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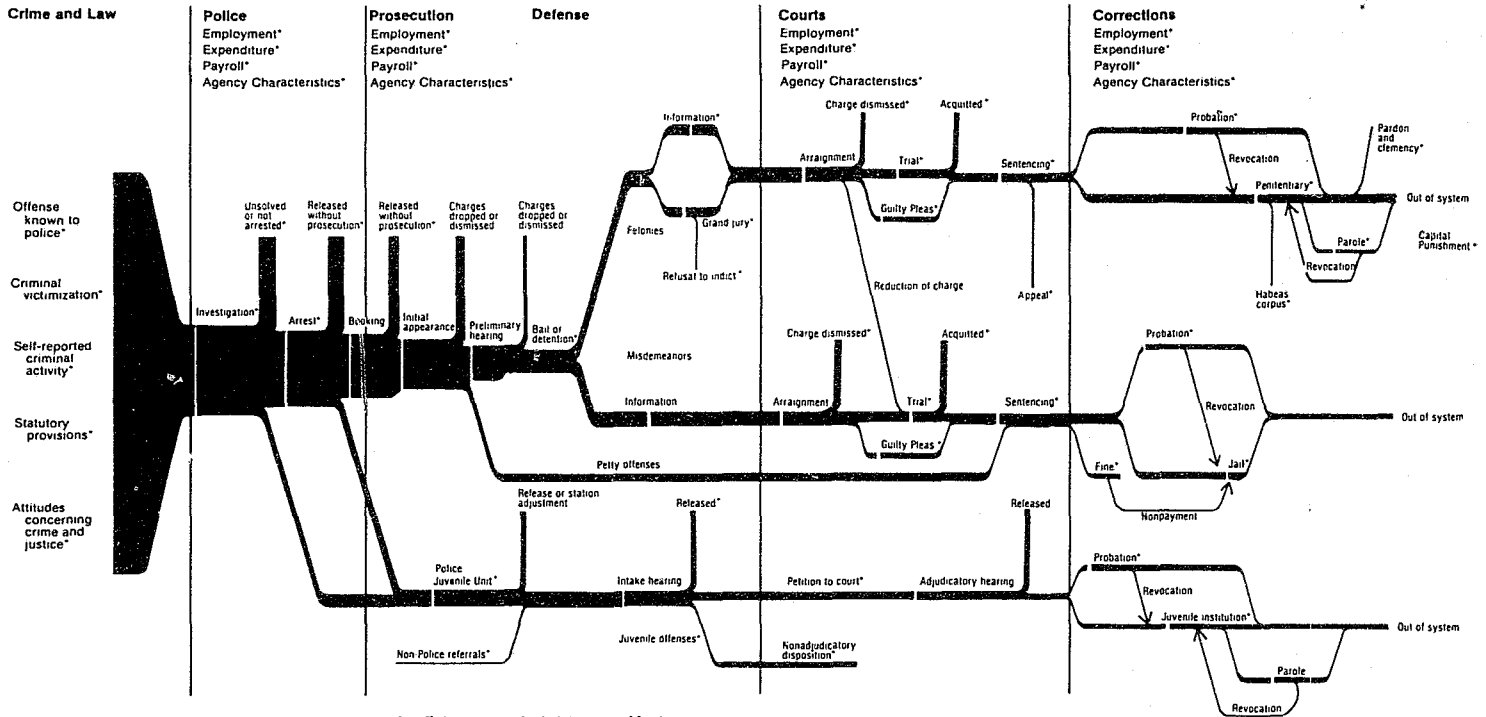
OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS — 1985

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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. 8, 9.

SOURCEBOOK

OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS — 1985

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sion of the copyright owner.

For your information

This is the 13th annual SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS. It brings together in a single volume nationwide data of interest to the criminal justice community.

Almost all its data are nationwide in scope and, where possible, they are displayed by regions, States, and cities to increase their value for local decisionmakers and for comparative analyses.

Data available for limited groups of cities, States, or jurisdictions are included only if they pertain to a topic of major concern.

Organization of the SOURCEBOOK

This book has six sections:

(1) Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems presents data on the number and types of criminal justice agencies and employees, criminal justice expenditures, workload of agency personnel, and so on. It also includes most of the tables that summarize, State by State, the statutory, regulatory, or administrative characteristics and practices of criminal justice agencies.

(2) Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Criminal Justice-related Topics presents the results of nationwide public opinion polls on such matters as fear of victimization; the death penalty; prison reform; gun control; drug use; and evaluation of law enforcement, judicial, and correctional agency performance.

(3) Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses presents data on several indicators of the extent of illegal activities. They include proportions of persons reporting that they have used various drugs or participated in other illegal activities; surveys of individuals, households, and businesses that may have been victims of crimes; and law enforcement agency counts of offenses reported to them.

(4) Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested includes counts of arrestees by age, sex, race, and area; proportions of known crimes cleared by arrests; and counts of illegal goods seized.

(5) Judicial Processing of Defendants presents data on the number of juveniles and adults processed through the courts and on the characteristics, dispositions, and sentences of the defendants.

(6) Persons Under Correctional Supervision presents data about persons on probation and parole, population and movement of inmates of State and Federal prisons, and characteristics of State prison inmates. It also presents data on offenders executed and offenders currently under sentence of death.

Each of the six sections opens with an overview of its contents.

Overview of the availability of nationwide data

Statistics about crime and criminal justice in the United States are published by hundreds of public and private agencies, academic institutions, research organizations, public opinion polling firms, and other groups. All levels of government collect and disseminate such data.

Figures A and B summarize the availability of national-level data on criminal justice. Figure A shows where data are available and where gaps exist. Asterisks mark the aspects of the criminal justice process addressed by data in the SOURCEBOOK. The absence of an asterisk is a signal that relevant data are not available or do not meet SOURCEBOOK criteria.

Gaps in the availability of national data can be seen in Figures A and B. Annual data are available for such topics as the extent of crime and number of persons under correctional supervision. But for many other topics, such as the pretrial and court-processing stages (grand jury, jury trial, and others), sentencing, and postdispositional outcome for juvenile offenders, the data are notably meager and of limited coverage, particularly for State and local levels. For some topics, the available data pertain mostly to the Federal system.

More detail on the availability of data across the system are given in Figure B. Figure B shows that the coverage is far greater for "Corrections" than for "Prosecutions." It also shows that the SOURCEBOOK presents a much greater variety of data on "Corrections" than can be charted easily in Figure A.

Sources of data for this book

This summary outlines the range of data available to the SOURCEBOOK in selected substantive areas.

Data on the nature and extent of crime. The primary sources that provide nationwide coverage of such data are of two distinctly different kinds:

(1) Data based on sample surveys. Annual reports of the **National Crime Survey (NCS)** estimate the number and rate of personal and household crimes based on interviews with a sample of households designed to be representative of the Nation. The survey is conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

The NCS data are supplemented by self-report surveys on delinquency, drug and alcohol use, and other illegal activities that are reported by several organizations.

Extensive self-report data on juveniles are provided through the **Monitoring the Future Project** conducted by the Institute for Social Research of the University of Michigan and the **National Youth Survey** conducted by the Behavioral Research Institute.

(2) Data based on law enforcement records. Each year, the volume and rate of crimes known to the police are published in **Crime in the United States**, which is part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The FBI compiles these data from information provided by local law enforcement agencies throughout the United States.

Other Federal agencies that have special law enforcement functions, such as the Postal Inspection Service, Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Secret Service, collect data on case processing and agency activities.

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

Spending for criminal justice data come from such Federal publications as the **Budget of the United States Government** and agency annual reports. The BJS publication **Justice**

Expenditure and Employment
Extracts compiles data on criminal justice agency personnel, payroll, and expenditure. These sources are augmented by data from surveys conducted by the National Center for State Courts, the American Correctional Association, and other groups.

Crime clearance and arrest data are reported in the FBI's Crime in the United States, The Drug Enforcement Administration, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and other agencies collect data on clearances and arrests in cases under their jurisdictions.

Federal court system data come from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts and from the Federal Prison System. No uniform court reporting system (comparable to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program) now exists at the State level, but the BJS publication Case Filings in State Courts contains State-by-State data on activities of the State courts.

Probation data come from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts and the BJS national probation survey.

Persons in correctional institutions data come from the BJS publication Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions and the Federal Bureau of Prisons annual Statistical Report.

Prison populations and characteristics of correctional facilities and inmates data also come from BJS and the Federal Bureau of Prisons as well as from surveys by the American Correctional Association, numerous private research groups, and individual researchers.

Inmates executed and on death row data come from the BJS annual report on Capital Punishment and from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Parole services data come from the BJS national parole survey, the American Correctional Association, and the U.S. Parole Commission.

Discharges from State and Federal prison data come from the BJS annual report on Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions.

Juvenile offenses and juveniles taken into custody data come from the FBI's annual report on Crime in the United States.

Juvenile corrections data come from several sources. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention/BJS series on Children in Custody reports on the number of juveniles held in public and private juvenile correctional facilities. The estimated number of juveniles confined in local jails is reported in the BJS Survey of Jail Inmates. So far, there is no nationwide reporting system on parole ("aftercare") outcome for juveniles.

Results of public opinion polls on criminal justice issues come from such groups as The Gallup Poll, Louis Harris and Associates, the National Opinion Research Center, the ABC-Washington Post Poll, the Media General/Associated Press Poll, and the New York Times/CBS Poll, as well as from a number of government agencies and commissions. The polls explore such topics as fear of crime and victimization, attitudes about crime and its causes, the performance of law enforcement agencies and of the Supreme Court, capital punishment, and gun ownership and gun control.

Annotated sources and list of publishers

Publications from which tables or figures have been taken for the SOURCEBOOK are described in annotations that precede the Appendices. The annotations include standard bibliographic information, periodicity of publication, dates of tabular information appearing in the publication (many sources, even some annual reports, contain data for a number of years), a brief summary of the publication's contents, and a list of SOURCEBOOK tables and figures taken from the sources. Address of the publishers follow the annotations.

Reliability of the data

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

Reporting periods

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

To complicate matters, it is sometimes impossible or imprecise to compare data from different sources, for example, when data in one source are expressed only in full fiscal years and those in another are expressed only in full calendar years.

Until June 30, 1976, the fiscal year for Federal agencies ran from July 1 through June 30, but it now runs from October 1 through September 30. The period July 1-September 30, 1976, is called the "transition quarter." Because various data sources treat this change in different ways, it is best to check a table's explanatory note to make sure of the precise periods covered by its data.

Table and figure preparation

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

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

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

However, the SOURCEBOOK staff has:

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

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

- (1) Those that begin with "NOTE:" are written by the SOURCEBOOK STAFF from information in the original source.

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

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

Explanatory appendices. For sources that use complex survey methods or that require a long list of definitions of terms, the SOURCEBOOK prepares an explanatory appendix. These appendices add information about or clarify the data presented, but users should consult the original sources for even more detailed and more complete explanations.

A note on definitions of terms

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

However, in a compilation such as this it is impossible 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 those not familiar with the substantive area to which a table refers--are advised to consult the original source for a fuller explanation of subtleties with respect to data collection procedures, data exclusions, definitions of terms, and so on.

Cross-references to last year's edition

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

Your input requested

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

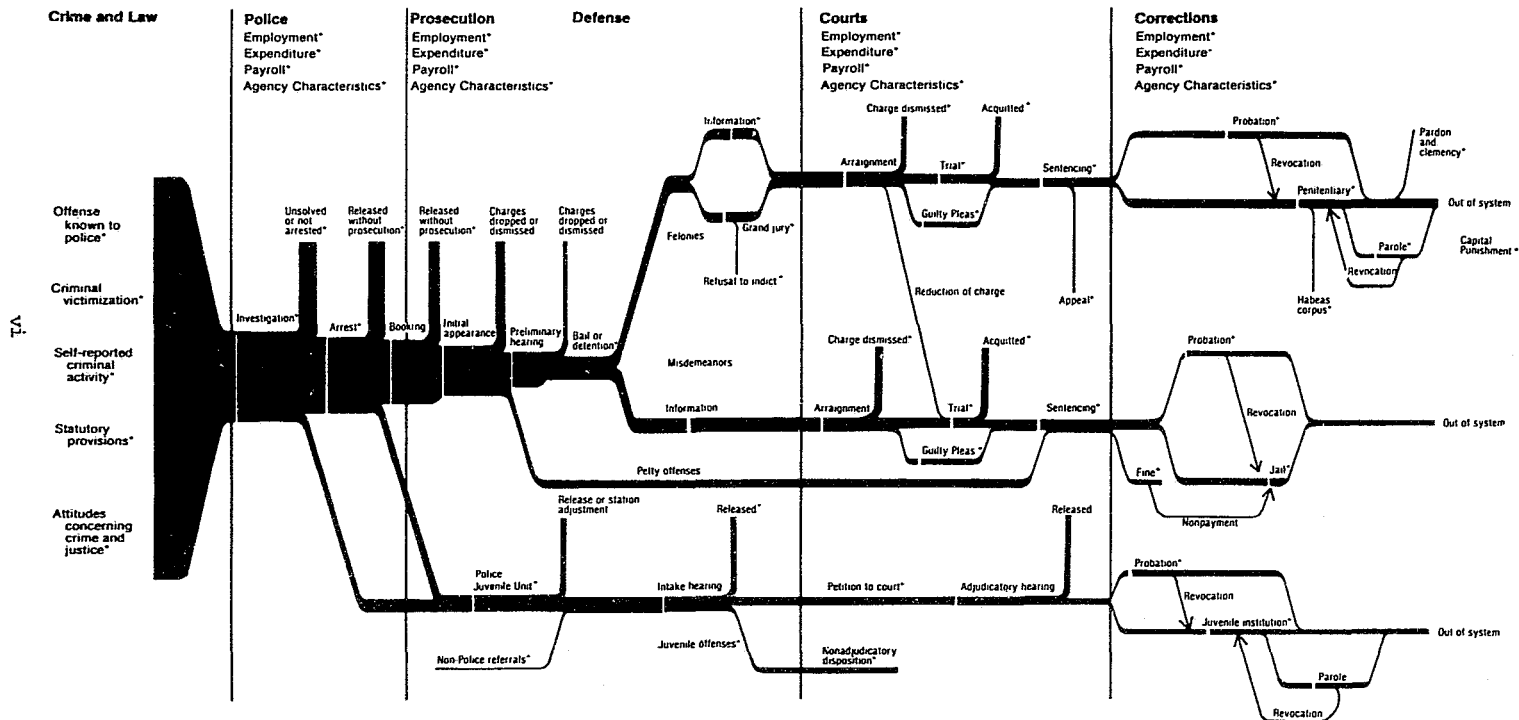
Please tell us about appropriate sources of criminal justice statistics you believe we have overlooked. Of special interest are sources of data--preferably, but not necessarily, national in scope--that have not been drawn upon for this edition.

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

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

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) Expenditures for criminal justice activities	(1) Police department personnel expenditures	(5) Requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors	(1) Expenditures, employment, payroll, and salaries of Federal judges and court administrative personnel	(1) Employment, workload, and salaries for probation/parole officers
(1) Expenditures for Federal criminal justice activities	(1) Employment and payroll for police services	(5) Cases argued and pending in U.S. Attorneys' offices	(1) Workload of the Federal judiciary	(1) Utilization of probation fees
(1) Employment and payroll for criminal justice activities	(1) Salaries, qualification requirements, and periodic performance tests for police officers	(5) Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts	(1) Characteristics of presidential appointees to Federal judgeships	(1) Characteristics of public and private juvenile facilities, staff, and residents
(1) Statutory provisions related to victim compensation and witness assistance programs	(2) Attitudes toward police	(5) Causes referred to the U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution by the Securities and Exchange Commission	(1) Number and term of State judges	(1) Characteristics of U.S. jails
(1) Features manufactured in the United States	(4) Arrests, national estimates	(5) Prosecutions of violators of immigration and nationality laws	(1) Qualification requirements, salaries, selection process, and terms of office of trial and appellate judges	(1) Unemployment of jail staff
(1) Characteristics of gun control legislation	(4) Narrative and rate of arrests	(5) Prosecutions of corrupt public officials	(1) Expenditures for judicial conduct commissions	(1) Characteristics of adult correctional and pre-release facilities
(1) Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving	(4) Characteristics of persons arrested		(1) Expenditures for and utilization of grand and petit juries	(1) Utilization of private contractual services by correctional agencies
(1) Characteristics of marijuana legislation	(4) Arrests in cities		(1) Statutory provisions governing waiver of juveniles to criminal court	(1) Workload of U.S. Parole Commission hearing examiners
(1) Legalized gambling	(4) Arrests in suburban areas		(1) Officers used and provisions governing pretrial release decisions	(1) Utilization of drug abuse treatment services units
(1) Provisions of Asian immunity statutes	(4) Arrests in rural areas		(2) Public confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court	(1) Statutory provisions providing for repeat offenders
(1) Characteristics of privacy legislation	(4) Arrest rates		(2) Attitudes toward severity of courts	(2) Attitudes toward capital punishment
(1) Statutes and regulations on the privacy and security of criminal history information	(4) Clearance rates		(2) Public participation in the judicial process	(2) Movement of the probation population
(1) Fear of crime	(4) Appeals for alcohol-related offenses		(5) Cases filed in State courts	(2) Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System
(2) Attitudes toward the country's most important problem	(4) Arrests, self-report data		(5) Court-authorized interception of wire or oral communication	(6) Characteristics of residents of public and private juvenile custody facilities
(2) Attitudes toward level of crime	(4) Juvenile offenders taken into police custody		(5) Cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts	(6) Characteristics of jails and jail inmates
(2) Fear of crime	(4) Arrests for drug law violations		(5) Dispositions and sentences of defendants charged with drug law violations in U.S. District Courts	(6) Drug and alcohol use among jail inmates
(2) Attitudes toward the level of spending on crime	(4) Drug seizures		(5) Sentences of defendants imprisoned for marijuana violations in U.S. District Courts	(6) State prisoners in local jails because of overcrowding
(2) Attitudes toward proposals about crime	(4) Seizures by the U.S. Customs Service		(5) Probate petitions filed in U.S. District Courts	(6) Prisoners in, rate of incarceration for, admissions to, and movement of prisoners in State and Federal institutions
(2) Community crime prevention measures employed	(4) Seizures by the U.S. Coast Guard		(5) Civil and prisoner lawsuits against the Federal Government filed in U.S. District Courts	(6) Number and rate of prison admissions per reported serious crime
(2) Attitudes toward the media and crime	(4) Activities of the U.S. Secret Service		(5) Prisoner petitions filed in U.S. District Courts	(6) Population of U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, and U.S. Marine Corps correctional facilities
(2) Public confidence in selected institutions	(4) Aliens deported from the United States		(5) Appeals filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals	(6) Movement of prisoners in, admissions to, and releases from Federal correctional facilities
(2) Attitudes toward white collar crime	(4) Arrests for offenses against railroads		(5) Cases filed, disposed of and pending in the U.S. Supreme Court	(6) Population of State and Federal institutions
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(2) Gun ownership			(5) Depositions in criminal tax fraud cases	(6) Prisoners under sentence of death
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(2) High school seniors' reported worry about social problems			(5) Military	
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(3) Motor vehicle thefts known to the police				
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(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) Estimated number of fires, civilian fire deaths, and value of property loss due to incendiary or suspicious fires				
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(3) Offenses against railroads				
(3) Crime insurance policies, claims, and losses				

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.
- () 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.
- Y Indicates that the relevant attribute is present.

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.

Acknowledgments

Many people contribute to the production of the SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS each year. These brief thanks acknowledge the support and dedication of the people who make our work possible.

The staff of the Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics Project at the Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center is a small group of talented and dedicated professionals who work to improve this volume each year.

Ann L. Pastore, our Managing Editor, deserves credit for the clarity and consistency of presentation of this compendium. Ann has shaped the design of SOURCEBOOKS since the first edition in 1973, and her Production Group is responsible for all phases of the physical production of the manuscript. In addition to her long-standing skills as an editor and manager, Ann's expertise in computer-based text production and graphic arts has contributed centrally to this effort. We gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to her.

Marjorie Bowes and Kimberly Schoonmaker, our Editorial Assistants, also brought many years of SOURCEBOOK experience to this edition. Their professionalism and attention to detail is reflected throughout this volume. We deeply appreciate their dedication and help.

The Assistant Editors who make up our Research Group do much of the daily work of identifying and locating new sources of statistical information, reviewing materials, and preparing the sources for inclusion in SOURCEBOOK. We are most grateful for the talent, expertise, patience, and conscientiousness of Teresa Chastanet, Katherine Jamieson, Kathleen Maguire and Kevin Vaughn in this most important work. Additionally, we would like to thank David van Alstyne who provided computer programming consultation for the National Crime Survey tables, Ramona Peace, our Project Secretary and Statistical Typist, and Sharon Wright, Administrative Associate of the Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center of the State University of New York at Albany.

Within the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Sue A. Lindgren, Associate Deputy Director, devoted many hours to reviewing our materials and made numerous suggestions that have helped to improve this and earlier editions of SOURCEBOOK. Sue's knowledge and experience in criminal justice statistics have been critical to the development of this series. We are also grateful to Marilyn Marbrook, chief of the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Publications Unit, who provided technical expertise and expedited processing of the SOURCEBOOK into a final product. Marianne Zawitz of BJS also provided assistance.

We especially appreciate the help of many persons and agencies that contribute the statistical data that are presented in this volume. In many cases, people in these organizations were of invaluable assistance in making data available, locating new sources of statistical information, and providing answers to questions about terminology and data collection procedures. The following individuals were particularly helpful, and we appreciate their cooperation and support: James McCafferty and the staff of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts; Gladys Lavelle, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Alice Durant, Immigration and Naturalization Service; Ken Bergman, Drug Enforcement Administration; Lloyd Johnston, Jerald Bachman, Patrick O'Malley, and Marjorie Fisher, Institute for Social Research; Delbert Elliott, Behavioral Research Institute; Ronnie Scotkin, U.S. Parole Commission; Barbara Allen-Hagen, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Donna Hunzeker, Contact, Inc.; John D. Fluke, American Humane Association; Nancy Rodrigues, National Center for State Courts; Michael J. Karter, Jr., National Fire Prevention Association; William McDonald, Georgetown University; Thaddeus Johnson, Oklahoma Department of Corrections; and John B. Mauro, Media General Corporation.

Finally, we also wish to thank those users who provide information about their use of SOURCEBOOK with comments and suggestions for improvement. Suggestions of additional materials for possible inclusion in subsequent editions are also especially appreciated, and can be made either by using the questionnaire at the end of the book or by personal contact with the editors at the Hindelang Criminal

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Section I

Characteristics of the criminal justice systems

These data are on the structure, organization, employment, and expenditures of criminal justice systems in the United States. Because some functions are administered at the local level (e.g., local law enforcement agencies), and others are administered at the county level (e.g., jails) or the State level (e.g., prisons), there are many criminal justice systems to consider.

The tables address not only the number of agencies performing various criminal justice functions, but also expenditures, employment, and workloads of these agencies. Also in this section are tables that present a variety of structural or legal characteristics of criminal justice systems.

The section begins with an overview that describes the distribution of personnel and monies at Federal, State, and local levels of government for many criminal justice agencies and activities using data compiled by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) from surveys conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and numerous government documents.

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 International City Management Association.

The next segment details aspects of the adjudication process. Data on defense and prosecutorial activities come from the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Information on expenditures, employment and workload of the Federal judiciary are presented. Uniform workload statistics for State and local criminal court systems are not available. Judicial salaries, qualifications, terms of office, and methods of selection and retention for State trial and appellate court judges are 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. Data are provided on Federal probation; public and private juvenile custody facilities; Federal, State, and local adult correctional facilities; and parole. Sources for these data include the American Correctional Association and the U.S. Parole Commission.

The final segment presents tables derived from statutory or administrative sources. Provisions limiting the right to bail and for consideration of dangerousness in bail decisions are presented. Features of State sentencing policy, such as requirements for mandatory sentences, good time provisions, and life sentences for repeat offenders are detailed; statutory regulations related to victim compensation and witness assistance programs, gun control, driving while intoxicated, and the decriminalization of marijuana are included. The section concludes with information on State laws concerning gambling, immunity for arson reporting, and privacy of information.

Table 1.1 Justice system direct expenditures, by type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal years 1982 and 1983

NOTE: The Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment (CJEE) survey was discontinued in 1980 for budgetary reasons. The data presented below were gathered from available government documents and from the annual surveys of government finances and employment conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For this reason, comparisons of the CJEE data gathered from 1971 to 1979 with the 1980 to 1983 data extracted from existing documents, should only be undertaken with an understanding of the corresponding changes in methodology.

All States and the Federal government are included in the analysis. Local data for 1982 are based on a complete census of all such governments. The 1983 sample of local governments was based on 1975 population estimates and included all county governments in the 75 largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's), other county governments with 50,000 or more inhabitants, and municipalities and townships having 25,000 or more inhabitants. Remaining local governmental units were randomly sampled. These procedures resulted in the inclusion of approximately 9,500 counties, cities, and townships in the sample. Since all State 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, 1983 data reported for county and local governments are estimates subject to sampling error. The estimates of the standard error of this sample range from one to five percent of the totals that would be expected if all county and local governments were surveyed.

The Federal Government expenditure data are for fiscal year 1982 beginning on Oct. 1, 1981 and ending Sept. 30, 1982, and fiscal year 1983 beginning on Oct. 1, 1982 and ending Sept. 30, 1983. State expenditure data cover the fiscal years ending June 30, 1982 and 1983, except for New York (Mar. 31, 1982 and 1983), Texas (Aug. 31, 1982 and 1983), and Alabama and Michigan (Sept. 30, 1982 and 1983). For local governments, the 1982 fiscal years reported are those that closed between July 1, 1981 and June 30, 1982. Most municipalities and counties ended their fiscal years on December 31 or June 30. The fiscal years reported for Washington, D.C. ended on Sept. 30, 1982 and 1983. Employment data are for October, 1982 and 1983, for all levels of government. For details of survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix I.

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Level of government	1982				1983				Percent increase from 1982 to 1983			
	Total	Police protection	Judicial and legal services	Corrections	Total	Police protection	Judicial and legal services	Corrections	Total	Police protection	Judicial and legal services	Corrections
Total ^a	\$35,839,477 ^b	\$19,022,184	\$7,770,785 ^b	\$9,046,508	\$39,680,167	\$20,648,200	\$8,620,604	\$10,411,363	10.7	8.6	10.9	15.1
Federal ^b	4,269,000 ^b	2,366,000	1,390,000 ^b	513,000	4,844,000	2,745,000	1,523,000	576,000	13.5	16.0	9.6	12.3
State ^a	10,648,697	2,485,767	2,605,577	5,557,353	11,709,073	2,630,282	2,755,551	6,323,240	10.0	5.8	5.8	13.8
Local ^a	20,921,780	14,170,417	3,775,208	2,976,155	23,127,094	15,272,918	4,342,053	3,512,123	10.5	7.8	15.0	18.0

^aExcludes duplicative intergovernmental transactions.

^bThese data have been revised from the original publication.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1982 and 1983 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986), Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.2(82) Justice system expenditures of State governments, by type of expenditure and State, fiscal year 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.1. These data include State level expenditures for the following categories: police protection, judicial and legal services, and corrections. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

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

State	Total	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	
Total	\$11,599,341	\$10,648,697	\$9,764,072	\$884,625	\$950,644
Alabama	184,725	180,224	158,327	21,897	4,501
Alaska	165,511	162,204	125,040	37,164	3,307
Arizona	194,018	193,045	161,653	31,392	973
Arkansas	68,545	66,850	62,044	4,806	1,695
California	1,189,746	1,037,753	993,991	43,762	151,993
Colorado	149,085	146,662	143,301	3,361	2,423
Connecticut	192,734	191,607	184,132	7,475	1,127
Delaware	70,804	69,036	59,478	9,558	1,768
Florida	536,952	512,920	470,560	42,360	24,032
Georgia	236,196	225,548	206,238	19,310	10,648
Hawaii	81,941	81,261	51,767	29,494	680
Idaho	31,214	31,120	30,246	874	94
Illinois	472,356	453,232	412,393	40,839	19,124
Indiana	178,404	174,132	157,886	16,246	4,272
Iowa	102,824	90,722	86,659	4,063	12,102
Kansas	101,771	99,472	94,846	4,626	2,299
Kentucky	223,957	207,855	196,418	11,437	16,102
Louisiana	275,511	241,587	228,978	12,609	33,924
Maine	52,063	51,710	47,654	4,056	353
Maryland	384,421	290,155	278,939	19,216	86,266
Massachusetts	349,190	344,051	325,255	18,796	5,139
Michigan	478,808	446,876	434,132	12,744	31,932
Minnesota	146,375	118,316	109,824	8,492	28,059
Mississippi	82,592	78,324	72,259	6,065	4,268
Missouri	160,482	153,584	142,716	10,868	6,898
Montana	35,225	32,680	29,631	3,049	2,545
Nebraska	62,512	61,669	48,617	13,052	843
Nevada	69,780	68,938	49,495	19,443	842
New Hampshire	31,733	31,464	28,371	3,093	269
New Jersey	384,045	331,873	300,371	31,412	52,262
New Mexico	118,449	117,238	102,923	14,315	1,211
New York	1,358,402	1,250,070	1,170,295	79,775	108,332
North Carolina	379,598	371,807	328,313	43,494	7,791
North Dakota	25,564	25,564	23,227	2,337	-
Ohio	296,528	261,500	253,981	7,519	35,028
Oklahoma	152,402	151,779	138,237	13,542	623
Oregon	136,257	119,876	117,171	2,705	16,381
Pennsylvania	420,507	387,261	379,221	8,040	33,246
Rhode Island	65,410	61,501	60,239	1,262	3,909
South Carolina	132,030	132,030	126,648	5,382	-
South Dakota	27,591	27,591	26,628	963	-
Tennessee	163,063	147,887	136,592	11,295	15,176
Texas	486,505	449,997	358,417	91,580	36,508
Utah	70,901	68,402	61,222	7,180	2,499
Vermont	37,390	37,150	35,045	2,105	240
Virginia	482,098	315,568	276,816	38,752	166,530
Washington	246,204	238,696	193,513	45,183	7,508
West Virginia	62,595	62,388	59,981	2,407	207
Wisconsin	208,765	204,197	192,147	12,050	4,568
Wyoming	35,562	35,415	32,235	3,180	147

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1982 and 1983 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986), Table 4.

Table 1.2(83) Justice system expenditures of State governments, by type of expenditure and State, fiscal year 1983

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.1 and 1.2(82). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

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

State	Total	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	
Total	\$12,785,244	\$11,709,073	\$10,786,202	\$922,871	\$1,076,171
Alabama	182,957	179,110	172,377	6,733	3,847
Alaska	186,650	183,072	150,562	32,510	3,578
Arizona	189,931	189,048	183,475	5,573	283
Arkansas	78,203	77,980	68,749	9,231	823
California	1,307,399	1,125,570	1,017,406	108,164	181,829
Colorado	152,030	151,394	148,493	2,901	636
Connecticut	226,497	226,497	213,120	13,377	-
Delaware	70,515	68,604	65,770	2,834	1,911
Florida	587,450	578,586	543,078	35,508	8,864
Georgia	285,774	273,988	238,349	35,639	11,786
Hawaii	82,114	81,373	66,693	14,680	741
Idaho	36,226	36,198	33,891	2,307	28
Illinois	498,483	480,641	437,847	42,794	17,842
Indiana	196,385	189,853	170,852	19,001	6,532
Iowa	113,290	100,121	94,122	5,999	13,169
Kansas	115,079	111,212	105,859	5,353	3,867
Kentucky	242,067	217,190	203,990	13,200	24,877
Louisiana	299,022	261,735	248,353	13,382	37,287
Maine	55,476	55,359	53,047	2,312	117
Maryland	432,952	351,966	318,565	33,401	80,986
Massachusetts	383,313	378,238	357,934	20,304	5,075
Michigan	478,526	444,543	436,490	8,053	34,411
Minnesota	151,528	125,136	121,273	3,863	26,392
Mississippi	87,500	83,648	79,218	4,430	6,532
Missouri	171,285	163,812	154,119	9,693	7,473
Montana	38,889	36,537	34,347	2,190	2,352
Nebraska	72,444	71,902	61,974	9,928	542
Nevada	59,330	58,539	53,874	4,665	791
New Hampshire	38,589	38,498	31,139	7,359	91
New Jersey	436,971	389,557	357,816	31,741	47,414
New Mexico	156,853	156,360	111,531	44,829	493
New York	1,484,108	1,360,815	1,270,361	90,454	123,993
North Carolina	387,152	379,160	361,474	17,686	7,992
North Dakota	32,472	32,472	24,378	8,094	-
Ohio	363,296	335,861	328,493	7,368	27,435
Oklahoma	195,877	195,476	170,034	25,442	401
Oregon	143,264	130,005	127,623	2,382	13,259
Pennsylvania	452,168	416,394	407,177	9,217	35,774
Rhode Island	76,569	73,070	59,605	13,465	3,499
South Carolina	142,928	142,928	137,552	5,376	-
South Dakota	29,659	29,659	28,719	940	-
Tennessee	174,366	157,989	153,274	4,715	16,377
Texas	541,914	496,825	431,803	65,022	45,089
Utah	93,783	92,477	70,485	21,992	1,306
Vermont	42,643	42,521	40,683	1,838	122
Virginia	528,148	350,325	313,180	37,145	177,823
Washington	351,785	259,215	217,007	42,208	92,570
West Virginia	63,382	63,381	61,214	2,167	1
Wisconsin	226,171	223,040	212,709	10,331	3,313
Wyoming	41,403	41,193	36,118	5,075	210

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1982 and 1983 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986), Table 4.

Table 1.3(82) Justice system expenditures, by type of activity, type of expenditure, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 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	Police protection					Judicial and legal services				
	Total ^a	Direct expenditure		Capital outlay	Intergovernmental expenditure ^a	Total ^a	Direct expenditure		Capital outlay	Intergovernmental expenditure ^a
		Total	Direct current				Direct current	Direct current		
States-local, total	\$16,651,184	\$16,656,184	\$15,918,489	\$737,695	-	\$6,380,785	\$6,380,785	\$6,205,774	\$175,011	-
States	2,833,370	2,485,767	2,339,682	146,085	\$347,603	2,748,364	2,605,577	2,539,637	65,940	\$142,787
Local, total	14,172,313	14,170,417	13,578,807	591,610	1,896	3,784,285	3,775,208	3,666,137	109,071	9,077
Counties	3,486,823	3,478,397	3,282,600	195,797	8,426	2,805,312	2,794,834	2,707,173	87,661	10,478
Municipalities	10,765,207	10,692,020	10,296,207	395,813	73,187	981,963	980,374	958,964	21,410	1,589
Alabama	191,413	191,413	183,665	7,748	-	79,389	79,389	78,077	1,312	-
State	37,256	35,939	34,026	1,913	1,317	57,277	57,277	56,297	980	-
Local, total	155,475	155,474	149,639	5,835	1	22,112	22,112	21,780	332	-
Counties	37,900	37,900	36,605	1,295	-	16,778	16,778	16,521	257	-
Municipalities	117,983	117,574	113,034	4,540	409	5,334	5,334	5,259	75	-
Alaska	116,186	116,186	83,738	32,448	-	62,816	62,816	57,382	5,434	-
State	43,834	42,265	37,107	5,158	1,569	60,179	58,441	53,107	5,334	1,738
Local, total	73,921	73,921	46,631	27,290	-	4,375	4,375	4,275	100	-
Boroughs	25,578	25,578	3,931	21,647	-	1,396	1,396	1,372	24	-
Municipalities	48,343	48,343	42,700	5,643	-	2,979	2,979	2,903	76	-
Arizona	284,378	284,378	267,063	17,315	-	100,692	100,692	95,398	5,294	-
State	65,358	65,358	61,453	3,905	-	18,244	18,036	17,556	480	208
Local, total	219,020	219,020	205,610	13,410	-	82,656	82,656	77,842	4,814	-
Counties	51,927	51,927	48,606	3,321	-	65,123	65,123	60,646	4,477	-
Municipalities	167,300	167,093	157,004	10,089	209	17,533	17,533	17,196	337	-
Arkansas	84,253	84,253	80,268	3,985	-	26,826	26,826	26,547	279	-
State	21,347	19,691	19,499	192	1,656	10,884	10,878	10,788	90	6
Local, total	64,562	64,562	60,769	3,793	-	15,948	15,948	15,759	189	-
Counties	18,968	18,968	17,525	1,443	-	13,097	13,052	12,887	165	45
Municipalities	45,629	45,594	43,244	2,350	35	2,896	2,896	2,872	24	-
California	2,441,519	2,441,519	2,356,085	85,434	-	1,039,696	1,039,696	1,028,172	11,524	-
State	380,890	342,735	329,988	12,747	38,155	133,078	124,559	123,488	1,071	8,519
Local, total	2,099,658	2,098,784	2,026,097	72,687	874	915,137	915,137	904,684	10,453	-
Counties	619,557	618,507	605,187	13,320	1,050	807,876	807,714	799,090	8,624	162
Municipalities	1,516,573	1,480,277	1,420,910	59,367	36,296	107,425	107,423	105,594	1,829	2
Colorado	226,416	226,416	218,471	7,945	-	90,148	90,148	88,990	1,158	-
State	35,806	32,883	32,049	834	2,423	52,046	52,046	51,370	676	-
Local, total	193,533	193,533	186,422	7,111	-	38,102	38,102	37,620	482	-
Counties	40,397	40,397	38,969	1,428	-	18,679	18,679	18,395	284	-
Municipalities	153,145	153,136	147,453	5,683	9	19,423	19,423	19,225	198	-
Connecticut	211,138	211,138	202,345	8,793	-	75,540	75,540	72,970	2,570	-
State	40,739	39,675	37,730	1,945	1,064	66,484	66,446	63,899	2,547	38
Local, total	171,580	171,463	164,615	6,848	117	9,094	9,094	9,071	23	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	172,014	171,463	164,615	6,848	551	9,094	9,094	9,071	23	-
Delaware	47,272	47,272	45,278	1,994	-	22,879	22,879	22,730	149	-
State	17,333	16,450	15,312	1,138	883	18,368	17,483	17,336	147	885
Local, total	30,822	30,822	29,966	856	-	5,396	5,396	5,394	2	-
Counties	13,193	13,193	12,810	383	-	4,165	4,165	4,163	2	-
Municipalities	17,629	17,629	17,156	473	-	1,231	1,231	1,231	-	-
District of Columbia	144,732	144,732	142,036	2,696	-	52,737	52,737	51,006	1,731	-
Local, total	144,732	144,732	142,036	2,696	-	52,737	52,737	51,006	1,731	-
Municipalities	144,732	144,732	142,036	2,696	-	52,737	52,737	51,006	1,731	-
Florida	827,058	827,058	790,655	36,403	-	309,548	309,548	293,604	15,944	-
State	115,167	91,135	83,273	7,862	24,032	163,864	163,864	157,022	6,842	-
Local, total	736,023	735,923	707,382	28,541	100	145,684	145,684	136,582	9,102	-
Counties	339,529	339,196	325,123	14,073	333	122,677	122,677	113,838	8,839	-
Municipalities	396,727	396,727	382,259	14,468	-	23,007	23,007	22,744	263	-
Georgia	304,312	304,312	289,334	14,978	-	103,696	103,696	102,465	1,231	-
State	49,455	45,749	44,817	932	3,706	26,367	26,367	26,289	78	-
Local, total	258,582	258,563	244,517	14,046	19	77,329	77,329	76,176	1,153	-
Counties	109,802	109,529	102,611	6,918	273	72,079	72,079	70,973	1,106	-
Municipalities	149,261	149,034	141,906	7,128	227	5,250	5,250	5,203	47	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Total ^a	Corrections			Intergovernmental expenditure ^a
	Direct expenditure		Capital outlay	
	Total	Direct current		
\$8,533,508	\$8,533,508	\$7,523,593	\$1,009,915	-
6,017,607	5,557,353	4,884,753	672,600	\$460,254
3,010,964	2,976,155	2,638,840	337,315	34,809
2,343,801	2,282,979	2,003,326	279,653	60,822
708,317	693,176	635,514	57,662	15,141
117,056	117,056	91,659	25,397	-
90,192	87,008	68,004	19,004	3,184
30,048	30,048	23,655	6,393	-
21,343	21,343	19,844	1,499	-
8,811	8,705	3,811	4,894	106
63,511	63,511	36,793	26,718	-
61,498	61,498	34,826	26,672	-
2,013	2,013	1,967	46	-
602	602	602	-	-
1,411	1,411	1,365	46	-
168,417	168,417	123,088	45,329	-
110,416	109,651	82,644	27,007	765
53,766	58,766	40,444	18,322	-
57,317	57,317	38,996	18,321	-
2,391	1,449	1,448	1	942
48,017	48,017	38,380	9,637	-
36,314	36,281	31,757	4,524	33
13,736	11,736	6,623	5,113	-
7,146	7,123	5,733	1,390	23
4,633	4,613	890	3,723	20
1,229,108	1,229,108	1,177,951	51,157	-
675,778	570,459	540,515	29,944	105,319
660,551	658,649	637,436	21,213	1,902
632,759	629,559	609,073	20,486	3,200
29,653	29,090	28,363	727	563
91,338	91,338	87,158	4,180	-
61,733	61,733	59,882	1,851	-
29,605	29,605	27,276	2,329	-
19,933	19,933	18,224	1,709	-
9,713	9,672	9,052	620	41
85,486	85,486	82,503	2,983	-
85,511	85,486	82,503	2,983	25
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
35,103	35,103	26,830	8,273	-
35,103	35,103	26,830	8,273	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
109,625	109,625	104,340	5,285	-
109,625	109,625	104,340	5,285	-
109,625	109,625	104,340	5,285	-
349,649	349,649	304,572	45,077	-
257,921	257,921	230,265	27,656	-
91,728	91,728	74,307	17,421	-
79,695	79,695	62,304	17,391	-
12,033	12,033	12,003	30	-
219,896	210,896	180,799	30,097	-
160,374	153,432	135,132	18,300	6,942
57,484	57,464	45,667	11,797	20
43,335	43,067	39,984	3,083	268
14,769	14,397	5,683	8,714	372

Table 1.3(82) Justice system expenditures, by type of activity, type of expenditure, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1982--Continued

