	103	0	12	2	22	37	0
Other	445	415	30	42.4	296	0	29	3	63	54	0
Liquor laws	18	16	0	26.3	9	0	2	0	1	6	0
National security laws	5	5	0	120.0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Robbery	946	897	49	131.3	529	0	139	10	247	18	3
Securities, transporting false or forged	47	36	11	41.3	34	0	0	0	8	5	0
White slave traffic	32	28	4	65.8	22	0	3	1	5	1	0
Other and unclassifiable	907	755	52	38.7	543	0	31	5	84	143	1
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	654	564	90	80.0	476	0	76	26	32	29	15
Assault	102	94	8	57.5	68	0	18	3	6	7	0
Auto theft	8	8	0	38.2	5	0	2	0	1	0	0
Burglary	48	44	4	94.2	30	0	10	5	0	0	3
Forgery	24	9	15	61.6	21	0	1	0	0	0	2
Homicide	76	65	11	244.4	57	0	4	2	12	1	0
Larceny/theft	68	58	10	53.0	46	0	9	3	3	3	4
Robbery	76	68	8	151.3	52	0	14	5	1	3	1
Rape	21	21	0	190.5	14	0	4	0	3	0	0
Sex offenses, except rape	14	12	2	81.2	11	0	2	0	1	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	217	185	32	33.1	172	0	12	8	5	15	5
Military court-martial cases	47	38	9	141.1	47	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1980 (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1982), Table B-18.

Table 6.42 Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners confined in Federal Institutions, by offense, type of commitment, race, and sex, on Sept. 30, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.39. These data are 90 percent complete. For an explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 17.

Offense	Prisoners under sentence														Prisoners not under sentence		Number of Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act commitments included in total	
	All prisoners				White				All other				Prisoners not under sentence		Under sentence		Not under sentence	
	Total	Male	Female	Average sentence (in months)	Number	Male	Female	Average sentence (in months)	Number	Male	Female	Average sentence (in months)	Number	Male	Female	Male	Female	Under sentence
Total	19,577	18,382	1,195	12,056	108.1	11,489	567	7,404	142.9	6,785	619	108	9	117	10			
Total excluding immigration and violent crimes*	12,245	11,318	927	8,275	75.8	7,831	444	3,894	82.5	3,418	476	69	7	98	8			
Assault	107	101	6	51	114.6	48	3	53	95.9	50	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bankruptcy	6	6	0	6	28.0	6	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	73	73	0	48	104.0	48	0	25	98.8	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Counterfeiting	344	331	13	265	61.5	256	9	76	49.9	72	4	3	0	1	0			
Drug laws, total	4,912	4,616	296	3,579	79.3	3,392	187	1,319	107.4	1,212	107	12	2	47	5			
Non-narcotics	642	614	28	576	57.0	555	21	65	68.0	58	7	1	0	2	0			
Narcotics	3,369	3,183	186	2,311	91.6	2,195	116	1,046	114.6	978	68	10	2	39	5			
Controlled substances	901	819	82	692	56.8	642	50	208	83.2	176	32	1	0	6	0			
Embezzlement	216	164	52	152	37.3	121	31	61	42.2	41	20	2	1	0	0			
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	150	129	21	113	40.3	99	14	36	53.7	29	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extortion	139	137	2	113	106.7	112	1	22	121.3	21	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firearms	743	736	7	529	58.5	522	7	208	52.4	208	0	6	0	2	0			
Forgery	578	480	98	257	53.0	223	34	319	52.7	255	64	2	0	9	1			
Fraud	647	596	51	504	50.9	480	24	140	36.7	113	27	3	0	0	0			
Immigration	907	867	40	889	15.1	849	40	17	20.4	17	0	1	0	0	0			
Income tax	170	162	8	134	24.9	129	5	36	29.5	33	3	0	0	0	0			
Juvenile delinquency	11	9	2	4	14.5	4	0	6	59.3	4	2	1	0	0	0			
Kidnaping	420	404	16	275	381.9	268	7	139	395.4	131	8	5	1	1	0			
Larceny/theft, total	2,308	2,076	232	1,403	60.0	1,329	74	894	46.8	737	157	10	1	5	0			
Motor vehicle, interstate	613	603	10	516	58.3	506	10	92	59.6	92	0	5	0	1	0			
Postal	798	614	184	263	48.9	222	41	531	39.0	389	142	3	1	2	0			
Theft, interstate	209	207	2	152	63.1	152	0	57	47.7	55	2	0	0	0	0			
Other	688	652	36	472	67.1	449	23	214	60.7	201	13	2	0	2	0			
Liquor laws	18	18	0	17	41.2	17	0	1	24.0	1	0	0	0	0	0			
National security laws	6	6	0	5	277.2	5	0	1	12.0	1	0	0	0	0	0			
Robbery	4,231	4,119	112	2,048	177.7	1,993	55	2,161	178.0	2,105	56	21	1	15	2			
Selective Service Acts	2	2	0	1	36.0	1	0	1	18.0	1	0	0	0	0	0			
Securities, transporting false or forged	140	129	11	104	85.0	96	8	35	72.6	32	3	1	0	1	0			
White slave traffic	47	43	4	27	85.3	25	2	20	87.0	18	2	0	0	0	0			
Other and unclassifiable	1,006	956	50	762	105.3	749	33	205	129.2	189	16	18	1	1	0			
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	2,326	2,154	172	724	313.7	693	31	1,585	214.4	1,446	138	15	2	35	2			
Assault	292	276	17	51	128.1	49	2	239	147.2	224	15	3	0	0	0			
Auto theft	23	22	1	9	209.3	9	0	14	60.0	13	1	0	0	0	0			
Burglary	169	160	9	47	153.5	45	2	119	131.1	112	7	3	0	13	2			
Forgery	51	32	19	12	133.5	9	3	39	80.1	23	16	0	0	2	0			
Homicide	708	659	49	298	438.3	287	11	405	353.5	367	38	5	0	1	0			
Larceny/theft	122	103	19	27	96.4	27	0	92	94.5	75	17	1	2	9	0			
Robbery	487	459	28	110	291.9	105	5	378	203.1	353	23	1	0	2	0			
Rape	179	179	0	59	327.6	59	0	120	308.6	120	0	0	0	0	0			
Sex offenses, except rape	51	49	2	17	192.7	16	1	34	149.5	33	1	0	0	0	0			
Other and unclassifiable	243	215	28	94	234.1	87	7	147	99.8	126	21	2	0	8	0			
Military court-martial cases	70	68	2	26	279.1	24	2	44	257.8	44	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 6.43 Average daily population of U.S. Army confinement and correctional facilities, by facility, 1973-81

Facility	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Fort Bragg	177	154	85	30	10	7	6	9	12
Fort Campbell	165	131	86	77	35	24	22	28	30
Fort Carson	77	117	47	42	21	10	11	31	39
Fort Hord	118	135	96	55	33	31	37	49	67
Fort Lewis	140	144	77	49	22	18	20	29	40
Fort Meade	131	122	71	20	18	12	16	20	36
Fort Ord	162	171	73	42	26	13	12	16	33
Fort Polk	42	27	13	10	8	8	13	25	21
Fort Riley	93	52	36	24	27	48	57	82	78
Fort Benning	127	67	37	27	18	13	12	32	43
Fort Bliss	49	42	33	21	14	10	10	7	12
Fort Dix	280	171	71	33	19	12	16*	26	20
Fort Gordon	125	97	53	38	20	17	19	23	30
Fort Jackson	39	20	15	2	2	2	2	1	1
Fort Knox	244	196	63	47	21	19	23	27	25
Fort Sill	155	109	19	19	21	16	18	21	30
Fort Leonard Wood	179	46	21	13	7	4	7	10	4
Fort Fitzsimmons	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	2
U.S. Army Disciplinary Barracks	931	1,153	1,152	1,189	1,038	818	1,022	1,315	1,402
U.S. Army Retraining Brigade	1,031	953	580	412	450	518	502	714	805

* Prisoners at Navy facility.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Table 6.44 Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Navy correctional centers, by location, 1981

NOTE: Data have been collected from the organizations or agencies through a mail survey. If no response to the survey was received, information from last year's directory was repeated. The Navy also operates other small correctional centers and detention spaces in the United States and overseas. All facilities are for Naval personnel 17 years of age and older awaiting court-martial or serving court-martial sentences. "Normal capacity" is the number of inmates for which the facility was designed to hold.

Correctional center and location	Normal capacity	Average population
Naval Station, Long Beach, California	34	23
Naval Station, San Diego, California	187	170
Naval Station, Treasure Island, San Francisco, California	148	111
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut	20	14
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida	50	64
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida	72	46
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	82	54
Naval Administrative Command, Great Lakes, Illinois	170	130
Naval Station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	210	143
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island	75	32
Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina	95	82
Naval Air Station, Millington, Tennessee	68	57
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas	65	35
Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia	207	264
Naval Station, Seattle, Washington	59	62
Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	24	6
Naval Station, Guam	23	14
Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, Japan	49	40
Naval Base, Subic Bay, Philippines	56	48
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico	10	7
Naval Station, Rota, Spain	15	20

Source: American Correctional Association, *Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1982), pp. 318, 319. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.45 Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Marine Corps correctional centers, by location, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.44. Facilities listed are for Naval personnel 17 years of age and older awaiting court-martial or serving sentence of Summary, Special, or General Courts-Martial.

Correctional center and location	Normal capacity	Average population
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California	382	215
Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany, Georgia	30	2
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	358	244
Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia	150	30
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina	55	55
Marine Corps Base, Okinawa, Japan	237	45
Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan	55	9

Source: American Correctional Association, *Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1982), p. 317. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.46 Residents in pre-release facilities, by age and sex, United States, on Mar. 31, 1978

NOTE: The data presented below are from a mail survey conducted by Abt Associates, Inc. for the National Institute of Justice. These data were obtained in response to a questionnaire mailed to correctional agencies in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Prison System. In each of these 52 jurisdictions, a central coordinator was designated to assist in the data collection effort. In 40 jurisdictions, the survey was completed by the central coordinator who was responsible for overseeing the data collection for all the facilities within that correctional system. The remaining 12 officials requested that the survey instruments be mailed directly to the individual facilities. The State and Federal coordinators were also asked to identify any privately or locally operated pre-release centers that housed sentenced inmates under their jurisdiction. Follow-up telephone calls were used to clarify ambiguous or missing responses. In all, questionnaires were completed by 11 Federal, 205 State and local, and 186 private pre-release facilities operating between March 1978 and December 1978. This represented 100 percent of the Federal, State, and local facilities and 78 percent of the private facilities identified. A pre-release facility was defined as any publicly or privately operated correctional facility that housed and supervised its residents for less than 24 hours daily and whose residents were sentenced and under Federal or State jurisdiction in 1978. Excluded from the survey were facilities for juveniles, facilities under the jurisdiction of Indian reservations or of the Department of Defense, facilities serving only parolees or probationers, police lockups, and large penal institutions having a work release program for only a small number of inmates. For this table, information was not available from three pre-release centers for male residents and from one center for female residents.

Age	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11,943	100	1,300	100
Under 18 years	166	1	46	4
18 to 24 years	4,290	36	442	34
25 to 34 years	4,857	41	550	42
35 to 44 years	1,624	14	178	14
Older than 44 years	1,006	8	84	6

Source: William DeJong, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume V: Supplemental Report—Adult Pre-Release Facilities*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 18, Table 2.6.

Table 6.47 Residents in pre-release facilities, by ethnicity and sex, United States, on Mar. 31, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.46. Information was not available from five pre-release centers for male residents and from four centers for female residents.

Ethnicity	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11,872	100	1,577	100
White	6,097	51	837	53
Black	4,947	42	626	40
Native American	225	2	45	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	40	(*)	1	(*)
Hispanic ^b	573	5	68	4

* Less than 0.5 percent.
^b This grouping includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central American, South American, or other Spanish culture of origin. The California Department of Corrections identifies only Mexican-Americans as Hispanic.

Source: William DeJong, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume V: Supplemental Report—Adult Pre-Release Facilities*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 18, Table 2.7.

Table 6.48 Residents in pre-release facilities, by legal status and sex, United States, on Mar. 31, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.46. Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

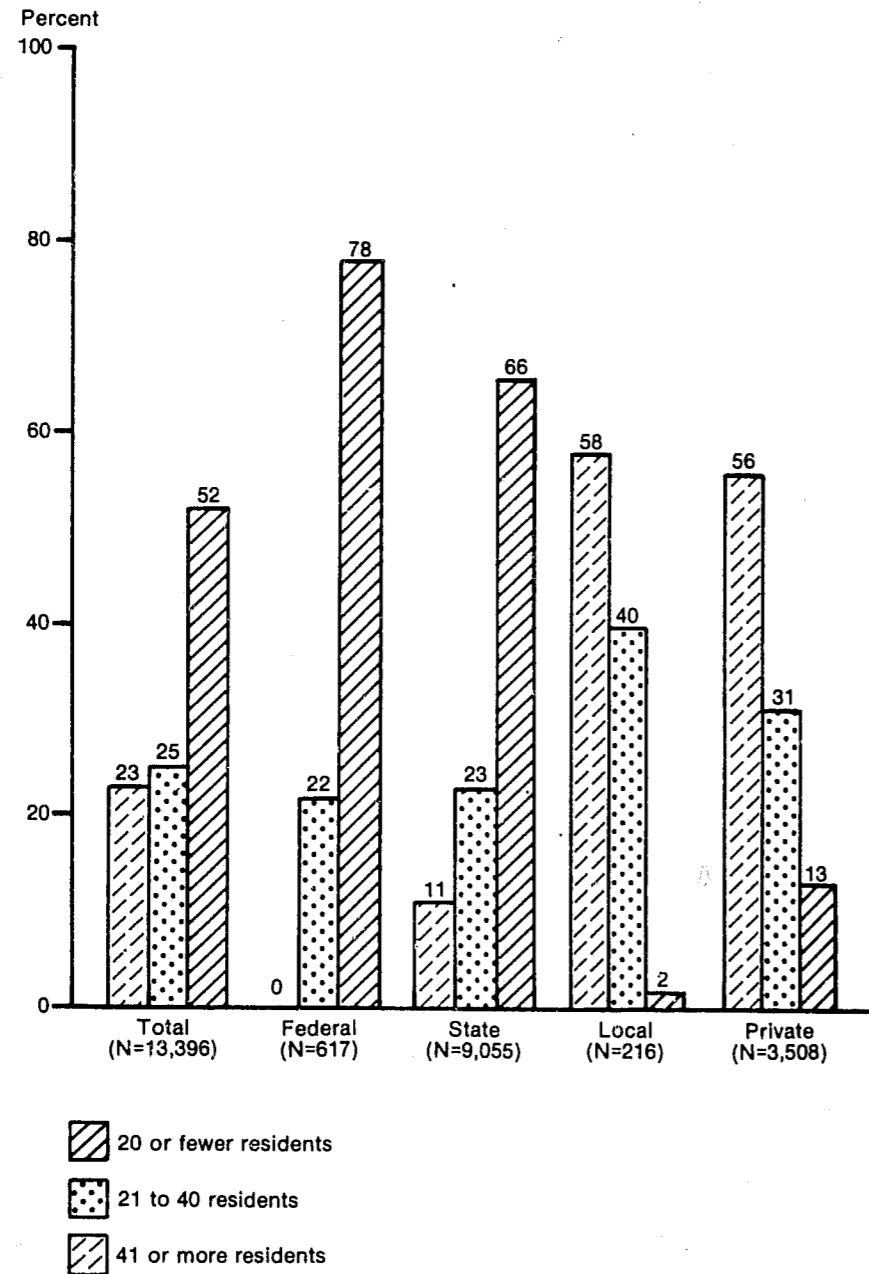
Legal status	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,176	100	1,292	100
Sentenced	10,497	86	940	73
Parole	428	4	55	4
Probation	429	4	114	9
Other ^a	822	7	183	14

^a Listings under this heading include, among others, volunteers, pretrial detainees, and alcoholics or drug addicts undergoing treatment.

Source: William DeJong, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume V: Supplemental Report—Adult Pre-Release Facilities*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 13.

Figure 6.9 Percent distribution of residents in pre-release facilities, by type and size of facility, United States, on Mar. 31, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.46. Information was not available from one pre-release center. Revised data for State and local pre-release facilities were received from the Source.



Source: William DeJong, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume V: Supplemental Report—Adult Pre-Release Facilities*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 42, Table 3.15. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.49 Conditional and unconditional releases of sentenced prisoners from State and Federal jurisdiction, by type of release, region, and jurisdiction, 1980

NOTE: See NOTES, Figure 6.6 and Table 6.30. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Region and jurisdiction	Conditional release					Unconditional release			
	Total	Parole	Probation	Supervised mandatory release	Other	Total	Expiration of sentence	Commutation of sentence	Other
United States, total	122,952	83,817	4,980	29,772	4,383	25,915	23,899	698	1,318
Federal institutions, total	8,252	5,215	0	3,037	0	3,647	3,439	14	194
State institutions, total	114,700	78,602	4,980	26,735	4,383	22,268	20,460	684	1,124
Northeast	17,881	14,965	310	2,559	46	3,065	2,786	62	217
Maine	193	110	83	0	0	269	269	0	0
New Hampshire	178	178	0	0	0	19	5	1	13
Vermont	307	110	180	12	5	24	21	0	3
Massachusetts	834	793	0	0	41	184	153	31	0
Rhode Island	206	159	47	0	0	30	27	3	0
Connecticut	1,544	1,544	0	0	0	1,491	1,464	27	0
New York	8,192	5,645	0	2,547	0	527	527	0	0
New Jersey	3,616	3,616	0	0	0	151	151	0	0
Pennsylvania	2,811	2,811	0	0	0	370	169	0	201
North Central	28,507	19,445	2,546	5,957	559	4,336	4,015	70	251
Ohio	9,018	7,026	1,473	0	519	63	29	0	34
Indiana	2,406	1,962	444	0	0	228	228	0	0
Illinois	6,002	999	0	4,997	6	1,399	1,302	55	42
Michigan	4,590	4,561	0	0	29	376	376	0	0
Wisconsin	1,522	580	31	911	0	115	59	0	56
Minnesota	1,085	1,085	0	0	0	123	109	14	0
Iowa	581	372	209	0	0	267	257	0	10
Missouri	1,292	1,292	0	0	0	1,337	1,233	0	104
North Dakota	127	116	6	0	5	16	16	0	0
South Dakota	184	166	17	1	0	119	114	0	5
Nebraska	303	302	0	1	0	291	291	0	0
Kansas	1,397	984	366	47	0	2	1	1	0
South	47,517	36,853	1,546	6,015	3,103	13,424	12,383	534	507
Delaware	311	190	0	121	0	95	58	0	37
Maryland	3,330	2,767	0	563	0	462	190	272	0
District of Columbia	878	743	0	135	0	612	612	0	0
Virginia	2,811	1,805	0	1,006	0	138	131	3	4
West Virginia	471	362	91	0	18	90	84	0	6
North Carolina	5,792	5,792	0	0	0	915	915	0	0
South Carolina	2,653	2,278	375	0	0	815	790	0	25
Georgia	4,160	2,218	43	0	1,899	1,901	1,770	63	68
Florida	6,276	4,698	387	956	235	1,919	1,611	3	305
Kentucky	2,872	2,172	346	354	0	37	37	0	0
Tennessee	2,439	1,934	0	310	195	380	344	11	25
Alabama	2,320	2,253	67	0	0	548	546	0	2
Mississippi	1,553	736	192	0	635	415	415	0	0
Arkansas	1,868	1,778	0	0	90	256	236	0	20
Louisiana	380	380	0	0	0	1,445	1,424	7	14
Oklahoma	1,006	1,006	0	0	0	1,116	941	175	0
Texas	8,387	5,741	45	2,570	31	2,280	2,279	0	1
West	20,795	7,338	578	12,204	675	1,443	1,276	18	149
Montana	285	253	29	3	0	68	61	0	7
Idaho	508	219	289	0	0	82	79	1	2
Wyoming	156	134	22	1	1	55	51	4	0
Colorado	997	880	117	0	0	217	191	0	26
New Mexico	493	485	0	0	7	196	196	0	0
Arizona	1,401	439	71	232	659	48	46	2	0
Utah	468	468	0	0	0	25	9	0	16
Nevada	583	583	0	0	0	181	176	0	5
Washington	1,864	1,859	0	0	5	16	5	11	0
Oregon	1,892	1,892	0	0	0	199	199	0	0
California	11,759	0	0	11,759	0	340	247	0	93
Alaska	267	58	0	209	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	120	67	50	0	3	16	16	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1980*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NPS-PSF-8, NCJ-90520 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 30.

Table 6.50 Movement of the parole population under State and Federal jurisdiction, by region and jurisdiction, 1980

NOTE: The data were collected by the annual Uniform Parole Reports aggregate survey conducted in 1981 and represent information voluntarily provided by the U.S. Parole Commission, the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Jurisdictions were instructed to include in the parole population adult parolees and mandatory releases sentenced to a year or more on a felony-type offense who have entered parole supervision either through the decision of a paroling board for parolees, or as a result of serving a prison term shortened by reduction measures such as "good time" for mandatory releases. Jurisdictions were further instructed to include persons under their official jurisdiction regardless of supervision location (in-State, out-of-State) or supervision status (active, inactive). Jurisdiction figures presented are the total cases reported to the Uniform Parole Report programs by each reporting agency. In general, regional totals are provided only for those data categories containing data from all States. Although two jurisdictions did not report removal figures, estimated removal figures were derived and are included in the regional totals. The State total and the United States total figures do not include American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The Pennsylvania parole population was undercounted because a large number of those on parole are under county rather than State authority. In California the court may, at its discretion, place persons between the ages of 18 and 20 years in the custody of either the Department of Corrections or the Department of the Youth Authority and each department maintains a parole system. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 3.

Region and jurisdiction	Parole population on Dec. 31, 1979	Movement during 1980		Parole population on Dec. 31, 1980	Percent change
		Entries	Removals		
United States, total	218,159	125,050	116,257	225,827	3.5
Federal	25,930	12,003	12,041	25,892	-0.1
State, total	192,229	113,047	104,216	199,935	4.0
Northeast	42,158	19,694	17,511	44,341	5.2
Connecticut	1,983	1,204	1,255	1,932	-2.6
Maine	321	63	171	213	-33.6
Massachusetts	4,412	2,131	1,756	4,787	8.5
New Hampshire	431	182	172	441	2.3
New Jersey	7,817	4,390	3,296	8,911	14.0
New York	17,168	8,315	7,565	17,918	4.4
Pennsylvania	9,437	3,080	2,928	9,589	1.6
Rhode Island	220	193	156	257	16.8
Vermont	369	136	NA	293	-20.6
North Central	35,032	26,835	25,073	36,016	2.8
Illinois	8,532	6,388	5,413	9,507	11.4
Indiana	2,059	2,357	2,388	2,028	-1.5
Iowa	717	484	562	639	-10.9
Kansas	2,341	984	1,173	2,152	-8.1
Michigan	7,293	4,476	5,723	6,256	-14.2
Minnesota	1,633	1,103	1,202	1,534	-6.1
Missouri	1,613	1,536	995	2,113	31.0
Nebraska	412	302	422	292	-29.1
North Dakota	133	128	134	127	-4.5
Ohio	7,461	7,299	5,263	8,550	14.6
South Dakota	190	192	175	207	8.9
Wisconsin	2,648	1,586	1,623	2,611	-1.4
South	78,269	45,262	42,913	80,174	2.4
Alabama	2,726	2,215	NA	2,547	-1.9
Arkansas	2,496	1,901	1,542	2,855	14.1
Delaware	582	457	420	619	6.4
District of Columbia	2,301	1,321	761	3,045	24.3
Florida	10,554	6,199	6,606	10,147	-3.8
Georgia	3,323	2,887	2,614	3,816	14.8
Kentucky	8,138	2,038	1,997	8,120	-0.2
Louisiana	2,107	390	678	1,819	-13.7
Maryland	6,508	3,499	3,571	6,436	-1.1
Mississippi	2,213	1,161	931	2,292	3.6
North Carolina	7,034	6,861	6,363	7,532	7.1
Oklahoma	2,081	1,121	970	2,232	7.3
South Carolina	2,798	1,421	1,095	3,124	11.6
Tennessee	3,098	3,260	3,250	3,097	0
Texas	16,191	7,162	6,118	17,235	6.4
Virginia	5,652	2,989	3,231	4,783	(b)
West Virginia	467	380	372	475	1.7
West	36,770	21,256	18,719	39,404	7.2
Alaska	110	63	80	93	-15.4
Arizona	1,531	792	1,230	1,093	-28.6
California:					
Department of Corrections	11,214	11,763	10,710	12,267	9.4
Department of Youth Authority	2,897	1,966	1,877	2,986	3.1
Colorado	941	880	894	927	-1.5
Hawaii	452	89	7	514	13.7
Idaho	449	218	247	420	-6.4
Montana	690	267	199	758	9.9
Nevada	849	644	441	1,052	23.9
New Mexico	674	511	301	884	31.2
Oregon	2,384	1,605	1,320	2,810	17.9
Utah	616	462	311	767	24.5
Washington	13,819	1,886	1,026	14,679	6.2
Wyoming	144	130	76	154	(b)
Other:					
American Samoa	9	5	7	7	-22.2
Guam	27	30	21	36	33.3
Puerto Rico	1,832	372	301	1,903	3.9
Virgin Islands	86	44	25	105	22.1

^a The difference between entries and removals during 1980 was used for the numerator because Youth Act cases are included in the 1980 figure but not in the 1979 figure. ^b Percent changes were not computed because the populations represented by these figures are not comparable.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

Table 6.51 Movement of the parole population under State and Federal jurisdiction, by method of entry, method of removal, region, and jurisdiction, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.50. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 3.

Region and jurisdiction	Entries to the parole population				Removals from the parole population								
	Total entries	Paroles from prison	Mandatory releases		Total removals	Discharges				Deaths	Revocations/Recommitments	Other	
			from prison	Other		Total discharged	Full-term discharges	Early discharges	Other				
United States, total	125,050				116,257								
Federal	12,003	7,719	2,421	1,863	12,041	9,521	5,894	2,432	1,195	159	2,361	0	
State, total	113,047				104,216								
Northeast	19,694				17,511								
Connecticut	1,204	1,204	0	0	1,255	969	782	187	0	10	276	0	
Maine	63	56	0	7	171	125	113	12	0	2	44	0	
Massachusetts	2,131	2,131	0	0	1,756	1,141	1,017	124	0	2	613	0	
New Hampshire	182	182	0	0	172	153	40	103	10	2	16	1	
New Jersey	4,390	4,390	0	0	3,296	1,982	1,509	473	0	56	1,253	5	
New York	8,315	5,680	2,614	21	7,565	4,930	4,313	262	355	237	2,398	0	
Pennsylvania	3,080	2,575	0	505	2,928	1,886	1,886	0	0	111	931	0	
Rhode Island	193	191	0	2	156	127	127	0	0	2	26	1	
Vermont	136	122	14	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	40	NA	
North Central	26,835				25,073								
Illinois	6,388	353	5,768	267	5,413	3,105	1,599	1,506	0	NA	2,133	175	
Indiana	2,357	NA	NA	0	2,388	1,683	695	988	0	10	263	432	
Iowa	484	473	0	11	562	451	NA	NA	NA	5	105	1	
Kansas	984	984	NA	0	1,173	900	NA	NA	NA	4	269	0	
Michigan	4,476	4,435	0	41	5,723	4,614	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,109	0	
Minnesota	1,103	1,103	0	0	1,202	673	270	312	91	12	517	0	
Missouri	1,536	1,485	51	0	995	733	622	111	0	15	247	0	
Nebraska	302	282	20	0	422	319	257	62	0	0	103	0	
North Dakota	128	128	0	0	134	115	114	1	0	0	19	0	
Ohio	7,299	7,299	0	0	5,263	3,744	3,744	0	0	64	1,455	0	
South Dakota	192	192	0	0	175	137	135	2	0	1	36	1	
Wisconsin	1,586	NA	NA	52	1,623	1,135	NA	NA	NA	NA	472	16	
South	45,262				42,913								
Alabama	2,215	2,215	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	16	NA	259	NA	
Arkansas	1,901	1,821	0	80	1,542	1,136	1,136	0	0	11	395	0	
Delaware	457	NA	NA	0	420	355	306	12	37	6	59	0	
District of Columbia	1,321	907	38	376	761	396	396	0	0	16	349	0	
Florida	6,199	5,389	810	0	6,606	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Georgia	2,887	2,887	0	0	2,614	1,969	1,969	0	0	0	645	0	
Kentucky	2,038	1,901	137	0	1,997	806	379	427	0	21	526	644	
Louisiana	390	387	0	3	678	534	524	0	10	12	132	0	
Maryland	3,499	2,949	550	0	3,571	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Mississippi	1,151	731	0	430	931	704	701	0	3	6	221	0	
North Carolina	6,861	6,861	0	0	6,363	5,391	NA	NA	NA	38	934	0	
Oklahoma	1,121	1,006	0	115	970	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
South Carolina	1,421	1,421	0	0	1,095	815	788	0	27	28	252	0	
Tennessee	3,260	2,896	364	0	3,250	3,020	3,020	0	0	NA	230	0	
Texas	7,162	5,018	2,140	4	6,118	4,131	4,119	0	12	143	1,844	0	
Virginia	2,989	1,734	1,181	74	3,231	2,557	2,557	0	0	30	619	25	
West Virginia	380	284	0	96	372	193	NA	NA	NA	NA	51	128	
West	21,256				18,719								
Alaska	63	63	NA	0	80	54	54	0	0	1	24	1	
Arizona	792	512	280	0	1,230	1,059	1,053	6	0	6	165	0	
California:													
Department of Corrections	11,763	115	11,644	4	10,710	7,579	4,391	2,751	437	136	2,995	0	
Department of Youth Authority	1,966	1,966	0	0	1,877	1,572	NA	NA	0	NA	305	0	
Colorado	880	820	60	0	894	692	NA	NA	0	2	200	0	
Hawaii	69	53	0	16	7	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	
Idaho	218	218	0	0	247	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Montana	267	267	0	0	199	125	NA	NA	NA	NA	74	0	
Nevada	644	NA	0	NA	441	263	NA	NA	NA	7	171	0	
New Mexico	511	486	0	25	301	148	96	52	0	11	110	32	
Oregon	1,605	1,605	0	0	1,320	743	307	263	173	19	297	261	
Utah	462	462	0	0	311	187	42	145	0	7	117	0	
Washington	1,886	1,870	0	16	1,026	310	94	216	0	41	675	0	
Wyoming	130	128	0	2	76	64	64	0	0	2	10	0	
Other:													
American Samoa	5	4	0	1	7	7							

Table 6.52 Supervision status of the parole population under State and Federal jurisdiction, by region and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1980

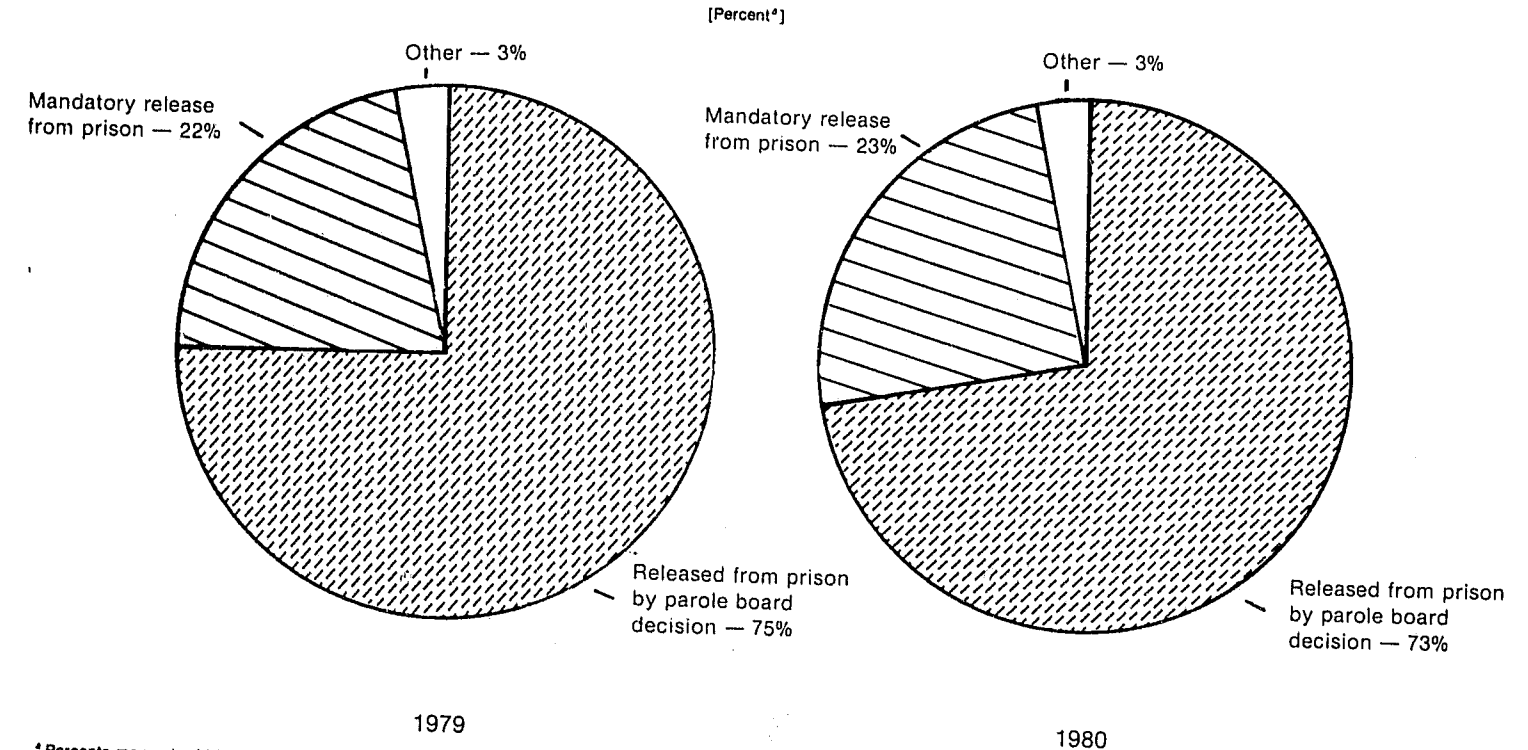
NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.50. "Active cases" are persons who are required to report to a supervising agent on a regular basis. "Inactive cases" are persons under jurisdiction of the parole authority who are excused from regular reporting to a supervising agent. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 3.

Region and jurisdiction	Parole population on Dec. 31, 1980	Supervised in-State					Supervised out-of-State
		Total	Active cases	Inactive cases	Absconders	Other	
United States, total	225,827						
Federal	25,892	25,892	19,756	674	3,671	1,701	0
State, total	199,935						
Northeast	44,341						
Connecticut	1,932	1,731	1,331	0	400	0	201
Maine	213	196	106	0	90	0	17
Massachusetts	4,787	4,377	3,282	0	1,095	0	410
New Hampshire	441	386	281	0	56	49	55
New Jersey	8,911	8,124	7,377	0	747	0	787
New York	17,918	16,426	14,347	214	1,865	0	1,492
Pennsylvania	9,589	8,586	7,982	0	604	0	1,003
Rhode Island	257	212	209	0	3	0	45
Vermont	293	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Central	36,016						
Illinois	9,507	9,477	8,101	0	1,376	0	30
Indiana	2,028	1,834	1,560	0	180	94	194
Iowa	639	528	513	0	15	0	111
Kansas	2,152	1,868	1,426	0	442	0	284
Michigan	6,256	6,083	5,681	0	402	0	173
Minnesota	1,534	1,461	NA	NA	82	0	73
Missouri	2,113	NA	1,995	0	118	0	NA
Nebraska	292	223	196	0	16	11	69
North Dakota	127	101	101	0	0	0	26
Ohio	8,550	7,936	7,936	0	NA	0	614
South Dakota	207	191	176	0	15	0	16
Wisconsin	2,611	NA	NA	0	237	0	NA
South	80,174						
Alabama	2,547	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arkansas	2,855	2,428	1,979	324	125	0	427
Delaware	619	528	450	0	78	0	91
District of Columbia	3,045	3,037	2,272	572	140	53	8
Florida	10,147	9,130	7,694	0	1,436	0	1,017
Georgia	3,816	3,499	3,169	0	242	88	317
Kentucky	8,120	7,966	2,655	5,311	NA	0	154
Louisiana	1,819	1,746	1,585	112	49	0	73
Maryland	6,438	5,925	4,453	418	1,054	0	511
Mississippi	2,292	1,888	1,385	6	42	455	404
North Carolina	7,532	6,592	6,117	0	475	0	940
Oklahoma	2,232	1,983	1,589	384	NA	0	249
South Carolina	3,124	2,745	2,664	0	81	0	379
Tennessee	3,097	NA	2,637	0	NA	460	NA
Texas	17,235	16,067	10,746	4,072	1,249	0	1,168
Virginia	4,783	NA	NA	0	532	96	NA
West Virginia	475	475	475	0	0	0	NA
West	39,404						
Alaska	93	66	57	0	9	0	27
Arizona	1,093	960	902	0	58	0	133
California:							
Department of Corrections	12,267	11,584	9,777	36	1,771	0	683
Department of Youth Authority	2,986	2,938	2,938	0	NA	0	48
Colorado	927	NA	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Hawaii	514	510	510	0	0	0	4
Idaho	420	342	226	0	96	20	78
Montana	758	591	411	180	NA	0	167
Nevada	1,052	NA	NA	0	NA	0	NA
New Mexico	884	840	782	0	58	0	44
Oregon	2,810	2,332	2,332	0	0	0	478
Utah	767	705	584	0	121	0	62
Washington	14,679	13,875	3,871	7,449	2,531	24	804
Wyoming	154	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	54
Other:							
American Samoa	7	6	5	1	0	0	1
Guam	36	36	32	4	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	1,903	NA	NA	47	514	0	NA
Virgin Islands	105	105	105	0	0	0	0

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

Figure 6.10 Entries to the parole population, by type of entry, United States, 1979 and 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.50. The 1979 entries from Nevada and North Carolina were subtracted from the national total because they were not broken down by type of entry. The percentages below represent 109,282 entries in 1979 and 125,050 entries in 1980. For further information on survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 3.

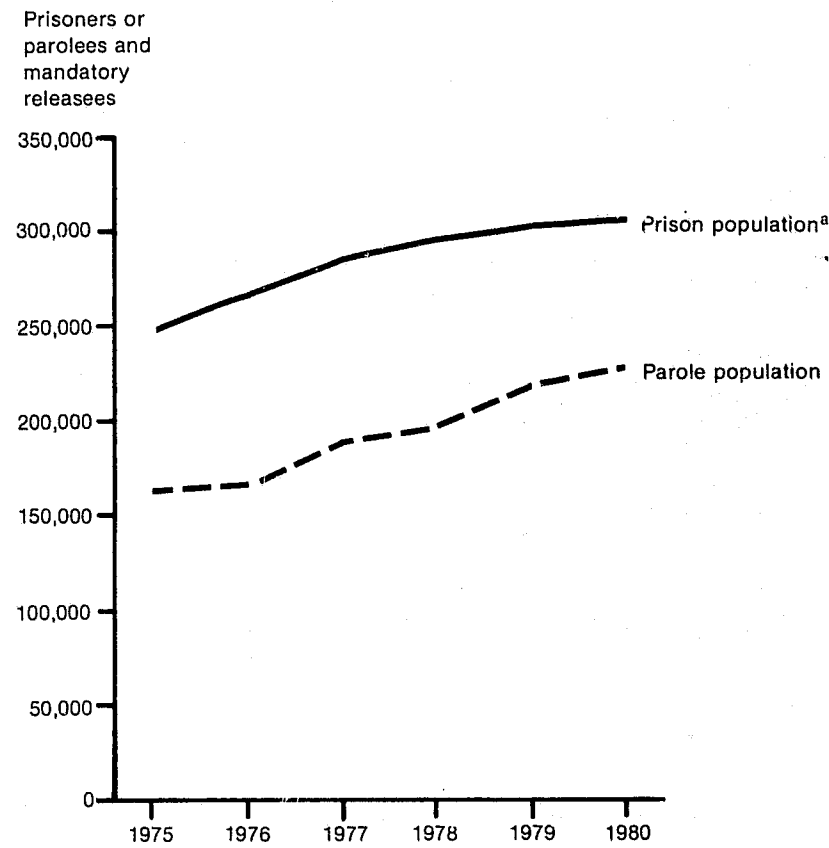


* Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Figure provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

Figure 6.11 Prison and parole populations on Dec. 31, United States, 1975-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.50. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 3.



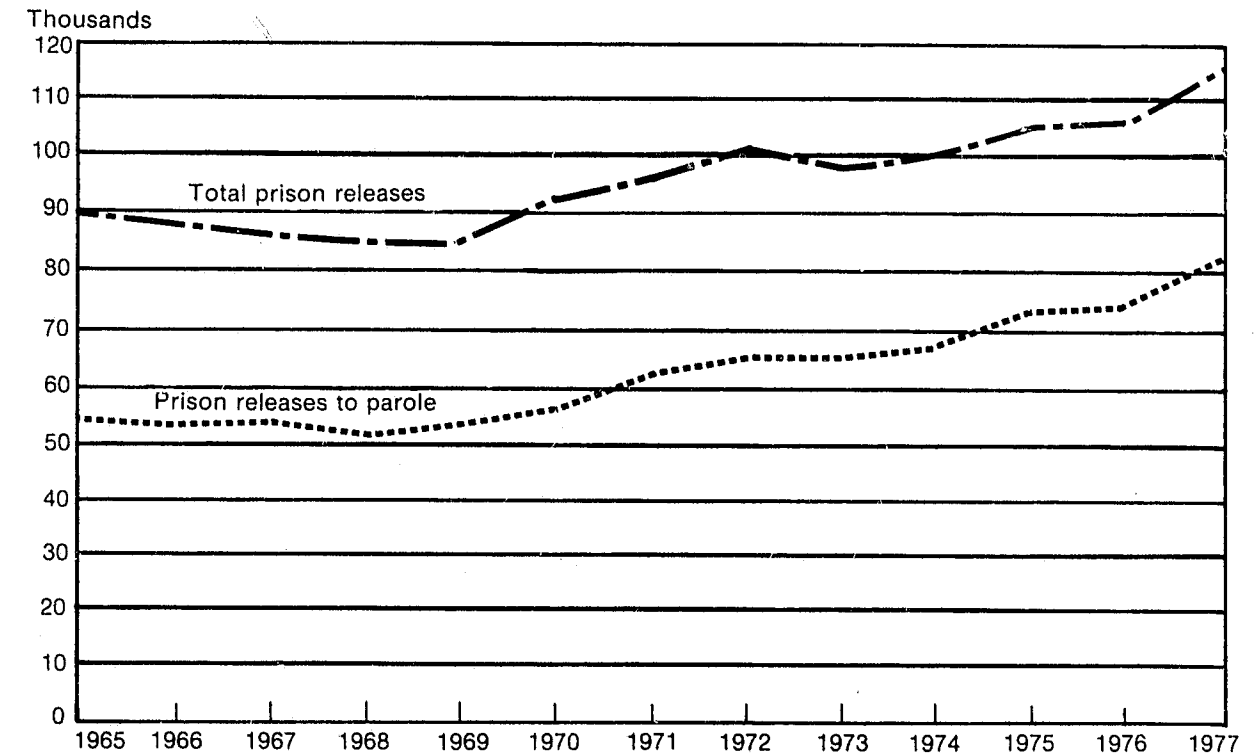
^aPrison population (adults sentenced to 1 year or more of imprisonment) data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1976; 1977; 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1980 Bulletin* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981).