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

State and level of government	Police protection					Judicial and legal services				
	Total ^a	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure ^a	Total ^a	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure ^a
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay			Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	
Hawaii	\$ 72,950	\$72,950	\$70,113	\$2,837	-	\$58,220	\$58,220	\$31,438	\$26,782	-
State	1,864	1,184	1,184	-	680	50,965	50,965	24,266	26,699	-
Local, total	71,766	71,766	68,929	2,837	-	7,255	7,255	7,172	83	-
Counties	20,177	20,177	19,065	1,112	-	2,075	2,075	2,036	39	-
Municipalities	51,589	51,589	49,864	1,725	-	5,180	5,180	5,136	44	-
Idaho	50,217	50,217	48,333	1,884	-	18,897	18,897	18,398	499	-
State	9,249	9,155	9,057	98	94	7,082	7,082	6,970	112	-
Local, total	41,062	41,062	39,276	1,786	-	11,815	11,815	11,428	387	-
Counties	17,434	17,334	16,310	1,024	100	10,592	10,592	10,242	350	-
Municipalities	23,874	23,728	22,966	762	146	1,223	1,223	1,186	37	-
Illinois	971,983	971,983	938,433	33,550	-	286,176	286,176	262,470	23,706	-
State	114,388	104,748	98,691	6,057	9,640	89,097	85,880	84,416	1,464	\$3,217
Local, total	867,235	867,235	839,742	27,493	-	200,296	200,296	178,054	22,242	-
Counties	101,541	101,531	89,204	12,327	10	181,809	181,809	159,714	22,095	-
Municipalities	766,375	765,704	750,538	15,166	671	18,487	18,487	18,340	147	-
Indiana	242,806	242,806	231,210	11,596	-	74,477	74,477	72,985	1,492	-
State	53,277	49,005	44,052	4,953	4,272	21,771	21,771	21,591	180	-
Local, total	193,801	193,801	187,158	6,643	-	52,706	52,706	51,394	1,312	-
Counties	41,485	41,485	38,877	2,608	-	39,140	39,140	37,963	1,177	-
Municipalities	152,316	152,316	148,281	4,035	-	13,566	13,566	13,431	135	-
Iowa	144,864	144,864	136,200	8,664	-	58,938	58,938	58,273	665	-
State	25,040	24,130	23,291	839	910	15,415	15,415	15,372	43	-
Local, total	120,734	120,734	112,909	7,825	-	43,564	43,523	42,901	622	41
Counties	31,897	31,834	30,013	1,821	63	40,469	40,400	39,801	599	69
Municipalities	89,403	88,900	82,896	6,004	503	3,123	3,123	3,100	23	-
Kansas	125,478	125,478	119,807	5,671	-	61,050	61,050	60,023	1,027	-
State	17,676	16,726	15,677	1,049	950	38,463	38,463	38,305	158	-
Local, total	108,752	108,752	104,130	4,622	-	23,494	22,587	21,718	869	907
Counties	30,979	30,979	28,868	2,111	-	18,791	17,871	17,172	699	920
Municipalities	77,963	77,773	75,262	2,511	190	4,716	4,716	4,546	170	-
Kentucky	170,505	170,505	159,590	10,915	-	92,426	92,426	91,415	1,011	-
State	59,737	58,597	54,825	3,772	1,140	76,721	73,785	72,992	793	2,936
Local, total	111,908	111,908	104,765	7,143	-	18,641	18,641	18,423	218	-
Counties	26,071	26,071	24,418	1,653	-	4,821	4,821	4,784	37	-
Municipalities	85,837	85,837	80,347	5,490	-	13,820	13,820	13,639	181	-
Louisiana	321,959	321,959	303,624	18,335	-	107,422	107,422	102,011	5,411	-
State	92,269	72,652	67,488	5,164	19,617	45,172	44,873	43,765	1,108	299
Local, total	249,307	249,307	236,136	13,171	-	62,549	62,549	58,246	4,303	-
Parishes	115,808	115,808	109,124	6,684	-	32,013	32,013	29,570	2,443	-
Municipalities	134,421	133,499	127,012	6,487	922	30,536	30,536	28,676	1,860	-
Maine	52,001	52,001	47,374	4,127	-	18,765	18,765	18,479	286	-
State	17,190	16,978	14,144	2,834	212	14,931	14,790	14,552	238	141
Local, total	35,023	35,023	33,730	1,293	-	4,329	3,975	3,927	48	354
Counties	4,548	4,548	4,265	283	-	3,360	3,006	2,958	48	354
Municipalities	30,522	30,475	29,465	1,010	47	969	969	969	-	-
Maryland	331,037	331,037	323,229	7,808	-	117,345	117,345	114,134	3,211	-
State	134,265	60,379	58,259	2,120	73,886	63,388	60,128	59,561	567	3,260
Local, total	270,658	270,658	264,970	5,688	-	57,217	57,217	54,573	2,644	-
Counties	152,054	151,968	147,986	3,982	86	39,132	39,132	36,623	2,509	-
Municipalities	118,690	118,690	116,984	1,706	-	18,085	18,085	17,950	135	-
Massachusetts	393,040	393,040	385,298	7,742	-	167,573	167,573	166,530	1,043	-
State	41,374	36,235	34,511	1,724	5,139	152,598	152,598	151,946	652	-
Local, total	355,805	356,805	350,787	6,018	-	14,975	14,975	14,584	391	-
Counties	2,067	2,067	2,058	9	-	591	591	296	295	-
Municipalities	354,778	354,738	348,729	6,009	40	14,384	14,384	14,288	96	-
Michigan	757,275	757,275	738,851	18,424	-	331,076	331,076	327,499	3,577	-
State	115,239	100,416	96,337	4,079	14,823	119,403	103,367	102,166	1,201	16,036
Local, total	656,871	656,859	642,514	14,345	12	227,767	227,709	225,333	2,376	58
Counties	110,881	110,652	106,261	4,391	229	162,741	161,341	159,624	1,717	1,400
Municipalities	550,873	546,207	536,253	9,954	4,666	66,368	66,368	65,709	659	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Total ^a	Corrections			Intergovernmental expenditure ^a
	Direct expenditure		Capital outlay	
Total	Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	
\$29,112	\$29,112	\$26,317	\$2,795	-
29,112	29,112	26,317	2,795	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
17,428	17,428	16,571	857	-
14,883	14,883	14,219	664	-
2,545	2,545	2,352	193	-
2,545	2,545	2,352	193	-
73	-	-	-	\$73
362,367	362,367	321,042	41,325	-
268,871	262,604	229,286	33,318	6,267
99,763	99,763	91,756	8,007	-
103,347	99,647	91,647	8,000	3,700
140	116	109	7	24
135,199	135,199	121,370	13,829	-
103,356	103,356	92,243	11,113	-
33,291	31,843	29,127	2,716	1,448
21,814	21,110	19,085	2,025	704
11,486	10,733	10,042	691	753
75,067	75,067	64,099	10,968	-
62,369	51,177	47,996	3,181	11,192
23,935	23,890	16,103	7,787	44
23,607	23,523	15,737	7,786	84
421	367	366	1	54
52,242	52,242	48,134	4,108	-
45,632	44,283	40,864	3,419	1,349
7,959	7,959	7,270	689	-
7,583	7,583	6,894	689	-
388	376	376	-	12
95,128	95,128	87,641	7,487	-
87,499	75,473	68,601	6,872	12,026
19,655	19,655	19,040	615	-
16,616	16,616	16,017	599	-
3,039	3,039	3,023	16	-
168,043	168,043	152,942	15,101	-
138,070	124,062	117,725	6,337	14,008
43,981	43,981	35,217	8,764	-
20,160	20,046	14,512	5,534	114
24,095	23,935	20,705	3,230	160
24,287	24,287	23,050	1,237	-
19,942	19,942	18,958	984	-
4,345	4,345	4,092	253	-
4,326	4,326	4,073	253	-
19	19	19	-	-
222,264	222,264	200,643	21,621	-
186,768	177,648	161,119	16,529	9,120
44,616	44,616	39,524	5,092	-
27,607	27,607	22,690	4,917	-
17,009	17,009	16,834	175	-
189,596	189,596	171,981	17,615	-
155,218	155,218	138,798	16,420	-
34,378	34,378	33,183	1,195	-
26,007	26,007	25,106	901	-
8,371	8,371	8,077	294	-
364,391	364,391	329,604	34,787	-
244,166	243,093	235,629	7,464	1,073
132,020	121,298	93,975	27,323	10,722
136,715	113,206	86,013	27,193	23,509
8,609	8,092	7,962	130	517

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1985

Table 1.3(82) Justice system expenditures, by type of activity, type of expenditure, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1982--
Continued

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

State and level of government	Police protection					Judicial and legal services				
	Total ^a	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure ^a	Total ^a	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure ^a
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay			Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	
Minnesota	\$254,845	\$254,845	\$243,127	\$11,718	-	\$106,301	\$106,301	\$105,226	\$1,075	-
State	45,426	30,123	27,454	2,669	\$15,303	30,392	30,392	30,392	355	-
Local, total	224,815	224,722	215,673	9,049	93	75,909	75,909	75,189	720	-
Counties	64,881	64,691	60,769	3,922	190	67,626	67,606	66,931	675	\$20
Municipalities	160,771	160,031	154,904	5,127	740	8,303	8,303	8,258	45	-
Mississippi	106,125	106,125	98,993	7,132	-	30,578	30,578	30,294	284	-
State	30,164	30,048	27,499	2,549	116	10,660	10,660	10,600	60	-
Local, total	76,077	76,077	71,494	4,583	-	19,918	19,918	19,694	224	-
Counties	21,099	21,084	20,301	783	15	17,670	17,670	17,447	223	-
Municipalities	55,040	54,993	51,193	3,800	47	2,248	2,248	2,247	1	-
Missouri	315,008	315,008	301,199	13,809	-	94,652	94,652	93,467	1,185	-
State	41,716	39,893	37,154	2,739	1,823	50,438	45,584	45,318	266	4,854
Local, total	275,115	275,115	264,045	11,070	-	49,068	49,068	48,149	919	-
Counties	49,660	49,658	47,298	2,360	2	29,858	29,811	29,439	372	47
Municipalities	225,625	225,457	216,747	8,710	168	19,257	19,257	18,710	547	-
Montana	46,808	46,808	44,287	2,521	-	18,679	18,679	18,377	302	-
State	12,345	9,800	8,707	1,093	2,545	5,312	5,312	5,225	87	-
Local, total	37,008	37,008	35,580	1,428	-	13,367	13,367	13,152	215	-
Counties	18,111	18,079	17,335	744	32	11,574	11,574	11,373	201	-
Municipalities	19,231	18,929	18,245	684	302	1,793	1,793	1,779	14	-
Nebraska	79,313	79,313	76,307	3,006	-	28,024	28,024	27,758	266	-
State	16,463	15,749	14,455	1,294	714	11,554	11,554	11,364	190	-
Local, total	63,564	63,564	61,852	1,712	-	16,470	16,470	16,394	76	-
Counties	15,104	15,104	14,428	676	-	11,804	11,804	11,804	-	-
Municipalities	48,566	48,460	47,424	1,036	106	4,772	4,666	4,590	76	106
Nevada	93,340	93,340	90,110	3,230	-	43,064	43,064	42,542	522	-
State	10,452	10,452	9,406	1,046	-	7,385	7,385	7,365	20	-
Local, total	82,888	82,888	80,704	2,184	-	35,679	35,679	35,177	502	-
Counties	55,744	55,744	54,623	1,121	-	29,727	29,727	29,284	443	-
Municipalities	43,432	27,144	26,081	1,063	16,288	5,952	5,952	5,893	59	-
New Hampshire	51,810	51,810	49,189	2,621	-	17,616	17,616	16,065	1,551	-
State	11,689	11,420	10,162	1,258	269	7,823	7,823	7,682	141	-
Local, total	40,393	40,390	39,027	1,363	3	9,793	9,793	8,383	1,410	-
Counties	2,934	2,931	2,801	130	3	4,842	4,842	4,782	60	-
Municipalities	37,459	37,459	36,226	1,233	-	4,951	4,951	3,601	1,350	-
New Jersey	633,739	633,739	624,425	9,314	-	247,666	247,666	231,809	15,857	-
State	107,070	93,837	91,062	2,775	13,233	97,366	83,259	82,964	295	14,107
Local, total	539,902	539,902	533,363	6,539	-	164,407	164,407	148,845	15,562	-
Counties	40,899	40,849	39,984	865	50	125,718	125,718	110,303	15,415	-
Municipalities	499,124	499,053	493,379	5,674	71	38,689	38,689	38,542	147	-
New Mexico	95,858	95,858	89,899	5,959	-	43,202	43,202	41,896	1,306	-
State	21,288	20,844	19,604	1,240	444	38,860	38,860	37,854	1,006	-
Local, total	75,103	75,014	70,295	4,719	89	4,342	4,342	4,042	300	-
Counties	17,658	17,658	16,143	1,515	-	1,413	1,413	1,152	261	-
Municipalities	57,461	57,356	54,152	3,204	106	2,929	2,929	2,890	39	-
New York	1,812,674	1,812,674	1,752,049	60,625	-	715,749	715,749	712,719	3,030	-
State	182,150	157,601	149,740	7,861	24,549	540,125	516,552	514,034	2,518	23,573
Local, total	1,655,073	1,655,073	1,602,309	52,764	-	202,977	199,197	198,685	512	3,780
Counties	428,867	428,867	409,806	19,061	-	56,587	53,169	52,815	354	3,418
Municipalities	1,226,206	1,226,206	1,192,503	33,703	-	146,390	146,028	145,870	158	362
North Carolina	313,400	313,400	295,639	17,761	-	87,043	87,043	84,682	2,361	-
State	79,720	76,774	71,946	4,828	2,946	82,111	82,086	80,508	1,578	25
Local, total	236,626	236,626	223,693	12,933	-	4,957	4,957	4,174	783	-
Counties	79,714	79,714	74,108	5,606	-	4,416	4,416	3,695	721	-
Municipalities	156,912	156,912	149,585	7,327	-	541	541	479	62	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Total ^a	Corrections			Intergovernmental expenditure ^a
	Direct expenditure		Capital outlay	
	Total	Direct current		
\$117,550	\$117,550	\$104,953	\$12,597	-
70,557	57,801	52,333	5,468	\$12,756
59,770	59,749	52,620	7,129	21
59,721	59,577	52,462	7,115	144
1,642	172	158	14	1,470
47,058	47,058	43,293	3,765	-
41,768	37,616	34,160	3,456	4,152
9,442	9,442	9,133	309	-
8,339	8,339	8,033	306	-
1,109	1,103	1,100	3	6
106,113	106,113	95,953	10,160	-
68,328	68,107	60,244	7,863	221
38,006	38,006	35,709	2,297	-
23,929	23,929	21,684	2,245	-
14,084	14,077	14,025	52	7
22,101	22,101	20,172	1,929	-
17,568	17,568	15,699	1,869	-
4,533	4,533	4,473	60	-
4,258	4,257	4,197	60	1
299	276	276	-	23
46,094	46,094	34,070	12,024	-
34,495	34,366	22,798	11,568	129
11,728	11,728	11,272	456	-
10,460	10,460	10,214	246	-
1,324	1,268	1,058	210	56
85,858	85,858	60,504	25,354	-
51,943	51,101	32,724	18,377	842
34,757	34,757	27,780	6,977	-
29,738	29,738	25,343	4,395	-
6,219	5,019	2,437	2,582	1,200
19,392	19,392	16,096	3,296	-
12,221	12,221	10,527	1,694	-
7,171	7,171	5,569	1,602	-
6,973	6,973	5,371	1,602	-
198	198	198	-	-
272,202	272,202	233,735	38,467	-
179,609	154,687	126,345	28,342	24,922
117,559	117,515	107,390	10,125	44
117,130	117,086	106,961	10,125	44
429	429	429	-	-
70,313	70,313	55,778	14,535	-
58,301	57,534	45,465	12,069	767
12,779	12,779	10,313	2,466	-
9,778	7,700	5,274	2,426	2,078
5,181	5,079	5,039	40	102
987,090	987,090	896,893	90,197	-
636,127	575,917	506,521	69,396	60,210
424,052	411,173	390,372	20,801	12,879
178,161	165,282	163,981	1,301	12,879
245,891	245,891	226,391	19,500	-
232,093	232,093	193,714	38,379	-
217,767	212,947	175,859	37,088	4,820
19,146	19,146	17,855	1,291	-
19,146	19,146	17,855	1,291	-
-	-	-	-	-

Table 1.3(82) Justice system expenditures, by type of activity, type of expenditure, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1982--Continued

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

State and level of government	Police protection				Judicial and legal services					
	Total ^a	Direct expenditure		Intergovernmental expenditure ^a	Total ^a	Direct expenditure		Intergovernmental expenditure ^a		
		Total	Direct current			Capital outlay	Total		Direct current	Capital outlay
North Dakota	\$30,873	\$30,873	\$29,581	\$1,292	-	\$17,232	\$17,232	\$16,963	\$269	-
State	5,517	5,517	5,186	331	-	9,659	96,559	9,407	252	-
Local, total	25,356	25,356	24,395	961	-	7,573	7,573	7,556	17	-
Counties	7,941	7,941	7,736	205	-	6,596	6,596	6,581	15	-
Municipalities	17,519	17,415	16,659	756	\$104	977	977	975	2	-
Ohio	658,931	658,931	631,346	27,585	-	255,852	255,852	252,949	2,903	-
State	67,991	65,073	61,489	3,584	2,918	44,325	34,859	34,333	526	\$9,466
Local, total	593,858	593,858	569,857	24,001	-	220,933	220,993	218,616	2,377	-
Counties	95,190	93,288	90,319	2,969	1,902	153,432	153,326	151,621	1,705	106
Municipalities	503,682	500,570	479,538	21,032	3,112	68,527	67,667	66,995	672	860
Oklahoma	164,713	164,713	152,890	11,823	-	47,388	47,388	46,497	891	-
State	334,711	34,631	32,162	2,469	80	28,102	28,095	27,960	135	7
Local, total	130,082	130,082	120,728	9,354	-	21,574	19,293	18,537	756	2,281
Counties	20,611	20,611	19,721	890	-	14,137	11,856	11,340	516	2,281
Municipalities	109,471	109,471	101,007	8,464	-	7,437	7,437	7,197	240	-
Oregon	193,681	193,681	186,935	6,746	-	88,548	88,548	87,052	1,496	-
State	39,721	38,376	36,295	2,081	1,345	32,391	27,035	26,927	108	5,356
Local, total	155,305	155,305	150,640	4,665	-	61,513	61,513	60,125	1,388	-
Counties	49,944	49,385	47,134	2,251	559	53,170	53,170	51,861	1,309	-
Municipalities	106,505	105,920	103,506	2,414	585	8,343	8,343	8,264	79	-
Pennsylvania	713,322	713,322	693,964	19,358	-	317,836	317,836	313,213	4,623	-
State	161,915	159,700	153,839	5,861	2,215	101,689	73,567	72,686	881	28,122
Local, total	553,622	553,622	540,125	13,497	-	244,269	244,269	240,527	3,742	-
Counties	14,267	14,267	14,082	185	-	146,318	146,318	142,961	3,357	-
Municipalities	539,592	539,355	526,043	13,312	237	97,951	97,951	97,566	385	-
Rhode Island	67,146	67,146	65,857	1,289	-	28,224	28,224	27,867	357	-
State	14,810	10,901	10,880	21	3,909	25,281	25,281	24,933	348	-
Local, total	56,245	56,245	54,977	1,268	-	2,943	2,943	2,934	9	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	56,245	56,245	54,977	1,268	-	2,943	2,943	2,934	9	-
South Carolina	143,185	143,185	131,274	11,911	-	49,137	49,137	48,655	482	-
State	33,737	33,737	29,119	4,618	-	20,231	20,231	20,015	216	-
Local, total	109,459	109,448	102,155	7,293	11	28,906	28,906	28,640	266	-
Counties	48,046	47,894	43,949	3,945	152	26,312	26,312	26,091	221	-
Municipalities	61,583	61,554	58,206	3,348	29	2,594	2,594	2,549	45	-
South Dakota	32,074	32,074	30,566	1,508	-	14,782	14,782	14,584	198	-
State	8,182	8,182	7,531	651	-	8,796	8,796	8,696	100	-
Local, total	23,892	23,892	23,035	857	-	7,571	5,986	5,888	98	1,585
Counties	7,471	7,434	7,090	344	37	7,120	5,547	5,451	96	1,573
Municipalities	16,546	16,458	15,945	513	88	464	439	437	2	25
Tennessee	233,067	233,067	214,091	18,976	-	78,488	78,488	78,008	480	-
State	30,354	27,534	24,610	2,924	2,820	29,001	29,001	28,928	73	-
Local, total	206,082	205,533	189,481	16,052	549	49,502	49,487	49,080	407	15
Counties	42,917	42,368	41,110	1,258	549	34,005	33,990	33,779	211	15
Municipalities	163,165	163,165	148,371	14,794	-	15,497	15,497	15,301	196	-
Texas	845,611	845,611	784,085	61,526	-	276,150	276,150	271,583	4,567	-
State	122,933	114,772	104,258	10,514	8,161	50,121	45,984	44,194	1,790	4,137
Local, total	730,863	730,839	679,827	51,012	24	230,222	230,166	227,389	2,777	56
Counties	124,107	124,033	115,157	8,876	74	189,938	189,870	187,759	2,111	68
Municipalities	607,539	606,806	564,670	42,136	732	40,296	40,296	39,630	666	-
Utah	103,524	103,524	95,712	7,812	-	35,021	35,021	34,250	771	-
State	21,537	21,142	19,058	2,084	395	12,939	12,111	11,826	285	828
Local, total	82,382	82,382	76,654	5,728	-	22,910	22,910	22,424	486	-
Counties	28,494	28,494	25,439	3,055	-	14,788	14,788	14,551	237	-
Municipalities	53,888	53,888	51,215	2,673	-	8,122	8,122	7,873	249	-
Vermont	25,186	25,186	23,716	1,470	-	12,423	12,423	12,259	164	-
State	12,532	12,340	11,532	808	192	11,742	11,694	11,536	158	48
Local, total	12,846	12,846	12,184	662	-	729	729	723	6	-
Counties	293	293	262	31	-	193	193	190	3	-
Municipalities	12,573	12,553	11,922	631	20	536	536	533	3	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Total ^a	Corrections			Intergov- ernmental expenditure ^a
	Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	
\$12,693	\$12,693	\$10,428	\$2,265	-
10,388	10,388	8,634	1,754	-
2,305	2,305	1,794	511	-
2,196	2,196	1,685	511	-
117	109	109	-	\$8
237,230	237,230	229,997	7,233	-
184,212	161,568	158,159	3,409	22,644
75,662	75,662	71,838	3,824	-
67,571	59,173	55,804	3,369	8,398
17,750	16,489	16,034	455	1,261
97,481	97,481	85,673	11,808	-
89,589	89,053	78,115	10,938	536
8,428	8,428	7,558	870	-
5,780	5,780	4,942	838	-
2,648	2,648	2,616	32	-
100,639	100,639	97,167	3,472	-
64,145	54,465	53,949	516	9,680
46,174	46,174	43,218	2,956	-
46,007	46,007	43,052	2,955	-
220	167	166	1	53
347,066	347,066	336,265	10,801	-
156,903	153,994	152,696	1,298	2,909
200,756	193,072	183,569	9,503	7,684
117,115	112,303	105,623	6,680	4,812
83,655	80,769	77,946	2,823	2,886
25,319	25,319	24,426	893	-
25,319	25,319	24,426	893	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
91,450	91,450	90,230	1,220	-
78,062	78,062	77,514	548	-
13,388	13,388	12,716	672	-
12,536	12,536	11,879	657	-
927	852	837	15	75
12,804	12,804	12,292	512	-
10,613	10,613	10,401	212	-
2,191	2,191	1,891	300	-
2,185	2,166	1,866	300	19
41	25	25	-	16
133,853	133,853	112,839	21,014	-
103,708	91,352	83,054	8,298	12,356
42,501	42,501	29,785	12,716	-
34,356	34,351	21,694	12,657	5
8,150	8,150	8,091	59	-
474,171	474,171	312,590	161,581	-
313,451	289,241	209,965	79,276	24,210
184,970	184,930	102,625	82,305	40
180,644	180,585	99,362	81,223	59
5,608	4,345	3,263	1,082	1,263
46,812	46,812	38,876	7,936	-
36,425	35,149	30,338	4,811	1,276
11,663	11,663	8,538	3,125	-
11,450	11,450	8,326	3,124	-
213	213	212	1	-
13,116	13,116	11,977	1,139	-
13,116	13,116	11,977	1,139	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-

Table 1.3(82) Justice system expenditures, by type of activity, type of expenditure, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1982--
Continued

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

State and level of government	Police protection					Judicial and legal services				
	Total ^a	Direct expenditure		Intergovernmental expenditure ^a	Total ^a	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure ^a	
		Total	Direct current			Capital outlay	Total	Direct current		Capital outlay
Virginia	\$322,317	\$322,317	\$304,067	\$18,250	-	\$125,948	\$125,948	\$115,199	\$10,749	-
State	114,357	63,961	58,883	5,078	\$50,396	72,187	60,307	59,576	731	\$11,880
Local, total	258,356	258,356	245,184	13,172	-	65,641	65,641	55,623	10,018	-
Counties	113,594	113,561	106,086	7,475	33	36,294	36,294	33,987	2,307	-
Municipalities	145,033	144,795	139,098	5,697	238	29,522	29,347	21,636	7,711	175
Washington	282,697	282,697	271,269	11,428	-	61,872	61,872	59,931	1,941	-
State	50,635	46,138	42,852	3,286	4,497	29,341	28,597	27,262	1,335	744
Local, total	236,559	236,559	228,417	8,142	-	33,275	33,275	32,669	606	-
Counties	85,548	83,419	80,808	2,611	2,129	25,311	25,311	25,067	244	-
Municipalities	156,482	153,140	147,609	5,531	3,342	8,019	7,964	7,602	362	55
West Virginia	70,390	70,390	66,411	3,979	-	30,402	30,402	29,729	673	-
State	22,192	21,985	20,401	1,584	207	21,839	21,839	21,206	633	-
Local, total	48,409	48,405	46,010	2,395	4	8,563	8,563	8,523	40	-
Counties	13,681	13,681	12,855	826	-	6,764	6,764	6,724	40	-
Municipalities	34,728	34,724	33,155	1,569	4	1,803	1,799	1,799	-	4
Wisconsin	402,437	402,437	364,468	37,969	-	133,670	133,670	132,808	862	-
State	34,114	31,808	31,315	493	2,396	56,874	54,612	54,384	228	2,262
Local, total	370,629	370,629	333,153	37,476	-	79,058	79,058	78,424	634	-
Counties	114,830	114,275	93,176	21,099	555	65,543	65,543	65,063	480	-
Municipalities	258,252	256,354	239,977	16,377	1,898	13,515	13,515	13,361	154	-
Wyoming	51,318	51,318	45,533	5,785	-	18,906	18,906	18,396	510	-
State	11,396	11,344	10,313	1,031	52	10,023	9,928	9,763	165	95
Local, total	39,974	39,974	35,220	4,754	-	8,978	8,978	8,633	345	-
Counties	13,425	13,425	12,264	1,161	-	6,752	6,752	6,454	298	-
Municipalities	26,601	26,549	22,956	3,593	52	2,226	2,226	2,179	47	-

^aFor each State and the United States summary, the expenditure figures shown on the "Local, total" lines and the combined State-local total lines (opposite each State's name) exclude duplicative intergovernmental transactions. Thus, the "Local, total" lines include intergovernmental payments only to the State government and the

combined State-local total lines include intergovernmental payments only to the Federal Government. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation that would result if an intergovernmental expenditure of a government were tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) expended that amount.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1982 and 1983 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986), Table 4.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Total ^a	Corrections			Intergov- ernmental expenditure ^a
	Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	
\$263,393	\$263,393	\$225,801	\$37,592	-
295,554	191,300	158,357	32,943	\$104,254
72,093	72,093	67,444	4,649	-
34,347	34,302	30,974	3,328	45
38,263	37,791	36,470	1,321	472
229,496	229,496	182,478	47,018	-
166,228	163,961	123,399	40,562	2,267
65,535	65,535	59,079	6,456	-
62,683	61,976	55,650	6,326	707
5,680	3,559	3,429	130	2,121
28,365	28,365	26,279	2,086	-
18,564	18,564	18,374	190	-
9,805	9,801	7,905	1,896	4
9,416	9,387	7,614	1,773	29
706	414	291	123	292
151,181	151,181	137,798	13,383	-
117,777	117,777	106,448	11,329	-
33,404	33,404	31,350	2,054	-
33,330	33,330	31,276	2,054	-
74	74	74	-	-
19,245	19,245	15,849	3,396	-
14,143	14,143	12,159	1,984	-
5,102	5,102	3,690	1,412	-
4,095	4,095	3,318	777	-
1,200	1,007	372	635	193

Table 1.3(83) Justice system expenditures, by type of activity, type of expenditure, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 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 ^a	Police protection					Judicial and legal services				
	Total ^b	Direct expenditure		Intergovernmental expenditure ^b	Total ^b	Direct expenditure		Intergovernmental expenditure ^b	Total ^b	
		Total	Direct current			Capital outlay	Total			Direct current
States-local, total	\$17,903,200	\$17,903,200	\$17,174,635	\$728,565	-	\$7,097,604	\$7,097,604	\$6,902,245	\$195,359	-
States	2,963,067	2,630,282	2,476,166	154,116	\$332,785	2,949,598	2,755,551	2,699,451	56,100	\$194,047
Local, total	15,276,352	15,272,918	14,698,469	574,449	3,434	4,361,362	4,342,053	4,202,794	139,259	19,309
Counties	3,754,693	3,746,564	3,560,375	186,189	8,129	3,238,571	3,215,178	3,094,284	120,894	23,393
Municipalities	11,630,815	11,526,354	11,138,074	388,260	10,461	1,130,261	1,126,875	1,108,510	18,365	3,386
Alabama	206,761	206,761	197,062	9,699	-	89,608	89,608	88,246	1,362	-
State	36,551	35,689	32,980	2,709	862	64,266	64,266	63,313	953	-
Local, total	171,072	171,072	164,082	6,990	-	25,342	25,342	24,933	409	-
Counties	42,409	41,172	1,237	41,932	-	18,507	18,507	18,169	338	-
Municipalities	128,664	128,663	122,910	5,753	1	6,835	6,835	6,764	71	-
Alaska	113,640	113,640	106,038	7,602	-	66,710	66,710	63,844	2,866	-
State	49,989	46,411	45,498	913	3,578	62,183	62,183	59,476	2,707	-
Local, total	67,229	67,229	60,540	6,689	-	4,527	4,527	4,368	159	-
Boroughs	8,309	8,309	5,039	3,270	-	1,710	1,710	1,653	57	-
Municipalities	58,920	58,920	55,501	3,419	-	2,817	2,817	2,715	102	-
Arizona	293,518	293,518	276,440	17,078	-	109,310	109,310	105,964	3,346	-
State	65,301	65,301	62,037	3,264	-	18,805	18,555	18,268	287	250
Local, total	228,236	228,217	214,403	13,814	19	90,755	90,755	87,626	3,059	-
Counties	51,834	51,834	49,830	2,004	-	70,796	70,796	68,487	2,309	-
Municipalities	176,620	176,383	164,573	11,810	237	19,959	19,959	19,209	750	-
Arkansas	91,040	91,040	87,115	3,925	-	28,801	28,801	28,442	359	-
State	20,908	20,889	20,103	786	19	12,000	12,000	11,898	102	-
Local, total	70,151	70,151	67,012	3,139	-	16,801	16,801	16,544	257	-
Counties	19,896	19,896	18,893	1,003	-	13,165	13,165	13,046	119	-
Municipalities	50,295	50,255	48,119	2,136	40	3,636	3,636	3,498	138	-
California	2,562,970	2,562,970	2,483,650	79,320	-	1,117,280	1,117,280	1,103,924	13,356	-
State	379,738	368,410	331,482	36,928	31,328	155,196	98,089	96,504	1,585	57,107
Local, total	2,216,134	2,214,560	2,152,168	62,392	1,574	1,019,191	1,019,191	1,007,420	11,771	-
Counties	663,060	661,486	644,711	16,775	1,574	897,832	897,670	886,930	10,740	162
Municipalities	1,607,933	1,553,074	1,507,457	45,617	54,859	121,521	121,521	120,490	1,031	-
Colorado	249,216	249,216	241,255	7,961	-	100,574	100,574	99,477	1,097	-
State	28,200	27,564	26,508	1,056	636	56,834	56,834	56,228	606	-
Local, total	221,652	221,652	214,747	6,905	-	43,740	43,740	43,249	491	-
Counties	45,323	45,315	43,652	1,663	8	20,406	20,406	20,125	281	-
Municipalities	176,340	176,337	171,095	5,242	3	23,334	23,334	23,124	210	-
Connecticut	232,568	232,568	225,407	7,161	-	91,691	91,691	82,770	8,921	-
State	43,507	43,507	42,677	830	-	81,221	81,221	72,329	8,892	-
Local, total	189,146	189,061	182,730	6,331	85	10,470	10,470	10,441	29	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	189,667	189,061	182,730	6,331	606	10,482	10,470	10,441	29	12
Delaware	49,106	49,106	48,242	864	-	24,999	24,999	24,931	68	-
State	17,872	16,958	16,602	356	914	20,175	19,178	19,113	65	997
Local, total	32,148	32,148	31,640	508	-	5,821	5,821	5,818	5	-
Counties	14,057	14,057	14,056	1	-	4,435	4,435	4,432	3	-
Municipalities	18,091	18,091	17,584	507	-	1,386	1,386	1,386	-	-
District of Columbia	158,400	158,400	153,099	5,301	-	58,834	58,834	56,311	2,523	-
Local, total	158,400	158,400	153,099	5,301	-	58,834	58,834	56,311	2,523	-
Municipalities	158,400	158,400	153,099	5,301	-	58,834	58,834	56,311	2,523	-
Florida	963,355	963,355	906,258	57,097	-	349,232	349,232	341,310	7,922	-
State	109,767	100,903	92,850	8,053	8,864	180,129	180,129	179,429	700	-
Local, total	862,452	862,452	813,408	49,044	-	169,103	169,103	161,881	7,222	-
Counties	400,807	400,112	374,226	25,886	695	145,993	145,993	139,084	6,909	-
Municipalities	462,340	462,340	439,182	23,158	-	23,110	23,110	22,797	313	-
Georgia	335,293	335,293	312,297	22,996	-	118,209	118,209	116,600	1,609	-
State	58,699	57,624	43,717	8,907	1,075	29,387	29,078	28,846	232	309
Local, total	277,974	277,669	268,580	14,089	278	89,131	89,131	87,754	1,377	-
Counties	119,105	118,672	111,878	6,794	433	83,303	83,303	81,968	1,335	-
Municipalities	159,195	158,997	151,702	7,295	198	5,828	5,828	5,786	421	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Total ^b	Corrections			
	Total	Direct expenditure		Intergovernmental expenditure
		Direct current	Capital outlay	
\$9,835,363	\$9,835,363	\$8,601,502	\$1,233,861	-
6,872,579	6,323,240	5,610,585	712,655	\$549,339
3,548,326	3,512,123	2,990,917	521,206	36,203
2,798,266	2,743,450	2,293,955	449,495	54,816
789,041	768,673	696,962	71,711	20,368
109,227	109,227	104,616	4,611	-
82,140	79,155	76,084	3,071	2,685
30,072	30,072	28,532	1,540	-
24,067	24,067	23,743	324	-
6,115	6,005	4,789	1,216	110
76,266	76,266	47,246	29,020	-
74,478	74,478	45,588	28,890	-
1,788	1,788	1,658	130	-
88	88	33	55	-
1,700	1,700	1,625	75	-
178,306	178,306	154,026	24,280	-
105,825	105,192	103,170	2,022	633
73,114	73,114	50,856	22,258	-
72,656	72,601	50,389	22,212	55
1,388	513	467	46	875
57,175	57,175	43,804	13,371	-
45,295	45,091	36,748	8,343	204
2,084	12,084	7,056	5,028	-
7,322	7,281	6,042	1,239	41
5,041	4,803	1,014	3,789	238
1,427,456	1,427,456	1,294,492	132,964	-
772,465	679,071	589,420	89,651	93,394
749,468	748,385	705,072	43,313	1,083
719,286	716,493	673,650	42,843	2,793
32,536	31,892	31,422	470	644
113,120	113,120	98,922	14,198	-
66,996	66,996	65,757	1,239	-
46,124	46,124	33,165	12,959	-
34,886	34,886	22,465	12,421	-
11,248	11,238	10,700	538	10
101,893	101,893	98,238	3,655	-
101,769	101,769	98,114	3,655	-
124	124	124	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
124	124	124	-	-
32,468	32,468	30,055	2,413	-
32,468	32,468	30,055	2,413	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
126,541	126,541	118,457	8,084	-
126,541	126,541	118,457	8,084	-
126,541	126,541	118,457	8,084	-
419,600	419,600	362,309	57,291	-
297,554	297,554	270,799	26,755	-
122,046	122,046	91,510	30,536	-
109,612	109,547	79,021	30,526	55
12,499	12,499	12,489	10	-
256,326	256,326	216,274	40,052	-
197,688	187,286	160,786	26,500	10,402
69,059	69,040	55,488	13,552	19
58,459	58,295	48,637	9,658	164
11,318	10,745	6,851	3,894	573

Table 1.3(83) Justice system expenditures, by type of activity, type of expenditure, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1983--
Continued

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

State and level of government ^a	Police protection					Judicial and legal services				
	Total ^b	Direct expenditure		Capital outlay	Intergovernmental expenditure ^b	Total ^b	Direct expenditure		Intergovernmental expenditure ^b	
		Total	Direct current				Total	Direct current		Capital outlay
Hawaii	\$82,163	\$82,163	\$79,596	\$2,567	-	\$55,845	\$55,845	\$42,521	\$13,324	-
State	2,114	1,373	1,373	-	\$741	46,512	46,512	33,415	13,097	-
Local, total	80,790	80,790	78,223	2,567	-	9,333	9,333	9,106	227	-
Counties	22,451	22,451	21,355	1,096	-	2,261	2,261	2,114	147	-
Municipalities	58,339	58,339	56,868	1,471	-	7,072	7,072	6,992	80	-
Idaho	55,071	55,071	52,428	2,643	-	22,390	22,390	22,036	354	-
State	9,360	9,332	8,474	858	28	9,765	9,765	9,660	105	-
Local, total	45,739	45,739	43,954	1,785	-	12,625	12,625	12,376	249	-
Counties	17,767	17,680	16,335	845	87	11,095	11,095	10,858	237	-
Municipalities	28,195	28,059	27,119	940	136	1,530	1,530	1,518	12	-
Illinois	1,032,506	1,032,506	1,002,161	30,345	-	323,757	323,757	293,090	30,667	-
State	112,171	106,193	102,818	3,375	5,978	103,661	98,191	96,802	1,389	\$5,470
Local, total	926,314	926,313	899,343	26,970	-	225,566	225,566	196,288	29,278	-
Counties	108,376	108,370	98,733	9,637	6	202,963	202,963	173,825	29,138	-
Municipalities	818,470	817,943	800,610	17,333	527	22,603	22,603	22,463	140	-
Indiana	266,342	266,342	253,511	12,831	-	94,811	94,811	92,625	2,186	-
State	55,784	49,543	43,579	5,964	6,241	24,556	24,556	24,022	534	-
Local, total	216,799	216,799	209,932	6,867	-	70,255	70,255	68,603	1,652	-
Counties	41,809	41,809	39,184	2,625	-	52,787	52,787	51,243	1,544	-
Municipalities	174,993	174,990	170,748	4,242	3	17,468	17,468	17,360	108	-
Iowa	166,499	166,499	160,058	6,441	-	65,592	65,592	65,028	564	-
State	26,203	25,730	25,397	333	473	17,437	17,437	17,385	52	-
Local, total	140,769	140,769	134,661	6,108	-	48,155	48,155	47,643	512	-
Counties	33,575	33,529	31,852	1,677	46	43,557	43,522	43,046	476	35
Municipalities	107,924	107,240	102,809	4,431	684	4,633	4,633	4,597	36	-
Kansas	139,055	139,055	133,332	5,723	-	64,165	64,165	63,288	877	-
State	18,666	17,622	16,575	1,047	1,044	41,656	41,656	41,538	118	-
Local, total	121,433	121,433	116,757	4,676	-	22,999	22,509	21,750	759	490
Counties	34,564	34,564	32,399	2,165	-	17,277	16,787	16,207	580	490
Municipalities	87,119	86,869	84,358	2,511	250	5,722	5,722	5,543	179	-
Kentucky	145,127	145,127	136,068	9,059	-	92,890	92,890	92,568	322	-
State	76,921	55,612	50,084	5,528	21,309	87,059	83,491	83,174	317	3,568
Local, total	89,515	89,515	85,984	3,531	-	9,399	9,399	9,394	5	-
Counties	24,783	24,762	23,793	969	21	5,500	5,500	5,495	5	-
Municipalities	64,753	64,753	62,191	2,562	-	3,899	3,899	3,899	-	-
Louisiana	351,184	351,184	330,211	20,973	-	117,760	117,760	115,142	2,618	-
State	96,597	75,933	70,905	5,028	20,664	50,745	50,745	50,165	580	-
Local, total	275,251	275,251	259,306	15,945	-	67,015	67,015	64,977	2,038	-
Parishes	127,879	127,879	122,072	5,807	-	32,149	32,149	31,071	1,078	-
Municipalities	148,543	147,372	137,234	10,138	1,171	34,866	34,866	33,906	960	-
Maine	51,552	51,552	49,402	2,150	-	20,456	20,456	20,327	129	-
State	15,818	15,709	14,657	1,052	109	16,606	16,598	16,487	111	8
Local, total	35,843	35,843	34,745	1,098	-	4,212	3,858	3,840	18	354
Counties	5,014	5,014	4,695	319	-	3,234	2,880	2,863	17	354
Municipalities	31,338	30,829	30,050	779	509	978	978	977	1	-
Maryland	358,601	358,601	350,390	8,211	-	133,068	133,068	129,546	3,522	-
State	142,288	68,867	65,557	3,310	74,421	73,667	69,670	68,753	917	3,997
Local, total	289,744	289,734	284,833	4,901	10	63,393	63,398	60,793	2,605	-
Counties	164,189	164,103	160,345	3,758	86	44,499	44,499	42,010	2,489	-
Municipalities	125,691	125,631	124,488	1,143	60	18,899	18,899	18,783	116	-
Massachusetts	448,015	448,015	432,481	15,534	-	168,604	168,604	167,526	1,078	-
State	66,266	61,191	55,713	5,478	5,075	151,966	151,966	151,095	871	-
Local, total	387,087	386,824	376,768	10,056	263	16,638	16,638	16,431	207	-
Counties	1,241	1,241	1,228	13	-	389	389	309	80	-
Municipalities	385,879	385,583	375,540	10,043	296	16,249	16,249	16,122	127	-
Michigan	787,930	787,930	770,491	17,439	-	352,025	352,025	348,082	3,943	-
State	116,964	104,231	102,957	1,274	12,733	119,710	98,919	97,116	1,803	20,791
Local, total	683,908	683,699	667,534	16,165	209	253,198	253,106	250,966	2,140	92
Counties	111,331	111,330	108,285	3,045	1	184,512	180,820	179,375	1,445	3,692
Municipalities	579,136	572,369	559,249	13,120	6,767	72,286	72,286	71,591	695	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Total ^b	Corrections			
	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure
	Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	
\$33,488	\$33,488	\$31,905	\$1,583	-
33,488	33,488	31,905	1,583	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
19,879	19,879	18,393	1,486	-
17,101	17,101	15,757	1,344	-
2,778	2,778	2,636	142	-
2,778	2,778	2,636	142	-
123	-	-	-	\$123
396,019	396,019	340,016	56,003	-
282,651	276,257	238,227	38,030	6,394
119,762	119,762	101,789	17,973	-
123,131	119,445	101,588	17,858	3,685
343	316	201	115	27
151,292	151,292	134,709	16,583	-
116,045	115,754	103,251	12,503	291
36,682	35,533	31,458	4,080	1,144
24,536	23,436	20,552	2,884	1,100
12,881	12,102	10,906	1,196	779
83,175	83,175	63,448	14,727	-
69,650	56,954	51,340	5,614	12,696
26,297	26,221	17,106	9,113	75
25,565	25,457	16,364	9,093	108
804	764	744	20	40
60,978	60,978	56,260	4,715	-
54,757	51,934	47,746	4,188	2,823
9,044	9,044	8,514	530	-
8,614	8,614	8,110	504	-
442	430	404	26	12
104,509	104,509	96,343	8,166	-
78,087	78,087	70,732	7,355	-
26,422	26,422	25,611	811	-
23,794	23,776	22,965	811	18
2,756	2,646	2,646	-	110
191,996	191,996	167,281	24,715	-
151,680	135,057	127,283	7,774	16,623
56,939	56,939	39,998	16,941	-
27,683	27,549	15,983	11,566	134
29,576	29,390	24,015	5,375	186
28,918	28,918	26,653	2,265	-
23,052	23,052	21,903	1,149	-
5,866	5,866	4,750	1,116	-
5,860	5,860	4,744	1,116	-
6	6	6	-	-
263,734	263,734	228,296	33,438	-
215,997	213,429	184,255	29,174	2,968
50,305	50,305	44,041	5,264	-
33,350	33,350	27,253	5,097	-
16,955	16,955	16,788	167	-
206,687	206,687	191,315	15,372	-
165,081	165,081	151,126	13,955	-
41,606	41,606	40,189	1,417	-
31,255	31,255	30,282	973	-
10,351	10,351	9,907	444	-
402,795	402,795	349,347	53,448	-
242,280	241,393	236,417	4,976	887
172,940	161,402	112,930	48,472	11,538
173,373	152,556	104,192	48,364	20,817
9,264	8,846	8,738	103	418

Table 1.3(83) Justice system expenditures, by type of activity, type of expenditure, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1983--
Continued