Source: Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from figure provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

Figure 6.12 Total prison releases and releases to parole from State Institutions, United States, 1965-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.50. Total prison releases and prison releases to parole are derived from U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977, Uniform Parole Reports Series 1, Pubn. 1* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 54, 55; U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1977, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-5* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 22. The figure for prison releases to parole, drawn from National Prisoner Statistics data, differs substantially from that presented in Table 6.50 for parole entries. In addition to releases from prison to parole of adults sentenced to 1 year or

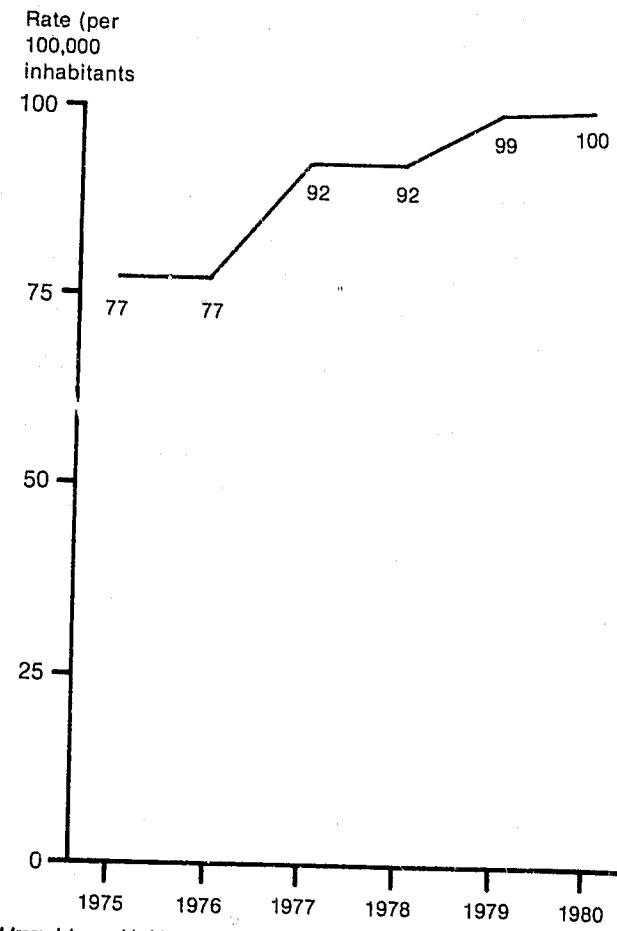
more, the parole entries reported to Uniform Parole Reports also include reactivations; reinstatements; parolees from a status other than imprisonment; and parolees from a nonprison facility. Reactivations and reinstatements are those parolees who, temporarily placed in an inactive status (either due to detention on pending charges, temporary detention in a mental hospital, etc.), are returning to the official jurisdiction of the paroling authority. The estimating procedures for specific States are described in Appendix 3. For further information on comparability of data sources, survey methodology, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 3.



Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, *Uniform Parole Reports, Parole in the United States: 1978* (San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1979), p. 18.

Figure 6.13 Rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of persons in the parole population, United States, 1975-80

NOTE: See NCJ 7, Table 6.50. Rates were calculated using U.S. Bureau of the Census population figures for the number of inhabitants. For further information on survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 3.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

Table 6.53 Prisoners granted parole by U.S. Parole Commission, by region, October 1974 to September 1980

NOTE: These data refer only to defendants sentenced as adults. The "percent" column refers to the inmates who were granted parole as a proportion of the total number of inmates considered for parole. The Source notes, "while the percentage granted parole has traditionally served as an indicator of paroling policy, it has several limitations. First, it is affected by changes in types of offenders entering the system. For example, the rate of parole grants for auto thieves may not be the same as for narcotics dealers. Second, the measure may be

affected by changes in sentencing practices" (Source, 1981, p. 4). The data do not reflect decisions modified under the Commission's appellate or reopening provisions. Data for 1978 have been revised from earlier reports by the Source. All annual data refer to the 12-month period of Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 6.

Region	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	6,480	58.8	4,429	43.3	3,746	44.1	5,260	54.3	6,427	65.8	6,722	69.7
Northeast	1,454	63.0	910	45.3	664	43.9	861	50.7	1,113	60.3	1,149	63.6
Southeast	1,430	66.4	1,188	55.3	1,106	55.1	1,322	55.7	1,727	71.4	1,988	74.1
North Central	1,680	57.3	1,066	41.8	864	41.7	1,330	59.9	1,564	71.3	1,354	72.0
South Central	628	55.6	654	41.5	593	41.5	683	45.9	939	59.8	977	67.2
West	988	50.6	611	31.3	519	35.2	1,064	55.7	1,034	62.3	1,254	68.7

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1978, p. 18, Tables II-A and II-B; October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980, p. 21, Table II-B (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.54 Deaths among sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by cause of death, sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.6. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Region and Jurisdiction	Total		Execution		Illness or natural cause		Suicide		Accidental self-injury		Caused by another		Not known		
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
United States, total	727	714	13	0	0	328	8	79	1	29	1	126	1	152	2
Federal Institutions, total	40	40	0	0	0	26	0	5	0	0	0	7	0	2	0
State Institutions, total	687	674	13	0	0	302	8	74	1	29	1	119	1	150	2
Northeast	86	84	2	0	0	27	0	7	0	1	1	6	1	43	0
Maine	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
New Hampshire	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	13	13	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	6	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	7	7	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	40	0
Pennsylvania	22	21	1	0	0	17	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
North Central	148	145	3	0	0	118	3	7	0	2	0	12	0	6	0
Ohio	23	23	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	7	6	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	66	64	2	0	0	64	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Minnesota	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Iowa	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	0
Missouri	17	17	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
North Dakota	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	6	6	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
South	314	307	7	0	0	119	4	33	1	24	0	36	0	95	2
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	23	23	0	0	0	9	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
District of Columbia	13	13	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0
Virginia	18	18	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0
West Virginia	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	27	26	1	0	0	20	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
South Carolina	14	13	1	0	0	7	1	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Georgia	36	34	2	0	0	17	2	2	0	7	0	4	0	4	0
Florida	58	57	1	0	0	20	0	14	1	5	0	8	0	0	0
Kentucky	6	6	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Tennessee	17	17	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	4	0
Alabama	16	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	1
Mississippi	4	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	12	12	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	6	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Oklahoma	11	11	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	4	0
Texas	51	50	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	1
West	139	138	1	0	0	38	1	27	0	2	0	65	0	6	0
Montana	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Colorado	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	0	0
New Mexico	39	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0
Arizona	8	8	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Nevada	5	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	14	14	0	0	0	4	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Oregon	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
California	47	46	1	0	0	22	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Alaska	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0
Hawaii	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1980, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NPS-PSF-8, NCJ-90520 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 34.

Table 6.55 Prisoners under sentence of death, by race or ethnicity and jurisdiction, on Apr. 20, 1982

NOTE: The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. periodically collects data on persons on death row. As of Apr. 20, 1982, 38 jurisdictions had capital punishment laws and 32 jurisdictions had at least 1 prisoner under sentence of death. Between Jan. 1, 1973 and Apr. 20, 1982, an estimated 551 death sentences have been vacated as unconstitutional and an estimated 388 convictions or sentences have been reversed or vacated on other grounds.

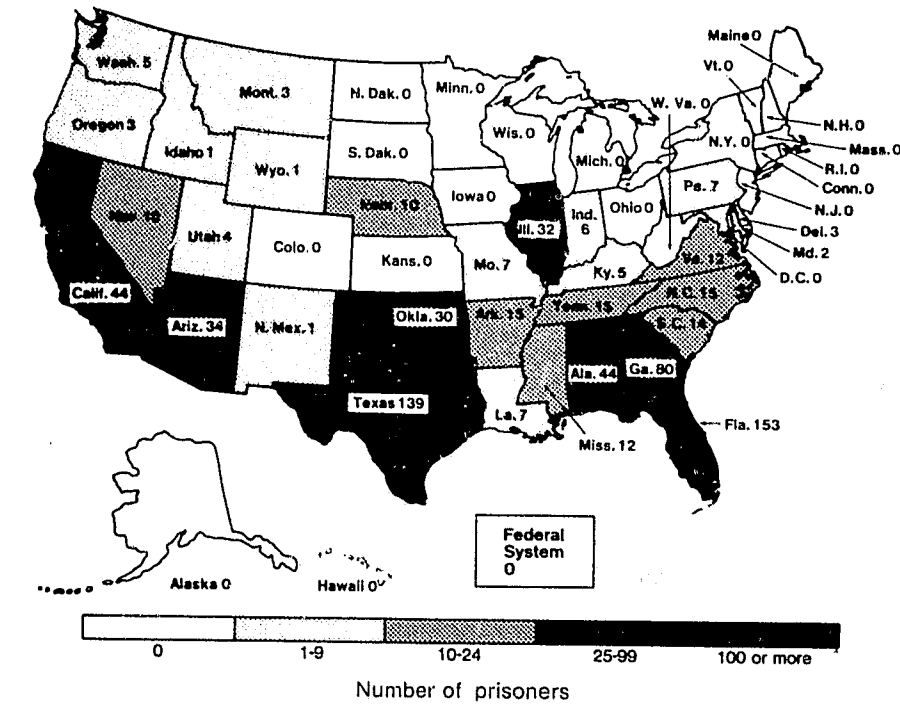
Jurisdiction	Total	Race or ethnicity				
		Black	White	Hispanic	Native American	Asian
United States	1,008	422	528	48	7	3
Federal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama	56	35 ^a	21	0	0	0
Alaska	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arizona	42	3	34	4	1	0
Arkansas	24	8 ^b	15	1	0	0
California	97	35	42	15	2	3
Colorado	1	0	1	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	5	2	3	0	0	0
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	X	X
Florida	175	68	103 ^c	4	0	0
Georgia	113	59 ^a	54 ^{b,d}	0	0	0
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X	X
Idaho	5	0	5	0	0	0
Illinois	43	28	11	4	0	0
Indiana	11	6	5	0	0	0
Iowa	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kentucky	10	0	10 ^a	0	0	0
Louisiana	34	19	15 ^b	0	0	0
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maryland	13	7	6 ^d	0	0	0
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X	X	X
Michigan	X	X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mississippi	29	20	9	0	0	0
Missouri	14	8	6	0	0	0
Montana	3	1	2	0	0	0
Nebraska	11	3	7	0	1	0
Nevada	12	3 ^a	8	1	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Mexico	4	1	2	1	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	22	9	12 ^a	0	1	0
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ohio	1	1	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	39	7	31 ^{a,b}	0	1	0
Oregon	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	25	13	12	0	0	0
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Carolina	20	8	12	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	27	6	20	0	1	0
Texas	145	56	73 ^d	16	0	0
Utah	3	2	1	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	17	10	6	1	0	0
Washington	1	0	1	0	0	0
West Virginia	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wyoming	1	0	1	0	0	0
U.S. military	4	2	1	1	0	0

^a Includes one female. ^b Includes one person sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State. ^c Includes two persons sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State. ^d Includes two females.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

Figure 6.15 Prisoners under sentence of death, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1980

NOTE: By yearend 1980, 36 States and the Federal Government had death penalty statutes in effect. In 1980, the Massachusetts Supreme Court declared that State's death penalty law to be unconstitutional. As a result of a major procedural change regarding dispositions, the number of dispositions other than execution and the number of persons under sentence of death in 1976 and subsequent years are not strictly comparable to corresponding data for earlier years. See Source for further information.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1980*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NCJ-78600 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 6.

Table 6.56 Prisoners under sentence of death, by race, offense, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.15.
[— represents zero]

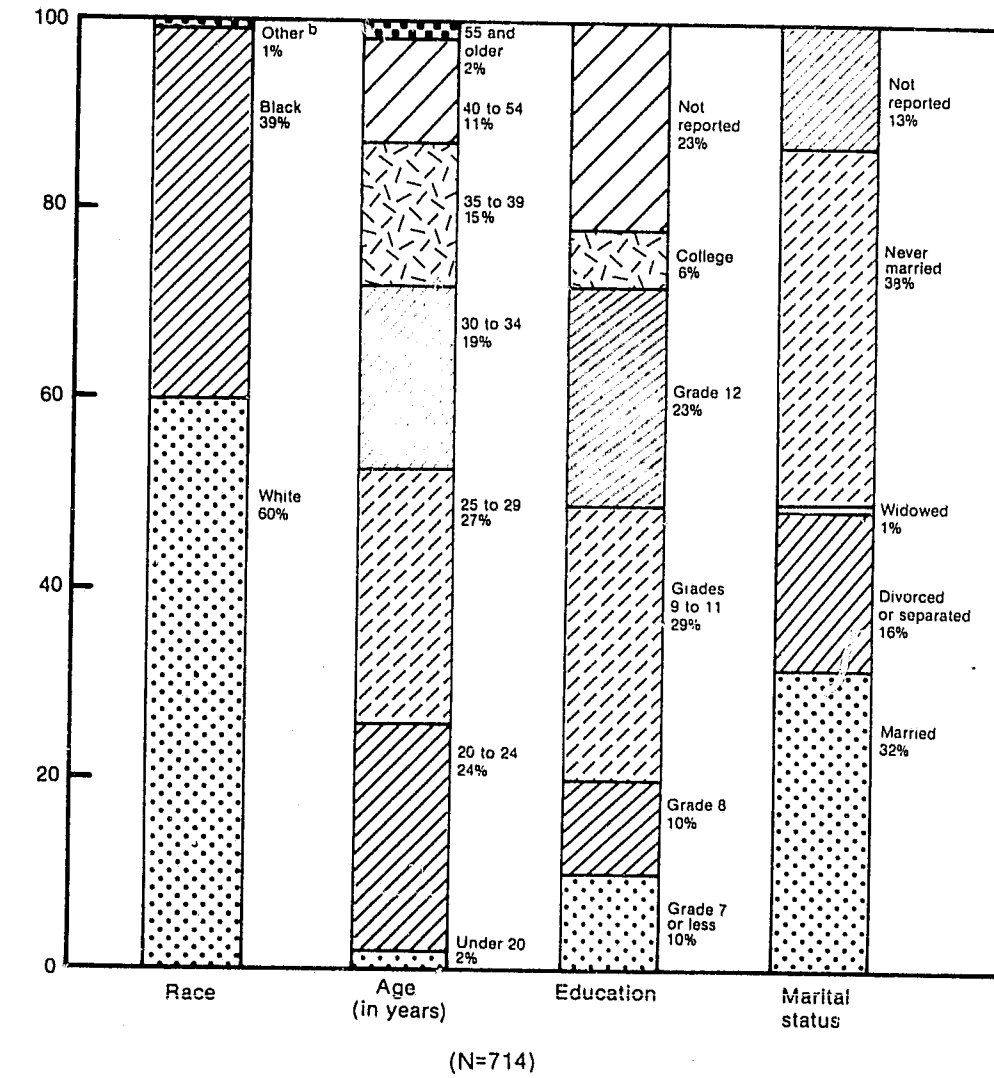
Region and jurisdiction	Total					White					Black					Other ^a				
	Total ^b	Murder	Rape ^b	Kid-napping	Other	Total ^b	Murder	Rape ^b	Kid-napping	Other	Total	Murder	Rape	Kid-napping	Other	Total	Murder	Rape	Kid-napping	Other
United States	714	713	1	—	—	428	427	1	—	—	282	282	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
Federal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State	714	713	1	—	—	428	427	1	—	—	282	282	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
Northeast	7	7	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	7	7	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Central	55	55	—	—	—	29	29	—	—	—	26	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indiana	6	6	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	32	32	—	—	—	15	15	—	—	—	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iowa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Missouri	7	7	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	10	10	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	546	545	1	—	—	313	312	1	—	—	232	232	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Delaware	3	3	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Virginia	12	12	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	15	15	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	14	14	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	80	80	—	—	—	36	36	—	—	—	44	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	153	152	1	—	—	94	93	1	—	—	59	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	5	5	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	15	15	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Alabama	44	44	—	—	—	17	17	—	—	—	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	12	12	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	15	15	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	7	7	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	30	30	—	—	—	25	25	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	139	139	—	—	—	90	90	—	—	—	49	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West	106	106	—	—	—	82	82	—	—	—	21	21	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
Montana	3	3	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	34	34	—	—	—	29	29	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	4	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	10	10	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	5	5	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	3	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	44	44	—	—	—	29	29	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
Alaska	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

^a The persons enumerated under "other" include two American Indians and two Asians.
^b The person enumerated under the category "rape" was under sentence of death for sexual battery.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1980*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NCJ-78600 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 72, 73.

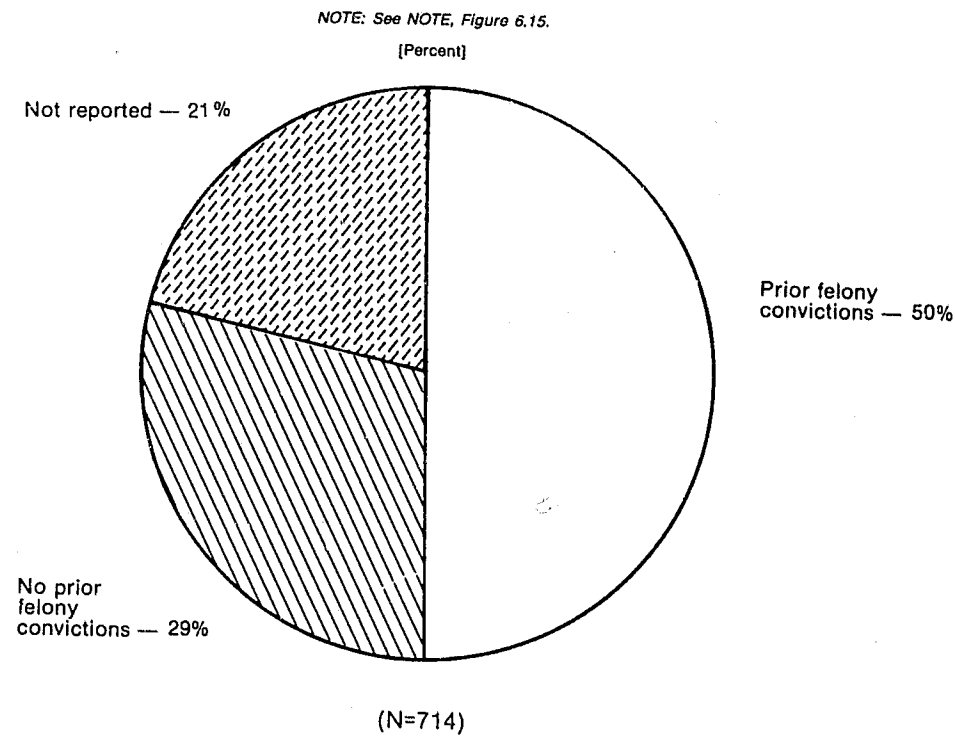
Figure 6.16 Characteristics of prisoners under sentence of death, United States, on Dec. 31, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.15.
[Percent*]



* Percents may not total to 100 due to rounding.
^a The persons enumerated under "other" include two American Indians and two Asians.
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1980*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NCJ-78600 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 87, 74, 76, 79. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.17 Prisoners under sentence of death, by prior felony history, United States, on Dec. 31, 1980



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1980*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NCJ-78600 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 84. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.57 Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, by race, region, and jurisdiction, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.15. All prisoners received from court under sentence of death were convicted of murder, except one in Florida who was found guilty of sexual battery.

[— represents zero]

Region and Jurisdiction	Total	White	Black	Other ^a
United States	187	117	69	1
Federal	—	—	—	—
State	187	117	69	1
Northeast	3	2	1	—
Maine	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X
Connecticut	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	3	2	1	—
North Central	27	14	13	—
Ohio	X	X	X	X
Indiana	4	3	1	—
Illinois	16	7	9	—
Michigan	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X
Iowa	X	X	X	X
Missouri	5	2	3	—
North Dakota	X	X	X	X
South Dakota	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	2	2	—	—
Kansas	X	X	X	X
South	114	70	44	—
Delaware	2	1	1	—
Maryland	1	—	1	—
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X
Virginia	4	—	4	—
West Virginia	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	8	5	3	—
South Carolina	7	—	7	—
Georgia	9	8	1	—
Florida	29	22	7	—
Kentucky	4	4	—	—
Tennessee	6	3	3	—
Alabama	5	2	3	—
Mississippi	3	1	2	—
Arkansas	3	1	2	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	7	5	2	—
Texas	26	18	8	—
West	43	31	11	1
Montana	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	1	1	—	—
Arizona	12	10	2	—
Utah	1	1	—	—
Nevada	3	2	1	—
Washington	—	—	—	—
Oregon	2	2	—	—
California	24	15	8	1
Alaska	X	X	X	X
Hawaii	X	X	X	X

^a The person enumerated under "other" was an Asian.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1980*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NCJ-78600 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 24, 25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.58 Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, by age, legal status at time of arrest, and region, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.15.
[— represents zero]

	Total	Age							Legal status at arrest							Not reported
		Under 20 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 54 years	55 years and older	Not under sentence		Under sentence					
									No charges pending	Charges pending	On probation	On parole	Escaped from prison	Imprisoned	Other ^a	
United States	187	9	56	50	28	21	20	3	89	4	6	19	1	7	2	59
Federal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State	187	9	56	50	28	21	20	3	89	4	6	19	1	7	2	59
Northeast	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
North Central	27	—	11	9	2	2	3	—	15	1	—	5	—	4	—	2
South	114	8	34	31	16	11	12	2	62	2	4	10	1	3	2	30
West	43	1	11	9	10	6	5	1	12	1	2	4	—	—	—	24

^a The two persons enumerated under the category "under sentence—other" were on work release, one from Maryland and one from Delaware.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1980*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NCJ-78600 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 28, 32. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.59 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death and status of death penalty statutes, by region and jurisdiction, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.15.
[— represents zero]

Region and jurisdiction	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1979 ^a	During 1980			Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1980	Death penalty as of Dec. 31, 1980
		Received from court	Dispositions other than execution	Executions		
United States, total	578	187	51	—	714	X
Federal, total	—	—	—	—	—	Yes
State, total	578	187	51	—	714	X
Northeast	4	3	—	—	7	X
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	No
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	Yes
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	Yes
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	No ^b
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X	No
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	Yes
New York	—	—	—	—	—	Yes
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X	No
Pennsylvania	4	3	—	—	7	Yes
North Central	32	27	4	—	55	X
Ohio	X	X	X	X	X	No
Indiana	3	4	1	—	6	Yes
Illinois	19	16	3	—	32	Yes
Michigan	X	X	X	X	X	No
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	No
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	No
Iowa	X	X	X	X	X	No
Missouri	2	5	—	—	7	Yes
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	No
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	Yes
Nebraska	8	2	—	—	10	Yes
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X	No
South	469	114	37	—	546	X
Delaware	1	2	—	—	3	Yes
Maryland	1	1	—	—	2	Yes
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	X	No
Virginia	8	4	—	—	12	Yes
West Virginia	X	X	X	X	X	No
North Carolina	8	8	1	—	15	Yes
South Carolina	8	7	1	—	14	Yes
Georgia	80	9	9	—	80	Yes
Florida	135	29	11	—	153	Yes
Kentucky	3	4	2	—	5	Yes
Tennessee	10	6	1	—	15	Yes
Alabama	43	5	4	—	44	Yes
Mississippi	11	3	2	—	12	Yes
Arkansas	12	3	—	—	15	Yes
Louisiana	7	—	—	—	7	Yes
Oklahoma	25	7	2	—	30	Yes
Texas	117	26	4	—	139	Yes
West	73	43	10	—	106	X
Montana	3	—	—	—	3	Yes
Idaho	1	—	—	—	1	Yes
Wyoming	1	—	—	—	1	Yes
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	Yes
New Mexico	—	1	—	—	1	Yes
Arizona	23	12	1	—	34	Yes
Utah	7	1	4	—	4	Yes
Nevada	7	3	—	—	10	Yes
Washington	5	—	—	—	5	Yes
Oregon	1	2	1	—	3	Yes
California	25	24	5	—	44	Yes
Alaska	X	X	X	X	X	No
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X	No

^a Total for Dec. 31, 1979 was revised from that reported in *Capital Punishment 1979*, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-8, December 1980, to include 16 inmates (9 in Georgia, 1 in Arizona, 1 in Florida, and 5 in Louisiana) who, although sentenced to death prior to 1980, were either reported late to the NPS program or were not admitted to the custody of the relevant correctional authorities by Dec. 31, 1979, and to exclude 5 inmates (4 in Florida and 1 in Tennessee), who were relieved of the death sentence prior to 1980.

^b The death penalty in Massachusetts was declared unconstitutional on Oct. 20, 1980.

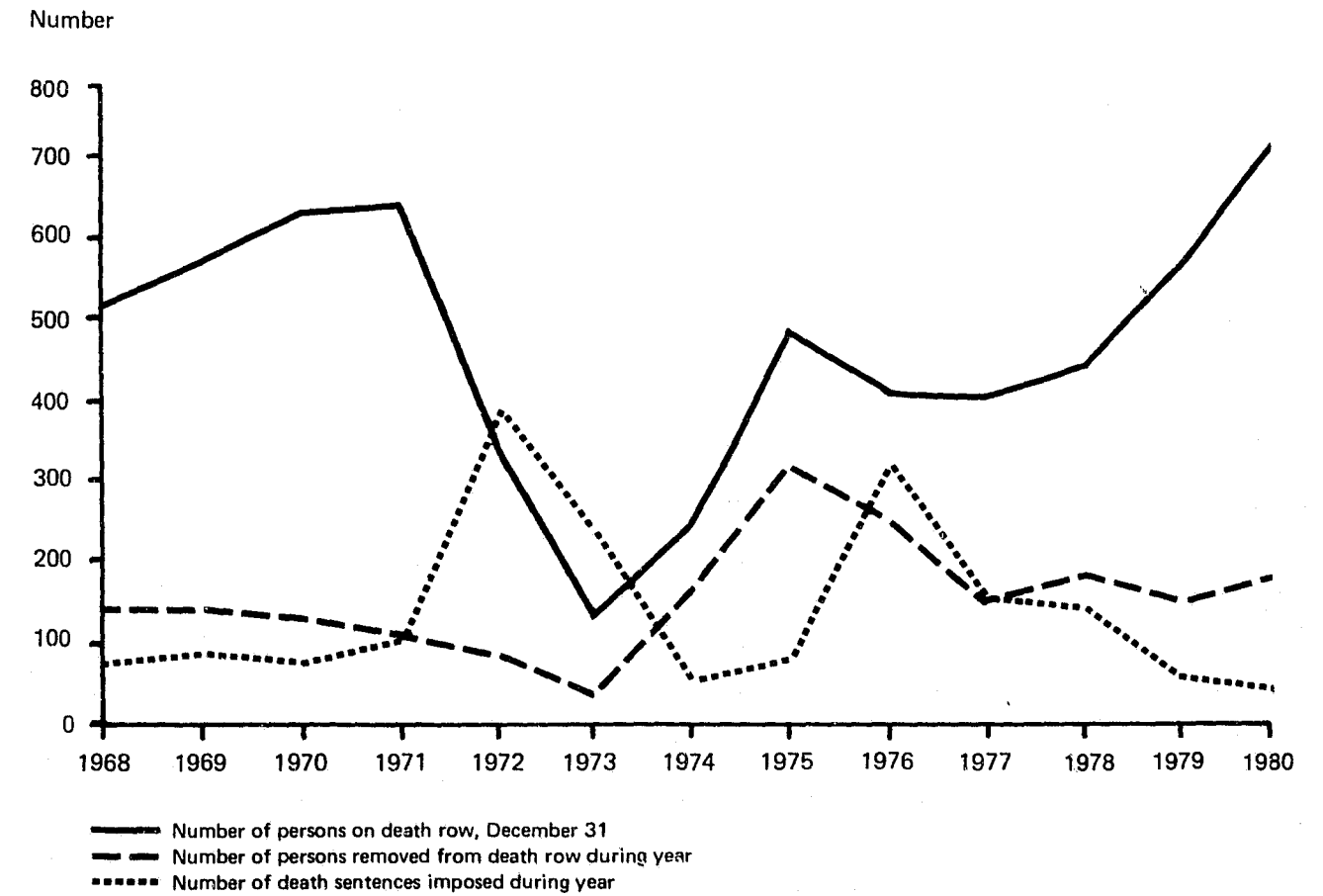
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1980*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NCJ-78600 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 10, 11, 20, 21. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

CONTINUED

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Figure 6.18 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, United States, 1968-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.15.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1980*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NCJ-78600 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 18. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.60 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, United States, 1968-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.15. Figures for 1974-79 have been revised from those reported in *Capital Punishment 1979*, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-8, December 1980. In addition, as a result of a major procedural change regarding dispositions, the number of dispositions other than execution and the number of persons under sentence of death in 1976 and subsequent years are not strictly comparable to corresponding data for earlier years. See Source for further information.

[—represents zero]

Year	Received death sentence	Dispos- tions other than execution	Executions on Dec. 31	Under sentence of death
1968	138	78	—	517
1969	143	85	—	575
1970	133	77	—	631
1971	113	102	—	642
1972	83	391	—	334
1973	42	242	—	134
1974	166	57	—	243
1975	322	78	—	487
1976	249	317	—	419
1977	157	155	1	420
1978	205	150	—	475
1979	164	59	2	578
1980	187	51	—	714

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1980*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NCJ-78600 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 18. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.61 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, by race and offense, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.15.
[— represents zero]

Offense	Total				White					Black			Other ^a							
	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1979 ^b	Received from court ^c	Dispositions		Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1980	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1979 ^b	Received from court	Dispositions		Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1980	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1979 ^b	Received from court ^c	Dispositions		Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1980					
			Other than execution	Executions				Other than execution	Executions				Other than execution	Executions						
Total	578	187	51	—	714	346	117	35	—	428	229	69	16	—	282	3	1	—	—	4
Murder	577	187	51	—	713	345	117	35	—	427	229	69	16	—	282	3	1	—	—	—
Rape ^d	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidnaping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

^a Persons enumerated under "other" were two American Indians and two Asians.

^b Total for Dec. 31, 1979 was revised from that reported in *Capital Punishment 1979*, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-8, December 1980, to include 15 inmates (9 in Georgia, 1 in Arizona, 1 in Florida, and 5 in Louisiana) who, although sentenced to death in 1980, were either reported to the NPS program or were not admitted to the custody of the relevant correctional authorities by Dec. 31, 1979, and to exclude 5 inmates (4 in Florida and 1 in Tennessee), who

were relieved of the death sentence prior to 1980.

^c One person, received under sentence of death in 1980 in Illinois, had multiple death sentences.

^d The person enumerated under the category "rape" was under sentence of death for sexual battery.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1980*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NCJ-78600 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 19.

Table 6.62 Prisoners removed from death row, by current status, region, and jurisdiction, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.15. This table identifies the 1980 yearend status of persons removed from death row during the year. Disposition is final only for those who are serving reduced sentences, who are deceased, who have been found not guilty, or who have had all charges on the capital offense dropped. Persons in each of the other categories are subject to further legal proceedings prior to final disposition.

[— represents zero]

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Serving reduced sentence					Deceased ^a	Awaiting new trial	Awaiting resentencing	Found not guilty in new trial	All charges on capital offense dropped	Status undetermined	Other
		Total	Life imprisonment	Fixed term of greater than 20 years	Fixed term of 20 or fewer years								
United States	51	27	23	3	1	3	10	9	—	1	—	1	
Federal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
State	51	27	23	3	1	3	10	9	—	1	—	1	
Northeast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
North Central	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Ohio	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Indiana	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Illinois	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Michigan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Iowa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
South	37	17	15	1	1	1	10	8	—	—	—	1	
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
West Virginia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
North Carolina	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
South Carolina	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Georgia	9	1	1	—	—	1	4	2	—	—	—	1	
Florida	11	6	6	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	
Kentucky	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Tennessee	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Alabama	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	
Mississippi	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Oklahoma	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Texas	4	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
West	10	8	8	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Arizona	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Utah	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
California	5	3	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Alaska	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

^a The category "deceased" includes two deaths by suicide in California and one death during an escape attempt in Georgia.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1980*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NCJ-78600 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 44, 47. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.63 Prisoners removed from death row, by method of removal, region, and jurisdiction, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.15. This table identifies the legal or other event effectively terminating the death sentence.

[— represents zero]

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Sentencing provision of State statute struck down ^a	Execution	Death other than execution ^b	Commutation ^c	Capital sentence vacated (conviction affirmed) ^d	Capital sentence and conviction vacated ^d	Other
Federal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State	51	1	—	3	2	32	13	—
Northeast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Central	4	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
Ohio	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indiana	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Illinois	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Michigan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iowa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	37	—	—	1	2	22	12	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
South Carolina	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Georgia	9	—	1	—	—	4	4	—
Florida	11	—	—	—	1	7	3	—
Kentucky	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Tennessee	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Alabama	4	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
Mississippi	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Texas	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
West	10	1	—	2	—	7	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	1	—	2	—	—	3	—	—
Alaska	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hawaii	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

^a Persons in this category are subject to further administrative and/or legal steps before final disposition. This process could result, for example, in a commutation of sentence or in the vacation of sentence with either affirmation or voiding of conviction. (See footnote d for further discussion).

^b The category "death other than execution" includes two deaths, one by suicide in California and one death during an escape attempt in Georgia.

^c Commutation effects an immediate change in sentence from death to life imprisonment or a term of years.

^d Persons whose capital sentence is vacated or whose capital sentence and conviction are vacated are subject to further legal proceedings (such as resentencing if the conviction has been affirmed or retrial if the sentence and conviction have been vacated) to determine their ultimate disposition. Neither the vacating of the sentence nor the vacating of both sentence and conviction precludes the possibility of reimposition of the death sentence.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1980*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NCJ-78600 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 40, 43. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.64 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by region and jurisdiction, 1930-80

NOTE: In three States, Maine, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, the death penalty was abolished for the entire period covered by the table. Alaska and Hawaii have not had the death penalty since 1960, when they were first included as States. The death penalty was abolished in Michigan in 1963 and in Iowa and West Virginia in 1965. Death penalty legislation expired in 1975 in North Dakota and was not renewed. Death penalty laws were found unconstitutional in New Jersey (1972), Kansas (1973), the District of Columbia (1973), Ohio (1973), Rhode Island (1979), and Massachusetts (1980) and have not been rewritten. In South Dakota, the death penalty was abolished in 1915, restored in 1939, abolished again in 1977, and restored in 1979. Oregon abolished the death penalty in 1914, restored it in 1920, abolished it again in 1964, and restored it in 1978. In the following States death penalty laws were found unconstitutional but have been revised to meet constitutional standards: California, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Washington.

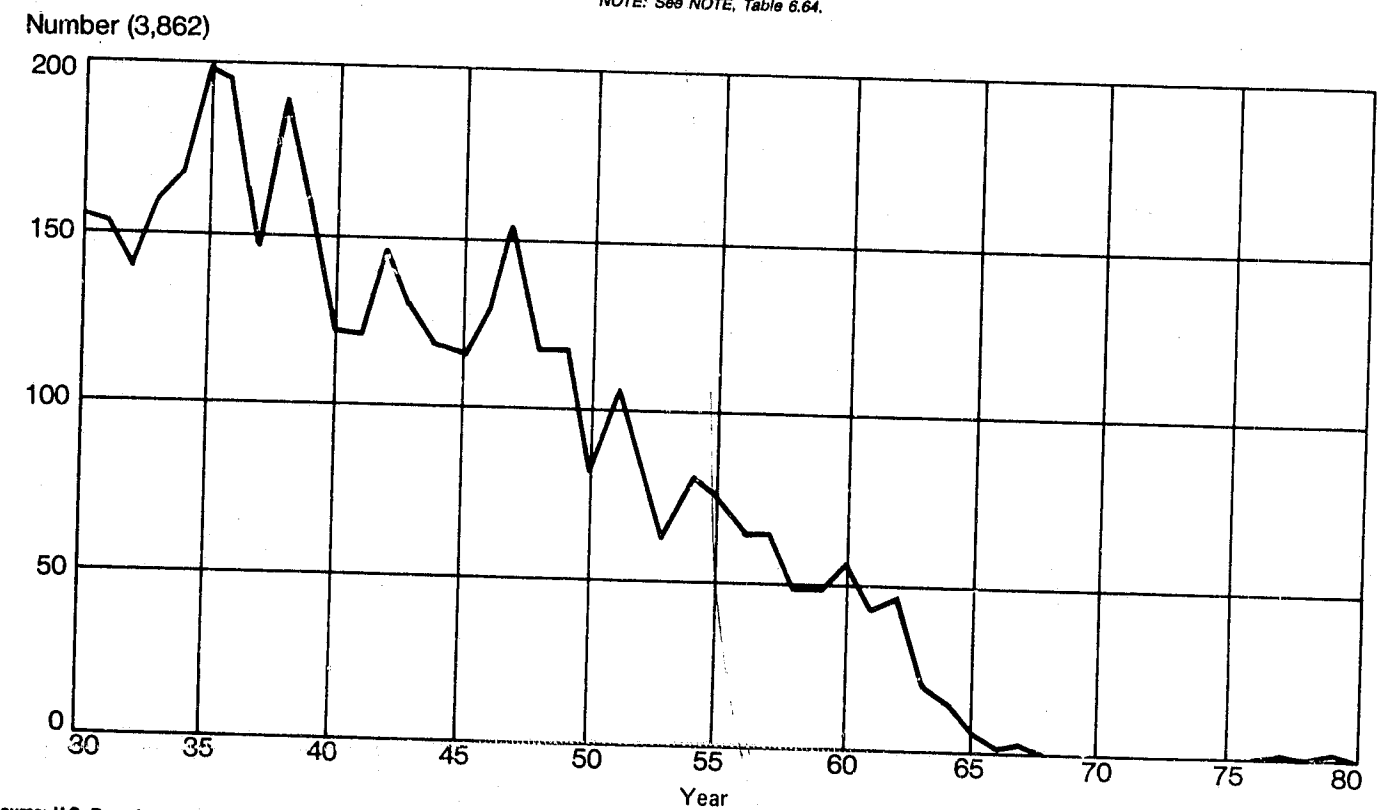
[— represents zero]

Region and jurisdiction	Total	1930 to 1934	1935 to 1939	1940 to 1944	1945 to 1949	1950 to 1954	1955 to 1959	1960 to 1964	1965 to 1969	1970 to 1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
United States	3,862	776	891	645	639	413	304	181	10	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Federal	33	1	9	7	6	6	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State	3,829	775	882	638	633	407	301	180	10	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Northeast	608	155	145	110	74	56	51	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	4	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	27	7	11	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X
Connecticut	21	2	3	5	5	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	329	80	73	78	38	27	25	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	74	24	16	6	8	8	9	3	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	152	41	41	15	21	19	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Central	403	105	113	42	64	42	16	16	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	172	43	39	15	36	20	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X
Indiana	41	11	20	2	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	90	34	27	13	5	8	1	2	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iowa	18	1	7	3	4	1	—	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Missouri	62	16	22	6	9	5	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X
South Dakota	1	X	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—
Nebraska	4	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	15	X	—	3	2	5	—	1	4	—	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	2,307	419	524	413	419	244	183	102	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Delaware	12	2	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	68	6	10	26	19	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
District of Columbia	40	15	5	3	13	3	1	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	X
Virginia	92	8	20	13	22	15	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	40	10	10	2	9	5	4	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	263	51	80	50	62	14	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	162	37	30	32	29	16	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	366	64	73	58	72	51	34	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	171	15	29	38	27	22	27	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kentucky	103	18	34	19	15	8	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	93	16	31	19	18	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alabama	135	19	41	29	21	14	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	154	26	22	34	26	15	21	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	118	20	33	20	18	11	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	133	39	19	24	23	14	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	60	25	9	6	7	4	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	297	48	72	38	36	49	25	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West	511	96	100	73	76	65	51	45	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Montana	6	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	7	3	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	47	16	9	6	7	1	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	8	2	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	38	7	10	6	3	2	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	14	—	2	3	1	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Nevada	30	5	3	5	5	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Washington	47	10	13	9	7	4	2	2	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—
Oregon	19	1	1	6	6	4	—	1	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	—
California	292	51	57	35	45	39	35	29	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hawaii*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

* As States, Alaska and Hawaii are included in the series beginning Jan. 1, 1960.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1980*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NCJ-78600 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.19 Prisoners executed under civil authority, United States, 1930-80



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1980*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NCJ-78600 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 8.

Table 6.65 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by race and offense, United States, 1930-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.64.
 [- represents zero]

Year	Total				White				Black				Other			
	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses*	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses
1930-80	3,862	3,337	455	70	1,754	1,667	48	39	2,066	1,630	405	31	42	40	2	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	7	7	-	-	6	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	15	9	6	-	8	5	3	-	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
1963	21	16	2	1	13	12	-	1	8	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
1962	47	41	4	2	28	26	2	-	19	15	2	2	-	-	-	-
1961	42	33	8	1	20	18	1	1	22	15	7	-	-	-	-	-
1960	56	44	8	4	21	18	-	3	35	26	8	1	-	-	-	-
1959	49	41	8	-	16	15	1	-	33	26	7	-	-	-	-	-
1958	49	41	7	1	20	20	-	-	28	20	7	1	1	1	-	-
1957	65	54	10	1	34	32	2	-	31	22	8	1	-	-	-	-
1956	65	52	12	1	21	20	-	1	43	31	12	-	1	1	-	-
1955	76	65	7	4	44	41	1	2	32	24	6	2	-	-	-	-
1954	81	71	9	1	38	37	1	-	42	33	8	1	1	1	-	-
1953	62	51	7	4	30	25	1	4	31	25	6	-	1	1	-	-
1952	83	71	12	-	36	35	1	-	47	36	11	-	-	-	-	-
1951	105	87	17	1	57	55	2	-	47	31	15	1	1	1	-	-
1950	82	68	13	1	40	35	4	-	42	32	9	1	-	-	-	-
1949	119	107	10	2	50	49	-	1	67	56	10	1	2	2	-	-
1948	119	95	22	2	35	32	1	2	82	61	21	-	2	2	-	-
1947	153	129	23	1	42	40	2	-	111	89	21	1	-	-	-	-
1946	131	107	22	2	46	45	-	1	84	61	22	1	1	1	-	-
1945	117	90	26	1	41	37	4	-	75	52	22	1	1	1	-	-
1944	120	96	24	-	47	45	2	-	70	48	22	-	3	3	-	-
1943	131	118	13	-	54	54	-	-	74	63	11	-	3	1	2	-
1942	147	115	25	7	67	57	4	6	80	58	21	1	-	-	-	-
1941	123	102	20	1	59	55	4	-	63	46	16	1	1	1	-	-
1940	124	105	15	4	49	44	2	3	75	61	13	1	-	-	-	-
1939	160	145	12	3	80	79	-	1	77	63	12	2	3	3	-	-
1938	190	154	25	11	96	89	1	6	92	63	24	5	2	2	-	-
1937	147	133	13	1	69	67	2	-	74	62	11	1	4	4	-	-
1936	195	181	10	4	92	86	2	4	101	93	8	-	2	2	-	-
1935	199	184	13	2	119	115	2	2	77	66	1	-	3	3	-	-
1934	168	154	14	-	65	64	1	-	102	89	13	-	1	1	-	-
1933	160	151	7	2	77	75	1	1	81	74	6	1	2	2	-	-
1932	140	128	10	2	62	62	-	-	75	63	10	2	3	3	-	-
1931	153	137	15	1	77	76	1	-	72	57	14	1	4	4	-	-
1930	155	147	6	2	90	90	-	-	65	57	6	2	-	-	-	-

* Includes 25 executed for armed robbery, 20 for kidnaping, 11 for burglary, 6 for sabotage, 6 for aggravated assault, and 2 for espionage.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1980, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NCJ-78800* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 14.

Table 6.66 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by race, offense, region, and jurisdiction, 1930-80 (aggregate)

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.64.