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

State and level of government ^a	Police protection				Judicial and legal services					
	Total ^b	Direct expenditure		Intergovernmental expenditure ^b	Total ^b	Direct expenditure		Intergovernmental expenditure ^b		
		Total	Direct current			Capital outlay	Total		Direct current	Capital outlay
Minnesota	\$273,750	\$273,750	\$260,127	\$13,623	-	\$121,417	\$121,417	\$975	-	
State	46,827	31,984	29,360	2,624	\$14,843	32,170	32,121	31,827	294	\$49
Local, total	241,891	241,766	230,767	10,999	125	89,350	89,350	88,669	681	-
Counties	73,342	73,123	68,074	5,049	219	79,676	79,676	79,028	648	-
Municipalities	169,604	168,643	162,693	5,950	961	9,674	9,674	9,641	33	-
Mississippi	108,817	108,817	103,550	5,267	-	33,025	33,025	32,924	101	-
State	29,939	29,560	27,510	2,050	379	11,196	11,196	11,162	34	-
Local, total	79,257	79,257	76,040	3,217	-	21,829	21,829	21,762	67	-
Counties	23,040	23,025	22,296	729	15	19,452	19,452	19,387	65	-
Municipalities	56,290	56,232	53,744	2,488	58	2,377	2,377	2,375	2	-
Missouri	338,285	338,285	324,389	13,896	-	98,524	98,524	97,029	1,495	-
State	43,473	41,880	38,811	3,069	1,593	54,819	49,323	48,948	375	5,496
Local, total	296,405	296,405	285,578	10,827	-	49,202	49,201	48,081	1,120	1
Counties	53,174	53,170	50,716	2,454	4	28,292	28,282	27,682	600	10
Municipalities	243,294	243,235	234,862	8,373	59	20,919	20,919	20,399	520	-
Montana	50,646	50,646	48,221	2,425	-	22,833	22,833	22,497	336	-
State	13,979	11,627	10,813	814	2,352	5,854	5,854	5,700	154	-
Local, total	39,156	39,019	37,408	1,611	137	16,979	16,979	16,797	182	-
Counties	19,424	19,421	18,163	1,253	3	14,210	14,210	14,038	172	-
Municipalities	19,931	19,598	19,240	358	333	2,769	2,769	2,759	10	-
Nebraska	85,327	85,327	81,918	3,409	-	36,872	36,872	36,175	697	-
State	17,201	16,836	15,990	846	365	12,460	12,460	12,312	148	-
Local, total	68,491	68,491	65,928	2,563	-	24,412	24,412	23,863	549	-
Counties	16,617	16,617	15,865	752	-	19,398	19,398	19,133	265	-
Municipalities	51,929	51,874	50,063	1,811	55	5,389	5,389	4,730	284	375
Nevada	104,785	104,785	101,144	3,641	-	57,894	57,894	57,263	631	-
State	9,659	9,659	9,019	640	-	7,808	7,808	7,805	3	-
Local, total	95,126	95,126	92,125	3,001	-	50,086	50,086	49,458	628	-
Counties	66,074	66,074	63,806	2,268	-	43,850	43,850	43,290	560	-
Municipalities	46,917	29,052	28,319	733	17,865	6,236	6,236	6,168	68	-
New Hampshire	57,135	57,135	53,422	3,713	-	20,000	20,000	19,321	679	-
State	12,543	12,452	10,114	2,338	91	9,544	9,544	9,280	264	-
Local, total	44,697	44,683	43,308	1,375	14	10,456	10,456	10,041	415	-
Counties	3,270	3,270	3,196	74	-	5,366	5,366	5,215	151	-
Municipalities	41,430	41,413	40,112	1,301	37	5,090	5,090	4,826	264	-
New Jersey	663,535	663,535	654,576	8,959	-	276,360	276,360	270,337	6,023	-
State	110,805	96,196	93,902	2,294	14,609	114,822	102,202	101,608	594	12,620
Local, total	567,339	567,339	560,674	6,665	-	174,158	174,158	168,729	5,429	-
Counties	40,776	40,776	40,383	393	-	128,637	128,637	123,811	4,826	-
Municipalities	526,606	526,563	520,291	6,272	43	45,521	45,521	44,918	603	-
New Mexico	106,609	106,609	98,081	8,528	-	46,456	46,456	44,689	1,767	-
State	25,292	24,799	20,910	3,889	493	40,950	40,950	39,708	1,242	-
Local, total	81,911	81,810	77,171	4,639	101	5,506	5,506	4,981	525	-
Counties	18,645	18,640	17,847	793	5	1,706	1,706	1,265	441	-
Municipalities	63,476	63,170	59,324	3,846	306	3,800	3,800	3,716	84	-
New York	1,946,232	1,946,232	1,874,922	71,840	-	776,654	776,654	769,361	7,293	-
State	187,206	163,010	154,422	8,188	24,196	544,243	514,283	507,696	6,587	29,960
Local, total	1,783,222	1,783,222	1,719,570	63,652	-	270,441	262,371	261,665	706	8,070
Counties	462,195	462,195	434,743	27,452	-	91,711	84,016	83,468	548	7,695
Municipalities	1,321,052	1,321,027	1,284,827	36,200	25	178,730	178,355	178,197	158	375
North Carolina	342,233	342,233	321,176	21,057	-	96,977	96,977	91,577	5,400	-
State	85,580	82,707	75,787	6,920	2,873	84,011	83,773	82,922	851	238
Local, total	259,526	259,526	245,389	14,137	-	13,204	13,204	8,655	4,549	-
Counties	84,991	84,991	79,934	5,057	-	8,148	8,148	3,829	4,319	-
Municipalities	174,579	174,535	165,455	9,080	44	5,056	5,056	4,826	230	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Total ^b	Corrections			Intergovernmental expenditure
	Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	
\$135,684	\$135,684	\$121,785	\$13,877	-
72,531	61,031	86	945	\$11,500
74,684	74,653	61,699	12,954	31
74,240	74,184	61,363	12,821	56
2,425	469	336	133	1,956
53,162	53,162	50,414	2,748	-
46,365	42,892	40,546	2,346	3,473
10,270	10,270	9,868	402	-
8,934	8,933	8,637	296	1
1,337	1,337	1,231	106	-
127,097	127,097	106,524	20,573	-
72,993	72,609	66,360	6,249	384
54,488	54,488	40,164	14,324	-
39,378	39,378	25,084	14,294	-
15,116	15,110	15,080	30	6
22,501	22,501	21,030	1,471	-
19,056	19,056	17,834	1,222	-
3,445	3,445	3,196	249	-
3,153	3,153	2,904	249	-
292	292	292	-	-
55,409	55,409	45,432	9,977	-
42,783	42,606	33,672	8,934	177
12,803	12,803	11,760	1,043	-
11,797	11,797	10,765	1,032	-
1,192	1,006	995	11	186
86,453	86,453	56,178	30,275	-
41,863	41,072	37,050	4,022	791
45,381	45,381	19,128	26,253	-
41,054	41,054	15,120	25,934	-
5,115	4,327	4,008	319	788
23,202	23,202	1,833	4,869	-
16,502	16,502	11,745	4,757	-
6,700	6,700	6,588	112	-
6,301	6,301	6,189	112	-
399	399	399	-	-
333,069	333,069	280,877	52,192	-
211,344	191,159	162,306	28,853	20,185
141,964	141,910	118,571	23,339	54
141,528	141,474	118,135	23,339	54
436	436	436	-	-
102,889	102,889	62,524	40,365	-
90,611	90,611	50,913	39,698	-
12,278	12,278	11,611	667	-
8,662	6,486	5,860	626	2,176
5,924	5,792	5,751	41	132
1,162,682	1,162,682	1,052,963	109,719	-
752,659	683,522	607,843	75,679	69,137
491,990	479,160	445,120	34,040	12,830
205,110	192,280	185,033	7,247	12,830
286,880	286,880	260,087	26,793	-
238,403	238,403	222,325	16,078	-
217,561	212,680	202,765	9,915	4,881
25,723	25,723	19,560	6,163	-
25,722	25,722	19,559	6,163	-
1	1	1	-	-

Table 1.3(83) Justice system expenditures, by type of activity, type of expenditure, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1983--
Continued

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

State and level of government ^a	Police protection					Judicial and legal services				
	Total ^b	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure ^b	Total ^b	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure ^b
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay			Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	
North Dakota	\$32,039	\$32,039	\$30,634	\$1,405	-	\$19,028	\$19,028	\$18,853	\$175	-
State	5,626	5,626	5,130	496	-	11,032	11,032	10,932	100	-
Local, total	26,413	26,413	25,504	909	-	7,996	7,996	7,921	75	-
Counties	8,687	8,687	8,414	273	-	6,878	6,878	6,803	75	-
Municipalities	17,825	17,726	17,090	636	\$99	1,118	1,118	1,118	-	-
Ohio	708,516	708,516	679,470	29,046	-	288,815	288,815	285,096	3,719	-
State	79,368	75,389	71,322	4,067	979	41,056	41,056	39,985	1,071	-
Local, total	633,132	633,127	608,148	24,979	5	247,759	247,759	245,111	2,648	-
Counties	98,540	96,062	92,607	3,455	2,478	171,317	170,733	168,768	1,965	\$584
Municipalities	543,371	537,065	515,541	21,524	6,306	77,705	77,026	76,343	683	679
Oklahoma	191,542	191,542	176,641	14,901	-	59,400	59,400	58,026	1,374	-
State	45,149	45,133	41,346	3,787	16	36,023	35,638	35,445	193	385
Local, total	146,411	146,409	135,295	11,114	2	25,603	23,762	22,581	1,181	1,841
Counties	20,260	20,260	19,905	355	-	16,919	15,078	14,089	989	1,841
Municipalities	126,153	126,149	115,390	10,719	4	8,684	8,684	8,492	192	-
Oregon	201,400	201,400	196,681	4,719	-	82,704	82,704	81,921	783	-
State	37,337	36,813	35,940	873	524	38,406	35,749	35,174	575	2,657
Local, total	164,587	164,587	160,741	3,846	-	53,393	46,955	46,747	208	6,438
Counties	50,903	50,353	49,103	1,250	550	43,541	37,076	36,928	148	6,465
Municipalities	118,566	114,234	111,638	2,596	4,332	9,882	9,879	9,819	60	3
Pennsylvania	742,856	742,856	727,662	15,194	-	345,137	345,137	338,799	6,338	-
State	168,421	166,770	161,872	4,898	1,651	106,194	77,297	75,670	1,627	28,897
Local, total	576,087	576,086	565,790	10,296	1	267,840	267,840	263,129	4,711	-
Counties	14,115	14,115	13,889	226	-	161,430	161,430	157,287	4,143	-
Municipalities	562,273	561,971	551,901	10,070	302	106,410	106,410	105,842	568	-
Rhode Island	69,290	69,290	68,065	1,225	-	30,127	30,127	29,865	262	-
State	13,226	9,727	9,484	243	3,499	25,224	25,224	24,963	261	-
Local, total	59,563	59,563	58,581	982	-	4,903	4,903	4,902	1	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	59,563	59,563	58,581	982	-	4,903	4,903	4,902	1	-
South Carolina	154,398	154,398	144,565	9,833	-	54,977	54,977	54,347	630	-
State	37,362	35,884	33,690	3,672	-	21,113	21,113	20,822	291	-
Local, total	117,038	117,036	110,875	6,161	2	33,864	33,864	33,525	339	-
Counties	50,798	50,656	47,301	3,355	142	30,494	30,494	30,178	316	-
Municipalities	66,382	66,380	63,574	2,806	2	3,370	3,370	3,347	23	-
South Dakota	35,042	35,042	33,371	1,671	-	15,734	15,734	15,511	223	-
State	8,283	8,283	7,699	584	-	9,230	9,230	9,042	188	-
Local, total	26,759	26,759	25,672	1,087	-	8,388	6,504	6,469	35	1,884
Counties	8,353	8,353	7,868	485	-	7,892	6,008	5,973	35	1,884
Municipalities	18,534	18,406	17,804	602	128	522	496	496	-	26
Tennessee	237,605	237,605	224,168	13,437	-	87,051	87,051	85,860	1,191	-
State	27,488	25,884	25,306	578	1,604	31,454	31,454	31,390	64	-
Local, total	212,188	211,721	198,862	12,859	467	55,597	55,597	54,470	1,127	-
Counties	45,717	45,217	43,911	1,306	500	38,514	38,514	37,589	925	-
Municipalities	166,504	166,504	154,951	11,553	-	17,083	17,083	16,881	202	-
Texas	976,561	976,561	917,232	59,329	-	348,033	348,033	308,023	40,010	-
State	136,480	125,318	113,776	11,542	11,162	55,567	51,297	50,214	1,083	4,270
Local, total	851,384	851,243	803,456	47,787	141	296,875	296,736	257,809	38,927	139
Counties	154,733	154,566	143,472	11,094	167	248,402	248,263	211,122	37,141	139
Municipalities	697,842	696,677	659,984	36,693	1,165	48,473	48,473	46,687	1,786	-
Utah	108,684	108,684	104,388	4,296	-	39,562	39,562	38,025	1,537	-
State	22,419	22,010	21,181	829	409	15,783	14,886	13,619	1,267	897
Local, total	86,674	86,674	83,207	3,467	-	24,676	24,676	24,406	270	-
Counties	28,817	28,817	27,738	1,079	-	15,632	15,632	15,448	184	-
Municipalities	58,284	57,857	55,469	2,388	427	9,044	9,044	8,958	86	-
Vermont	28,293	28,298	26,589	1,709	-	14,290	14,290	14,134	156	-
State	14,235	14,184	13,251	933	51	13,456	13,385	13,241	144	71
Local, total	14,114	14,114	13,338	776	-	905	905	893	12	-
Counties	260	260	251	9	-	218	218	207	11	-
Municipalities	13,854	13,854	13,087	767	-	687	687	686	1	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Total ^b	Corrections			Intergovernmental expenditure
	Direct expenditure		Capital outlay	
	Total	Direct current		
\$18,694	\$18,694	\$10,408	\$8,286	-
15,814	15,814	8,316	7,498	-
2,880	2,880	2,092	788	-
2,731	2,731	1,964	767	-
153	149	128	21	\$4
313,855	313,855	307,772	6,083	-
245,872	219,416	217,186	2,230	26,456
94,439	94,439	90,586	3,853	-
89,069	84,734	80,935	3,799	4,335
12,700	9,705	9,651	54	2,995
123,736	123,736	101,444	22,292	-
114,705	114,705	93,243	21,462	-
9,031	9,031	8,201	830	-
5,771	5,771	4,975	796	-
3,260	3,260	3,226	34	-
109,106	109,106	101,675	7,431	-
67,521	57,443	56,509	934	10,078
51,663	51,663	45,166	6,497	-
51,115	51,028	44,536	6,492	87
1,050	635	630	5	415
394,842	394,842	363,473	31,369	-
177,553	172,327	169,635	2,692	5,226
231,845	222,515	193,838	28,677	9,330
137,353	131,463	117,286	14,177	5,890
94,495	91,052	76,552	14,500	3,443
38,119	38,119	25,158	12,961	-
38,119	38,119	25,158	12,961	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
97,217	97,217	95,316	1,901	-
84,453	84,453	83,040	1,413	-
12,764	12,764	12,276	488	-
12,103	12,103	11,615	488	-
746	661	661	-	85
14,844	14,844	14,633	211	-
12,146	12,146	11,978	168	-
2,698	2,698	2,655	43	-
2,592	2,574	2,531	43	18
143	124	124	-	19
136,723	136,723	127,726	8,997	-
115,424	100,451	96,578	4,073	-
36,072	36,072	31,148	4,924	14,773
27,891	27,809	23,218	4,591	-
8,263	8,263	7,930	333	82
496,098	496,098	399,413	96,685	-
349,867	320,210	267,813	52,397	29,657
175,986	175,888	131,600	44,288	98
170,131	170,023	127,740	42,283	108
7,146	5,865	3,860	2,005	1,281
69,058	69,058	45,789	23,269	-
55,581	55,581	35,685	19,896	-
13,477	13,477	10,104	3,373	-
13,355	13,355	9,982	3,373	-
122	122	122	-	-
14,959	14,959	14,197	762	-
14,952	14,952	14,191	761	-
7	7	6	1	-
1	1	-	1	-
6	6	6	-	-

Table 1.3(83) Justice system expenditures, by type of activity, type of expenditure, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1983--
Continued

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

State and level of government ^a	Police protection					Judicial and legal services				
	Total ^b	Direct expenditure			Intergov- ernmental expenditure ^b	Total ^b	Direct expenditure			Intergov- ernmental expenditure ^b
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay			Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	
Virginia	\$341,510	\$341,510	\$323,446	\$18,064	-	\$137,691	\$137,691	\$131,222	\$6,469	-
State	116,731	65,415	59,953	5,462	\$51,316	82,395	69,498	69,037	461	\$12,897
Local, total	276,095	276,095	263,493	12,602	-	68,193	68,193	62,185	6,008	-
Counties	120,563	120,528	113,779	6,749	35	37,030	37,030	35,440	1,590	-
Municipalities	155,867	155,567	149,714	5,853	300	31,330	31,163	26,745	4,418	167
Washington	305,288	306,288	287,825	18,463	-	123,785	123,785	122,637	1,148	-
State	51,096	48,411	46,086	2,325	2,685	29,009	28,235	27,723	512	774
Local, total	257,877	257,877	241,739	16,138	-	95,550	95,550	94,914	636	-
Counties	95,949	95,204	85,082	10,122	745	74,662	74,620	74,097	523	42
Municipalities	167,570	162,673	156,657	6,016	4,897	22,679	20,930	20,817	113	1,749
West Virginia	73,903	73,903	70,294	3,609	-	31,272	31,272	30,392	880	-
State	21,802	21,801	20,304	1,497	1	22,865	22,865	22,258	607	-
Local, total	52,102	52,102	49,990	2,112	-	8,407	8,407	8,134	273	-
Counties	15,158	15,158	13,962	1,196	-	7,165	7,165	7,109	56	-
Municipalities	36,947	36,944	36,028	916	3	1,242	1,242	1,025	217	-
Wisconsin	418,983	418,983	402,495	16,488	-	143,415	143,415	142,533	882	-
State	35,852	34,850	34,841	9	1,002	56,392	54,263	53,909	357	2,129
Local, total	384,133	384,133	367,654	16,479	-	89,152	89,152	88,627	525	-
Counties	106,548	106,239	99,790	6,449	309	74,259	74,259	73,802	457	-
Municipalities	278,176	277,894	267,864	10,030	282	14,893	14,893	14,825	68	-
Wyoming	59,019	59,019	53,121	5,898	-	22,906	22,986	21,734	1,172	-
State	12,004	12,004	10,404	1,600	-	12,986	12,776	12,046	730	210
Local, total	47,015	47,015	42,717	4,298	-	10,130	10,130	9,688	442	-
Counties	15,965	15,965	14,042	1,923	-	7,402	7,402	6,988	414	-
Municipalities	31,131	31,050	28,675	2,375	81	2,728	2,728	2,700	28	-

^aLocal government data and the State-local totals are estimates subject to sampling variation.

^bFor each State and the United States summary, the expenditure figures shown on the "Local, total" lines and the combined State-local total lines (opposite each State's name) exclude duplicative intergovernmental transactions. Thus, the "Local, total" lines include

intergovernmental payments only to the State government and the combined State-local total lines include intergovernmental payments only to the Federal Government. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation that would result if an intergovernmental expenditure of a government were tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) expended that amount.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1982 and 1983 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986), Table 4.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Total ^b	Corrections			
	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure
	Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	
\$292,759	\$292,759	\$258,224	\$34,535	-
329,022	215,412	184,190	31,222	\$113,610
77,347	77,347	74,034	3,313	-
36,898	36,857	35,153	1,704	41
40,857	40,490	38,881	1,609	367
307,527	307,527	212,825	94,702	-
271,680	182,569	143,193	39,371	89,111
124,958	124,958	69,627	55,331	-
121,308	121,150	65,908	55,242	158
8,082	3,808	3,719	89	4,274
27,636	27,636	26,870	766	-
18,715	15,715	18,652	63	-
8,921	8,921	8,218	703	-
8,917	8,917	3,214	703	-
4	4	4	-	-
175,187	175,187	162,678	12,509	-
133,927	133,927	123,962	9,965	-
41,260	41,260	33,716	2,544	-
40,994	40,994	38,450	2,544	-
266	266	266	-	-
22,604	22,604	18,111	4,493	-
16,413	16,413	13,663	2,745	-
6,191	6,191	4,443	1,748	-
5,843	5,843	4,150	1,693	-
620	348	293	55	272

Table 1.4 Mean and per capita police department personnel expenditures in cities over 10,000 persons, by population group, geographic region and division, and form of government, United States, 1984^a

NOTE: These data were collected in a mail survey conducted by the International City Management Association in January 1984. Of the 2,599 cities surveyed, 1,480 (56.9 percent) provided the information requested concerning their police departments. The term "cities" refers to cities, villages, towns, townships, and boroughs. For definitions of terms and a list of States in regions, see Appendix 2.

	Number of cities reporting	Mean expenditure (in thousands)	Per capita expenditure
Total, all cities	1,454	\$2,684	\$57.12
Population group:			
Over 1,000,000	2	125,448	86.69
500,000 to 1,000,000	12	47,874	68.41
250,000 to 499,999	23	24,610	70.80
100,000 to 249,999	82	8,906	59.41
50,000 to 99,999	171	3,538	52.00
25,000 to 49,999	354	1,671	47.90
10,000 to 24,999	810	721	45.47
Geographic region:			
Northeast	306	1,832	57.50
North Central	462	2,270	55.44
South	405	2,774	53.01
West	281	4,163	63.37
Geographic division:			
New England	118	1,414	49.31
Mid-Atlantic	188	2,095	61.86
East North Central	315	2,308	57.13
West North Central	147	2,189	51.96
South Atlantic	188	2,838	59.37
East South Central	64	2,741	45.25
West South Central	153	2,709	49.77
Mountain	84	4,067	63.06
Pacific Coast	197	4,204	63.50
Form of government:			
Mayor-council	548	3,260	60.97
Council-manager	824	2,395	54.54
Commission	39	2,682	51.52
Town meeting	35	713	42.26
Representative town meeting	8	1,721	59.97

^aPersonnel expenditures include salaries and wages for all department personnel (uniformed and non-uniformed) and contributions for employee benefits.

Source: Gerard J. Hoetmer, "Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection," Baseline Data Report 16(July 1984) (Washington, D.C.: International City Management Association), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.5(82) Direct expenditures for State corrections activities, by type of corrections activity, type of expenditure, and State, fiscal year 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.1. The data below represent State level expenditures. Direct expenditures do not include intergovernmental expenditures. "Other corrections" consists of noninstitutional correctional activities, including pardon, probation, and parole, correctional administration not directly related to institutions, and miscellaneous items not directly related to institutional care (see Source). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

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

State	Institutions					Other corrections				
	Total corrections direct expenditure	Total	Direct current	Capital outlay		Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
				Construction	Other					
Total	\$5,557,353	\$4,479,045	\$3,847,448	\$544,300	\$87,297	80.6	\$1,078,308	\$1,037,305	\$41,003	19.4
Alabama	87,008	77,673	58,829	18,311	533	89.3	9,335	9,175	160	10.7
Alaska	61,498	53,124	27,092	25,630	402	86.4	8,374	7,734	640	13.6
Arizona	109,651	103,157	76,175	23,924	3,058	94.1	6,494	6,469	25	5.9
Arkansas	36,281	32,233	27,770	2,885	1,578	88.8	4,048	3,987	61	11.2
California	570,459	469,408	441,115	23,686	4,607	82.3	101,051	99,400	1,651	17.7
Colorado	61,733	39,660	38,534	772	354	64.2	22,073	21,348	725	35.8
Connecticut	85,485	60,340	56,827	1,320	193	70.6	25,146	23,676	1,470	29.4
Delaware	35,103	17,229	16,814	233	182	49.1	17,874	10,016	7,858	50.9
Florida	257,921	193,216	168,756	22,246	2,214	74.9	64,705	61,509	3,196	25.1
Georgia	153,432	119,049	100,982	15,042	3,025	77.6	34,383	34,150	233	22.4
Hawaii	29,112	22,647	20,365	2,023	259	77.8	6,465	5,952	513	22.2
Idaho	14,883	11,907	11,288	391	228	80.0	2,976	2,931	45	20.0
Illinois	262,604	235,652	202,958	30,078	2,626	89.7	26,942	26,328	614	10.3
Indiana	103,356	98,602	87,765	7,463	3,374	95.4	4,754	4,478	276	4.6
Iowa	51,177	48,616	45,479	1,969	1,168	95.0	2,561	2,517	44	5.0
Kansas	44,283	38,782	36,896	944	942	87.6	5,501	3,968	1,533	12.4
Kentucky	75,473	48,376	41,917	6,018	441	64.1	27,097	26,684	413	35.9
Louisiana	124,062	101,446	95,429	4,065	1,952	81.8	22,616	22,296	320	18.2
Maine	19,942	15,965	15,173	624	168	80.1	3,977	3,785	192	19.9
Maryland	177,648	105,603	97,229	7,664	710	59.4	72,045	63,890	8,155	40.6
Massachusetts	155,218	85,308	69,038	12,996	3,274	55.0	69,910	69,760	150	45.0
Michigan	243,093	201,092	194,146	5,584	1,362	82.7	42,001	41,483	518	17.3
Minnesota	57,801	47,598	42,202	4,019	1,377	82.3	10,203	10,131	72	17.7
Mississippi	37,616	32,876	29,606	2,816	454	87.4	4,740	4,554	186	12.6
Missouri	68,107	52,203	44,407	6,873	923	76.6	15,904	15,837	67	23.4
Montana	17,568	14,567	12,737	1,546	284	82.9	3,001	2,962	39	17.1
Nebraska	34,366	26,491	16,258	7,840	2,393	77.1	7,875	6,540	1,335	22.9
Nevada	51,101	45,158	26,790	16,889	1,479	88.4	5,943	5,934	9	11.6
New Hampshire	12,221	10,655	8,963	1,536	156	87.2	1,566	1,564	2	12.8
New Jersey	154,687	130,887	103,783	26,092	1,012	84.6	23,800	22,562	1,238	15.4
New Mexico	57,534	49,175	37,306	10,937	932	85.5	8,359	8,159	200	14.5
New York	575,917	485,310	417,980	63,165	4,165	84.3	90,607	88,541	2,066	15.7
North Carolina	212,947	187,611	150,943	34,935	1,733	86.1	25,336	24,916	420	11.9
North Dakota	10,388	9,769	8,045	1,436	288	94.0	619	589	30	6.0
Ohio	161,568	122,055	120,750	264	1,041	75.5	39,513	37,409	2,104	24.5
Oklahoma	89,053	65,053	54,764	8,070	2,219	73.0	4,000	23,351	649	27.0
Oregon	54,465	37,916	37,479	168	269	69.6	16,549	16,470	79	30.4
Pennsylvania	153,994	138,439	137,277	553	609	89.9	15,555	15,419	136	10.1
Rhode Island	25,519	16,614	15,916	680	18	65.6	8,705	8,510	195	34.4
South Carolina	78,062	67,006	66,604	40	362	85.8	11,056	10,910	146	14.2
South Dakota	10,613	7,698	7,497	-	201	72.5	2,915	2,904	11	27.5
Tennessee	91,352	62,620	74,348	7,735	537	90.4	8,732	8,706	26	9.6
Texas	289,241	255,871	177,670	51,870	26,331	88.5	33,370	32,295	1,075	11.5
Utah	35,149	22,556	17,905	4,438	213	64.2	12,593	12,433	160	35.8
Vermont	13,116	10,558	9,446	920	192	80.5	2,558	2,531	27	19.5
Virginia	191,300	147,775	115,255	27,810	4,710	77.2	43,525	43,102	423	22.8
Washington	163,961	123,999	84,226	38,488	1,285	75.6	39,962	39,173	789	24.4
West Virginia	18,584	14,547	14,486	-	61	78.4	4,017	3,888	129	21.6
Wisconsin	117,777	82,067	71,336	9,530	1,201	69.7	35,710	35,112	598	30.3
Wyoming	14,143	12,876	10,892	1,782	202	91.0	1,267	1,267	-	9.0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1982 and 1983 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986), Table 10.

Table 1.5(83) Direct expenditures for State corrections activities, by type of corrections activity, type of expenditure, and State, fiscal year 1983

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.1 and 1.5(82). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

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

State	Institutions					Other corrections				
	Total corrections direct expenditure	Total	Direct current	Capital outlay Con- struction	Other	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
Total	\$6,323,240	\$5,135,550	\$4,488,027	\$557,237	\$90,286	81.2	\$1,187,690	\$1,122,558	\$65,132	18.8
Alabama	79,155	68,281	65,307	1,737	1,237	86.3	10,874	10,777	97	13.7
Alaska	74,478	59,005	36,657	22,002	346	79.2	15,473	8,931	6,542	20.8
Arizona	105,192	89,703	87,890	38	1,775	85.3	15,489	15,280	209	14.7
Arkansas	45,091	41,618	33,338	7,367	913	92.3	3,473	3,410	63	7.7
California	679,071	562,548	474,673	78,025	9,845	82.8	116,523	114,742	1,781	17.2
Colorado	66,996	46,997	45,987	438	572	70.1	19,999	19,770	229	29.9
Connecticut	101,769	69,439	68,812	404	223	68.2	32,320	29,302	3,028	31.8
Delaware	32,468	20,958	18,959	1,564	435	64.5	11,510	11,096	414	35.5
Florida	297,554	221,621	195,974	22,269	3,378	74.5	75,933	74,825	1,108	25.5
Georgia	187,286	140,907	122,987	14,910	3,010	75.2	46,379	37,799	8,580	24.8
Hawaii	33,488	25,410	23,835	1,382	193	75.9	8,078	8,070	8	24.1
Idaho	17,101	14,339	13,046	1,072	221	83.8	2,762	2,711	51	16.2
Illinois	276,257	251,689	214,962	34,414	2,313	91.1	24,568	23,265	1,303	8.9
Indiana	115,754	111,593	99,188	10,478	1,927	96.4	4,161	4,063	98	3.6
Iowa	56,954	53,697	48,141	4,824	732	94.3	3,257	3,199	58	5.7
Kansas	51,934	46,063	41,915	3,547	601	88.7	5,871	5,831	40	11.3
Kentucky	78,087	58,815	51,496	6,778	541	75.3	19,272	19,236	36	24.7
Louisiana	135,057	108,376	101,610	5,706	1,060	80.2	26,681	25,673	1,008	19.8
Maine	23,052	18,023	17,134	714	175	78.2	5,029	4,769	260	21.8
Maryland	213,429	139,926	117,813	21,468	645	65.6	73,503	66,442	7,061	34.4
Massachusetts	165,081	92,662	79,221	12,275	1,166	56.1	72,419	71,905	514	43.9
Michigan	241,393	197,833	193,505	3,504	824	82.0	43,560	42,912	648	18.0
Minnesota	61,031	50,804	50,075	113	616	83.2	10,227	10,011	216	16.8
Mississippi	42,892	37,918	35,618	1,780	520	88.4	4,974	4,928	46	11.6
Missouri	72,609	56,965	50,874	3,474	2,597	78.5	15,644	15,466	178	21.5
Montana	19,056	15,710	14,576	742	392	82.4	3,346	3,258	88	17.6
Nebraska	42,606	34,555	25,648	8,608	299	81.1	8,051	8,024	27	18.9
Nevada	41,072	34,700	30,694	3,864	142	84.5	6,372	6,356	16	15.5
New Hampshire	16,502	14,897	10,148	4,594	155	90.3	1,605	1,597	8	9.7
New Jersey	191,159	150,704	136,260	8,824	5,620	78.8	40,455	26,046	14,409	21.2
New Mexico	90,611	78,908	39,670	36,253	2,985	87.1	11,703	11,243	460	12.9
New York	683,522	579,118	510,546	61,444	7,128	84.7	104,404	97,297	7,107	15.3
North Carolina	212,680	185,710	175,956	8,002	1,753	87.3	26,970	26,809	161	12.7
North Dakota	15,814	15,231	7,739	7,253	239	96.3	583	577	6	3.7
Ohio	219,416	178,267	177,211	216	840	81.2	41,149	39,975	1,174	18.8
Oklahoma	114,705	78,144	57,301	19,229	1,614	68.1	36,561	35,942	619	31.9
Oregon	57,443	45,887	45,320	490	77	79.9	11,556	11,189	367	20.1
Pennsylvania	172,327	156,446	153,835	1,809	802	90.8	15,881	15,800	81	9.2
Rhode Island	38,119	29,529	16,679	12,217	633	77.5	8,590	8,479	111	22.5
South Carolina	84,453	73,633	72,692	52	889	87.2	10,820	10,348	472	12.8
South Dakota	12,146	9,039	8,871	-	168	74.4	3,107	3,107	-	25.6
Tennessee	100,651	90,511	86,470	3,597	444	89.9	10,140	10,108	32	10.1
Texas	320,210	277,940	228,508	34,113	15,319	86.8	42,270	39,305	2,965	13.2
Utah	55,581	39,067	19,334	19,329	404	70.3	16,514	16,351	163	29.7
Vermont	14,952	11,625	10,989	495	141	77.7	3,327	3,202	125	22.3
Virginia	215,412	196,092	165,903	20,334	9,855	91.0	19,320	18,287	1,033	9.0
Washington	182,569	137,689	99,841	35,861	1,987	75.4	44,880	43,357	1,523	24.6
West Virginia	18,715	14,461	14,452	-	9	77.3	4,254	4,200	54	22.7
Wisconsin	133,927	87,492	78,080	7,310	2,102	65.3	46,435	45,882	553	34.7
Wyoming	16,413	15,005	12,262	2,318	425	91.4	1,408	1,406	2	8.6

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1982 and 1983 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986), Table 10.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.6 Jail expenditures, by type of expenditure, expenditure per inmate, region, and State, United States, 1983

NOTE: The 1983 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=3,358) locally administered jails in the Nation in January 1983. Through the use of various follow-up procedures a response rate of 99 percent was achieved.

A jail was defined as "a locally administered confinement facility, intended primarily for adults but sometimes also detaining juveniles, that holds persons pending adjudication and/or persons committed after adjudication for sentences, usually of a year or less" (Source, p. 1).

Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island and Vermont had integrated jail-prison systems and therefore, were excluded from the analysis. Alaska, which had five locally operated jails in addition to an integrated jail-prison system, was included. These data exclude employees not on duty during the 24 hours of June 30, 1983 and all community volunteers.

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Region and State	Expenditures			Capital expenditures as a percent of total expenditures	Operating expenditures per inmate
	Total	Operating	Capital		
United States	\$2,711,357	\$2,129,748	\$581,609	21	\$9,360
Northeast	715,130	624,601	90,529	13	16,657
Maine	6,350	4,917	1,433	23	8,828
Massachusetts	42,791	41,780	1,011	2	11,883
New Hampshire	6,165	5,780	385	6	11,749
New Jersey	114,543	70,020	44,523	39	11,120
New York	425,276	397,760	27,515	6	24,297
Pennsylvania	120,006	104,344	15,662	13	10,165
North Central	471,186	372,760	98,426	21	9,020
Illinois	63,550	60,474	3,077	5	6,529
Indiana	32,250	27,245	5,005	16	7,106
Iowa	16,738	10,734	6,004	36	11,861
Kansas	14,434	11,398	3,036	21	8,681
Michigan	98,747	83,809	14,938	15	10,993
Minnesota	41,190	28,115	13,075	32	12,733
Missouri	32,180	29,466	2,714	8	7,484
Nebraska	9,525	9,286	239	3	9,765
North Dakota	4,462	3,259	1,202	27	12,535
Ohio	90,850	78,367	12,483	14	10,341
South Dakota	2,730	2,709	22	1	8,038
Wisconsin	64,529	27,898	36,631	57	8,947
South	903,190	660,616	242,574	27	7,185
Alabama	62,535	26,695	35,839	57	5,466
Arkansas	13,938	11,972	1,966	14	7,345
District of Columbia	25,854	25,604	250	1	10,845
Florida	196,957	141,714	55,243	28	9,479
Georgia	83,762	58,128	25,634	31	5,384
Kentucky	24,044	23,752	291	1	6,197
Louisiana	56,735	49,569	7,165	13	6,040
Maryland	114,366	46,092	68,274	60	9,957
Mississippi	15,903	14,085	1,818	11	5,696
North Carolina	27,589	23,464	4,124	15	6,040
Oklahoma	25,852	16,572	9,280	36	6,655
South Carolina	14,998	14,820	179	1	5,218
Tennessee	43,313	40,527	2,786	6	6,465
Texas	130,467	104,687	25,780	20	6,813
Virginia	58,023	54,888	3,136	5	8,816
West Virginia	8,856	8,046	809	9	7,275
West	621,850	471,771	150,079	24	8,310
Alaska	1,005	865	140	14	25,444
Arizona	44,791	29,881	14,911	33	10,258
California	335,653	308,013	27,641	8	7,582
Colorado	36,779	26,899	9,881	27	10,661
Idaho	5,770	5,234	537	9	7,918
Montana	10,489	4,353	6,136	59	10,464
Nevada	66,096	15,847	50,249	76	16,439
New Mexico	16,513	11,501	5,012	30	8,793
Oregon	23,201	21,628	1,573	7	9,235
Utah	12,979	7,732	5,247	40	8,191
Washington	54,527	36,407	18,120	33	9,947
Wyoming	14,046	3,413	10,633	76	8,912

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, The 1983 Jail Census, Bulletin NCJ-95536 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1984), p. 10.

Table 1.7 Federal criminal justice budget authorities and outlays, fiscal year 1984 (actual) and 1985-88 (estimated)

NOTE: These data are from the budget submitted by President Reagan to Congress in February 1985. 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	1984 actual		1985 estimate		1986 estimate		1987 estimate		1988 estimate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Federal law enforcement activities, total	\$3,433	\$3,205	\$3,656	\$3,681	\$3,652	\$3,610	\$3,724	\$3,643	\$3,771	\$3,682
Criminal investigations	1,445	1,301	1,509	1,543	1,531	1,514	1,579	1,530	1,593	1,539
Alcohol, tobacco, and firearms investigation	160	158	172	167	170	166	174	171	177	173
Border enforcement activities	1,166	1,127	1,287	1,282	1,277	1,268	1,289	1,265	1,301	1,275
Protection and other activities	302	267	302	295	295	288	300	294	317	311
Other enforcement	361	352	386	394	379	374	381	382	384	384
Federal litigative and judicial activities, total	1,905	1,825	2,198	2,192	2,044	2,066	2,108	2,053	2,181	2,114
Civil and criminal prosecution and representation	723	676	832	847	881	879	893	880	911	890
Federal judicial activities	907	878	1,061	1,043	1,163	1,150	1,215	1,173	1,270	1,224
Representation of indigents in civil cases	275	271	305	302	0	37	0	0	0	0
Federal correctional activities	495	494	599	580	593	632	665	633	590	604
Criminal justice assistance	215	136	277	233	252	280	258	271	262	262
Total	6,047	5,660	6,681	6,686	6,542	6,587	6,755	6,600	6,805	6,662

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1986 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), chap. 5, p. 142. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.8 Allocation of Office of Justice Programs funds, by type of budget activity, fiscal years 1980-85

NOTE: The Justice Assistance Act of 1984 authorized the establishment of the Office of Justice Programs as the successor agency to the Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (OJARS) and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). This new body is responsible for coordinating the activities of its component bureaus. Research and statistical activities are to be conducted by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), respectively. The new Bureau of Justice Programs is responsible for the State and Local Assistance Program. "Mariel Cubans" refers to an appropriation to be allocated to States housing Mariel Cuban refugees in State correctional facilities.

(In thousands of dollars)

Type of budget activity	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total	\$486,463	\$159,397	\$129,236	\$125,915	\$197,352	\$143,520
State and local formula grants	0	0	0	0	51,118 ^a	4,400 ^a
State and local discretionary grants	0	0	0	0	15,280 ^a	1,100 ^a
Juvenile justice formula grants	63,750	61,791	43,095	43,095	43,095	42,935
Criminal justice formula grants (Part D)	239,234	0	0	0	0	0
National priority grants (Part E)	29,904	0	3,800	0	0	0
General criminal justice grants (Part F)	29,905	0	0	0	0	0
Training, total	2,528	0	0	0	0	0
Educational development	500	0	0	0	0	0
Prosecutor training	250	0	0	0	0	0
General criminal justice training	1,778	0	0	0	0	0
Crime prevention programs	10,000	0	0	0	0	0
Juvenile justice programs, total	36,250	35,278	24,505	24,505	24,505	24,665
Special emphasis	21,250	20,278	14,365	14,365	14,365	14,311
Juvenile Justice Institute	11,000	11,000	7,436	7,436	7,436	7,726
Technical assistance	3,000	3,000	2,028	1,804	1,804	1,804
Concentration of Federal efforts	1,000	1,000	676	900	900	824
Missing children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,000
Mariel Cuban	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,000
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program	10,000	12,500	10,131	10,800	12,500	8,301
Executive direction and control, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	--	2,535	2,400	2,400	2,555	2,640
Executive direction and control, Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics	10,285	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative services, Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics/State and local assistance	10,839	12,140	9,623	7,588	8,166	8,506
Executive direction and control, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Research, evaluation, and demonstration programs	25,000	18,045	16,767	17,603	18,508	19,500
Justice statistical programs	15,000	12,742	14,557	14,960	16,809	16,776
Executive direction and control, National Institute of Justice	3,768	2,996	2,908	3,395	3,195	3,321
Executive direction and control, Bureau of Justice Statistics	0	1,370	1,450	1,569	1,621	2,376

^aAuthorization for program not provided until fiscal year 1985. 1984 funds will be added to 1985 funds for award in 1985.

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

Table 1.9 Justice system full-time and part-time employment, by type of activity and level of government, United States, October 1982 and 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix I.

Level of government	October 1982				October 1983				Percent increase or decrease (-) from 1982 to 1983			
	Total	Police protection	Judicial and legal services	Corrections	Total	Police protection	Judicial and legal services	Corrections	Total	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Correc- tions
Total	1,270,342	723,923	247,697	298,722	1,313,831	733,070	261,436	319,325	3.4	1.3	5.6	6.9
Federal	94,555	55,922	28,588	10,045	103,842	63,898	29,834	10,110	9.8	14.3	4.4	0.6
State	341,010	77,538	79,825	183,647	358,528	77,387	83,546	197,595	5.1	-0.2	4.7	7.6
Local	834,777	590,463	139,284	105,030	851,461	591,785	148,056	111,620	2.0	0.2	6.3	6.3

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1982 and 1983 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986), Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.10(82) Justice system employment and payroll, by type of activity and State, October 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.1. These data are based on a summation of responses from individual State agencies and include only State government totals. Some agency data may be for a prior reporting period. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

State	Total justice system					Police protection				
	Employment			October payroll (in thousands)	Average October earnings, full-time employees	Employment			October payroll (in thousands)	Average October earnings, full-time employees
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent			Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		
Total	341,010	330,588	334,161	\$577,808	\$1,728	77,538	76,408	76,757	\$140,874	\$1,837
Alabama	5,426	5,270	5,322	8,512	1,598	982	981	981	1,648	1,679
Alaska	2,103	2,000	2,026	6,031	2,977	469	426	430	1,599	3,727
Arizona	5,103	4,844	4,881	8,745	1,791	1,727	1,723	1,723	3,407	1,977
Arkansas	2,441	2,437	2,437	3,232	1,326	768	768	768	1,098	1,430
California	25,810	23,871	24,658	48,386	1,963	9,111	8,914	8,970	17,256	1,927
Colorado	4,682	4,515	4,576	8,847	1,933	742	739	740	1,376	1,859
Connecticut	6,991	6,667	6,797	10,862	1,567	1,326	1,316	1,320	2,182	1,653
Delaware	2,720	2,629	2,650	4,241	1,601	604	604	604	1,150	1,904
Florida	21,307	21,043	21,124	34,703	1,643	2,765	2,704	2,716	4,364	1,608
Georgia	9,296	9,156	9,175	12,662	1,379	1,663	1,663	1,663	2,650	1,594
Hawaii	2,193	2,102	2,143	3,290	1,534	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	1,181	1,151	1,163	1,950	1,679	412	401	405	560	1,383
Illinois	13,696	13,385	13,481	25,730	1,907	3,415	3,410	3,413	6,623	1,941
Indiana	5,828	5,614	5,777	8,898	1,528	1,724	1,715	1,717	2,824	1,645
Iowa	3,083	3,010	3,031	5,477	1,806	826	808	811	1,713	2,110
Kansas	4,054	3,910	3,950	5,795	1,467	687	687	687	1,140	1,659
Kentucky	6,625	6,477	6,553	9,448	1,442	1,642	1,636	1,637	2,812	1,718
Louisiana	7,932	7,774	7,835	12,096	1,544	1,662	1,662	1,662	2,536	1,526
Maine	1,825	1,784	1,799	2,815	1,562	546	546	546	905	1,657
Maryland	10,067	9,672	9,831	16,349	1,664	2,185	2,185	2,185	4,519	2,068
Massachusetts	11,405	11,323	11,350	19,043	1,678	1,644	1,597	1,613	2,919	1,816
Michigan	11,764	11,532	11,615	24,985	2,152	3,038	2,974	2,999	6,715	2,243
Minnesota	3,204	3,037	3,081	6,567	2,132	856	828	840	1,672	1,997
Mississippi	2,977	2,943	2,945	7,727	1,265	925	925	925	1,302	1,407
Missouri	7,352	7,231	7,263	9,970	1,373	1,716	1,692	1,697	2,618	1,543
Montana	1,115	996	1,044	1,805	1,712	305	301	302	516	1,703
Nebraska	2,407	2,351	2,365	3,353	1,417	538	538	538	825	1,533
Nevada	1,640	1,606	1,612	3,138	1,944	291	291	291	557	1,914
New Hampshire	900	851	868	1,324	1,525	278	278	278	392	1,412
New Jersey	12,158	11,681	11,855	21,686	1,833	4,499	4,244	4,353	7,433	1,716
New Mexico	3,297	3,297	3,297	4,957	1,503	639	639	639	1,071	1,675
New York	37,094	35,996	36,389	73,379	2,016	5,161	5,062	5,077	11,085	2,185
North Carolina	13,711	13,710	13,710	18,958	1,383	2,464	2,463	2,463	4,223	1,715
North Dakota	743	674	679	1,225	1,802	181	180	180	326	1,810
Ohio	9,789	9,566	9,616	16,602	1,726	1,917	1,896	1,904	3,468	1,824
Oklahoma	6,420	6,302	6,354	10,001	1,573	1,637	1,630	1,631	2,683	1,644
Oregon	3,702	3,633	3,653	6,814	1,865	983	982	982	2,087	2,124
Pennsylvania	11,074	10,978	11,020	21,237	1,928	4,703	4,702	4,703	9,342	1,986
Rhode Island	1,940	1,935	1,936	3,544	1,830	238	238	238	647	2,717
South Carolina	5,218	5,164	5,184	7,367	1,420	1,283	1,271	1,276	1,963	1,539
South Dakota	1,127	983	1,030	1,571	1,524	288	273	276	418	1,517
Tennessee	6,200	6,186	6,188	8,315	1,343	926	924	924	1,328	1,437
Texas	13,493	13,378	13,404	23,302	1,738	3,671	3,641	3,652	6,359	1,742
Utah	1,900	1,784	1,826	3,470	1,901	492	473	480	910	1,903
Vermont	1,339	1,238	1,265	2,091	1,655	453	424	428	825	1,928
Virginia	12,275	11,559	11,735	16,845	1,435	2,116	2,035	2,062	3,345	1,626
Washington	5,463	5,137	5,307	9,677	1,816	1,262	1,261	1,261	2,652	2,102
West Virginia	2,580	2,306	2,327	3,177	1,366	842	828	837	1,192	1,429
Wisconsin	5,481	5,036	5,168	10,033	1,939	674	674	674	1,145	1,698
Wyoming	879	864	866	1,577	1,820	256	256	256	496	1,938

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1982 and 1983 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986), Table 11.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Judicial and legal services					Corrections				
Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)	Average October earnings, full-time employees	Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)	Average October earnings, full-time employees
	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent				Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		
79,825	75,431	76,786	\$155,880	\$2,029	183,647	178,749	180,618	\$281,053	\$1,554
2,144	1,995	2,047	3,523	1,720	2,300	2,294	2,294	3,342	1,456
895	839	859	2,517	2,928	739	735	737	1,915	2,598
549	401	413	974	2,370	2,827	2,720	2,748	4,365	1,588
314	310	310	600	1,932	1,359	1,359	1,359	1,534	1,129
2,074	1,966	2,005	4,232	2,110	14,619	12,991	13,683	26,889	1,966
2,235	2,087	2,142	4,132	1,928	1,705	1,689	1,694	3,339	1,970
2,340	2,094	2,183	3,674	1,683	3,325	3,257	3,294	5,006	1,520
843	829	832	1,308	1,570	1,273	1,196	1,214	1,784	1,469
5,765	5,734	5,747	11,251	1,958	12,777	12,605	12,661	19,088	1,508
918	800	812	1,705	2,097	6,715	6,693	6,700	8,307	1,240
1,325	1,256	1,283	2,147	1,672	868	846	860	1,143	1,328
251	251	251	638	2,540	518	499	507	752	1,483
2,682	2,436	2,488	6,540	2,628	7,599	7,539	7,580	12,567	1,658
846	656	800	1,634	2,042	3,258	3,243	3,260	4,441	1,362
557	535	540	1,238	2,290	1,700	1,667	1,680	2,526	1,503
1,684	1,603	1,621	2,374	1,464	1,683	1,620	1,642	2,282	1,389
2,473	2,341	2,411	3,430	1,422	2,510	2,500	2,505	3,206	1,280
1,120	1,087	1,090	2,398	2,198	5,150	5,025	5,083	7,163	1,409
472	443	455	708	1,553	807	795	798	1,202	1,505
1,820	1,525	1,641	2,567	1,564	6,062	5,962	6,005	9,262	1,542
4,603	4,582	4,589	8,046	1,753	5,158	5,144	5,148	8,077	1,569
2,331	2,278	2,285	5,522	2,415	6,395	6,280	6,331	12,748	2,013
660	627	640	1,899	2,967	1,688	1,582	1,601	2,996	1,871
289	285	285	650	2,274	1,763	1,733	1,735	1,775	1,022
2,593	2,532	2,543	3,787	1,489	3,043	3,007	3,023	3,565	1,179
165	105	125	333	2,654	645	590	617	957	1,549
546	509	516	870	1,685	1,323	1,304	1,311	1,658	1,264
190	181	181	473	2,601	1,159	1,134	1,140	2,108	1,847
172	169	169	323	1,902	450	404	421	609	1,445
2,957	2,830	2,860	6,890	2,409	4,702	4,607	4,642	7,362	1,586
1,161	1,161	1,161	1,720	1,481	1,497	1,497	1,497	2,166	1,447
13,146	12,601	12,778	31,214	2,443	18,787	18,333	18,534	31,081	1,677
3,677	3,677	3,677	4,766	1,296	7,570	7,570	7,570	9,969	1,317
260	232	233	501	2,145	302	262	266	398	1,494
1,342	1,286	1,300	2,772	2,132	6,530	6,384	6,412	10,362	1,616
1,201	1,139	1,156	2,336	2,019	3,582	3,533	3,567	4,983	1,397
781	737	746	1,659	2,222	1,938	1,914	1,925	3,068	1,594
2,008	1,999	2,001	4,503	2,250	4,363	4,277	4,316	7,392	1,712
736	731	732	1,233	1,683	966	966	966	1,664	1,723
576	555	560	1,163	2,075	3,359	3,338	3,348	4,241	1,266
483	395	423	697	1,648	356	315	331	455	1,374
871	862	864	1,948	2,254	4,403	4,400	4,400	5,039	1,145
1,394	1,322	1,333	3,792	2,843	8,428	8,415	8,419	13,150	1,562
439	400	412	941	2,282	969	911	934	1,619	1,733
385	366	369	619	1,676	501	448	468	647	1,380
2,294	1,854	1,922	3,088	1,607	7,865	7,670	7,751	10,412	1,343
859	654	774	1,717	2,218	3,342	3,222	3,272	5,308	1,622
768	749	757	1,216	1,606	970	729	733	768	1,048
1,437	1,236	1,279	3,178	2,483	3,370	3,126	3,215	5,711	1,776
194	189	189	438	2,310	429	419	421	643	1,526

Table 1.10(83) Justice system employment and payroll, by type of activity and State, October 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.1 and 1.10(82). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

State	Total justice system					Police protection				
	Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)	Average October earnings, full-time employees	Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)	Average October earnings, full-time employees
		Full-time only	Full-time equivalent				Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		
Total	358,528	348,628	352,327	\$639,616	\$1,815	77,387	76,598	76,816	\$146,819	\$1,912
Alabama	5,685	5,539	5,584	9,772	1,747	947	946	946	1,759	1,859
Alaska	2,197	2,087	2,114	6,516	3,083	469	426	428	1,594	3,727
Arizona	5,084	4,805	4,890	8,934	1,829	1,621	1,616	1,617	3,310	2,046
Arkansas	2,639	2,635	2,635	3,783	1,435	770	770	770	1,173	1,523
California	28,973	26,998	27,942	54,899	1,968	9,547	9,341	9,409	19,418	2,067
Colorado	4,662	4,481	4,553	8,916	1,958	746	743	744	1,387	1,865
Connecticut	7,039	6,659	6,814	13,715	2,014	1,343	1,334	1,337	2,870	2,148
Delaware	3,154	3,008	3,049	4,798	1,574	614	612	612	1,156	1,887
Florida	22,392	21,839	21,981	41,248	1,877	2,581	2,574	2,576	4,132	1,604
Georgia	9,975	9,825	9,844	14,270	1,448	1,671	1,669	1,669	2,660	1,593
Hawaii	2,362	2,210	2,309	3,582	1,548	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	1,065	1,036	1,045	1,971	1,884	301	298	299	537	1,795
Illinois	13,726	13,504	13,584	26,968	1,983	3,192	3,190	3,190	6,358	1,993
Indiana	6,070	5,883	6,027	9,279	1,525	1,646	1,639	1,641	2,729	1,663
Iowa	3,064	3,004	3,022	5,679	1,879	819	800	805	1,535	1,907
Kansas	4,125	3,884	3,939	5,835	1,481	687	687	687	1,133	1,649
Kentucky	7,065	6,884	6,958	10,467	1,504	1,675	1,659	1,662	2,907	1,749
Louisiana	8,414	8,368	8,378	12,823	1,530	1,420	1,420	1,420	2,303	1,622
Maine	1,845	1,820	1,827	2,925	1,600	528	528	528	869	1,646
Maryland	10,546	10,117	10,423	17,203	1,656	2,144	2,144	2,144	4,086	1,906
Massachusetts	11,926	11,886	11,897	20,922	1,759	1,682	1,682	1,682	3,072	1,826
Michigan	11,887	11,681	11,764	26,098	2,219	2,984	2,918	2,943	6,815	2,319
Minnesota	3,374	3,196	3,270	7,628	2,334	842	815	826	1,644	2,237
Mississippi	3,368	3,358	3,360	4,558	1,356	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,644	1,533
Missouri	7,418	7,207	7,266	11,467	1,578	1,724	1,702	1,706	3,255	1,908
Montana	1,120	1,014	1,056	1,910	1,793	297	295	295	588	1,988
Nebraska	2,387	2,331	2,346	3,611	1,539	508	508	508	927	1,824
Nevada	1,614	1,590	1,601	3,134	1,958	285	285	285	538	1,889
New Hampshire	971	904	926	1,550	1,678	303	280	285	501	1,764
New Jersey	13,598	13,322	13,407	25,200	1,880	4,332	4,295	4,308	7,998	1,858
New Mexico	3,474	3,463	3,465	5,946	1,716	659	658	658	1,062	1,613
New York	39,343	38,935	39,083	84,204	2,155	5,208	5,122	5,137	11,120	2,166
North Carolina	14,550	14,539	14,543	22,927	1,576	2,490	2,487	2,488	5,013	2,015
North Dakota	832	797	800	1,363	1,703	257	257	257	432	1,681
Ohio	9,931	9,759	9,805	16,657	1,698	1,947	1,947	1,947	3,583	1,840
Oklahoma	6,708	6,624	6,642	10,717	1,612	1,595	1,589	1,590	2,659	1,672
Oregon	4,635	4,543	4,579	8,723	1,905	1,026	1,014	1,017	2,413	2,370
Pennsylvania	11,158	11,069	11,110	21,605	1,945	4,787	4,785	4,786	9,511	1,987
Rhode Island	1,938	1,929	1,931	3,499	1,811	266	262	263	622	2,364
South Carolina	5,436	5,375	5,397	7,866	1,457	1,280	1,261	1,268	1,914	1,509
South Dakota	1,142	1,010	1,049	1,612	1,532	304	289	290	448	1,538
Tennessee	6,378	6,351	6,357	8,922	1,403	1,060	1,059	1,059	1,447	1,366
Texas	14,715	14,584	14,609	26,694	1,826	3,739	3,723	3,726	6,719	1,803
Utah	2,105	1,947	2,014	3,828	1,903	471	460	466	936	2,015
Vermont	1,314	1,248	1,261	2,227	1,765	462	433	438	890	2,033
Virginia	12,160	11,435	11,670	16,952	1,451	2,037	1,955	1,984	3,262	1,649
Washington	5,703	5,484	5,557	10,642	1,916	1,276	1,275	1,275	2,835	2,222
West Virginia	2,631	2,364	2,378	3,282	1,380	857	857	857	1,216	1,419
Wisconsin	5,666	5,172	5,332	10,568	1,978	664	664	664	1,155	1,740
Wyoming	964	925	934	1,720	1,839	252	252	252	488	1,938

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1982 and 1983 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986), Table 11.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Judicial and legal services					Corrections				
Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)	Average October earnings, full-time employees	Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)	Average October earnings, full-time employees
	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent				Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		
83,546	79,707	81,077	\$174,736	\$2,158	197,595	192,323	194,434	\$318,061	\$1,634
2,097	1,959	2,002	4,156	2,076	2,641	2,634	2,636	3,857	1,463
1,016	957	978	2,922	2,987	712	704	708	2,001	2,824
535	395	404	986	2,435	2,928	2,794	2,869	4,639	1,617
328	325	325	762	2,341	1,541	1,540	1,540	1,848	1,200
2,274	2,210	2,239	4,663	2,083	17,152	15,447	16,294	30,818	1,891
2,225	2,085	2,141	4,201	1,962	1,691	1,653	1,668	3,328	1,995
2,269	2,036	2,150	4,163	1,936	3,427	3,289	3,327	6,681	2,008
853	836	841	1,322	1,571	1,687	1,560	1,596	2,321	1,454
6,039	6,013	6,025	12,192	2,023	13,772	13,252	13,380	24,924	1,863
962	835	847	1,927	2,274	7,342	7,321	7,328	9,683	1,321
1,440	1,326	1,405	2,384	1,696	922	884	904	1,199	1,325
257	245	248	671	2,705	507	493	498	763	1,530
2,660	2,498	2,539	7,500	2,953	7,874	7,816	7,855	13,110	1,669
795	627	763	1,652	2,163	3,629	3,617	3,623	4,898	1,352
573	560	563	1,350	2,395	1,672	1,644	1,654	2,795	1,689
1,753	1,560	1,599	2,464	1,540	1,685	1,637	1,653	2,239	1,354
2,534	2,400	2,454	3,671	1,496	2,856	2,825	2,842	3,890	1,368
1,296	1,260	1,269	2,292	1,805	5,698	5,688	5,689	8,227	1,446
487	465	471	747	1,584	830	827	828	1,308	1,580
2,072	1,738	2,004	2,883	1,438	6,330	6,235	6,275	10,234	1,631
4,886	4,863	4,868	9,513	1,954	5,358	5,341	5,347	8,338	1,559
2,331	2,305	2,311	5,754	2,489	6,572	6,458	6,510	13,529	2,078
704	658	674	2,255	3,345	1,828	1,723	1,770	3,531	1,994
321	318	318	699	2,194	1,975	1,968	1,970	2,216	1,125
2,706	2,546	2,550	4,081	1,576	2,988	2,958	2,970	4,131	1,391
168	105	127	343	2,695	655	614	634	980	1,545
552	516	522	951	1,820	1,327	1,307	1,316	1,733	1,317
200	200	200	532	2,661	1,129	1,105	1,116	2,064	1,848
188	185	186	379	2,039	480	439	455	669	1,470
3,213	3,097	3,121	7,459	2,389	6,053	5,930	5,978	9,743	1,630
1,166	1,159	1,160	2,373	2,046	1,649	1,646	1,647	2,511	1,524
13,408	13,369	13,383	34,566	2,583	20,727	20,444	20,563	38,518	1,873
3,714	3,712	3,712	6,791	1,829	8,346	8,340	8,343	11,122	1,333
278	248	250	510	2,037	297	292	293	421	1,437
1,446	1,384	1,408	3,148	2,234	6,538	6,428	6,450	9,926	1,539
1,153	1,086	1,099	2,619	2,382	3,960	3,949	3,953	5,439	1,376
1,773	1,726	1,742	3,162	1,815	1,836	1,803	1,820	3,147	1,728
1,995	1,992	1,992	4,560	2,288	4,376	4,292	4,332	7,535	1,739
721	716	717	1,263	1,761	951	951	951	1,614	1,697
596	582	585	1,281	2,189	3,560	3,532	3,544	4,671	1,318
483	395	422	716	1,694	355	326	337	449	1,330
888	866	870	1,999	2,296	4,430	4,426	4,428	5,476	1,237
1,477	1,406	1,417	4,191	2,956	9,499	9,455	9,466	15,784	1,667
625	579	597	1,208	2,022	1,009	908	951	1,684	1,770
377	364	365	656	1,793	475	451	458	681	1,485
2,113	1,754	1,834	3,542	1,931	8,010	7,726	7,852	10,148	1,292
902	838	852	1,906	2,237	3,525	3,371	3,430	5,901	1,720
865	843	852	1,374	1,612	909	664	669	692	1,034
1,547	1,310	1,374	3,411	2,481	3,455	3,198	3,294	6,002	1,822
285	255	262	587	2,237	427	418	420	645	1,535

Table 1.11(82) Justice system employment and payroll, by type of activity, State, and level of government, October 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.1. October payroll may not add due to rounding. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government	Police protection				Judicial and legal services				Corrections			
	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)	Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)	Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)	
	Total	Full-time only			Full-time equivalent	Full-time only			Full-time equivalent	Full-time only		Full-time equivalent
State-local, total	668,001	587,556	604,932	\$1,068,947	219,109	192,742	199,046	\$349,926	288,677	276,678	280,545	\$436,441
States	77,538	76,408	76,757	140,874	79,825	75,431	76,786	155,880	183,647	178,749	180,618	281,053
Local, total	590,463	511,148	528,175	928,073	139,284	117,311	122,260	194,045	105,030	97,929	99,927	155,388
Counties	137,082	123,796	126,608	209,467	98,291	88,848	91,548	143,895	84,317	77,652	79,550	118,766
Municipalities	453,381	387,352	401,567	718,606	40,993	28,463	30,712	50,150	20,713	20,277	20,377	36,622
Alabama	9,183	8,423	8,613	11,911	3,348	2,920	3,045	4,729	3,490	3,394	3,423	4,654
State	982	981	981	1,648	1,448	1,995	2,047	3,523	2,300	2,294	2,294	3,342
Local, total	8,201	7,442	7,632	10,264	1,204	925	998	1,206	1,190	1,100	1,129	1,312
Counties	1,645	1,554	1,576	2,139	858	720	758	898	1,110	1,025	1,052	1,223
Municipalities	6,556	5,888	6,056	8,124	346	205	240	309	80	75	77	90
Alaska	1,324	1,248	1,260	4,286	947	891	911	2,661	823	779	782	2,026
State	469	426	430	1,599	895	839	859	2,517	739	735	737	1,915
Local, total	855	822	830	2,687	52	52	52	144	84	44	45	110
Boroughs	43	42	42	148	7	7	7	26	12	12	12	42
Municipalities	812	780	788	2,539	45	45	45	118	72	32	33	69
Arizona	8,601	8,491	8,515	16,553	3,463	3,080	3,164	5,684	4,469	4,300	4,346	7,025
State	1,727	1,723	1,723	3,407	549	401	410	974	2,827	2,720	2,748	4,365
Local, total	6,874	6,768	6,792	13,146	2,914	2,679	2,754	4,711	1,642	1,580	1,598	2,660
Counties	1,632	1,604	1,612	2,821	2,231	2,104	2,148	3,586	1,624	1,571	1,588	2,639
Municipalities	5,242	5,164	5,180	10,325	683	575	575	1,125	18	9	10	21
Arkansas	4,673	4,412	4,472	5,277	1,388	1,082	1,169	1,495	1,891	1,830	1,842	1,954
State	768	768	768	1,098	314	310	310	600	1,359	1,359	1,359	1,534
Local, total	3,905	3,644	3,704	4,178	1,074	772	859	895	532	471	483	420
Counties	1,086	988	1,012	1,023	753	556	617	645	489	454	463	401
Municipalities	2,819	2,656	2,692	3,155	321	216	242	251	43	17	20	19
California	71,380	64,611	66,010	149,750	22,893	21,238	21,755	46,651	34,370	31,123	32,307	61,609
State	9,117	8,914	8,970	17,256	2,074	1,966	2,005	4,232	14,619	12,991	13,683	26,899
Local, total	62,263	55,697	57,040	132,494	20,819	19,272	19,750	42,420	19,751	18,132	18,628	34,711
Counties	19,100	17,315	17,441	41,296	19,558	18,106	18,563	39,241	18,941	17,332	17,823	33,206
Municipalities	43,163	38,382	39,599	91,198	1,261	1,166	1,187	3,179	810	800	801	1,505
Colorado	8,805	8,330	8,424	14,991	3,790	3,253	3,400	6,249	2,992	2,928	2,945	5,345
State	742	739	740	1,376	2,235	2,087	2,142	4,132	1,705	1,689	1,694	3,339
Local, total	8,063	7,591	7,684	13,615	1,555	1,166	1,258	2,117	1,287	1,239	1,251	2,006
Counties	1,831	1,699	1,731	2,630	591	510	529	829	841	799	810	1,124
Municipalities	6,232	5,892	5,953	10,985	964	656	729	1,288	446	440	441	882
Connecticut	9,871	7,898	8,306	14,539	2,491	2,217	2,308	3,870	3,325	3,257	3,294	5,006
State	1,326	1,316	1,320	2,182	2,340	2,094	2,183	3,674	3,325	3,257	3,294	5,006
Local, total	8,545	6,582	6,986	12,357	151	123	125	196	-	-	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	8,545	6,582	6,986	12,357	151	123	125	196	-	-	-	-
Delaware	1,661	1,453	1,513	2,879	1,053	1,022	1,027	1,607	1,273	1,196	1,214	1,784
State	604	604	604	1,150	843	829	832	1,308	1,273	1,196	1,214	1,784
Local, total	1,057	849	909	1,730	210	193	195	299	-	-	-	-
Counties	374	234	271	659	137	135	135	197	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	683	615	638	1,071	73	58	60	103	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	4,539	4,303	4,389	9,672	1,271	1,243	1,257	2,718	2,622	2,561	2,590	5,131
Local, total	4,539	4,303	4,389	9,672	1,271	1,243	1,257	2,718	2,622	2,561	2,590	5,131
Municipalities	4,539	4,303	4,389	9,672	1,271	1,243	1,257	2,718	2,622	2,561	2,590	5,131
Florida	33,212	30,810	31,370	51,415	10,575	10,378	10,425	17,604	17,131	16,934	16,996	25,555
State	2,765	2,704	2,716	4,364	5,765	5,734	5,747	11,251	12,777	12,605	12,661	19,088
Local, total	30,447	28,106	28,654	47,051	4,810	4,644	4,678	6,353	4,354	4,329	4,335	6,467
Counties	13,143	12,309	12,493	20,163	4,336	4,209	4,238	5,650	3,880	3,855	3,861	5,779
Municipalities	17,304	15,797	16,161	26,889	474	435	440	704	474	474	474	687
Georgia	15,186	13,808	14,121	18,485	4,921	4,043	4,207	5,982	8,802	8,695	8,724	10,723
State	1,663	1,663	1,663	2,650	918	800	812	1,705	6,715	6,693	6,700	8,307
Local, total	13,523	12,145	12,458	15,835	4,003	3,243	3,395	4,277	2,087	2,002	2,024	2,416
Counties	5,354	4,748	4,886	6,111	3,584	2,918	3,054	3,805	1,801	1,716	1,738	2,045
Municipalities	8,169	7,397	7,572	9,724	419	325	341	472	286	286	286	371

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.11(82) Justice system employment and payroll, by type of activity, State, and level of government, October 1982--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government	Police protection				Judicial and legal services				Corrections			
	Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)	Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)	Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)
		Full-time only	Full-time equivalent			Full-time only	Full-time equivalent			Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
Hawaii	2,670	2,620	2,629	\$5,094	1,643	1,562	1,589	\$2,753	868	846	860	\$1,143
State	-	-	-	-	1,325	1,256	1,283	2,147	868	846	860	1,143
Local, total	2,670	2,620	2,629	5,094	318	306	306	606	-	-	-	-
Counties	769	725	734	1,410	116	113	113	218	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	1,901	1,895	1,895	3,684	202	193	193	389	-	-	-	-
Idaho	2,517	2,310	2,351	3,183	848	788	805	1,311	709	674	685	967
State	412	401	405	560	251	251	251	638	518	499	507	752
Local, total	2,105	1,909	1,946	2,623	597	537	554	674	191	175	178	215
Counties	954	858	881	1,066	530	479	495	590	191	175	178	215
Municipalities	1,151	1,051	1,065	1,558	67	58	59	83	-	-	-	-
Illinois	42,116	36,078	37,320	74,015	10,414	9,617	9,780	16,232	11,397	11,156	11,248	17,658
State	3,415	3,410	3,413	6,623	2,682	2,436	2,488	6,540	7,599	7,539	7,580	12,567
Local, total	38,701	32,668	33,907	67,391	7,732	7,181	7,292	9,692	3,798	3,617	3,668	5,091
Counties	5,075	4,430	4,558	6,413	7,241	6,795	6,891	8,901	3,791	3,612	3,663	5,082
Municipalities	33,626	28,238	29,349	60,979	491	386	401	791	7	5	5	9
Indiana	13,116	11,506	11,873	16,339	4,091	3,539	3,769	4,780	5,017	4,833	4,899	6,195
State	1,724	1,715	1,717	2,824	846	656	800	1,634	3,258	3,243	3,260	4,441
Local, total	11,392	9,791	10,156	13,515	3,245	2,883	2,969	3,146	1,759	1,590	1,639	1,755
Counties	2,383	2,183	2,228	2,634	2,170	1,984	2,032	2,051	1,342	1,175	1,224	1,229
Municipalities	9,009	7,608	7,928	10,880	1,075	899	937	1,095	417	415	415	525
Iowa	6,377	5,768	5,894	9,497	2,043	1,750	1,821	3,126	2,462	2,320	2,358	3,445
State	826	808	811	1,713	557	535	540	1,238	1,700	1,667	1,680	2,526
Local, total	5,551	4,960	5,083	7,784	1,486	1,215	1,281	1,888	762	653	678	919
Counties	1,491	1,313	1,357	1,857	1,397	1,156	1,219	1,765	762	653	678	919
Municipalities	4,060	3,647	3,726	5,927	89	59	62	123	-	-	-	-
Kansas	6,473	5,804	5,949	8,451	2,659	2,282	2,417	3,437	2,239	2,135	2,167	2,921
State	687	687	687	1,140	1,684	1,603	1,621	2,374	1,683	1,620	1,642	2,282
Local, total	5,786	5,117	5,262	7,311	975	679	796	1,064	556	515	525	639
Counties	1,773	1,537	1,602	1,916	569	473	511	677	528	489	499	608
Municipalities	4,013	3,580	3,660	5,395	406	206	285	386	28	26	26	31
Kentucky	7,547	6,815	6,950	10,326	3,013	2,802	2,893	4,032	3,519	3,423	3,450	4,225
State	1,642	1,636	1,637	2,812	2,473	2,341	2,411	3,430	2,510	2,500	2,505	3,206
Local, total	5,205	5,179	5,313	7,514	540	461	482	602	1,009	923	945	1,019
Counties	1,667	1,502	1,529	1,971	388	354	364	423	883	802	823	869
Municipalities	4,238	3,677	3,784	5,543	152	107	118	180	126	121	122	150
Louisiana	13,152	11,537	11,863	15,738	4,251	3,715	3,882	5,540	6,344	6,171	6,240	8,554
State	1,662	1,662	1,662	2,536	1,120	1,087	1,090	2,398	5,150	5,025	5,083	7,163
Local, total	11,490	9,875	10,201	13,203	3,131	2,628	2,792	3,142	1,194	1,146	1,157	1,391
Counties	4,186	3,372	3,521	4,256	2,020	1,634	1,766	1,889	334	287	298	355
Municipalities	7,304	6,503	6,680	8,946	1,111	994	1,026	1,252	860	859	859	1,036
Maine	3,064	2,301	2,415	3,474	606	532	554	813	1,117	997	1,022	1,412
State	546	546	546	905	472	443	455	708	807	795	798	1,202
Local, total	2,518	1,755	1,869	2,570	134	89	99	106	310	202	224	209
Counties	351	226	244	282	120	79	89	95	303	195	217	202
Municipalities	2,167	1,529	1,625	2,288	14	10	10	11	7	7	7	7
Maryland	13,601	12,280	12,638	23,586	3,822	3,404	3,555	5,897	7,634	7,496	7,556	11,731
State	2,185	2,185	2,185	4,519	1,820	1,525	1,641	2,567	6,062	5,962	6,005	9,262
Local, total	11,416	10,095	10,453	19,066	2,002	1,879	1,914	3,330	1,572	1,534	1,551	2,469
Counties	5,987	5,149	5,368	10,702	1,255	1,157	1,190	2,099	998	960	977	1,580
Municipalities	5,429	4,946	5,085	8,364	747	722	724	1,232	574	574	574	889
Massachusetts	18,451	14,822	15,608	28,453	4,918	4,824	4,844	8,389	6,630	6,552	6,569	10,236
State	1,644	1,597	1,613	2,919	4,603	4,582	4,589	8,046	5,158	5,144	5,148	8,077
Local, total	16,807	13,225	13,995	25,534	315	242	255	343	1,472	1,408	1,421	2,159
Counties	65	59	59	100	2	1	1	1	1,205	1,148	1,161	1,776
Municipalities	16,742	13,166	13,936	25,434	313	241	254	341	267	260	260	383
Michigan	23,602	20,825	21,286	44,707	14,096	8,146	8,795	16,455	9,755	9,244	9,390	18,092
State	3,038	2,974	2,999	6,715	2,331	2,278	2,285	5,522	6,395	6,280	6,331	12,748
Local, total	20,564	17,851	18,287	37,993	11,765	5,868	6,510	10,933	3,360	2,964	3,059	5,344
Counties	3,776	3,544	3,597	6,569	5,173	4,913	4,986	8,394	3,131	2,765	2,855	4,950
Municipalities	16,788	14,307	14,690	31,423	6,592	955	1,524	2,539	229	199	204	393

Table 1.11(82) Justice system employment and payroll, by type of activity, State, and level of government, October 1982--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government	Police protection			Judicial and legal services				Corrections				
	Total	Employment		Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)	Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)	
		Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Full-time only	Full-time equivalent			Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		
Minnesota	9,081	7,495	7,704	\$14,936	3,148	2,717	2,841	\$5,988	3,770	3,333	3,448	\$6,440
State	856	828	840	1,672	660	2,627	2,640	1,899	1,688	1,582	1,601	2,996
Local, total	8,225	6,667	6,864	13,264	2,488	2,090	2,201	4,089	2,082	1,751	1,847	3,444
Counties	2,181	1,997	2,050	3,601	2,283	1,951	2,057	3,716	2,082	1,751	1,847	3,444
Municipalities	6,044	4,670	4,814	9,664	205	139	144	373	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	5,780	4,950	5,171	5,943	1,082	870	926	1,310	2,103	2,042	2,053	2,036
State	925	925	925	1,302	289	285	285	650	1,763	1,733	1,735	1,775
Local, total	4,855	4,025	4,246	4,641	793	585	641	660	340	309	318	261
Counties	1,173	1,006	1,049	1,048	589	462	501	504	316	285	294	237
Municipalities	3,682	3,019	3,197	3,593	204	123	140	155	24	24	24	25
Missouri	14,615	13,318	13,547	21,092	4,790	4,198	4,312	6,238	4,953	4,740	4,801	5,778
State	1,716	1,692	1,697	2,618	2,593	2,532	2,543	3,487	3,043	3,007	3,023	3,565
Local, total	12,899	11,626	11,850	18,474	2,197	1,666	1,769	2,751	1,910	1,733	1,778	2,213
Counties	2,529	2,366	2,404	3,160	1,317	1,058	1,105	1,456	1,293	1,119	1,164	1,382
Municipalities	10,370	9,260	9,446	15,314	880	608	664	995	617	614	614	831
Montana	2,109	1,851	1,897	2,791	841	556	639	958	920	769	814	1,206
State	305	301	302	516	165	105	125	333	645	590	617	957
Local, total	1,804	1,550	1,595	2,275	676	451	514	625	275	179	197	249
Counties	946	787	818	1,125	567	391	443	540	264	169	187	235
Municipalities	858	763	777	1,151	109	60	71	85	11	10	10	14
Nebraska	3,846	3,430	3,513	5,518	1,357	1,175	1,220	1,916	1,844	1,717	1,755	2,173
State	538	538	538	825	546	509	516	870	1,323	1,304	1,311	1,658
Local, total	3,308	2,892	2,975	4,694	811	666	704	1,046	521	413	444	515
Counties	892	765	798	1,034	652	533	565	786	521	413	444	515
Municipalities	2,416	2,127	2,177	3,659	159	133	139	260	-	-	-	-
Nevada	3,433	3,184	3,229	6,359	1,234	1,166	1,178	2,287	1,828	1,769	1,781	3,338
State	291	291	291	557	190	181	181	473	1,159	1,134	1,140	2,108
Local, total	3,142	2,893	2,938	5,802	1,044	985	997	1,814	669	635	641	1,230
Counties	2,253	2,071	2,104	4,239	783	751	758	1,409	540	513	518	1,040
Municipalities	889	822	834	1,563	261	234	239	405	129	122	123	190
New Hampshire	3,064	2,145	2,302	3,596	522	441	458	715	716	641	665	936
State	278	278	278	392	172	169	169	323	450	404	421	609
Local, total	2,786	1,867	2,024	3,203	350	272	289	392	266	237	244	327
Counties	143	121	124	170	151	125	130	177	233	208	215	282
Municipalities	2,643	1,746	1,900	3,034	199	147	159	214	33	29	29	45
New Jersey	33,481	26,189	28,049	48,524	9,324	8,274	8,603	15,908	10,932	10,632	10,748	15,611
State	4,499	4,244	4,353	7,433	2,957	2,830	2,860	6,890	4,702	4,607	4,642	7,362
Local, total	28,982	21,945	23,696	41,091	6,367	5,444	5,743	9,017	6,230	6,025	6,106	8,248
Counties	2,160	2,048	2,072	3,048	4,420	4,307	4,336	7,263	6,228	6,024	6,105	8,247
Municipalities	26,822	19,897	21,624	38,043	1,947	1,137	1,407	1,754	2	1	1	1
New Mexico	3,765	3,484	3,528	5,400	1,358	1,318	1,327	1,969	2,111	2,075	2,087	2,875
State	639	639	639	1,071	1,161	1,161	1,161	1,720	1,497	1,497	1,497	2,166
Local, total	3,126	2,845	2,889	4,329	197	157	166	249	614	578	590	709
Counties	769	708	718	958	34	28	29	38	315	290	297	312
Municipalities	2,357	2,137	2,171	3,371	163	129	137	211	299	288	293	396
New York	65,452	59,190	60,710	116,601	22,216	19,660	20,376	44,262	32,555	31,535	31,896	56,052
State	5,161	5,067	5,077	11,085	13,146	12,601	12,778	31,214	18,787	18,333	18,534	31,081
Local, total	60,291	54,123	55,633	105,516	9,070	7,059	7,598	13,048	13,768	13,202	13,362	24,971
Counties	12,071	10,709	11,125	22,715	2,791	2,388	2,539	4,638	5,943	5,462	5,604	8,702
Municipalities	48,220	43,419	44,508	82,801	6,279	4,671	5,059	8,409	7,825	7,740	7,758	16,269
North Carolina	14,433	13,103	13,335	18,361	3,996	3,938	3,946	5,131	8,682	8,557	8,587	11,011
State	2,464	2,463	2,463	4,223	3,677	3,677	3,677	4,766	7,570	7,570	7,570	9,969
Local, total	11,969	10,640	10,872	14,137	319	261	269	365	1,112	987	1,017	1,042
Counties	3,623	3,350	3,417	3,920	237	199	205	261	1,107	982	1,012	1,038
Municipalities	8,346	7,290	7,455	10,217	82	62	64	105	5	5	5	4

Table 1.11(82) Justice system employment and payroll, by type of activity, State, and level of government, October 1982--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government	Police protection				Judicial and legal services				Corrections			
	Employment			October payroll (in thousands)	Employment			October payroll (in thousands)	Employment			October payroll (in thousands)
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
North Dakota	2,082	1,257	1,312	\$1,933	720	553	588	\$997	411	341	353	\$507
State	181	180	180	325	260	232	233	501	302	262	266	398
Local, total	1,901	1,077	1,132	1,607	460	321	355	497	109	79	87	108
Counties	426	336	355	472	364	282	310	437	109	79	87	108
Municipalities	1,475	741	777	1,135	96	39	45	60	-	-	-	-
Ohio	28,030	23,258	24,182	40,682	10,067	9,054	9,342	13,404	10,196	9,804	9,893	14,636
State	1,917	1,896	1,904	3,468	1,342	1,286	4,300	2,772	6,530	6,384	6,412	10,362
Local, total	26,113	21,362	22,278	37,213	8,725	7,768	8,042	10,632	3,666	3,420	3,481	4,275
Counties	4,833	4,497	4,567	6,039	5,393	5,098	5,202	6,426	3,383	3,146	3,206	3,840
Municipalities	21,280	16,865	17,711	31,174	3,332	2,670	2,840	4,206	283	274	275	435
Oklahoma	8,312	7,906	7,987	11,073	2,435	2,140	2,209	3,627	3,976	3,898	3,939	5,425
State	1,637	1,630	1,631	2,683	1,201	1,139	1,156	2,336	3,582	3,533	3,567	4,983
Local, total	6,675	6,276	6,356	8,391	1,234	1,001	1,053	1,291	394	365	372	442
Counties	1,098	1,035	1,053	1,192	807	735	754	854	304	275	282	323
Municipalities	5,577	5,241	5,303	7,199	427	266	299	437	90	90	90	119
Oregon	6,444	6,022	6,085	11,318	2,505	2,228	2,311	4,024	3,391	3,134	3,205	5,038
State	983	982	982	2,087	781	737	746	1,659	1,938	1,914	1,925	3,068
Local, total	5,461	5,040	5,103	9,231	1,724	1,491	1,565	2,365	1,453	1,220	1,280	1,970
Counties	1,995	1,833	1,858	3,173	1,456	1,305	1,358	2,004	1,445	1,215	1,275	1,963
Municipalities	3,466	3,207	3,245	6,058	268	186	207	361	8	5	5	7
Pennsylvania	34,244	27,326	29,047	51,404	12,398	11,637	11,891	18,473	10,625	10,138	10,304	16,148
State	4,703	4,702	4,703	9,342	2,008	1,999	2,001	4,503	4,363	4,277	4,316	7,392
Local, total	29,541	22,624	24,344	42,062	10,390	9,638	9,890	13,970	6,262	5,861	5,988	8,756
Counties	1,658	1,472	1,515	2,098	6,485	5,840	6,069	7,607	4,800	4,404	4,529	5,753
Municipalities	27,883	21,152	22,829	33,964	3,905	3,798	3,821	6,363	1,462	1,457	1,459	3,003
Rhode Island	2,820	2,412	2,522	4,266	805	782	787	1,293	966	966	966	1,664
State	238	238	238	647	736	731	732	1,233	966	966	966	1,664
Local, total	2,582	2,174	2,284	3,619	69	51	55	60	-	-	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	2,582	2,174	2,284	3,619	69	51	55	60	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	7,419	6,669	6,847	8,604	2,063	1,692	1,792	2,597	4,011	3,957	3,978	4,862
State	1,283	1,271	1,276	1,963	576	555	560	1,163	3,359	3,338	3,348	4,241
Local, total	6,136	5,398	5,571	6,641	1,487	1,137	1,232	1,434	652	619	630	621
Counties	2,645	2,219	2,313	2,748	1,293	1,021	1,096	1,291	619	587	598	583
Municipalities	3,491	3,179	3,258	3,893	194	116	136	143	33	32	32	38
South Dakota	1,790	1,412	1,469	1,944	648	507	546	846	471	390	414	542
State	288	273	276	418	483	395	423	697	356	315	331	455
Local, total	1,502	1,139	1,193	1,526	165	112	123	149	115	75	83	87
Counties	497	385	406	467	137	104	111	135	111	71	79	83
Municipalities	1,005	754	787	1,059	28	8	12	14	4	4	4	4
Tennessee	11,499	10,249	10,534	13,992	2,918	2,713	2,760	4,355	6,024	5,983	5,994	6,689
State	926	924	924	1,328	871	862	864	1,948	4,403	4,400	4,400	5,039
Local, total	10,573	9,325	9,610	12,663	2,047	1,851	1,896	2,407	1,621	1,583	1,594	1,651
Counties	2,667	2,436	2,484	2,800	1,318	1,228	1,247	1,609	1,132	1,095	4,406	1,057
Municipalities	7,906	6,889	7,126	9,863	729	623	649	798	489	488	488	593
Texas	37,476	34,661	35,408	58,700	10,840	9,887	10,094	17,584	14,680	14,435	14,501	21,602
State	3,671	3,641	3,652	6,359	1,394	1,322	1,333	3,792	8,428	8,415	8,419	13,150
Local, total	33,805	31,020	31,756	52,340	9,446	8,565	8,761	13,791	6,252	6,020	6,082	8,452
Counties	7,079	6,594	6,711	9,127	7,476	6,866	6,994	11,023	6,115	5,884	5,946	8,273
Municipalities	26,726	24,426	25,045	43,214	1,970	1,699	1,767	2,769	137	136	136	180
Utah	3,732	3,212	3,334	5,629	1,215	1,025	1,079	2,026	1,322	1,180	1,226	1,998
State	492	473	480	910	439	400	412	941	969	911	934	1,619
Local, total	3,240	2,739	2,854	4,718	776	625	667	1,085	353	269	292	379
Counties	1,051	919	948	1,522	448	372	395	695	353	269	292	379
Municipalities	2,189	1,820	1,906	3,196	328	253	272	390	-	-	-	-
Vermont	1,411	1,095	1,145	1,785	420	396	399	653	501	448	468	647
State	453	424	428	825	385	366	369	619	501	448	468	647
Local, total	958	671	717	960	35	30	30	34	-	-	-	-
Counties	27	19	19	17	20	17	17	19	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	931	652	698	943	15	13	13	15	-	-	-	-

Table 1.11(82) Justice system employment and payroll, by type of activity, State, and level of government, October 1982--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government	Police protection				Judicial and legal services				Corrections			
	Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)	Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)	Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)
		Full-time only	Full-time equivalent			Full-time only	Full-time equivalent			Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
Virginia	13,258	12,347	12,600	\$19,752	4,014	3,420	3,523	\$5,762	11,106	10,706	10,846	\$14,351
State	2,116	2,035	2,062	3,345	2,294	1,854	1,922	3,088	7,865	7,670	7,751	10,412
Local, total	1,142	10,312	10,538	16,407	1,720	1,566	1,601	2,674	3,241	3,036	3,095	3,939
Counties	4,679	4,290	4,415	7,261	1,001	882	911	1,535	1,419	1,304	1,336	1,785
Municipalities	6,463	6,022	6,123	9,145	719	684	690	1,139	1,822	1,732	1,759	2,153
Washington	9,023	8,352	8,456	17,179	3,716	2,980	3,233	6,099	5,066	4,722	4,845	7,857
State	1,262	1,261	1,261	2,652	859	654	774	1,717	3,342	3,222	3,272	5,308
Local, total	7,761	7,091	7,195	14,528	2,857	2,326	2,459	4,382	1,724	1,500	1,573	2,550
Counties	2,555	2,424	2,443	4,751	2,281	1,900	1,993	3,450	1,666	1,449	1,520	2,453
Municipalities	5,206	4,667	4,752	9,776	576	426	466	932	58	51	53	97
West Virginia	3,618	3,225	3,321	4,328	1,360	1,267	1,289	1,837	1,413	1,141	1,155	1,163
State	842	828	837	1,192	768	749	757	1,216	970	729	733	768
Local, total	2,776	2,397	2,484	3,136	592	518	532	620	443	412	422	395
Counties	787	753	765	883	484	447	454	532	438	407	417	390
Municipalities	1,989	1,644	1,719	2,253	108	71	78	89	5	5	5	5
Wisconsin	14,805	11,641	12,184	21,770	3,958	3,300	3,461	6,736	4,642	4,217	4,349	7,606
State	674	674	674	1,145	1,437	1,236	1,279	3,178	3,370	3,126	3,215	5,711
Local, total	14,131	10,967	11,510	20,625	2,521	2,064	2,182	3,558	1,272	1,091	1,133	1,895
Counties	3,122	2,754	2,819	4,954	2,138	1,874	1,966	3,114	1,272	1,091	1,133	1,895
Municipalities	11,009	8,213	8,691	15,671	383	190	216	444	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	1,858	1,720	1,745	2,847	615	520	544	916	583	564	568	856
State	256	256	256	496	194	189	189	438	429	419	421	643
Local, total	1,602	1,464	1,489	2,351	421	331	355	479	154	145	147	213
Counties	538	511	516	779	330	281	297	399	143	135	137	197
Municipalities	1,064	953	973	1,572	91	50	58	80	11	10	10	16