[— represents zero]

Region and jurisdiction	Total						White						Black						Other					
	All offenses	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kid-napping	Other*	All offenses	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kid-napping	Other	All offenses	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kid-napping	Other	All offenses	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kid-napping	Other
United States	3,862	3,337	455	25	20	25	1,754	1,667	48	6	20	13	2,066	1,630	405	19	—	12	42	40	2	—	—	—
Federal	33	15	2	2	6	8	28	10	2	2	6	8	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
State	3,829	3,322	453	23	14	17	1,726	1,657	46	4	14	5	2,063	1,627	405	19	—	12	40	38	2	—	—	—
Northeast	608	606	—	—	2	—	424	422	—	—	2	—	177	177	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	27	27	—	—	—	—	25	25	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	21	21	—	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	329	327	—	—	2	—	234	232	—	—	2	—	90	90	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	74	74	—	—	—	—	47	47	—	—	—	—	25	25	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	152	152	—	—	—	—	95	95	—	—	—	—	57	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Central	403	393	10	—	—	—	257	254	3	—	—	—	144	137	7	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Ohio	172	172	—	—	—	—	104	104	—	—	—	—	67	67	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Indiana	41	41	—	—	—	—	31	31	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	90	90	—	—	—	—	59	59	—	—	—	—	31	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iowa	18	18	—	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	62	52	10	—	—	—	29	26	3	—	—	—	33	26	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	4	4	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Kansas	15	15	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South	2,307	1,825	443	23	5	11	638	586	43	4	5	—	1,659	1,231	398	19	—	11	10	8	2	—	—	—
Delaware	12	8	4	—	—	—	5	4	1	—	—	—	7	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	68	44	24	—	—	—	13	7	6	—	—	—	55	37	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	40	37	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	37	34	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	92	71	21	—	—	—	17	17	—	—	—	—	75	54	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	40	36	1	—	3	—	31	28	—	—	3	—	9	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	263	207	47	—	—	9	59	55	4	—	—	—	199	149	41	—	—	9	5	3	2	—	—	—
South Carolina	162	120	42	—	—	—	35	30	5	—	—	—	127	90	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	366	299	61	6	—	—	68	65	3	—	—	—	298	234	58	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	171	134	36	—	1	—	58	56	1	—	1	—	113	78	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	103	88	10	5	—	—	51	47	1	3	—	—	52	41	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	93	66	27	—	—	—	27	22	5	—	—	—	66	44	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alabama	135	106	22	5	—	2	28	26	2	—	—	—	107	80	20	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	154	130	21	3	—	—	30	30	—	—	—	—	124	100	21	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	118	99	19	—	—	—	27	25	2	—	—	—	90	73	17	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	133	116	17	—	—	—	30	30	—	—	—	—	103	86	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	60	54	4	1	1	—	42	40	—	1	1	—	15	11	4	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	297	210	84	3	—	—	114	101	13	—	—	—	182	108	71	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
West	511	498	—	—	1	6	407	395	—	—	7	5	83	82	—	—	—	1	21	21	—	—	—	—
Montana	6	6	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	7	7	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	47	47	—	—	—	—	41	41	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	8	8	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	38	38	—	—	—	—	28	28	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 6.66 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by race, offense, region, and jurisdiction, 1930-80 (aggregate)—Continued

[— represents zero]

Region and jurisdiction	Total						White						Black						Other					
	All offenses	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kid-napping	Other ^a	All offenses	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kid-napping	Other	All offenses	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kid-napping	Other	All offenses	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kid-napping	Other
Utah	14	14	—	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	30	30	—	—	—	—	28	28	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	47	46	—	—	1	—	40	39	—	—	1	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Oregon	19	19	—	—	—	—	16	16	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	292	280	—	—	6	6	221	210	—	—	6	5	53	52	—	—	1	18	18	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska ^b	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hawaii ^b	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

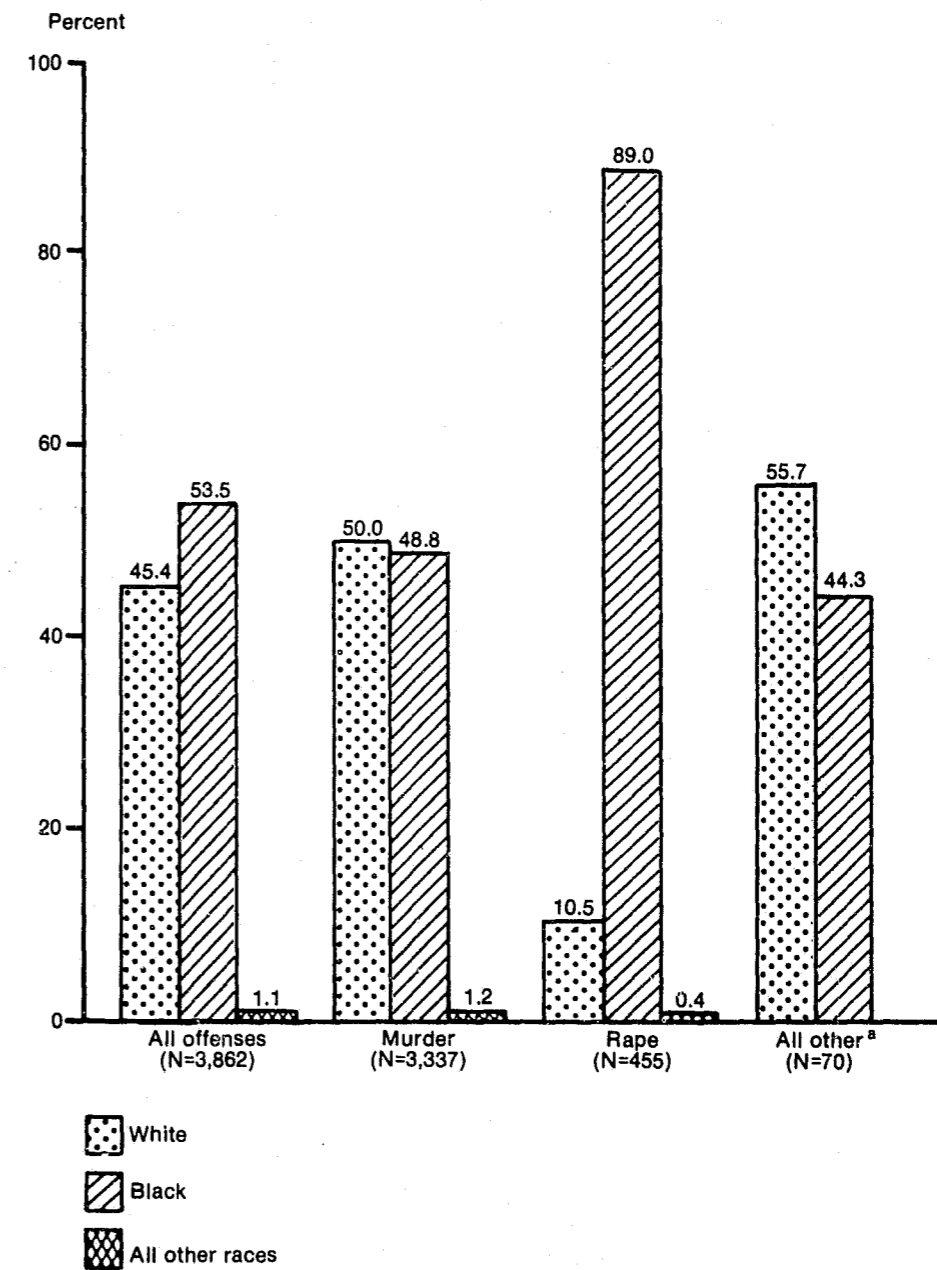
^a In this category, there were eight Federal executions, six for sabotage and two for espionage. The nine executions in North Carolina and the two in Alabama were for burglary. In California, the six executions were for aggravated assault committed by prisoners under life sentence.

^b As States, Alaska and Hawaii are included in the series beginning Jan. 1, 1960.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1980*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NCJ-78600 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 16.

Figure 6.20 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by offense and race, United States, 1930-80 (aggregate)

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.64.
[Percent]



^a includes 25 executed for armed robbery, 20 for kidnaping, 11 for burglary, 6 for sabotage, 6 for aggravated assault, and 2 for espionage.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1980*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NCJ-78800 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 14. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.67 Female prisoners executed under civil authority, by offense, race, and jurisdiction, United States, 1930-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.64. No females were executed in the years that are not listed.
 [- represents zero]

Year	Total	Offense		Race		Jurisdiction in which executed
		Murder	Other*	White	Black	
1930-80	32	30	2	20	12	X
1962	1	1	-	1	-	California
1957	1	1	-	1	-	Alabama
1955	1	1	-	1	-	California
1954	2	2	-	1	1	Ohio
1953	3	1	2	3	-	Alabama, Federal (Missouri and New York)
1951	1	1	-	1	-	New York
1947	2	2	-	1	1	California, South Carolina
1946	1	1	-	-	1	Pennsylvania
1945	1	1	-	-	1	Georgia
1944	3	3	-	-	3	Mississippi, New York, North Carolina
1943	3	3	-	1	2	South Carolina, Mississippi, North Carolina
1942	1	1	-	1	-	Louisiana
1941	1	1	-	1	-	California
1938	2	2	-	2	-	Illinois, Ohio
1937	1	1	-	-	1	Mississippi
1936	1	1	-	1	-	New York
1935	3	3	-	2	1	Delaware
1934	1	1	-	1	-	New York
1931	1	1	-	1	-	Pennsylvania
1930	2	2	-	1	1	Arizona, Alabama

* Includes one kidnaping and one espionage case (both Federal).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1990*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NCJ-78800 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 17, Table 4.

Annotated list of sources and references

The following list of sources and references represents those publications containing data or information used in SOURCEBOOK. The following list references only published documents. In some cases in which data have been provided to SOURCEBOOK staff, the data are made available in the form of single tables or mimeographed reports. These sources are not referenced below.

To aid users who are not familiar with particular sources, an annotation of each source has been prepared. In the instances where data from more than one edition of a publication are used to prepare trend tables, the latest edition of the publication is annotated. Each annotation includes—in addition to standard bibliographic data—information about the periodicity of the source, the time period of the data reported therein, and the nature of the contents of the entire source. (Sources typically contain more tables than are actually selected for presentation in SOURCEBOOK as well as narrative describing or analyzing the tables, or presenting detailed information about the procedures used to collect the data.) Each annotation also lists the SOURCEBOOK table numbers of those tables selected from the publication for use in this volume.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. **1981 Annual Report of the Director**. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981.

Contents:

329 pages, 192 tables, 2 figures, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: year ending June 30, 1981

Trend tables: years ending June 30, 1940-81

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.29, 1.30, Fig. 1.7, 1.48, 1.53, 1.54, 5.12, 5.14-5.24, 5.33, 6.1, 6.2, Fig. 6.2, 6.3

This report begins with an overview of Federal judicial business, administration, appropriations, and expenditures, and goes on to provide data on all aspects of the Federal court system. A detailed analysis of the workload is presented for the U.S. Courts of Appeals and the U.S. District Courts. For the appellate courts, information is presented on filings, terminations, types of appeals, State prisoner petitions, etc. Information for the U.S. District Courts includes civil cases filed, terminated, and pending; prisoner petitions; antitrust cases; juror utilization; Federal public/community defenders; passport and naturalization actions; criminal cases filed; and dispositions of criminal defendants. Data are provided in aggregate form and are also presented by circuit and district courts.

* * *

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. **Federal Judicial Workload Statistics During the Twelve-Month Period Ended September 30, 1981**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981.

Contents:

22 pages, 18 tables, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: 1979 and 1980

Trend tables: 1975-81

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK table:

5.13

This report views the judicial workload in the Federal courts for fiscal years 1980 and 1981. Data on criminal and civil cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts and Courts of Appeals are presented by district and in aggregate form. Information on persons received and removed from probation supervision under Federal jurisdiction, grand and petit juror usage, and Federal public defenders and community defender organizations are also highlighted.

* * *

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. **Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1980**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982.

Contents:

277 pages, 45 tables, 6 figures, 4 appendices

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: year ending June 30, 1980

Trend tables: years ending June 30, 1945-80

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

Fig. 5.7, 5.27, Fig. 5.10, Fig. 5.11

The report is divided into two sections. Part I emphasizes national data on defendants who were prosecuted in the U.S. district courts. Part II provides historical offense tables which have been expanded to include sentence information for defendants convicted of fraud, embezzlement, rape, and antitrust violations for the years 1970 through 1980. The four appendices provide 1980 statistical information by district court on criminal defendants disposed of, by type of disposition, type and length of sentence for convicted defendants, type of sentence for convicted criminal defendants, and age, prior record, and sex of convicted defendants.

* * *

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. **1981 Juror Utilization in United States District Courts**. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981.

Contents:

194 pages, 112 tables, 9 figures, 3 appendices

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: year ending June 30, 1981

Trend tables: years ending June 30, 1975-81

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK figure:

1.12

This report on juror utilization in the Federal courts is presented in three sections. The first section of the report presents information on grand jury operation, petit juror activity, and historical comparisons of petit juror utilization for the period June 30, 1976-June 30, 1981. The second section contains information on 1981 payments for juror attendance, subsistence, mileage, and other costs. The final section provides individual profile pages that highlight pertinent juror statistics for each of the 95 U.S. District Courts. Historical data for a 5-year period are also provided along with comments discussing specific factors affecting juror usage. Appendix A is a glossary of terms found in the report. Appendix B lists U.S. District Courts that have adopted rules reducing the size of civil juries. The final appendix details a statistical study of petit juror usage in U.S. District Courts and includes a national juror usage profile.

* * *

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. **Management Statistics for United States Courts 1981.** Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981.

Contents:
129 pages, 120 tables
Dates of data presented:
Years ending June 30, 1976-81
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.31

This report presents workload and performance statistics on both civil and criminal matters for each of the U.S. Courts of Appeals and each of the 95 U.S. District Courts. Data for the former include appeals filed, terminated, pending; number of judgeships; types of appeals; number of opinions; percent reversed or denied; median time from filing to disposition; and other matters pertaining to the appellate courts. Data for the U.S. District Courts include cases filed, terminated, and pending; actions per judgeship; median time from filing to disposition; juror usage index; and other matters related to activities in U.S. District Courts. As part of the profile, each court is ranked on various dimensions. Two tables presenting the national profile for all U.S. Courts of Appeals and all U.S. District Courts on the workload and performance measures are also included.

* * *

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. **Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire or Oral Communications for the Period January 1, 1981 to December 31, 1981.** Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1982.

Contents:
98 pages, 13 tables, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1981
Trend tables: 1971-81
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
5.8-5.11

This is a report on the applications for orders authorizing or approving the interception of wire or oral communications, as required by Title 18, United States Code, Section 2519(1). There is a description of the reporting requirements of the statute, regulations for filing reports, and summaries of the reports submitted by judges and prosecuting officials. The tables in the body of the report include data on grants, denials, and authorized length of intercept orders; offenses for which court intercept orders were granted; types of locations of authorized interceptions; nature of the intercept order; average costs of the electronic surveillance; arrests and convictions resulting from electronic surveillance; and a summary of authorized intercepts from 1971 to the year of the report. The appendices contain detailed data from reports filed by Federal and State judges and prosecuting officials on court-authorized electronic surveillance activities during the focal year and on arrests, trials, and convictions as a result of intercepts installed during previous years.

* * *

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. "Summary of the Report of the Judicial Conference Committee to Implement the Criminal Justice Act." Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, D.C., 1982. (Mimeographed.)

Contents:

8 pages, 27 tables, 5 figures, 4 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal years 1980 and 1981
Trend tables: fiscal years 1977-80, 1981-83 (estimated)
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.22

The Federal Criminal Justice Act of 1964 authorizes the establishment of Federal public defender offices and community defender organizations to provide counsel for indigent Federal defendants. Under this Act, defendants may also receive public subsidies to defray the costs of necessary investigative or other services that they may be unable to afford. This summary report includes narrative and tabular data on budget requests; case assignments and distribution of Criminal Justice Act funds among private attorneys, Federal public defenders, and community defender organizations; the appointment of counsel for indigent Federal defendants; the cost of representation by private attorneys; and payments for transcripts, investigative, expert, and other services. Detailed reports prepared by each reporting organization present jurisdictional data on cases opened, closed, and pending; dispositions of cases represented by Federal public defenders and community defenders; the number of persons represented by private attorneys in Federal courts; payments to private attorneys, by type of case; and other services rendered by Federal public defenders and community defenders. The appendices detail procedures for effecting payments to various parties under different sections of the Criminal Justice Act.

* * *

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. **The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve-Month Period Ended June 30, 1981.** Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981.

Contents:
25 pages, 7 tables, 19 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: year ending June 30, 1981
Trend tables: years ending June 30, 1963-81
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK figures:
1.6, 1.8, 5.5, 5.6, 6.1

The data presented in this report are from annual U.S. Courts of Appeals' and U.S. District Courts' workload statistics, compiled in accordance with 28 U.S.C. 604(a)(3).

This pictorial summary provides a description of the number of civil and criminal cases in the U.S. courts, grand and petit juror utilization, court-appointed counsel, duties of the U.S. magistrates, persons served by the Federal Probation System, and the budget of the Federal judiciary.

* * *

Alderman, Jeffrey D.; Begans, Peter; and Cranney, Linda A. **ABC News-Washington Post Poll.** New York: ABC News.

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.16, 2.53-2.55

The *ABC News-Washington Post Poll* contains the results of opinion surveys conducted by Chilton Research Services of Radnor, Pennsylvania, a subsidiary of American Broadcasting Company, Inc., for

ABC News and *The Washington Post*. There is to be at least one major topical poll per month and frequent spot polls on current issues and trends. A brief note on sample size, sampling error, and survey dates is included in each survey release.

* * *

Alliance of American Insurers. "Status Report I: Arson Reporting-Immunity Legislation by the Insurance Committee for Arson Control." Chicago, Ill.: Insurance Committee for Arson Control, 1980.

Contents:
8 pages, 1 table, 1 figure
Dates of data presented:
1980
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.106

This report covers the status of arson reporting immunity laws in each State and presents arguments for and against model arson immunity legislation. Data are presented on the key provisions of arson reporting immunity laws, by State.

* * *

American Correctional Association. **Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities.** College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1982.

Contents:
393 pages, 10 tables, 6 figures
Dates of data presented:
1981
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.81, 6.44, 6.45

This directory describes the organization and administrative structure of correctional services in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the U.S. territories. For each jurisdiction, information is provided on institutions, parole boards, and parole and probation services for both adults and juveniles. Descriptive listings and addresses of the individual facilities within each jurisdiction are also provided.

Summary statistics are provided on personnel, fiscal expenditures, correctional populations, paroling authorities, types of facilities, and the death penalty. In addition, information is provided on the U.S. Department of Justice, military correctional facilities, and the Canadian correctional system. Jails and county departments of corrections are not included in this report.

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Berkson, Larry C.; Beller, Scott; and Grimaldi, Michele. **Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions.** Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1980.

Contents:
181 pages, 12 tables
Dates of data presented:
1980
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.42-1.46

This document describes the methods by which judges are selected in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The book begins with a

historical review of judicial selection in the United States. It then provides a discussion of trends in selection procedures at the State level, and contemporary changes in the processes of selecting Federal judges. A survey of State statutes collected data for 1980. Data are presented on the selection and retention process for State supreme court justices; intermediate appellate judges; and general, limited, and special jurisdiction trial court judges. Current provisions for selecting judges through commission plans, partisan elections, and nonpartisan elections are also presented in tabular fashion. The book concludes with a State-by-State presentation of relevant statutory citations and their texts.

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Bronstein, Julie N. **Survey of State Mandatory Judicial Education Requirements.** Washington, D.C.: The American University, 1981.

Contents:
79 pages, 5 tables, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1980-81
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.38, 1.39

This report presents the results of a 1980-81 telephone survey of State judicial education officers or State court administrators concerning the extent and nature of mandatory State judicial education requirements. Information is presented on types of required educational programs, judicial participation requirements, and the source of the educational mandate. The appendices provide a list of survey respondents, and a sampling of rules, orders, and State constitutional provisions that require judicial education.

* * *

Bulkley, Josephine, ed. **Child Sexual Abuse and the Law.** Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association, 1981.

Contents:
198 pages, 3 tables
Dates of data presented:
As of July 1981
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.101, 1.102

This report is the product of a research effort to survey and analyze State laws and legal issues that deal with child sexual abuse. Topics covered in the report are: an analysis of State criminal codes, incest laws, and child protection statutes, as well as domestic violence and sexual psychopath laws as they relate to child sexual abuse; key evidentiary issues that frequently arise in child abuse cases; and a discussion of how legal procedures can be modified to prevent trauma to the child caused by testifying in open court. Data are provided on criminal sexual intercourse statutes relating to children, criminal sexual contact statutes relating to children, and incest statutes. The tables provide legal citations to relevant statutes in each jurisdiction.

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Cambridge Reports, Inc. **An Analysis of Public Attitudes Toward Handgun Control.** Cambridge, Mass.: Cambridge Reports, Inc., 1978.

Contents:
81 pages, 113 tables, 1 figure, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1978

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

2.56, 2.57, Fig. 2.17

This report was prepared for the Center for the Study and Prevention of Handgun Violence. The survey asks questions concerning the frequency of and reasons for gun ownership. Also, questions regarding attitudes toward the sale, purchase, registration, licensing, banning, and sentencing of criminals who have used handguns are asked of the national sample.

The questionnaire utilized in the survey is contained in Appendix A. Appendix B supplies the reader with supplementary demographic data for some of the survey questions.

* * *

Central Intelligence Agency. National Foreign Assessment Center. **Patterns of International Terrorism: 1980.** Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1981.

Contents:

22 pages, 8 tables, 8 figures, 3 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1968-80

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK table:

3.92

The text of this report identifies significant trends in 1980 in terrorist activities, analyses of events causing casualties, and a review of state-sponsored and right-wing international terrorism. The immediate outlook for terrorist activity is evaluated based on these trends. The tables and figures reflect an overview of terroristic activity during the period 1968-80 and present data on the numbers, types, and geographic distribution of all international terrorist incidents, with special attention given to those directed against U.S. citizens and property; deaths and injuries due to terrorist attacks; and nationalities of victims. Appendix A describes the activities of major terrorist groups in 1980. Appendix B reports on international efforts to curb terrorism that took place in 1980. Appendix C provides additional statistical data in the form of tables and figures that are not used in the main text.

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Comptroller General of the United States. **Report to the Congress: Stronger Crackdown Needed on Clandestine Laboratories Manufacturing Dangerous Drugs.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1981.

Contents:

44 pages, 11 tables, 1 figure, 3 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1975-80

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK figure:

4.14

This report assesses whether the Federal Government is mounting an effective attack on illicitly manufactured dangerous drugs. The report examines the penalties available to those who are convicted of manufacturing and trafficking in dangerous drugs. Ways in which the Drug Enforcement Administration could be more effective in dealing with the problem of the illicit manufacture of dangerous drugs are discussed. Appendix 1 outlines the criteria by which drugs are classified. Appendix 2 presents data on illicit laboratory seizures for 1975-80. Appendix 3 consists of a response to this report from the U.S. Department of Justice.

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Contact, Inc. **Corrections Compendium.** Lincoln, Neb.: Contact, Inc.

Contents:

See narrative

Dates of data presented:

See narrative

Periodicity:

Monthly

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.65, 1.69, 1.76

The *Corrections Compendium* is a monthly publication focusing on issues in the area of corrections. Regular features of the *Corrections Compendium* include sections on court decisions, legislation, special interest items, criminal justice publications, women in corrections, and upcoming events. Each issue also presents a timely survey on a selected correctional issue (e.g., February 1982, foreign inmates).

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Cooper, Caroline S.; Kelley, Debra; and Larson, Sharon. **Judicial and Executive Discretion in the Sentencing Process: Analysis of State Felony Code Provisions.** Washington, D.C.: The American University, 1982.

Contents:

215 pages, 5 tables, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1981

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.98-1.100

This report describes State statutory provisions regarding sentencing process decisions. Included are discussions of felony sentencing and habitual criminal sentence enhancements, sentencing provisions regarding the use and possession of firearms or other deadly weapons, and statutory provisions affecting parole eligibility and sentence reductions. The report also examines the differences between indeterminate and determinate sentencing structures. Finally, there is a review of statutory provisions pertaining to judicial and executive discretion in sentencing decisions. The appendices contain a literature review and a list of acknowledgments.

* * *

The Council of State Governments. **The Book of the States 1982-83.** Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1982.

Contents:

679 pages, 270 tables (estimated), 3 figures

Dates of data presented:

See narrative

Periodicity:

Biennial

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.37, 1.40

The Book of the States is a reference work containing information on the operations, revenues, expenditures, and services of State governments. The book is divided into seven sections: constitutions, legislation, and elections; the legislatures; the judiciary; administrative organization; finance; major State services; and intergovernmental affairs. Data that were collected by the Council of State Governments or that were compiled from other sources are presented on a wide variety of topics.

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DeJong, William. **American Prisons and Jails, Volume V: Supplemental Report—Adult Pre-Release Facilities.** U.S. Department of Jus-

tice. National Institute of Justice. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:

133 pages, 35 tables, 7 figures, 5 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1977 and 1978

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

Fig. 1.13, 6.46-6.48, Fig. 6.9

The Crime Control Act of 1976 required the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice to conduct a national survey of existing correctional facilities with the purpose of assessing future correctional needs and the adequacy of existent programs to meet these needs. This report represents the fifth of five reports, prepared by Abt Associates, Inc. under contract to the National Institute of Justice, which have been developed in response to this Congressional mandate. The complete five volume series examines the status of American correctional facilities from the following perspectives: summary findings and policy implications, population trends and projections, conditions and costs of confinement, legislation governing sentencing and release, and pre-release facilities.

This fifth report discusses the physical conditions, staffing, and costs of adult pre-release facilities as reported on Mar. 31, 1978. Data are presented on selected facility characteristics, including regional distribution, operational authority, year of establishment, number and type of residential units, population density, staffing, operating expenses; and on selected resident characteristics, including age, race, sex, legal status, type of crime committed, average length of stay, and reasons for leaving facility. The appendices include a copy of the survey instrument and a listing of the facilities surveyed.

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Dillingham, David D., and Singer, Linda R. **Complaint Procedures in Prisons and Jails: An Examination of Recent Experience.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections, 1980.

Contents:

67 pages, 18 tables, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1979

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK table:

1.75

The report presents data taken from site visits; a mail survey of Federal, State, and territorial correctional systems; and 60 major metropolitan jails identified by the National Institute of Corrections Jail Center as having a tradition of innovative programming. The data describe different types of complaint procedures, evaluate their effectiveness, and assess administrators' and inmates' attitudes about the use of complaint procedures. The different types of complaint procedures described are multilevel procedures, commissions, and ombudsmen. The appendices contain summaries of existing complaint procedures, by jurisdiction, and site visit reports.

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Ellis, Milfred W. "Police and Firefighters' Salary Scales, January 1980." **Current Wage Developments** 33 (March 1981), pp. 49-62.

Contents:

14 pages, 13 tables

Dates of data presented:

1975-80

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK table:

1.18

This article identifies trends in minimum and maximum annual salary scales of police and firefighters, by city size and region, for the period 1975-80. Data are presented on employment levels in 1980 and on pay comparisons between the two occupations.

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Executive Office of the President. Office of Management and Budget. **Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1983.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982.

Contents:

630 pages, 163 tables, 15 figures

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: fiscal years 1981-83

Trend tables: fiscal years 1981-85

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK table:

1.9

This report details the actual budgetary expenditures for fiscal year 1981 and the projected expenditures for fiscal years 1982-85. Data are presented on expenditures of the Federal Government, by department, and on the budget as a whole. Government spending is explained in terms of national need, and agency missions and programs. There is also a discussion of the President's tax program.

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Fishburne, Patricia M.; Abelson, Herbert I.; and Cisin, Ira. **National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979.** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. National Institute on Drug Abuse. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:

169 pages, 109 tables, 5 appendices

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: 1979

Trend tables: 1971, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1977, and 1979

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

2.70, 3.46-3.49, Fig. 3.17, 3.50-3.52

This report is the sixth in a series of reports on the extent of drug abuse in the United States. The document presents information on the prevalence, incidence, and correlates of drug use and abuse among adults (26 and older), young adults (18 to 25), and youth (12 to 17). Data are presented in such areas as the use of 11 types of drugs; the medical and nonmedical use of prescription psychotherapeutic drugs; the use of cigarettes, alcohol, tea, and coffee; the perceived consequences of drug use; and other beliefs and attitudes related to drugs. Trend tables present comparison data from earlier reports. The appendices include a description of the sampling techniques used, attitudes toward and familiarity with various substances, and copies of questionnaires and exhibits.

* * *

Gallup, George H. **The Gallup Poll.** Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll.

Contents:

See narrative

Dates of data presented:

See narrative

Periodicity:

See narrative

SOURCEBOOK tables:

Fig. 2.2, 2.14, 2.23, 2.24, Fig. 2.7, 2.31, Fig. 2.10, 2.46, Fig. 2.16, 2.51, 2.61, Fig. 2.20, 2.77

The results of public opinion research conducted by the Gallup organization are released every Sunday and Thursday in *The Gallup Poll*. A wide variety of topics are included in these surveys including economic policy, fear of crime, and the legalization of marijuana. A brief note on sample size, sample tolerance, and survey dates is included in each release.

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Gallup, George H. *The Gallup Report*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll.

Contents:

See narrative

Dates of data presented:

See narrative

Periodicity:

Monthly

SOURCEBOOK tables:

Fig. 2.1, 2.1, Fig. 2.3, 2.2, 2.3, 2.7-2.9, 2.15, 2.18, 2.19, 2.22, 2.26-2.28, Fig. 2.8, 2.32, 2.36, 2.38, 2.43-2.45, 2.47-2.49, 2.52, 2.60, 2.62-2.65, Fig. 2.19, 2.75, 2.76, 3.36, 3.37

The Gallup Report contains the results of opinion surveys conducted by the Gallup Poll. Political, social, and economic trends are presented in issues that include many topics (e.g., April 1981—presidential safety, crime, political parties, and El Salvador). A brief note on sample size, sampling tolerance, and survey dates is included in each issue.

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Gaynes, Elizabeth. "Typology of State Laws Which Permit the Consideration of Danger in the Pretrial Release Decision." Pretrial Services Resource Center, 1982. (Mimeographed.)

Contents:

32 pages, 1 table, 6 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1982

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK table:

1.96

This report describes State constitutional requirements, statutes, and court rules regarding the consideration of potentially dangerous or criminal behavior in pretrial release decisions. The appendices contain constitutional and statutory provisions relating to pretrial release, a copy of the Bail Reform Act of 1966, and performance standards and goals for release and diversion.

* * *

Goldman, Sheldon. "Carter's Judicial Appointments: A Lasting Legacy." *Judicature* 64 (March 1981), pp. 344-355.

Contents:

12 pages, 3 tables

Dates of data presented:

1963-80

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.32, 1.33

This article reports the results of research into the backgrounds of appointees for judgeships to Federal district and appeals courts. Background characteristics of those appointed during Carter's presidency are compared with those of appointees made by Presidents Johnson, Nixon, and Ford. Distinctions between Carter's appointees and those

appointed by his predecessors are highlighted. The impact of changes in the judicial selection process, primarily the result of the creation and use of merit-type nominating commissions, is also discussed.

* * *

Greenwood, Peter W.; Petersilia, Joan; and Zimring, Franklin E. *Age, Crime, and Sanctions: The Transition from Juvenile to Adult Court*. Santa Monica, Ca.: The Rand Corporation, 1980.

Contents:

89 pages, 41 tables, 4 figures, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1971-75 and 1977-79

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

Fig. 1.5, 1.27, 1.28

This report is the result of a 2-year study of the use of juvenile records in adult criminal court proceedings. The relationship between age and sanction severity is examined, including a review of the existing evidence and assertions about this relationship. Data on sanction patterns focus on dispositional data from Los Angeles County, a sample of adult prison inmates in California, a sample of juvenile and adult defendants charged with violent crimes in Franklin County, Ohio, and a sample of felony arrests in New York City. The findings of a survey of district attorneys' offices concerning the access to and use of juvenile records in adult criminal court proceedings are presented. The appendices discuss legal issues related to the existence and accessibility of juvenile records for use in adult court and examine the use of juvenile records in Los Angeles County.

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Harris, Louis. *The Harris Survey*. New York: The Chicago Tribune-New York News Syndicate.

Contents:

See narrative

Dates of data presented:

See narrative

Periodicity:

See narrative

SOURCEBOOK tables:

2.17, 2.29, 2.30, 2.33, Fig. 2.9, Fig. 2.12, Fig. 2.14, 2.42, Fig. 2.15, Fig. 2.18, 2.68, 2.69

The Harris Survey is a twice weekly release of results of public opinion research conducted by Louis Harris and Associates. The releases deal with a variety of topics including politics, economics, gun control, and law enforcement. A brief note on sample size and survey dates is included in each release.

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Hutzler, John L. *Juveniles as Criminals: 1980 Statutes Analysis*. Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1980.

Contents:

2 tables

Dates of data presented:

1979, 1980, and 1981

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.88, 1.89

This document provides a summary of States' provisions governing waiver procedures. Information on both transfer from juvenile court and to juvenile court is reviewed. The data were compiled through a survey of statutes and courts' rules of the 50 States and the District of

Columbia. The survey was conducted by the National Center for Juvenile Justice, the Research Division of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, under a grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The information is current as of 1979 (23 States), 1980 (27 States), and 1981 (1 State); it covers provisions such as the ages at which transfer is allowed, restrictions on who may be waived—due to crime type, mental illness, or retardation, the rights provided at hearings on transfer, and criteria for waiver decisions.

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Insurance Information Institute. *Insurance Facts 1981-82*. New York: Insurance Information Institute, 1981.

Contents:

84 pages, 79 tables, 8 figures

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: 1980

Trend tables: 1950-80

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK figure:

Fig. 3.21

This yearbook provides basic data on the property and liability segment of the insurance industry in the United States. Statistical data are presented on property and liability insurance companies; policies written and in force, by type of coverage; and insurance written through special programs such as flood insurance, the Federal Crime Insurance Program, and others. Data are presented on insurance losses due to fire, natural disasters, traffic accidents, crime, and other causes.

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Johnston, Lloyd D.; Bachman, Jerald G.; and O'Malley, Patrick M. *Highlights from Student Drug Use in America, 1975-1980*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. National Institute on Drug Abuse. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981.

Contents:

113 pages, 18 tables, 30 figures

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: 1980

Trend tables: 1975-80

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

2.71-2.73, 3.42-3.44, Fig. 3.16, 3.45

This document is the fourth in an annual series reporting drug use and related attitudes of high school seniors in the United States. The report presents only highlights of the larger volume, which is to be published by the National Institute on Drug Abuse in 1981, under the title, *Student Drug Use in America: 1975-1980*. Two of the major topics treated in the report are the current prevalence of drug use (during lifetime, last 12 months, last 30 days) among American high school seniors and trends in drug use since 1975. Also reported are data on school grade at first use; intensity of "high" produced by drug use; attitudes and beliefs among seniors about various types of drug use; and their perceptions of certain relevant aspects of the social environment, such as parental disapproval of drug use or availability of drugs.

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Karter, Michael J., Jr. "Fire Loss in the United States During 1980." *Fire Journal* 75 (September 1981), pp. 60-70, 113-115.

Contents:

11 pages, 7 tables, 7 figures

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: 1980

Trend tables: 1955-80

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK table:

3.91

This article reports the results of the 1980 National Fire Experience Survey conducted by the National Fire Protection Association. Data are presented that describe fire incidence, deaths, and property loss, by fire type (structural, vehicular, and arson), community size, and geographic region. A methodological addendum to the article details the sampling and estimation procedures used in the survey.

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King, Jane L. *A Comparative Analysis of Juvenile Codes*. U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:

90 pages, 12 tables, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1979

Periodicity:

See below

SOURCEBOOK table:

1.87

This document presents data collected through a statutory survey of juvenile codes in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the 5 U.S. territories. The report updates an earlier survey by Mark A. Levin and Rosemary Sarri entitled *Juvenile Delinquency: A Comparative Analysis of Legal Codes in the United States*, National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections (Ann Arbor, Mich.: The University of Michigan, 1974). Statutory updates of the survey are to be published annually henceforth. Statutory data are presented in 10 areas: (1) juvenile court structure, (2) waiver to the adult criminal court, (3) maximum age of juvenile court jurisdiction, (4) types of juveniles within the court's jurisdiction, (5) the custody process, (6) place of detention, (7) time and petition requirements, (8) dispositions, (9) statutory references to the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, and (10) information on inspection provisions for juvenile facilities. The latter two areas are covered in the appendices. The data are presented by jurisdiction.

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Lowell, Harvey D.; McNabb, Margaret; and DeMarco, Anthony J. *Sentenced Prisoners Under 18 Years of Age in Adult Correctional Facilities: A National Survey*. Washington, D.C.: National Center on Institutions and Alternatives, 1980.

Contents:

55 pages, 16 tables, 11 figures, 9 appendices

Dates of data presented:

January 1, and August 1, 1979

Periodicity:

Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:

6.12, 6.13

This document presents the result of a survey conducted by the National Center on Institutions and Alternatives under a grant from the National Institute of Corrections. The mail questionnaire and telephone survey were developed to gather information about sentenced prisoners under 18 years of age in adult correctional facilities. The report presents data on this topic for the two groups surveyed: (1) State and Federal correctional facilities, and (2) local or county jails. The data for county jails are based on a much smaller survey and are presented primarily as projected figures for sentenced prisoners under 18 years of age at the local level. Tables display information on the number of sentenced prisoners under 18 years of age by age, sex, type of of-

fense, region, and jurisdiction. Survey instruments are included in the appendices.

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Mullen, Joan. **American Prisons and Jails, Volume I: Summary Findings and Policy Implications of a National Survey.** U.S. Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
172 pages, 14 tables, 21 figures, 3 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1978
Trend tables: 1930-78 (actual), 1979-83 (projected)
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.79

The Crime Control Act of 1976 required the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice to conduct a national survey of existing correctional facilities with the purpose of assessing future correctional needs and the adequacy of existent programs to meet these needs. This report represents the first of five reports, prepared by Abt Associates, Inc. under contract to the National Institute of Justice, which have been developed in response to this Congressional mandate. The complete five volume series examines the status of American correctional facilities from the following perspectives: summary findings and policy implications, population trends and projections, conditions and costs of confinement, legislation governing sentencing and release, and pre-release facilities.

In this initial report, the major findings of the study are summarized and the implications of these findings for the development of correctional policy are discussed. The appendices present data on prison and jail populations and incarceration rates; distribution of inmates in Federal and State facilities, by selected institutional and demographic characteristics; and cell occupancy and overcrowding.

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Mullen, Joan, and Smith, Bradford. **American Prisons and Jails, Volume III: Conditions and Costs of Confinement.** U.S. Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
382 pages, 207 tables, 31 figures, 5 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1978
Trend tables: fiscal years 1971-78
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.72-1.74, 1.77, 6.32-6.34

The Crime Control Act of 1976 required the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice to conduct a national survey of existing correctional facilities and to assess future correctional needs and the adequacy of existent programs to meet these needs. This report represents the third of five reports prepared by Abt Associates, Inc. under contract to the National Institute of Justice, which have been developed in response to this Congressional mandate. The complete five volume series examines the status of American correctional facilities from the following perspectives: summary findings and policy implications, population trends and projections, conditions and costs of confinement, legislation governing sentencing and release, and pre-release facilities.

This third report discusses the conditions and costs of confinement. The data presented are directed toward an examination of prison and jail crowding, staffing, operating costs, and capital costs. The five appendices present the survey instruments, detailed State data describ-

ing adult correctional facilities and inmates, site visit data from 52 sites, and correctional cost estimation procedures.

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NBC News and The Associated Press. **Poll Results NBC News.** New York: NBC News.

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.59, 2.66

Poll Results presents the results of telephone surveys conducted by NBC News and The Associated Press. A variety of topics are explored in these surveys including national and international politics, economics, gun control, and crime.

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The National Association of Attorneys General. Committee on the Office of Attorney General. **Selected Statistics on the Office of Attorney General.** Raleigh, N.C.: The National Association of Attorneys General, 1979.

Contents:
86 pages, 20 tables
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1980
Trend tables: 1971-79
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.25, 1.26

This publication reports on findings from a questionnaire survey by the Committee on the Office of Attorney General for the National Association of Attorneys General. Data are presented on the Office of Attorney General in the 50 States, Guam, Puerto Rico, Samoa, and the Virgin Islands. Data on the organization of Attorney General's offices, appropriations, grants from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, salaries, and the number of staff positions authorized in Attorney General's offices and other State agencies are included. Much of the information is presented in State-by-State listings; trend tables are also provided. A list of publications available from State Attorney General's offices concludes this report.

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National Center for State Courts. **Survey of Judicial Salaries.** Vol. 8, No. 1. Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1982.

Contents:
13 pages, 6 tables
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
Quarterly
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.41

This document, prepared by the National Center for State Courts, presents judicial salary figures as of Jan. 31, 1982. Data are presented for appellate courts, general trial courts, and courts of special or limited jurisdiction (e.g., probate courts) in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and the Federal system. State court administrators' salaries are also given. Sala-

ries scheduled to take effect in the future and pending legislation that could affect judicial salaries are also documented.

* * *

National Council on Crime and Delinquency. **Uniform Parole Reports. Parole in the United States: 1979.** San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1980.

Contents:
48 pages, 13 tables, 24 figures, 4 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1979
Trend tables: 1974-79
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.51, 1.52, 6.50-6.52, Fig. 6.10, Fig. 6.11-Fig. 6.14

This report, the third in the annual *Parole in the United States* publication series, presents summary statistics on various dimensions of adult parole in the United States. Findings from the aggregate parole data survey conducted in 1980 by the Uniform Parole Reports Program (UPR) are included, as well as historical and contextual parole data on State, regional, and national levels. The report has five major sections. The first is the introduction: it deals with the purpose, organization, data sources, and definitions of terms used in the report. The second section presents data on the conditional release population: parole and mandatory release yearend populations, population movement, and outcome. The next section discusses paroling authority characteristics and trends toward determinate sentencing and parole guidelines. The fourth section provides a context within which to discuss parole and mandatory release populations in comparison to crime rates, and prison and jail populations. The final section presents trend data for conditional release populations. The appendices contain explanatory notes pertaining to special features of each table and of data collection procedures in each jurisdiction. A brief listing of references concludes the report.

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National Education Association. **Nationwide Teacher Opinion Poll 1981.** Washington, D.C.: National Education Association, 1981.

Contents:
35 pages, 6 tables
Dates of data presented:
1981
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.6, 3.39, 3.40

This report presents the results of a 1981 National Education Association survey of public school teachers. Within the report is a brief description of the survey sample, highlights of the findings, and percent distribution of responses to each of the survey questions. The 57 questions are divided into 6 topical areas: demographics, finance issues, job satisfaction/job security, back-to-basics in teaching/testing, student behavior/discipline, and inservice education/teacher centers.

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National Opinion Research Center. **General Social Surveys, 1972-1980.** Storrs, Conn.: Roper Public Opinion Research Center, University of Connecticut, distributors.

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
1972-78 and 1980

Periodicity:

Biennial
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.37, Fig. 2.11, 2.39, 2.40, Fig. 2.13, 2.50, 2.58, 2.74, 2.78, 2.79, 3.41, 4.19

This cumulative data file merges all eight General Social Surveys into a single machine readable data file with each survey year as a sub-file. Interviews were conducted by the National Opinion Research Center during February, March, and April of 1972-78, and 1980. The data are derived from a national probability sample of English-speaking adults, 18 years or older, living in non-institutional arrangements in the continental United States. Survey questions relate to a variety of social issues, including politics, abortion, religion, homosexuality, crime, law enforcement, guns, and capital punishment.

The items appearing on the surveys are one of three types: permanent questions that occur in each survey, rotating questions that appear two out of every three years, and a few questions that occur in a single survey. A comprehensive codebook entitled *General Social Surveys, 1972-1980: Cumulative Codebook* is published by the Roper Public Opinion Research Center. Survey methodology and the data program are explained in detail in the document.

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"Opinion Roundup." **Public Opinion.** Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute.

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK table:
2.13

"Opinion Roundup" is a monthly feature of *Public Opinion*. The "Opinion Roundup" presents data on a variety of topics reprinted from several public opinion survey sources. For example, the March issue of *Public Opinion* presents data on volunteerism, public values, private initiative, environmental issues, and politics. These data were excerpted from reports by the Gallup Organization, Research and Forecasts, the Roper Organization, Louis Harris and Associates, and others.

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Otero, Rafael F.; McNally, Donna; and Powitzky, Robert. "Mental Health Services in Adult Correctional Systems." **Corrections Today** 43(January/February 1981), pp. 8-10, 12, 14, 18.

Contents:
6 pages, 2 tables
Dates of data presented:
1980
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.80

This article discusses the results of a survey of mental health staff and services in adult correctional systems. The mail questionnaire was sent to the central offices of all correctional systems in the 50 States, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, the Federal system, the Armed Forces, and Canadian regional and Federal correctional systems. The questionnaire had two sections: one asked for basic information on the characteristics of mental health staff and services in the correctional setting and the other addressed the roles and work priorities of the mental health staff and its place in the organizational structure of the correctional system. Data from the first part of the survey are presented by jurisdiction; data from the second part focus on the actual (and ideal) time spent on various mental health tasks (e.g., staff training, crisis intervention) and are presented in summary form.

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Parisi, Nicolette. "Part-time Imprisonment: The Legal and Practical Issues of Periodic Confinement." *Judicature* 63(March 1980), pp. 385-395.

Contents:
11 pages, 1 table
Dates of data presented:
1979
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.97

Periodic confinement, variously known as intermittent, weekend, or part-time confinement, is a sentencing alternative by which the offender can maintain community ties. Statutory authorization of this disposition in 30 States has given rise to numerous questions concerning the legal and practical utility of this sentence. This article addresses these issues, focusing on the authorization and use of periodic confinement statutes and comparing the structure of this sentencing alternative with the structure of work release provisions. Data are presented on relevant statutory citations; stated legislative purposes; time periods, referring to length of each interval of confinement and/or maximum duration of sentence; specified places of detention; eligibility requirements; and consequences, if any, of failure to appear.