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1982 and 1983 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), Tables 5 and 6.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.11(83) Justice system employment and payroll, by type of activity, State, and level of government, October 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.1. October payroll may not add due to rounding. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^a	Police protection				Judicial and legal services				Corrections			
	Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)	Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)	Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)
		Full-time only	Full-time equivalent			Full-time only	Full-time equivalent			Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
State-local, total	669,172	587,922	605,079	\$1,140,911	231,602	207,057	213,785	\$395,867	309,215	296,004	300,493	\$491,887
States	77,387	76,598	76,816	146,819	83,546	79,707	81,077	174,736	197,595	192,323	194,434	318,061
Local, total	591,785	511,324	528,263	994,092	148,056	127,350	132,708	221,131	111,620	103,681	106,059	173,827
Counties	137,893	124,427	127,390	223,266	104,034	94,499	97,478	159,419	89,144	81,766	83,998	130,444
Municipalities	453,892	386,897	400,873	770,826	44,022	32,851	35,230	61,711	22,476	21,915	22,061	43,383
Alabama	9,334	8,547	8,757	12,615	3,442	2,955	3,074	5,531	3,903	3,823	3,848	5,293
State	947	946	946	1,759	2,097	1,959	2,002	4,156	2,641	2,634	2,636	3,857
Local, total	8,387	7,601	7,811	10,856	1,345	996	1,072	1,375	1,262	1,189	1,212	1,436
Counties	1,588	1,498	1,520	2,269	952	776	822	1,006	1,169	1,101	1,123	1,335
Municipalities	6,799	6,103	6,291	8,586	393	220	250	369	93	88	89	100
Alaska	1,366	1,299	1,312	4,460	1,073	1,014	1,035	3,112	766	752	757	2,129
State	469	426	428	1,594	1,016	957	978	2,922	712	704	708	2,001
Local, total	897	873	884	2,867	57	57	57	190	54	48	49	129
Boroughs	47	47	47	164	12	12	12	42	12	12	12	44
Municipalities	850	826	837	2,702	45	45	45	148	42	36	37	85
Arizona	9,042	8,522	8,557	16,906	3,488	3,118	3,193	5,997	4,585	4,337	4,443	7,275
State	1,621	1,616	1,617	3,310	535	395	404	986	2,928	2,794	2,869	4,639
Local, total	7,421	6,906	6,940	13,597	2,953	2,723	2,789	5,011	1,657	1,543	1,574	2,637
Counties	1,689	1,671	1,676	3,004	2,225	2,093	2,133	3,789	1,641	1,529	1,560	2,611
Municipalities	5,732	5,235	5,264	10,593	728	630	656	1,222	16	14	14	26
Arkansas	4,743	4,378	4,446	5,663	1,708	1,193	1,300	1,860	2,104	2,036	2,053	2,341
State	770	770	770	1,173	328	325	325	762	1,541	1,540	1,540	1,848
Local, total	3,973	3,608	3,676	4,491	1,380	868	975	1,099	563	496	513	493
Counties	1,104	1,044	1,059	1,129	733	554	603	689	505	462	476	450
Municipalities	2,869	2,564	2,617	3,361	647	314	372	410	58	34	37	43
California	73,099	66,407	67,771	161,520	25,096	23,567	24,129	52,933	37,560	33,836	35,360	67,967
State	9,547	9,341	9,409	19,418	2,274	2,210	2,239	4,663	17,152	15,447	16,294	30,818
Local, total	63,552	57,066	58,362	142,103	22,822	21,357	21,890	48,270	20,408	18,389	19,066	37,149
Counties	20,222	18,250	18,454	45,265	20,247	18,873	19,387	41,528	19,478	17,464	18,141	35,097
Municipalities	43,330	38,816	39,908	96,837	2,575	2,484	2,503	6,742	930	925	925	2,052
Colorado	8,707	8,119	8,242	15,942	3,882	3,217	3,361	6,520	3,088	2,990	3,016	5,540
State	746	743	744	1,387	2,225	2,085	2,141	4,201	1,691	1,653	1,668	3,328
Local, total	7,961	7,376	7,498	14,555	1,657	1,132	1,220	2,319	1,397	1,337	1,348	2,212
Counties	1,812	1,635	1,679	2,734	549	486	506	898	934	883	894	1,291
Municipalities	6,149	5,741	5,819	11,821	1,108	646	714	1,421	463	454	454	921
Connecticut	9,912	7,932	8,353	16,277	2,422	2,147	2,265	4,341	3,427	3,289	3,327	6,681
State	1,343	1,334	1,337	2,870	2,269	2,036	2,150	4,163	3,427	3,289	3,327	6,681
Local, total	8,569	6,598	7,016	13,407	153	111	115	177	-	-	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	8,569	6,598	7,016	13,407	153	111	115	177	-	-	-	-
Delaware	1,679	1,424	1,507	2,825	1,051	1,012	1,019	1,605	1,690	1,560	1,596	2,321
State	614	612	612	1,156	853	836	841	1,322	1,687	1,560	1,596	2,321
Local, total	1,065	812	895	1,669	198	176	178	284	3	-	-	-
Counties	368	229	279	589	123	121	121	179	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	697	583	616	1,071	75	55	57	105	3	-	-	-
District of Columbia	4,561	4,349	4,409	10,843	1,269	1,249	1,258	3,048	2,732	2,678	2,706	6,039
Local, total	4,561	4,349	4,409	10,843	1,269	1,249	1,258	3,048	2,732	2,678	2,706	6,039
Municipalities	4,561	4,349	4,409	10,843	1,269	1,249	1,258	3,048	2,732	2,678	2,706	6,039
Florida	33,459	30,604	31,238	54,473	11,428	11,213	11,266	19,752	18,794	18,226	18,363	32,432
State	2,581	2,574	2,576	4,132	6,039	6,013	6,025	12,192	13,772	13,252	13,380	24,924
Local, total	30,878	28,030	28,662	50,341	5,389	5,200	5,241	7,560	5,022	4,974	4,983	7,508
Counties	12,648	11,626	11,842	20,161	4,923	4,766	4,802	6,719	4,557	4,509	4,518	6,804
Municipalities	18,230	16,404	16,820	30,180	466	434	439	841	465	465	465	704
Georgia	15,561	13,847	14,239	19,286	5,231	4,290	4,504	6,819	9,866	9,699	9,741	12,706
State	1,671	1,669	1,669	2,660	962	835	847	1,927	7,342	7,321	7,328	9,683
Local, total	13,890	12,178	12,570	16,626	4,269	3,455	3,657	4,893	2,524	2,378	2,413	3,023
Counties	5,478	4,874	5,019	6,791	3,864	3,158	3,344	4,477	2,225	2,080	2,115	2,595
Municipalities	8,412	7,304	7,551	9,835	405	297	313	415	299	298	298	428

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.11(83) Justice system employment and payroll, by type of activity, State, and level of government, October 1983--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^a	Police protection				Judicial and legal services				Corrections			
	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)	Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)	Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)	
	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent			Full-time only	Full-time equivalent			Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		
Hawaii	2,752	2,703	2,711	\$5,162	1,798	1,669	1,750	\$3,111	922	884	904	\$1,199
State	-	-	-	-	1,440	1,326	1,405	2,384	922	884	904	1,199
Local, total	2,752	2,703	2,711	5,162	358	343	345	727	-	-	-	-
Counties	790	748	755	1,401	121	117	118	234	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	1,962	1,955	1,956	3,761	237	226	227	493	-	-	-	-
Idaho	2,396	2,180	2,226	3,310	884	813	838	1,411	717	678	689	1,008
State	301	298	299	537	257	245	248	671	507	493	498	763
Local, total	2,095	1,882	1,927	2,773	627	568	590	740	210	185	191	244
Counties	955	846	870	1,119	547	496	516	636	209	184	190	243
Municipalities	1,140	1,036	1,057	1,654	80	72	74	104	1	1	1	2
Illinois	42,265	35,312	36,697	75,363	10,794	10,007	10,198	17,713	11,732	11,519	11,608	18,450
State	3,192	3,190	3,190	6,358	2,660	2,498	2,539	7,500	7,874	7,816	7,855	13,110
Local, total	39,073	32,122	33,507	69,005	8,134	7,509	7,659	10,212	3,858	3,703	3,753	5,341
Counties	4,975	4,326	4,453	6,448	7,574	7,107	7,213	9,339	3,853	3,700	3,750	5,335
Municipalities	34,098	27,796	29,054	62,558	560	402	446	874	5	3	3	5
Indiana	12,950	11,284	11,618	16,762	4,338	3,647	3,945	5,253	5,255	5,383	5,443	6,842
State	1,646	1,639	1,641	2,729	795	627	763	1,652	3,629	3,617	3,623	4,898
Local, total	11,304	9,645	9,977	14,034	3,543	3,020	3,182	3,601	1,936	1,766	1,820	1,943
Counties	2,294	2,107	2,159	2,656	2,211	2,028	2,095	2,302	1,491	1,324	1,377	1,418
Municipalities	9,010	7,538	7,818	11,377	1,332	992	1,087	1,298	445	442	443	526
Iowa	6,033	5,579	5,728	9,323	2,139	1,790	1,897	3,310	2,517	2,370	2,412	3,780
State	819	800	805	1,535	573	560	563	1,350	1,672	1,644	1,654	2,795
Local, total	5,214	4,779	4,923	7,788	1,566	1,230	1,334	1,960	845	726	758	986
Counties	1,490	1,287	1,362	1,947	1,422	1,171	1,255	1,787	844	725	757	984
Municipalities	3,724	3,492	3,561	5,841	144	59	79	174	1	1	1	1
Kansas	6,444	5,721	5,884	8,787	2,980	2,305	2,483	3,724	2,354	2,225	2,254	3,001
State	687	687	687	1,133	1,753	1,560	1,599	2,464	1,685	1,637	1,653	2,239
Local, total	5,757	5,034	5,197	7,654	1,227	745	884	1,260	669	588	601	763
Counties	1,776	1,529	1,582	2,005	568	485	511	718	616	573	585	737
Municipalities	3,981	3,505	3,615	5,650	659	260	373	542	53	15	16	25
Kentucky	7,886	6,958	7,121	10,572	3,122	2,855	2,943	4,327	3,976	3,797	3,852	5,131
State	1,675	1,659	1,662	2,907	2,534	2,400	2,454	3,671	2,856	2,825	2,842	3,890
Local, total	6,211	5,299	5,459	7,665	588	455	489	656	1,120	972	1,010	1,242
Counties	1,785	1,536	1,577	2,199	404	355	372	444	975	844	878	1,071
Municipalities	4,426	3,763	3,882	5,466	184	100	117	212	145	128	132	171
Louisiana	12,591	11,173	11,474	17,265	4,897	4,368	4,522	6,245	7,293	7,230	7,246	10,234
State	1,420	1,420	1,420	2,303	1,296	1,260	1,269	2,292	5,698	5,688	5,689	8,227
Local, total	11,171	9,753	10,054	14,962	3,601	3,108	3,253	3,953	1,595	1,542	1,557	2,007
Counties	4,138	3,486	3,614	5,998	2,158	1,812	1,914	2,312	481	439	452	524
Municipalities	7,033	6,267	6,440	8,963	1,443	1,296	1,339	1,641	1,114	1,103	1,105	1,483
Maine	2,676	2,151	2,247	3,413	731	602	625	911	1,223	1,050	1,095	1,608
State	528	528	528	869	487	465	471	747	830	827	828	1,308
Local, total	2,148	1,623	1,719	2,544	244	137	154	164	393	223	267	300
Counties	304	205	222	280	170	118	132	141	386	216	260	292
Municipalities	1,844	1,418	1,497	2,264	74	19	22	23	7	7	7	8
Maryland	13,892	12,298	12,674	24,554	4,380	3,911	4,215	6,700	7,927	7,802	7,852	12,898
State	2,144	2,144	2,144	4,086	2,072	1,738	2,004	2,883	6,330	6,235	6,275	10,234
Local, total	11,748	10,154	10,530	20,467	2,308	2,173	2,211	3,817	1,597	1,567	1,577	2,664
Counties	6,114	5,275	5,467	11,506	1,327	1,219	1,254	2,203	1,069	1,039	1,049	1,779
Municipalities	5,634	4,879	5,063	8,961	981	954	957	1,614	528	528	528	885
Massachusetts	18,533	15,309	15,933	30,581	5,258	5,128	5,154	9,880	7,031	6,917	6,942	10,916
State	1,682	1,682	1,682	3,072	4,886	4,863	4,868	9,513	5,358	5,341	5,347	8,338
Local, total	16,851	13,627	14,251	27,509	372	265	286	367	1,673	1,576	1,595	2,579
Counties	66	58	59	104	3	2	2	3	1,307	1,216	1,235	2,018
Municipalities	16,785	13,569	14,192	27,405	369	263	284	364	366	360	360	561
Michigan	23,038	20,045	20,509	44,999	9,008	8,512	8,646	17,236	10,206	9,656	9,836	19,566
State	2,984	2,918	2,943	6,815	2,331	2,305	2,311	5,754	6,572	6,458	6,510	13,529
Local, total	20,054	17,127	17,566	38,184	6,677	6,207	6,335	11,482	3,634	3,198	3,326	6,037
Counties	3,699	3,391	3,433	6,677	5,450	5,155	5,242	9,544	3,397	2,992	3,116	5,599
Municipalities	16,355	13,736	14,133	31,506	1,227	1,052	1,093	1,938	237	206	210	438

See footnote at end of table.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.11(83) Justice system employment and payroll, by type of activity, State, and level of government, October 1983--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government	Police protection				Judicial and legal services				Corrections			
	Employment			October payroll (in thousands)	Employment			October payroll (in thousands)	Employment			October payroll (in thousands)
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
Minnesota	8,593	7,705	7,855	\$16,422	3,722	3,200	3,346	\$ 7,411	4,039	3,550	3,696	\$7,374
State	842	815	826	1,842	704	658	674	2,255	1,828	1,723	1,770	3,531
Local, total	7,751	6,890	7,029	14,579	3,018	2,542	2,672	5,156	2,211	1,827	1,926	3,843
Counties	2,236	2,045	2,082	4,061	2,635	2,349	2,467	4,695	2,211	1,827	1,926	3,843
Municipalities	5,515	4,845	4,947	10,518	383	193	205	461	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	5,816	4,883	5,114	6,297	1,353	1,113	1,180	1,611	2,370	2,290	2,310	2,511
State	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,644	321	318	318	699	1,975	1,968	1,970	2,216
Local, total	4,744	3,811	4,042	4,653	1,032	795	862	912	395	322	340	296
Counties	1,248	1,044	1,102	1,120	706	585	622	653	343	287	302	256
Municipalities	3,496	2,767	2,940	3,532	326	210	240	258	52	35	38	40
Missouri	14,740	13,583	13,791	23,310	5,403	4,657	4,815	7,332	4,841	4,661	4,717	6,517
State	1,724	1,703	1,706	3,255	2,706	2,546	2,590	4,081	2,988	2,958	2,970	4,131
Local, total	13,016	11,880	12,085	20,055	2,697	2,111	2,225	3,251	1,853	1,703	1,747	2,386
Counties	2,751	2,484	2,543	3,425	1,345	1,225	1,258	1,795	1,210	1,085	1,125	1,425
Municipalities	10,265	9,396	9,542	16,630	1,352	886	967	1,457	643	618	622	961
Montana	2,185	1,854	1,923	3,038	998	633	742	1,109	897	790	830	1,252
State	297	295	295	588	168	105	127	343	655	614	634	980
Local, total	1,888	1,559	1,628	2,450	830	528	615	766	242	176	196	272
Counties	1,021	851	890	1,238	678	431	509	635	228	163	183	253
Municipalities	867	708	738	1,213	152	97	106	132	14	13	13	19
Nebraska	4,324	3,439	3,538	6,007	1,569	1,313	1,352	2,273	1,902	1,749	1,797	2,310
State	508	508	508	927	552	516	522	951	1,327	1,307	1,316	1,733
Local, total	3,816	2,931	3,030	5,080	1,017	797	830	1,323	575	442	481	577
Counties	875	781	810	1,127	821	633	661	1,002	575	442	481	577
Municipalities	2,941	2,150	2,220	3,953	196	164	169	321	-	-	-	-
Nevada	3,369	3,013	3,138	6,310	1,153	1,123	1,128	2,340	1,781	1,729	1,746	3,289
State	285	285	285	538	200	200	200	532	1,129	1,105	1,116	2,064
Local, total	3,084	2,818	2,853	5,771	953	923	928	1,807	652	624	630	1,225
Counties	2,171	1,998	2,021	4,075	706	689	691	1,376	521	495	501	993
Municipalities	913	820	832	1,697	247	234	237	431	131	129	129	232
New Hampshire	3,021	1,997	2,192	3,630	569	471	494	817	792	704	730	1,069
State	303	280	285	501	188	185	186	379	480	439	455	669
Local, total	2,718	1,717	1,907	3,129	381	286	308	437	312	265	275	400
Counties	161	138	142	188	152	120	127	186	277	237	247	352
Municipalities	2,557	1,579	1,765	2,941	229	166	181	251	35	28	28	48
New Jersey	33,318	25,807	27,559	51,748	10,983	9,622	9,985	18,538	12,409	12,126	12,232	18,803
State	4,332	4,295	4,308	7,998	3,213	3,097	3,121	7,459	6,053	5,930	5,978	9,743
Local, total	28,986	21,512	23,251	43,749	7,770	6,525	6,864	11,079	6,356	6,196	6,254	9,061
Counties	2,225	2,107	2,145	3,413	5,148	5,020	5,056	8,514	6,352	6,192	6,250	9,057
Municipalities	26,761	19,405	21,106	40,336	2,622	1,505	1,808	2,565	4	4	4	3
New Mexico	4,070	3,906	3,944	6,030	1,457	1,372	1,381	2,698	2,252	2,210	2,223	6,271
State	659	658	658	1,062	1,166	1,159	1,160	2,373	1,649	1,646	1,647	2,511
Local, total	3,411	3,248	3,286	4,968	291	213	221	325	603	564	576	761
Counties	870	818	833	1,056	68	57	59	86	273	251	258	295
Municipalities	2,541	2,430	2,453	3,911	223	156	162	238	330	313	318	466
New York	65,824	59,389	60,816	135,837	24,034	21,102	21,790	50,636	35,781	34,979	35,229	68,399
State	5,208	5,122	5,137	11,120	13,408	13,369	13,383	34,566	20,727	20,444	20,563	38,518
Local, total	60,616	54,267	55,679	124,717	10,626	7,733	8,407	16,071	15,054	14,535	14,666	29,881
Counties	12,024	10,643	11,084	23,906	2,981	2,604	2,745	5,290	6,432	5,952	6,080	9,829
Municipalities	48,592	43,624	44,595	100,811	7,645	5,129	5,662	10,781	8,622	8,583	8,586	20,052
North Carolina	14,585	13,432	13,639	20,202	4,129	4,045	4,064	7,307	9,425	9,318	9,347	12,199
State	2,490	2,487	2,488	5,013	3,714	3,712	3,712	6,791	8,346	8,340	8,343	11,122
Local, total	12,095	10,945	11,151	15,189	415	333	352	516	1,079	978	1,004	1,076
Counties	3,723	3,471	3,527	4,315	315	266	280	396	1,074	973	999	1,072
Municipalities	8,372	7,474	7,624	10,873	100	67	72	120	5	5	5	4

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.11(83) Justice system employment and payroll, by type of activity, State, and level of government, October 1983--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^a	Police protection				Judicial and legal services				Corrections			
	Employment			October payroll (in thousands)	Employment			October payroll (in thousands)	Employment			October payroll (in thousands)
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
North Dakota	1,536	1,346	1,378	\$2,136	927	610	651	\$1,081	469	430	441	\$590
State	257	257	257	432	278	248	250	510	297	292	293	421
Local, total	1,279	1,089	1,121	1,704	649	362	401	571	172	138	148	169
Counties	403	337	352	485	391	301	301	465	131	97	107	120
Municipalities	876	752	769	1,219	258	61	80	106	41	41	41	49
Ohio	27,823	22,892	23,834	41,591	10,641	9,497	9,834	14,896	10,326	9,934	10,048	14,474
State	1,947	1,947	1,947	3,583	1,446	1,384	1,408	3,148	6,538	6,428	6,450	9,926
Local, total	25,876	20,945	21,887	38,008	9,195	8,113	8,426	11,748	3,788	3,506	3,598	4,548
Counties	4,721	4,419	4,497	6,306	5,725	5,386	5,504	7,222	3,518	3,236	3,328	4,102
Municipalities	21,155	16,526	17,390	31,702	3,470	2,727	2,922	4,526	270	270	270	446
Oklahoma	8,133	7,904	7,975	11,393	2,534	2,226	2,308	4,206	4,357	4,331	4,339	5,918
State	1,595	1,589	1,590	2,659	1,153	1,086	1,099	2,619	3,960	3,949	3,953	5,439
Local, total	6,538	6,315	6,385	8,735	1,381	1,140	1,209	1,587	397	382	386	479
Counties	1,054	1,003	1,017	1,216	799	745	768	948	312	298	302	367
Municipalities	5,484	5,312	5,368	7,519	582	395	440	639	85	84	84	112
Oregon	6,437	6,042	6,109	12,223	3,430	3,015	3,119	5,403	3,264	3,009	3,082	5,174
State	1,026	1,014	1,017	2,413	1,773	1,726	1,742	3,162	1,836	1,803	1,820	3,147
Local, total	5,411	5,028	5,092	9,810	1,657	1,289	1,377	2,241	1,428	1,205	1,262	2,027
Counties	1,899	1,762	1,788	3,195	1,200	1,068	1,113	1,746	1,400	1,167	1,239	1,999
Municipalities	3,512	3,266	3,304	6,615	457	221	264	494	28	2	23	28
Pennsylvania	34,453	26,475	28,329	52,486	13,031	11,970	12,348	19,587	10,511	10,008	10,197	16,423
State	4,787	4,785	4,786	9,511	1,995	1,992	1,992	4,560	4,376	4,292	4,332	7,535
Local, total	29,666	21,690	23,543	42,975	11,036	9,978	10,356	15,027	6,135	5,716	5,865	8,888
Counties	1,667	1,499	1,550	2,220	6,900	6,111	6,436	8,481	4,669	4,255	4,402	5,879
Municipalities	27,999	20,191	21,993	40,755	4,136	3,867	3,920	6,547	1,466	1,461	1,463	3,009
Rhode Island	2,816	2,468	2,550	4,729	808	779	786	1,376	951	951	951	1,614
State	266	262	263	622	721	716	717	1,263	951	951	951	1,614
Local, total	2,550	2,206	2,287	4,107	87	63	69	112	-	-	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	2,550	2,206	2,287	4,107	87	63	69	112	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	7,228	6,442	6,633	8,769	2,398	1,968	2,083	3,078	4,199	4,162	4,177	5,362
State	1,280	1,261	1,268	1,914	596	582	585	1,281	3,560	3,532	3,544	4,671
Local, total	5,948	5,181	5,365	6,855	1,802	1,386	1,498	1,797	639	630	633	691
Counties	2,537	2,092	2,196	2,839	1,538	1,266	1,348	1,613	597	597	593	636
Municipalities	3,411	3,089	3,169	4,016	264	120	150	185	42	40	40	55
South Dakota	1,708	1,390	1,459	2,035	743	564	606	956	531	435	458	582
State	304	289	290	448	483	395	422	716	355	326	337	449
Local, total	1,404	1,101	1,169	1,587	260	169	184	240	176	109	121	134
Counties	454	355	383	449	195	150	160	211	167	105	116	128
Municipalities	950	746	786	1,137	65	19	24	29	9	4	5	5
Tennessee	11,732	10,491	10,722	14,550	3,022	2,691	2,751	4,584	6,043	6,000	6,015	7,124
State	1,060	1,059	1,059	1,447	888	866	870	1,999	4,430	4,426	4,428	5,476
Local, total	10,672	9,432	9,663	13,103	2,134	1,825	1,881	2,585	1,613	1,574	1,587	1,649
Counties	2,686	2,468	2,510	2,993	1,262	1,153	1,175	1,632	1,124	1,086	1,099	1,032
Municipalities	7,986	6,964	7,153	10,110	872	672	706	952	489	488	488	617
Texas	38,274	35,971	36,547	64,534	11,886	10,651	10,938	20,201	16,837	16,481	16,585	26,284
State	3,739	3,723	3,726	6,719	1,477	1,406	1,417	4,191	9,499	9,455	9,466	15,784
Local, total	34,535	32,248	32,821	57,815	10,409	9,245	9,521	16,010	7,338	7,026	7,119	10,501
Counties	7,115	6,813	6,913	10,329	7,919	7,298	7,449	12,654	7,204	6,895	6,988	10,314
Municipalities	27,420	25,435	25,908	47,486	2,490	1,947	2,072	3,356	134	131	131	186
Utah	3,622	3,086	3,197	5,708	1,351	1,142	1,202	2,295	1,383	1,207	1,272	2,147
State	471	460	466	936	625	579	597	1,208	1,009	908	951	1,684
Local, total	3,151	2,626	2,731	4,772	726	563	605	1,087	374	299	321	463
Counties	1,072	940	965	1,626	451	382	402	756	374	299	321	463
Municipalities	2,079	1,686	1,766	3,147	275	181	203	331	-	-	-	-
Vermont	1,310	1,055	1,100	1,859	416	398	399	696	475	451	458	681
State	462	433	438	890	377	364	365	656	475	451	458	681
Local, total	848	622	662	970	39	34	34	40	-	-	-	-
Counties	24	15	17	15	26	21	21	24	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	824	607	645	955	13	13	13	16	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.11(83) Justice system employment and payroll, by type of activity, State, and level of government, October 1983--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^a	Police protection				Judicial and legal services				Corrections			
	Employment			October payroll (in thousands)	Employment			October payroll (in thousands)	Employment			October payroll (in thousands)
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
Virginia	13,220	12,294	12,588	\$20,407	3,869	3,333	3,452	\$6,440	11,453	10,853	11,097	\$14,532
State	2,037	1,955	1,984	3,262	2,113	1,754	1,834	3,542	8,010	7,726	7,852	10,148
Local, total	11,183	10,339	10,604	17,145	1,756	1,579	1,618	2,898	3,444	3,127	3,245	4,384
Counties	4,665	4,270	4,401	7,455	1,031	902	934	1,658	1,453	1,340	1,376	1,968
Municipalities	6,518	6,069	6,203	9,690	725	677	684	1,240	1,991	1,787	1,869	2,417
Washington	8,995	8,408	8,525	18,529	4,087	3,507	3,649	7,053	5,299	4,929	5,041	8,650
State	1,276	1,275	1,275	2,835	902	838	852	1,906	3,525	3,371	3,430	5,901
Local, total	7,719	7,133	7,250	15,694	3,185	2,669	2,797	5,147	1,774	1,558	1,611	2,749
Counties	2,499	2,392	2,412	4,955	2,570	2,247	2,337	4,158	1,715	1,509	1,561	2,651
Municipalities	5,220	4,741	4,838	10,739	615	422	460	989	59	49	50	99
West Virginia	3,576	3,385	3,443	4,687	1,591	1,363	1,410	2,023	1,318	1,062	1,079	1,064
State	857	857	857	1,216	865	843	852	1,374	909	664	669	692
Local, total	2,719	2,528	2,586	3,470	726	520	558	649	409	398	410	372
Counties	740	735	735	889	473	438	442	522	404	393	405	367
Municipalities	1,979	1,793	1,851	2,581	253	82	116	126	5	5	5	5
Wisconsin	13,632	11,256	11,716	22,397	4,396	3,555	3,766	7,493	4,757	4,367	4,497	8,062
State	664	664	664	1,155	1,547	1,310	1,374	3,411	3,455	3,198	3,294	6,002
Local, total	12,968	10,592	11,052	21,242	2,849	2,245	2,392	4,082	1,302	1,169	1,203	2,060
Counties	3,131	2,744	2,803	5,066	2,180	1,943	2,027	3,368	1,301	1,168	1,202	2,058
Municipalities	9,837	7,848	8,249	16,176	669	302	365	714	1	1	1	2
Wyoming	1,913	1,778	1,812	3,148	683	555	586	1,089	574	552	556	852
State	252	252	252	488	285	255	262	587	427	418	420	645
Local, total	1,661	1,526	1,560	2,660	398	300	324	502	147	134	136	207
Counties	579	535	544	846	236	205	211	344	130	117	119	180
Municipalities	1,082	991	1,016	1,814	162	95	113	158	17	17	17	27

^aLocal government data and the State-local totals are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1982 and 1983 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), Tables 5 and 6.

Table 1.12(82) Employment and payroll for State and local sworn and nonsworn police employment, by State and level of government, October 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.1. October payroll data may not add due to rounding. The "percent of total police full-time equivalent employment" column indicates the percent of full-time equivalent employees who are sworn officers. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix I.

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government	Sworn					Nonsworn			
	Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)	Percent of total police full-time equivalent employment	Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)
		Full-time only	Full-time equivalent				Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
States-local, total	494,451	467,316	470,909	\$897,196	77.8	173,550	120,240	134,023	\$171,751
States	49,876	49,861	49,865	102,491	65.0	27,662	26,547	26,892	38,383
Local, total	444,575	417,455	421,044	794,705	79.7	145,888	93,693	107,131	133,368
Counties	102,661	96,996	97,829	174,534	77.3	34,421	26,800	28,779	34,933
Municipalities	341,914	320,459	323,215	620,171	80.5	111,467	66,893	78,352	98,434
Alabama	6,807	6,596	6,637	9,827	77.1	2,376	1,827	1,976	2,085
State	670	670	670	1,255	68.3	312	311	311	392
Local, total	6,137	5,926	5,967	8,571	78.2	2,064	1,516	1,665	1,692
Counties	1,300	1,275	1,280	1,822	81.2	255	279	296	317
Municipalities	4,837	4,651	4,687	6,750	77.4	1,719	1,237	1,369	1,375
Alaska	898	888	889	3,384	70.6	426	360	371	902
State	279	279	279	1,238	64.9	190	147	151	361
Local, total	619	609	610	2,146	73.5	236	213	220	541
Boroughs	26	26	26	100	61.9	17	16	16	48
Municipalities	593	583	584	2,046	74.1	219	197	204	493
Arizona	6,011	5,996	5,997	12,751	70.4	2,590	2,495	2,518	3,802
State	1,024	1,024	1,024	2,137	59.4	703	699	699	1,270
Local, total	4,987	4,972	4,973	10,614	73.2	1,887	1,796	1,819	2,532
Counties	1,203	1,199	1,199	2,288	74.4	429	405	413	533
Municipalities	3,784	3,773	3,774	8,326	72.9	1,458	1,391	1,406	1,999
Arkansas	3,542	3,448	3,468	4,400	77.5	1,131	964	1,004	877
State	498	498	498	787	64.8	270	270	270	311
Local, total	3,044	2,950	2,970	3,613	80.2	861	694	734	566
Counties	876	812	826	869	81.6	210	176	186	154
Municipalities	2,168	2,138	2,144	2,744	79.6	651	518	548	411
California	51,049	48,497	48,709	122,372	73.8	20,331	16,114	17,301	27,378
State	5,290	5,290	5,290	11,828	59.0	3,827	3,624	3,680	5,428
Local, total	45,759	43,207	43,419	110,545	76.1	16,504	12,490	13,621	21,949
Counties	16,050	14,545	14,597	36,504	83.7	3,050	2,770	2,844	4,792
Municipalities	29,709	28,662	28,822	74,041	72.8	13,454	9,720	10,777	17,157
Colorado	6,396	6,173	6,210	11,908	73.7	2,409	2,157	2,214	3,083
State	501	501	501	1,026	67.7	241	238	239	349
Local, total	5,895	5,672	5,709	10,882	74.3	2,168	1,919	1,975	2,733
Counties	1,358	1,262	1,287	2,071	74.4	473	437	444	559
Municipalities	4,537	4,410	4,422	8,811	74.3	1,695	1,482	1,531	2,174
Connecticut	7,389	6,682	6,773	12,671	81.5	2,482	1,216	1,533	1,868
State	895	895	895	1,588	67.8	431	421	425	594
Local, total	6,494	5,787	5,878	11,083	84.1	2,051	795	1,108	1,274
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	6,494	5,787	5,878	11,083	84.1	2,051	795	1,108	1,274
Delaware	1,160	1,139	1,143	2,360	75.5	501	314	370	520
State	425	425	425	905	70.4	179	179	179	244
Local, total	735	714	718	1,454	79.0	322	135	191	275
Counties	206	206	206	528	76.0	168	28	65	131
Municipalities	529	508	512	927	80.3	154	107	126	144
District of Columbia	3,750	3,750	3,750	8,608	85.4	789	553	639	1,064
Local, total	3,750	3,750	3,750	8,608	85.4	789	553	639	1,064
Municipalities	3,750	3,750	3,750	8,608	85.4	789	553	639	1,064
Florida	22,599	22,191	22,260	40,209	71.0	10,613	8,619	9,110	11,207
State	1,580	1,580	1,580	2,827	58.2	1,185	1,124	1,136	1,537
Local, total	21,019	20,611	20,680	37,382	72.2	9,428	7,495	7,974	9,670
Counties	8,804	8,649	8,694	15,622	69.6	4,339	3,660	3,799	4,541
Municipalities	12,215	11,962	11,986	21,760	74.2	5,089	3,835	4,175	5,129
Georgia	11,321	10,991	11,046	15,384	78.2	3,865	2,817	3,075	3,101
State	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,863	61.8	636	636	636	787
Local, total	10,294	9,964	10,019	13,521	80.4	3,229	2,181	2,439	2,313
Counties	4,028	3,864	3,893	5,140	79.7	1,326	884	993	970
Municipalities	6,266	6,100	6,126	8,381	80.9	1,903	1,297	1,446	1,343

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.12(82) Employment and payroll for State and local sworn and nonsworn police employment, by State and level of government, October 1982 -Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government	Sworn				Percent of total police full-time equivalent employment	Nonsworn			
	Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)		Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)
		Full-time only	Full-time equivalent				Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
Hawaii	2,183	2,183	2,183	\$4,415	83.0	487	437	446	\$679
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	2,183	2,183	2,183	4,415	83.0	487	437	446	679
Counties	582	582	582	1,209	79.3	187	143	152	201
Municipalities	1,601	1,601	1,601	3,206	84.5	300	294	294	478
Idaho	1,763	1,659	1,676	2,433	71.3	754	651	675	750
State	229	218	222	306	54.8	163	183	183	255
Local, total	1,534	1,441	1,454	2,127	74.7	571	468	492	496
Counties	634	602	609	803	69.1	320	256	272	262
Municipalities	900	839	845	1,324	79.3	251	212	220	233
Illinois	31,750	30,118	30,334	64,366	81.3	10,366	5,960	6,986	9,649
State	1,963	1,963	1,963	4,517	57.5	1,452	1,447	1,450	2,106
Local, total	29,787	28,155	28,371	59,849	83.7	8,914	4,513	5,536	7,543
Counties	3,742	3,267	3,340	5,066	73.3	1,333	1,163	1,218	1,347
Municipalities	26,045	24,888	25,031	54,783	85.3	7,581	3,350	4,318	6,196
Indiana	9,423	9,096	9,148	13,688	77.0	3,693	2,410	2,725	2,651
State	1,098	1,098	1,098	2,084	63.9	626	617	619	740
Local, total	8,325	7,998	8,050	11,604	79.3	3,067	1,793	2,106	1,911
Counties	1,735	1,654	1,668	2,152	74.9	648	529	560	482
Municipalities	6,590	6,344	6,382	9,452	80.5	2,419	1,264	1,546	1,429
Iowa	4,606	4,446	4,465	7,673	75.8	1,771	1,322	1,429	1,824
State	540	540	540	1,145	66.6	286	268	271	568
Local, total	4,066	3,906	3,925	6,528	77.2	1,485	1,054	1,158	1,256
Counties	935	903	907	1,416	66.8	556	410	450	442
Municipalities	3,131	3,003	3,018	5,113	81.0	929	644	708	814
Kansas	4,712	4,418	4,457	6,963	74.9	1,761	1,386	1,492	1,487
State	473	473	473	858	68.9	214	214	214	282
Local, total	4,239	3,945	3,984	6,105	75.7	1,547	1,172	1,278	1,206
Counties	1,221	1,130	1,146	1,548	71.5	552	407	456	368
Municipalities	3,018	2,815	2,838	4,557	77.5	995	765	822	837
Kentucky	5,361	5,027	5,089	8,234	73.2	2,186	1,788	1,861	2,092
State	910	910	910	1,820	55.6	732	726	727	992
Local, total	4,451	4,117	4,179	6,414	78.7	1,454	1,062	1,134	1,100
Counties	1,138	1,103	1,112	1,587	72.7	529	399	417	384
Municipalities	3,313	3,014	3,067	4,827	81.1	925	663	717	716
Louisiana	10,338	9,621	9,767	13,343	82.3	2,814	1,916	2,096	2,395
State	890	890	890	1,619	53.5	772	772	772	917
Local, total	9,448	8,731	8,877	11,724	87.0	2,042	1,144	1,324	1,478
Parishes	3,728	3,229	3,328	4,024	94.5	458	143	193	233
Municipalities	5,720	5,502	5,549	7,701	83.1	1,584	1,001	1,131	1,246
Maine	2,406	1,880	1,949	2,914	80.7	658	421	466	560
State	371	371	371	648	67.9	175	175	175	257
Local, total	2,035	1,509	1,578	2,267	84.4	483	246	291	303
Counties	310	192	209	249	85.7	41	34	35	33
Municipalities	1,725	1,317	1,369	2,018	84.2	442	212	256	270
Maryland	10,624	10,522	10,551	20,542	83.5	2,977	1,758	2,087	3,044
State	1,609	1,609	1,609	3,540	73.6	576	576	576	979
Local, total	9,015	8,913	8,942	17,002	85.5	2,401	1,182	1,511	2,064
Counties	4,372	4,326	4,347	9,239	81.0	1,615	823	1,021	1,463
Municipalities	4,643	4,587	4,595	7,763	90.4	786	359	490	602
Massachusetts	15,024	13,383	13,624	26,372	87.3	3,427	1,439	1,984	2,081
State	1,344	1,344	1,344	2,603	83.3	300	253	269	316
Local, total	13,680	12,039	12,280	23,769	87.7	3,127	1,186	1,715	1,765
Counties	34	34	34	626	57.6	31	25	25	38
Municipalities	13,646	12,005	12,246	23,707	87.9	3,096	1,161	1,690	1,727
Michigan	17,870	16,902	17,015	38,051	79.9	5,732	3,923	4,271	6,657
State	2,096	2,096	2,096	5,084	69.9	942	878	903	1,631
Local, total	15,774	14,806	14,919	32,967	81.6	4,790	3,045	3,368	5,026
Counties	2,757	2,664	2,682	5,200	74.6	1,019	880	915	1,369
Municipalities	13,017	12,142	12,237	27,767	83.3	3,771	2,165	2,453	3,656

Table 1.12(82) Employment and payroll for State and local sworn and nonsworn police employment, by State and level of government, October 1982--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government	Sworn				Percent of total police full-time equivalent employment	Nonsworn			
	Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)		Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)
		Full-time only	Full-time equivalent				Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
Minnesota	7,124	5,979	6,066	\$12,762	1,957	1,516	1,638	\$2,174	
State	556	556	556	1,248	300	272	284	424	
Local, total	6,568	5,423	5,510	11,514	1,657	1,244	1,354	1,750	
Counties	1,488	1,431	1,441	2,838	693	566	609	763	
Municipalities	5,080	3,992	4,069	8,676	964	678	745	988	
Mississippi	4,068	3,747	3,804	4,762	1,712	1,203	1,367	1,181	
State	555	555	555	931	370	370	370	371	
Local, total	3,513	3,192	3,249	3,831	1,342	833	997	810	
Counties	919	824	843	901	254	182	206	147	
Municipalities	2,594	2,368	2,406	2,930	1,088	651	791	663	
Missouri	10,518	9,981	10,039	16,834	4,097	3,337	3,508	4,258	
State	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,781	669	645	650	837	
Local, total	9,471	8,934	8,992	15,053	3,428	2,692	2,858	3,421	
Counties	1,840	1,774	1,784	2,467	689	592	620	693	
Municipalities	7,631	7,160	7,208	12,586	2,739	2,100	2,238	2,727	
Montana	1,424	1,322	1,334	2,160	685	529	563	630	
State	206	206	206	359	99	95	96	157	
Local, total	1,218	1,116	1,128	1,802	586	434	467	474	
Counties	552	511	517	819	394	276	301	305	
Municipalities	666	605	611	982	192	158	166	168	
Nebraska	2,851	2,644	2,669	4,562	995	787	844	956	
State	385	385	385	637	153	153	153	187	
Local, total	2,466	2,258	2,284	3,925	842	634	691	769	
Counties	586	551	558	812	306	214	240	222	
Municipalities	1,880	1,707	1,726	3,113	536	420	451	546	
Nevada	2,725	2,662	2,673	5,501	708	522	556	859	
State	210	210	210	465	81	81	81	92	
Local, total	2,515	2,452	2,463	5,036	627	441	475	767	
Counties	1,885	1,840	1,849	3,787	368	231	255	452	
Municipalities	630	612	614	1,248	259	210	220	315	
New Hampshire	2,313	1,704	1,792	3,040	751	441	510	556	
State	207	207	207	305	71	71	71	87	
Local, total	2,106	1,497	1,585	2,735	680	370	439	468	
Counties	84	76	76	119	59	45	48	51	
Municipalities	2,022	1,421	1,509	2,616	621	325	391	417	
New Jersey	22,199	20,896	21,089	40,296	11,282	5,293	6,960	8,229	
State	2,233	2,233	2,233	4,521	2,266	2,011	2,120	2,912	
Local, total	19,966	18,663	18,856	35,775	9,016	3,282	4,840	5,317	
Counties	1,311	1,295	1,298	2,077	849	753	774	972	
Municipalities	18,655	17,368	17,558	33,698	8,167	2,529	4,066	4,345	
New Mexico	2,687	2,572	2,584	4,358	1,078	912	944	1,042	
State	356	356	356	707	283	283	283	363	
Local, total	2,331	2,216	2,228	3,650	795	629	661	679	
Counties	563	558	558	811	206	150	160	147	
Municipalities	1,768	1,658	1,670	2,839	589	479	501	532	
New York	51,717	50,010	50,240	103,041	13,735	9,180	10,470	13,560	
State	3,491	3,491	3,491	8,593	1,670	1,571	1,586	2,492	
Local, total	48,226	46,519	46,749	94,448	12,065	7,069	8,884	11,068	
Counties	9,112	8,868	8,911	19,892	2,959	1,841	2,214	2,823	
Municipalities	39,114	37,651	37,838	74,556	9,106	5,768	6,670	8,245	
North Carolina	11,274	10,731	10,809	15,477	3,159	2,372	2,526	2,884	
State	1,805	1,805	1,805	3,370	659	658	658	854	
Local, total	9,469	8,926	9,004	12,107	2,500	1,714	1,868	2,030	
Counties	3,032	2,898	2,922	3,505	591	452	495	416	
Municipalities	6,437	6,028	6,082	8,602	1,909	1,262	1,373	1,615	

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.12(82) Employment and payroll for State and local sworn and nonsworn police employment, by State and level of government, October 1982--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government	Sworn				Percent of total police full-time equivalent employment	Nonsworn			
	Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)		Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)
		Full-time only	Full-time equivalent				Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
North Dakota	1,801	1,047	1,086	\$1,673	82.8	281	210	226	\$260
State	129	129	129	255	71.7	52	51	51	71
Local, total	1,672	918	957	1,418	84.5	229	159	175	189
Counties	309	275	280	400	78.9	117	61	75	71
Municipalities	1,363	643	677	1,018	87.1	112	98	100	117
Ohio	20,324	18,472	18,687	33,921	77.3	7,706	4,786	5,495	6,761
State	1,141	1,141	1,141	2,452	59.9	776	755	763	1,017
Local, total	19,183	17,331	17,546	31,469	78.8	6,930	4,031	4,732	5,744
Counties	3,388	3,249	3,269	4,619	71.6	1,445	1,248	1,298	1,420
Municipalities	15,795	14,082	14,277	26,850	80.6	5,485	2,783	3,434	4,324
Oklahoma	6,152	6,047	6,063	8,921	75.9	2,160	1,859	1,924	2,153
State	983	983	983	1,777	60.3	654	647	648	905
Local, total	5,169	5,064	5,080	7,143	79.9	1,506	1,212	1,276	1,247
Counties	905	883	888	1,061	84.3	193	152	165	131
Municipalities	4,264	4,181	4,192	6,083	79.0	1,311	1,060	1,111	1,116
Oregon	4,821	4,545	4,576	9,324	75.2	1,623	1,477	1,509	1,994
State	832	832	832	1,908	84.7	151	150	150	179
Local, total	3,989	3,713	3,744	7,416	73.4	1,472	1,327	1,359	1,816
Counties	1,426	1,300	1,318	2,404	70.9	569	533	540	768
Municipalities	2,563	2,413	2,426	5,011	74.8	903	794	819	1,047
Pennsylvania	25,348	23,302	23,651	44,606	81.4	8,896	4,024	5,396	6,798
State	3,744	3,744	3,744	7,961	79.6	959	958	959	1,380
Local, total	21,604	19,558	19,907	35,645	81.8	7,937	3,066	4,437	5,417
Counties	881	790	815	1,260	53.8	777	682	700	838
Municipalities	20,723	18,768	19,092	35,385	83.6	7,160	2,384	3,737	4,579
Rhode Island	2,142	2,035	2,052	3,728	81.4	678	377	470	538
State	164	164	164	530	68.9	74	74	74	117
Local, total	1,978	1,871	1,888	3,198	82.7	604	303	396	421
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	1,978	1,871	1,888	3,198	82.7	604	303	396	421
South Carolina	5,458	5,288	5,317	7,169	77.7	1,961	1,381	1,530	1,435
State	930	930	930	1,506	72.9	353	341	346	457
Local, total	4,528	4,358	4,387	5,663	78.7	1,608	1,040	1,184	978
Counties	1,866	1,779	1,797	2,303	77.7	779	440	516	445
Municipalities	2,662	2,579	2,590	3,360	79.5	829	600	668	533
South Dakota	1,298	1,077	1,102	1,573	75.0	492	335	367	371
State	179	179	179	289	64.9	109	94	97	129
Local, total	1,119	898	923	1,284	77.4	383	241	270	242
Counties	305	269	276	362	68.0	192	116	130	105
Municipalities	814	629	647	922	82.2	191	125	140	137
Tennessee	8,850	8,263	8,359	11,490	79.4	2,649	1,986	2,175	2,501
State	673	673	673	1,019	72.8	253	251	251	309
Local, total	8,177	7,590	7,686	10,471	80.0	2,396	1,735	1,924	2,192
Counties	2,118	1,951	1,983	2,328	79.8	549	485	501	472
Municipalities	6,059	5,639	5,703	8,143	80.0	1,847	1,250	1,423	1,720
Texas	26,954	26,307	26,421	47,818	74.6	10,522	8,354	8,987	10,882
State	2,180	2,180	2,180	4,202	59.7	1,491	1,461	1,472	2,158
Local, total	24,774	24,127	24,241	43,616	76.3	9,031	6,893	7,515	8,724
Counties	5,470	5,149	5,212	7,449	77.7	1,609	1,445	1,499	1,677
Municipalities	19,304	18,978	19,029	36,167	76.0	7,422	5,448	6,016	7,047
Utah	2,549	2,514	2,518	4,647	75.5	1,183	698	816	982
State	410	410	410	816	85.4	82	63	70	94
Local, total	2,139	2,104	2,108	3,830	73.9	1,101	635	746	888
Counties	693	686	687	1,218	72.5	358	233	261	304
Municipalities	1,446	1,418	1,421	2,612	74.6	743	402	485	584
Vermont	1,007	828	850	1,431	74.2	404	267	295	354
State	300	296	296	633	69.2	153	128	132	192
Local, total	707	532	554	798	77.3	251	139	163	162
Counties	7	2	2	2	10.5	20	17	17	15
Municipalities	700	530	552	796	79.1	231	122	146	147

Table 1.12(82) Employment and payroll for State and local sworn and nonsworn police employment, by State and level of government, October 1982--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government	Sworn					Nonsworn			
	Employment			October payroll (in thousands)	Percent of total police full-time equivalent employment	Employment			October payroll (in thousands)
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent			Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
Virginia	9,975	9,833	9,863	\$16,616	78.3	3,283	2,514	2,737	\$3,136
State	1,387	1,387	1,387	2,470	67.3	729	648	675	875
Local, total	8,588	8,446	8,476	14,146	80.4	2,554	1,866	2,062	2,260
Counties	3,508	3,444	3,458	6,176	78.3	1,171	846	957	1,085
Municipalities	5,080	5,002	5,018	7,970	82.0	1,383	1,020	1,105	1,175
Washington	6,578	6,249	6,276	13,748	74.2	2,445	2,103	2,180	3,431
State	798	798	798	1,871	63.3	464	463	463	781
Local, total	5,780	5,451	5,478	11,877	76.1	1,981	1,640	1,717	2,650
Counties	1,848	1,799	1,805	3,762	73.9	707	625	638	989
Municipalities	3,932	3,652	3,673	8,115	77.3	1,274	1,015	1,079	1,661
West Virginia	2,699	2,538	2,556	3,628	77.0	919	687	765	699
State	536	536	536	897	64.0	306	292	301	295
Local, total	2,163	2,002	2,020	2,731	81.3	613	395	464	404
Counties	625	620	621	765	81.2	162	133	144	118
Municipalities	1,538	1,382	1,399	1,967	81.4	451	262	320	286
Wisconsin	11,302	9,883	10,049	18,989	82.5	3,503	1,758	2,135	2,780
State	555	555	555	940	82.3	119	119	119	205
Local, total	10,747	9,328	9,494	18,049	82.5	3,384	1,639	2,016	2,576
Counties	2,530	2,289	2,327	4,287	82.5	592	465	492	688
Municipalities	8,217	7,039	7,167	13,762	82.5	2,792	1,174	1,524	1,908
Wyoming	1,311	1,235	1,244	2,252	71.3	547	485	501	595
State	172	172	172	369	67.2	84	84	84	127
Local, total	1,139	1,063	1,072	1,883	72.0	463	401	417	468
Counties	371	361	362	609	70.2	167	150	154	169
Municipalities	768	702	710	1,274	73.0	296	251	263	299

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1982 and 1983 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986), Table 7.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.12(83) Employment and payroll for State and local sworn and nonsworn police employment, by State and level of government, October 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.1. October payroll data may not add due to rounding. The "percent of total police full-time equivalent employment" column indicates the percent of full-time equivalent employees who are sworn officers. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^a	Sworn					Nonsworn			
	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)	Percent of total police full-time equivalent employment	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)		
	Total	Full-time only			Full-time equivalent	Total		Full-time only	Full-time equivalent
States-local, total	496,386	468,582	472,459	\$959,572	78.1	172,786	119,340	132,620	\$181,339
States	50,983	50,959	50,965	108,915	66.3	26,404	25,639	25,851	37,904
Local, total	445,403	417,623	421,494	850,657	79.8	146,382	93,701	106,769	143,435
Counties	103,393	97,929	98,695	186,002	77.5	34,500	26,498	28,695	37,264
Municipalities	342,010	319,694	322,799	664,655	80.5	111,882	67,203	78,074	106,171
Alabama	6,883	6,743	6,779	10,555	77.4	2,451	1,804	1,978	2,060
State	721	721	721	1,391	76.2	225	225	225	368
Local, total	6,162	6,022	6,058	9,164	77.6	2,225	1,579	1,753	1,692
Counties	1,335	1,318	1,321	2,062	86.9	253	180	199	207
Municipalities	4,827	4,704	4,737	7,101	75.3	1,972	1,399	1,554	1,485
Alaska	937	937	937	3,529	71.4	429	362	375	932
State	279	279	279	1,238	65.2	190	147	149	355
Local, total	658	658	658	2,290	74.4	239	215	226	577
Boroughs	27	27	27	109	57.4	20	20	20	56
Municipalities	631	631	631	2,181	75.4	219	195	206	521
Arizona	6,023	6,004	6,014	13,073	70.3	3,019	2,518	2,543	3,834
State	988	988	988	2,212	61.1	633	628	629	1,097
Local, total	5,035	5,016	5,026	10,860	72.4	2,386	1,890	1,914	2,736
Counties	1,254	1,243	1,246	2,454	74.3	435	428	430	550
Municipalities	3,781	3,773	3,780	8,407	71.8	1,951	1,462	1,484	2,186
Arkansas	3,586	3,364	3,392	4,691	76.3	1,157	1,014	1,054	972
State	495	495	495	839	64.3	275	275	275	334
Local, total	3,091	2,869	2,897	3,852	78.8	882	739	779	638
Counties	875	830	840	945	79.3	229	214	219	184
Municipalities	2,216	2,039	2,057	2,907	78.6	653	525	560	454
California	51,774	49,560	49,699	131,580	73.3	21,325	16,847	18,072	29,940
State	5,596	5,596	5,596	13,430	59.5	3,951	3,745	3,613	5,988
Local, total	46,178	43,964	44,103	118,151	75.6	17,374	13,102	14,259	23,952
Counties	16,993	15,439	15,509	40,119	84.0	3,229	2,811	2,945	5,146
Municipalities	29,185	28,525	28,594	78,031	71.6	14,145	10,291	11,314	18,806
Colorado	6,417	6,138	6,205	12,825	75.3	2,290	1,981	2,037	3,118
State	501	501	501	1,026	67.3	245	242	243	361
Local, total	5,916	5,637	5,704	11,798	76.1	2,045	1,739	1,794	2,757
Counties	1,344	1,240	1,266	2,172	75.4	468	395	413	562
Municipalities	4,572	4,397	4,438	9,626	76.3	1,577	1,344	1,381	2,194
Connecticut	7,579	6,776	6,890	14,346	82.5	2,333	1,166	1,463	1,931
State	948	948	948	2,275	70.9	395	386	389	596
Local, total	6,631	5,818	5,942	12,071	84.7	1,938	780	1,074	1,335
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	6,631	5,818	5,942	12,071	84.7	1,938	780	1,074	1,335
Delaware	1,199	1,134	1,149	2,350	75.2	480	290	358	469
State	446	446	446	937	72.9	168	166	166	218
Local, total	753	688	703	1,418	78.5	312	124	192	251
Counties	201	201	201	479	72.0	167	28	78	119
Municipalities	552	487	502	939	81.5	145	96	114	132
District of Columbia	4,013	3,801	3,861	9,793	87.6	548	548	548	1,050
Local, total	4,013	3,801	3,861	9,793	87.6	548	548	548	1,050
Municipalities	4,013	3,801	3,861	9,793	87.6	548	548	548	1,050
Florida	22,507	22,044	22,100	42,554	70.7	10,952	8,560	9,138	11,919
State	1,507	1,507	1,507	2,777	58.5	1,074	1,067	1,069	1,355
Local, total	21,000	20,537	20,593	39,777	71.8	9,878	7,493	8,069	10,563
Counties	8,120	9,025	8,039	15,133	67.9	4,528	3,601	3,803	5,028
Municipalities	12,880	12,512	12,554	24,645	74.6	5,350	3,892	4,266	5,535
Georgia	11,332	10,802	10,898	15,805	76.5	4,229	3,045	3,341	3,481
State	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,950	62.9	621	619	619	710
Local, total	10,282	9,752	9,848	13,854	78.3	3,608	2,426	2,722	2,771
Counties	4,014	3,782	3,823	5,530	76.2	1,464	1,086	1,196	1,260
Municipalities	6,268	5,964	6,025	8,324	79.8	2,144	1,340	1,526	1,511

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.12(83) Employment and payroll for State and local sworn and nonsworn police employment, by State and level of government, October 1983--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^a	Sworn					Nonsworn			
	Employment			October payroll (in thousands)	Percent of total police full-time equivalent employment	Employment			October payroll (in thousands)
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent			Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
Hawaii	2,200	2,178	2,180	\$4,478	80.4	552	525	531	\$684
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	2,200	2,178	2,180	4,478	80.4	552	525	531	684
Counties	619	597	599	1,197	79.3	171	151	156	204
Municipalities	1,581	1,581	1,581	3,281	80.8	381	374	375	480
Idaho	1,722	1,644	1,656	2,689	74.4	674	536	570	620
State	208	208	208	404	69.6	90	90	91	133
Local, total	1,514	1,436	1,448	2,286	75.1	581	446	479	488
Counties	655	619	626	877	72.0	300	227	244	242
Municipalities	859	817	822	1,409	77.7	281	219	235	245
Illinois	32,263	29,764	30,084	65,730	82.0	10,002	5,548	6,613	9,633
State	1,957	1,957	1,957	4,416	61.3	1,235	1,233	1,253	1,942
Local, total	30,306	27,807	28,127	61,314	83.8	8,767	4,315	5,380	7,691
Counties	3,710	3,254	3,327	5,216	74.7	1,265	1,072	1,232	1,322
Municipalities	26,596	24,553	24,800	56,099	85.4	7,502	3,243	4,254	6,459
Indiana	9,752	8,987	9,069	14,178	78.1	3,198	2,297	2,549	2,585
State	1,049	1,049	1,049	2,007	63.9	597	590	592	722
Local, total	8,703	7,938	8,020	12,171	80.4	2,601	1,707	1,957	1,863
Counties	1,696	1,637	1,645	2,180	76.2	598	470	514	476
Municipalities	7,007	6,301	6,375	9,990	81.5	2,003	1,237	1,443	1,387
Iowa	4,282	4,265	4,268	7,568	74.5	1,751	1,314	1,460	1,755
State	546	546	546	1,097	67.8	273	254	259	438
Local, total	3,736	3,719	3,722	6,471	75.6	1,478	1,060	1,201	1,317
Counties	913	896	899	1,462	66.0	577	391	463	484
Municipalities	2,823	2,823	2,823	5,009	79.3	901	669	738	833
Kansas	4,575	4,334	4,395	7,198	74.7	1,669	1,387	1,489	1,589
State	473	473	473	868	66.9	214	214	214	265
Local, total	4,102	3,861	3,922	6,330	75.5	1,655	1,173	1,275	1,324
Counties	1,166	1,112	1,120	1,597	70.8	610	417	462	408
Municipalities	2,936	2,749	2,802	4,733	77.5	1,045	756	813	916
Kentucky	5,627	5,143	5,230	8,421	73.4	2,259	1,815	1,891	2,151
State	971	971	971	1,967	58.4	704	688	691	940
Local, total	4,656	4,172	4,259	6,454	78.0	1,555	1,127	1,200	1,211
Counties	1,282	1,176	1,200	1,605	76.1	503	360	377	394
Municipalities	3,374	2,996	3,059	4,849	78.8	1,052	767	823	817
Louisiana	9,981	9,353	9,463	14,936	82.5	2,610	1,820	2,011	2,329
State	838	838	838	1,557	59.0	582	582	582	745
Local, total	9,143	8,515	8,625	13,378	85.8	2,028	1,238	1,429	1,583
Parishes	3,699	3,295	3,357	5,715	92.9	439	191	257	283
Municipalities	5,444	5,220	5,268	7,663	81.3	1,589	1,047	1,172	1,300
Maine	2,021	1,720	1,783	2,850	79.4	655	431	464	564
State	359	359	359	657	68.0	169	169	169	212
Local, total	1,662	1,361	1,424	2,193	82.8	486	262	295	351
Counties	275	179	196	253	88.3	29	26	26	27
Municipalities	1,387	1,182	1,228	1,940	82.0	457	236	269	325
Maryland	10,906	10,519	10,577	21,103	83.5	2,986	1,779	2,097	3,451
State	1,590	1,580	1,580	3,020	73.7	564	564	564	1,066
Local, total	9,326	8,939	8,997	18,083	85.4	2,422	1,215	1,533	2,384
Counties	4,470	4,415	4,427	9,739	81.0	1,644	860	1,040	1,767
Municipalities	4,856	4,524	4,570	8,344	90.3	778	355	493	618
Massachusetts	15,350	13,948	14,137	28,500	88.7	3,183	1,361	1,796	2,080
State	1,433	1,433	1,433	2,779	85.2	927	249	249	293
Local, total	13,917	12,515	12,704	25,721	89.1	2,934	1,112	1,547	1,787
Counties	32	32	32	61	54.2	34	26	27	42
Municipalities	13,885	12,483	12,672	25,660	89.3	2,900	1,086	1,520	1,745
Michigan	17,431	16,372	16,488	38,541	80.4	5,607	3,673	4,021	6,458
State	2,057	2,057	2,057	5,103	69.9	927	861	886	1,712
Local, total	15,374	14,315	14,431	33,438	82.2	4,680	2,812	3,135	4,746
Counties	2,788	2,669	2,684	5,469	78.2	911	722	749	1,208
Municipalities	12,586	11,646	11,747	27,969	83.1	3,769	2,090	2,386	3,537

See footnote at end of table.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.12(83) Employment and payroll for State and local sworn and nonsworn police employment, by State and level of government, October 1983--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^a	Sworn					Nonsworn			
	Employment			October payroll (in thousands)	Percent of total police full-time equivalent employment	Employment			October payroll (in thousands)
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent			Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
Minnesota	6,553	6,290	6,316	\$14,233	80.4	2,040	1,415	1,539	\$2,189
State	581	581	581	1,428	70.3	261	234	245	414
Local, total	5,972	5,709	5,735	12,805	81.6	1,779	1,181	1,294	1,775
Counties	1,565	1,519	1,524	3,287	73.2	671	526	558	774
Municipalities	4,407	4,190	4,211	9,518	85.1	1,108	655	736	1,001
Mississippi	4,234	3,779	3,828	5,118	75.9	1,582	1,104	1,232	1,179
State	657	657	657	1,149	61.3	415	415	415	495
Local, total	3,577	3,122	3,225	3,969	79.8	1,167	689	817	684
Counties	997	872	902	971	81.9	251	172	200	150
Municipalities	2,580	2,250	2,323	2,998	79.0	916	517	617	534
Missouri	10,511	10,099	10,153	18,436	73.6	4,229	3,484	3,638	4,874
State	1,018	1,018	1,016	2,287	59.7	706	685	688	968
Local, total	9,493	9,081	9,135	16,149	75.6	3,523	2,799	2,950	3,906
Counties	2,016	1,889	1,922	2,522	75.6	735	595	621	903
Municipalities	7,477	7,192	7,213	13,627	75.6	2,788	2,204	2,329	3,003
Montana	1,396	1,275	1,295	2,348	67.3	789	579	628	690
State	204	204	204	432	69.2	93	91	91	156
Local, total	1,192	1,071	1,091	1,916	67.0	696	488	537	535
Counties	568	522	525	878	59.0	473	329	365	359
Municipalities	644	549	566	1,037	76.7	223	159	172	175
Nebraska	3,290	2,629	2,668	4,962	75.4	1,034	810	870	1,044
State	386	386	386	770	76.0	122	122	122	157
Local, total	2,904	2,243	2,282	4,192	75.3	912	688	748	887
Counties	578	572	574	913	70.9	297	209	236	214
Municipalities	2,326	1,671	1,708	3,280	76.9	615	479	512	673
Nevada	2,636	2,514	2,527	5,346	80.5	733	589	611	964
State	203	203	203	443	71.2	82	82	82	96
Local, total	2,433	2,311	2,324	4,903	81.5	651	507	529	868
Counties	1,745	1,682	1,691	3,500	83.7	426	316	330	575
Municipalities	688	629	633	1,404	76.1	225	191	199	293
New Hampshire	2,309	1,579	1,710	3,083	78.0	712	418	482	546
State	205	205	205	408	71.9	98	75	80	93
Local, total	2,104	1,374	1,505	2,676	78.9	614	343	402	453
Counties	115	100	103	151	72.5	46	38	39	37
Municipalities	1,989	1,274	1,402	2,525	79.4	568	305	363	416
New Jersey	22,437	20,693	20,895	43,431	75.8	10,881	5,114	6,664	8,517
State	2,253	2,253	2,253	5,255	52.3	2,079	2,042	2,055	2,743
Local, total	20,184	18,440	18,642	38,175	80.2	8,802	3,072	4,609	5,574
Counties	1,351	1,334	1,336	2,297	62.3	874	773	809	1,116
Municipalities	13,833	17,106	17,306	35,878	82.0	7,928	2,299	3,800	4,457
New Mexico	2,645	2,627	2,630	4,468	66.7	1,425	1,279	1,314	1,561
State	370	370	370	688	56.2	289	288	288	374
Local, total	2,275	2,257	2,260	3,781	68.8	1,136	991	1,026	1,187
Counties	600	587	589	825	70.7	270	231	244	231
Municipalities	1,675	1,670	1,671	2,956	68.1	866	760	782	956
New York	53,902	51,974	52,212	121,290	85.9	11,922	7,415	8,604	14,546
State	3,683	3,683	3,683	8,663	71.7	1,525	1,439	1,454	2,457
Local, total	50,219	48,291	48,529	112,628	87.2	10,397	5,976	7,150	12,089
Counties	9,095	8,827	8,871	20,911	80.0	2,929	1,816	2,213	2,995
Municipalities	41,124	39,464	39,656	91,716	88.9	7,468	4,160	4,937	9,095
North Carolina	11,459	11,158	11,219	17,540	82.3	3,126	2,274	2,420	2,662
State	1,829	1,829	1,829	4,261	73.5	661	658	659	753
Local, total	9,630	9,329	9,390	13,280	84.2	2,465	1,616	1,761	1,909
Counties	3,210	3,071	3,098	3,930	87.8	513	400	429	385
Municipalities	6,420	6,258	6,292	9,350	82.5	1,952	1,216	1,332	1,524

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.12(83) Employment and payroll for State and local sworn and nonsworn police employment, by State and level of government, October 1983--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^a	Sworn					Nonsworn			
	Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment	Total	Employment		October payroll (in thousands)
		Full-time only	Full-time equivalent				Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
North Dakota	1,240	1,144	1,156	\$1,875	83.9	296	202	222	\$261
State	223	223	223	386	86.8	34	34	34	46
Local, total	1,017	921	933	1,489	83.2	262	168	188	215
Counties	304	280	283	418	80.4	99	57	69	67
Municipalities	713	641	650	1,070	84.5	163	111	119	149
Ohio	19,992	18,096	18,331	34,603	76.9	7,831	4,796	5,503	6,988
State	1,187	1,187	1,187	2,567	61.0	760	760	760	1,016
Local, total	18,805	16,909	17,144	32,035	78.3	7,071	4,036	4,743	5,972
Counties	3,402	3,265	3,295	4,924	73.3	1,319	1,154	1,202	1,382
Municipalities	15,403	13,644	13,849	27,112	79.6	5,752	2,882	3,541	4,590
Oklahoma	5,883	5,821	5,847	8,970	73.3	2,250	2,083	2,128	2,424
State	960	960	960	1,763	60.4	635	629	630	895
Local, total	4,923	4,861	4,887	7,206	76.5	1,615	1,454	1,498	1,528
Counties	792	782	784	1,003	77.1	262	221	233	213
Municipalities	4,131	4,079	4,103	6,204	76.4	1,353	1,233	1,265	1,315
Oregon	4,708	4,483	4,511	10,061	73.8	1,729	1,559	1,598	2,162
State	856	844	847	2,173	83.3	170	170	170	240
Local, total	3,852	3,639	3,664	7,888	72.0	1,559	1,389	1,428	1,922
Counties	1,309	1,219	1,235	2,389	69.1	590	543	553	806
Municipalities	2,543	2,420	2,429	5,499	73.5	969	846	875	1,116
Pennsylvania	25,555	22,453	22,945	45,401	81.0	8,898	4,022	5,384	7,085
State	3,829	3,829	3,829	8,109	80.0	958	956	957	1,402
Local, total	21,726	18,624	19,116	37,292	81.2	7,940	3,066	4,427	5,683
Counties	909	836	861	1,359	55.5	758	661	689	862
Municipalities	20,817	17,788	18,255	35,933	83.0	7,182	2,405	3,738	4,821
Rhode Island	2,080	2,034	2,038	4,059	79.9	736	434	512	670
State	158	158	158	427	60.1	108	104	105	195
Local, total	1,922	1,876	1,880	3,632	82.2	628	330	407	475
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	1,922	1,876	1,880	3,632	82.2	628	330	407	475
South Carolina	5,321	5,155	5,191	7,286	78.3	1,907	1,287	1,442	1,483
State	927	919	922	1,434	72.7	353	342	346	480
Local, total	4,394	4,236	4,269	5,852	79.6	554	945	1,096	1,003
Counties	1,797	1,721	1,738	2,413	79.1	740	371	458	426
Municipalities	2,597	2,515	2,531	3,439	79.9	814	574	638	577
South Dakota	1,245	1,089	1,116	1,676	76.5	463	301	343	359
State	218	214	214	337	73.8	86	75	76	111
Local, total	1,027	875	902	1,339	77.2	377	226	267	248
Counties	276	248	251	345	65.5	178	107	132	105
Municipalities	751	627	651	994	82.8	199	119	135	144
Tennessee	9,131	8,481	8,580	12,041	80.0	2,601	2,010	2,142	2,509
State	811	811	811	1,158	76.6	249	248	248	289
Local, total	8,320	7,670	7,769	10,884	80.4	2,352	1,762	1,894	2,219
Counties	2,106	1,932	1,962	2,482	78.2	580	536	548	511
Municipalities	6,214	5,738	5,807	8,401	81.2	1,772	1,226	1,346	1,708
Texas	27,565	27,146	27,214	52,190	74.5	10,709	8,825	9,333	12,344
State	2,359	2,359	2,359	4,589	63.3	1,380	1,364	1,367	2,129
Local, total	25,206	24,787	24,855	47,600	75.7	9,329	7,461	7,966	10,215
Counties	5,560	5,444	5,479	8,624	79.3	1,555	1,369	1,434	1,705
Municipalities	19,646	19,343	19,376	38,976	74.8	7,774	6,092	6,532	8,510
Utah	2,374	2,313	2,319	4,449	72.5	1,248	773	878	1,259
State	353	353	353	780	75.8	118	107	113	156
Local, total	2,021	1,960	1,966	3,669	72.0	1,130	666	765	1,104
Counties	634	624	625	1,073	64.8	438	316	340	552
Municipalities	1,387	1,336	1,341	2,596	75.9	692	350	425	551
Vermont	917	799	818	1,489	74.4	393	256	282	370
State	296	296	296	666	67.6	166	137	142	224
Local, total	621	503	522	824	78.9	227	119	140	146
Counties	3	3	3	3	17.6	21	12	14	12
Municipalities	618	500	519	821	80.5	206	107	126	133

See footnote at end of table.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.12(83) Employment and payroll for State and local sworn and nonsworn police employment, by State and level of government, October 1983--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^a	Sworn					Nonsworn			
	Employment			October payroll (in thousands)	Percent of total police full-time equivalent employment	Employment			October payroll (in thousands)
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent			Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
Virginia	9,904	9,795	9,820	\$17,060	78.0	3,316	2,499	2,768	\$3,347
State	1,403	1,403	1,403	2,529	70.7	634	552	581	733
Local, total	8,501	8,392	8,417	1,453	79.4	2,682	1,947	2,187	2,613
Counties	3,566	3,485	3,503	6,408	79.6	1,099	785	898	1,047
Municipalities	4,935	4,907	4,914	8,124	79.2	1,583	1,162	1,289	1,566
Washington	6,404	6,187	6,207	14,777	72.8	2,591	2,221	2,318	3,751
State	765	765	765	2,051	60.0	511	510	510	784
Local, total	5,639	5,422	5,442	12,727	75.1	2,080	1,711	1,803	2,967
Counties	1,838	1,800	1,804	3,901	74.8	661	592	603	1,053
Municipalities	3,801	3,622	3,638	8,825	75.2	1,419	1,119	1,200	1,914
West Virginia	545	2,654	2,664	3,963	77.4	901	731	779	723
State	545	545	545	917	63.6	312	312	312	300
Local, total	2,130	2,109	2,119	3,047	81.9	589	419	467	424
Counties	650	645	645	821	87.8	90	90	90	69
Municipalities	1,480	1,464	1,474	2,226	79.6	499	329	377	355
Wisconsin	10,317	9,530	9,658	1,969	82.4	3,315	1,726	2,058	2,768
State	545	545	545	951	82.1	119	119	119	205
Local, total	9,772	8,985	9,113	18,578	82.5	3,196	1,607	1,939	2,564
Counties	2,564	2,299	2,329	4,427	83.1	567	445	474	639
Municipalities	7,208	6,686	6,784	14,251	82.2	2,629	1,162	1,465	1,924
Wyoming	1,343	1,265	1,283	2,487	70.8	570	513	529	661
State	157	157	157	345	62.3	95	95	95	144
Local, total	1,186	1,108	1,126	2,143	72.2	475	418	434	517
Counties	395	377	379	651	69.7	184	158	165	195
Municipalities	791	731	747	1,492	73.5	291	260	269	323

^aLocal government data and the State-local totals are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1982 and 1983 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986), Table 7.

Table 1.13 Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police employees,^a by geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1984

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, 1984. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

Geographic division	(1984 estimated population)						
	Total (8,986 cities; population 150,965,000)	Group I (60 cities, 250,000 and over; population 43,390,000)	Group II (119 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,260,000)	Group III (284 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,449,000)	Group IV (628 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,749,000)	Group V (1,610 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,390,000)	Group VI (6,285 cities, under 10,000; population 23,728,000)
Total: 8,986 cities; population 150,965,000: Number of police employees	389,582	146,660	40,178	40,837	44,119	52,421	65,367
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	3.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.8
New England: 631 cities; population 11,067,000: Number of police employees	26,102	2,088	3,447	5,857	4,878	5,759	4,073
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	3.7	3.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.5
Middle Atlantic: 1,724 cities; population 28,204,000: Number of police employees	83,471	44,568	3,746	6,549	7,603	10,814	10,191
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.0	4.5	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.9
East North Central: 1,717 cities; population 28,440,000: Number of police employees	70,513	27,254	4,928	7,941	8,401	10,814	11,175
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	3.8	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.5
West North Central: 707 cities; population 10,350,000: Number of police employees	22,514	6,543	2,291	1,778	2,828	4,209	4,865
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	3.0	2.1	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.3
South Atlantic: 1,441 cities; population 17,179,000: Number of police employees	54,822	16,043	7,959	4,842	6,419	7,022	12,537
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.2	3.8	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.8	3.8
East South Central: 705 cities; population 7,620,000: Number of police employees	19,209	4,394	3,109	814	2,306	3,104	5,482
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	3.0
West South Central: 889 cities; population 17,398,000: Number of police employees	40,604	16,177	4,554	4,200	2,964	5,042	7,667
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	3.1
Mountain: 506 cities; population 8,305,000: Number of police employees	20,655	7,105	3,175	1,789	2,571	2,016	3,999
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.8	2.4	1.7	2.1	2.2	3.3
Pacific: 666 cities; population 22,402,000: Number of police employees	51,692	22,488	6,969	7,067	6,149	3,641	5,378
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	2.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	3.9

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.13 Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police employees,^a by geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1984--Continued

Geographic division	Total (8,986 cities; population 150,965,000)	Population group					
		Group I (60 cities, 250,000 and over; population 43,390,000)	Group II (119 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,200,000)	Group III (284 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,449,000)	Group IV (628 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,749,000)	Group V (1,610 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,390,000)	Group VI (6,285 cities, under 10,000; population 23,728,000)
Suburban: ^b 5,553 agencies; population 88,775,000: Number of police employees Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	226,533 2.6	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X
County: 2,926 agencies; population 73,755,000: Number of police employees Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	221,906 3.0	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X

^aIncludes civilians.

^bIncludes 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, 1984 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 241.

Table 1.14 Full-time paid personnel of police departments in cities over 10,000 persons, by population group, geographic region and division, and form of government, United States, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For definitions of terms and a list of States in regions, see Appendix 2.

	Number of cities reporting	Mean number of police personnel	Rate of police personnel per 1,000 population
Total, all cities	1,466	112	2.38
Population group:			
Over 1,000,000	2	4,635	3.31
500,000 to 1,000,000	12	1,901	2.72
250,000 to 499,999	23	980	2.82
100,000 to 249,999	84	360	2.42
50,000 to 99,999	177	147	2.16
25,000 to 49,999	355	73	2.09
10,000 to 24,999	813	34	2.12
Geographic region:			
Northeast	308	77	2.37
North Central	467	92	2.23
South	407	137	2.61
West	284	148	2.27
Geographic division:			
New England	120	66	2.24
Mid-Atlantic	188	84	2.43
East North Central	320	90	2.21
West North Central	147	95	2.26
South Atlantic	188	143	2.96
East South Central	64	142	2.35
West South Central	155	127	2.35
Mountain	84	167	2.59
Pacific Coast	200	140	2.13
Form of government:			
Mayor-council	557	136	2.54
Council-manager	828	99	2.25
Commission	38	122	2.30
Town meeting	36	31	1.84
Representative town meeting	7	66	2.27

^aIncludes uniformed and nonuniformed personnel.

Source: Gerard J. Hoetmer, "Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection," Baseline Data Report 16 (July 1984) (Washington, D.C.: International City Management Association), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.15 Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police officers, by geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.13. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

(1984 estimated population)

Geographic division	Total (8,986 cities; population 150,965,000)	Population group					
		Group I (60 cities, 250,000 and over; population 43,390,000)	Group II (119 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,260,000)	Group III (284 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,449,000)	Group IV (628 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,749,000)	Group V (1,610 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,390,000)	Group VI (6,285 cities under 10,000; population 23,728,000)
Total: 8,986 cities; population 150,965,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	309,960 2.1	115,838 2.7	31,401 1.6	32,482 1.7	35,632 1.6	42,803 1.7	51,804 2.2
New England: 631 cities; population 11,067,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	22,593 2.0	1,762 3.1	2,955 2.7	5,146 2.0	4,355 1.6	5,034 1.7	3,341 2.1
Middle Atlantic: 1,724 cities; population 28,204,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	68,724 2.4	35,285 3.6	3,209 2.5	5,529 1.9	6,511 1.9	9,372 1.7	8,818 1.7
East North Central: 1,717 cities; population 28,440,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	58,529 2.1	23,344 3.3	4,123 1.8	6,521 1.6	6,836 1.5	8,708 1.5	8,997 2.0
West North Central: 707 cities; population 10,350,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	17,747 1.7	5,031 2.3	1,712 1.5	1,440 1.4	2,265 1.3	3,327 1.6	3,972 1.9
South Atlantic: 1,441 cities; population 17,179,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	43,516 2.5	12,814 3.0	6,250 2.1	3,641 2.3	5,123 2.0	5,620 2.2	10,068 3.0
East South Central: 705 cities; population 7,620,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	14,928 2.0	3,406 2.0	2,287 1.8	633 1.8	1,846 1.8	2,508 1.8	4,246 2.3
West South Central: 889 cities; population 17,398,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	31,306 1.8	12,397 1.9	3,603 1.6	3,302 1.6	2,293 1.5	4,062 1.6	5,649 2.3
Mountain: 506 cities; population 8,305,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	15,113 1.8	5,194 2.0	2,284 1.7	1,296 1.2	1,903 1.5	1,484 1.6	2,952 2.5
Pacific: 666 cities; population 22,402,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	37,504 1.7	16,605 2.0	4,978 1.4	4,974 1.3	4,498 1.4	2,688 1.5	3,761 2.7

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Table 1.15 Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police officers, by geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1984--Continued

Geographic division	Total (8,986 cities; population 150,965,000)	Population group					
		Group I (60 cities, 250,000 and over; population 43,390,000)	Group II (119 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,260,000)	Group III (284 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,449,000)	Group IV (628 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,749,000)	Group V (1,610 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,390,000)	Group VI (6,285 cities under 10,000; population 23,728,000)
Suburban: ^a 5,553 agencies; population 88,775,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	170,932 1.9	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X
County: 2,926 agencies; population 73,755,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	157,157 2.1	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X

^aIncludes 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, 1984 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 242.

Table 1.16 Full-time police employees, by sex and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.13.

Population group	Total police employees			Police officers (sworn)			Civilian employees		
	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female
Total agencies: 11,912 agencies; population 224,720,000 Total cities: 8,986 cities; population 150,965,000	611,488 389,582	80.0 81.4	20.0 18.6	467,117 309,960	93.7 94.4	6.3 5.6	144,371 79,622	35.8 30.9	64.2 69.1
Group I: 60 cities, 250,000 and over; population 43,390,000 6 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 17,931,000 17 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 11,956,000 37 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,503,000	146,660 73,845 36,639 36,176	80.1 80.8 80.8 78.2	19.9 19.2 19.2 21.8	115,838 58,827 29,233 27,778	92.4 92.5 91.9 92.6	7.6 7.5 8.1 7.4	30,822 15,018 7,406 8,398	34.1 34.8 37.0 30.4	65.9 65.2 63.0 69.6
Group II: 119 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,260,000	40,178	79.5	20.5	31,401	94.0	6.0	8,777	27.6	72.4
Group III: 284 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,449,000	40,837	82.0	18.0	32,482	96.0	4.0	8,355	27.6	72.4
Group IV: 628 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,749,000	44,119	82.6	17.4	35,632	96.2	3.8	8,487	25.3	74.7
Group V: 1,610 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,390,000	52,421	83.5	16.5	42,803	96.3	3.7	9,618	26.6	73.4
Group VI: 6,285 cities under 10,000; population 23,728,000	65,367	82.7	17.3	51,804	95.4	4.6	13,563	34.4	65.6
Suburban counties: 658 agencies; population 42,683,000	122,842	76.7	23.3	87,320	90.8	9.2	35,522	42.0	58.0
Rural counties: 2,268 agencies; population 31,073,000	99,064	78.6	21.4	69,837	94.1	5.9	29,227	41.8	58.2
Suburban area: ^a 5,553 agencies; population 88,775,000	226,533	79.7	20.3	170,932	93.4	6.6	55,601	37.6	62.4

^aIncludes 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, 1984 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 245, Table 73.

Table 1.17 Number of police officers and number of Black and Hispanic police officers, 50 largest cities, 1983

NOTE: The data below were obtained through a survey conducted in the summer of 1983. Questionnaires were mailed to the office of the chief of police and the office of the municipal director of personnel (or equivalent position) in the 50 largest cities in the United States. Completed questionnaires were received from 47 of the cities surveyed.

The figures for the Black and Hispanic populations are derived from the 1980 census of the population. Cities are listed in rank order of size based on the 1980 population.

City	Number of sworn officers	Black officers		Percent of Blacks in community	Hispanic officers		Percent of Hispanics in community
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
New York	23,408	2,395	10.2	25.2	1,704	7.2	19.9
Chicago	12,472	2,508	20.1	39.8	432	3.4	14.0
Los Angeles	6,928	657	9.4	17.0	943	13.6	27.5
Philadelphia	7,265	1,201	16.5	37.8	46	0.6	3.8
Houston	3,629	355	9.7	27.6	314	8.6	17.6
Detroit	4,032	1,238	30.7	63.1	32	0.7	2.4
Dallas	2,053	169	8.2	29.4	96	4.6	12.3
San Diego	1,363	76	5.5	8.9	107	7.8	14.9
Phoenix	1,660	48	2.8	4.8	156	9.3	14.8
Baltimore	3,056	537	17.5	54.8	10	0.3	1.0
San Antonio ^a	1,164	54	4.6	7.3	384	32.9	53.7
Indianapolis	936	123	13.1	21.8	1	0.1	0.9
San Francisco	1,957	159	8.1	12.7	159	8.1	12.3
Memphis	1,216	268	22.0	47.6	0	0.0	0.8
Washington, D.C.	3,851	1,931	50.1	70.3	40	1.0	2.8
Milwaukee	1,438	168	11.6	23.1	66	4.5	4.1
San Jose	915	20	2.1	4.6	159	17.3	22.3
Cleveland ^a	2,091	238	11.3	43.6	6	0.2	3.1
Columbus	1,197	133	11.1	22.1	0	0.0	0.8
Boston	1,871	248	13.2	22.4	40	2.1	6.4
New Orleans	1,317	276	20.9	55.3	26	1.9	3.4
Jacksonville ^a	1,263	78	6.1	25.4	9	0.7	1.8
Seattle	1,011	42	4.1	9.5	18	1.7	2.6
Denver	1,379	82	5.9	12.0	180	13.0	18.8
Nashville	969	114	11.7	23.3	3	0.3	0.8
St. Louis	1,763	346	19.6	45.6	0	0.0	1.2
Kansas City, Mo.	1,140	123	10.7	27.4	18	1.5	3.3
El Paso	650	13	2.0	3.2	370	56.9	62.5
Atlanta	1,313	602	45.8	66.6	9	0.6	1.4
Pittsburgh	1,222	175	14.3	24.0	4	0.3	0.8
Oklahoma City	662	27	4.0	14.6	5	0.7	2.8
Cincinnati	971	89	9.1	33.8	1	0.1	0.8
Fort Worth	766	43	5.6	22.8	51	6.6	12.6
Minneapolis	672	20	2.9	7.7	8	1.1	1.3
Portland	688	19	2.7	7.6	9	1.3	2.1
Honolulu	1,557	11	0.7	1.2	4	0.2	5.2
Long Beach	637	20	3.1	11.3	35	5.4	14.0
Tulsa	695	30	4.3	11.8	4	0.5	1.7
Buffalo	1,018	86	8.4	22.6	21	2.0	2.7
Toledo	757	139	18.3	17.4	28	3.6	3.0
Miami	1,051	181	17.2	25.1	413	39.2	55.9
Austin	607	43	7.0	12.2	73	12.0	18.7
Oakland	636	147	23.1	46.9	59	9.2	9.6
Albuquerque	561	14	2.4	2.5	184	32.7	33.8
Tucson	549	17	3.0	3.7	95	17.3	24.9
Newark	1,144	275	24.0	58.2	55	4.8	18.6
Charlotte	644	144	22.3	31.0	0	0.0	1.1
Omaha	551	46	8.3	12.0	12	2.1	2.3
Louisville	673	68	10.1	28.2	1	0.1	0.7
Birmingham	646	109	16.8	55.6	0	0.0	0.8

^a1980-81 data from the Police Executive Research Forum, *Survey of Police Operational and Administrative Practices 1981* (Washington, D.C.: Police Executive Research Forum, 1981).

Source: Sam Walker, "Employment of Black and Hispanic Police Officers," *Review of Applied Urban Research* XI (October 1983), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.18 Entrance and maximum salaries, and mean number of years to reach maximum salary, for police officers in cities over 10,000 persons, by population group, United States, as of Jan. 1, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. The "entrance salary" refers to salary paid during the first 12 months of employment with the department (excluding uniform allowance, holiday pay, hazard pay, and other additional compensation). The "maximum salary" refers to salary paid to personnel who do not hold any promotional rank (excluding uniform allowance, holiday pay, hazard pay, or any other additional compensation). (Source, p. 3.) The mean is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries into the total amount paid in salaries. The median is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all the salaries fall. The first quartile salary is the salary below which 25 percent of all salaries fall, whereas the third quartile salary is the salary below which 75 percent of all the salaries fall.

	Number of cities reporting	Entrance salary				Number of cities reporting	Maximum salary				Number of years to reach maximum	
		Mean	First quartile	Median	Third quartile		Mean	First quartile	Median	Third quartile	Number of cities reporting	Mean
Total, all cities	1,453	\$17,120	\$14,644	\$16,994	\$119,399	1,439	\$21,691	\$18,410	\$21,715	\$24,979	1,167	5
Population group:												
Over 1,000,000	2	20,838	--	20,838	--	2	26,313	--	26,313	--	2	7
500,000 to 1,000,000	12	18,973	15,852	18,273	20,916	12	24,849	21,696	24,024	26,125	11	6
250,000 to 499,999	23	18,498	15,261	17,844	21,590	22	23,680	20,112	23,738	26,759	22	6
100,000 to 249,999	85	18,345	15,392	18,150	20,571	85	23,678	20,236	23,064	26,267	74	6
50,000 to 99,999	176	18,448	16,081	18,500	20,744	176	23,190	20,020	23,442	26,208	153	5
25,000 to 49,999	351	17,719	15,188	17,772	19,847	349	22,456	19,098	22,917	25,437	292	5
10,000 to 24,999	804	16,361	13,988	16,234	18,381	793	20,695	17,420	20,436	23,877	613	5

Source: Gerard J. Hoetmer, "Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection," Baseline Data Report 16 (July 1984) (Washington, D.C.: International City Management Association), p. 5, Table 4. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.19 Number of police departments in cities over 10,000 persons with selected requirements for entry level police officers, by geographic division, United States, 1982

NOTE: These data are based on responses to a mail survey conducted in the summer of 1982. Surveys were sent to police chiefs in 2,585 cities with populations of 10,000 or more in the United States. Responses were received from 49 percent of the cities surveyed. The following States comprise each geographic division: New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Mid-Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota; South Atlantic--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; Pacific Coast--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

	Number of cities reporting	Physical performance test		Height/weight requirement		Psychological evaluation		Polygraph test		Maximum entry-level age	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all cities	1,240	721	58	518	42	841	68	500	40	661	53
Population group:											
500,000 and over	12	6	50	7	58	10	83	7	58	8	67
250,000 to 499,999	18	14	78	10	56	16	89	11	61	10	56
100,000 to 249,999	74	57	77	24	32	57	77	49	66	44	60
50,000 to 99,999	132	84	64	58	44	94	71	79	60	78	59
25,000 to 49,999	315	203	64	140	44	226	72	152	48	157	50
10,000 to 24,999	689	357	51	279	241	438	64	202	29	364	53
Geographic division:											
New England	120	75	63	45	38	87	73	35	29	59	49
Mid-Atlantic	172	114	66	83	48	122	71	23	13	135	79
East North Central	264	158	60	124	47	164	62	128	48	207	78
West North Central	118	73	62	42	36	82	70	31	26	39	33
South Atlantic	152	72	47	53	35	65	43	76	50	47	31
East South Central	58	27	47	23	40	40	69	20	34	30	51
West South Central	108	35	32	37	34	96	89	46	43	65	60
Mountain	73	46	63	30	41	43	59	48	66	23	32
Pacific Coast	175	121	69	81	46	142	81	93	53	56	32

Source: Ross H. Hoff, "Personnel Practices in the Municipal Police and Fire Services," in The Municipal Year Book, 1983 (Washington, D.C.: International City Management Association, 1983), p. 170, Table 1/2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.20 Number of police departments in cities over 10,000 persons allowing lateral entry in the police service, by population group and geographic division, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.19. "Lateral entry" refers to the police personnel practice that allows a department to hire a police officer or supervisor from another agency at a non-entry level position.

	Number of cities reporting	Cities allowing lateral entry	
		Number	Percent
Total, all cities	1,233	421	34
Population group:			
500,000 and over	12	1	8
250,000 to 499,999	18	5	28
100,000 to 249,999	74	24	32
50,000 to 99,999	132	51	39
25,000 to 49,999	317	108	34
10,000 to 24,999	630	232	34
Geographic division:			
New England	119	40	34
Mid-Atlantic	171	30	18
East North Central	263	56	21
West North Central	116	51	44
South Atlantic	151	49	33
East South Central	58	19	33
West South Central	106	42	40
Mountain	72	27	38
Pacific Coast	177	107	61

Source: Ross H. Hoff, "Personnel Practices in the Municipal Police and Fire Services," in *The Municipal Year Book, 1983* (Washington, D.C.: International City Management Association, 1983), p. 171, Table 1/3. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.21 Number of police departments in cities over 10,000 persons with residency requirements for police officers, by population group and geographic division, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.19.