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Paul, Warren N., and Watt, Helga S. **Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders: A Compilation and Analysis of State Statutes.** Legislative Technical Assistance in Juvenile Justice Project. Report No. 4. Denver, Colo.: The State Legislative Leaders Foundation, 1980.

Contents:
57 pages, 1 table
Dates of data presented:
See summary
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.91

This report is one in a series assessing State compliance with the mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) of 1974. The JJDPA mandated the deinstitutionalization of status offenders and nonoffenders from secure juvenile or adult detention and correctional facilities. The document discusses legislation in this area prior to the 1974 Act and contrasts it with current State statutes. States' provisions relating to deinstitutionalization were compiled using legislative documents and their recent supplements, which in most cases included the 1979 statutory amendments and, for 10 States, included the 1980 revisions. The text of appropriate statutes is presented for each State as well as a summary chart.

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Paul, Warren N., and Watt, Helga S. **Juveniles in Adult Correctional Facilities: A Compilation and Analysis of State Statutes.** Legislative Technical Assistance in Juvenile Justice Project. Report No. 5. Denver, Colo.: The State Legislative Leaders Foundation, 1980.

Contents:
43 pages, 1 table
Dates of data presented:
See summary
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.92

This report examines the laws of the 50 States as they relate to the placement of juveniles in adult correctional facilities. The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 mandated the separation of juveniles and adults in adult correctional facilities. The document discusses the objectives of the 1974 Act, the progress in the detention area since 1974, and the status of current State efforts to comply with mandates of the Act. The text of State statutes are presented, as is a chart summarizing the legislation. The data were collected from the most recent legislative supplements available, which in most cases included 1979 statutory amendments; legislative changes enacted in 1980 are presented for 10 States.

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"The Plague of Violent Crime." *Newsweek*. Mar. 23, 1981, pp. 46-50, 52, 53-54.

Contents:
8 pages, 12 tables, 1 figure
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1981
Trend tables: 1972, 1975, and 1980
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.21, 2.25, 2.34, 2.67

This article reports the results of a Newsweek Poll, conducted by the Gallup Organization, dealing with attitudes toward fear of crime, rates of criminal victimization, and the crime rate. Also included in the survey were questions concerning approval of methods of dealing with crime, sentencing, and levels of confidence in the police and the courts. The article also presents crime rates based on Federal Bureau of Investigation data for seven large, geographically-dispersed cities for the years 1972, 1975, and 1980.

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Police Executive Research Forum and Police Foundation. **Survey of Police Operational and Administrative Practices -1981.** Washington, D.C.: Police Executive Research Forum, Police Foundation, 1981.

Contents:
633 pages, 100 tables (estimated), 1 appendix
Dates of data presented:
1981
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.15

The 1981 edition of the *Survey of Police Operational and Administrative Practices* is the most recent in a series of periodic reports that present data describing police agency personnel policies, police budgets, resource allocation, firearms incidents, service calls, and other administrative activities. The data are presented in two formats. First, summary data are presented for agencies according to the size of the population served, and, where possible, by region of the country. Second, detailed data are presented for each of the responding agencies. The appendix lists the agencies that participated in the survey.

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Ramker, Gerald F., and Meagher, Martin S. "Crime Victim Compensation: A Survey of State Programs." *Federal Probation* XXXVI (March 1982), pp. 68-76.

Contents:
9 pages, 3 tables, 1 figure

Dates of data presented:
1978-80
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.93-1.95

This article discusses the evolution of crime victim compensation programs in the 30 States that offer these programs. Data are presented on budgetary allotments, amounts awarded to claimants, applications for funds, and characteristics of the crime victim compensation programs.

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Research and Forecasts, Inc. **The Figgle Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid.** Willoughby, Ohio: Figgie International, Inc., 1980.

Contents:
163 pages, 117 tables, 6 figures, 3 appendices
Date of data presented:
1980
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.4, 2.5, 2.10, Fig. 2.5, 2.11, 2.12, Fig. 2.6, 2.35, 2.41

This report presents the results of a 1980 telephone survey of adults on their attitudes, and experiences regarding fear of crime, and the consequences of that fear on their daily living. Data are presented relevant to the following areas of interest: (1) precautions taken in response to fear of crime; (2) types of fear of crime (specific and general); and (3) attitudes about criminal justice.

The appendices include a copy of the survey instrument, description of the sampling method, data analysis, and composite indices used in the data presentation. Also included as an appendix is a bibliography of literature on crime.

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Roper, Leah Eve Lieber. "Law Enforcement Selection Requirements: A National Analysis." Ph.D. dissertation, Sam Houston State University, 1981.

Contents:
181 pages, 52 tables, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1981
Trend tables: 1970, 1972, 1981
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.20, 1.21

This report provides a summary of law enforcement selection requirements and procedures, and identifies trends in selection criteria. Data are presented on requirements for age, vision, hearing, physical agility, work performance, residency, and criminal record restrictions for State, county, and municipal law enforcement agencies employing 100 or more sworn police officers. Use of intelligence and other qualifying tests, polygraph tests, psychological tests, and types of oral interviews are also discussed. The two appendices contain a copy of the survey instrument and data describing the response pattern, by State.

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Ryan, John Paul; Ashman, Allan; Sales, Bruce D.; and Shane-DuBow, Sandra. **American Trial Judges: Their Work Styles and Performance.** New York: The Free Press, 1980.

Contents:
295 pages, 63 tables, 24 figures, 3 appendices
Dates of data presented:

1977
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
Fig. 1.9, 1.47, Fig. 1.10, Fig. 1.11

This book provides an in-depth examination of the work of American trial judges based on questionnaires distributed to all trial judges in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, and on observations in the courtrooms and chambers of 40 judges in 8 States. The authors concentrate on the effect of organizational- and individual-level variables on the work of trial judges, and some attention is given to the importance of environmental influences. Data are presented on factors that influence work patterns of trial judges, including organizational influences such as size, specialization, circuit-riding, and case assignment systems; attorney characteristics including adversariness, skill, and courtroom tenure; courtroom facilities and support personnel; and individual attitudes and perceptions of judges. Judicial self-evaluation data describing personal competencies and styles of negotiation in both civil and criminal cases are presented. The impact of political, social, and legal environments is examined by comparing judging in three different communities: Chicago, Los Angeles, and Philadelphia. The appendices provide information on the philosophy, strategies, and techniques used in observing trial judges. A copy of the survey questionnaire and a discussion of its development and administration are included.

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Securities and Exchange Commission. **Annual Report of the SEC for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1980.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981.

Contents:
152 pages, 43 tables, 6 figures, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1980
Trend tables: fiscal years 1935-80
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK figure:
5.13

This forty-sixth annual report of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is divided into nine sections. These sections are (1) regulation of the securities markets, (2) the disclosure system, (3) investment companies and advisors, (4) enforcement program, (5) programmatic litigation and legal work, (6) public utility holding companies, (7) corporate reorganizations, (8) administration and management, and (9) statistical appendix.

Of special relevance to criminal justice is the narrative section on enforcement detailing the responsibilities of the SEC and providing illustrative case histories, and the statistical section on enforcement that presents data about types of authorized proceedings, investigations, administrative proceedings, injunctive actions, and criminal proceedings.

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Smith, Robert Ellis. **Compilation of State and Federal Privacy Laws 1981.** Washington, D.C.: Privacy Journal, 1981.

Contents:
80 pages, 1 table, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented:
1980
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.103

This report updates an earlier report on State and Federal laws relating to privacy. These laws are grouped and summarized by several

major categories. They include: arrest records, bank records, information systems, government data banks, employment records, medical records, school records, tax records, Social Security numbers, wiretaps, privileged communications, the use of the polygraph in employment, privacy statutes and State constitutions, and miscellaneous problems such as special laws applying to pawn shops and precinct registers. The appendix includes a compilation of applicable State laws giving the title, article, chapter or section citation, and a brief summary of the legislation; and the full texts of selected representative statutes.

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Snyder, Howard; Finnegan, Terrence; Hutzler, John; Smith, Daniel; Feinberg, Norma; and McFall, Patricia. **Delinquency 1979: A Description of Delinquency Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction.** Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1982.

Contents:
118 pages, 92 tables, 14 figures, 3 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1979
Trend tables: 1975-79
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
5.1-5.7

This report presents 1979 national estimates of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Analysis of the data is generally by demographic characteristics of the juvenile offender and legal characteristics of the case (e.g., age, race, sex, source of referral, detention status). All data are presented in aggregate form only. Appendix A describes the statistical procedures used to generate the national estimates and discusses some limitations of the results. Appendix B is a glossary of terms used in the data research effort. Appendix C displays the bivariate relationships among selected variables in the report.

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Sulton, Cynthia G., and Townsey, Roi D. **A Progress Report on Women in Policing.** Washington, D.C.: Police Foundation, 1981.

Contents:
100 pages, 99 tables, 4 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1979
Trend tables: selected years 1944-79
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.16, 1.17

This report reviews the history of women in policing and presents summary data developed from a national survey of State and municipal police departments serving populations larger than 50,000. Five case studies are highlighted, focusing on women in Washington, D.C., Miami, Houston, Detroit, and Denver. Data from the survey are presented by race, region, and size of population served. The number and percentage of women police officers, assignment of women police officers to police department tasks, and police employee eligibility and selection criteria are also examined. The narrative concludes with 12 recommendations concerning police department hiring and promotional practices thought to unfairly restrict women in police occupations.

The four appendices contain the interview pool used in the case studies, an index of principal litigation and legislation affecting employment of women in police departments, detailed case study presentations, and a copy of the mail questionnaire.

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. **State Alcoholism Profile Information System (SAPIS)—National Status Report.** Rockville, Md.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1982.

Contents:
198 pages, 51 tables, 8 figures
Dates of data presented:
1981
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK table:
4.18

This document presents material from the State Alcoholism Profile Information System (SAPIS), a data gathering service designed to provide information on the impact of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and formula grants on State alcoholism programs. The statistics are derived from a variety of national sources and from self-reported data solicited from the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The report presents data on alcoholism funding sources and the distribution of those funds by program area, funding sector, and amount of appropriation; the numbers and types of alcoholism and intervention programs; the populations served and the total admissions to such programs; certifying and accrediting information; State policies and regulations on alcohol usage and health insurance coverage for alcoholism; selected indicators of alcohol use or abuse; and other alcohol-related subjects.

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse. **Annual Data 1980, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP).** Statistical Series E, No. 21. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981.

Contents:
388 pages, 389 tables, 3 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1980
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
6.4, 6.5, 6.7

This report presents data collected by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) on clients admitted to or discharged from federally-funded drug abuse treatment centers during 1980, using the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP) system. The content of this report focuses on displaying pertinent relationships among variables, including the race, sex, age, marital status, employment status, education, and frequency of drug abuse. Detailed analysis is presented for the demographic variables according to the particular type of drug abused. For example, one section presents tables on the clients who were admitted because of heroin problems; similar sections report on clients who abused other opiates, alcohol, marijuana, barbiturates, tranquilizers, other sedatives, amphetamines, cocaine, hallucinogens, and PCP. The first appendix presents examples of CODAP forms; the second is a glossary of terms; and the third presents an overview of CODAP data for 1980 from drug abuse treatment programs funded by NIDA.

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse. **Final Report, September 1980, Data from the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Utilization Survey (NDATUS).**

Statistical Series F, No. 9. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981.

Contents:
34 pages, 19 tables, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1980
Trend tables: 1979-80
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.86

This report presents highlights of the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Utilization Survey (NDATUS). This is the second year that information on alcoholism treatment units is included in the survey, reflecting the joint efforts of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). The NDATUS is conducted as a point prevalence survey, i.e., the data reflect information applicable to a particular date—in this case, Sept. 30, 1980. The data include information on funding sources and annual funding for drug abuse and alcoholism treatment units, types of treatment modalities and environments (e.g., detoxification vs. drug-free, residential vs. day care), number of treatment units, budgeted capacity, and number of paid and volunteer employees. Appendix I is a glossary of terms; Appendix II displays the survey instrument.

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse. **Women in Drug Abuse Treatment 1979, Topical Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP).** Statistical Series C, No. 1. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
203 pages, 161 tables, 15 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1979
Trend tables: 1976-79
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
6.6

This document is the first in the topical series of reports on drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs. The data presented are collected by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) using the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP). Other data collected through the CODAP system by NIDA are published annually. This report focuses on the special population of female drug users admitted to drug abuse treatment programs, but also presents comparison data for males. Detailed analysis is presented for demographic variables such as age, race, marital status, employment status, education, and prior drug treatment history. The data are presented for all clients and for subgroups of clients, according to the primary type of drug abused at admission to treatment.

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

Contents:
790 pages, 300 tables, 45 figures, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented:
1977-78
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
2.20

This report contains the responses of over 250 survey questions concerning the quality of life, conducted by Louis Harris and Associates for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The volume is divided into the following seven sections: the quality of urban life, community problems facing Americans, the sociology of American neighborhoods, how Americans use their cities and suburbs, the performance of the government, residential and housing preferences of Americans, and future expectations. The Appendix consists of a copy of the questionnaire that was administered to the respondents residing in central cities.

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U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. **Capital Punishment 1980.** National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NCJ-78600. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982.

Contents:
97 pages, 33 tables, 7 figures, 4 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1980
Trend tables: 1930-80
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
Fig. 6.15-Fig. 6.17, 6.56-6.59, Fig. 6.18, 6.60-6.64, Fig. 6.19, 6.65, 6.66, Fig. 6.20, 6.67

This report, one of the National Prisoner Statistics series, provides information on persons under sentence of death in calendar year 1980, persons removed from death row, executions carried out during the period 1930-80, and recent trends in the evolution of capital punishment legislation. Information on offenders includes age, race, sex, offense for which sentenced, marital status, level of educational attainment, and legal status at time of arrest. Data on persons removed from death row refer to the various alternative dispositions that are available. The appendices present tabular data, a copy of the survey instrument, a discussion of the survey methodology, and a jurisdictional listing of the status of death penalty statutes, as of Dec. 31, 1980.

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U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. **Census of Jails, 1978: Vol. I. Data for Individual Jails in the Northeast; Vol. II. Data for Individual Jails in the North Central Region; Vol. III. Data for Individual Jails in the South; Vol. IV. Data for Individual Jails in the West.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981.

Contents:
Vol. I: 121 pages, 15 tables, 3 appendices
Vol. II: 309 pages, 15 tables, 3 appendices
Vol. III: 451 pages, 15 tables, 3 appendices
Vol. IV: 207 pages, 15 tables, 3 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1977, 1978, and 1980
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.64, 6.14, 6.22

This four-volume report presents data from the 1978 National Jail Census. Information is provided on individual local jails in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Each volume provides an overview of the National Jail Census, including its historical development. This general overview is followed by summary findings for all local jails in the Nation, by region. The methodology section of each volume documents the survey coverage, survey period, data collection, data limitations, and definitions. Each volume presents individual jail data on each of the following facility characteristics: jail retention authority, average inmate population, and number of inmates on Feb. 15, 1978, by detention status; the design/rated capacity; average floor space of

various size confinement units; age of jail; number of jail employees, by occupation category and full- or part-time status; type of available medical services; availability of work release and weekend sentence programs; number of inmates held for other authorities; drug and alcohol related services for the 99 jails with an average daily population of 50 or more inmates; and number and location of inmate deaths in 1977, by cause of death. Appendix A provides a listing of each of the jails that were closed for renovation on Feb. 15, 1978 and that were scheduled to reopen before Dec. 31, 1982. Appendix B contains a listing of the jails that were closed on Feb. 15, 1978 and that have definite plans to build or acquire a new jail before Dec. 31, 1982. Appendix C exhibits copies of the questionnaires used in the 1978 National Jail Census.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. **Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971-79.**

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK tables:
Fig. 1.1, Fig. 1.2, 1.1, Fig. 1.3, 1.2-1.8, 1.11, 1.23, 1.24, 1.35, 1.36, 1.49, 1.50

This survey of criminal justice expenditure and employment in the United States is conducted annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. In general, six categories of criminal justice activities are covered: police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections, and other. Data are also collected for each of three levels of government: Federal, State, and local. Public expenditure data are for fiscal years 1971-79 and employment data are for October 1971-October 1979.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. **National Crime Surveys (NCS).**

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.1, 3.2, Fig. 3.1, Fig. 3.2, 3.3-3.7, Fig. 3.3-Fig. 3.10, 3.8, Fig. 3.11, 3.9, Fig. 3.12, 3.10, Fig. 3.13, 3.11-3.32

In 1972, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and the U.S. Bureau of the Census, after extensive development and pretesting, began a series of surveys of criminal victimization entitled the National Crime Survey program. Using probability samples of households, the U.S. Bureau of the Census interviewed household members aged 12 and older about their experiences as victims of common crimes such as assault, robbery, rape, personal and household larceny, burglary, and vehicle theft. Probability samples of businesses were also drawn, and persons knowledgeable about the affairs of the business were interviewed about robberies or burglaries suffered by the business. Data obtained from the interviews of both household members and business personnel are used to estimate the extent and nature of criminal victimization of persons, households, and businesses.

Further information about the survey design, methodology, and estimation procedures is available in Appendix 11 of the SOURCEBOOK and in the sources cited in Appendix 11. Most of the tables in the SOURCEBOOK that present data from the National Crime Survey were compiled from machine-readable data provided to the SOURCEBOOK

staff by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) of the U.S. Department of Justice (formerly the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of LEAA). Other tables are from published BJS reports. Tables are included that show (1) estimated nationwide number of personal, household, and business victimizations, by various characteristics of victims and events; (2) estimated nationwide rates of personal victimization, by age, sex, race, and family income; (3) estimated nationwide rates of household victimization, by household characteristics; and (4) changes in estimated nationwide rates of personal and household victimization during the years 1973 through 1979. Additional NCS victimization survey data are published in a number of BJS reports.

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U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. **Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1980.** National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-8, NCJ-80520. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982.

Contents:
47 pages, 25 tables, 10 figures, 4 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1980
Trend tables: 1925-80
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
6.23, Fig. 6.7, Fig. 6.8, 6.24-6.27, 6.29-6.31, 6.49, 6.54

This report, one of the National Prisoner Statistics series, provides information on the number and movement of prisoners held in custody in State and Federal correctional institutions. The report examines the size and distribution of the yearend prisoner population at the national, regional, and State levels. Special attention is paid to growth and overcrowding, increases in the number of female inmates and inmates of Hispanic origin, geographic distributions, and the types and volume of admissions and releases. The appendices contain the data tables, a discussion of the data collection method, a copy of the survey questionnaire, and explanatory notes for each State on the data that were provided.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. **Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
62 pages (estimated), 26 tables, 11 figures, 4 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1978
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
6.16-6.21, Fig. 6.3-Fig. 6.5

The 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails has collected extensive information on the demographic and socioeconomic background, criminal history, and adjudication experience of a representative sample of jail inmates. All data were provided by inmates who participated in personal interviews on a voluntary basis. Unlike earlier survey procedures, the sample was designed to assure a level of statistical reliability for data on female inmates that is generally comparable to that for data on male inmates.

This report is an overview of the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of inmates held in local jails. These characteristics include age, sex, race, marital status, education, military experience, and employment. Basic findings concerning the use of drugs and alcohol are also presented.

Appendix I includes the data tables that were generated. Appendix II contains a copy of the interview questionnaire. Appendix III includes technical notes and definitions and Appendix IV contains information on the survey methodology.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Criminal Division. **Report to Congress on the Activities and Operations of the Public Integrity Section for 1981.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1982.

Contents:
27 pages, 4 tables
Dates of data presented:
1970-81
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK table:
5.39

This report was compiled by the Public Integrity Section of the U.S. Department of Justice. It presents tabular information describing Federal prosecutions of Federal, State, and local public officials for offenses involving abuse of public office. The number of public officials and others involved who were indicted, convicted, and awaiting trial is presented for each year from 1970 to 1981. Additionally, the number of convictions of individuals involved in abuse of public office is reported by judicial district.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Drug Enforcement Administration. **Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1979.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, 1980.

Contents:
57 pages, 26 tables
Dates of data presented:
1975-79
Periodicity:
Quarterly
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.84, 3.85, 4.21, 4.24

This report presents figures and narrative on Federal, State, and local enforcement activities; on drug abuse indicators; and on organization and training data. Trend tables are presented using both calendar and fiscal years through December 1979. Tables are provided on illicit drugs removed from domestic and foreign markets by either seizure or delivery by the Drug Enforcement Administration or cooperating law enforcement agencies, arrests, drug prices, drug-related deaths, Drug Enforcement Administration personnel and field offices, and enforcement training.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Executive Office for United States Attorneys. **United States Attorneys' Offices: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1981.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982.

Contents:
77 pages, 37 tables, 14 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1981
Trend tables: fiscal years 1972-81
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK figures:
5.2-5.4

This annual publication is comprised of charts, tables, and commentary summarizing the criminal and civil workloads in U.S. Attorneys' offices. Data are presented on civil and criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending; criminal complaints received, closed, and pending; monetary and nonmonetary civil matters received, terminated, and pending; criminal and civil trials in U.S. District Courts; and number and method of disposition of criminal cases and defendants in U.S. District Courts and U.S. Appellate Courts. Additional information is provided on fines imposed, collected, suspended, and uncollectable; grand jury proceedings; appeals filed and terminated in U.S. Attorneys' offices; and staffing in U.S. Attorneys' offices.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. **Assaults on Federal Officers, 1980.** FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981.

Contents:
15 pages, 11 tables, 4 figures
Dates of data presented:
1976-80
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.77, 3.78

This report presents data on assaults on officials from five sectors of the U.S. Government: the Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, the Department of the Treasury, the judicial branch, and the U.S. Postal Service. The report begins with departmental summaries and descriptive summaries of selected incidents of assaults on Federal officers that occurred during 1980. Information about weapons used, geographic location, activity of the Federal agent, and disposition of cases is also included.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. **Bomb Summary 1981.** FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982.

Contents:
21 pages, 11 tables, 7 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1981
Trend tables: 1972-81
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.86, 3.87

This summary provides tables, charts, narrative descriptions, and comments on bombing incidents reported to the FBI. Data are presented along such lines as type of target, region, population group, time of day, day of week, month of year, apparent motive including those incidents claimed by terrorist groups, and personal and property damage.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. **Crime in the United States, 1980.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981.

Contents:
369 pages, 131 tables, 33 figures, 4 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1980
Trend tables: 1971-80
Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.12-1.14, 3.53, Fig. 3.18, 3.54, 3.55, Fig. 3.19, Fig. 3.20, 3.55, 3.57, 3.59-3.74, 3.76, Fig. 3.22, 4.1-4.4, Fig. 4.1-Fig. 4.3, 4.5, Fig. 4.4, Fig. 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, Fig. 4.6, Fig. 4.7, 4.8-4.13, Fig. 4.8, 4.14, Fig. 4.9, 4.15, Fig. 4.10, 4.16, 4.17, Fig. 4.11, Fig. 4.12, 4.20, Fig. 4.13

This report begins with a summary of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Each Index offense (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, aggravated assault, forcible rape, robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) is described individually in terms of the volume and trend of offenses known to police, the nature of the offense (e.g., type of weapon used, regional distribution, or target of the offense), clearances of the offense, and persons arrested and charged. Data on Index offenses cleared by arrest are then presented, followed by information on persons arrested and persons charged. The last section of the report focuses on law enforcement personnel.

Data are presented on offenses known to police, by State, region, size of place, and extent of urbanization. Clearance and arrest information are presented for the United States as a whole (estimated), cities, suburban areas, and rural areas. Disposition data are based on a limited number of reporting agencies and are presented by offense, except for juveniles taken into custody. The law enforcement personnel information includes data on (1) number of employees, (2) law enforcement officers assaulted, and (3) law enforcement officers killed. A profile of the officers killed and persons identified as killing law enforcement officers is presented.

The 1980 report includes four appendices. The first appendix describes the data base and construction of each of the major tables in the report. Definitions of the offenses are presented in the second appendix. In the third appendix there are definitions of population categories used throughout the report. The final appendix includes graphic presentations of quarterly crime data for the 10-year period, 1971-80, and examines basic crime trends.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. **Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1980**. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981.

Contents:

44 pages, 15 tables, 5 figures

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: 1980
Trend tables: 1971-80

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

3.79-3.83

This report contains comments, tables, charts, and descriptive summaries on law enforcement officers feloniously killed in the line of duty. Data are presented on geographic region; population group; circumstance at the scene of the incident; type of officer assignment; type of weapon used in killing the officer; location of the fatal wound; distance between the officer and offender; and the month, day, and time of the attack. Profiles of the victim officers and the known offenders are included as well as a brief summary of the incidents by month and jurisdiction.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Prison System. **Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1980**. Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1982.

Contents:

120 pages, 39 tables, 7 figures

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: fiscal year 1980
Trend tables: fiscal years 1941-80

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

6.39-6.42

This report describes the population of, admissions to, and discharges from Federal institutions in fiscal year 1980. Detailed data are provided on the characteristics of offenders (e.g., offense, age, race) confined in Federal institutions on Sept. 30, 1980 and on offenders admitted and discharged during fiscal year 1980. Figures on escapes and apprehensions are also included.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice. Office of the Attorney General. **The Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States 1980**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981.

Contents:

175 pages, 13 tables, 22 figures

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: fiscal year 1980
Trend tables: fiscal years 1975-80

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

5.25, 5.26

This report summarizes the activities of the U.S. Department of Justice for fiscal year 1980. A review presents narrative information, tables, and figures for the following divisions of the Department: Office of the Deputy Attorney General; Office of the Associate Attorney General; Office of the Solicitor General; Office of Legal Counsel; Office of Legislative Affairs; Office for Improvements in the Administration of Justice; Office of Professional Responsibility; Justice Management Division; Office of Information Law and Policy; Office of Intelligence Policy and Review; U.S. Parole Commission; Office of the Pardon Attorney; Federal Bureau of Investigation; Drug Enforcement Administration; Criminal Division; Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys; Executive Office for U.S. Trustees; Bureau of Prisons, including Federal Prison Industries, Inc.; U.S. Marshals Service; Justice System Improvement Act agencies (includes Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Justice, and Bureau of Justice Statistics); Board of Immigration Appeals; Antitrust Division; Civil Division; Civil Rights Division; Tax Division; Land and Natural Resources Division; Immigration and Naturalization Service; Community Relations Service; and Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. **Children in Custody 1977-79, A Report on the 1977 and 1979 Censuses of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities** (Draft). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1982.

Contents:

See narrative

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: 1977 and 1979
Trend tables: 1971, 1973-75, 1977, and 1979

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.58-1.63, 6.8-6.11

This draft report presents data from the 1977 and 1979 censuses of public and private juvenile detention and correctional facilities. The censuses were conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. This survey is now under the auspices of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Data are presented on the characteristics of residents and personnel of public and private juvenile detention and

correctional facilities on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979; trend data are presented for selected years 1971-79.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice. U.S. Parole Commission. **Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981.

Contents:

32 pages, 7 tables

Dates of data presented:

Fiscal years 1978-80

Periodicity:

See narrative

SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.82-1.85

This report summarizes the activity of the U.S. Parole Commission and its employees for fiscal years 1978-80. The provisions of the Parole Commission and Reorganization Act (Public Law 94-233) are described as are the structure of the Commission and current parole procedures. Data are presented on the number of initial hearings, review hearings, local and institutional revocation hearings, parole grants, violation warrants, percentage of parole hearings with representation for inmates and alleged parole violators, and usage of parole guidelines.

* * *

U.S. Department of Transportation. Federal Aviation Administration. **Semi-Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1-December 31, 1981**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1982.

Contents:

18 pages, 11 tables, 7 figures

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: 1981
Trend tables: 1930-81

Periodicity:

Semi-annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

3.95, 3.96

These reports contain data on the threats against civil aviation, both foreign and domestic, in the forms of hijackings, airport bombings, bomb threats, and security incidents. Also included in these reports are data on passenger screening activities and summaries of other ongoing preventive measures. This particular report covers the period July 1 to Dec. 31, 1981, and provides more detailed descriptions of criminal acts against civil aviation committed during that period. The trend tables span various combinations of the years from 1930 to 1981 depending on the availability of data.

* * *

U.S. Department of the Treasury. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. **Explosives Incidents, 1980**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981.

Contents:

51 pages, 29 tables, 12 figures

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: 1980
Trend tables: 1979 and 1980

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

3.88-3.90

This report provides tables and figures on, and narrative descriptions of criminal bombings and other explosives incidents that were reported to and investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. This, however, does not necessarily include all the bombings and explosives incidents that may have occurred in the United States during these years.

The report is divided into four sections. The first section analyzes the bombing incidents. Data are presented on the characteristics, targets, motives, victims, property damage, type of devices, geographic location, and peak occurrences of known bombings. The second section describes stolen and recovered explosives. Data are presented on the amount, geographic location, and peak occurrences of known incidents. The third section analyzes arson incidents investigated by the Bureau. Data are presented on injury, property damage, targets, motives, and types of fire accelerants. The final section provides descriptive narratives on selected explosives incidents for the reporting year.

* * *

U.S. Department of the Treasury. Internal Revenue Service. **Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1978**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:

119 pages, 69 tables, 9 figures, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: fiscal year 1978
Trend tables: fiscal years 1940-78

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

5.28, 5.29

This report details the activities of the Internal Revenue Service and presents data on a wide variety of subjects related to the income tax system. Data are reported on tax returns filed, revenue collections, auditing of tax returns, tax penalties, tax fraud investigations, tax litigation, and criminal prosecutions for tax-related cases.

* * *

U.S. Department of the Treasury. U.S. Customs Service. **Customs U.S.A.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1981.

Contents:

33 pages, 7 tables

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: fiscal year 1981
Trend tables: fiscal years 1978-81

Periodicity:

Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:

4.23, 4.24

This document describes the activities of the U.S. Customs Service for fiscal year 1981. The report discusses the agency's role in collecting revenue from imports and enforcing customs and related laws. Data are presented in such areas as Customs' collections by region, district, and category; carriers and persons entering the United States; merchandise entries; and seizures of property, narcotics, and dangerous drugs for violation of laws enforced by the Customs Service.

* * *

U.S. Office of Personnel Management. Office of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs. **State Salary Survey, August 1, 1980**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Office of Personnel Management, 1980.

Contents:

104 pages, 105 tables

Dates of data presented:
 Primary period: 1980
 Trend tables: 1976, 1978, and 1980
 Periodicity:
 Annual
 SOURCEBOOK tables:
 1.55-1.57, 1.67, 1.68

This document reports the results of the eighth annual survey of State salaries. The survey, conducted by the Office of Personnel Management, is "designed to assist State governments with their employee compensation determinations." The report presents a listing of 104 job titles and salary ranges within 31 occupational categories. Job titles were chosen to reflect beginning, experienced or supervisory, and administrative or executive levels within each occupational category. The goal was to select those positions that are commonly used by State governments, employ relatively large numbers of persons, represent a new program or one of special significance for State administration, or have key importance as a basis for adjusting State pay plans.

Minimum and maximum salaries, on Aug. 1, 1980, are presented for job titles in each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands. The trend data presented are aggregated across States to create mean minimum and maximum job salaries for 1976, 1978, and 1980.

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Vereb, Thomas S. **The Creation, Dissemination and Disposition of Juvenile and Family Court Records: 1980 Statutes Analysis.** Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1980.

Contents:
 45 pages, 3 tables
 Dates of data presented:
 1980
 Periodicity:
 Special
 SOURCEBOOK table:
 1.90

This report examines State statutes relating to the creation, dissemination, and disposition of juvenile and family court records. The report is divided into four sections. The first section presents data on statutory provisions governing juvenile record creation. The second section details information concerning access to juvenile records. Section three examines the methods, procedures, conditions, and effects of juvenile record disposition. Finally, citations to current juvenile records legislation are presented.

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APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 *Expenditures and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms
- Appendix 2 *Crime in the United States*—Definitions of terms
- Appendix 3 *Parole in the United States*—Definitions of terms and survey methodology
- Appendix 4 *Children in Custody*—Data collection procedures and definitions of terms
- Appendix 5 *Profile of Jail Inmates*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms
- Appendix 6 *Report of the U.S. Parole Commission*—Parole guidelines and definitions of terms
- Appendix 7 Public opinion survey sampling procedures
- Appendix 8 *The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms
- Appendix 9 *National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1979*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms
- Appendix 10 *Student Drug Use in America, 1975-1980*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms
- Appendix 11 *National Crime Survey*—Data collection procedures and definitions of terms
- Appendix 12 *National Analysis of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting*—Study methodology
- Appendix 13 *Delinquency 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms
- Appendix 14 *Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), 1980 Annual Data*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms
- Appendix 15 *Sentenced Prisoners Under 18 Years of Age in Adult Correctional Facilities*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms
- Appendix 16 *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1980*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms
- Appendix 17 *Federal Prison System—Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1979*

APPENDIX 1 Expenditures and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information was provided by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Survey methodology

As in previous editions of this annual publication, several tables show comparisons of criminal justice expenditure and full-time equivalent employment with the total general expenditure and full-time equivalent employment for all functions of the particular government or level of government. Prior to the fiscal year 1971 report, local government total expenditure and full-time equivalent employment included data for independent school districts and special districts as well as for general local governments, i.e., counties, municipalities, and townships. Beginning with the 1970-71 report, however, the total general expenditure and total full-time equivalent employment figures shown for the "local" level of government in these comparisons include data for units of general local government only.

The "variable pass-through" provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970 required that the concept of "local" government be confined to units of general local government in determining the ratio of State-to-local government criminal justice expenditure. Beginning with the fiscal year 1971 report, the same concept was applied consistently throughout the publication to reflect the intent of the law. Therefore, the total general expenditure and total full-time equivalent employment figures used for comparison with criminal justice figures do not include independent school districts or special districts. This change may result in significant differences from the percentages shown for years prior to fiscal year 1971 in those States where education is largely the responsibility of independent school districts, or where there are large special districts. Criminal justice expenditure and employment data in this series have always been for units of general local government only. As in previous reports, however, Appendix 1 of the Source shows those independent school districts and special districts having significant special police expenditures and employment. In addition, Appendix 1 of the Source includes separate data for campus police of colleges and universities that are dependent agencies of State and local governments—data that are also included in the summary figures for State and local governments.

Readers should be generally cautious in comparing governments, because other differences in functional responsibilities from State-to-State and government-to-government can also affect the comparability of expenditure and employment data. For example, some State governments directly administer certain activities that elsewhere are undertaken by local governments, with or without fiscal aid, and the same variation in the division of responsibilities exists for counties and cities. Sampling error and response error are discussed in the following section.

The documents used to collect data did not consistently provide full itemization of expenditure or employment for the sector subcategories presented in this report. As a result, sector breakdowns may be incomplete for particular governmental units.

Because of rounding, the detail data in some tables may not add precisely to the totals shown.

Survey coverage

The survey covered the Federal Government, all State governments, and a representative sample of local governments within each State. Data were collected for all county governments (regardless of size), for all municipalities (and townships in the New England and Middle Atlantic States) having a 1977 population of 10,000 or more, and for a sample of

the remaining municipalities and townships with less than 10,000 population, selected according to the relative size of their annual expenditures as reported in the 1977 Census of Governments. The survey panel included the Federal Government, the 50 State governments, and 11,855 local governments (3,040 county governments, 6,728 municipalities, and 2,067 townships).

The sample selected to develop local government figures is one of all possible samples of the same size that could have been chosen using the same sampling design. Estimates derived from these different samples would differ from each other, and also from a complete census using the same data collection procedures. This variation among all possible estimates is sampling error. Because all State and county governments were included in the survey, State and county figures are not subject to sampling error.

The local government sample was designed to produce an estimate for each State of the portion of total criminal justice expenditures made by local governments with a relative sampling error of less than one-half of 1 percent.

The data are also subject to the inaccuracies in classification, response, and processing that would occur if a complete census had been conducted under the same conditions as the sample survey. Every effort was made to keep such errors to a minimum through care in examining, editing, and tabulating the data submitted by government officials. Follow-up procedures were used extensively to clarify inadequate and inconsistent survey returns.

Survey period

Federal Government data are shown for fiscal year 1979, which began on Oct. 1, 1978 and ended Sept. 30, 1979.

The State expenditure data presented in this report cover the fiscal year ending June 30, 1979 for all States except four whose fiscal years ended as follows: New York, Mar. 31, 1979; Texas, Aug. 31, 1979; and Alabama and Michigan, Sept. 30, 1979. However, there are some State agencies that operate on a different fiscal year basis from the rest of the State government. In such instances, figures shown are for the agency's fiscal year that ended within the State's regular fiscal year.

For local governments, the 1979 fiscal years reported are those closed between July 1, 1978 and June 30, 1979. Most municipalities and counties ended their fiscal years on Dec. 31, 1978 or June 30, 1979. The fiscal year reported for Washington, D.C. ended on Sept. 30, 1979.

Employment data shown for Federal, State, and local governments are for October 1979.

Data collection

The survey was accomplished using two methods of data collection: field compilation and mail canvass. Trained field representatives compiled expenditure and employment data from the governments' own records for the 50 States, 350 largest counties, 415 largest cities, and selected smaller units. The compilation work was done between October 1979 and June 1980. All other units in the sample were canvassed by mail for expenditure and employment data over a 5-month period beginning in January 1980 and ending in May 1980. Response for field-compiled units was 100 percent. The response from mail canvass units was 91 percent.

The field survey efforts and mail canvass were supplemented by reference to a variety of published government documents such as budgets, financial statements, and audit reports. In some cases, such sources were the basis for breakdowns of totals into more detailed employment and expenditure figures.

The expenditure and employment data for the Federal Government were collected through a special mail survey, with telephone followup, of Federal criminal justice agencies. For reports previous to fiscal year 1971, expenditure data were derived from the *Budget of the United States Government*, and employment figures were obtained from the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

Definitions of terms

The definitions are those applied in the field compilation of data for the 50 States, 350 largest counties, and 415 largest cities. These definitions were necessarily summarized for inclusion in the survey questionnaires (see Appendix 3 of Source) sent to governments on the mail portion of the survey.

Government expenditure—"Expenditure" comprises all amounts of money paid out (net of any correcting transactions) other than for retirement of debt (including interest), investment in securities, extensions of loans, or agency transactions. It includes only external cash payments and excludes any intragovernmental transfers and noncash transactions, such as the provision of meals or housing of employees. It also includes any payments financed from borrowing, fund balances, intergovernmental revenue, and other current revenue. In several instances, two or more governments share the expense of maintaining a court or other criminal justice agency. In these cases, the allocable direct expenditure amount is reported for each government in the appropriate category. When a government pays pensions directly to retired employees from appropriated funds, such payments are included as expenditure of the government concerned. However, State and local government contributions to retirement systems and various other employee benefits are not included in expenditure data, since the majority of governments make lump-sum contributions to plans covering all government employees and cannot report for criminal justice employees separately. Neither in governments' basic accounting records (from which criminal justice expenditure figures are drawn) nor in the records of their general-coverage employee benefit systems is there usually any breakdown of amounts contributed in terms of the various agencies or functions involved. Nor has an adequate procedure for calculating the proportion of such contributions allocable to criminal justice employees been developed due to the wide variation in the coverage of various plans, employee status requirements, benefit rates, etc.

For those governments whose records reflect contributions for criminal justice employees separately, separate data were obtained. However, these data are subject to variation and neither the amount nor the quality of the data reported would permit any attempt to estimate total contributions for all similar governments in a given State. Given the problems involved, no estimation procedure seemed feasible. Such data as were reported separately were therefore excluded from total criminal justice expenditures to provide a consistent data base for administering the "variable pass-through" requirement.

Expenditure is divided into two major categories by character:

1. "Direct expenditure" is all expenditure except that classed as intergovernmental and is further divided into two principal object categories:

(a) "Direct current," which includes salaries, wages, fees, and commissions, purchase or supplies, materials, and contractual services.

(b) "Capital outlay," which includes expenditure for the three subcategories below:

(1) "Construction:" Production of fixed works and structures, and additions, replacements and major alterations thereto undertaken either on a contract basis by private contractors or through force account construction by the employees of the government. Included are the planning and designing of specific projects, the grading, landscaping, and other site improvement, and the provision of equipment and facilities that are integral parts of the structure.

(2) "Equipment:" Purchase and installation of apparatus, furnishings, office equipment, motor vehicles, and the like having an expected life of more than 5 years. This includes both additional equipment and replacements. Rentals for equipment, including rental payments that may be credited on the purchase price if

expenditure. Equipment and facilities that are integral parts of constructed or purchased structures are classified respectively under construction or purchase of land and existing structures.

(3) "Purchase of land and existing structures:" Purchase of these assets as such, purchase of rights-of-way, and title search and similar activities associated with purchase transactions.

The other object categories—interest on general debt, assistance and subsidies, and insurance benefits—are not applied to specific functions because they are not ordinarily available on a functional basis from government financial reports. In the few instances where bonded or mortgaged general indebtedness is identified for specific purposes, the interest payments are aggregated with other interest expenditures that make it virtually impossible to arrive at reliable and consistent breakouts of such data over a long period of time.

2. "Intergovernmental expenditure" is payments from one government to another, including grants-in-aid, shared revenues, payments in lieu of taxes, and amounts for services performed by one government for another on a reimbursable or cost-sharing basis (for example, payments by one government to another for boarding prisoners).

"Total expenditure" is direct and intergovernmental expenditure of a government or level of government for criminal justice activities.

"Total general expenditure" is all expenditure of a government or level of government for all government functions, including criminal justice activities, but excluding utility system expenditure, liquor store expenditure, and insurance trust expenditure. Total general expenditure shown for the local level of government includes expenditure only of general purpose governments, and excludes expenditure of special districts and school districts.

Government employment—"Employees" includes all persons paid for personal services performed, including all paid officials and persons in paid leave status, and excludes unpaid officials, persons on unpaid leave, pensioners and contractors. Under this definition are two classes:

1. "Full-time employees," who are all persons employed during the pay period including Oct. 15, 1979, on a full-time basis, including all full-time temporary or seasonal workers employed during this pay period as well as persons having permanent status.

2. "Part-time employees," who are persons employed during the pay period including Oct. 15, 1979, on a basis other than full-time, and persons paid by more than one government.

Derived from these two classes is:

"Full-time equivalent employees," which means the total number of employees, discounted by applying average full-time earning rates. This is calculated by dividing the total payroll (full-time plus part-time) by the full-time payroll and multiplying this by the number of full-time employees, where both full-time and part-time employees and payroll are reported. Where only part-time employees and payroll are reported, full-time equivalent employees are calculated by dividing the total part-time payroll by the average full-time salary for the particular criminal justice sector and type of government. "Average full-time salary" is calculated by dividing the full-time payroll by the number of full-time employees for the particular criminal justice sector and type of government.

"Payroll" is the gross payroll before deductions and includes salaries, wages, fees, and commissions paid to employees as defined above for the month of October 1979.

Governmental functions—"Police protection" is the function of enforcing the law, preserving order, and apprehending those who violate the law, whether these activities are performed by a police department, a sheriff's department, or a special police force maintained by an agency whose prime responsibility is outside the criminal justice system, but that has a police force to perform these activities in its specialized area (geographic or functional).

Included in this activity are regular police services, the maintenance of buildings used for police purposes, and such specialized police forces (including public and private contract forces) as airport police, free and toll highway police, free and toll bridge and tunnel police, housing police, maritime police, park police, transit and other utility system police, college and university campus police, and alcoholic beverage control agents. Coroners and medical examiners are also included. Excluded are vehicular inspection and licensing, traffic safety and engineering, fish and game wardens, fire marshals, and the like.

The special police forces included in the data are only those that are part of general purpose governments. Security forces, building guards, school crossing guards, and metermaids without the power to make a

independent school districts or special districts are not included in the data, inasmuch as these districts are not general purpose governments.

In most States, sheriffs' departments are multifunctional agencies providing police protection, judicial, and/or correctional services. In order to allocate expenditure and employment data to the proper activity, the data for sheriffs' departments are prorated using factors developed from a special survey of sheriffs' departments conducted in 1973, or more current estimates of manpower distribution if available.

Short-term custody and detention have traditionally been considered part of the "police protection" function, and in editions prior to the 1969-70 report, were treated as such. However, beginning with the 1969-70 report, the concept was modified on the basis of information obtained from the 1970 *National Jail Census*. Data for institutions with authority to hold prisoners 48 hours or more are included in the "corrections" sector. Data for lockups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in the "police protection" sector.

"Judicial activities" encompass all courts and activities associated with courts such as law libraries, grand juries, petit juries, and the like. Because the names of courts with similar functions and legal jurisdictions vary from State to State and even within States, data have been categorized by types of court rather than by court name.

1. "Appellate courts" include courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts. These are courts having jurisdiction of appeal and review, with original jurisdiction conferred only in special cases.

2. "Courts of general jurisdiction" are trial courts of general jurisdiction having unlimited original jurisdiction in civil and/or criminal cases.

In many States, statutes either require or permit local governments to supplement the salary of State-paid judges of general jurisdiction courts. These judges were counted as part-time employees at both the State and local levels when actually receiving a check from both governments.

3. "Courts of limited jurisdiction" are courts whose legal jurisdiction covers only a particular class of cases or cases in which the amount in controversy is below a prescribed sum or that is subject to specific exceptions. Included in this category are probate courts, juvenile courts, and other courts of limited jurisdiction.

4. "Miscellaneous judicial" includes data on judicial activities that could not be reported under any of the above court categories, such as judicial councils and conferences, court administration offices (where identifiable), law libraries, jury commissions, and grand juries.

"Legal services and prosecution" includes the civil and criminal justice activities of the attorneys general, district attorneys, State's attorneys and their variously named equivalents; corporation counsels, solicitors, and legal departments with various names. It includes providing legal advice to the chief executives and subordinate departmental officers, representation of the government in lawsuits, and the prosecution of accused violators of criminal law. These activities are included whether performed by one office or several, because in some jurisdictions a single officer provides all legal services, while in others a prosecutor's office handles only criminal matters and a separate attorney's office performs all civil legal services. The operations of various investigative agencies having full arrest powers and attached to offices of attorneys general, district attorneys or their variously named equivalents are also included.

"Public defense" includes legal counsel and representation as provided by public defenders, and other government programs that pay the fees of court-appointed counsel. These include court-paid fees to individually retained counsel, fees paid by the court to court-appointed counsel, government contributions to private legal aid societies and bar association-sponsored programs, and the activities of an established public defender office or program. Employment data are included only for public defenders' offices because fee-paid counselors are not considered government employees, nor are counselors working for bar associations or legal aid societies.

"Corrections" is that function of government involving the confinement and rehabilitation of adults and juveniles convicted of offenses against the law, and the confinement of persons suspected of a crime and awaiting adjudication. Data for institutions with authority to hold prisoners 48 hours or more are included in this sector. Data for lockups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in "police protection." Corrections includes the operation of prisons, reformatories, jails, houses of correction, and other institutions. It also includes institutions, facilities, and programs exclusively for the confinement of the criminally insane or for the examination, evaluation, classification, and assignment of inmates; and institutions and programs for the confinement, treatment, and rehabilitation of drug addicts and alcoholics if the institution or program is

administered by a correction agency of the criminal justice system. Pardon boards, parole and probation agencies, including resettlement or halfway houses for those not in need of institutionalization, are included in the correction sector as a separate subcategory.

1. "Correctional institutions" are prisons, reformatories, jails, houses of correction, penitentiaries, correctional farms, work-houses, reception centers, diagnostic centers, industrial schools, training schools, detention centers, and a variety of other types of institutions for the confinement and correction of convicted adults or juveniles adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision, and for the detention of those accused of a crime and awaiting trial or hearing. When an institution maintains a prison industry or agricultural program, data on the cost of production or the value of prison labor used by agencies of the same government, if identifiable, are excluded (and classed as expenditure for the function using the products or services). Expenditure for the manufacture, production, sale, and distribution of goods produced for sale or use outside the government are included under this heading.

(a) "Institutions for men" include identifiable expenditure and employment data for institutions exclusively for adult male offenders.

(b) "Institutions for women" include identifiable expenditure and employment data for institutions exclusively for adult female offenders. Where there is no separate women's prison, women offenders are either maintained in a prison complex that also houses other offenders, or are boarded in private facilities or institutions in another State. No attempt was made to prorate data on institutions housing more than one type of inmate, but where females are boarded in private institutions or in another State, available expenditure data were tabulated. Employment data were not tabulated because the personnel were employees of another government.

(c) "Institutions for juveniles" are those institutions identified by the 1977 Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census as housing primarily juveniles, and in some States, "youthful offenders." These institutions include those under the control of a juvenile court, a probation department, or a youth authority or other similarly designated administrative body, as well as independently administered institutions. Also included are government payments to private agencies for the detention or treatment of delinquent juveniles. There is considerable variation from State to State in the legal definition of a juvenile, particularly in regard to the age at which a person is no longer considered a juvenile. Institutions for juveniles have been classified individually in accordance with the laws and age designations of their respective States.

(d) "Other and combined institutions" are those institutions holding a combination of inmates. Where expenditure or employment data for physically separate institutions for juveniles, adult females, and adult males were not separable by institution or type of institution, the entire amounts were included under this category.

2. "Correctional administration" consists of data for the administration of the correctional system, including data on the central administrative office (e.g., the department of corrections or a youth authority). Data on the administration of individual correctional institutions or probation/parole/pardon agencies are included in the appropriate subcategory if it was possible to deduct them.

3. "Probation, parole, and pardon" includes data on probation agencies, boards of parole, boards of pardon, and their variously named equivalents. Although probation agencies frequently function under the administration of the general jurisdiction court, the data are presented here after having been deducted from the judicial data, because of the correctional nature of the probation function. If the probation, parole, and pardon activities, or any of them individually, were part of the correctional administrative office, data were deducted and shown separately here, and the balance was shown under the correctional administration category. The overlapping character of the probation, parole, and pardon activities prevented the separate presentation of these data.

4. "Miscellaneous correction" includes expenditure and employment data which could not be classified under one of the other subcategories. "Other criminal justice activities," shown in some tables, includes expenditure or employment data that are not classified elsewhere, or that cut across more than one category, or that are not allocable to separate categories (e.g., expenditure on a general curriculum in educational institutions, the operation of State criminal justice agencies, crime commissions, etc.). Such data are included in the totals, where they are not shown separately.

APPENDIX 2 Crime in the United States—Definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1980 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), pp. 1-5, 349, 350; and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 5-33, 89-92. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. See the Handbook for further information on classification and counting rules.

Population definitions

For purposes of statistical presentation, the cities and counties in the United States are divided into groups based on population size. The population group classifications used by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Population group, political label, and population coverage

Population group	Political label	Population coverage
I	City	250,000 and over
II	City	100,000 to 249,999
III	City	50,000 to 99,999
IV	City	25,000 to 49,999
V	City	10,000 to 24,999
VI	City	Less than 10,000
VIII (Rural area)	County	—
IX (Suburban county)	County	—

The major source of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data is the individual police agency; therefore, some population and geographical aggregations may differ from standard U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions to render them consistent to police reporting areas and jurisdictions. The UCR program employs standard city and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) classifications from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, but rural and suburban areas are slightly changed to match the reporting area of the local police.

Rural areas—Rural areas are unincorporated portions of counties outside of urban places and SMSA's. These areas represent 16 percent of the national population in 1980.

Suburban areas—These areas consist of cities with populations of less than 50,000 together with counties (unincorporated areas) that are within a SMSA. Suburban areas can therefore be subdivided into suburban cities and suburban counties.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area—This includes a core city or cities with a population of 50,000 or more inhabitants and the surrounding county or counties that share certain metropolitan characteristics. SMSA's made up approximately 73 percent of the total U.S. population in 1980.

Other cities—Other cities are urban places outside SMSA's; most of these areas are incorporated. These cities comprise 11 percent of the 1980 national population.

The following diagram illustrates the aforementioned discussion of the community types.

	SMSA	Non-SMSA
Cities	Cities over 50,000 Suburban cities	Other cities
Counties (unincorporated area)	Suburban counties	Rural area

As a general rule, sheriffs, county police, and many State police report on crimes committed within the limits of the counties, but outside cities; local police report on crimes committed within the city limits (urban places). The number of full-service law enforcement agencies serving the population groups varies from year to year. This phenomenon is caused through population growth, geo-political consolidation, municipal incorporation, etc. The following table shows the number of agencies within each population group in 1980.

Table 2 Population group and number of agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	57
II	112
III	286
IV	633
V	1,614
VI	7,675
VIII (Rural area)	3,766
IX (Suburban county)	1,401
Total	15,544

Regions and divisions

The United States is divided into four regions; these regions are further divided into nine divisions. The following is a list of States within divisions and regions.

Northeast:

New England—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

Middle Atlantic—New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania

North Central:

East North Central—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin

West North Central—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota

South:

South Atlantic—Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia

East South Central—Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee

West South Central—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West:

Mountain—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming

Pacific—Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington

Part I Offense Class and the Crime Index

A. The Crime Index

The following offenses and attempts to commit these offenses are used in compiling the Crime Index: (1) murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, (2) forcible rape, (3) robbery, (4) aggravated assault, (5) burglary, (6) larceny-theft, (7) motor vehicle theft, and (8) arson. Arson was added as the eighth Index offense in October 1978. In situations where there are multiple offenses, only the most serious offense, based on a UCR hierarchy, is reported. However, arson is excluded from this hierarchical procedure. All arsons, regardless of their occurrence in conjunction with another crime against property or crime against a person, are counted.

(NOTE—Manslaughter by negligence and simple or minor assaults are not included in the Crime Index.)

B. Part I Offenses

- Criminal homicide:
 - Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter;
 - Manslaughter by negligence
- Forcible rape:
 - Rape by force;
 - Attempts to commit forcible rape

- Robbery:
 - Firearm;
 - Knife or cutting instrument;
 - Other dangerous weapon;
 - Strong-arm—hands, fists, feet, etc.
- Aggravated assault:
 - Firearm;
 - Knife or cutting instrument;
 - Other dangerous weapon;
 - Hands, fists, feet, etc.—aggravated injury
- Burglary:
 - Forcible entry;
 - Unlawful entry—no force;
 - Attempted forcible entry
- Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)
 - Autos;
 - Trucks and buses;
 - Other vehicles
- Motor vehicle theft:
 - Autos;
 - Trucks and buses;
 - Other vehicles
- Arson

PART I OFFENSE CLASSES

1. **Criminal homicide**—This is the killing of one human being by another. This class consists of two parts: (a) killings due to willful acts (nonnegligent), and (b) deaths due to negligent acts. The two subdivisions of the criminal homicide class result from a careful study of the variations found in State statutes.

(a) **Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter**—One offense is counted for each person willfully killed by another. As a rule, any death due to a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime is counted. Suicides, accidental deaths, assaults to murder, and attempted murders are not counted as murder and nonnegligent manslaughter. Assaults to murder and attempted murders are counted as aggravated assaults. Certain willful killings are classified as justifiable or excusable under this program. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty, and (2) killing of a felon by a private citizen. A killing is not justifiable or excusable on the basis of self-defense or the action of coroner, prosecutor, grand jury, or court. These data are police statistics based on a police investigation.

(b) **Manslaughter by negligence**—An offense is counted for each person killed by the gross negligence of another. Traffic fatalities are excluded. Although manslaughter by negligence is a Part I offense, it is not included in the Crime Index.

2. **Forcible rape**—This offense is the carnal knowledge or attempted carnal knowledge of a female by force or under the threat of force and against her will. One offense is counted for each person raped or upon whom an assault or an attempt to rape has been made. Statutory offenses (no force and victim under the legal age of consent) are not counted. Any rape or attempt accomplished by force is classified as forcible rape regardless of the age of the victim.

3. **Robbery**—Robbery is the taking or the attempted taking of any thing of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. Robbery involves a theft or larceny aggravated by the element of force or threat of force. If no force or threat of force is used, such as in pocket-picking or purse-snatching, the offense will be reported as larceny rather than as robbery. Robbery is divided into: (a) firearm; (b) knife or other cutting instrument; (c) other dangerous weapon; (d) strong-arm—hands, fists, feet, etc.

(a) **Robbery—firearm**—In this category of robbery, each "distinct operation" is reported in which any firearm is used as a weapon or employed as a means of force to threaten the victim or put the victim in fear.

(b) **Robbery—knife or cutting instrument**—This category includes each "distinct operation" in which a knife, broken bottle, razor, or other cutting instrument is employed as a weapon or as a means of force to threaten the victim or put the victim in fear.

(c) **Robbery—other dangerous weapon**—A robbery involving a club, acid, explosive, brass knuckles, or other dangerous weapon would be included in this category.

(d) **Robbery—strong-arm, hands, fists, feet, etc.**—This category includes muggings, yokings, and similar offenses where no weapon is used but where strong-arm tactics are used to deprive the victim of property. This is limited to personal weapons such as hands, arms, feet, fists, teeth, etc.

In cases involving pretended weapons or those in which the weapon is not seen by the victim but the robber claims to have it in his possession, the armed robbery is placed in the appropriate category. If an immediate "on view" arrest proves that there is no weapon, the robbery will be labeled strong-arm robbery.

In all categories of robbery, attempts are counted the same as completed offenses.

4. **Aggravated assault**—Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. This category includes the commonly entitled offenses of assault with intent to kill or to murder; poisoning; assault with a dangerous weapon; maiming, mayhem, and assault with intent to maim or commit mayhem; assault with explosives; and all attempts to commit the foregoing offenses.

Attempt to murder or assault to murder is reported as aggravated assault. All aggravated assaults coming to the attention of police are classified according to: (a) firearm; (b) knife or cutting instrument; (c) other dangerous weapon; (d) hands, fists, feet, etc.—aggravated injury.

(a) **Assault—firearm**—Included in this category are all assaults wherein any firearm such as a revolver, automatic pistol, shotgun, ziggun, rifle, etc. is used or its use is threatened.

(b) **Assault—knife or cutting instrument**—Whenever a knife, razor, hatchet, ax, cleaver, scissors, glass, broken bottle, ice pick, etc. is used, the assault or attempted assault will be classified in this category.

(c) **Assault—other dangerous weapon**—This category includes assaults resulting from the use of any object or thing as a weapon that does or could do serious injury to a victim (e.g., a club, brick, tire iron). Also included in this category are attacks by explosives, acid, lye, poison, scalding water, burning, etc.

(d) **Assault—hands, fists, feet, etc.—aggravated injury**—This classification is used to record only those offenses that result in serious or aggravated injury. The assault will be aggravated if the personal injury is serious (e.g., broken bones, internal injuries, or where stitches are required). A severe beating, kicking, etc., of a woman or child by an adult will usually be counted as an aggravated assault. See Part II Offenses for a definition of simple assaults.

5. **Burglary—breaking or entering**—Burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. Offenses locally known as burglary include: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safe-cracking; all attempts at these offenses are also counted as burglary.

For the purposes of the UCR's a structure is considered to include but is not limited to: dwelling house, out buildings, garage, church, school, house trailer or houseboat that is used as a permanent dwelling, mill, barn, vessel or ship, cabin, public building, office, factory, apartment, room, warehouse, stable, other building, or railroad car. There are three subcategories of burglary: (a) forcible entry; (b) unlawful entry—no force; (c) attempted forcible entry.

(a) **Burglary—forcible entry**—Counted in this category are all offenses where force of any kind is used to unlawfully enter a structure for the purpose of committing a theft or any felony. Burglary by concealment inside a building followed by an exiting of the structure is included in this category.

(b) **Burglary—unlawful entry—no force**—The entry in these situations involves no force and is achieved by use of an unlocked door or window. The element of trespass to the structure is essential on this subcategory. If the area was one of open access, thefts from the area would not involve an unlawful trespass and would be scored as larceny.

(c) **Burglary—attempted forcible entry**—Situations where a forcible entry burglary is attempted are placed in this category.

6. **Larceny-theft**—Larceny-theft is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive

possession of another. All thefts that are not part of a robbery, burglary, or motor vehicle theft should be classified in this category regardless of the value of the article stolen. All thefts and attempted thefts are counted. Larceny-thefts are broken down into pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, thefts of bicycles, thefts from buildings (where the offender has legal access), thefts from coin-operated devices or machines, and all other larceny not specifically classified.

7. *Motor vehicle theft*—Motor vehicle theft is defined as theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is defined for this program as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface and not on rails. Taking for temporary use when prior authority has been granted or can be assumed, such as in family situations, or unauthorized use by chauffeurs and others having lawful access, are not counted as motor vehicle thefts. All cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access thereto and are later abandoned are motor vehicle thefts. For the purpose of obtaining a more specific definition of the types of motor vehicles stolen, three subcategories have been established: (a) autos, (b) trucks and buses, (c) other vehicles.

(a) *Autos*—All automobiles that serve the sole purpose of transporting people from one place to another are included here.

(b) *Trucks and buses*—This breakdown includes vehicles specifically designed to transport people on a commercial basis, and to transport cargo.

(c) *Other vehicles*—Examples of this type of vehicle are snowmobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters, trailbikes, etc. Thefts of farm equipment, bulldozers, airplanes, construction equipment, and motorboats are scored as larceny-thefts.

8. *Arson*—Included are all arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances relating to arson and attempted arson. Any willful or malicious burning or attempts to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, church, college, jail, meeting house, public building or any building, ship or other vessel, motor vehicle or aircraft, contents of buildings, personal property of another, goods or chattels, crops, trees, fences, gates, grain, vegetable products, lumber, woods, cranberry bogs, marshes, meadows, etc. are counted.

PART II OFFENSE CLASSES

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program collects offense data in the Part I offense categories. In addition, the UCR program collects data on persons arrested and charged in both Part I and Part II offense classes. It is as important and essential to maintain uniformity in data collection of persons arrested and persons charged as it is in the offense data collection.

The Part II offenses encompass all other crime classifications outside of those defined as Part I offenses. In November 1932, the UCR program adopted a Standard Classification of Offenses for the compilation of criminal statistics. This classification was devised and adopted in order that police, judicial, and penal statistics might be uniformly compiled in terms of a single classification of offenses. The definitions of the Part II offenses that follow include some of the offense titles described in local or State law. The inclusion of these titles is intended to serve as descriptive data to aid in determining what offenses should be included or excluded in each classification.

9. *Other assaults*—Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon was used or that did not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim are included as other assaults.

Examples of local jurisdiction offense titles that would be included in "other assaults" are: (a) simple assault; (b) minor assault; (c) assault and battery; (d) injury by culpable negligence; (e) resisting or obstructing an officer; (f) intimidation; (g) coercion; (h) hazing; (i) attempts to commit above.

10. *Forgery and counterfeiting*—In the majority of States, forgery and counterfeiting are treated as allied offenses. In this class are placed all offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true.

Included are: (a) altering or forging public and other records; (b) making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting bills, notes, drafts, tickets, checks, credit cards, etc.; (c) forging wills, deeds, notes, bonds, seals, trademarks, etc.; (d) counterfeiting coins, plates, banknotes, checks,

etc.; (e) possessing or uttering forged or counterfeited instruments; (f) erasures; (g) signing the name of another or fictitious person with intent to defraud; (h) using forged labels; (i) possession, manufacture, etc., of counterfeiting apparatus; (j) selling goods with altered, forged, or counterfeited trademarks; (k) all attempts to commit the above.

11. *Fraud*—Fraud is defined as fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are bad checks, confidence games, etc., except forgeries and counterfeiting.

12. *Embezzlement*—Embezzlement is defined as misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

13. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing*—Included in this class are all offenses of buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, as well as all attempts to commit any of these offenses.

14. *Vandalism*—Vandalism consists of the willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or person having custody or control, by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law. This offense covers a wide range of malicious behavior directed at property such as: cutting auto tires, drawing obscene pictures on public restroom walls, smashing windows, destroying school records, tipping over gravestones, defacing library books, etc. All arrests for the above, including attempts, are counted.

15. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—This class deals with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: (a) manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; (b) carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; (c) using, manufacturing, etc., silencers; (d) furnishing deadly weapons to minors; (e) aliens possessing deadly weapons; (f) all attempts to commit any of the above.

16. *Prostitution and commercialized vice*—Included in this class are the sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as: (a) prostitution; (b) keeping a bawdy house, disorderly house, or house of ill fame; (c) pandering, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes, etc.; (d) all attempts to commit any of the above.

17. *Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution and commercialized vice)*—Included are offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like, such as: (a) adultery and fornication; (b) buggery; (c) incest; (d) indecent exposure; (e) indecent liberties; (f) intercourse with an insane, epileptic, or venereally diseased person; (g) seduction; (h) sodomy or crime against nature; (i) statutory rape (no force); (j) all attempts to commit any of the above.

18. *Drug abuse violations*—Drug abuse violation arrests are requested on the basis of the narcotics used. The following subdivisions are used: (a) opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); (b) marijuana; (c) synthetic narcotics—manufactured narcotics that can cause true drug addiction (demerol, methadones); (d) dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

Included are all arrests for violations of State and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

19. *Gambling*—All charges that relate to promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling are included in this category. To provide a more refined collection of gambling arrests, the following breakdown of gambling arrests is made: (a) bookmaking (horse and sport book); (b) numbers and lottery; (c) all other.

20. *Offenses against the family and children*—Included are all charges of nonsupport and neglect or abuse of family and children, such as: (a) desertion, abandonment, or nonsupport of wife or child; (b) neglect or abuse of child (if the injury is serious, it is counted as aggravated assault); (c) nonpayment of alimony; (d) all attempts to commit any of the above.

21. *Driving under the influence*—This class is limited to the driving or operating of any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics. Included are: (a) operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated, (b) operating an engine, train, streetcar, boat, etc., while intoxicated.

22. *Liquor laws*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 23), and "driving under the influence" (class 21), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Federal violations are not included. Included are: (a) manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing, etc. intoxicating liquor; (b) maintaining unlawful drinking

places; (c) advertising and soliciting orders for intoxicating liquor; (d) bootlegging; (e) operating still; (f) furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; (g) using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; (h) drinking on train or public conveyance; (i) all attempts to commit any of the above.

23. *Drunkenness*—Included in this class are all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication, with the exception of "driving under the influence" (class 21). Such things as drunkenness, drunk and disorderly, common or habitual drunkard, and intoxication are counted.

24. *Disorderly conduct*—In this class are placed all charges of committing a breach of the peace. Included are: (a) affray; (b) unlawful assembly; (c) disturbing the peace; (d) disturbing meetings; (e) disorderly conduct in State institutions, at court, at fairs, on trains, or public conveyances, etc.; (f) prize fights; (g) blasphemy, profanity, and obscene language; (h) desecrating flag; (i) refusing to assist an officer; (j) all attempts to commit any of the above.

25. *Vagrancy*—Persons prosecuted on the charge of being a "suspicious character or person, etc." are included in this class. It includes: (a) vagrancy; (b) begging; (c) loitering (persons 18 and older); (d) vagabondage.

26. *All other offenses*—Included in this class are all other State or local offenses not included in classes 1 to 25, such as: (a) admitting minors to improper places; (b) abduction and compelling to marry; (c) abortion (death of an expectant mother, resulting from abortion is a homicide, class 1a); (d) bigamy and polygamy; (e) blackmail and extortion; (f) bribery; (g) combination in restraint of trade, trusts, or monopolies; (h) contempt of court; (i) criminal anarchism; (j) criminal syndicalism; (k) discrimination, unfair competition; (l) kidnaping; (m)

marriage within prohibited degrees; (n) offenses contributing to juvenile delinquency (except as provided for in classes 1 to 28 inclusive) such as employment of children in immoral vocations or practices, admitting minors to improper places, etc.; (o) perjury and subornation of perjury; (p) possession, repair, manufacture, etc., of burglar's tools; (q) possession or sale of obscene literature, pictures, etc.; (r) public nuisance; (s) riot and rout; (t) trespass; (u) unlawfully bringing weapons into prisons or hospitals; (v) unlawfully bringing drugs or liquor into State prisons, hospitals, etc. or furnishing to convicts; (w) unlawful disinterment of the dead and violation of sepulture; (x) unlawful use, possession, etc., of explosives; (y) violations of State regulatory laws and municipal ordinances (this does not include those offenses or regulations that belong in the above classes); (z) violation of quarantine; (aa) all offenses not otherwise classified; (ab) all attempts to commit any of the above.

27. *Suspicion*—Although "suspicion" is not an offense, it is the ground for many arrests in those jurisdictions where the law permits. After examination by the police, the prisoner is either formally charged or released. Those formally charged are entered in one of the Part I or II offense classes. This class is limited to "suspicion" arrests where persons arrested are released by the police.

28. *Curfew and loitering laws (juveniles)*—All arrests made for violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist are counted.

29. *Runaway (juveniles)*—Included in this category are apprehensions of runaways for protective custody as defined by local statute. The jurisdiction from which the juvenile runs away counts arrests of juveniles made by other jurisdictions.

APPENDIX 3 Parole in the United States—Definitions of terms and survey methodology

NOTE: This information was excerpted from National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, Parole in the United States: 1979 (San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1980), pp. 2-4, 42-47; and information provided by National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

The 1980 aggregate parole data were provided to the Uniform Parole Reports program voluntarily by the parole authorities/corrections departments of the 50 States, the U.S. Parole Commission, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. These data update the 1979 data published in National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, *Parole in the United States: 1979* (San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1980).

Definitions of terms

Active cases—Persons required to report to a supervising agent on a regular basis.

Conditional releasees—Conditional releasees from prison to parole supervision, including both parolees and mandatory releasees.

Good-time—Days off the maximum (and occasionally off the minimum) sentence that a prisoner earns by satisfactory behavior. Many jurisdictions allow additional "special" good-time credits for particular work assignments or meritorious performance.

Inactive cases—Persons excused from reporting to a supervising agent, but still under the legal jurisdiction of the paroling authority.

Jurisdiction—The authority of a parole authority over a person, without regard to whether or where the person is supervised.

Mandatory releasees—Persons released to community supervision as a result of statutory prison term reduction measures, such as good-time.

Parolees—Releasees who entered community supervision (primarily but not exclusively from prison) by a discretionary act of a paroling authority.

Parole population—All persons under the jurisdiction of a paroling authority. Out-of-State releasees under courtesy supervision are counted in the population of the paroling authority with jurisdiction.

Entries—Persons entering community supervision from a correctional facility as a result of either parole, reparole, reinstatement, or mandatory release.

Removals—Persons removed from a paroling authority's jurisdiction as a result of full-time and early discharges, and discharges by court order or executive clemency; returns and commitments to prison; formal suspensions; and deaths.

Paroling authority—A board, commission, or authority with discretionary power to release offenders from prison prior to the expiration of sentence, to revoke parole and return violators to prison, and to reinstate or grant other forms of reentry to parole supervision.

Agency notes for Tables 6.50, 6.51, 6.52

U.S. Parole Commission (Federal)—All survey data were provided by the Statistical Analysis and Reports Division, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. "Other entries" includes special parole, an additional period of parole served following completion of regular parole or mandatory release by some drug offenders as required under the Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970. Revocations include violators who may not have been officially revoked but whose last recorded activity prior to the case being closed was a violation. "Other discharges" include court ordered discharges, statistical removals, de-

portations, and terms completed while in hospitals, etc. Absconders include persons incarcerated or otherwise inactive pending revocation hearing. "Other parolees released" are persons in the yearend population who are not yet under Federal supervision, usually because of State or local commitment.

Alabama—All survey data were provided by the Board of Pardons and Paroles. "Other discharges" are pardons. The data are for fiscal year 1980.

Alaska—All survey data were provided by the Board of Parole. Mandatory conditional release data were not available for the survey. However, it was estimated that at yearend 1980 there were fewer than 50 supervised mandatory releasees. "Other removals" are court actions.

American Samoa—All survey data were provided by Territorial Parole, Office of the Attorney General. "Other entries" are parole-and-deportations. "Other discharges" are deportations to native country.

Arizona—All survey data were provided by Adult Parole Services, Department of Corrections.

Arkansas—All survey data were provided by the Probation and Parole Division, Department of Corrections. "Other entries" are paroles to detainees.

California Department of Corrections—All survey data were provided by the Offender Information Services Branch. The majority of entries to the parole population were released at a court-established date under the Determinate Sentencing Law. A small number of entries, estimated to be 115 persons with life sentences, were released under the Indeterminate Sentencing Law at the discretion of the California Board of Prison Terms. "Other entries" are reactivated cases. "Other discharges" are court ordered reinstatement-and-discharges.

California Department of the Youth Authority—All survey data were provided by the Management Information System. Parolees or releasees who died were counted as discharges. Absconders are included with active cases.

Colorado—All survey data were provided by the Division of Community Services, Department of Corrections. Persons sentenced for offenses committed on or after July 1, 1979, are eligible for mandatory release under Colorado's new presumptive sentencing law. Persons sentenced under Colorado's indeterminate sentencing law remain eligible for parole.

Connecticut—All survey data were provided by the Division of Paroles, Department of Corrections. The absconders figure is an estimate.

Delaware—All survey data were provided by the Office of Probation and Parole, Bureau of Adult Correction. "Other discharges" are persons discharged by special court orders.

District of Columbia—All survey data were provided by the Board of Parole. Yearend parole population figures do not balance due to the inclusion of persons sentenced under the Youth Act in the 1980 population but not in the 1979 population. "Other entries" are entries from half-way house work-release programs. "Other releasees" are persons paroled to detainee.

Florida—All survey data were provided by the Planning, Research, and Statistics Division, Department of Corrections.

Georgia—All survey data were provided by the State Board of Pardons and Paroles. The data include out-of-State cases under supervision in Georgia. Yearend parole population totals do not balance

because the totals and the 1980 removals include out-of-State cases whereas the 1980 entry figure does not. Entries include 525 youthful offenders and 859 Special Parole cases. Special Parole was a series of programs to reduce prison overcrowding through parole of persons previously denied parole or not otherwise scheduled for review. Discharges include 275 youthful offenders. "Other parolees" are persons paroled to detainee.

Hawaii—All survey data were provided by the Office of Correctional Information and Statistics. "Other entries" are paroles from furlough. "Other removals" are for technical violation terminations.

Idaho—All survey data were provided by the Commission for Pardons and Paroles, Department of Corrections. "Other parolees" are persons paroled to detainee.

Illinois—All survey data were provided by the Prisoner Review Board. "Other removals" include parolees or releasees who died or who had court ordered terminations.

Indiana—All survey data were provided by Community Services, Adult Authority, Department of Corrections. "Other removals" include persons who report annually, are transferred, or are removed for medical reasons. "Other parolees" are persons who report annually.

Iowa—All survey data were provided by the Statistics Section, Division of Adult Corrections, Department of Social Services. The 1979 yearend parole population figure was revised to include Iowa cases being supervised out-of-State. "Other entries" are reinstated cases. "Other removals" are persons removed by court action.

Kansas—All survey data were provided by Evaluation and Records, Department of Corrections. Mandatory release data were not available. It was estimated that at yearend 1980 there were fewer than 50 mandatory conditional releasees, all of whom were on inactive status.

Kentucky—All survey data were provided by the Research and Evaluation Unit, Bureau of Corrections. As of July 1, 1980 mandatory conditional releasees were no longer supervised and all such cases were discharged. Absconders are included with active cases. Yearend population figures do not balance.

Louisiana—All survey data were provided by the Research and Statistics Section, Division of Probation and Parole, Department of Corrections. "Other entries" are persons reparaoled. "Other discharges" are pardons and commutations.

Maine—All survey data were provided by the Division of Probation and Parole, Department of Mental Health and Corrections. The 1979 yearend parole population figure was revised to exclude out-of-State cases under supervision in Maine. "Other entries" are paroles-and-discharges.

Maryland—All survey data were provided by the Division of Parole and Probation, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services.

Massachusetts—All survey data were provided by the Parole Board.

Michigan—All survey data were provided by the Bureau of Field Services, Department of Corrections. Yearend parole population totals do not balance. "Other entries" are reinstatements. Parolees and releasees who died are included with discharges.

Minnesota—All survey data were provided by Research and Information Systems, Department of Corrections. The 1979 yearend parole population figure was revised to exclude out-of-State cases under supervision in Minnesota. "Other discharges" are persons discharged in accordance with court and executive orders.

Mississippi—All survey data were provided by the Parole Board. Yearend parole population totals do not balance. "Other entries" are work releasees and supervised early releasees. "Other discharges" are commutations. "Other parolees" are work releasees, supervised early releasees, and suspended cases.

Missouri—All survey data were provided by the Board of Probation and Parole, Department of Social Services. Yearend parole population totals do not balance due to the unavailability of removal data on Missouri cases being supervised out-of-State.

Montana—All survey data were provided by the Corrections Support Bureau, Corrections Division, Department of Institutions. Deaths, if any, are included with discharges. Absconders are included with active cases.

Nebraska—All survey data were provided by the Board of Parole. "Other parolees" are persons paroled to detainee.

Nevada—All survey data were provided by the Department of Adult Probation and Parole. Entries include holds and consecutive sentences.

New Hampshire—All survey data were provided by the Board of Parole. "Other discharges" are persons placed in outstanding warrants. "Other removals" are persons removed by court orders. "Other parolees" are persons in other institutions.

New Jersey—All survey data were provided by the Bureau of Parole, Department of Corrections. "Other removals" are recalls.

New Mexico—All survey data were provided by the Field Services Bureau, Corrections Division, Criminal Justice Department. The 1979 parole population total was revised from a fiscal year to a calendar year figure. "Other removals" are unsatisfactory discharges.

New York—All survey data were provided by the Division of Parole. "Other entries" are juvenile offenders sentenced as adults. "Other discharges" are court ordered and administrative discharges.

North Carolina—All survey data were provided by Management Information and Research, Department of Corrections.

North Dakota—All survey data were provided by the Department of Parole and Probation.

Ohio—All survey data were provided by the Adult Parole Authority. Yearend parole population totals do not balance due to under-reporting of removals. Absconders are included with active cases.

Oklahoma—All survey data were provided by Planning and Research, Department of Corrections. "Other entries" are re-bill paroles (consecutive sentences), and administrative paroles (paroles without supervision). Absconders and administrative (unsupervised) parolees are included with inactive cases.

Oregon—All survey data were provided by the Corrections Division. Yearend parole population totals do not balance due to parole reinstatements being included in the yearend parole population but not as entries. "Other discharges" are expirations of sentence. "Other removals" are absconders, inactive cases, administrative removals, and appeals.

Pennsylvania—All survey data were provided by Research and Statistics, Board of Probation and Parole. The data represent only the parole population under jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole including persons on State parole and special parole cases received from county courts. It was estimated that at yearend 1980 there were approximately 10,000 persons under the jurisdiction of county parole authorities. "Other entries" are 352 reparaoles and 153 special parole cases assigned by county courts.

Puerto Rico—All survey data were provided by the Probation and Parole Programs, Administracion de Correccion.

Rhode Island—All survey data were provided by Adult Probation and Parole, Department of Corrections. "Other entries" are reparaoles. "Other removals" are parolees who were never released.

South Carolina—All survey data were provided by Probation, Parole and Pardon Board. "Other discharges" are pardons.

South Dakota—All survey data were provided by the Office of Correctional Services. "Other removals" are terminations.

Tennessee—All survey data were provided by the Board of Paroles. Deaths are included with discharges. Out-of-State transfers are included with active cases. Absconders are included with "other parolees." "Other parolees" are persons in violation status. Yearend population figures do not balance.

Texas—All survey data were provided by Staff Services, Board of Pardons and Paroles. The data are for fiscal year 1980. "Other entries" are reinstatements. "Other discharges" are full pardons.

Utah—All survey data were provided by Adult Probation and Parole, Department of Corrections.

Vermont—All survey data were provided by the Research and Planning Division, Department of Corrections. Mandatory conditional release was discontinued on July 1, 1980; all such cases active on that date were discharged.

Virgin Islands—All survey data were provided by the Board of Parole.

Virginia—All survey data were provided by the Division of Community and Prevention Services. Yearend parole population totals do not balance, probably because the 1979 yearend total is inaccurate. "Other entries" are cases restored to supervision. Out-of-State transfers are

nations. "Other parolees" are violators incarcerated pending revocation hearings.

Washington—All survey data were provided by Adult Corrections, Department of Social and Health Services. "Other parolees" are parolees revoked but not yet returned to institution.

West Virginia—All survey data were provided by Probation and Parole Services, Department of Corrections. "Other entries" include apprehended absconders and transfers between parole officers. "Other removals" include deaths, transfers between officers, and absconders.

Wisconsin—All survey data were provided by Planning, Evaluation, and Statistical Analysis, Division of Corrections. The parole population totals include youthful offenders. "Other entries" are reinstatements and sex deviate parolees from mental health institutions. "Other removals" include deaths.

Wyoming—All survey data were provided by the Department of Probation and Parole. Yearend parole population totals do not balance, probably because the 1979 yearend total is inaccurate. "Other entries" are executive commutations.

APPENDIX 4 Children in Custody—Data collection procedures and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. For further information concerning the censuses the reader is advised to consult: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Children in Custody: A Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1971 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974); Children in Custody: A Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1973 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978); Children in Custody: A Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1974 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979); Children in Custody: A Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980); Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1977 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979); Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1977 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979); U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980); Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980).

Introduction

The Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Censuses were designed to gather data on the nationwide complex of residential facilities that held juvenile offenders in custody. The first two censuses, 1971 and 1973, were restricted to public residential facilities, but all subsequent enumerations (1974, 1975, 1977, and 1979), partially in response to the passage of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, were expanded to include private as well as public facilities. Data for all censuses were conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice.

Facility selection criteria

The facilities covered in the censuses, except for 1971 (see Source for details), were residential juvenile establishments operated by State or local governments or by private entities as (a) detention centers; (b) shelters; (c) reception or diagnostic centers; (d) training schools; (e) ranches, forestry camps, and farms; and (f) halfway houses and group homes. For purposes of tabulation and analysis, the first three of these types of facilities were classified as short-term institutions, whereas the last three were categorized as long-term facilities.

To have been included in each of the censuses, juvenile detention and correctional facilities in the public sector were required to have been in operation at the time the census was conducted, to have been in operation at least a month before the census reference date, and to have had a resident population in which juveniles made up at least 50 percent of the total. The last-mentioned criterion, however, did not apply to facilities that held youthful offenders in addition to juveniles; these facilities were included in the census even though their youthful offender population outnumbered the juvenile component. In addition to meeting the criteria for public establishments, private facilities included in the census had to demonstrate that at least 10 percent of their resident population were classified as adjudicated delinquents, persons in need of supervision, voluntary admissions, persons awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction, or persons held pending disposition by courts. Excluded were facilities in which more than 90 percent of the residents were dependent and neglected or other nonoffenders.

Specifically excluded from the census were juvenile detention centers operated as a part of local jails but lacking a separate staff or budget; Federal juvenile facilities; nonresidential facilities; foster homes; and facilities exclusively for drug abusers, alcoholics, dependent and neglected, unwed mothers, the emotionally disturbed, or the mentally retarded.

Census procedures and response rates

Names and addresses of public and private facilities for the censuses were based on the mailing list used for the most previous survey, where applicable, and from information from current agency compendiums, such as the *Directory of Correctional Institutions and Agencies*, published by the American Correctional Association, and past editions of *State Comprehensive/Law Enforcement Plans*, formerly prepared by each State for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) of the U.S. Department of Justice. The updated list of agencies was then sent to juvenile correctional authorities in each State for review and correction.

Each census was conducted by mail. There was an initial mailing of the Public Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities Census questionnaire to public facilities; where possible, questionnaires were sent to central reporting units. Remaining questionnaires were mailed directly to individual facilities, as were the Private Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities Census questionnaires. Institutions that failed to respond initially were mailed second and third requests, as appropriate. A subsequent follow-up to those still failing to respond was made by telegram or telephone. For each census survey, a response rate between 95 and 100 percent was achieved.

Census period

The 1971, 1973, 1974, and 1975 censuses covered the period July 1 through June 30 of the census year (i.e., 1971 census—July 1, 1970 through June 30, 1971). The reference date for population and personnel figures was June 30.

For the 1977 and 1979 censuses, the period covered was the calendar year (i.e., 1977 census—Jan. 1, 1977—Dec. 31, 1977). Population and personnel figures used Dec. 30 as the reference date.

Figures on occupancy rates, expenditures, operating costs, and admissions and departures refer to an annual period (calendar or fiscal), but may differ by census year and from the normal period covered.

Limitations of the data

Interpretations of information presented in this study should be made with the understanding that all data collected reflect State-by-State variation among juvenile justice systems in the United States. The comparison of data is also limited by changes in the questionnaires for each enumeration. For several censuses such as in 1971,

self-classified. In others, such as 1973 and 1974, they were instructed to check as many types as applicable, with the primary classification being determined in follow-up efforts. Where administration by more than one level of government was indicated, facilities were classified by the level of government providing the most funding. Various methodological changes were made in the 1973 and subsequent enumerations on the basis of information and experience gained from the administration of the 1971 census. Most of these were definitional changes, indicating differing interpretations for part-time employment, gross salaries and wages, and capital expenditures. For details of these and other definitional changes, consult annual Source reports. Additional changes involved different approaches in tabulation, i.e., whether to use the total resident population as the universe (as was done in 1971), or to restrict the universe to the juvenile population (which was the general pattern in 1973), or to use both methods, i.e., the total resident population as the universe for some tabulations and the juvenile population only for other tabulations (as was the procedure in the later censuses).

Definitions of terms

Adult (nonjuvenile)—With respect to persons in custody, one within the original jurisdiction of a criminal rather than a juvenile court because his/her age at the time of an alleged crime was above the statutory limit; see also youthful offender.

Adjudicated delinquent—Detention status of a juvenile who, as the result of a formal and completed judicial proceeding, is adjudged a delinquent, usually for a nonstatus offense—one for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court. Includes some status offenders, especially in States without special status offender statutes. Even in States with such statutes, juveniles with previous offenses can be adjudicated delinquent for status offenses. (Conversely, a judge can declare a juvenile to be a person in need of supervision for a felony or misdemeanor—see "person in need of supervision.")

Awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction—Detention status of a juvenile who allegedly has committed a crime in, or run away from, another jurisdiction and is being held pending return to that jurisdiction. Includes runaways from other correctional facilities.

Capital expenditures—Includes costs for new buildings, major repairs or improvements, and new equipment, including single expenditures of any amount.

Dependent and/or neglected—A juvenile over whom a juvenile court assumes jurisdiction because of its finding that the care exercised by parent, guardian, or custodian falls short of a legal standard for proper care. Excludes juveniles held on delinquency charges, adjudicated delinquents, and those declared in need of supervision, even if they also could be considered dependent and/or neglected.

Detention center—A short-term facility that provides temporary care in a physically restricting environment for juveniles in custody pending court disposition and, often, for juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent or are awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction.

Detention status—One of the following statuses under which juveniles are held: adjudicated delinquent, person in need of supervision, held pending court disposition, awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction, voluntary admission, and dependent and neglected.

Group home—See halfway house and group home.

Halfway house and group home—A long-term facility in which residents are allowed extensive contact with the community, such as attending school or holding a job.

Held pending court disposition—Detention status of a juvenile who has not had a hearing or who has had only a preliminary, screening, detention, or similar hearing and is awaiting further court action.

Juvenile—In most States, a person under age 18. With respect to juveniles in custody, a person subject to juvenile court proceedings because a statutorily defined event (usually, but not necessarily, an

offense) is alleged or demonstrated to have occurred while his/her age was below the statutory limit of original jurisdiction of a juvenile court.

Long-term facility—A correctional, as opposed to a detention, facility. Includes training schools; ranches, forestry camps, and farms; and halfway houses and group homes.

Nonpayroll staff—Full-time or part-time personnel not on the payroll of the reporting facility. Includes individuals paid by a parent agency or service who are assigned to the juvenile facility, personnel paid under contractual agreements or Federal grants, and college interns. Excludes community volunteers in 1971, when they were not counted, and in 1975, when they were counted as a separate group.

Operational expenditures—Gross salaries and wages, plus other operating expenses.

Payroll staff—Full-time and part-time personnel on the payroll of the reporting facility.

Person in need of supervision (PINS)—Detention status of a juvenile declared by a juvenile court to be in need of supervision. Encompasses those known variously as child in need of supervision (CHINS), juvenile in need of supervision (JINS), and minor in need of supervision (MINS), as well as those designated as unruly, unmanageable, or incorrigible under special statutes for status offenders. All PINS are not status offenders, and all status offenders are not PINS. Even in States with status offender statutes, juveniles with previous offenses can be adjudicated delinquent for status offenses. Conversely, a judge can declare a juvenile to be a person in need of supervision for a felony or misdemeanor.

Private facility—A juvenile detention or correctional facility subject to governmental licensing, but under the direct administrative and operational control of private enterprise; typically receives substantial governmental funding, in addition to support by private sources.

Public facility—A juvenile detention or correctional facility under the direct administrative and operational control of a State or local government.