	Number of cities reporting	Cities with residency requirements	
		Number	Percent
Total, all cities	1,245	375	30
Population group:			
500,000 and over	12	4	33
250,000 to 499,999	18	7	39
100,000 to 249,999	74	24	32
50,000 to 99,999	134	42	31
25,000 to 49,999	318	93	29
10,000 to 24,999	689	205	30
Geographic division:			
New England	120	35	29
Mid-Atlantic	174	63	36
East North Central	265	121	46
West North Central	119	39	33
South Atlantic	152	21	14
East South Central	58	25	43
West South Central	108	26	24
Mountain	73	24	33
Pacific Coast	176	21	12

Source: Ross H. Hoff, "Personnel Practices in the Municipal Police and Fire Services," in *The Municipal Year Book, 1983* (Washington, D.C.: International City Management Association, 1983), p. 171, Table 1/4. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.22 Number of police departments in cities over 10,000 persons requiring periodic physical performance tests and medical examinations for police officers, by population group and geographic division, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.19.

	Physical performance tests			Medical examinations		
	Number of cities reporting	Cities requiring periodic tests	Percent	Number of cities reporting	Cities requiring periodic exams	Percent
Total, all cities	1,241	134	11	1,226	260	21
Population group:						
500,000 and over	12	3	25	12	5	42
250,000 to 499,999	18	1	6	18	6	33
100,000 to 249,999	74	4	5	74	25	34
50,000 to 99,999	134	12	9	132	31	24
25,000 to 49,999	316	36	11	311	63	20
10,000 to 24,999	687	78	11	679	130	19
Geographic division:						
New England	121	11	9	117	19	16
Mid-Atlantic	172	10	6	170	42	25
East North Central	262	21	8	260	49	19
West North Central	118	13	11	116	27	23
South Atlantic	152	22	15	153	50	33
East South Central	58	11	19	57	9	16
West South Central	108	10	9	105	7	7
Mountain	73	19	26	73	21	29
Pacific Coast	177	17	10	175	36	21

Source: Ross H. Hoff, "Personnel Practices in the Municipal Police and Fire Services," in *The Municipal Year Book, 1983* (Washington, D.C.: International City Management Association, 1983), pp. 171, 172, Tables 1/5, 1/6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.23 Appropriations for the Federal Judiciary, fiscal year 1984

NOTE: The data presented exclude appropriations for the Supreme Court of the United States. The category "pay cost" under "supplemental appropriations" refers to cost of living pay increases.

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation accounts	Annual appropriations	Supplemental appropriations		Total budget authority
		Pay cost	Other	
Total	\$867,434	0	\$7,670	\$875,104
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other judicial services	822,559	\$-220	7,670	830,009
Salaries of supporting personnel	330,000	2,500	0	332,500
Space and facilities	142,624	-5,260	-1,000	136,364
Bankruptcy courts, salaries and expenses	100,895	3,400	3,545	107,840
Expenses of operation and maintenance of the courts	75,350	-4,000	1,125	72,475
Salaries of judges	69,500	3,775	0	73,275
Fees of jurors and commissioners	43,500	-1,100	0	42,400
Defender services (Criminal Justice Act)	37,000	465	4,000	41,465
Court security	18,690	0	0	18,690
Services for drug dependent offenders	5,000	0	0	5,000
Administrative Office, U.S. Courts: Salaries and expenses	26,075	0	0	26,075
Federal Judicial Center: Salaries and expenses	8,445	120	0	8,565
Court of International Trade: Salaries and expenses	5,675	50	0	5,725
Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit: Salaries and expenses	4,680	50	0	4,730

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1984 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1985), p. 75.

Table 1.24 Judicial and administrative personnel of the Federal courts, by type of activity, years ending June 30, 1972-84

NOTE: This table does not include the U.S. Supreme Court justices or staff.

Type of activity	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total personnel ^a	8,123	8,592	9,371	10,082	11,217	11,825	12,279	12,563	14,011	14,606	15,278	16,139	16,667
Judges, total	658	660	667	667	660	663	678	701	824	825	871	901	910
Circuit	91	93	95	96	94	87	95	94	126	125	124	140	142
District	388	384	378	383	375	373	381	397	481	472	496	482	495 ^b
Special courts	21	20	21	21	21	19	20	20	20	21	19	27	21 ^b
Territorial courts	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
Retired/resigned	154	159	169	163	166	181	179	187	194	204	228	248	248
Circuit executives	4	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	9	8	11	11	12
Staff to circuit executives	1	8	8	10	15	11	15	18	25	50	32	45	43
District executives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	3	5
Staff to district executives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	5
Secretaries to judges	506	532	547	568	533	510	544	528	870	921	759	807	824
Secretary-law clerks to judges	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Secretaries to retired judges	112	129	120	128	155	153	140	139	142	15	197	202	191
Court (staff) secretaries	NA	NA	NA	NA	41	56	62	126	161	30	60	51	69
Law clerks to judges	554	541	586	638	607	598	689	697	1,106	1,534	1,359	1,408	1,465
Law clerks to retired judges	84	109	113	105	124	148	160	159	160	76	277	286	244
Senior staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	11	5	10	12	12
Supervisory staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	8	7	6	11	11
Staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	117	117	80	88	108	107
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	2,966	3,012	3,467	3,703
Members of probation staffs, total	1,078	1,342	1,868	2,375	2,630	2,853	2,902	2,886	2,888	2,842	2,819	2,762	2,918
Probation officers	618	784	1,124	1,423	1,522	1,632	1,673	1,664	1,673	1,649	1,637	1,574	1,690
Probation officers' assistants	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	30	30	30	35	10	40	40	34
Pretrial services officers ^c	X	X	X	X	79	86	91	100	95	91	68	71	72
Clerks	460	558	744	952	1,010	1,105	1,108	1,092	1,085	1,092	1,074	1,077	1,122
Members of bankruptcy staffs, total	1,086	1,102	1,056	1,006	1,294	1,305	1,250	1,569	2,197	2,436	2,640	2,957	2,989
Judges	203	201	212	210	224	228	232	236	235	237	236	243	234
Secretaries to judges	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	198	209	221	230
Law clerks to bankruptcy judges	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	210	210	240	232
Clerks	883	901	1,844	796	1,070	1,077	1,018	1,333	1,962	1,791	1,985	2,253	2,293
U.S. magistrates	518	514	517	452	450	454	455	444	439	441	485	435	447
Staff to U.S. magistrates	137	162	193	211	285	298	325	358	403	X	X	X	X
Secretaries to magistrates	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	69	211	223	239
Legal assistants to magistrates	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	108	146	159
Clerical assistants to magistrates	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	159	119	99	82
Federal public defenders and assistants	43	56	72	94	111	124	136	138	138	148	146	152	171
Staff to Federal public defenders	41	45	69	90	118	121	139	135	143	153	159	181	214
Court criers (including court crier-law clerks)	401	410	430	442	435	411	436	411	28	34	61	63	58
Court reporters	410	403	399	394	390	403	443	461	523	536	533	559	554
Court reporter/secretaries	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	--	1	1	1	1
Supporting personnel of the special courts	222	227	212	216	220	222	219	223	235	225	232	163	172
Miscellaneous personnel in the District of Columbia	83	57	26	30	23	24	20	10	10	1	2	2	2
Messengers	15	14	10	10	9	8	7	5	10	39	1	5	1
Librarians	34	34	36	39	40	48	48	51	52	37	109	131	159
Nurses	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	2
Interpreters	9	10	9	10	12	12	13	14	17	28	29	28	31
Temporary emergency Court of Appeals	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	3	5	8	10	8	4	4	5
Members of the staff of the Administrative Office	258	272	279	337	437	408	444	473	497	521	510	531	533
Members of the staff of the Federal Judicial Center	NA	NA	NA	NA	(d)	98	117	129	136	119	98	106	104
Members of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	10	10	10	10	9	10
Jury Commissioner's staff	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Speedy Trial Planning Groups	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Land commission staff	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Reporters	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	71	59	45	0
Land commissioners	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	194	212	185	185	181
Jury commissioners	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	38	32	29	29

^aPermanent and temporary personnel are included in the totals.^bThis figure includes the nine judges from the Court of International Trade (Article III), however, it is a National Court.^cPosition was created by the Speedy Trial Act of 1974.^dIn 1976, this total was included in the "members of the staff of Administrative Office" total.Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1973*, pp. VII-3, VII-4; *1975*, pp. V-2, V-3; *1977* (Preliminary Report), p. 27; *1979*, pp. 22, 23; *1981*, p. 20; *1983*, p. 38; *1984*, p. 46 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.25 Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts, by district, years ending June 30, 1969-84

NOTE: The Federal courts are organized into 11 geographic circuits. Each circuit consists of a number of District Courts, which are the trial courts, and a Court of Appeals, which hears appeals taken from other courts. There is also a separate District Court and Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

On Oct. 1, 1981 the number of U.S. District Court Circuits was increased from 10 to 11. The new circuit was created by the removal of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia from the Fifth Circuit and the reorganization of these courts into the Eleventh Circuit.

Beginning with the year ending June 30, 1976, U.S. District Courts have reported the number of minor offense cases filed in the Federal courts in addition to the number of felonies and misdemeanors above the minor offense level (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 1 year imprisonment or a fine of more than \$1,000). This additional reporting resulted from the Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-619), which required the courts to maintain records on all offenses above the petty offense level (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 6 months incarceration and/or a fine of not more than \$500). Because the majority of minor offense cases are handled by magistrates in Federal courts and because this report is primarily a statistical statement reflecting the workload per authorized judgeship, the minor offense cases have been excluded from the 1976-79 data by

the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The exclusion of these cases from the workload statistics has been done in an effort to make the 1976-79 data more comparable to previous years' data that did not include most minor offense cases. In 1979, the Federal Magistrates Act (Public Law 96-82) expanded the authority of magistrates to dispose of all misdemeanors. To reflect the workload per authorized judgeship, the 1980-84 data exclude all cases below the felony level.

Data for 1979 are provided in two columns in order to reflect the effects of individual judges before and after the enactment of the Omnibus Judgeship Act (Public Law 95-486), which became effective Oct. 20, 1978. Because the increase in authorized judgeships became effective midway through the year and most of the newly authorized positions were not filled by June 30, 1979, computations based only on the newly authorized judgeships do not give an accurate indication of the efforts of individual judges.

The sharp decline in criminal cases filed in the Canal Zone after 1979 resulted from the passage of the Panama Canal Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-70), signed Sept. 27, 1979. This information was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Statistical Analysis and Reports Division.

District	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1979		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	
										Before the Omnibus Judge-ship Act	After the Omnibus Judge-ship Act						
FIRST CIRCUIT																	
Maine	57	93	143	126	91	89	103	80	74	80	73	36	31	28	23	41	47
Massachusetts	53	69	90	108	62	63	100	78	62	70	58	34	32	37	32	29	33
New Hampshire	57	90	80	74	65	48	56	41	30	40	49	25	12	19	15	22	12
Rhode Island	41	39	41	59	57	63	77	49	46	35	21	21	22	37	60	34	33
Puerto Rico	128	80	59	136	87	62	92	71	68	62	87	37	31	42	32	36	42
SECOND CIRCUIT																	
Connecticut	66	66	72	85	90	91	85	76	52	41	37	29	25	40	36	45	39
New York:																	
North	72	74	79	154	122	84	64	65	67	61	57	38	27	33	29	40	35
East	58	72	144	158	126	99	99	95	83	65	61	55	40	52	45	45	47
South	42	34	50	55	46	42	49	47	43	35	35	35	29	30	28	26	27
West	84	67	65	81	196	109	95	76	62	50	62	62	46	45	54	62	63
Vermont	16	29	32	51	49	69	53	40	41	28	21	21	20	34	24	23	25
THIRD CIRCUIT																	
Delaware	23	24	26	43	37	32	64	47	45	19	18	18	17	14	11	18	19
New Jersey	70	54	78	79	75	57	70	53	66	48	48	39	36	34	32	33	30
Pennsylvania:																	
East	33	35	42	38	37	37	41	39	29	25	18	18	15	17	19	22	23
Middle	50	41	39	48	58	68	49	46	54	29	33	20	20	32	35	34	35
West	39	32	29	33	31	38	38	33	30	32	25	25	19	16	19	18	18
Virgin Islands	227	134	111	163	120	133	192	245	199	194	157	56	166	124	159	150	117
FOURTH CIRCUIT																	
Maryland	109	71	71	90	91	101	124	99	82	85	64	49	39	45	50	44	44
North Carolina:																	
East	149	118	100	117	107	121	104	125	134	115	104	69	59	39	56	60	80
Middle	138	131	155	175	192	174	206	164	154	133	111	74	52	38	52	73	67
West	155	149	152	178	120	141	158	133	101	101	105	70	60	58	57	85	91
South Carolina	65	62	66	97	78	92	116	81	69	55	51	32	34	38	39	41	34
Virginia:																	
East	129	131	161	163	151	159	180	141	102	83	57	43	40	48	51	51	37
West	77	86	120	120	110	127	162	110	96	79	70	35	30	29	28	37	31
West Virginia:																	
North	109	112	89	76	73	57	46	46	70	49	38	38	36	33	28	61	54
South	122	77	85	70	70	74	96	101	84	62	53	29	28	24	24	36	29

Table 1.25 Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts, by district, years ending June 30, 1969-84--Continued

District	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1979		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	
										Before the Omnibus Judge-ship Act	After the Omnibus Judge-ship Act						
FIFTH CIRCUIT																	
Alabama:																	
North	136	88	95	107	96	109	128	145	144	132	83	47	38	39	X	X	X
Middle	126	125	116	155	161	121	147	117	88	83	51	34	46	38	X	X	X
South	113	48	48	67	70	62	78	80	83	54	45	45	33	36	X	X	X
Florida:																	
North	102	125	127	124	132	124	105	102	70	71	57	38	29	32	X	X	X
Middle	109	96	113	112	111	112	106	87	81	90	58	38	37	34	X	X	X
South	91	77	111	134	130	120	120	119	115	82	80	47	51	62	X	X	X
Georgia:																	
North	167	102	103	126	123	121	106	84	85	66	46	25	27	29	X	X	X
Middle	107	157	158	148	127	125	106	86	116	67	37	37	40	40	X	X	X
South	233	188	138	179	152	143	285	340	109	75	62	41	31	22	X	X	X
Louisiana:																	
East	60	56	59	63	69	66	83	47	77	41	30	21	21	20	19	32	26
Middle	X	X	X	102	97	96	86	77	104	85	33	17	17	13	16	36	31
West	111	167	96	65	66	71	104	123	53	46	34	27	24	25	24	31	29
Mississippi:																	
North	78	66	69	43	62	50	73	40	57	36	36	36	19	26	34	33	24
South	43	56	52	47	56	32	40	35	51	38	16	16	17	33	30	47	44
Texas:																	
North	111	103	99	119	109	112	113	100	106	100	74	49	43	43	65	66	57
East	96	55	46	69	55	63	58	57	64	46	49	37	31	39	39	38	37
South	273	291	374	411	202	140	135	159	141	166	157	96	86	105	113	117	111
West	448	417	384	674	287	250	220	153	161	190	133	110	85	85	97	129	121
Canal Zone	103	128	187	296	295	384	409	322	275	240	217	217	44	6	8	X	X
SIXTH CIRCUIT																	
Kentucky:																	
East	200	145	159	187	212	184	178	93	90	81	69	31	26	24	28	28	29
West	99	78	66	108	117	116	116	117	122	154	76	76	55	54	61	50	58
Michigan:																	
East	79	88	102	144	166	162	172	140	118	78	54	41	29	29	31	36	39
West	55	81	79	176	162	105	141	131	120	96	71	35	18	29	37	40	36
Ohio:																	
North	67	104	113	125	113	98	100	94	79	61	37	30	26	27	26	41	40
South	96	81	69	94	72	57	77	75	67	63	49	41	33	39	39	39	43
Tennessee:																	
East	95	122	90	89	98	92	70	55	71	48	38	37	52	32	59	75	59
Middle	123	135	126	149	144	163	157	132	84	121	87	57	55	50	68	81	71
West	119	103	86	102	91	74	65	57	61	72	72	72	81	81	102	87	79
SEVENTH CIRCUIT																	
Illinois:																	
North	69	48	73	73	74	65	62	68	59	42	47	37	22	26	34	39	39
East ^a	48	93	100	88	131	81	104	74	68	96	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South ^a	81	94	90	89	89	104	74	46	47	52	54	54	47	61	49	80	70
Central ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	61	41	37	47	57	57	59
Indiana:																	
North	59	84	83	95	120	124	150	107	80	61	43	32	29	25	33	24	24
South	82	101	120	110	90	86	74	62	54	51	34	27	22	33	30	29	29
Wisconsin:																	
East	52	66	59	73	99	66	90	53	70	53	61	46	29	36	40	44	40
West	70	141	141	140	94	112	90	98	90	59	79	39	36	38	34	40	36
EIGHTH CIRCUIT																	
Arkansas:																	
East	99	145	107	137	138	133	171	128	125	123	102	51	42	35	43	48	37
West	70	58	40	44	45	42	59	42	34	44	37	37	32	29	30	48	49
Iowa:																	
North	52	37	54	68	44	59	80	53	90	41	27	27	33	36	43	39	34
South	56	67	86	76	85	95	107	101	61	88	109	65	29	42	43	33	31
Minnesota:	57	83	106	187	102	96	97	61	74	65	55	37	32	41	38	39	39
Missouri:																	
East	97	75	103	77	97	78	96	67	82	57	45	36	33	32	45	61	45
West	78	89	109	142	139	177	307	73	58	67	56	37	31	29	37	37	41
Nebraska:	92	75	67	70	74	70	72	46	48	44	40	40	37	27	29	32	26
North Dakota:	57	37	42	58	39	78	50	59	70	52	51	51	36	49	50	46	49
South Dakota:	67	81	96	70	128	159	211	200	173	99	78	52	59	69	66	67	49

See footnote at end of table.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.25 Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts, by district, years ending June 30, 1969-84--Continued

District	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
											Before the Omnibus Judge-ship Act	After the Omnibus Judge-ship Act					
NINTH CIRCUIT																	
Alaska	76	74	77	125	122	153	117	85	78	54	28	28	35	28	34	42	45
Arizona	210	214	286	290	305	246	274	252	221	158	124	77	62	69	55	65	67
California:																	
North	98	82	111	131	75	63	75	59	66	47	34	31	31	25	35	44	43
East	206	221	321	303	323	309	400	288	178	167	104	52	54	52	68	60	57
Central	152	134	137	141	136	109	124	109	98	81	62	58	58	65	55	59	67
South	1,460	565	470	374	409	502	479	286	197	141	142	101	87	110	108	121	126
Hawaii	57	97	81	92	98	83	80	72	304 ^b	52	112	57	34	29	36	50	73
Idaho	80	63	55	47	49	51	67	57	70	71	66	66	42	41	45	64	43
Montana	104	105	103	108	99	77	87	96	107	100	75	75	66	78	64	80	82
Nevada	146	122	95	102	97	119	130	130	98	66	63	42	45	63	51	96	92
Oregon	107	133	96	106	86	86	104	84	90	73	71	43	39	31	24	34	37
Washington:																	
East	62	104	101	64	98	84	141	84	107	101	93	70	72	69	82	101	128
West	96	104	122	127	132	132	161	117	112	103	91	64	52	49	53	53	43
Guam	32	51	60	52	63	104	34	32	24	50	77	77	55	52	73	25	58
Northern Mariana Islands ^c	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7	17	17	16	24	24	9	1
TENTH CIRCUIT																	
Colorado	148	91	81	103	100	129	101	73	87	77	66	43	42	29	33	46	38
Kansas	88	112	113	110	114	112	106	112	99	82	52	41	36	47	46	52	51
New Mexico	157	111	99	101	166	129	128	101	85	96	73	54	41	46	38	47	61
Oklahoma:																	
North	69	100	72	128	94	106	120	116	96	88	71	44	44	30	44	64	45
East	67	43	45	37	50	47	39	40	55	56	58	58	48	36	53	96	80
West	82	128	95	118	94	84	95	81	103	70	76	55	47	40	74	54	54
Utah	83	68	51	79	54	57	72	75	74	59	65	43	43	42	43	44	51
Wyoming	69	158	173	140	113	115	133	107	143	122	75	75	81	78	60	90	85
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT																	
Alabama:																	
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	44	50	37
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	38	46	50
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	50	35	60
Florida:																	
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	37	28	48
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	39	46	47
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	65	91	90
Georgia:																	
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	43	34	28
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	47	57	53
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	42	38	35
District of Columbia	147	144	154	174	89	56	59	56	53	48	50	50	39	32	29	21	29

^aOn Apr. 1, 1979, as a result of the enactment of Public Law 95-409, the Central District Court of Illinois was established, the Eastern District Court of Illinois was eliminated, and the Southern District Court of Illinois underwent extensive reorganization. Consequently, data collected for the Southern District Court after this date are not comparable with data collected prior to this date.

^bIncluded in the criminal statistics for this district are numerous traffic offense cases that are classified as misdemeanors above the minor offense level. In most districts similar cases are classified as minor offenses and are excluded from this report.

^cPublic Law 95-157 established the District Court of the Northern Mariana Islands on Nov. 8, 1977. Court was convened on Jan. 9, 1978.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Management Statistics for United States Courts, 1974, 1978, 1979, and Federal Court Management Statistics 1984 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.26 Duties performed by magistrates in U.S. District Courts, year ending June 30, 1984

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.

(Total all matters=376,168)

	Percent
Trial jurisdiction	23.3
Petty offenses	19.5
Misdemeanors (other than petty)	3.8
Preliminary proceedings in criminal cases	28.2
Initial appearances	9.4
Arraignments	6.3
Warrants	5.3
Other	5.0
Bail review	2.3
Civil consent cases	0.9
Additional duties	47.5
Motions	27.0
Pretrial conferences	9.6
Prisoner litigation	4.8
Other	3.3
Social Security	2.8

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1984 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), p. 16.

Table 1.27 Annual salaries of Federal judges, by judicial office, as of Jan. 1, 1985

NOTE: The former U.S. Court of Claims and U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals have been reorganized into the new U.S. Courts of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. The Federal Circuit has the same legal status as the 12 Courts of Appeals which are organized on geographical lines. The Federal Courts Improvement Act of 1982 also established a U.S. Claims Court, which is composed in part of the former commissioners of the old Court of Claims.

Judicial office	Annual salary
Chief Justice of the United States	\$108,400
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States	104,100
Circuit judges, U.S. Courts of Appeals	83,200
Judges, U.S. District Courts	78,700
Judges, U.S. Court of International Trade	78,700
Judges, U.S. Claims Court	70,200
U.S. bankruptcy judges	68,400
U.S. magistrates (full-time)	68,400

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

Table 1.28 Characteristics of presidential appointees to U.S. District Court judgeships, by Presidential administration, 1963-85

NOTE: These data were compiled primarily from published and unpublished hearings by the Senate Judiciary Committee that contained prepared biographical statements. In addition, an investigation was made of various biographical directories, including *Judges of the United States* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), and *The Federal Judiciary Almanac* (New York: Wiley, 1984), as well as the *Congressional Quarterly Almanac*, State legislative handouts, and relevant newspaper articles from the home States of nominees and appointees.

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

The American Bar Association's (ABA) ratings are assigned to candidates after investigation and evaluation by the ABA's Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary, which considers prospective Federal judicial nominees only upon referral by the U.S. Attorney General or at the request of the United States Senate. The ABA's Committee evaluation is directed primarily to professional qualifications--competence, integrity, and judicial temperament. Factors including intellectual capacity, judgment, writing and analytical ability, industry, 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 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)	President Reagan's appointees 1981-85 (N=129)
Sex:					
Male	98.4	99.4	98.1	85.6	90.7
Female	1.6	0.6	1.9	14.4	9.3
Ethnicity:					
White	93.4	95.5	88.5	78.7	93.0
Black	4.1	3.4	5.8	13.9	0.8
Hispanic	2.5	1.1	1.9	6.9	5.4
Asian	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.5	0.8
Education, undergraduate:					
Public-supported	38.5	41.3	48.1	57.4	34.1
Private (not Ivy League)	31.1	38.5	34.6	32.7	49.6
Ivy League	16.4	19.5	17.3	9.9	16.3
None indicated	13.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education, law school:					
Public-supported	40.2	41.9	44.2	50.5	44.2
Private (not Ivy League)	36.9	36.9	38.5	32.2	47.3
Ivy League	21.3	21.2	17.3	17.3	8.5
Occupation at nomination or appointment:					
Politics or government	21.3	10.6	21.2	4.4	7.8
Judiciary	31.1	28.5	34.6	44.6	40.3
Law firm, large	2.4	11.3	9.7	14.0	11.6
Law firm, moderate	18.9	27.9	25.0	19.8	25.6
Law firm, small	23.0	19.0	9.6	13.9	10.8
Professor of law	3.3	2.8	0.0	3.0	2.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6
Occupational experience:					
Judicial	34.3	35.1	42.3	54.5	50.4
Prosecutorial	45.8	41.9	50.0	38.6	43.4
Other	33.6	36.3	30.8	28.2	28.7
Religion:					
Protestant	58.2	73.2	73.1	60.4	61.2
Catholic	31.1	18.4	17.3	27.2	31.8
Jewish	10.7	8.4	9.6	12.4	6.9
Political party:					
Democrat	94.3	7.2	21.2	94.1	3.1
Republican	5.7	92.8	78.8	4.5	96.9
Independent	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
American Bar Association ratings:					
Exceptionally well qualified	7.4	4.8	0.0	4.0	6.9
Well qualified	40.9	40.4	46.1	47.0	43.4
Qualified	49.2	54.8	53.8	47.5	49.6
Not qualified	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "Reorganizing the Judiciary: The First Term Appointments," *Judicature* 68(April-May 1985), pp. 318, 319. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.29 Characteristics of presidential appointees to U.S. Courts of Appeals judgeships, by Presidential administration, 1963-85

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.28. Percent subtotals for the occupational experience sum to 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)	President Reagan's appointees 1981-85 (N=31)
Sex:					
Male	97.5	100.0	100.0	80.4	96.8
Female	2.5	0.0	0.0	19.6	3.2
Ethnicity:					
White	95.0	97.8	100.0	78.6	93.5
Black	5.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	3.2
Hispanic	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.2
Asian	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.8	0.0
Education, undergraduate:					
Public-supported	32.5	40.0	50.0	30.4	29.0
Private (not Ivy League)	40.0	35.6	41.7	50.0	45.2
Ivy League	17.5	20.0	8.3	19.6	25.8
None indicated	10.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education, law school:					
Public-supported	40.0	37.8	50.0	39.3	35.5
Private (not Ivy League)	32.5	26.7	25.0	19.6	48.4
Ivy League	27.5	35.6	25.0	41.1	16.1
Occupation at nomination or appointment:					
Politics or government	10.0	4.4	8.3	5.4	3.2
Judiciary	57.5	53.3	75.0	46.4	61.3
Law firm, large	5.0	4.4	8.3	10.8	9.6
Law firm, moderate	17.5	22.2	8.3	16.1	9.6
Law firm, small	7.5	6.7	0.0	5.4	0.0
Professor of law	2.5	2.2	0.0	14.3	16.1
Other	0.0	6.7	0.0	1.8	0.0
Occupational experience:					
Judicial	65.0	57.8	75.0	53.6	70.9
Prosecutorial	47.5	46.7	25.0	32.1	19.3
Other	20.0	17.8	25.0	37.5	25.8
Religion:					
Protestant	60.0	75.6	58.3	60.7	67.7
Catholic	25.0	15.6	33.3	23.2	22.6
Jewish	15.0	8.9	8.3	16.1	9.7
Political party:					
Democrat	95.0	6.7	8.3	89.3	0.0
Republican	5.0	93.3	91.7	5.4	100.0
Independent	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0
American Bar Association ratings:					
Exceptionally well qualified	27.5	15.6	16.7	16.1	22.6
Well qualified	47.5	57.8	41.7	58.9	41.9
Qualified	20.0	26.7	33.3	25.0	35.5
Not qualified	2.5	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0
No report requested	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "Reorganizing the Judiciary: The First Term Appointments," Judicature 68(April-May 1985), pp. 324, 325. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.30 Authorized judges in trial courts, by trial court level and jurisdiction, 1982

NOTE: These data were collected through a mail survey conducted by the National Center for State Courts. In the original survey, questionnaires were sent to the State court administrative offices of the 50 States, American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. In the original survey, State court administrative offices were asked to use Jan. 1, 1980 or the court/fiscal/administrative year ending closest to that date as the point in time for data they supplied. The data have been updated to July 1, 1982 by the National Center for State Courts, Court Statistics and Information Management Project.

A court of general jurisdiction is a trial court that has original jurisdiction over all subject matter or persons within its geographical limits except those that may be assigned by law to a limited or special jurisdiction court. A court of limited or special jurisdiction is a trial court that has jurisdiction over only the specific subject matter or persons assigned by law or statute to that court.

Jurisdiction	1982 Estimated population (in thousands) ^a	Courts of general jurisdiction		Courts of limited/ special jurisdiction		All trial courts	
		Number of authorized judges	Population per judge	Number of authorized judges	Population per judge	Number of authorized judges	Population per judge
Total	235,022	7,634	30,800	18,654 ^b	11,600 ^b	26,288 ^b	8,900 ^b
Alabama	3,943	113	34,900	372	10,600	485	8,100
Alaska	438	23	19,000	69	6,300	92	4,800
Arizona	2,860	83	34,500	180	15,900	263	10,900
Arkansas	2,291	67	34,200	249	9,200	316	7,200
California	24,724	607	40,700	568	43,500	1,175	21,000
Colorado	3,045	107	28,500	355	8,600	462	6,600
Connecticut	3,153	125	25,200	130	24,300	255	12,400
Delaware	602	14	43,000	94	6,400	108	5,600
Florida	10,416	326	32,000	201	51,800	527	19,800
Georgia	5,639	116	48,600	2,350 ^b	(b)	2,466 ^b	(b)
Hawaii	994	28	35,500	18	55,200	46	21,600
Idaho	965	103	9,400	0	X	103	9,400
Illinois	11,448	773	14,800	0	X	773	14,800
Indiana	5,471	185	29,600	160	34,200	345	15,900
Iowa	2,905	313	9,300	0	X	313	9,300
Kansas	2,408	213	11,300	356	6,800	569	4,200
Kentucky	3,667	91	40,300	123	29,800	214	17,100
Louisiana	4,362	168	26,000	702	6,200	870	5,000
Maine	1,133	14	80,900	39	29,100	53	21,400
Maryland	4,265	104	41,000	153	27,900	257	16,600
Massachusetts	5,781	264	21,900	0	X	264	21,900
Michigan	9,109	173	52,700	341	26,700	514	17,700
Minnesota	4,132	77	53,700	133	31,100	210	19,700
Mississippi	2,555	65	39,200	591	4,300	656	3,900
Missouri	4,955	303	16,300	0	X	303	16,300
Montana	801	32	25,000	192	4,200	224	3,600
Nebraska	1,586	45	35,200	65	24,400	110	14,400
Nevada	881	35	25,200	81	10,900	116	7,600
New Hampshire	951	15	63,400	111	8,600	126	7,500
New Jersey	7,438	215	34,600	471	15,800	686	10,800
New Mexico	1,359	49	27,700	203	6,700	252	5,400
New York	17,659	380	46,500	2,890	6,100	3,270	5,400
North Carolina	6,019	68	88,500	142	42,400	210	28,700
North Dakota	670	26	25,800	250	2,700	276	2,400
Ohio	10,791	313	34,500	938	11,500	1,251	8,600
Oklahoma	3,177	198	16,000	553	5,700	751	4,200
Oregon	2,649	83	31,900	271	9,800	354	7,500
Pennsylvania	11,865	308	38,500	590	20,100	878	13,200
Rhode Island	958	19	50,400	68	14,100	87	11,000
South Carolina	3,203	31	103,300	652	4,900	683	4,700
South Dakota	691	179	3,700	0	X	179	3,700
Tennessee	4,651	115	40,400	362	12,800	477	9,700
Texas	15,280	344	44,400	2,306	6,600	2,650	5,800
Utah	1,554	29	53,600	212	7,300	241	6,400
Vermont	516	38	13,600	33	15,600	71	7,300
Virginia	5,491	116	47,300	168	32,700	284	19,300
Washington	4,245	126	33,700	206	20,600	332	12,800
West Virginia	1,948	60	32,500	204	9,500	264	7,400
Wisconsin	4,765	190	25,100	212	22,500	402	11,900
Wyoming	502	17	29,500	124	4,000	141	3,600
American Samoa	33 ^a	7	4,700	1	33,000	8	4,100
District of Columbia	631 ^a	44	14,300	0	X	44	14,300
Guam	110 ^a	5	22,000	0	X	5	22,000
Puerto Rico	3,251 ^a	92	35,300	159	20,400	251	13,000
Virgin Islands	94 ^a	0	X	6	15,700	6	15,700

^aPopulation figures given for the 50 States and the District of Columbia are estimates of the July, 1982 population. Population figures for the other four territories are estimates for July 1, 1981.

^bData from the limited jurisdiction courts in Georgia do not include judges of the Criminal Court, Police Court, or Municipal Court (other than the

Municipal Court located in Savannah and Columbia). These data are not included in any of the total figures, thus affecting the population per judge figures reported. The true population per judge figures would be slightly lower than those given in the table.

^cFigures for these States are for Jan. 1, 1980.

Source: Conference of State Court Administrators and National Center for State Courts, State Court Organization 1980, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 32, 33; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Center for State Courts. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.31 Judges in appellate courts, by type of court and State, July 1, 1984

NOTE: The data presented in this table were collected from State administrative offices of the courts and appellate court clerks during the summer of 1984. These figures do not include retired judges recalled to active service on appellate courts.

State	Total	Judges in courts of last resort	Intermediate appellate court judges
Total	1,070	348	722
Alabama	17	9	8
Alaska	8	5	3
Arizona	20	5	15
Arkansas	13	7	6
California	81	7	74
Colorado	17	7	10
Connecticut	11	6	5
Delaware	5	5	(a)
District of Columbia	9	9	(a)
Florida	53	7	46
Georgia	16	7	9
Hawaii	8	5	3
Idaho	8	5	3
Illinois	41	7	34
Indiana	17	5	12
Iowa	15	9	6
Kansas	14	7	7
Kentucky	21	7	14
Louisiana	55	7	48
Maine	7	7	(a)
Maryland	20	7	13
Massachusetts	17	7	10
Michigan	25	7	18
Minnesota	21	9	12
Mississippi	9	9	(a)
Missouri	39	7	32
Montana	7	7	(a)
Nebraska	7	7	(a)
Nevada	5	5	(a)
New Hampshire	5	5	(a)
New Jersey	28	7	21
New Mexico	12	5	7
New York	69	7	60
North Carolina	19	7	12
North Dakota	5	5	(a)
Ohio	60	7	53
Oklahoma	24	12	12
Oregon	17	7	10
Pennsylvania	31	7	24
Rhode Island	5	5	(a)
South Carolina	11	5	6
South Dakota	5	5	(a)
Tennessee	26	5	21
Texas	98	18	80
Utah	5	5	(a)
Vermont	5	5	(a)
Virginia	7	7	(a)
Washington	25	9	16
West Virginia	5	5	(a)
Wisconsin	19	7	12
Wyoming	5	5	(a)

^aThese States do not have a court at this level.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Center for State Courts.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.32 Number and term of judges of appellate and major trial courts, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1983

NOTE: These data were collected through a telephone survey and a search of statutes conducted by the Council of State Governments.

Jurisdiction	Court of last resort	Number of judges ^a	Appellate courts		Number of judges	Term (in years)	Major trial courts	Number of judges	Term (in years)
			Term (in years) ^b	Intermediate appellate court					
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	Court of Appeals	3	6	Superior courts	26	6
Arizona	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	15	6	Superior courts	91	4
Arkansas	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	6	8	Chancery courts Circuit courts	30 31	4 6
California	Supreme Court	7	12	Courts of Appeal	77	12	Superior courts	637 ^c	6
Colorado	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	10	8	District Court	102 ^e	6
Connecticut	Supreme Court	7 ^d	8	Appellate Court	5	8	Superior courts	136 ^e	8
Delaware	Supreme Court	5	12	X	X	X	Superior courts	11 ^f	12
Florida	Supreme Court	7	6	District courts of appeals	46	6	Circuit courts	339	6
Georgia	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	9	6	Superior courts	123	4 ^g
Hawaii	Supreme Court	5	10	Intermediate Appellate Court	3	10	Circuit courts	24	10
Idaho	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	3	6	District courts	33	4
Illinois	Supreme Court	7	10	Appellate Court	34	10	Circuit courts	383 ^h	6
Indiana	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	12	10	Circuit courts	89 ⁱ	6
Iowa	Supreme Court	9	8	Court of Appeals	5	6	District Court	99 ^j	6
Kansas	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	7	4	District courts	212 ^j	4
Kentucky	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	14	8	District courts	91	8
Louisiana	Supreme Court	7	10	Courts of Appeals	48	10	District courts	150	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 Circuit court for Baltimore City	81 23	15 15
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	7	To age 70	Appeals Court	10	To age 70	Trial Court	278	To age 70
Michigan	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	18	6	Circuit courts	170	6
Minnesota	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	12	6	District courts	99	6
Mississippi	Supreme Court	9	8	X	X	X	Chancery courts Circuit courts	38 36	4 4
Missouri	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	24	12	Circuit courts	133 ^k	6
Montana	Supreme Court	7	8	X	X	X	District courts	36	6
Nebraska	Supreme Court	7	6	X	X	X	District courts	48	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	18 ^l	To age 70
New Jersey	Supreme Court	7	7 ^m	Appellate division of Superior Court	23	7	Superior Court	329	7
New Mexico	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	7	8	District courts	49	6
New York	Court of Appeals	7	14	Appellate divisions of Supreme Court	24	5	Supreme Court	314	14
North Carolina	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Superior Court	60	8
North Dakota	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	District courts	26	6
Ohio	Supreme Court	7	6	Courts of Appeals	53	6	Courts of common pleas	210	6
Oklahoma	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	12	6	District courts	71 ⁿ	4
	Court of Criminal Appeals	3	6						
Oregon	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals Tax Court	10 1	6 6	Circuit courts	84	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	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	27 84 ^o	8 8
Texas	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Civil Appeals	80	6	District courts	364	4
	Court of Criminal Appeals	9	6	X					
Utah	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	District courts	29	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.32 Number and term of judges of appellate and major trial courts, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1983--Continued

Jurisdiction	Court of last resort	Number of judges ^a	Appellate courts		Number of judges	Term (in years)	Major trial courts	Number of judges	Term (in years)
			Term (in years) ^b	Intermediate appellate court					
Vermont	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	Superior courts District courts	10 14	6 6
Virginia	Supreme Court	7	12	(p)	(p)	(p)	Circuit courts	120	8
Washington	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	16	6	Superior courts	128	4
West Virginia	Supreme Court	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
American Samoa	High Court	8 ^q	(r)	X	X	X	High Court: Trial level	8 ^q	(r)
Guam	X	X	X	X	X	X	Superior Court	5	7
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	8	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	92	12

^aNumber includes chief justice.^bInitial term may be shorter.^cLegislature has authorized 594 judgeships; however, an additional 43 have been authorized if sufficient funds are available and counties choose to add new positions.^dIncludes chief court administrator who is also an associate justice of the Supreme Court.^eIncludes the judges of the Supreme and appellate courts.^fSix associate judges, president judge and four associate justices required by the constitution.^gFor judges of the Superior Court of the Atlanta Judicial Court, term of office is 8 years.^hPlus 310 associate judges.ⁱPlus 39 district associate judges and 11 senior judges.^jPlus 69 district associate judges and 72 district magistrates.^kPlus 177 associate circuit judges.^lFor 1984. In 1985, 21 judges; in 1986, 25 judges.^mMay be reappointed to age 70.ⁿPlus 77 associate judges and 54 special judges.^oWith civil jurisdiction, 58 judges; with criminal jurisdiction, 26 judges.^pEffective January 1985, Court of Appeals with nine judges serving 8-year terms.^qChief justice and associate judges sit on appellate and trial divisions.^rFor good behavior.Source: The Council of State Governments, The Book of the States 1984-85 (Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1984), pp. 146-149. Reprinted by permission.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.33 Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.32. "Appellate" refers to judges of courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts. "Trial" refers to judges of courts of general trial jurisdiction. In some instances, information on the length of time for residency and legal experience requirements was not supplied. There are no qualification requirements for judges in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Jurisdiction	U.S. citizenship		Years of minimum residence				Minimum age		Member of State bar (years)		Other	
	Appel- late	Trial	In State		In district		Appel- late	Trial	Appel- late	Trial	Appel- late	Trial
			Appel- late	Trial	Appel- late	Trial						
Alabama	(a)	(a)	5 ^b	5 ^b		1	25	25	Y ^c	Y ^c		
Alaska	Y	Y	5 ^b	5 ^b					Y ^d	Y ^d		
Arizona			10 ^e	5	3 ^{f,9}		30 ^f	30	10 ^e	5	(h, i)	(h, i)
Arkansas	Y	Y	2	2			30	28	(j, k), 10 ^k	(j, k), 10 ^k	(h)	(h)
California												
Colorado			(g)			(g)			5 Y ^c	5 Y ^c	(i)	(i)
Connecticut			(b)	(b)					(j)	(j)		
Delaware			(g)	(g)	Y ^c	Y ^c			10	5	(i)	(i)
Florida			3 ^b	3 ^b			30	30	7	7		
Georgia	(a)	(a)										
Hawaii	Y	Y	Y ^{b, c}	Y ^{b, c}					10 Y ^c	10 Y ^c		
Idaho	Y	Y	2	2		(g)	30	30	Y ^c	(j) Y ^c		
Illinois	Y	Y			Y ^c	Y ^c			10 ^k	Y ^c		
Indiana	Y	Y			Y ^c	Y ^c			Y ^c	Y ^c		
Iowa									Y ^c	Y ^c		
Kansas						Y ^c	30	30	Y ^{c, k}	Y ^{c, k}		
Kentucky	Y	Y	2	2	2	2			8	8		
Louisiana					2	2			5	5		
Maine			5 ^{b, 9}	5 ^{b, 9}	(l)	(l)			(j) Y ^c	(j) Y ^c	(h)	(h)
Maryland							30	30			(h)	(h)
Michigan			(g)		(g)	(g)			Y ^c	Y ^c	(l, m)	(l, m)
Minnesota									(j)	(j)		
Mississippi			5 ^b	5 ^b			30	26	5	5		
Missouri	(a)	(a)	(g)	(g)	Y ^c	1	30	30	Y ^c	Y ^c		
Montana	Y	Y	2	2					5	5		
Nebraska	Y	Y	3	2 ⁹	Y ^{c, 9}	Y ^c	30	30	5 ^k	5 ^k		
Nevada			2 ⁹	2 ⁹			25	25	Y ^c	Y ^c	(n)	(n)
New Hampshire											(o)	(o)
New Jersey									10	10		
New Mexico			3	3		Y ^c	30	30	3 ^{j, k}	3 ^{j, k}		
New York									10 Y ^c	10 Y ^c		
North Carolina	Y	Y	Y ^c	Y ^c					Y ^{c, j}	Y ^{c, j}		
North Dakota						Y ^c			6 ^k	6 ^k	(i)	(i)
Ohio			(g)		(g)	(g)	30		5 ^k	4 ^k		
Oklahoma									Y ^c	Y ^c		
Oregon	Y	Y	3 ^b	Y ^c	(g)	Y ^c			Y ^c	Y ^c		
Pennsylvania	Y	Y	1 ^b	(b) 5 ^b		1	26	26	Y ^{c, 9}	Y ^{c, 9}		
South Carolina	Y	Y	5 ^b	5	Y ^{c, 9}	Y ^{c, 9}			5	5		
South Dakota	Y	Y	Y ^c	Y ^c	Y ^{c, 9}	Y ^{c, 9}			Y ^c	Y ^c		
Tennessee			5 ^b	5		1	35 ^P	30	Y ^c	Y ^c		
Texas	Y	Y	(b)	(b)	(f)	2	35	25	Y ^{c, k}	Y ^{c, k}		
Utah			5 Y ^c	3 Y ^c		Y ^c	30	25	Y ^{c, j}	Y ^c		
Vermont			Y ^c	Y ^c					Y ^{c, k}	Y ^{c, k}		
Virginia			Y ^c	Y ^c					5	5		
Washington					1	1			Y ^{c, 9}	Y ^c		
West Virginia			5	5			30	30	Y ^{c, k}	Y ^{c, k}		
Wisconsin			(g) 3	2		(g)	30	28	5 j, k	5 j		
Wyoming	Y	Y							Y ^c	Y ^c		
District of Columbia	Y	Y							5 ^k	5 ^k		
American Samoa	Y	Y							Y ^c	Y ^c		
Guam		Y								(j)		
Northern Mariana Islands		Y					30		(j)	Y ^{c, k}		
Puerto Rico	Y	Y					25		Y ^{c, k}	Y ^{c, k}		

Footnotes follow on next page.