Ranch, forestry, camp, and farm—A long-term facility for persons whose behavior does not necessitate the strict confinement of a training school, often allowing them greater contact with the community.

Reception or diagnostic center—A short-term facility that screens persons committed by courts and assigns them to appropriate correctional facilities.

Resident—A person, juvenile or nonjuvenile, held in a juvenile detention or correctional facility.

Shelter—A short-term facility that provides temporary care similar to that of a detention center, but in a physically unrestricting environment.

Short-term facility—A detention, as opposed to a correctional, facility. Includes detention centers, shelters, and reception or diagnostic centers.

Status offense—An act or conduct that is declared by statute to be an offense, but only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile, and that can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court. Typical status offenses are violation of curfew, running away from home, truancy, possession of alcoholic beverages, and leading an immoral life. Both adjudicated delinquents and juveniles declared to be persons in need of supervision can be status offenders.

Training school—A long-term specialized type of facility that provides strict confinement for its residents.

Voluntary admission—A type of admission in which a juvenile voluntarily commits himself/herself to a facility without being adjudged by a court to be delinquent or in need of supervision. The juvenile may be referred to the facility for treatment by parents, court, school, or social agency.

Youthful offender—A person, adjudicated in criminal court, who may be above the statutory age limit for juveniles but below a specified upper age limit, for whom special correctional commitments and special record-sealing procedures are made available by statute. The special correctional commitment may be to a juvenile facility, to a special section of an adult facility, or to a separate facility for the confinement of persons between the age limits specified in the particular statute. Such provisions exist in Federal law and in the laws of several states.

APPENDIX 5 Profile of Jail Inmates—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of Jail Inmates: Socio-demographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980). Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Definitions of terms

Jail—As used throughout this report, a "jail" is defined as a local government facility authorized to detain for at least 48 hours any adult suspected or convicted of a criminal offense. Excluded from consideration as local jails were facilities designed specifically for the detention of juveniles, hospitals for the criminally insane, drunk tanks, and lockups.* In addition, all facilities operated by Federal or State correctional authorities, including State-operated jails in Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont, were excluded. Also excluded from the scope of the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails were 193 small jails, holding about 900 inmates. This procedure was adopted because the facilities were not authorized to hold inmates after they had been formally charged with a criminal offense, a process that usually takes place within the first 48 hours of confinement.

Detention status and legal status—Detention status and legal status are used broadly (and synonymously) to characterize various phases of the criminal adjudication process, ranging from arrest to the serving of time on an unappealed sentence. The terms also include such administrative or jurisdictional dispositions as "sentenced to a local facility" or to a "nonlocal facility," the latter of which refers to State or Federal institutions in cases where persons were temporarily confined in the local jail at the time of the survey because of overcrowding in the "nonlocal" facility or for other, unspecified reasons.

Age—The inmates' age was that given at the time of the interview.

Alcohol use—Inmates who indicated that they had been drinking alcoholic beverages at the time of the arrest that led to their incarceration were questioned as to the amount they had consumed to determine whether they had been "under the influence" of alcohol. In accordance with criteria furnished by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, it was considered that inmates had been under the influence if they indicated that they had consumed 8.33 cans of beer, or 6.75 4-ounce glasses of wine, or 10 1-ounce jiggers of hard liquor. The chemical content of each of these amounts, or of certain combinations of them, includes at least 4 ounces of pure alcohol.

Annual income—Each inmate was asked to indicate the level of personal income for the 12-month period prior to incarceration, as well as the main source of that income.

Convicted—Those jail inmates judged guilty of an offense either after a plea of guilty or as the result of a trial. The category covers two basic groupings—persons "awaiting sentence" and those "sentenced". The latter group includes inmates assigned to serve time in a local facility (either the facility where they were held at the time of the survey or another local facility), or a nonlocal facility, or an unknown type of facility.

Drug use—For analytical purposes, three categories characterized the frequency of illicit drug use by inmates during the course of their lifetime: daily, weekly, and less than weekly (a category that includes occasional users and those who had used a drug only once). The types

of drugs surveyed for extent of usage and drug influence at the time an offense was committed included the three leading narcotics: heroin, methadone, and cocaine. Inmates were also asked about the use of amphetamines ("uppers") and barbiturates ("downers") without a medical prescription, as well as about their experience with marijuana (including hashish), LSD, PCP, and "other drugs."

Employment status—The "employed" were construed as all inmates who had fulltime or parttime jobs or business enterprises at the time of their admission to jail. "Fulltime" employment was defined as working 35 hours or more per week, a category that encompassed Armed Forces personnel. The term "parttime" covered employment of fewer than 35 hours a week.

Hispanic—Refers to inmates who indicated that their origin was Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Hispanic origin, irrespective of race.

Juvenile—A legal rather than demographic designation.

Marital status—Determined as of the date of the interview rather than at the time of admission. Five categories were included on the questionnaire: never married, married, widowed, divorced, and separated. For the purpose of analysis, the last two were combined. Married persons included those joined in common-law union. Separated persons refer to those legally apart, rather than those separated by incarceration.

Military service—Although inmates who are veterans of the Armed Forces were not asked whether they had served in Vietnam or elsewhere in Southeast Asia, it can be assumed that most of them below age 25 had not because they would have been too young. The number of troops in Vietnam had been substantially reduced by the end of 1972 and was down to almost zero by January 1973. Inmates who were 24 years old at the time of the survey (February 1978) would have been 18 in 1972 and, among inmates less than 25 years of age as of 1978, only 24-year-olds would have had been able to have seen military service in Vietnam. On the other hand, because the official U.S. Government definition of "Vietnam era veterans" encompasses those who served at any time between April 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975, it can be assumed that inmates between the ages of 21 and 24 could have served in the military during that era.

Poverty level—As applied to 1977 annual income, the U.S. Government definition of the "poverty level" for family groups larger than 2 persons ranged from \$4,806 for a 3-member family to \$10,137 for a family of 7 persons or more.

Prison—A State or Federal confinement facility, chiefly used for holding convicted felons serving sentences of more than 1 year.

Race—The race of inmates was determined by interviewer observation. The racial categories distinguished in the report are white, black, and other. The category "other" includes American Indians, Alaskan natives, Pacific Islanders, and persons of Asian ancestry.

Unconvicted—Those jailed inmates involved in criminal proceedings for a crime alleged against them, but not yet judged innocent or guilty. Within this category, the status "not yet arraigned" denotes those inmates who had not yet been charged in a court with the commission of a crime. Inmates who had been formally charged before a court were categorized as "arraigned and awaiting or on trial."

*Although juvenile detention institutions were outside the scope of the survey, the companion facility census revealed that jails held a total of 1,611 juveniles.

Methodology

Sample design and size

Survey specifications required a sample of about 4,000 male and 2,000 female inmates in approximately 400 institutions. The sample, drawn from files maintained by the Governments Division of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, amounted to about 1 in every 26 persons detained in the Nation's locally operated jails. About 3,500 facilities met the definitional criteria for a jail and, thus, were eligible for inclusion in the sample.

As a first step in designing the sample, these jails were stratified into five classes. Institutions that held an estimated 225 or more inmates were all included in the sample. In each of these large institutions—numbering 132 and containing almost half of the inmates of each sex—males were sampled at the rate of 1 in 35 and females at the rate of 1 in 4. In jails holding fewer than 225 inmates, sampling rates varied according to the sex of inmates held and, where both sexes were held, a minimum number of members of one or the other sex. Separate samples for males and females—a self-weighting male sample and a female sample of sufficient size to assure adequate representation—were formulated by means of ratios for each of the five strata, as depicted in Table 1.

Table 1

Stratum number	Institutional sampling rate			Inmate sampling rate	
	Number of inmates	Sex of inmates	Number in sample	Males	Females
I	225 or more	Both	All	1 in 35	1 in 4
II	Less than 225	Female only	1 in 2	(Not applicable)	1 in 2
III	Less than 225	Both, including at least 20 females	1 in 2	None but eligible in IV and V	1 in 2
IV	Less than 225	Both, including at least 21 males and less than 20 females	1 in 5	1 in 7	All
V	Less than 225	Both, with less than 21 males and less than 20 females	1 in 35	All	All

Of some 6,300 interview candidates identified by this selection process, some 5,300—approximately 85 percent—were actually interviewed. Of the approximate 1,000 who were not interviewed, 47 percent had been released either before or after the day of sample selection, 42 percent had declined to participate, and the remaining 11 percent were excluded for other reasons.

Estimation procedure

Five adjustment factors were applied in the assignment of a final weight to each interview, or data record:

(1) A *basic weight*, applied to all records. For males, the value of this weight was 35. For females, one of three weights was assigned, 4, 5, or 35.

(2) An *institution noninterview adjustment*, applied to the data records of inmates in institutions where the proposed interviews could not be conducted nor the records of the scheduled interviewees obtained.

(3) An *inmate noninterview adjustment*, applied in cases where incomplete demographic data were obtained from the institutional records of inmates who could not be interviewed personally. This adjustment, made separately for males and females, was applied to 18 categories of information as defined by different combinations of three variables: race (black and other than black), age (under 20, 20 to 25, 25 and over), and size of facility. There were three size-of-facility categories for males, all pertaining to facilities housing both males and fe-

males: facilities with fewer than 21 males, those with at least 21 males but fewer than 225 total inmates, and those with 225 or more inmates. For females, the three categories were: facilities for females only and housing fewer than 225 inmates; facilities housing males and females with a total of fewer than 225 inmates; and facilities housing both males and females with a total of 225 inmates or more. For any of the 18 categories of information, the noninterview adjustment was defined as the ratio of the weighted number of interviewed plus noninterviewed inmates in that category to the weighted number of interviewed inmates in the same category.

(4) A *first-stage ratio adjustment* was one of two steps taken to minimize the variance resulting from the use of jails within the sample to represent jails that were not in the sample. It was required for all jails in the sample, except the 132 large facilities (225 inmates or more), which were self-representing. The procedure, applied before the inmate count made in the 1978 Census of Jail Facilities became available, adjusted for the difference between the estimated number of inmates held in jails within the sample and the estimated number in jails represented by the sample.

(5) The final step in the weighting procedure was a *second-stage ratio adjustment* to bring the survey-derived inmate count into accord with the jail population as enumerated in the 1978 Census of Jail Facilities. A ratio adjustment was developed for each of the three size-of-facility categories for males (less than 21, 21 to 224, and 225 or more) and for each of the two such categories for females (less than 225 and 225 or more). For any category, the adjustment was defined as the ratio between the total number of inmates as determined by the facility census and weighted total estimated from the inmate survey.

Reliability of estimates

The particular sample used for the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails was only one of a large number of possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same design and sample selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples, and is, therefore, a measure of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average of all possible sample estimates. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct an approximate confidence interval—that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average of all possible sample estimates. This average may or may not be contained in any particular computed interval. But, for a particular sample, it can be determined with specified confidence that the average of all possible sample estimates is included in the constructed interval.

If all possible samples were selected under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

(1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average for all possible samples.

(2) Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average for all possible samples.

(3) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average for all possible samples.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates presented in this report are subject to nonsampling error. Major sources of such error include the infeasibility of representing all jails within the sample, inability to obtain complete information from all inmates in the sample, errors in estimating values for missing data, differences in the inmates' interpretation of questions, respondent inability or unwillingness to provide correct information or to report information accurately, and errors made in recording, coding, and processing the data. Standard errors calculated for use with data from this survey partially gauge the effect of certain nonsampling errors in response and enumeration, but they

Application of standard errors

Results presented in this report were tested to determine whether or not statistical significance could be associated with observed differences between figures. As a result of such tests, all statements of comparison are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, and the vast majority are significant at a minimum level of 2.0 standard errors. This means that, for most comparisons cited in the report, the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. For this report, differences that failed the test at 1.6 standard errors (i.e., at a 90-percent level of confidence) were not considered statistically significant.

do not measure any systematic biases in the data. Because the full extent of nonsampling error is unknown, however, particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates.

Statistical results from the survey were used for analytical purposes in this report only when based on an estimated count of 300 or more male inmates (or inmates of both sexes) and of 100 or more female inmates. When computed on smaller bases, the estimates were considered statistically unreliable. Nevertheless, such figures are shown in the data tables to permit such combinations of data categories as may serve the need of individual users.

APPENDIX 6 Report of the U.S. Parole Commission—Parole guidelines and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, United States Parole Commission Rules (28 C.F.R. 2.1–2.60) and Guideline Application Manual (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1982), pp. R10, R17, R18; Title 28 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, sections 2.12, 2.14, and 2.34; and information provided by the Source. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Parole guidelines

Initial parole consideration—The U.S. Parole Commission has adopted guidelines for parole release considerations. These guidelines indicate the customary range of time to be served before release for various combinations of offense (severity) and offender (parole prognosis) characteristics. The time ranges specified by the guidelines are established specifically for cases with good institutional adjustment and program progress. These time ranges are merely guidelines, where the circumstances warrant, decisions outside of the guidelines (either above or below) may be rendered.

The guidelines designate offense behaviors as falling into one of several severity levels. Severity levels include low, low moderate, moderate, high, very high, greatest I, and greatest II. Mitigating or aggravating circumstances in a particular case may justify a decision or a severity rating different from that listed.

An evaluation of offender characteristics, resulting in the calculation of a salient factor score, serves as an aid in determining the offender's parole prognosis. Parole prognosis refers to the potential risk of a parole violation. A salient factor score is calculated by summing the offender's scores on each of the following items: number of prior convictions and adjudications, number of prior commitments of more than 30 days duration, age at current offense, commitment of 30 days duration within the past 3 years, probation/parole/confinement/escape status at time of current offense, and heroin/opiate dependence.

Reparole consideration—In most States, an offender whose parole is revoked is eligible to be considered for reparole.

If revocation is based upon an administrative violation only, i.e., a violation not involving new criminal conduct, the following guidelines apply.

	Customary time to be served before rerelease
Positive supervision history:	
a. No serious alcohol/drug abuse and no possession of weapon(s) [and]	
b. At least 8 months from date of release to date of violation behavior [and]	< 6 months
c. Present violation represents first instance of failure to comply with parole regulations of this term.	
Negative supervision history:	
a. Serious alcohol/drug abuse (e.g., readdiction to opiates) or possession of weapon(s) [or]	
b. Less than 8 months from date of release to date of violation behavior [or]	6 to 9 months
c. Repetitious or persistent violations	

If a finding is made that the prisoner has engaged in behavior constituting new criminal conduct, the appropriate severity rating for the new criminal behavior is calculated. New criminal conduct may be determined either by a new Federal, State, or local conviction or by an independent finding by the U.S. Parole Commission at a revocation hearing. If the criminal conduct is in violation of State or local law the appropriate severity level is determined by analogy with the listed Federal offense severity ratings. The guidelines for parole consideration specified at the initial parole hearing are applied.

Time served on a new State or Federal sentence is counted as time in custody for reparole guideline purposes. This does not affect the computation of the expiration date of the violation term.

Definitions of terms

Initial hearing—The initial parole determination hearing for an eligible prisoner.

One-third hearing—Covered under 28 C.F.R. 2.14(e) (1976) until it was phased out. The section provided that a prisoner sentenced to a maximum term of more than 18 months under 18 U.S.C. 4205 (b)(2), 18 U.S.C. 294, or 26 U.S.C. 5871, could not be continued past one-third of the maximum sentence. The one-third hearing was phased out after implementation of presumptive date procedures in September 1977.

Pre-hearing record reviews—A review of the prisoner's case file by an examiner during the month preceding a regularly scheduled institutional review hearing. If the recommendation was to grant parole, and the regional commissioner concurred, no in-person hearing was conducted. Pre-hearing record reviews (28 C.F.R. 2.14 [b] (1976)) were replaced by presumptive date record reviews. A presumptive date refers to the set time at which a prisoner can expect to be released (either by parole or mandatory release) if he maintains a record of good institutional conduct and a suitable release plan.

Statutory review hearings—Replaced by statutory interim hearings. The purpose of the "interim hearing" is to consider any significant developments or changes that may have occurred subsequent to the initial hearing. At the interim hearing the presumptive release date that had been set may be advanced, retarded, or rescinded for disciplinary infractions, or remain unchanged.

Review hearing—Subsequent parole hearings intended to focus on developments or changes in the prisoner's status.

Recission hearing—28 C.F.R. 2.34 provides that if a prisoner has been granted parole and has subsequently been charged with institutional misconduct sufficient to become a matter of record, the parole grant may be retarded and the case scheduled for a recission hearing. At a recission hearing, cancellation of the parole grant is at issue.

Retroactive record review—A special type of consideration resulting from a revision of the parole decision guidelines in June 1979; for more information, see 28 C.F.R. 2.20, 2.21. For information on the local revocation hearing and institutional revocation hearing, see 28 C.F.R. 2.48–2.52 (1976).

Local or institutional revocation hearing—28 C.F.R. 2.49 (a)(c) (1981) provides that the parolee may request that he be given a revocation hearing reasonably near the place of the alleged violation or arrest if the following conditions are met: (1) the parolee has not been convicted of a crime committed while under supervision; and (2) the parolee denies that he has violated any condition of his release. A parolee will be given a revocation hearing upon his return to a Federal institution if he voluntarily waives his right to a local revocation hearing, if he admits any violation of the conditions of parole, or if he is retaken following conviction for a new crime.

Region—The five regions of the United States are defined in the following manner: Northeast—Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virgin-

ia; Southeast—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee; North Central—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin; South Central—Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tex-

as; West—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

APPENDIX 7 Public opinion survey sampling procedures

NOTE: Information on Gallup survey sampling procedures was excerpted from George H. Gallup, The Gallup Poll, Public Opinion 1935-1971, Vol. 1, 1935-48 (New York: Random House, 1972), pp. vi-viii; George H. Gallup, The Gallup Opinion Index, Report No. 162 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Jan. 1979), pp. 29, 30; George Gallup, The Sophisticated Poll Watcher's Guide (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton Opinion Press, 1976), p. 102; and from information provided to SOURCEBOOK staff from the Gallup Organization. Information on the Harris survey sampling procedures was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.; similar procedures used in earlier surveys are described in Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., The Harris Yearbook of Public Opinion 1970: A Compendium of Current American Attitudes (New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1971), pp. 511-514. Information on the survey procedures employed by the National Opinion Research Center was excerpted from the National Opinion Research Center, General Social Surveys, 1972-1978: Cumulative Codebook (Chicago: University of Chicago, 1978), pp. 1, 171-175. Information on the survey procedures used by the ABC News-Washington Post Poll was excerpted from Jeffrey D. Alderman, Linda A. Cranney, and Peter Begans, ABC News-Washington Post Poll, Survey No. 0030 (New York: ABC News, Mar. 23, 1981), p. 11. Information on the survey procedures used by NBC News and The Associated Press was excerpted from NBC News and The Associated Press, Poll Results NBC News, Report No. 66 (New York: NBC News, April 28, 1981), p. 18. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

The sampling procedures of five public opinion survey organizations are presented in this appendix: the Gallup Poll, the Harris Survey, the National Opinion Research Center, the ABC News-Washington Post poll, and the NBC News-The Associated Press poll.

GALLUP POLLS

All Gallup polls since 1950, excluding certain special surveys, have been based on a national probability sample of interviewing areas. Refinements in the sample design have been introduced at various points in time since then. However, over this period the design in its essentials has conformed to the current procedure, as described in the following paragraphs.

The United States is divided into seven size-of-community strata: cities of population 1,000,000 and over, 250,000 to 999,999, and 50,000 to 249,999, with the urbanized areas of all these cities forming a single stratum; cities of 2,500 to 49,999; rural villages; and farm or open country rural areas. Within each of these strata, the population is further divided into seven regions: New England, Middle Atlantic, East Central, West Central, South, Mountain, and Pacific Coast. Within each size-of-community and regional stratum the population is arrayed in geographic order and zoned into equal sized groups of sampling units. Pairs of localities in each zone are selected with probability of selection proportional to the size of each locality's population—producing two replicated samples of localities.

Within selected cities for which population data are reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, these sample subdivisions are drawn with probability of selection proportional to the size of the population. For other cities, minor civil divisions, and rural areas in the sample for which population data are not reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, small, definable geographic areas are drawn, with the probability of selection proportional to size where available data permit; otherwise with equal probability.

A block or block cluster is drawn with probability of selection proportional to the number of dwelling units from within each subdivision selected for which block statistics are available. In cities and towns for which block statistics are not available, blocks are drawn at random, that is, with equal probability. In subdivisions that are rural or open country in character, segments approximately equal in size of population are delineated and drawn with equal probability.

In each cluster of blocks and each segment so selected, a randomly selected starting point is designated on the interviewer's map of the area. Starting at this point, interviewers are required to follow a given direction in the selection of households, taking households in sequence, until their assigned number of interviews has been completed. Within each occupied dwelling unit or household reached, the interviewer asks to speak to the youngest man 18 or older at home, or if no man is at home, the oldest woman 18 or older. This method of selection within the household has been developed empirically to produce an age distribution by men and women separately which compares closely with the age distribution of the population. It increases the probability of selecting younger men, who are at home relatively infrequently, and the probability of reaching older women in the household who tend to be under-represented unless given a disproportionate chance of being drawn from among those at home. The method of selection among those at home within the household is not strictly random, but it is systematic and objective, and eliminates interviewer judgment in the selection process. Interviewing is conducted at times when adults are most likely to be at home, which means on weekends or if on weekdays, after 4 p.m. for women and after 6 p.m. for men. Allowance for persons not at home is made by a "times-at-home" weighting procedure rather than by "call-backs." This procedure is a standard method for reducing the sample bias that would otherwise result from under-representation of persons who are difficult to find at home.

The pre-stratification by regions is routinely supplemented by fitting each obtained sample to the latest available U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the regional distribution of the population. Also minor adjustments of the sample are made by educational attainment (for men and women separately), based on the annual estimates of the U.S. Bureau of the Census derived from their Current Population Survey. The sampling procedure described is designed to produce an approximation of the adult civilian population living in the United States, except for those persons in institutions such as prisons or hospitals. The four regions of the country, as reported in Gallup public opinion surveys, have been defined in the following manner:

East—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, District of Columbia;
 Midwest—Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas;
 South—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida,

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and West—Montana, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska.

Prior to 1950, the samples for all Gallup surveys, excluding special surveys, were a combination of what is known as a purposive design for the selection of cities, towns, and rural areas, and the quota method for the selection of individuals within such selected areas.

The first step in obtaining the sample was to draw a national sample of places (cities, towns, and rural areas). These were distributed by six regions and five or six city-size, urban-rural groups or strata in proportion to the distribution of the population of voting age by these regional city-size strata. The distribution of cases between the non-South and South, however, was on the basis of the vote in presidential elections.

Within each region the sample of such places was drawn separately for each of the larger States and for groups of smaller States. The places were selected to provide broad geographic distribution within States and at the same time in combination to be politically representative of the State or group of States in terms of three previous elections. Specifically, they were selected so that in combination, they matched the State vote for three previous elections within small tolerances. Great emphasis was placed on election data as a control in the era from 1935 to 1950.

Within the civil divisions in the sample, respondents were selected on the basis of age, sex and socioeconomic quotas. Otherwise, interviewers were given considerable latitude within the sample areas, being permitted to draw their cases from households and from persons on the street anywhere in the community.

According to Gallup policy, if the interviewee does not hear or does not understand a question, the interviewer repeats the question and if on the second reading the person does not understand or does not get the point of the question, the interviewer checks the "no opinion" box. It should also be noted that seldom more than 10 percent of all those contacted refuse to be interviewed.

Surveys of college students usually are based on in-person interviews with 1,000 full-time students representing 60 campuses. Occasionally, special surveys conducted by Gallup for other organizations use smaller samples because of time and/or financial constraints.

Sampling error

All sample surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the extent to which the results may differ from what would be obtained if the entire population surveyed had been interviewed. The size of sampling errors depends largely on the number of interviews. The following table may be used in estimating sampling error. The computed allowances have taken into account the effect of the sample design upon sampling error. They may be interpreted as indicating the range (plus or minus the figure shown) within which the results of repeated samplings in the same time period could be expected to vary, 95 percent of the time, assuming the same sampling procedure, the same interviewers, and the same questionnaire.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

	[Percent]						
	Sample size						
	1,500	1,000	750	600	400	200	100
Percentages near 10	2	2	3	4	4	5	7
Percentages near 20	2	3	4	4	5	7	9
Percentages near 30	3	4	4	4	6	8	10
Percentages near 40	3	4	4	5	6	9	11
Percentages near 50	3	4	4	5	6	9	11
Percentages near 60	3	4	4	5	6	9	11
Percentages near 70	3	4	4	4	6	8	10
Percentages near 80	2	3	4	4	5	7	9
Percentages near 90	2	2	3	4	4	5	7

The table would be used in the following manner: Assume a reported percentage is 33 for a group which includes 1,500 respondents. Proceed to row "Percentages near 30" in the table and then to the column headed "1,500." The figure in this cell is three, which means that at the 95

percent confidence level, the 33 percent obtained in the sample is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus three points.

HARRIS SURVEYS

Harris surveys are based on a national sample of the civilian population of the United States. Alaska and Hawaii, however, are not represented in the sample, nor are those in prisons, hospitals, or religious and educational institutions. The sample is based on census information on the population of each State in the country, and on the population living in standard metropolitan areas and in the rest of the country. These population figures are updated by intercensal estimates produced annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and sample locations are selected biennially to reflect changes in the country's demographic profile.

National samples are stratified in two dimensions—geographic region and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) residence. Stratification insures that the samples will reflect, within 1 percent, the actual proportions of those living in the country in different regions and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) areas. Within each stratum the selection of the ultimate sampling unit (a cluster of adjacent households) is achieved through a series of steps, a process which is technically called multi-stage cluster sampling. First States, then counties, and then minor civil divisions (cities, towns, townships) are selected with probability proportional to census estimates of their respective household populations.

Maps of the selected civil divisions are obtained and are partitioned by segments containing approximately the same number of households.

The Harris Survey has four of these national samples, and they are used in rotation from study to study. The specific sample locations in one study generally are adjacent to those used in the next study. For most surveys covering the entire country, more than one national sample may be employed. This avoids having too many respondents in one cluster.

Interviews are usually conducted with randomly designated respondents in 200 different locations throughout the country. Interviewers contact a designated number, generally 8, of households within each segment. Harris surveys of a nationwide sample, therefore, usually include 1,600 respondents.

All interviews prior to 1978 were conducted in person, in the homes of respondents. At each household the respondent was chosen by means of a random selection pattern, geared to the number of adults of each sex who live in the household. Interviews lasted approximately one hour. Almost all interviews conducted as of 1978 have been telephone interviews. Respondents are selected on the basis of random digit dialing. When the completed interviews are received in New York, a subsample of the respondents are re-contacted to verify that the data have been accurately recorded. Questionnaires are edited and coded in the New York office. The Harris sampling procedure is designed to produce a national cross-section that accurately reflects the actual population of the country 18 years of age and older living in private households. This means that the results of a survey among a national sample can be projected as representative of the country's civilian population 18 years old and older.

Harris Survey national results are reported for the East, Midwest, South, and West regions of the country, defined as follows:

East—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia;
 Midwest—North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio;
 South—Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas; and
 West—Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico.

Sampling error

In reading the tables, it should be kept in mind that the results are subject to sampling error, i.e., the difference between the results obtained from the sample and those which would be obtained by surveying the entire population. The size of a possible sampling varies to some extent with the size of the sample and with the percentage giving a particular answer. The following table sets forth the range of error in samples of different sizes and at different percentages of response:

**Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus)
at 95 percent confidence level**

Response	Sample size				
	1,600	1,200	900	500	250
10 (90)	2	2	2	3	5
20 (80)	2	3	3	4	6
30 (70)	3	3	4	5	7
40 (60)	3	3	4	5	7
50	3	3	4	5	8

For example, if the response for a sample of 1,200 is 30 percent, in 95 cases out of 100 the response in the population will be between 27 percent and 33 percent. This error accounts only for sampling error. Survey research is also susceptible to other errors, such as data handling and interview recording.

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) maintains a national probability sample, which is fully revised to accord with 1970 census information. The General Social Surveys are interviews administered to the NORC national samples using a standard questionnaire. They have been conducted during February, March, and April from 1972 to 1978 and in 1980. There are a total of 12,120 completed interviews (1,613 in 1972; 1,504 in 1973; 1,484 in 1974; 1,490 in 1975; 1,499 in 1976; 1,530 in 1977; 1,532 in 1978; and 1,468 in 1980). Since 1973, the median length of the interview has been about one hour. This study employed standard field procedures for national surveys, including interviewer hiring and training by area supervisors in interviewing locations when necessary.

Each survey is an independently drawn sample of English-speaking persons 18 years of age or over, living in non-institutional arrangements within the continental United States. (Alaska and Hawaii are not included in any of the samples.) Block quota sampling was used in the 1972, 1973, and 1974 surveys and for half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys. Full probability sampling was employed in half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys and in all of the 1977, 1978, and 1980 surveys. At the block level, quota sampling is used with quotas based on sex, age, and employment status. The cost of the quota samples is substantially less than the cost of a full probability sample of the same size, but there is, of course, the chance of sample biases mainly due to not-at-homes which are not controlled by the quotas. However, in order to reduce this bias, the interviewers are given instructions to canvass and interview only after 3:00 p.m. on weekdays or during the weekend or holidays.

The first stage of sample selection includes selection of the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). The PSUs employed are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) or non-metropolitan counties selected in NORC's Master Sample. These SMSAs and counties were stratified by region, age, and race before selection. The units of selection of the second stage were block groups (BGs) and enumeration districts (EDs). These EDs and BGs were stratified according to race and income. The third stage of selection was that of blocks, which were selected with probabilities proportional to size. In places without block statistics, measures of size for the blocks were obtained by field counting. The average cluster size is five respondents per cluster.

The quotas call for approximately equal numbers of men and women with the exact proportion in each segment determined by the 1970 census tract data. For women, the additional requirement is imposed that there be the proper proportion of employed and unemployed women in the location. Again, these quotas are based on the 1970 census tract data. For men, the added requirement is that there be the proper proportion of men over and under 35 years old in the location. Past experience would suggest that, for most purposes, this quota sample of 1,500 could be considered as having about the same efficiency as a simple random sample of 1,000 cases.

The 1975 and 1976 studies were conducted with a traditional sample design, one-half full probability and one-half block quota. The sample was divided into two parts for several reasons: (1) to provide data for possibly interesting methodological comparisons; and (2) on the chance that there are some differences over time, that it would be possible to assign these differences to either shifts in sample designs, or changes in response

patterns. Having allowed for the appearance of all items in the transitional sample design, the General Social Survey then switched to a full probability sample for the 1977 survey.

The 1977, 1978, and 1980 NORC national probability sample is a stratified, multi-stage, area probability sample of clusters of households in the continental United States. The selection of geographic areas at successive stages is in accordance with the method of *probabilities proportional to size*. Furthermore, the clusters of households are divided into replicated subsamples in order to facilitate estimation of the variance of sample estimators of population characteristics.

At the first stage of selection, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) and nonmetropolitan counties covering the total continental United States were grouped according to size strata within the nine census regions. All population figures and other demographic information were obtained from 1970 U.S. Bureau of the Census reports. Within each size stratum, grouping, based on geographic location or racial characteristics (or both), was accomplished before selection. The final frame was further separated into zones or "paper strata" of equal population size in order to facilitate the selection of replicated subsamples of primary sampling units (PSUs). The selection of PSUs was designed to produce four independent subsamples of equal size. The four subsamples were randomly combined to form two larger subsamples of 101 PSUs each. The large subsamples are thus internally separable into two replicated subsamples for variance estimation purposes. NORC has selected one of the two large subsamples described above to serve as its principal frame of households for the remainder of the decade. The PSUs fall into 89 distinct SMSAs and nonmetropolitan counties. (New York, a very large SMSA, represents five PSUs, whereas the smaller counties represent only one PSU).

The second-stage procedure involved the direct selection of census block groups or enumeration districts (EDs) within SMSAs or counties, eliminating the traditional intermediate stage of clustering selections within urban places or county divisions. Before selections, census tracts, minor civil divisions, census county divisions containing the block groups, and EDs were carefully stratified by geographic location, income, and race, in order to maximize the precision of sample estimation within a PSU. Block groups and EDs were then selected with probabilities proportional to size in numbers sufficient to satisfy survey demands for households expected throughout the decade. Lists of the separate households contained in the second stage blocks or EDs were constructed by field personnel or obtained from directories. Thus, the principal NORC national probability sample is, in effect, an inventory of identifiable households, each with a known probability of selection. In a typical sample survey with equal probability of selection for individual households (i.e., a self-weighting sample) households at which interviews will take place are probabilistically selected from the available lists of addresses for blocks and EDs. The method of *probabilities proportional to size* results in the assignment of an approximately equal number of interviews in each final stage cluster, which in turn leads to increased precision in the estimation of overall population characteristics.

Survey results are reported for four regional categories, with the States classified in the following way:

- Northeast—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont;
- Midwest—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin;
- South—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; and
- West—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Note that Alaska and Hawaii are not included in the NORC sample.

ABC NEWS-WASHINGTON POST POLLS

ABC News-Washington Post Polls are based on telephone interviews with men and women, 18 years and older, living in the continental United States. ABC and the Washington Post select a sample of telephone exchanges which guarantees proportionate representation of each region of the country. Telephone numbers are then formed by adding random digits to the selected exchanges, enabling interviewers to reach both listed and unlisted phones. Responses are weighted by age, sex, education, and race using the most recent U.S. Bureau of the Census figures.

NBC NEWS AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NBC News and The Associated Press polls are based on telephone interviews with adults across the country. Four hundred geographic areas are selected proportionate to the population of each subregion, and within

subregion, by size of place. Individuals are selected in accordance with a probability sample design that gives all telephone numbers (both listed and unlisted) a properly proportionate chance to be included. One adult, 18 years old or older from each household was included, selected by a systematic procedure to provide a balance of respondents by sex.

APPENDIX 8 *The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from *Research and Forecasts, Inc., The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid (Willoughby, Ohio: A-T-O Inc., 1980), pp. 3, 149-160 and from John Crothers Pollock, "Perhaps Evanston is not America: A Reply to Lavrakas et al.," Criminal Justice Newsletter, 11 (22, Nov. 10, 1980):5-7.*

Purpose of the Report

The *Figgie Report* presents the findings of a survey conducted by Research and Forecasts, Inc., a subsidiary of A-T-O Inc. The purpose of the report is to measure the fear of crime and examine how it has affected the lifestyles of the American public.

Sample selection

The sample used in this study was a national random-digit sample of the telephones of the United States constructed for Research and Forecasts by Survey Sampling, Westport, Conn.

The method used to construct such samples involves the use of a massive data base that is updated frequently. Using the data base, a specialized computer program generates a list of telephone numbers that is organized in such a manner that each telephone has an equal probability of being called.

The use of the random digit dialing technique overcomes one of the main objections to telephone surveys, the problem of unlisted numbers. Because the data base from which the sample is drawn is constructed from working exchanges supplied by the Nation's telephone companies rather than telephone books, both listed and unlisted numbers have an equal probability of being called.

Another criticism of telephone surveys in the past has been that telephone surveys tend to oversample the affluent, because only they can afford telephones. However, U.S. National Health Service surveys in 1976 found that 91.6 percent of American households now contain telephones. Consequently, although national random telephone surveys may still somewhat undersample the poor, it is clear that any bias is relatively small.

Data collection

Twenty trained interviewers conducted phone interviews for a period of 6 weeks during April and May 1980. The interviews were conducted during the week between the hours of 6 p.m. and 11 p.m., and on weekends between the hours of 10:30 a.m. and 10:30 p.m. The interview took approximately 35 minutes.

In order to assure random selection, three call-backs were made for those telephone numbers that resulted in non-response before the number was discarded. Final non-response was 12 percent of the phone calls and consisted of 3 groups: (1) those households where the phone was not answered, (2) those households where individuals simply refused to be interviewed, and (3) those households for whom the given time was not convenient. Although three call-backs were made for all three categories of non-response, the first two categories represent non-response problems that will persist regardless of interviewer persistence. Interviewers attempted to set convenient times to call back respondents in the third category to minimize the number of individuals in the third category. In addition, 3 percent of the phone calls resulted in interviews that were terminated while the interview was in progress.

One thousand and forty-seven interviews were fully completed and usable. This represents an 85 percent overall completion rate.

Sampling distribution

Data collection techniques ensured that the randomness of the telephone number selection process was maintained. The random selection process ensures access to probability theory to measure the sampling error for the sample.

A table of the estimated sampling error for binomial percents at the 95 percent confidence level is presented below.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

Percentages near	Sample size									
	1,000	900	800	700	600	500	400	300	200	100
10 or 90	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	6
20 or 80	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	8
30 or 70	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	9
40 or 60	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	6	7	10
50	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	6	7	10

The geographic distribution of the respondents is as follows: East, 23 percent; Midwest, 25 percent; West, 21 percent; and South, 31 percent.

Weighting

The initial sample did not exactly correspond to recent U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the demographic characteristics of the population over age 18. In order to make the two populations correspond more closely, the sampled population was weighted on two variables: gender and income.

The Census Bureau estimates the 1979 population over 18 as being 41.9 percent male and 58.1 percent female. In order to correct the sample findings to approximate the census figures, males in the sample were increased by a factor of 1.136 and females were decreased by a factor of .902.

Similarly, the income groups were weighted. The group earning under \$2,999 for 1978 (5.9 percent of the sample) was multiplied by a factor of 3.4. Those earning \$3,000 to \$7,999 per year (15.7 percent of the sample) were multiplied by a factor of 1.2. Those earning \$8,000 to \$11,000 (11.5 percent of the sample) were multiplied by a factor of 1. Those earning \$11,000 to \$15,999 per year (14.5 percent of the sample) were multiplied by a factor of .61. Those earning \$16,000 to \$21,000 (16.9 percent of the sample) were multiplied by a factor of .65. Those earning \$21,000 or over (35.5 percent of the sample) were multiplied by a factor of 1.

Construction of composite measures

The "formless fear index" is a Guttman scale constructed from responses to six questions concerning safety felt at home, in the neighborhood, or in the central business district, during the day, and during the

night. For each item, response categories were "frequently," "sometimes," "rarely," or "never." The "concrete fear index" is a Guttman scale built from six questions asking respondents how often they worried about being a victim of murder, sexual assault, mugging, knifing, beating, or armed robbery. For these items, response categories were "very safe," "somewhat safe," "somewhat unsafe," or "very unsafe." In each scale, the individual items were dichotomized into values of 0 and 1 and summed to arrive at a score ranging from 0 to 6. For the concrete fear scale, responses of "frequently" and "sometimes" were given scores of 1. "Rarely" and "never" responses were given scores of 0. For the formless fear scale, responses of "very safe" and "somewhat safe" were given scores of 0. "Somewhat unsafe" and "very unsafe" responses were given scores of 1. In both scales, total scores of 0 to 2 were classified as moderate to low levels of fear and scores of 3 to 6 as high fear level.

The "confidence in the local police index" combines several questionnaire items in order to create an overall measure of attitudes toward local police. The items included in the index were as follows:

—"In general, would you rate your local police department as: excellent or good (1), fair or poor (0)?"

- "The local police treat people of all races the same." (agree = 1, disagree = 0)
- "The local police just enjoy pushing people around and giving them a hard time." (agree = 1, disagree = 0)
- "The local police spend most of their time going after people who do little things wrong and ignore most of the bad things going on." (agree = 0, disagree = 1)
- "Which of the following best describes your local police officers?" (respectful = 1, arrogant = 0)
- "Do police use too much force?" (yes = 0, no = 1)

As with the other composite scores, the police confidence index was the sum of the responses to each index item. However, unlike the other indices, the "confidence in the local police index" did not form a Guttman scale. "High" confidence in the local police was assigned to sums of 3 to 6 and "low" confidence to totals of less than 3.

Community size is the respondents' subjective classification of their residential environment. This is distinct from many other definitions of community size that rely on population counts and U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

APPENDIX 9 National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1979—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 4-9, 11-21, 148-161. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. More detailed information on the earlier studies can be found in the following: for 1971, Herbert Abelson, Reuben Cohen, and Diane Schroyer, "Public Attitudes toward Marihuana: A Nationwide Study of Beliefs, Information, and Experience," in Marihuana: A Signal of Misunderstanding, Vol. II, Appendix (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972); for 1972, Herbert Abelson, Reuben Cohen, Diane Schroyer, and Michael Rappaport, "Drug Experience, Attitudes, and Related Behavior among Adolescents and Adults," in Drug Use in Perspective, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973); for 1974, Herbert Abelson and Ronald Atkinson, Public Experience with Psychoactive Substances: A Nationwide Study Among Adults and Youth, (Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1975); for 1976, Herbert I. Abelson and Patricia M. Fishburne, Nonmedical Use of Psychoactive Substances: 1975/6 Nationwide Study Among Youth and Adults, (Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1976); for 1977, Herbert I. Abelson, Patricia M. Fishburne, and Ira Cisin, National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977, A Nationwide Study—Youth, Young Adults, and Older People, Volume I, Main Findings (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978).

Sampling and interviews

A national area probability sample was employed in this study. Sample locations, households, and individuals to be interviewed were specified by the sampling plan and through explicit instructions to the interviewers. The probability procedures used for the selection of locations and housing units were such that each housing unit had, overall, an equal chance of selection. Altogether, 3,015 adults (aged 26 and older), 2,044 young adults (aged 18 to 25), and 2,165 youths (aged 12 to 17) were interviewed. The average response rates were 86.1 percent for the youth sample, 83.6 percent for the young adult sample, and 80.2 percent for the older adult sample. For a more detailed discussion of the sampling frame as well as the achieved national area probability sample, see Source, pp. 4, 148-159.

Interviewers visited selected households in order to list residents for purposes of random selection. The individuals in each household were listed by age group, so that youth, young adults, and older adults could be sampled separately and with varying probabilities of selection. In general, the younger the individual, the higher was his or her assigned probability of selection; this procedure was implemented because of the generally negative relationship between drug use and adult age. In processing data, the "over-sampling" of young adults was compensated for by the use of appropriate weights, so that survey results reflect the actual age distribution of the population. A detailed description of the weighting procedures is presented in the Source, pp. 160, 161.

To accomplish the differential sampling of adults aged 18 to 25, 26 to 49, and 50 and older, household composition was ascertained and households were classified in seven groups, with different selection procedures for each group, as shown in Table 1. If there was only one person in the designated adult age group, that person was the designated respondent. If there were two or more adults in the age groups selected for interview, each eligible person was assigned a number, starting with males from oldest to youngest, then females from oldest to youngest. A random number selection table then indicated which of the adults was to be interviewed.

Table 1 Selection rates for adult respondents, by household composition

Adult household composition	Selection rate
18 to 25 years only	1
26 to 49 years only	1/2
50 years and older only	1/6
18 to 25 years and 26 to 49 years:	
Selected subgroup:	
Persons 18 to 25 years	5/6
Persons 26 to 49 years	1/6
18 to 25 years and 50 years and older:	
Selected subgroup:	
Persons 18 to 25 years	5/6
Persons 50 years and older	1/6
26 to 49 years and 50 years and older:	
Selected subgroup:	
Persons 26 to 49 years	1/2
Persons 50 years and older	1/6
18 to 25 years, 26 to 49 years, and 50 years and older:	
Selected subgroup:	
Persons 18 to 25 years	2/3
Persons 26 to 49 years	1/6
Persons 50 years and older	1/6

The selection procedure for youths within sample households paralleled the selection procedure for adults and young adults. Whether or not an adult was interviewed, persons aged 12 to 17 were listed on the face sheet. When there was only one such youth in the household, that person was designated as the respondent. When there was more than one youth aged 12 to 17, numbers were assigned (starting again with males oldest to youngest, then females oldest to youngest) and one person was randomly designated to be interviewed, as in the case of the adult sample.

As a result of these combined adult and youth sampling procedures, there could be none, one, or two interviews conducted in any assigned household, as indicated by the following schedule. At most, one youth and one adult were selected per household.

None: No youth 12 to 17

No adults 18 to 25

Adults 26 and older, but face sheet specifies no interview to be done

One: Adult selected, but no youth in household

or

Youth present; only adults 26 and older and face sheet specifies no interview to be done

Two: Interview one each of adult and youth

Instruments

The 1979 data collection instruments consisted of personal interviews and interviewer administered answer sheets. Descriptions of these instruments, and the actual proportions of the sample interviewed with each, were as follows:

Personal interview—To reduce the burden on respondents two alternate forms were used in this phase of the survey: *Form C*: Form C included a scale on perceived consequences of marihuana and alcohol use. This form was assigned to 82 percent of the young adults and 80 percent of older adults. It was not administered to youth.

Form N: Form N included a series of questions on heroin use among the respondents' close friends. This form was assigned to 100 percent of youth, 18 percent of young adults, and 19 percent of older adults.

Interviewer administered answer sheets—All respondents were asked to answer detailed questions about drug use. Seven answer sheets were used with both Form C and Form N. These answer sheets were filled out by respondents while interviewers read the questions aloud. Each of the first six answer sheets related to a particular drug or drug category; the seventh focused on the sequence of drug use. Those respondents who had orally completed Form C were presented with an eighth answer sheet that dealt with perceived consequences of marihuana and alcohol use.

Definitions of terms

Alcohol—1979: beer, wine, and whisky, gin, other hard liquors. 1977, 1976, and 1974: beer, wine, whisky, or anything else to drink with alcohol in it. 1972: beer, wine, hard liquor like cocktails or highballs, or on the rocks, or straight shots. Note: the responses to the 1979 alcohol questions were marked on a private answer sheet rather than being spoken to the interviewer as in 1977, 1976, 1974, and 1972.

Analgesics—1979: Pills used medically to relieve pain. Analgesics are divided into four subgroups: propoxyphene, other analgesics, methadone, and agonist/antagonist. Note: see definition for "Nonmedical experience with psychotherapeutic drugs."

Current drinker—1979, 1977, 1976, and 1974: drank in past month. 1972: drank in past 7 days. Note: the response to the 1979 alcohol questions were marked on a private answer sheet rather than being spoken to the interviewer as in 1977, 1976, 1974, and 1972.

Current smoker—1979: smoked in past 30 days, and has smoked as many as five packs of cigarettes during his/her lifetime. 1977, 1976, and 1974: smoked within past month. 1972 and 1971: smoke at the "present time."

Current user of drugs—1979, 1977, and 1976: has used within the past month. 1974: has used within the past month, and indicates intention to use again. In practice, intention to use was dropped in computation because virtually all past month users indicated intent to use again. 1972 and 1971: *marihuana*—self-designated current users who report usage "once a month or less" as well as those users who report frequent usage; *other drugs*, has used within past month.

Hallucinogens—1979: LSD and other hallucinogens such as phencyclidine or PCP, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, DMT. 1977 and 1976: LSD and other hallucinogens like mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, and DMT. 1974: LSD or other hallucinogens. 1972: LSD or something like it, such as mescaline, psilocybin, MSA, STP.

Inhalants—1979: 1) gasoline or lighter fluid; 2) spray paints; 3) other aerosol sprays (PAM or deodorants); 4) shoe shine, glue, or toluene; 5) lacquer thinner, or other paint solvents; 6) amyl nitrate, "poppers"; 7) halothane, ether, or other anesthetics; 8) nitrous oxide, whippets; 9) locker room odorizers; 10) other substances used as inhalants. Data for locker room odorizers are included within general data on inhalants and are also provided separately. 1977 and 1976: glue or some other substances that people inhale for kicks or to get high. Besides glue, there are things like gasoline, some aerosols, nitrous oxide, amyl nitrate that is also called

"poppers" and other solvents. 1974: glue or some other inhalant. 1972: glue or other things you breathe in.

Marihuana—1979: marihuana and/or hashish. 1977, 1976, 1974, 1972, and 1971: marihuana only.

Nonmedical experience with psychotherapeutic drugs—Psychotherapeutic drugs include stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, and analgesics. 1979, 1977, 1976, and 1974: A "yes" or "not sure" response to any one (or more) of the following three items: Did you ever take any of these kinds of pills just to see what it was like and how it would work? Did you ever take any of these kinds of pills just to enjoy the feeling they give you? Did you ever take any of these pills for some other nonmedical reason, and not because you needed it? Note: In 1977 only, questions about nonmedical experience were assigned to a random half of the households in which interviews were conducted. 1972: A "yes" response to any one (or more) of the following five items: Have you ever taken these pills to help you get along with your family or other people? Have you ever taken any of these pills to help you get ready for some big event, or help you accomplish something? Did you ever take any of these kinds of pills just to see what it was like and how it would work? Have you ever taken any of these pills before going out, so that you could enjoy yourself more with other people? Did you ever take these kinds of pills just to enjoy the feeling they give you?

Now a full-time college student—1979, 1977, and 1976: This term is defined by a "yes" response to the question: "Are you a student or taking any course this year in a college or other kind of school?"; and a "college" or "community college" response to the question: "Is that a college or a vocational school, or what?"; and a "full-time" response to the question: "Are you a full-time student or a part-time student?"

Population density

Large metropolitan area—includes the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) with populations of 1,000,000 or more in 1970. Large metropolitan areas include central cities and surrounding areas as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Small metropolitan area—includes a sample of those Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas under 1,000,000 in population in 1970.

Nonmetropolitan area—includes a sample of those areas that were not part of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as of 1970, according to standards set by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In general, this includes smaller communities, rural non-farm areas, and rural farm areas.

Rural area—a subcategory of "nonmetropolitan" area that comprises rural non-farm areas and rural farm areas.

Race—Race is grouped into two categories, "White" and "Nonwhite". Note: due to recent changes in Federal reporting options for race and ethnicity as well as frequent changes in the administration and content of such items over time, Hispanics have appeared in both racial categories. In 1979, Hispanics were included in the "White" category; in 1977, they appeared in one or the other category depending on how they identified themselves; in 1976 and 1974 they were included in one or the other category depending on how the interviewer identified them; and in 1972 and 1971, all Hispanics appeared in the "Nonwhite" category.

White—1979: those individuals who state that their family origin is White or that they are of Spanish-American origin. 1977: those individuals who state that their family origin is White. 1976, 1974, 1972, and 1971: those individuals whose racial background, according to interviewer observation, is determined to be White.

Nonwhite—1979 and 1977: those individuals who state that their family origin is American Indian, Alaskan native, Asian, Black, Pacific Islander, or some other race (other than White). 1976 and 1974: those individuals whose racial background, according to interviewer observation, is determined to be American Indian, Black, Oriental, or some other race (other than White). 1972 and 1971: those individuals whose category, according to interviewer observation, is determined to be Black, Puerto Rican or other Latin American group, or some other category (other than White).

Region

Northeast—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont

North Central—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin

South—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina,

Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia West—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming

Sedatives—1979: Barbiturates and other sedatives used medically to help people relax or sleep. Sedatives are divided into four subgroups: intermediate/long acting barbiturates, nonbarbiturate/non-benzodiazepine sedatives, short acting barbiturates, and Dalmane. Note: See definition for "Nonmedical experience with psychotherapeutic drugs."

Stimulants—1979: Amphetamines and other stimulants sometimes used medically for weight control. Stimulants are divided into four subgroups: amphetamines, nonamphetamine anorectics, Ritalin, and Cylert. Note: See definition for "Nonmedical experience with psychotherapeutic drugs."

Tranquilizers—1979: Pills used medically to relax nerves and muscles. Tranquilizers are divided into four subgroups: benzodiazepines, Mepro-bamate, hydroxyzine, and Benadryl. Note: See definition for "Nonmedical experience with psychotherapeutic drugs."

APPENDIX 10 Student Drug Use in America, 1975-1980— Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following is excerpted from Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Student Drug Use in America, 1975-1980, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981); and Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Highlights from Student Drug Use in America, 1975-1980, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), pp. 3-5. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Research design and procedures

The basic research design involves annual data collections from high school seniors during the Spring of each year, beginning with the class of 1975. Data collection takes place in approximately 125 to 130 public and private high schools selected to provide an accurate cross section of high school seniors throughout the United States.

One limitation in this design is that it does not include in the target population those young men and women who drop out of high school before the last few months of their senior year (i.e., prior to the survey)—between 15 to 20 percent of each age cohort. The omission of high school dropouts does introduce biases in the estimation of certain characteristics of the entire age group; however, for most purposes, the small proportion of dropouts sets outer limits on the bias. Further, since the bias from missing dropouts should remain just about constant from year to year, their omission should introduce little bias into the various types of change being estimated for the majority of the population.

Sampling Procedures—The procedure for securing a nationwide sample of high school seniors is a multistage one. Stage 1 is the selection of particular geographic areas; Stage 2 is the selection of one or more high schools in each area; and Stage 3 is the selection of seniors within each high school.

Stage 1—The geographic areas used in this study are the primary sampling units (PSUs) developed by the Sampling Section of the Survey Research Center for use in the Center's nationwide interview studies. These consist of 74 primary areas throughout the coterminous United States. In addition to the 12 largest metropolitan areas, containing about 30 percent of the Nation's population, 62 other primary areas are included: 10 in the Northeast, 18 in the North Central area, 24 in the South, and 10 in the West. Because these same PSUs are used for personal interview studies by the Survey Research Center, local field representatives can be assigned to administer the data collections in practically all schools.

Stage 2—In the major metropolitan areas more than one high school is often included in the sampling design; in most other sampling areas a single high school is sampled. In all cases, the selections of high schools are made such that the probability of drawing a school is proportionate to the size of its senior class. The larger the senior class (according to recent records), the higher the selection probability assigned to the high school. When a sampled school is unwilling to participate, a replacement school as similar to it as possible is selected from the same geographic area.

Stage 3—Within each selected school, up to about 350 seniors may be included in the data collection. In schools with fewer than 350 seniors, the usual procedure is to include all of them in the data collection. In larger schools, a subset of seniors is selected either by randomly sampling classrooms or by some other random method that is convenient for the school and judged to be unbiased. Sample weights are assigned to each respondent so as to take account of variations in the sizes of samples from one school to another, as well as the (smaller) variations in selection probabilities occurring at the earlier stages of sampling.

The three-stage sampling procedure described above yielded the number of participating schools and students presented in Table 1.

Table 1

	Class of 1975	Class of 1976	Class of 1977	Class of 1978	Class of 1979	Class of 1980
Total number of schools	125	123	124	131	131	127
Public schools	111	108	108	111	111	107
Private schools	14	15	16	20	20	20
Total number of students	15,791	16,678	18,436	18,924	16,662	16,524
Student response rate	78%	77%	79%	83%	82%	82%

Each school (except for half of those in the 1975 data collection) was asked to participate in two data collections, thereby permitting replacement of half of the total sample of schools each year. One motivation for requesting that schools participate for 2 years is administrative efficiency; it is a costly and time-consuming procedure to secure the cooperation of schools, and a 2-year period of participation cuts down that effort substantially. Another important advantage is that whenever an appreciable shift in scores from one graduating class to the next is observed, it is possible to check whether the shift might be attributable to some differences in the newly sampled schools. This is done simply by repeating the analysis using only the 60 or so schools that participated both years. Thus far, the half-sample approach has worked quite well; an examination of drug prevalence data from the "matched half-samples" showed that the half samples of repeat schools yielded drug prevalence trends that were virtually identical to trends based on all schools.

Definitions of terms

College plans—Respondents were asked the question "How likely is it that you will do each of the following things after high school?" One of the alternatives listed is "graduate from college (four year program)." Seniors responding "definitely won't" or "probably won't" were assigned to the college plans category "none or under 4 years." Students responding "probably will" or "definitely will" were assigned to the college plans category "complete 4 years."

Region—States grouped as "Northeast" (Census classifications of New England and Middle Atlantic): Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. States grouped as "North Central" (Census classifications of East North Central and West North Central): Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. States grouped as "South" (Census classifications of South Atlantic, East South Central and West South Central): Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. States grouped as "West" (Census classifications of Mountain and Pacific): Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California.

Population density—"Large SMSAs" include the 12 largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) as of the 1970 census: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, Washington, Boston, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Baltimore, and Cleveland.

"Other SMSAs" include all other Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas excluding the 12 above. Except in the New England States, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties that contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In the New England States, SMSAs consist of towns and cities instead of counties. Each SMSA must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities. For the complete description of the criteria used in defining SMSAs, see the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1967* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). The population living in SMSAs is designated as the metropolitan population.

"Non-SMSAs" include all areas not designated as Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The population living outside SMSAs constitutes the nonmetropolitan population.

Drug types—The authors note that the terms "hallucinogen," "sedatives," "other opiates," and "stimulants" are used in reporting data to be consistent with the national household survey. Definitions or identifiers

used in survey forms include:

Marihuana—"pot," "grass" or hashish;
Other psychedelics—mescaline, peyote, PCP;
Amphetamines—uppers, pep pills, bennies, speed;
Quaaludes—quads, methaqualone;
Barbiturates—downers, goofballs, reds, yellows;
Heroin—smack, horse;
Other narcotics—methadone, opium, codeine, paregoric;
Inhalants—glue, aerosols, laughing gas;
Tranquilizers—Librium, Valium, Miltown.

Beginning with the 1979 survey, amyl and butyl nitrites were considered "other inhalants" for questions on one alternate survey form (N = one-fifth of total sample size). This was due to the fact that not all users of this subclass of inhalants were reporting themselves as inhalant users. Hallucinogen use had been similarly underestimated because some users of the hallucinogenic drug PCP do not report themselves as users of hallucinogens—even though PCP was included as an example of a hallucinogenic drug in earlier surveys and on other questions. The alternate questionnaire form contained a special set of questions about PCP, which provided other street names for it (e.g., angel dust). As a result of these definition changes, since 1979 data for drug use in these two drug classes have been adjusted for underreporting. For more information, see Source.

APPENDIX 11 National Crime Survey—Data collection procedures and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information was compiled by the SOURCEBOOK staff. For further information concerning sampling and interview procedures for the National Crime Survey, see U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, National Crime Survey—National Sample Survey Documentation (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976).

The National Crime Survey Program surveys a nationwide sample of individuals, households, and businesses, designed to be representative of the country as a whole, to measure changes in the extent and nature of crimes of theft and violence. The same sample is interviewed twice a year for 3 years about experiences with crime in the 6 months since the last interview.

Interview procedure

Household interviews—Before the scheduled field interview, a "Dear Friend" letter informing each household about the National Crime Survey and the interviewer's impending visit was sent to each sample unit. The initial interviewer contact with the household was a personal visit, at which time interviews were obtained for as many household members as possible who were 12 years of age or older. Subsequently, in order to save time and money, telephone callbacks were sometimes used to obtain interviews with the remaining eligible household members. The following criteria were used to make the decisions whether or not to make a telephone callback: 1) the size of the assignment, 2) the distance of the sampled household from the interviewer's home, 3) whether it would be less expensive to telephone or to visit the household, and 4) the respondent's preference.

There are three types of respondents in the household portion of the National Crime Survey: household respondents, self-respondents, and proxy respondents.

1. **Household respondent**—A household respondent was chosen to answer questions that pertained to the entire household. Items asked of the household respondent included such questions as whether the residence was owned or rented and total family income. In addition, the household respondent was asked a series of household "screen" questions, designed to elicit information concerning crimes against the household such as burglary and auto theft.

The interviewer was instructed to interview a knowledgeable adult household member as the household respondent; that is, one who appeared to know—or who could reasonably be expected to know—the answers to the household questions. For the data presented in this SOURCEBOOK, this usually was the head of the household or the spouse of the head of the household. If it became apparent that the particular household member being interviewed was unable to answer these questions, a more knowledgeable respondent was found, or arrangements were made to call back when a knowledgeable respondent was available.

2. **Self-respondent**—Questions that pertained to individual victimization were asked of each household member 14 years of age or older. The questions asked of each individual member include personal characteristics and whether they were victimized in some way during the preceding 6 months.

3. **Proxy respondent**—Information about each household member aged 12 and 13 was obtained by a proxy; that is, the questions for these persons were asked of the household respondent or some other knowledgeable adult household member. Proxy respondents were also utilized for those household members who were physically or mentally unable to answer the individual questions, as well as for those household members who were temporarily absent and not expected to return within the enumeration period.

Commercial interviews—For the commercial portion of the survey, either the owners or the managers of the commercial establishment were to be interviewed. If the owner or manager was not available at

an establishment, the interviewer asked for the name and telephone number so that he/she could make an appointment for an interview. If the owner or manager was temporarily absent for the entire interview period, or was ill for the entire period, or was too busy, or if the interviewer could not obtain an interview for some other reason, the interview was conducted with the assistant manager, an accountant, the senior sales-clerk, the nurse, secretary, receptionist, or some other employee who was knowledgeable about the business. The commercial survey was suspended as of 1977.

Questionnaires

Household portion—The questionnaire used in the household survey had four parts. The first portion of the questionnaire completed by the interviewer consisted of such items as basic household demographic data and pertinent information concerning noninterviews. The second portion, asked of the household respondent, was designed to obtain— for the purpose of describing the household—characteristics of the household members 12 years of age or older as well as to elicit general information concerning crimes committed against the household as a whole during the reference period. Items included in this section included such "screen" questions as: "During the last 6 months, did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your home, garage, or another building on your property?" and "Did anyone steal or try to steal, or use your motor vehicle without permission?"

The third portion of the household questionnaire was asked of each household member 12 years of age or older, or a proxy. It consisted of items of personal characteristics, such as educational attainment and marital status, as well as individual "screen" questions, designed to elicit whether or not the respondent had been the victim of a specific crime during the reference period. For example, the following questions were asked: "Did anyone take something directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?" and "Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle?"

The final portion of the household questionnaire, the Crime Incident Report, was used to gather detailed information about crimes reported in either the household screen section (portion II) or the individual screen section (portion III). One incident report was filled out for each incident reported in answer to a screen question. For example, if a respondent said that her purse was snatched once and that she had been beaten up twice, three Crime Incident Reports—one for each separate incident—were completed.

Commercial—The commercial victimization questionnaire had three primary components. The first contained questions that enabled the interviewer to classify the type of establishment, noninterview reasons, gross income, ownership, and number of employees. The second portion contained "screen" questions regarding whether any burglaries and/or robberies had occurred during the reference period and, if so, how many. This portion also included questions regarding insurance coverage and security measures used by the establishment.

The final portion of the commercial questionnaire consisted of robbery and burglary incident reports. These detailed reports were filed on every robbery and burglary incident reported in the screen questionnaire. Separate reporting forms were used for robbery and burglary incidents for the survey period from July 1972 through December 1972. Beginning in January 1973, the same incident reporting form was used to record details of both robbery and burglary incidents.

Changes in the 1979 Household Questionnaire

In 1979, a revised questionnaire was used in the household survey. To be able to make data comparable across years, specifications were given for reformatting the responses from the new questionnaire to coincide with the old survey questionnaire. Tables constructed for SOURCEBOOK are based on the format of the old survey questionnaire. However, for Tables 3.6 and 3.14, it was not always possible to reformat the new response categories (and hence column distributions) to those from the old questionnaire. The result is that the tables presented in this edition of SOURCEBOOK are not comparable to those presented in earlier editions. To aid the reader, the table below compares the response codes for these variables from the 1978 and revised 1979 questionnaires.

Table 3.6 Reasons for not reporting the victimization to police

1978 Codes	1979 Codes
Nothing could be done—lack of proof	Lack of proof, no way to find/identify offender
Did not think it important enough	Respondent did not think it important enough
Police wouldn't want to be bothered	Police wouldn't think it was important enough, they wouldn't want to be bothered
Did not want to take time—too inconvenient	Did not want to take time—too inconvenient
Private or personal matter, did not want to report it	Private or personal matter or took care of it myself
Did not want to get involved	No comparable code
Afraid of reprisal	Afraid of reprisal by offender or his family/friends
Reported to someone else	Reported to someone else
Other—specify	Object recovered or offender unsuccessful Didn't realize crime happened until later Property difficult to recover due to lack of serial or I.D. number Police would be inefficient, ineffective, insensitive (they would arrive late, wouldn't pursue case properly, would harass/insult respondent, etc.) Other—specify
Not ascertained	Not ascertained

Table 3.14 Place of occurrence of victimization

1978 Codes	1979 Codes
At or in own dwelling, in garage or other building on property (includes break-in or attempted break-in)	At or in own dwelling, or own attached garage (always mark for break-in or attempted break-in of same) At or in detached buildings on own property such as detached garage, storage shed, etc. (Always mark for break-in or attempted break-in of same)
At or in vacation home, hotel/motel	At or in vacation home, hotel/motel
Inside non-residential building, public conveyance (includes store, restaurant, bank, gas station, public conveyance or station, office, factory, warehouse)	Inside restaurant, bar, nightclub Inside other commercial building such as store, bank, gas station On public transportation or in station (bus, train, plane, airport, depot, etc.) Commercial parking lot Inside office, factory, or warehouse
Near own home; yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, apartment hall (does not include break-in or attempted break-in)	Near own home; yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, on street immediately adjacent to own home, apartment hall/storage area/laundry room (does not include apartment parking lots)

1978 Codes	1979 Codes
On the street, in a park, field, playground, school grounds or parking lot	On the street (other than immediately adjacent to own/friend/relative/neighbor's home) Noncommercial parking lot Apartment parking lot On school property (school parking area, play area, school bus, etc.) In a park, field, playground other than school
Inside school	Inside school building
Elsewhere	At, in, or near a friend/relative/neighbor's home, other building on their property, yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, on street immediately adjacent to their home, apartment hall/storage area/laundry room
Not ascertained	Not ascertained

Confidentiality

A notice of confidentiality appeared on both the household and the commercial questionnaires, indicating to the respondent that the answers given were confidential by law and could be seen only by sworn U.S. Bureau of the Census personnel.

National sampling procedures and standard errors of the estimates

All of the National Crime Survey data presented are population estimates derived from nationwide probability samples. The samples used for the national survey are large; during a 6-month period, about 60,000 household interviews and 135,000 personal interviews are conducted. Nevertheless, whenever samples of a population—rather than the entire population—are studied, a certain amount of sampling error is introduced into the results. The size of this error depends on such factors as the size of the sample and the variability of the population. However, the sampling design and techniques were carried out in a way that permits an estimation of the amount of sampling error present in the results.

The sample of particular households or businesses actually drawn is only one of an extremely large number of different samples that could have been drawn. If all possible samples of a given size were to be drawn from a population and the sample results were used to estimate the population value for a particular characteristic, the estimates from the samples would differ somewhat from each other. These differences are distributed in a known way, however, and statistical sampling theory can give an idea of how much confidence can be placed in the estimate of a population characteristic that is derived from a sample of a given size. Using a statistic called the standard error of the estimate, we can create an interval around the sample characteristic in such a way as to know the probability that intervals made in this manner contain the population characteristic.

Because the method utilized in the production of these standard errors and confidence intervals is based on approximations, the standard errors are an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error, rather than the precise standard error, for any specific item. It should be noted that as finer and finer breakdowns of the population are made—for example, along dimensions of race, income, age, etc.—the size of the standard error, relative to the size of the estimate, can be expected to increase.

Definitions of personal crime categories

1. **Rape and attempted rape**—Rape was the method of attack; or the type of injury suffered; or there was a verbal threat of rape; or the method of attack was attempted rape; or there were attempted rape injuries suffered. This category includes victimizations both with and without theft.
2. **Robbery**—Aggregates categories 3, 6, and 7 below.
3. **Robbery and attempted robbery with injury**—Aggregates categories 4 and 5 below.

4. **Robbery and attempted robbery with injury, serious assault**—In a personal confrontation, something was stolen or taken without permission from the victim; or there was an attempt to steal or take something without permission; and the victim suffered a serious injury. The robbery may or may not have involved a weapon.
5. **Robbery and attempted robbery with injury, minor assault**—In a personal confrontation, something was stolen or taken without permission from the victim; or there was an attempt to steal or take something without permission; and the offender had no weapon or the victim did not know whether the offender had a weapon; and the victim was attacked in some fashion; and received minor injuries.^a
6. **Robbery, without injury**—In a personal confrontation, something that belonged to the victim was stolen or taken without permission; and the victim was threatened or attacked, but not injured in any way. Victimizations in which the offender had a weapon as well as those in which the offender did not have a weapon are included.
7. **Attempted robbery without injury**—In a personal confrontation, the offender attempted to steal something; and the victim was threatened or attacked but not injured in any way. The attempted robbery may or may not have involved a weapon.
8. **Assault**—Aggregates categories 9 and 12 below.
9. **Aggravated assault**—Aggregates categories 10 and 11 below.
10. **Aggravated assault with injury**—Nothing was stolen or taken without permission, nor was there an attempt to steal or take something without permission; and the victim suffered a serious injury. The assault may or may not have involved a weapon.
11. **Aggravated assault, attempted assault with weapon**—Nothing was stolen or taken without permission, nor was there an attempt to steal or take something without permission; and the offender had a weapon; and the victim was threatened with harm, or was actually attacked but received no injury.
12. **Simple assault**—Aggregates categories 13 and 14 below.
13. **Simple assault with injury**—Nothing was stolen or taken without permission, nor was there an attempt to steal or take something without permission; and the offender had no weapon, or the victim did not know whether the offender had a weapon; and the victim was attacked in some fashion; and received minor injuries.
14. **Simple assault, attempted assault without weapon**—Nothing was stolen or taken without permission, nor was there an attempt to steal or take something without permission; and the offender did not have a weapon; and the victim was threatened with harm, or was actually attacked but received no injury.
15. **Personal larceny with contact**—Aggregates categories 16, 17, and 18 below.
16. **Personal larceny with contact, purse snatching**—A purse was taken from the person; and the offender did not have a weapon; and the victim was not threatened with harm or actually attacked.
17. **Personal larceny with contact, attempted purse snatching**—An attempt was made to take a purse from the person; and the offender did not have a weapon; and the victim was not threatened with harm or actually attacked.
18. **Personal larceny with contact, pocket picking**—Cash or a wallet was taken from the person; and the offender did not have a

weapon; and the victim was not threatened with harm or actually attacked.

19. **Personal larceny without contact**—Theft or attempted theft, except of motor vehicles, occurring away from the residence of the victim; and there was no personal confrontation between the victim and offender (e.g., umbrella stolen from restaurant in which victim was dining).

Definitions of household crime categories^b

20. **Burglary**—The offender did not live where the crime was committed and did not have a right to be there. Aggregates categories 21, 22, and 23 below.
21. **Burglary, forcible entry**—The offender actually got into the building; and there was some evidence that the offender used force to get in, whether or not something was stolen and whether or not there was property damage.
22. **Burglary, unlawful entry without force**—The offender actually got into the building; and there was no evidence that the offender tried to force his way in.
23. **Burglary, attempted forcible entry**—The offender tried to get into the building without success; and there was some evidence that the offender used force trying to get in.
24. **Larceny**—Theft, except of motor vehicles, and except in conjunction with burglary. Aggregates categories 25, 26, 27, and 28 below.
25. **Larceny, under \$50^c**—The sum of the stolen cash and stolen property was equal to \$0 to \$49.
26. **Larceny, \$50 or more**—The sum of the stolen cash and stolen property was equal to \$50 or more.
27. **Larceny, amount not ascertained**—The amount of stolen cash was not ascertained; or the value of the stolen property was not ascertained.
28. **Larceny, attempted**—Attempted theft, except of motor vehicles.
29. **Vehicle theft**—Theft or attempted theft of a car or other motor vehicle. Aggregates categories 30 and 31 below.
30. **Completed vehicle theft**—Theft of a car or other motor vehicle.
31. **Attempted vehicle theft**—Attempted theft of a car or other motor vehicle.

Definitions of business crime categories

32. **Burglary**—The offender tried to get into the building illegally; and there was evidence that the offender used force to get in; or the offender actually got into the building illegally, with or without using force.
33. **Robbery**—The offender used force or threat of force to take or attempt to take money, merchandise, equipment, or supplies belonging to the business from an employee of the business, whether or not the offender had a weapon.

^a All cases in which the offender had a weapon and the victim received either minor or serious injuries are classified as serious assault.
^b Each household incident involves some form of crime directed against property without personal confrontation between the victim and the offender during the (actual) commission of the crime.
^c Stolen checks and credit cards were uniformly considered as \$0.

APPENDIX 12 National Analysis of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting—Study methodology

NOTE: The following information was excerpted from the American Humane Association, Annual Statistical Report: National Analysis of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting, 1979 (Denver, Colo.: American Humane Association, 1980), pp. 1-22; and information provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the American Humane Association. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

The National Study on Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting is a project conducted by the American Humane Association and funded by the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. It began as a grant awarded to the American Humane Association in 1973 to determine the feasibility of operating a national clearinghouse for child abuse and neglect reports in order to be able to describe the national status of the child maltreatment problem. In 1976, detailed analyses of the data were first available. In 1978, the American Humane Association, in conjunction with the Denver Research Institute, was awarded a contract to continue the work of the clearinghouse, to more carefully define the data set, and to provide training and technical assistance to States.

The basic objectives of the clearinghouse function of the National Study are as follows: 1) determine the number of families, alleged perpetrators, and involved children on official reports of child maltreatment; 2) determine the source of referral and the geographic distribution of official reports; 3) describe the characteristics of families, perpetrators, and children involved in official reports and, where possible, compare them against the general population; 4) describe the response of the child protective services system to the report; and 5) identify and describe trends in the reporting data across and within jurisdictions.

Procedures for data collection and analysis

The data collected by the National Study are basically of two types: summary data, used to describe the extent of reported maltreatment on a national basis; and case information, used to describe the dynamics of reporting and also the nature of what was reported. Jurisdictions that submit case data do so voluntarily. Most often, participation in the National Study is integrated into the jurisdiction's child protective services management information system.

During 1980, all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and three U.S. Territories participated in the National Study to some degree. The 39 fully participating jurisdictions submitted case data by means of either non-identifying copies of official reporting forms or a data tape that contained reporting data organized by case. The remaining jurisdictions submitted summary statistics to the National Study. Table 1 shows the distribution of participation at each level. Also indicated are those jurisdictions that submitted case data on magnetic tapes and those that submitted forms.

Prior to inclusion, each record must meet certain minimum criteria for completeness and must successfully pass a series of edit specifications to insure the integrity of the data base. Forms that fail editing at any point are either corrected by the National Study staff or are returned to the originating participant jurisdiction for correction and resubmittal.

Potentially any jurisdictional reporting form is appropriate for collection of National Study data. However, only those data items that are compatible with the National Study's masterfile can be used. Jurisdictions can and do vary in terms of how much of their data can be actually included in the data base.

Table 1

Fully participating		
Reporting forms	Tape	Summary statistics
Arizona	Alaska	Alabama
Delaware	Arkansas	California
Georgia	Colorado	Connecticut
Guam	District of Columbia	Illinois
Louisiana	Florida	Kansas
Maine	Hawaii	Kentucky
Minnesota	Idaho	Maryland
Missouri	Indiana	Montana
Nebraska	Iowa	New Jersey
Nevada	Massachusetts	Oklahoma
New Hampshire	Michigan	Oregon
New Mexico	Mississippi	South Dakota
North Dakota	New York	Tennessee
Ohio	North Carolina	Washington
Puerto Rico	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
Rhode Island	South Carolina	
Vermont	Texas	
Virgin Islands	Utah	
Wyoming	Virginia	
	Wisconsin	

Data compatibility is determined through a mapping process, which essentially entails verifying with the jurisdiction that the purpose and meaning of a particular data element on their form is the same as that of a corresponding National Study data element. Hence, the total number of reports used in each data table varies. This is a function of two types of data completeness: the actual number of compatible data elements and the combination of compatible data elements that constitute a data category.

Table 2 shows the distribution of reports across jurisdictions that submitted case data. These reports constituted the data bank used in the analyses of case information. It is important to remind the reader, however, that although the majority of reports represent the same set of data elements, some do not. In addition, there was variation in the completeness of each report's data set. For these reasons, all of the reports in the National Study data base were not always used to derive a given statistical summary. The "N" for each data table varies as a function of data element compatibility and data set completeness.

Table 2

Jurisdiction	Abuse	Neglect	Abuse/Neglect	Other*	Total	Percent of total
Alaska	0	0	0	2,206	2,206	0.6
Arizona	1,921	2,650	597	2,404	7,572	2.0
Arkansas	2,792	4,827	1,092	0	8,711	2.3
Colorado	0	0	0	6,040	6,040	1.6
Delaware	312	832	239	294	1,677	0.4
District of Columbia	155	1	0	1,125	1,281	0.3
Florida	0	0	0	56,998	56,998	15.1
Georgia	0	0	0	7,979	7,979	2.1
Hawaii	990	453	110	5	1,558	0.4
Idaho	0	0	0	2,073	2,073	0.6
Indiana	6,879	8,455	26	247	15,607	4.1
Iowa	0	0	0	12,894	12,894	3.4
Louisiana	1,405	3,111	522	2,926	7,964	2.1
Maine	723	1,278	879	54	2,934	0.8
Massachusetts	0	0	0	10,378	10,378	2.8
Michigan	4,068	8,807	309	15,799	28,983	7.7
Minnesota	2,414	1,519	457	1,811	6,201	1.6
Mississippi	0	0	0	2,194	2,194	0.6
Missouri	6,093	13,664	1,207	4,623	25,587	6.8
Nebraska	421	684	488	4	1,597	0.4
Nevada	970	2,284	308	121	3,683	1.0
New Hampshire	701	768	404	275	2,148	0.6
New Mexico	910	1,250	443	17	2,620	0.7
New York	2,907	12,771	23,650	7,388	46,716	12.4
North Carolina	0	0	0	14,127	14,127	3.7
North Dakota	355	757	279	4	1,395	0.4
Ohio	6,760	6,358	1,916	80	15,114	4.0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	13,511	13,511	3.6
Rhode Island	425	396	145	42	1,008	0.3
South Carolina	1,589	3,345	376	161	5,471	1.5
Texas	0	0	0	38,792	38,792	10.3
Utah	0	0	0	6,545	6,545	1.7
Vermont	298	411	770	2	1,481	0.4
Virginia	0	0	0	6,943	6,943	1.8
Wisconsin	3,134	2,511	298	20	5,963	1.6
Wyoming ^b	227	317	22	3	569	0.2
Guam	23	21	2	2	48	0.0
Puerto Rico	83	109	67	23	282	0.1
Virgin Islands	30	13	2	0	45	0.0
Total	46,585	77,592	34,608	218,110	376,895	100.0

* "Other" includes all of those reports not clearly labeled as either "abuse," "neglect," or "abuse/neglect," or those for which "type of report" was missing or incompatible with National Study criteria.

^b Wyoming submitted data for half of the year.

Interpretation of the data

Reporting on a national level has increased by 91 percent since 1976. This can be attributed to a number of factors. First, it must be pointed out that it may be impossible to determine if an increase in reporting is directly related to an increase in the number of children who are maltreated. The main reason for this is that there is no nationally standardized definition of maltreatment. Further, individual jurisdictions continue to modify reporting legislation to encompass new reportable conditions, e.g., emotional maltreatment. Reporting "measures" different phenomena in each jurisdiction and, in addition, what is measured in each jurisdiction may change each year. Compounding this situation is that it is known that not all occurrences of maltreat-

ment are reported. It is likely that the increase in reporting is due to improved accountability on the part of jurisdictional systems.

In addition to reflecting broadened reportable conditions and improved accountability, the increase in reporting also reflects increased public awareness of the child maltreatment problem, and a corresponding increase in willingness to report.

It is interesting to note, however, that the magnitude of the increase from one year to another has been steadily decreasing with time. It is unlikely that this means that reported incidence is approaching actual incidence for the reasons mentioned above. Rather, it probably reflects a steady approach to the limit in terms of what child protective services can handle.

APPENDIX 13 Delinquency 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979— Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from Daniel D. Smith, Terrence Finnegan, Howard Snyder, and Jacqueline Corbett, Delinquency 1975: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1979), pp. 11-4-11-21; Daniel D. Smith, Terrence Finnegan, and Howard N. Snyder, Delinquency 1976: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1979), pp. 17-35; Daniel D. Smith, Terrence Finnegan, and Howard N. Snyder, Delinquency 1977: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1980), pp. 18-37; Daniel D. Smith, Terrence Finnegan, Howard N. Snyder, Norma G. Feinberg, and Patricia McFall, Delinquency 1978: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1981), pp. 5-19, 153-157; Howard Snyder, Terrence Finnegan, Daniel Smith, Norma Feinberg, John Hutzler, and Patricia McFall, Delinquency 1979 (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1982), pp. 11-28. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Sampling data

The data used to derive the national estimates for 1975-79 represent subsamples drawn from a larger data base. The total data base and the subsample for each year are as follows:

1975—The total data base consists of over 580,000 cases reported from 13 States. The total population of these 13 States represented 42 percent of the entire U.S. population and 41 percent of the total youth population at risk (from age 10 to the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction).

The subsample was generated from 10 States. They include: Connecticut, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia in the East; Alabama and Mississippi in the South; Ohio, Kansas, and Nebraska in the Midwest; and California in the West. New York, Florida, and Idaho data were excluded because of inconsistencies in the methods of reporting. The sample of these 10 States comprises a total of 555 counties out of a possible 3,141 nationwide. The sample represents 27 percent of the total child population within the courts with juvenile jurisdiction. A total number of 372,592 cases comprises the sample used to generate 1975 national estimates.

1976—The total data base contains more than 707,000 case records collected from 17 States and the District of Columbia. After a review, data from New York, Idaho, South Dakota, and the District of Columbia were excluded from the estimating sample because of internal variances in reporting methods. The resulting sample includes data from Connecticut, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia in the East; Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi in the South; Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Ohio in the Midwest; and California and Utah in the West. The sample used to generate 1976 national estimates includes data from 849 of the Nation's 3,141 counties and represents 35.2 percent of the total child population within jurisdiction of juvenile courts in the United States.

1977—The total data base contains more than 700,000 case records collected from 17 States and the District of Columbia. After a review, data from New York, South Dakota, and the District of Columbia were excluded from the estimating sample because of significant differences in reporting methods. The resulting sample includes data from Connecticut, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia in the East; Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi in the South; Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Ohio in the Midwest; and California and Utah in the West. The sample used to generate 1977 national estimates includes data from 856 of the Nation's 3,141 counties and represents 35.5 percent of the total child population within jurisdiction of juvenile courts in the United States.

1978—The primary data base consists of more than 515,000 case records from courts with juvenile jurisdiction in 13 States (California, Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Mississippi, North Dakota, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, and West Virginia), the

District of Columbia, and Clark County, Nevada. Data from 794 of the 3,143 counties in the United States, containing more than one-third of the total child population within the jurisdiction of juvenile courts of the United States, are represented.

1979—The primary data base consists of more than 470,000 case records from courts with juvenile jurisdiction in 15 States (Alabama, California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and West Virginia); Maricopa County, Arizona; Clark County, Nevada; and Shelby County, Tennessee. Data from 830 of the 3,143 counties in the United States, containing more than one-third of the total child population within the jurisdiction of juvenile courts of the United States, are represented.

Child population at risk

Developing national estimates for 1979 required that the child population at risk be determined for each of the 3,143 counties in the United States. "Child population at risk" is defined as the number of children from the age of 10 through the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction. Although there may be exclusions based on instant offense, or a combination of instant offense and prior delinquency history, the age at which an individual is no longer considered under juvenile court jurisdiction is defined by State statute. In 1979, in 37 States and in the District of Columbia, individuals 18 years of age or older were within the jurisdiction of the criminal courts. In eight States (Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas) individuals had to be at least 17 years of age to be within the jurisdiction of the criminal court, in four States (Connecticut, New York, North Carolina, and Vermont) the individual had to be at least 16 years of age, and in Wyoming individuals had to be at least 19 years of age to be routinely processed as an adult (Source, p. 28).

Though both public and private sources were checked extensively, no source of population estimates by county and age was available for 1975-79. However, the 1970 census data contained information in this form, and this information was utilized. In addition, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, under special contract from the National Cancer Institute, had produced population estimates for each year, 1975 through 1979, by county in five-year age groupings (0 to 4, 5 to 9, etc.).

Using the following method, estimates of child population at risk were made for each year. From the 1970 census, a summation of the number of children in a county from 0 through 4 years of age was made to obtain a total estimate of the children in this age range. Similarly, the process was repeated for the 5 through 9 and the 10 through 14 age groups. A percentage of the total for a particular age was calculated by dividing the number of children of a single age by the total number of children in its five-year group. Thus, the relative percent-

ages were determined for 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, and 9-year-olds in 1970; and from the 1975 census estimates, the total number of youth was determined in the 10 through 14 age group in 1975 (from the National Cancer Institute data). It was assumed that the relative percentage of 5-year-olds in the 5-to-9 group in 1970 would be equivalent to the relative percentage of 10-year-olds in 1975. Continuing with this procedure, 1975 estimates of the number of children of each age group from 10 through 19 were developed for each county.

Another assumption was that the change in single age populations from 1975 to 1979 would be minimal. For example, the estimate of 9-year-olds in 1975 was used as the estimate of 13-year-olds in 1979. Knowing the upper age of jurisdiction in each county, an estimate was calculated for the number of children from 10 through the upper age of jurisdiction (the child population at risk) for each of the 3,143 counties. Although migration, undercounting, and death rates would affect the extrapolation of population estimates from one year to another, it was assumed that these factors would be of minimal importance for the target group and that they would be of minor importance compared with the impact of birth rates and child populations.

Estimating procedure

The primary task was to describe the number and nature of the juvenile court cases handled nationally in each of the survey years. Data were available from the reporting counties; for those counties not reporting, estimates had to be generated. The adopted estimating procedure assumed that the best method for predicting the number and types of cases for non-reporting jurisdictions was to use the data for similar reporting jurisdictions as a guide.

"Similar" was operationalized, or given a working definition, by using population at risk as a criterion. Jurisdictions of similar size (based on population at risk) were conceptualized as belonging to the same cluster. Clusters were formed based on the following concerns. First, the range of population at risk within a cluster had to be small enough to assure a reasonable similarity in the relative sizes of the counties. Second, it was necessary to define an adequate number of reporting jurisdictions within a cluster to assure the stability of that cluster's estimates. Accordingly, the 3,143 counties were divided into 11 clusters.

Estimates were made for non-reporting jurisdictions by using the information from reporting jurisdictions within the same cluster. It was assumed that the dynamics that produce the juvenile cases within a cluster are shared by all the counties in the cluster and are unique to that cluster. Thus, if a model could be developed to reproduce the data from reporting counties within a cluster, then this model could be applied to non-reporting jurisdictions of that cluster to generate predictions of their caseloads.

Descriptive variables found in the *City/County Data Book* (U.S. Bureau of the Census) were utilized to identify characteristics of the counties, which could be incorporated into the model to produce these estimates. This volume contains approximately 200 descriptive variables on individual counties detailing such information as population, income level, educational characteristics, labor force, housing, and type of government. These data were used as predictors in the model. To reduce the potential predictors to a workable number and to minimize covariation and duplication of information, each variable was correlated with the total number of cases in each of the reporting jurisdictions. Only variables that were significantly correlated with the number of cases were retained. This process reduced the number of variables of interest to approximately 99 (depending on the particular survey year in question). Next, the reduction procedure created summary variables, grouping these individual variables under broader headings. A principal components factor analysis of the variables yielded summary factors that incorporated the distinctions found in the original variables, accounting for approximately 68 percent of the variance of the original variables.

After determining that these summary factors were reliable descriptors of the counties, they were utilized to develop regression equations that produced estimates of the number of cases handled by each jurisdiction reporting within each cluster. Applying the same equations to the non-reporting jurisdictions, estimates of individual caseloads were produced. By summing over the caseloads (either reported or predicted), it was possible to estimate the total number of

cases from all the counties in a cluster and, subsequently, the total number of cases handled nationally. (The 1975 estimating procedures differ slightly from those described above; for a discussion of 1975 estimating procedures, see *Delinquency 1975*, pp. 11-4-11-11).

It was also necessary to estimate the nature of all the cases handled by the juvenile court system—for example, type of offense, sex of offender, reason for referral, time in system, and disposition. By using the assumption that the reporting courts in a cluster approximately represent the non-reporting courts' data, a weighting procedure was developed to estimate the nature of the cases in the cluster as a whole, including the non-reporting courts. If, for example, the reported cases within a cluster represented 25 percent of the total estimated number of cases for that cluster, by weighting each case by a factor of 4 (total estimated number of cases in the cluster divided by the total number of cases from the reporting jurisdictions in the cluster), it was possible to represent not only the number of cases but also the nature of the cases. By employing this process of developing weights to permit the sample data to represent the population, detailed estimates of the Nation's juvenile court cases were produced.

Data collection

Identification of States that collect information on the processing of youths through the juvenile justice system is made through contact with individuals and agencies with responsibility to collect or to report juvenile court statistics. States that compile information on a regular basis and have data on a computer-readable medium are sent written requests for the data; the information is then transmitted to the National Center for Juvenile Justice.

Variations in information compilation and interpretation are checked with the respective State personnel and edited by the National Center for Juvenile Justice staff. The data are then transformed into a standard format for the national file. Jurisdictional differences in juvenile court statutes and procedures used to collect the data cause some problems with uniformity that cannot be corrected. The Source notes, among other limitations of the data, the following:

- The accuracy (reliability and validity) of the original coding process is unknown.
- There are wide ranges of definitions regarding court dispositions.
- The reasons for referral to court and their definitions vary dramatically.
- Some State statutes exclude major crimes (i.e., homicide, forcible rape, and aggravated assault) from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, while other State statutes exclude types of minor crimes (i.e., fish and game violations).
- Some States differentiated between specific types of crime, while others used broader categories for their offenses (i.e., larceny was alternately defined as grand larceny, petit larceny, shoplifting, and larceny except shoplifting).
- Some States changed their reporting system, which altered some of the variables and values reported during the reporting period.
- The offense labels are not always an accurate indicator of actual behavior (i.e., larceny may vary from stealing bubble gum to the theft of a handgun).
- The data represent cases disposed of by courts; they do not represent individuals, nor do they represent incidents.

Definitions of terms

Offense categories—The National Center for Juvenile Justice utilizes the offense categories defined by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program. For detailed definitions of these offense categories, see Appendix 2.

Unit of count—The unit of count refers to a case disposed of by a court with juvenile jurisdiction during the reporting year. The term "disposed of" means that some definite action was taken or some treatment plan was decided upon or begun. Each "case" represents a youth referred to court, with or without a petition during the year, or a new referral for one of the reasons described in "reason for referral";

it does not include traffic, dependency and neglect cases, or special proceedings brought before the court.

Race—The reporting of race varied greatly. Some States reported white, black, and other, while a few States reported ten categories of race. For the purpose of consistency among States, three categories of race were selected. The "other" category refers to all races that were reported as anything other than white or black.

Source of referral:

Law enforcement agency—The term "law enforcement" should be interpreted as including metropolitan police, State police, park police, sheriffs, constables, police assigned to the juvenile court for special duty, and all others performing a police function with the exception of probation officers and officers of the court.

Parents or relatives—This category includes the youth's own parents, foster parents, adoptive parents, step parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and other legal guardians.

School department—This term includes counselors, attendance officers, teachers, principals, superintendents of schools, and members of the board of education.

Probation officer—A probation officer was considered to be an officer of the court or any person designated to perform a probation function.

Social agency—This category includes both public and private agencies, such as a department of public welfare, the board of health, a children's aid society, a child-welfare board, and institutions caring for children (such as homes for dependent children, hospitals, group homes, runaway homes, and agencies that perform functions of after-care, parole, and correction).

Other court—1975-77: This category includes any court that is physically located in another district, has no legal jurisdiction over the case, or has concurrent jurisdiction with the juvenile court that had original jurisdiction over the case; 1978 and 1979: Includes any court other than the court disposing of the case.

Reason for referral—1975-77: This includes attempting to commit or committing offenses (behavior that is defined as constituting juvenile delinquency or in need of supervision by State or local law), but does not include traffic, dependency and neglect cases, or special proceedings brought before the court; 1978 and 1979: attempts to commit an offense were included under the offense behavior, except for attempted murder, which was included in the assault category.

APPENDIX 14 Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), 1980 Annual Data—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: This information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Annual Data 1980, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), Statistical Series E, No. 21 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), pp. 1, 2, 369-374. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology and limitations of the data

This report contains information on clients admitted to and discharged from federally funded drug abuse treatment programs in the United States and outlying areas. It is based on data collected from these units by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) through the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP). CODAP is a required reporting process for all drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation units receiving Federal funds for the provision of drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation services. CODAP admission and discharge forms are completed for each client admitted to and discharged from these clinics, regardless of source of funding support for any particular client. Thus, CODAP data reflect all clients treated at CODAP reporting units, not just those clients specifically supported by Federal funds. CODAP Client Flow Summary forms are completed each month by every clinic that reports through CODAP, regardless of whether the clinic has any current admissions or discharges or any active clients in treatment.

The data presented are based on a data file that has been edited for internal consistency. The following information should be considered when using the reported data.

Each admission reported on a CODAP form does not necessarily represent a different client. To reduce multiple counting of some individuals, records that represent transfer admissions between CODAP clinics within a program are not included in the tables that contain data on clients admitted during the year.

Tables that contain data on clients discharged during the year are based on matched admission and discharge reports. Thus, discharge reports for which there were no matching admission reports are excluded from these tables.

To avoid the loss of useable information, reports with some incomplete or invalid information were retained and are excluded only from those tabulations involving the specific items with invalid responses. Thus, the number of clients on which related tables are based varies somewhat from table to table.

In some instances, drug problem type and/or severity was incorrectly reported on the CODAP forms. All tables in this report present data according to primary drug of abuse; thus, records on which the client's primary drug problem could not be identified are excluded.

Percentages shown in the tables have been rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent, i.e., fractional percentages of 0.05 or greater have been rounded to the next higher tenth of a percent. This rounding process results in some percent distributions adding to 99 or 101 percent; however, all "totals" reflect 100 percent.

Definitions of terms

Age at admission—Derived by subtracting a client's year of birth from year of admission to treatment.

Age at first use—The chronological age at which a person first used the drug now listed as his/her primary drug problem.

Drug users (clients)—Persons admitted to a clinic for the prevention or treatment of a drug problem; they are assigned to a treatment plan and receive the clinical and supportive services identified in the regimen. Criteria for completing treatment are established at this time.

When a clinic's Federal contract or grant states that both prevention and treatment services are to be provided, the persons receiving prevention services are also considered clients. The guidelines of the Federal funding agencies state that a client is considered active if he/she receives treatment services at least once every 30 days. Only active clients are reported on CODAP. If the client has not received treatment or direct services for 30 days, he or she must be discharged from the CODAP reporting system. *Partial* services are occasionally offered to community groups, clients' families, and individuals; this activity is not reported by CODAP clinics because the people involved in receiving partial services are not treated for diagnosed drug problems.

Drug types—Drugs are classified into 12 categories: heroin; other opiates—illegal methadone, opium, morphine, codeine, Demerol, Dilaudid, etc.; marijuana/hashish—includes THC, "hash oil," other cannabis preparations; barbiturates—phenobarbital, Seconal, Nembutal, etc.; amphetamines—Benzedrine, Dexedrine, methamphetamine, "speed," and related compounds such as Preludin, Ritalin, etc.; alcohol; cocaine; hallucinogens—LSD, mescaline, psilocybin, MCA, DMT, mushrooms, peyote, etc.; PCP—"angel dust"; tranquilizers—Librium, Valium, Miltown, etc.; other sedatives or hypnotics—methaqualone, chloral hydrate, Placidyl, Doriden, etc.; other—includes inhalants (glue, nitrous oxide, organic solvents, etc.), over-the-counter drugs (legally obtained, non-prescription medication), as well as any drug not falling into one of the above categories.

Employment status—The following categories are used to indicate if the client is legally employed (including self-employment) at the time of admission. To qualify as being employed, the client's earnings must be subject to income taxes. For example, stipends and welfare payments are not taxable; therefore, the client receiving these monies would not be considered employed. The categories are: unemployed, not seeking work—has not sought employment in last 30 days; unemployed, seeking work—has sought employment in last 30 days. This includes registering with employment agencies, etc.; employed, part-time—working less than 35 hours a week; employed, full-time—working 35 or more hours a week. This category also includes clients with concurrent full-time and part-time positions.

Highest grade level completed—Number of years of education the client completed.

Marital status—The following categories indicate the client's marital status at time of admission: never married—this includes annulment; married—this includes common-law marriage and those clients who consider themselves married; widowed; divorced; separated—this refers to married persons not living together by choice, whether or not the separation is legal.

Primary drug—The drug type that is the major problem in that it has caused the most dysfunction. *Primary drug at admission* is the drug problem for which the client was admitted to treatment. Similarly, *primary drug at discharge* is the drug problem, if any, causing the most dysfunction at the time of discharge from treatment. Only one primary problem may be reported at admission and one at discharge.

Race/ethnicity—Based on staff observation and client self-identification, the following categories have been selected to conform with the Federal Interagency Committee on Education Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Racial and Ethnic Definitions: White (not of Hispanic origin)—a person having origins in any of the people of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East; Black (not of Hispanic origin)—a person having origins in

any of the people of sub-Saharan Africa; Hispanic—Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Hispanic; other—includes American Indian (a person having origins in any of the original people of North America), Alaskan Native (a person such as Aleut or Eskimo Indian who has origins in any of the original people of North America), and Asian or Pacific Islander (a person having origins in any of the original people of the Far East, Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, or the Pacific Islands).

Reason for discharge—The circumstances under which a client leaves treatment. Several types of discharge are reported as follows:

Completed treatment, no drug use—The client has successfully completed the prescribed treatment regimen in the program and no further treatment services are prescribed within this program or any other program; however, follow-up contact may be recommended. The client is no longer using illegal drugs or abusing alcohol.

Completed treatment, some drug use—The decision of the clinic staff is that the client has successfully completed the prescribed treatment regimen in the program, and no further treatment services are prescribed within this program or any other program. The client meets all other criteria for completion of treatment except concerning the use of drugs during the month prior to discharge.

Transferred/referred—The client is discharged from the clinic and, with no interruption in treatment, is transferred to another clinic that is within the same program; or, the client is discharged from the clinic and referred to another drug treatment program or to a medical or psychiatric institution.

Program decision to discharge client for noncompliance with program rules—Treatment is not completed; the client is discharged for violation of program rules.

Left before completing treatment—The client is discharged because of his/her decision to leave the clinic before completion of treatment, or his/her refusal to continue a further phase of treatment in this or any other program.

Incarcerated—Treatment is not completed; the client is discharged because of incarceration.

Died—The client died before completing treatment; however, this does not necessarily imply a drug-related death.

Source of referral—The following categories indicate the agency, individual, or legal situation through which the client is committed to or referred to treatment: self-referral; hospital—includes a general or mental hospital; community services—includes a community mental health center, Federal, State, or local agencies, a private physician, psychiatrist or other mental health professional, or another drug treatment program; family/friend; employer/school; other voluntary; Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC); Federal, State, and county probation; Federal, State, and county parole; other non-voluntary—includes police, Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act (NARA) I, and NARA III; other—includes Bureau of Prisons (BOP—NARA II, BOP—IPDDR, BOP study, BOP probationer), and other BOP (formerly DAP), and Veterans Administration Armed Services Medical Referral Office (VA ASMRO).

Arrests within 24 months prior to this admission, number of—Indicates the number of times the client has been arrested and booked during the 24 months prior to admission. This item does not imply conviction and relates to alleged offenses. Arrests for traffic infractions are not included. However, arrests for driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs and driving while intoxicated because of alcohol or drugs are included.

APPENDIX 15 Sentenced Prisoners Under 18 Years of Age in Adult Correctional Facilities—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information was excerpted from Harvey D. Lowell, Margaret McNabb, and Anthony J. DeMarco, *Sentenced Prisoners Under 18 Years of Age in Adult Correctional Facilities: A National Survey (Washington, D.C.: National Center on Institutions and Alternatives, 1980), pp. 10, 11, 27–35, Appendix I. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.*

Survey methodology

Data were obtained through the use of a questionnaire. Telephone contacts were used to establish the location of the desired information within the adult correctional system and to establish accountability for compiling the data requested. After questionnaires were sent out, additional correspondence and telephone contacts were made when necessary in order to expedite data gathering. Telephone cross-checks were made with adult correctional personnel and individual institutions of selected States. Respondents were asked to provide data constituting a one-day picture of the population of sentenced prisoners under 18 years of age in adult correctional systems; Jan. 1, 1979 was selected as the survey date.

Population data used to compute rates per 100,000 youth 14 to 17 years of age are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population Reports, 1976, Series, P-25, No. 646.*

Definitions of terms

Sentenced prisoners—Includes all sentenced prisoners 17 years of age and under who were incarcerated in adult correctional facilities as of Jan. 1, 1979. It does not include prisoners or parole violators who were being detained or who were incarcerated in State correctional facilities on holding status.

Age—Information pertaining to the age of sentenced prisoners as of Jan. 1, 1979. If this information was not available, other information was accepted with an explanation of the basis upon which age distinctions were made (e.g., age at intake, sentencing date, offense).

Adult correctional facilities—Includes all facilities for the incarceration of sentenced offenders that are under the jurisdiction of the States' adult correctional system. It includes all prisons, halfway houses, community residential centers, work release or prerelease programs, etc., for offenders who have a maximum sentence length of more than 1 year. It does not include facilities for juvenile delinquents, facilities operated by the juvenile corrections department or the department of mental health, detention facilities or county jails, or facilities for civil commitment.

Offenses—The data refer to the offense leading to incarceration; in cases in which more than one offense was committed, only the most serious charge was recorded. Except as indicated, offense distinctions correspond to common practice in reporting jurisdictions. Attempts and conspiracies to commit offenses fall under the category of "other crimes," except in the case of murder. Offenses were categorized according to standard descriptions and were broken into three categories: crimes against people, crimes against property, and crimes against the public order. Definitions were formulated and definitional questions (arising during the conduct of the study) were decided with reference to Clark and Marshall, *A Treatise on the Laws of Crimes* (Chicago: Callaghan and Company, 1952), pp. 489–934.

Crimes against people—murder 1; murder 2; manslaughter/murder 3; attempted murder; rape (includes sodomy); robbery (includes armed robbery, strongarm robbery, robbery involving use of force, etc.; does not include purse-snatching); aggravated assault (includes assault with intent to do serious bodily harm); kidnaping; sex offenses; other crimes

against people (including reckless endangerment, terroristic threats, purse-snatching, assault, assault and battery).

Crimes involving property—arson; auto theft (includes grand theft auto, use without authority, unauthorized use of a motor vehicle); burglary (includes breaking and entering); larceny/theft/stolen goods (includes all forms of larceny and theft other than auto theft, petty larceny, grand larceny, theft by deception, and receiving stolen property, possession of stolen goods, shoplifting, hijacking); extortion/embezzlement/fraud/forgery; other crimes involving property (includes counterfeiting, possession of counterfeit money, malicious mischief, destruction of property, vandalism, trespassing).

Crimes against the public order—narcotics/use and possession; narcotics sale (includes possession with intent to sell, and manufacture); prostitution; other crimes against the public order (includes drunk and disorderly conduct, public nuisance, prison breach, vagrancy, alcohol, tobacco and firearms violations, perjury, gambling, criminal negligence, possession of a dangerous weapon).

Explanation/rates for States

State differentials in both the collection and availability of data will affect the consistency and comparability of data across States. The notes that follow outline such differences with respect to reporting practices, data collection problems, and other pertinent factors in State and county criminal justice operations.

Alabama—Alabama provided data pertaining to the total number and ages of youth offenders in Alabama's adult prison system. State officials were not able to identify the offenses for which all youth had been sentenced. Data were provided for Sept. 30, 1978.

Alaska—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Arizona—Data pertinent to youth in Arizona's adult prisons were provided for Sept. 24, 1979. The total number of offenders were not included in the data.

Arkansas—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

California—Only 14 prisoners were under 18 years of age. The low number of youth in adult corrections in California is due to the large population in California Youth Authority facilities. The State data is representative of the population on Dec. 31, 1978, a year prior to the survey date.

Colorado—All the requested data were provided. Data for adult persons were provided for Apr. 27, 1979.

Connecticut—The method of characterizing offenses is somewhat different from that requested. Connecticut has a "youthful offender" statute from which individual offenses may not be disclosed. Offenders within this category are therefore listed under the heading "unreported" on the Connecticut data. The data includes the crimes of auto theft within the larceny category and those offenders under auto theft are only those convicted of "Use of motor vehicle without permission". A second violation occurs because Connecticut operates under an integrated jail/prison system. The data, therefore, includes offenders in both jails and prisons

and it is impossible to discriminate between offenders. The data simply reflect the most serious offense of each inmate while representing a combined picture of misdemeanors and felons. It does not necessarily follow that those offenders with less serious convictions are held in the State's jails rather than prisons. Data were provided for Sept. 11, 1979.

Delaware—The Delaware Department of Corrections reported that its adult institutions do not hold inmates under 18 years of age.

District of Columbia—Only four youth offenders were incarcerated in the District of Columbia's adult institution; most are sent to the Youth Center at Lorton and segregated from the general population. Data were reported for Oct. 23, 1979.

Florida—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Georgia—Georgia provided data for Aug. 21, 1979. No other differences from standard procedures were reported.

Hawaii—Hawaii's adult correctional institution reported no offenders less than 18 years of age.

Idaho—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Illinois—Illinois corrections officials reported that due to the classified nature of the records, the Illinois Department of Corrections was unable to provide comprehensive information to the survey. Thus, their data do not offer a complete picture of the youth offender population in Illinois. Fifty-one males and 1 female 17 years of age were incarcerated in the adult correctional system on Jan. 1, 1979. However, the offense data supplied represent the total number of offenses, rather than the most serious offense, for each individual offender (79 offenses). It is therefore impossible to identify the offenses that had been committed by the actual 52 inmates. Since male and female offenders were combined, it is also impossible to determine the offenses committed by the one female offender.

Indiana—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Iowa—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Kansas—The data reflect the population as of June 30, 1979.

Kentucky—The Kentucky Department of Corrections was unable to provide any information other than population figures. The data reflect the population on Dec. 19, 1979.

Louisiana—The data reflect the inmate population on Sept. 13, 1979. At the time of the survey, eight youths were being held in parish (i.e., county) jails under department of corrections jurisdiction.

Maine—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Maryland—The data on inmates in the State correctional system do not show a breakdown by age within each offense category. The data also exclude 380 State sentenced offenders held in local jails due to an overflow at the State level and would therefore, exclude any offenders under 18 years old within that population.

Massachusetts—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Michigan—State institutional data reflect the inmate population on Dec. 31, 1978.

Minnesota—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Mississippi—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Missouri—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Montana—No offenders incarcerated in Montana's State prison system

were under the age of 18.

Nebraska—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Nevada—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

New Hampshire—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

New Jersey—The data were reported for Aug. 9, 1979.

New Mexico—No significant variations in definitions or reporting practices were noted.

New York—The data do not include any offenders under 16 years of age. All offenders 15 years of age and under are incarcerated in youth facilities until they become 16. The data also include a category of "youthful offenders" constituting approximately 45 percent of New York's young adult prisoner population and for whom no offense designation can be made.

North Carolina—The large number of unreported offenses occurs because it includes all other crimes, not peculiar to any specific category.

North Dakota—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Ohio—There were no variations from standard reporting practices for the Ohio data.

Oklahoma—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Oregon—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Pennsylvania—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Rhode Island—The Rhode Island correctional system is structured as an integrated jail/prison system, under the authority of the department of corrections.

South Carolina—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

South Dakota—The data were reported for July 1, 1979.

Tennessee—While data reported for the survey date, Jan. 1, 1979 identified only 8 offenders, corrections personnel indicated that 26 additional youthful offenders were committed to the State system between Jan. 1, and July 1, 1979.

Texas—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Utah—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Vermont—No significant variations were apparent in the data on offenders in the State prison.

Virginia—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Washington—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

West Virginia—West Virginia's State correctional institutions do not incarcerate offenders under the age of 18.

Wisconsin—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Wyoming—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Federal Bureau of Prisons—The Bureau of Prisons reported that on June 4, 1979, four youths were held in Federal adult institutions. While two were incarcerated for violent crimes, the offenses for the remaining two were under "other public order crimes." They were convicted of violations of immigration law.

APPENDIX 16 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1980—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1980, *National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982). Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

Data presented in this report are based on yearend 1979 and 1980 inmate counts and on enumerations of prisoner transactions during 1980. As in past years, the data were collected with a standard questionnaire transmitted to the appropriate State authorities and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The final date for receipt of information was Mar. 16, 1981.

In each jurisdiction, the questionnaire was completed by a central agency reporting for institutions within the correctional system. This procedure was also used by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in supplying data on Federal institutions. Because the information was derived from a complete enumeration rather than a survey, the statistical data are not affected by sampling error. Response errors were held to a minimum by means of a systematic telephone follow-up and, where necessary, other control procedures. Thus, the yearend counts are generally considered reliable. Because of the absence of standardized administrative and recordkeeping practices from State to State, the data for admissions and departures are not always entirely comparable across jurisdictions.

National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) category definitions

Jurisdiction population, Dec. 31, 1980—Includes all inmates under jurisdiction of State correctional authorities on Dec. 31, 1980, regardless of location. Does not include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, pretrial detainees) merely housed in prisons.

Custody population, Dec. 31, 1980—Includes all inmates in the State's custody, that is, housed in State correctional facilities on Dec. 31, 1980. Does not include State inmates housed outside State prison facilities; does include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, the courts, local jails) housed in State's facilities.

Overcrowding, Dec. 31, 1980—Includes all State prison inmates housed in local jails on Dec. 31, 1980, as a direct result of State prison overcrowding. Does not include State prison inmates held in local jails for other reasons (for example, work release, court appearance, etc.).

Admissions

New court commitments—Includes all inmates who were admitted with all new sentences, that is, these inmates were not readmitted for any sentences for which they had already served some prison time. This category includes probation violators entering prison for the first time on the probated offenses. Does not include parole violators with new sentences.

Parole violators with new sentences—Includes all parolees returned with new sentences.

Other conditional release violators with new sentences—Includes all individuals on conditional release (other than parole) who are returned with new sentences, for example, returns from supervised mandatory release, from shock probation, etc.

Parole violators only, no new sentences—Includes all parolees returned only for formal revocations of parole that were not accompanied by new sentences. If the parole was not formally revoked, that is, the parolee was held only temporarily pending a hearing, no admission occurred for NPS purposes.

Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences—Same as above, substituting conditional release violator for parole violator.

Transfers from other jurisdictions—Includes all inmates transferred to this State's jurisdiction to continue sentences already in force. Does not include admissions if State does not acquire jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

Absent without leave (AWOL) returns, with or without sentences—Includes all returns from AWOL, that is, failures to return from authorized temporary absences such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

Escapee returns, with or without new sentences—Includes all returns from escape, that is, unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

Returns from appeal/bond—Includes all inmates reinstated to correctional jurisdiction from long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Does not include returns from short-term movements (less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State retains jurisdiction).

Other admissions—Includes all other admissions not covered by the above categories.

Releases

Unconditional—An unconditional release occurs only if the released inmate cannot be reimprisoned for any sentence for which he was in prison.

Expirations of sentence—Includes all inmates whose maximum court sentences minus credits have been served.

Commutations—Includes all inmates whose maximum sentences have been changed (lowered) to time served to allow immediate unconditional release.

Other unconditional releases—Includes all other unconditional releases not covered by the above categories.

Conditional—A conditional release occurs if the released inmate, upon violating the conditions of his release, can be imprisoned again for any of the sentences for which he was in prison.

Probations—Includes all inmates who have been placed under probation supervision and conditionally released; includes all shock probation (split sentence) releases.

Supervised mandatory releases—Includes all inmates who must, by law, be conditionally released. This type of release may also be called mandatory conditional release.

Paroles—Includes all inmates conditionally released to parole.

Other conditional releases—Includes all other conditional releases not covered by the above categories.

Death:

Executions—Self-explanatory.

Illnesses/natural causes—Self-explanatory.

Suicides—Self-explanatory.

Accidental injury to self—Includes all inmates who accidentally caused their own deaths (for example, a fall from a ladder, mishandling electrical equipment).

Death caused by another person—Includes all inmates whose deaths were caused accidentally or intentionally by another inmate or prison personnel.

Other deaths—Includes all other deaths not covered by the above categories.

Other releases:

Absent without leave (AWOL)—Includes all failures to return from an authorized temporary absence such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

Escapes from confinement—Includes all unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

Transfers to other jurisdictions—Includes all inmates who were transferred from one State's jurisdiction to another to continue sentences already in force. Does not include the release if State does not relinquish jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

Releases to appeal/bond—Includes all inmates released from correctional jurisdiction to long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Does not include short-term movements (that is, less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State correctional system retains jurisdiction).

Other releases—Includes all other releases not covered by the above categories.

Race

White—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

Black—A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

American Indian or Alaskan Native—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Asian or Pacific Islander—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.

Other—Any other race not covered by the above categories.

Not known—Any inmate whose race is unknown.

Ethnic origin

Hispanic—A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Not Hispanic—A person not covered by the above category.

Not known—Anyone whose ethnic origin is unknown.

Explanatory notes for States

Differing legal and administrative requirements as well as diverse recordkeeping practices among jurisdictions hamper efforts to collect uniform nationwide data on the number and movement of inmates in State and Federal correctional institutions. Not all jurisdictions are able to provide information that meets NPS definitions. For some, the discrepancies between reported data and the criteria are minor, but in others these discrepancies are more serious and, overall, serve to limit the comparability of data among jurisdictions. Limitations in State data, of course, carry over into regional and national figures, which, as a consequence, should be viewed as providing an order of general magnitude rather than precise totals.

The notes that follow identify deviations from the category definitions used in the 1980 questionnaire, provide details on the content of "other" admission and release categories, and specify revisions to data that should be taken into account when comparing 1979 and 1980 figures. State inmates housed in local jails because of overcrowding are generally considered to be under State jurisdiction. Exceptions to this rule are noted below. Some States included an adjustment residual in their admission or release figure in order to balance the yearend 1979 count with the yearend 1980 count.

Alabama—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1979 are revised from those reported in the 1979 publication. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts for 1980 are due to persons housed in local jails. New court commitments: Includes some split sentence violators and some parole violators with new sentences. Other admissions: Type not specified and an adjustment residual. Other unconditional re-

leases: Unconditional court-ordered releases. Other deaths: Causes not known. Other releases: Type not specified and adjustment residual.

Alaska—All data include both jail and prison inmates, as prisons and jails form an integrated system. Admission and release figures are estimates based on 1979 data. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts for 1980 are due to the large proportion of State inmates held in Federal prisons. Parole violators, with new sentence: Includes parole violators with no new sentences and other conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Other admissions: Adjustment residual. Supervised mandatory releases: Includes some (fewer than 5 percent) expirations of sentence and releases to probation of inmates serving a split sentence. The remainder are supervised releases, many of which convert to probation shortly after discharge. Hispanic origin: Alaska cannot determine the ethnicity of its population.

Arizona—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1979 are revised from those reported in the 1979 publication. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts for 1980 are due to inmates housed in other jurisdictions or community centers and those in hospitals or out on furloughs. Other conditional releases: Work furloughs. Other deaths: Vehicle accidents. Other releases: Adjustment residual.

Arkansas—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1979 are revised from those reported in the 1979 publication. Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Releases under provisions of the Youthful Offender Act. Other deaths: Inmate murdered while on furlough. Other releases: Adjustment residual.

California—Other admissions: Includes transfers from jails, hospitals, and other States. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Includes the net difference between returns from and releases to court. In addition, it includes transfers to jails, hospitals, and other States. Hispanic origin: Figures for Hispanics include Mexicans only; other Hispanics are included in the figure for non-Hispanics.

Colorado—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1979 are revised from those reported in the 1979 publication. Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases. Race: Figures are estimates. Hispanic origin: Figures are estimates.

Connecticut—All data include both jail and prison inmates, as prisons and jails form an integrated system. New court commitments: Includes some parole violators and escapees returned with new sentences. Expiration of sentence: Includes some releases to probation.

Delaware—All data include both jail and prison inmates, as prisons and jails form an integrated system. Persons receiving a split sentence of more than 1 year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, are excluded from the movement data unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, a practice resulting in an understating of movement transactions. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts for 1980 are due to State inmates held in other State and Federal institutions. New court commitments: Includes probation violators. Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases. Supervised mandatory releases: Includes persons released on probation. Other releases: Releases to Drug Rehabilitation Center. Race: Breakdown based on percentages. Hispanic origin: Delaware cannot determine the ethnicity of its population.

District of Columbia—The District of Columbia had an integrated jail and prison system. Data include unsentenced inmates and those with sentences of 1 year or less, with the exception of those housed in the District of Columbia Jail or Detention Center. Persons receiving a split sentence of more than 1 year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, were excluded from movement data unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, an omission resulting in an understating of such transactions. Parole violators with and without new sentences and other conditional release violators with and without new sentences: The total number of violators is accurate, but the breakdown by type is estimated from 1978 figures. Transfers to and from other jurisdictions: Transfers to and from mental hospitals and Federal facilities. Escapees and AWOLs returned: May include some sentenced to 1 year or less. Other admissions: Adjustment residual. Expirations of sentence: Includes supervised mandatory releases with fewer than 180 days remaining on their sentences. Such

persons are not considered to be subject to the conditions normally attached to this type of release. Supervised mandatory releases: Includes only those supervised mandatory releases with 180 days or more remaining on their sentences. Race: Estimates based on 1978 data. Hispanic origin: The District of Columbia cannot distinguish the ethnic composition of its population.

Florida—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1979 are revised from those reported in the 1979 publication. Other conditional releases: Reinstated paroles. Other unconditional releases: Includes 128 inmates whose entire sentences were vacated, 2 given a full pardon, and 171 releases and 4 terminations by the Florida Parole and Probation Commission. Releases to appeal or bond: Estimates based on the total population for Dec. 31, 1980. Race: The other category consists of those who answered Latin in response to the ethnic question. Hispanic origin: Hispanic breakdown estimated from a special count taken in August 1980. The Hispanic category consists of Cubans and the non-Hispanic category is comprised of Haitians.

Georgia—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1979 are revised from those reported in the 1979 publication. Parole violators returned with new sentences: Includes parole and other conditional release violators returned with and without new sentences. Other admissions: Type not specified. Other unconditional releases: Sentences overturned by the court and releases due to paid fines. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Transfers to other States to serve time on sentences in other States. Hispanic origin: Georgia cannot determine the ethnicity of its population.

Hawaii—Data include both jail and prison inmates, as prisons and jails form an integrated system. Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1979 are revised from those reported in the 1979 publication. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to inmates on short-term furloughs and in the custody of the Federal prisons. Probation: Inmates whose sentences were reevaluated within 60 days of commitment and modified to probation. Other conditional releases: Type not specified. Inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence: Includes persons convicted of felony offenses and sentenced to 5 years probation, up to 6 months of which may be spent in jail. Race: Data available only for sentenced inmates. "Other" includes American Indians. Hispanic origin: Hawaii cannot determine the ethnicity of its population.

Idaho—Other admissions: Returns from agreement on detainers. Other unconditional releases: Releases because of acquittal or dismissal of sentence. Other releases: Releases to agreement on detainers. Unserved inmates (custody count): Civil commitments held for psychological testing and evaluation.

Illinois—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1979 are revised from those reported in the 1979 publication. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to inmates housed in other States, Federal facilities, or inmates out to court. Other conditional release violators, no new sentences: Includes mostly supervised mandatory release violators. Other admissions: Adjustment residual. Other unconditional releases: Includes court-ordered releases, status discharges, and technical discharges. Other conditional releases: Includes conditional court-ordered releases. Other releases: Adjustment residual.

Indiana—Data on race, Hispanic origin, and probations are estimates. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes violators of parole, of probation as part of a split sentence, and of probation without new sentences.

Iowa—None.

Kansas—None.

Kentucky—Other conditional release violators returned without new sentence: Includes some shock probation violators returned with new sentences. Other admissions: Parole violators. Probation: All probation releases are shock probation.

Louisiana—Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to persons housed in local jails. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other deaths: Cause not known.

Maine—Total admissions and releases are estimated from the sex-specific increase or decrease in yearend figures. Breakdown by type of movement is based on 1979 data. Breakdown of jurisdiction count by sentence length is based on 1979 data. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to persons housed in local jails, in hospitals, in other States, or at home on work release. Other admis-

sions: Adjustment residual. Other deaths: Cause not known. Other releases: Adjustment residual. Race: Estimates based on 1979 data.

Maryland—All data include inmates (approximately 6 percent of total) sentenced to a maximum of 1 year or less. New court commitments: Includes parole and other conditional release violators with new sentences and returns from appeal or bond. Expiration of sentence: Figures are estimates, because expiration and supervised mandatory release are considered one category. Supervised mandatory release: Figures are estimates, because expiration and supervised mandatory release are considered one category. Race: Figures are estimates. Hispanic origin: Maryland cannot determine the ethnicity of its population.

Massachusetts—Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to persons housed in local jails. New court commitments: Includes parole violators returned with new sentence.

Michigan—Other conditional releases: Preparole furloughs. Other deaths: Cause not known. Other releases: Adjustment residual. Other races: Includes Mexican-Americans and some persons whose race is not known. Hispanic origin: Only persons of Mexican descent are included.

Minnesota—None.

Mississippi—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1979 are revised from those reported in the 1979 publication. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to persons housed in local jails. Other conditional releases: Includes work releases and supervised mandatory releases. Other releases: Adjustment residual.

Missouri—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1979 are revised from those reported in the 1979 publication. Other admissions: Admissions from halfway houses. Other releases: Releases to halfway houses. Race: Figures are estimates. Hispanic origin: Missouri cannot determine the ethnicity of its population.

Montana—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1979 are revised from those reported in the 1979 publication. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due in part to 10 female inmates held in Nevada and 1 housed in a local jail. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Nebraska—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1979 are revised from those reported in the 1979 publication. Other admissions: Adjustment residual.

Nevada—Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to Nevada's inmates held in other States as well as out-of-state inmates housed in Nevada. Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases.

New Hampshire—Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to persons housed in other States. Parole violators returned without new sentence: Includes inmates returned without a new sentence at the time of admission but who subsequently received a new sentence. Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases.

New Jersey—Jurisdiction figures exclude 200 males held in local jails to ease overcrowding. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts for 1980 are due to 12 New Jersey inmates held in other States and 9 from other States held in New Jersey. Other deaths: Offender killed by corrections officer during an escape attempt.

New Mexico—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1979 are revised from those reported in the 1979 publication. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts for 1980 are due to inmates held in other States since the New Mexico State Penitentiary riot. New court commitments: May be understated because of a data recording backlog. Deaths caused by another person: Thirty-three of the 39 deaths were inmates killed during prison riot.

New York—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1979 are revised from those reported in the 1979 publication. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Includes transfers from and to the Department of Mental Hygiene. Other releases: Releases of inmates determined not to be State commitments after having been received as new court commitments. Race: Figures are estimates. "Not known" comprises American Indians and Orientals. Hispanic origin: Only Puerto Rican inmates are included; all other Hispanic inmates are included in the non-Hispanic category.

North Carolina—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1979 are revised from those reported in the 1979 publication. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to persons held for safekeeping

and presentence diagnosis. Persons receiving partially suspended sentences of more than 1 year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, were excluded from the movement data unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, an omission resulting in an understating of movement transactions. Parole violators with new sentences: Includes parole violators without new sentences. Other admissions: Adjustment residual. Expiration of sentence: Includes some commutations (fewer than 10 percent). Releases to appeal or bond: Unconditional court-ordered releases. May contain some overturned convictions for which no new trial was held. Race: "Other" is comprised of inmates whose race was not known.

North Dakota—Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to Federal prisoners held in North Dakota institutions. Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Race: Figures are estimates. Hispanic origin: Figures are estimates.

Ohio—Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to inmates living in halfway houses, reintegration centers, and those incarcerated outside the State, but for whom the State retains jurisdiction. New court commitments: Includes some "other conditional release violators with new sentences." Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Transfers from and to mental hospitals. Other unconditional releases: Sentences vacated by court. Other conditional releases: Extended medical furloughs and preparole furloughs. Deaths: Deaths classified as due to "illness or natural cause" include a small number of deaths attributable to unknown causes. Race: Figures are estimates. Hispanic origin: Based on custody population only.

Oklahoma—It is estimated that some 99 percent of all inmates are sentenced to more than 1 year; therefore all prisoners are allocated to this category. Parole violators without new sentences: Includes parole violators who may have received new charges but had not been tried or convicted at the time of reception. Expiration of sentence: Includes shock probations. Race: Figures are estimates. Hispanic origin: Figures are estimates.

Oregon—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1979 are revised from those reported in the 1979 publication. Escapes from confinement and escapee returns with or without new sentences: Excluded from movement transactions. Other deaths: Cause not known. Unsentenced inmates (custody counts): Parole violators awaiting new sentences.

Pennsylvania—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1979 are revised from those reported in the 1979 publica. Other admissions: Inmates received from other authorities. Other releases: Adjustment residual. Total admissions and total releases: Includes some inmates admitted and released with unknown sentence lengths. Hispanic origin: Pennsylvania cannot determine the ethnicity of its population.

Rhode Island—All data include both jail and prison inmates, as prisons and jails form an integrated system. Persons receiving a partially suspended sentence of more than 1 year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, were excluded from the movement data, unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, an omission resulting in an understating of movement transactions. Other admissions: One male paroled illegally, who was returned to prison to complete his sentence.

South Carolina—Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due in part to persons housed in local jails to ease overcrowding. Other unconditional releases: Includes unconditional court-ordered releases. Other releases: Adjustment residual. Hispanic origin: South Carolina cannot determine the ethnicity of its population.

South Dakota—Differences in jurisdiction and custody counts for 1980 are due to out-of-State inmates and Federal prisoners held in South Dakota. Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases.

Tennessee—All movement counts include persons sentenced to exactly 1 year, resulting in an overstatement of movement transactions. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due in part to persons housed in local jails. Parole violators without new sentences: Includes parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators without new sentences: Includes jail cases returned to prison. Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes jail cases released to jails because of overcrowding. Other deaths: Drug overdoses. Other releases: Includes 35 female releases of an unspecified type and an ad-

justment residual. Hispanic origin: Tennessee cannot determine the ethnicity of its population.

Texas—All data are custody figures, as jurisdiction counts were not provided. Parole and other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes parole and other conditional release violators without new sentences. Other admissions: Adjustment residual. Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Conditional pardons. Other deaths: Cause not known. Other releases: Adjustment residual. Hispanic origin: Figure is estimated at 18 percent of inmate population.

Utah—Other unconditional releases: Terminations of sentence by Board of Pardons.

Vermont—All data include both jail and prison inmates, as prisons and jails form an integrated system. All admissions are estimates based on 1979 figures. Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes court-ordered amended sentences with release to a special probation supervision. Race: Figures are estimates. Hispanic origin: Figures are estimates.

Virginia—Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts for 1980 are due to persons held in local jails and those housed in other States. Parole violators with new sentences: Includes parole violators without new sentences as well as supervised mandatory release returns. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Includes transfers from and to mental hospitals. Other conditional release violators without new sentences: Includes inmates for whom any change in sentence was unknown. Other unconditional releases: Absolute pardons. Other deaths: Cause not known. Other releases: Type not specified. Hispanic origin: Virginia cannot determine the ethnicity of its population.

Washington—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1979 are revised from those reported in the 1979 publication. All jurisdiction counts exclude 85 males housed in local jails to ease overcrowding. Other conditional releases: Unspecified conditional releases granted by agencies other than the State Board of Prison Terms and Pardons. Other races: Includes two persons with multiracial heritage as follows: one white/black/American Indian/Mexican and one American Indian/Filipino/Hawaiian.

West Virginia—Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes nine conditional court-ordered releases, five releases due to medical respite, two conditional pardons, and two releases to medical hospitals. Other releases: Includes persons returned to court jurisdiction after being declared unsuited to serve at a particular minimum security institution.

Wisconsin—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1979 are revised from those reported in the 1979 publication. Other admissions: Includes voluntary returns from parole and mandatory release, return pending revocation of parole, return from mandatory release pending revocation, alternative to revocation, and three errors of admission. Other unconditional releases: Includes court-ordered releases. Other deaths: Cause not known. Other releases: Two errors of admission that were released. Total inmate population (jurisdiction count): Includes escapees.

Wyoming—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1979 are revised from those reported in the 1979 publication. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to inmates held in other States.

Federal Bureau of Prisons—Persons receiving a split sentence of more than 1 year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, are excluded from 1979 and 1980 counts for those with maximum sentences of more than 1 year unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, a practice resulting in an understating of these counts. Such persons (totaling 445 on Dec. 31, 1980) are included in the count of inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year or less. New court commitments: Includes "other conditional release violators with new sentences." Parole violators with new sentences: Figures are estimates based on new court commitments. Other unconditional releases: Includes 194 unconditional court-ordered releases. Other deaths: Includes two deaths caused by accidents. Other releases: Adjustment residual. Consists for the most part of persons granted a temporary release which was followed by an ultimate release. Race: Data available only for sentenced inmates. Hispanic origin: Data available only for sentenced inmates.

APPENDIX 17 Federal Prison System—Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1979

NOTE: Data in this report are broken down into two sets of mutually exclusive categories: (1) court commitments and other-than-court commitments; and (2) prisoners under sentence and prisoners not under sentence. Beginning in fiscal year 1974, persons remanded for a mental competency determination or for a mental incompetency commitment were considered to be "study and observation" cases. The figure below presents the breakdowns within these categories:

UNDER SENTENCE	COURT COMMITMENTS	OTHER-THAN-COURT COMMITMENTS
	(1) Regular adult	(1) Parole violator
	(2) Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act	(2) Mandatory release violator
	(3) Youth Corrections Act	(3) Sentenced adult, study and observation
	(4) 18 U.S.C. 4205 (b)(1) and (b)(2)	(4) State commitments
	(5) Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act	
	(6) Split sentence	
	(7) District of Columbia, juvenile	
NOT UNDER SENTENCE		(1) Mental competency determination
		(2) Mental incompetency commitment
		(3) Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act, study and observation
		(4) Youth Corrections Act, study and observation
		(5) Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act, study and observation

The following information was taken from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1975 (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1977), pp. 113-114. Revisions have been made on the basis of Criminal Code, Title 18, United States Code, with amendments to July 15, 1978, and information received from the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Regular adult—A District of Columbia adult, military prisoner, or other individual who qualifies under the parole eligibility provisions of 18 U.S.C. 4202 and 4205(a), or 26 U.S.C. 5871 and 7237.

18 U.S.C. 4205(a)—An individual sentenced to a term in excess of 1 year with the parole eligibility date determined to be one-third of the maximum sentence imposed, and no more than 10 years.

18 U.S.C. 4205(b) (1)—An individual sentenced to a term in excess of 1 year with the parole eligibility date determined by the court to be less than one-third of the maximum sentence imposed.

18 U.S.C. 4205(b) (2)—An individual eligible for parole at the determination of the United States Parole Commission.

18 U.S.C. 4205(c) (Sentenced adult, study and observation)—A commitment for a study (deemed to be for the maximum sentence). The results of the study shall be provided by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to the courts within 3 months at which time the inmate may be eligible for resentencing.

18 U.S.C. 5010(b), 5017(c) (Youth Corrections Act, indeterminate)—A youth offender or young adult sentenced for treatment and supervision who shall be released conditionally under supervision on or before the expiration of 4 years from the date of conviction and who shall be discharged unconditionally on or before 6 years from the date of conviction.

18 U.S.C. 5010(c), 5017(d) (Youth Corrections Act, specific term)—A youth offender or young adult sentenced for treatment and supervision in excess of 6 years, but not to exceed the maximum of the offended statute, and who shall be released conditionally under supervision not

later than 2 years before expiration of the maximum sentence imposed.

18 U.S.C. 5010(e) (Youth Corrections Act, study and observation)—A youth offender or young adult committed for observation and study. The findings of the study shall be provided by the Youth Division of the United States Parole Commission to the court within 60 days.

18 U.S.C. 5034 (Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act, minority)—A juvenile committed for the period of his minority.

18 U.S.C. 5034 (Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act, other than minority)—A juvenile committed for a period of time less than his minority.

18 U.S.C. 5034 (Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act, study and observation)—A juvenile committed for observation and study. The results of the study shall be provided by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to the court within 30 days.

18 D.C. 2318 (District of Columbia, juvenile)—A District of Columbia juvenile.

18 U.S.C. 3651 (Split sentence)—A sentence on one count consisting of a suspended sentence with a definite term, and a confinement portion of 6 months or less followed by a period of probation not to exceed 5 years.

18 U.S.C. 4244, 4245 (Mental competency determination)—An individual whose mental condition is examined prior to sentencing to determine if he is presently insane or otherwise so mentally incompetent as to be unable to understand the proceedings against him or properly to assist in his own defense.

18 U.S.C. 4246 (mental incompetency commitment)—A person found

to be mentally incompetent and committed until such time as the person shall be found mentally competent to stand trial or until the pending charges against him are disposed of.

18 U.S.C. 4252 (Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act, study and observation)—A person committed for an examination to determine if he is an addict and likely to be rehabilitated through treatment. The examination report shall be furnished to the court by the Attorney General within 30 days.

18 U.S.C. 4253 (Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act, sentenced prisoner)—An addict committed for treatment for an indeterminate period of time not to exceed 10 years or the maximum period of time which could otherwise have been imposed.

State commitment—A State prisoner serving his State sentence in a Federal institution under contract.

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