Table 1.33 Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1983--Continued

^a Citizen of the United States. Alabama--5 years. Georgia--3 years. Missouri--15 years for appellate court, 10 years for trial courts.	under 65 years. Colorado--under 72 years, except when name is submitted for vacancy. Florida--under 70 years, except upon temporary assignment or to complete a term. Michigan, Ohio--under 70 years.
^b Citizen of the State.	
^c Length of time not specified.	^j Learned in law.
^d Length of time as member of State bar not specified but must have been engaged in active practice of law for a specific number of years: 8 years for appellate court, 5 years for trial court.	^k Years as a practicing lawyer and/or service on bench of court of record in State may satisfy requirement. Arkansas--appellate: 8 years; trial: 6 years. Indiana--10 years admitted to practice or must have served as a circuit, superior or criminal court judge in the State for at least 5 years. Kansas--appellate: 10 years; trial: 5 years (must have served as an associate district judge in State for 2 years). Texas--appellate: 10 years; trial: 4 years. Vermont--5 of 10 years preceding appointment. West Virginia--appellate: 10 years; trial: 5 years. Puerto Rico--appellate: 10 years; trial: 5 years.
^e For court of appeals, 5 years.	^l Six months.
^f For court of appeals judges only.	^m A person convicted of a felony or breach of public trust is not eligible to the office for a period of 20 years after conviction.
^g Qualified elector. For Arizona court of appeals, must be elector of county of residence. For Michigan Supreme Court, elector in State; court of appeals, elector of appellate circuit. For Missouri Supreme and appellate courts, electors for 9 years; for circuit courts, electors for 3 years. For Oklahoma Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeals, elector for 1 year; court of appeals and district courts, elector for 6 months. For Oregon court of appeals, qualified elector in county.	ⁿ May not have been previously removed from judicial office.
^h Specific personal characteristics. Arizona, Arkansas--good moral character. Maine--sobriety of manners. Maryland--integrity, wisdom and sound legal knowledge.	^o Except that record of birth is required.
ⁱ Nominee must be under certain age to be eligible. Arizona--	^p Thirty years for judges of court of appeals and court of criminal appeals.
	^q For court of appeals, admitted to practice for 5 years.

Source: The Council of State Governments, The Book of the States 1984-85 (Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1984), pp. 152, 153. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.34 Salaries of judges of appellate and general trial courts, and date of last salary change, by type of court and jurisdiction, as of Nov. 30, 1985

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 36 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
	Highest appellate court	Intermediate appellate court	General trial court	
Alabama	\$63,800	\$62,700	\$54,000 (75,420)	10/1/84
Alaska	85,728 to 97,728	79,992	77,304 to 90,828	7/16/85
Arizona	67,500	65,500	62,500	1/1/85
Arkansas	62,569	60,438	58,306	7/1/85
California	94,147	88,264	77,129	7/1/85
Colorado	63,000	58,500	54,000	7/1/84
Connecticut	65,500	62,500	59,600	7/1/85
Delaware	74,640	X	70,320	2/1/85
Florida	74,347	67,093	64,072	1/1/85
Georgia	70,885	70,340	58,320 (77,372)	7/1/84
Hawaii	53,460	51,975	50,490	7/1/82
Idaho	54,770	53,770	51,720	7/1/85
Illinois	85,000	80,000	68,000 to 73,000	7/1/85
Indiana	60,000	55,000	47,000 to 50,000	1/1/85
Iowa	60,900	57,800	54,000	7/1/84
Kansas	62,396	60,169	54,245	8/1/85
Kentucky	59,531	57,101	54,671	7/1/85
Louisiana	66,566	63,367	60,169	9/1/81
Maine	58,760	X	57,841	7/1/85
Maryland	71,000	68,100	65,900	7/1/85
Massachusetts	75,900	70,250	67,500	7/1/85
Michigan	77,700	74,592	54,235 (71,484)	1/1/85
Minnesota	68,400	63,100	60,300	1/1/85
Mississippi	58,000	X	51,000	1/1/84
Missouri	78,300	72,900	67,500	7/1/85
Montana	50,452	X	49,178	7/1/85
Nebraska	58,726	X	54,322	1/1/85
Nevada	61,500	X	56,000	1/1/83
New Hampshire	57,641	X	56,133	6/7/85
New Jersey	78,000	75,000	70,000	1/19/82
New Mexico	57,500	54,600	51,765	7/2/84
New York	92,500	87,500	82,000	1/1/85
North Carolina	69,144	65,472	58,140	7/1/85
North Dakota	56,856	X	53,383	7/1/85
Ohio	70,500	66,000	55,500 to 62,500	12/26/84
Oklahoma	68,006	63,756	56,672	7/1/85
Oregon	58,380	56,988	52,956	9/1/85
Pennsylvania	76,500	74,500	65,000	12/1/83
Rhode Island	65,660	X	57,877	9/1/85
South Carolina	to 78,237	72,935	to 69,452	
South Dakota	76,773	X	72,935	6/2/85
Tennessee	54,784	X	51,106	7/1/85
Texas	65,650	63,125	60,600	7/1/83
	78,795	70,916	56,135	9/1/85
		(77,795)	(76,795)	
Utah	58,000	X	69,003 ^a	7/1/85
Vermont	51,700	X	54,000	7/1/85
Virginia	73,619	69,938	49,150	7/1/85
Washington	66,000	63,000	68,343	7/1/85
West Virginia	55,000	X	60,000	7/1/84
Wisconsin	70,720	66,560	50,000	8/1/85
Wyoming	63,500	X	62,400 61,000	1/1/82
National average	66,974	66,639	60,064	X
District of Columbia	74,880	X	70,830	1/1/85
Federal System	104,104	83,200	78,700	1/1/85
American Samoa	70,026	X	X	7/15/81
Guam	X	X	60,000	7/23/85
Puerto Rico	60,000	X	32,000 to 38,000	7/1/85
Virgin Islands	X	X	57,200	10/1/82

^aMedian salary.

Source: National Center for State Courts, *Survey of Judicial Salaries*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1985), p. 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.35 Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of the highest appellate court justices, by State, as of June 1985

NOTE: These data were compiled 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 60 percent (Source, p. 6 and information provided by the authors). "Nominating commission" is a merit selection procedure that refers to the nonpartisan body, composed of lawyers and nonlawyers, which actively recruits, screens, and nominates prospective judicial candidates to the executive for appointment. "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	10
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	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	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Hawaii	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Illinois	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Indiana	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Iowa	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8
Kansas	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kentucky	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Maine ^b	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	7
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	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	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 ^d	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	Nominating commission	Life tenure	X	X
South Carolina	Appointed by legislature	10 years	Reappointment by legislature	10
South Dakota	Nominating commission	8 years	Retention election	8
Tennessee	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Texas	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Utah	Nominating commission	10 years	Retention election	10
Vermont	Nominating commission	6 years	Automatic retention unless legislature votes to remove judge	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.35 Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of the highest appellate court justices, by State, as of June 1985--Continued

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (in years)
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 ^e	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Wyoming	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8

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

^bThe highest State court is named the Court of Appeals.

^cThe appointment requires the approval of the elected executive council.

^dOklahoma 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.

^eMerit selection by executive order for interim appointments.

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. 18-21; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.36 Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of intermediate appellate court judges in 32 States, as of June 1985

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.35. 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	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Hawaii	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Illinois	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Indiana	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Iowa	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kansas	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	4
Kentucky	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Maryland	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	10
Massachusetts	Nominating commission	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 Jersey	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	Life tenure
New Mexico	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
New York	Nominating commission	5 years	Reappointment by governor	5
North Carolina	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Ohio	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Oklahoma	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 ^b	Nominating commission	Until the biennial general election but not less than 30 days	Retention election	8
Texas	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election ^d	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6

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

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

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

^dMerit selection by executive order for interim appointments.

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. 22-24; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.37 Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of general jurisdiction court judges, by State and name of court, as of June 1985

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.35. 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 ^b	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 ^c	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	Nonpartisan election	4 years ^d	Nonpartisan election	4 ^d
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 ^e	6 years	Retention election	6
Indiana: Circuit court	Partisan election ^f	6 years	Partisan election ^g	6
Superior court	Partisan election ^h	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 ⁱ	Until next general election	Retention election ^j	4
Kentucky: Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana: District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
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
Supreme Bench of Baltimore City	Nominating commission	Until biennial election	Nonpartisan election	15
Massachusetts: Trial Court of Commonwealth	Nominating commission	Life tenure	X	X
Michigan: Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
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 ^k	6 years ^l	Partisan election ^m	6 ^l
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 ⁿ	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

See footnotes at end of table.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.37 Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of general jurisdiction court judges, by State and name of court, as of June 1985--Continued

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (in years)
New York: Supreme court	Partisan election	14 years	Partisan election	14
North Carolina: Superior court	Partisan election ^o	8 years	Partisan election ^p	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	Nominating commission	Life tenure	X	X
South Carolina: Circuit court	Appointed by legislature	6 years	Reappointment by legislature	6
South Dakota: Circuit court	Nonpartisan election ^q	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	Nominating commission	6 years	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 ^r	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Wyoming: District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6

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

^bIn Mobile County, constitutional merit selection is used for interim vacancies.

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

^dThe term in Atlanta is 8 years.

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

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

^gRetention elections are used in Vanderburgh County.

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

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

^jSeven of 29 districts use partisan elections.

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

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

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

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

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

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

^qConstitutional merit selection for interim appointments.

^rMerit selection by executive order for interim appointments.

Sources: 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; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.38 Staff and budget of judicial conduct commissions, by State, fiscal year 1984

NOTE: The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations conducts annual surveys of judicial conduct commissions. These commissions are typically State agencies created by statute or constitutional amendment with the mandate to receive, investigate, and dispose of complaints regarding judicial misconduct. Information was not available for Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Montana, New Jersey, Ohio, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia and Wyoming.

State	Administrative or executive director	Attorneys	Investigators	Administrative assistants	Secretaries	Other	Total employed	Budget amount
Alabama	1 ^b	0	0 ^b	0	0	0	1	\$73,511 ^a
Alaska	1 ^b	0	1 ^b	0	0	0	2	59,500 ^c
Arizona	1 ^b	0	0	0	0	0	1	30,000 ^d
Arkansas	1 ^b	0	0	0 ^b	0	0 ^b	1	17,000
California	1	1	0	1 ^b	1	1 ^b	5	267,000
Colorado	1 ^b	0	0 ^b	0	1 ^b	0	2	63,690
Connecticut	1 ^b	0 ^b	2 ^b	0	2 ^b	0	5	20,000
Delaware	0	1 ^b	0	0	0	0	4	0
District of Columbia	1	1 ^b	0	1	0	0	3	85,600 ^a
Florida	1	1 ^b	0	0	0	0	2	97,666
Georgia	1 ^b	1 ^b	1 ^b	0	2 ^b	0	5	68,471
Hawaii	0 ^b	0	0	0	1 ^b	0	1	10,000
Idaho	1 ^b	0	0	0	0	0	1	34,700
Illinois	1	0	3	1	1 ^b	0	6	335,312
Kansas	0	1 ^b	0	0	1 ^b	0	2	41,235 ^e
Louisiana	1 ^b	1	0	1 ^b	1 ^b	0	3	30,000
Massachusetts	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	98,756
Michigan	1	3	1	0	3	2	10	446,100
Minnesota	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	201,086
Mississippi	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	131,634
Missouri	0 ^b	1 ^b	0 ^b	0	2 ^b	0	3	83,557 ^e
Nebraska	1 ^b	0	1 ^b	0	1 ^b	0	3	4,000
Nevada	1 ^b	0	0	0 ^b	0	0	1	19,576
New Hampshire	1 ^b	0	0	1	0 ^b	0	2	8,135
New Mexico	1 ^b	0	0	0	1 ^b	0	2	43,503
New York	1	7	11	8	11	6 ^f	44	1,676,000
North Carolina	1	0 ^b	1	0	1 ^b	0	3	98,692
North Dakota	0	1 ^b	0	0	1 ^b	0	2	52,881
Oklahoma	0 ^b	1 ^b	0	0	0 ^b	0	1	6,000
Oregon	1 ^b	0	0	0	1 ^b	0	2	49,329 ^g
Pennsylvania	1	2 ^h	3 ^b	1 ^b	2 ^h	0	9	306,000
Rhode Island	0	1 ^b	1 ^b	0	0	0	2	15,000
South Carolina	1	1 ^b	0	1	0	0	3	47,472 ^e
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,215
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	1	2	0	0	1	0	4	197,707 ^a
Virginia	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	131,700
Washington	1	0	0	0	0 ^b	0	2	430,324 ^g
Wisconsin	1	0	0	1 ^b	1 ^b	0	3	127,900

^aFiscal year 1983.^bPart-time.^cSupplemental appropriation of \$50,744.^dSupplemental appropriation of \$5,000.^eFiscal year 1985.^fFour full-time and two part-time.^gBiennial budget.^hOne part-time.

Source: The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, *Judicial Conduct Reporter* 6 (Winter 1985), pp. 1-3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.39 Selected characteristics of grand juries, by jurisdiction, 1982

NOTE: These data were collected through a review of State statutes by National Court Statistics Project staff and from previously published information. The data are current as of July 1, 1982.

Jurisdiction	Selection process	Size	Number of grand jurors needed to indict	Scope of activities	Is a grand jury indictment essential for all felony prosecutions (unless waived by the accused)?
Alabama	Random selection from master lists compiled from voter registrations, drivers licenses, motor vehicle registration, utility customers, and property tax rolls	18	12	Criminal indictments and investigations of local governmental affairs	Yes (all with a potential sentence of more than a year)
Alaska	Random selection from the lists of actual voters, tax rolls, and lists of trapping, hunting, and fishing licenses	12 to 18	Majority vote	Criminal indictments and investigations of local governmental affairs	Yes
Arizona	Random selection from voter registration and driver licenses; then selected by judges. Statute authorizes statewide grand juries	12 to 16 (16 in Maricopa County (Phoenix))	9	Criminal indictments	No
Arkansas	Discretion exercised by a 3- to 12-member citizen commission appointed by a circuit judge	16	12	Criminal indictments and investigations of local governmental affairs	No
California	Discretion exercised by the Superior Court judges except in a few counties, including San Francisco, where the selection is random from the list of registered voters	23 in Los Angeles County; 19 elsewhere	14/23; 12/19	Investigations of local governmental affairs and indictment considerations in fewer than 15 percent of all felony matters. Serves 1 year	No
Colorado	Random selection from the list of registered voters, driver's license lists, and city directories, followed by questioning by the judge and district attorney. Statewide grand juries can be assembled	Usually 12; occasionally as large as 23	9/12; 12/23	Investigation of controversial crimes, like police shootings and governmental corruption	No
Connecticut	Discretion, exercised by the county sheriff	18	12	All crimes with sentence of death or life imprisonment, occasional investigations	Yes (but only for crimes with a potential sentence of death or life imprisonment)
Delaware	Random selection from lists of registered voters	10 to 15	7/10; 9/15	Criminal indictments, investigations. Serves for 1 year	Yes (with certain constitutional and statutory exceptions)
Florida	Discretion, exercised by county commissioners or jury commission (appointed by Governor); statewide grand juries can be impaneled	15 to 18	12	Criminal indictments, investigations of county offices	Yes (but only for capital offenses)
Georgia	Discretion, exercised by commissioners, appointed by judge	16 to 23	Majority vote	Criminal indictments, investigations of local governmental affairs, inspections. Sets salary for certain jobs	Yes
Hawaii	Random selection from the list of registered voters, which may be supplemented with some names from other lists	16	8	Criminal indictments	No
Idaho	Random selection from registered voter list, utility list, and driver's license list	16	12	Public offenses	No

Table 1.39 Selected characteristics of grand juries, by jurisdiction, 1982--Continued

Jurisdiction	Selection process	Size	Number of grand jurors needed to indict	Scope of activities	Is a grand jury indictment essential for all felony prosecutions (unless waived by the accused)?
Illinois	Random selection from the registered voter and drivers license lists	23 (20 on supplemental panel)	12	Criminal indictments and investigations, and inspection of county jails	No
Indiana	Random selection from voters registration list supplemented with other lists such as utility customers, property taxpayers, State income tax payers and others	6	5	Major felony cases	No
Iowa	Random selection from lists of registered voters, tax assessment lists, motor vehicle operators, licenses lists, and others	7	5	Criminal indictments, investigations of prisons, conduct of public officials, highways	No
Kansas	Random selection from the list of registered voters, census list, or other source added to one of the foregoing	15	12	All public offenses	No
Kentucky	Random selection from voter registration lists and current property tax rolls	12	9	Criminal indictments	Yes
Louisiana	Discretion, exercised by citizen jury commission	12	9	Criminal indictments	Yes (but only for capital offenses)
Maine	Random selection from motor vehicle division list	13 to 23	12	Criminal indictments	Yes (except where a statutory exception is created)
Maryland	Random selection from voter registration lists	23	12	Criminal indictments and inspects government agencies. It meets every day for 4 months	No
Massachusetts	Random selection: 35 names are drawn from the trial jury list, which is assembled by discretion; then a judge selects 23 persons	23	12	Criminal indictments	Yes
Michigan	Random selection from the list of registered voters	13 to 17 (also 1-person (judge) grand juries)	9	Criminal indictments (infrequently) and investigations	No
Minnesota	Random selection from the list of registered voters (separate list maintained)	16 to 23	16	Criminal indictments, investigations of prisons and public officials	No
Mississippi	Random selection from voter registration lists	15 to 20	12	Criminal indictments and investigations of local governmental affairs	No
Missouri	Randomly selected names are screened carefully by the judges who make the final selection	12	9	Criminal indictments, investigations, inspections, inquiries into governmental fiscal matters	No
Montana	Random selection from tax rolls	11	10	Criminal indictments, investigations, public officials, prisons	No
Nebraska	Random selection of 40 names from the list of actual or registered voters, and from that list of 40, 16 are picked by the judge and jury commissioner	16	12	Criminal indictments, county jail	No
Nevada	Random selection, then screened as to willingness to serve	17	12	Criminal indictments and investigations of local governmental affairs	No
New Hampshire	Random selection from the trial jury list, which is assembled by the discretion of town officials	23	12	Criminal indictments and investigations of subversive activities. Meets about 4 days every 2-3 months	Yes

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.39 Selected characteristics of grand juries, by jurisdiction, 1982--Continued

Jurisdiction	Selection process	Size	Number of grand jurors needed to indict	Scope of activities	Is a grand jury indictment essential for all felony prosecutions (unless waived by the accused?)
New Jersey	Random selection from the list of registered voters. Statute authorizes statewide grand juries as well as county grand juries	23	12	Criminal indictments, investigations	Yes
New Mexico	Random selection from the voter registration list followed by questioning by a judge	12	8	Criminal indictments, investigations. In Bernalillo County (Albuquerque) grand juries meet once a week for a 6-month term; elsewhere, they are called infrequently	No
New York	Specially selected from persons who have been qualified as trial jurors and who pass a police investigation	16 to 23	12	Criminal indictments, investigations into prisons and misconduct of public officials. Serves for 1 month	Yes
North Carolina	Random selection from voter registrations, tax rolls, and other sources deemed to be reliable	12 to 18	12	Criminal indictments, inspections of jails and other county agencies	Yes
North Dakota	Random selection from lists of actual voters, holders of driver's licenses, utility customers, and property taxpayers	8 to 11	6	Criminal indictments, prisons, public officials. Only rarely assembled	No
Ohio	Random selection from the registered voter list followed by questioning	9	7	Criminal indictments	Yes
Oklahoma	Varies by county	12	9	Criminal indictments and investigations of local governmental affairs. Can be called by petition of citizens	No
Oregon	Random selection from list of registered voters	7	5	Criminal indictments and investigations of public prisons and offices pertaining to courts of justice	No
Pennsylvania ^a	Selected from voter registration lists, and sometimes interviewed by jury clerk and jury masters	15 to 23	12	Criminal indictments and investigations	No (Counties are authorized to abolish indicting grand juries and many have done so)
Rhode Island	Random selection from voter registration list followed by an interview. Statewide grand juries are authorized	13 to 23	12	Criminal indictments	Yes (but only for offenses punishable by death or life imprisonment)
South Carolina	Discretion, exercised by a jury commission composed of civil servants	18	12	Criminal indictments	Yes
South Dakota	Random selection from the list of registered voters	6 to 8	5	Criminal indictments, investigations of governmental misconduct	No
Tennessee	Random selection from the trial jury lists, which are compiled by jury commissioners without guidelines. The same person may serve as foreperson for several years	13	12	Criminal indictments and investigations of prisons, elections, and governmental affairs	No
Texas	Discretion exercised by citizen jury commissioners, appointed by a judge	12	9	Criminal indictments, investigations	Yes
Utah	Random selection from the official register of voters and other lists proscribed by the Utah Supreme Court	7	5	Criminal indictments, investigations, inspections (public prisons, willful and corrupt misconduct of public officials)	No

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.39 Selected characteristics of grand juries, by jurisdiction, 1982--Continued

Jurisdiction	Selection process	Size	Number of grand jurors needed to indict	Scope of activities	Is a grand jury indictment essential for all felony prosecutions (unless waived by the accused)?
Vermont	Random selection from voter registration list	18	12	Criminal indictments	No
Virginia	Judges choose names	5 to 7	4	Criminal indictments; investigates conditions that promote criminal activities and misfeasance of governmental authority	Yes (Indictments cannot be waived)
Washington	Random selection from voter registration list	12 to 17	3/4 of panel	Criminal indictments and investigations of governmental affairs	No
West Virginia	Discretion, exercised by a 2-member citizen jury commission (representing the 2 major political parties)	16	12	Criminal indictments	Yes
Wisconsin	Names selected by jury commissioners and then screened by judges. In Milwaukee County, random selection from the registered voter list	17	12	Criminal indictments	No
Wyoming	Random selection from the voter registration list. Statewide grand juries can be assembled	12 to 16	9	Criminal indictments, inspections, investigations	No
District of Columbia	Random selection from the list of registered voters, and drivers license list (same as for petit jurors) followed by questioning by a judge and sometimes by the U.S. Attorney	23	12	Criminal indictments. Serves at least 2 months. Frequently 9 or 10 are operating at once	Yes (for all crimes with a potential sentence of a year or more)

^aAlthough there are provisions for a grand jury, most criminal cases are charged by information.

Source: Conference of State Court Administrators and National Center for State Courts, *State Court Organization 1980*, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 108-113; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Center for State Courts. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.40 Percent distribution of juror expenditures in U.S. District Courts, by type of juror and expenditure, year ending June 30, 1984

NOTE: Grand jurors hear "...evidence of criminal activity presented by the prosecution and determine whether the government's evidence is sufficient to justify the bringing of formal criminal charges." Petit jurors "...determine questions of fact, in any civil or criminal action, through hearing the evidence presented at trial." (Source, p. A-127.)

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: \$43,077,800)

	Percent
Petit juror expenditures	72.0
Attendance ^a	46.5
Mileage	16.0
Other	5.2
Subsistence	4.2
Grand juror expenditures	28.0
Attendance	17.5
Mileage	6.4
Subsistence	3.5
Other	0.6

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1984 Grand and Petit Juror Service in United States District Courts* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), p. 20.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.41 Grand jury and grand juror utilization in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1975-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.40. In this table, data for 1975 through 1977 are for 94 District Courts; data for 1978 through 1982 are for 95 District Courts; and data for 1983 and 1984 are for 94 District Courts.

Grand jurors and juries	Years ending June 30										Percent change 1984 over 1983
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	
Total number of:											
Sessions convened	7,846	8,404	8,849	8,929	9,791	10,338	10,997	10,508	11,157	11,804	5.8
Jurors in session	156,167	167,185	175,687	176,459	194,168	206,627	219,860	210,213	222,980	232,844	4.4
Hours in session	41,421	44,765	47,094	46,739	50,896	54,163	58,278	55,569	58,769	61,425	4.5
Average number of:											
Jurors per session	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.8	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	19.7	(a)
Hours per session	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	(a)
Total number of grand juries:											
In existence	570	603	641	659	674	699	738	739	732	741	1.2
Impaneled	291	301	298	321	311	312	328	309	322	320	-0.6
Discharged	266	260	303	295	286	288	308	331	310	283	-8.7

^aLess than one-half of 1 percent.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1991 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), p. 7; and 1984 Grand and Petit Juror Service in United States District Courts (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), p. 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.42 Petit juror utilization in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1974-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.40. In this table, 1974 through 1977 data are for 94 District Courts; 1978 through 1982 data are for 95 District Courts; and 1983 and 1984 data are for 94 District Courts. "Travel status" refers to jurors who are in transit. The "Juror Usage Index" is the average number of jurors on hand for each jury trial day; it is calculated by dividing the total number of available jurors by the total number of jury trial days.

Petit jurors	Years ending June 30										Percent change 1984 over 1983	
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983		1984
Total available	540,628	546,627	592,594	584,122	570,523	565,617	605,547	648,929	631,606	640,577	667,264	4.1
Selected or serving	315,419	328,445	356,961	352,940	345,372	334,765	368,710	396,746	388,979	413,813	431,052	4.1
Percent	58.3	60.1	60.2	60.4	60.5	59.2	60.9	61.1	61.6	64.6	64.6	X
Challenged	82,152	88,228	92,727	90,693	88,103	91,575	92,110	100,041	98,657	102,492	110,098	7.4
Percent	15.2	16.1	15.6	15.5	15.5	16.2	15.2	15.4	15.6	16.0	16.5	X
Not selected, serving or challenged--total	143,057	129,954	142,916	140,489	137,048	139,277	144,727	152,142	143,970	124,272	126,113	1.4
Percent	26.5	23.8	24.1	24.1	24.0	24.6	23.9	23.4	22.8	19.4	18.9	X
Travel status	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	4,582	5,078	5,572	(a)	(a)	X
Percent	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.8	0.8	0.9	(a)	(a)	X
Jury trial days	28,274	28,293	30,032	29,875	29,238	28,851	32,159	35,596	35,263	37,589	39,580	5.2
Criminal	16,426	15,818	17,818	16,945	16,084	15,171	15,649	15,925	15,587	16,539	16,782	1.4
Percent	58.1	55.9	59.3	56.7	55.0	52.6	48.7	44.7	44.2	44.0	42.4	X
Civil	11,848	12,475	12,214	12,930	13,154	13,680	16,510	19,671	19,676	21,050	22,798	8.3
Percent	41.9	44.1	40.7	43.3	45.0	47.4	51.3	55.3	55.8	56.0	57.6	X
Juror Usage Index	19.12	19.32	19.73	19.55	19.51	19.60	18.83	18.23	17.91	17.04	16.86	-1.0

^aThe 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); and 1984 Grand and Petit Juror Service in United States District Courts (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), p. 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.43 Investigative reports by Federal probation officers, by type of investigation, years ending June 30, 1973-84

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

Type of investigation	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total	71,260	77,146	91,863	102,334	101,725	102,706	109,172	111,678	115,079	116,084	125,613	136,377
Presentence investigation	29,736	29,492	31,740	32,193	29,678	30,509	26,338	23,961	24,957	27,463	30,323	30,745
Limited or selective presentence investigation	1,915	1,943	2,202	2,255	3,060	NA	NA	NA	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	21,233	23,135	23,057
Preliminary investigation to assist U.S. attorney	632	862	953	1,645	2,022	2,137	3,102	2,006	2,167	2,158	2,121	2,375
Postsentence investigation for institution	553	658	650	746	1,043	1,661	1,252	988	1,012	919	1,237	1,347
Pretransfer investigation (probation and parole)	7,650	8,603	9,870	10,583	10,568	10,073	9,944	9,561	8,928	8,256	7,689	7,881
Alleged violation investigation (probation and parole)	5,895	6,630	8,581	10,351	10,810	10,813	11,421	12,347	12,584	12,241	12,436	12,585
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	6,996	6,958	7,292
Special investigation regarding a prisoner in confinement	2,921	4,628	6,010	5,085	5,470	5,838	4,932	5,684	6,021	5,755	5,961	6,605
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	5,301	5,734	5,350
Parole supervision reports	5,187	5,895	7,030	12,931	8,846	8,828	17,284	21,824	23,066	21,898	21,859	22,412
Parole revocation hearing reports	965	1,127	1,320	1,732	1,188	1,254	1,834	1,522	1,884	1,909	1,917	1,806
Bail	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,036	921	1,639	1,513	5,321	13,829
Collateral bail	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	192	220	502	442	922	1,093

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; 1984, p. 20 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.44 Probation systems' use of probation fees, by characteristics of fees and State, 1984

NOTE: These data were collected through a nationwide survey of State agencies responsible for probation services such as departments of probation, probation and parole, or corrections. Ten jurisdictions surveyed did not respond: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin. Probation fees are fees charged to probationers typically used to offset the costs of probation. At the time of the survey none of the responding jurisdictions required a fee for pre-sentence investigations. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

State	Probation fee	Fee amount	Waiver circumstances	Fee for drug testing
Alabama	Yes	\$15 per month	Each sentencing judge makes that decision using his individual judgment	Yes--as needed, in jurisdictions where testing capabilities are available
Alaska	No	X	X	No
Connecticut	No	X	X	No
Delaware	No	X	X	No
Florida	Yes	\$20 to \$50 per month	Fees are waived when the offender is unemployed, a student, physically handicapped, hardship or other extenuating circumstances	Probationers are responsible for payment of any drug testing
Georgia	Yes	\$10 to \$15 per month, depending on ability to pay	Where payment of such fee creates undue hardship	No
Hawaii	No	X	X	Yes, the defendant is required to pay costs
Idaho	Yes	\$30 per month	Can be exempt if mentally or physically handicapped or if truly can't find a job	No
Illinois	No	X	X	No
Indiana	Yes	An initial user's fee from \$25 to \$100; a monthly fee of between \$5 and \$15	Fees are not waived for felons, and may be waived for misdemeanants and juveniles	Not applicable--handled at the county level
Kentucky	Yes, at the option of the court	Misdemeanor \$100 to \$500; felony \$500 to \$2,500	Student, unemployed, handicapped, responsible for dependents (undue hardship), diligently attempted to find work but unable, other financial reasons	No
Maine	No	X	X	Cost is borne by the probationer--usually directly to agency doing the testing
Maryland	No	X	X	No
Michigan	No	X	X	No
Minnesota	No	X	X	Yes--paid for by the agency
Mississippi	Yes	\$15 per month	Inability of offender to pay as determined by sentencing court	No
Missouri	No	X	X	No
Montana	No	X	X	No
Nebraska	No	X	X	No
Nevada	Yes	\$12 per month for supervision only	Economic hardship	No
New Hampshire	No	X	X	No
New Jersey	No	X	X	No

Table 1.44 Probation systems' use of probation fees, by characteristics of fees and State, 1984--Continued

State	Probation fee	Fee amount	Waiver circumstances	Fee for drug testing
New Mexico	Yes	\$15 to \$85 per month, according to financial ability	Financial hardship	Yes
New York	No	X	X	No
North Carolina	Yes	\$10 per month	X	Do not do periodic drug drug testing; but whenever required by courts a fee is involved (sometimes paid by client and other times by testing agency)
North Dakota	No	X	X	No
Ohio	No	X	X	Yes
Oklahoma	Yes	\$15 per month	If legitimate hardship is verified	Agency assumes cost of all client urinalysis
Oregon	Yes	Fee specified by sentencing court or Board of Parole. If no fee set, fee is at least \$10 per month	In cases of financial hardship or when in the interest of the person's rehabilitation	No
Pennsylvania	No	X	X	No
Rhode Island	No	X	X	No
South Carolina	Yes	\$120 per year	Fee exempted if hardship determined by judge	NA
South Dakota	Yes	That amount deemed to be reasonable based upon probationer's ability to pay	Not mandatory to order fees; therefore, waiver not needed	Yes--probationers pay
Tennessee	Yes	\$5 to supervision fund and \$30 to criminal injuries fund each month	For hardship reasons (disability, excessive medical)	No
Texas	Yes	\$0 to \$15 per month, as ordered by judge	Judge may waive if probationer is unemployed and cannot pay the fee	No
Utah	No	X	X	No
Vermont	No	X	X	No
Virginia	Yes	\$15 per month	Financial hardship as determined by judge	No
Washington	Yes, effective July 1, 1985	\$15 to \$50 per month	Unemployment and lack of other resources; physical/mental handicap	No
West Virginia	No set fee for being placed on probation --fees are for court costs and restitution	Fees for felonies or misdemeanors based on offense--if restitution is ordered or a fine the court may impose	After fees are set a payment schedule is set up. Payments are scheduled in amount probationer is able to pay each month	Yes, probationer pays for drug test
Wyoming	No	X	X	No

Source: Contact Center, Inc., Corrections Compendium (Lincoln, Neb.: Contact Center, Inc., December 1984), pp. 4, 7-10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.45 Residents, facilities, personnel, and average operating costs (per resident per year) of public and private juvenile custody facilities, by State, 1982/83

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.46. Data on the number of residents, facilities, and personnel are based on the one-day count conducted Feb. 1, 1983. Data on the average operating costs are for the annual period Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1982. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of offenses and terms, see Appendix 4.

	Juvenile population ^a				Facilities		Staff		Average operating costs (per resident per one year)	
	Public		Private		Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
	Number	Rate per 100,000 ^b	Number	Rate per 100,000 ^b						
United States, total ^c	48,538 ^d	177	31,685	115	1,023	1,877	58,654 ^e	37,411	\$22,009	\$21,256
Alabama	713	133	291	54	26	21	967	263	15,415	11,106
Alaska	170	283	213	355	2	21	199	345	47,118	45,893
Arizona	587	160	676	184	18	24	610	813	22,616	25,843
Arkansas	290	95	590	194	9	28	381	537	20,906	14,414
California	11,586 ^d	393	3,821	130	113	260	11,269 ^e	4,358	20,251	21,887
Colorado	543	145	524	140	14	29	487	643	23,799	19,095
Connecticut	130	46	734	262	4	34	390	754	53,558	19,949
Delaware	240	316	0	0	5	0	233	0	20,559	0
District of Columbia	338	497	153	235	14	18	367	190	29,439	20,785
Florida	2,199	189	808	70	52	29	1,949	666	12,391	17,367
Georgia	1,316	198	290	44	23	13	1,411	341	18,246	13,614
Hawaii	135	110	67	54	4	5	153	73	23,137	25,600
Idaho	185	136	158	116	2	13	296	178	24,089	20,571
Illinois	1,689	134	595	47	24	20	1,733	653	20,397	21,745
Indiana	1,182	163	891	123	16	46	1,233	873	15,282	13,486
Iowa	360	98	452	123	12	42	560	667	26,716	27,000
Kansas	600	207	714	246	13	64	915	751	28,015	14,157
Kentucky	614	126	447	92	38	27	1,017	411	19,299	10,722
Louisiana	1,396	263	349	66	13	16	1,098	402	15,567	25,517
Maine	220	147	236	157	1	16	277	181	22,294	12,316
Maryland	1,103	202	552	101	15	42	935	785	15,283	17,175
Massachusetts	143	24	794	131	10	50	315	1,319	33,723	26,393
Michigan	1,760	165	1,626	153	50	78	2,225	2,114	30,404	31,643
Minnesota	656	124	972	184	23	93	920	1,239	28,712	19,813
Mississippi	459	124	(f)	(f)	10	(f)	443	(f)	13,102	(f)
Missouri	906	171	425	80	50	18	1,035	510	18,643	18,806
Montana	154	148	62	60	7	8	227	104	28,660	19,184
Nebraska	233	117	574	287	5	11	319	589	20,933	36,513
Nevada	449	420	96	90	8	7	363	92	23,464	15,664
New Hampshire	130	106	80	65	1	6	184	69	25,997	16,070
New Jersey	1,747	186	334	35	50	18	2,181	464	20,967	24,583
New Mexico	423	221	279	146	7	20	431	318	21,670	11,631
New York	1,523	96	3,640	229	55	184	3,302	389	47,192	27,865
North Carolina	754	131	621	108	23	53	1,327	534	21,015	15,540
North Dakota	93	108	133	155	6	8	98	151	19,968	20,871
Ohio	3,082	220	1,513	108	55	109	3,443 ^e	923	17,811	18,822
Oklahoma	519	131	621	156	11	42	1,230	736	45,135	14,909
Oregon	857	265	402	124	13	33	783	510	20,089	21,314
Pennsylvania	1,178	81	2,009	138	28	56	1,898	217	37,662	21,602
Rhode Island	94	81	182	157	2	15	192	191	59,029	22,003
South Carolina	803	213	120	32	9	9	566 ^e	128	26,239	10,342
South Dakota	169	190	278	312	5	18	159	264	14,995	16,698
Tennessee	1,055	176	363	60	27	23	1,017	328	16,989	14,203
Texas	1,980	111	1,857	104	30	71	2,447	509	17,758	14,017
Utah	162	70	119	52	10	12	607	117	31,030	11,522
Vermont	0	0	170	354	0	16	0	319	0	20,240
Virginia	1,519	221	237	34	51	9	3,550	310	22,113	16,027
Washington	1,238	239	427	82	30	36	1,991	477	23,322	17,911
West Virginia	124	48	100	39	9	13	180	138	17,220	20,406
Wisconsin	559	90	978	157	10	88	619	387	30,353	26,884
Wyoming	173	237	(f)	(f)	2	(f)	122	(f)	17,181	(f)

^aBased on the average daily juvenile population during 1982.

^bThe base population consisted of persons age 10 to the upper age limit of juvenile court jurisdiction in that State.

^cStates may not sum to total due to rounding.

^dCalifornia's adults are excluded. The average daily resident population including adults was 13,256, while the United States, total was 50,208.

^eCommunity volunteers excluded.

^fData withheld to preserve confidentiality guarantees.

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

Table 1.46 Selected characteristics of public juvenile custody facilities, United States, selected years 1971-82/83

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, 1978, 1980, and 1981 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, 1979 and 1982, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31. In the 1982 census, the one-day count was changed from Dec. 31 to the following Feb. 1 to obtain a more representative enumeration of residents after the fluctuations of the holiday period. Data on the number of facilities, personnel and juveniles per full-time staff members are based on this one-day count. The 1982 annual data and the Feb. 1, 1983 one-day count data are referenced in Table titles and column headings as 1982/83 in order to reflect the distinction between the annual and one-day count data. The reader should note that these data are from the same survey that was labelled 1982 in the 1984 edition of the SOURCEBOOK. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

Selected characteristics	1971	1973	1974	1975	1977	1979	1982/83
Number of facilities, total	722	794	829	874	992	1,015	1,023
Short-term	338	355	371	387	448	464	459
Long-term	384	439	458	487	544	551	564
Facility occupancy rate, (percent of facilities): ^a							
Occupied less than 70 percent	36	44	42	36	32	34	NA
Occupied 70 to 100 percent	48	44	46	51	59	56	NA
Occupied more than 100 percent	16	12	12	13	9	10	NA
Number of personnel, total	43,372	44,845	46,276	52,534	61,060	61,108	58,654
Full-time	39,521	39,216	39,391	41,156	43,322	44,350	45,376 ^b
Part-time	3,851	5,629	6,885	11,378	17,738	16,758	13,278 ^b
Juveniles per full-time staff member	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
Expenditures (in thousands of dollars), total	\$456,474	\$483,941	\$508,630	\$594,146	\$707,732	\$842,466	\$1,148,294
Capital	\$47,365	\$30,127	\$24,536	\$34,510	\$29,366	\$53,278	\$43,256
Operating	\$409,109	\$453,814	\$484,094	\$559,636	\$678,366	\$789,188	\$1,105,038
Number of admissions ^a	616,766	600,960	647,175	641,189	614,385	568,802	536,122
Number of departures ^a	614,606	594,207	640,408	632,983	622,151	560,751	528,552
Average daily number of residents ^a	58,429	47,385	46,753	48,794	48,032	47,803	50,208

^aBased on all residents (juvenile and adult).

^bGenerally includes community volunteers but not some 4,600 in California and large but unspecified numbers in Ohio and South Carolina excluded from the count by reporting authorities.

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); and U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.47 Selected characteristics of public juvenile custody facilities, by type of facility, United States, 1979 and 1982/83

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.46. Data on the number of facilities are based on the one-day count conducted Feb. 1, 1983. Data on physical environment, frequency of community access, and security level are for the annual period Jan. 1 to Dec. 31., 1982. 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	All facilities		Type of facility			
			Short-term		Long-term	
	1979	1982/83	1979	1982/83	1979	1982/83
Number of facilities, total	1,015	1,023	464	459	551	564
Physical environment:						
Institutional facilities	609	621	402	389	207	232
Open facilities	406	402	62	70	344	332
Frequency of community access:						
About daily	305	311	71	83	234	228
About weekly	185	137	36	29	149	108
Less than weekly	125	158	45	47	80	111
Never	400	417	312	300	88	117
Security level:						
Strict	291	311	235	253	56	58
Medium	313	319	164	153	149	166
Minimal or none	411	393	165	33	346	340

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), Table 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.48 Selected characteristics of private juvenile custody facilities, United States, selected years 1974-82/83

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.46. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

Selected characteristics	1974	1975	1977	1979	1982/83
Number of facilities, total	1,337	1,277	1,600	1,561	1,877
Short-term	76	66	126	75	164
Long-term	1,261	1,211	1,474	1,486	1,713
Facility occupancy rate ^a (percent of facilities): ^a					
Occupied less than 70 percent	21	21	20	22	NA
Occupied 70 to 100 percent	72	(b)	78	76	NA
Occupied more than 100 percent	7	(b)	2	2	NA
Number of personnel, total	28,612	27,651	30,918	32,921	37,411
Full-time	20,600	NA	22,381	23,538	27,070
Part-time	8,012	NA	8,537	9,383	10,341
Juveniles per full-time staff member	1.5	NA	1.3	1.2	1.2
Expenditures (in thousands of dollars), total	\$294,036	\$273,644	\$384,327	\$465,214	\$718,993
Capital	\$25,905	\$19,173	\$21,008	\$25,933	\$45,484
Operating	\$268,131	\$254,471	\$363,319	\$439,281	\$673,509
Number of admissions ^a	53,661	56,708	67,045	69,507	88,806
Number of departures ^a	47,471	50,986	61,571	64,574	84,399
Average daily number of residents ^a	31,384	26,740	29,611	28,566	31,685

^aBased on all residents (juvenile and adult).^bData are not available for this specific category; 79 percent of all private facilities had an occupancy rate of 70 percent or greater.

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); and U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities, Including Comparisons with Public Facilities (Draft)* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1984), Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.49 Selected characteristics of private juvenile custody facilities, by type of facility, United States, 1979 and 1982/83

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.46 and 1.47. 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	
	1979	1982/83	1979	1982/83	1979	1982/83
Number of facilities, total	1,561	1,877	75	164	1,486	1,713
Physical environment:						
Institutional facilities	174	187	14	38	160	149
Open facilities	1,387	1,690	61	126	1,326	1,564
Frequency of community access:						
About daily	1,244	1,475	53	124	1,191	1,351
About weekly	232	307	16	25	216	282
Less than weekly	51	57	0	6	51	51
Never	34	38	6	9	28	29
Security levels:						
Strict	42	47	5	22	37	25
Medium	333	426	15	55	318	371
Minimal or none	1,186	1,404	55	87	1,131	1,317

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities, Including Comparisons with Public Facilities (Draft)* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1984), Table 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.50 Number and percent of delinquency prevention programs providing various services, by type of service, United States, 1979, 1981, and 1983

NOTE: These data were collected through surveys of delinquency prevention programs conducted in 1979, 1981, and 1983 by the National Center for the Assessment of Delinquent Behavior and Its Prevention, Center for Law and Justice, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington. The 1979 sample consisted of 494 delinquency prevention programs, the 1981 sample consisted of 254 programs, and the 1983 sample consisted of 491 programs. Because of changes in the population of sampled programs from survey to survey, the data below should not be used for cross survey comparisons. For information on the methodology of the study, see Appendix 5.

Service category	Delinquency prevention programs					
	1979 survey (N=489) ^a		1981 survey (N=248) ^a		1983 survey (N=465) ^a	
	Number of programs offering service	Percent of programs offering service	Number of programs offering service	Percent of programs offering service	Number of programs offering service	Percent of programs offering service
Affective or life skills education (includes values clarification, decisionmaking, problem solving, communication)	175	35.8	96	38.7	150	32.3
Counseling (casework with individuals and groups--excluding family counseling or therapy)	149	30.5	102	41.1	327	70.3
Conventional group activities (including arts and crafts, drama, indoor sports--not including out of doors recreational activities)	144	29.4	59	23.8	126	27.1
Traditional classroom approach to academic skill development (including remedial education, preparation for GED, literacy education, college preparation, tutoring--not by peers)	125	25.6	62	25.0	100	21.5
Interagency collaboration (includes interagency team or multidepartmental program in large agency; includes also coordination and planning)	121	24.7	65	26.2	32	6.9
Job training, job skills development, teaching employability skills	117	23.9	67	27.0	82	17.6
Parent or family training/education (parent education, family strengthening, communication skills, problem solving)	100	20.4	40	16.1	118	25.4
Increased interaction with conventional peers; cross-aged tutoring or teaching; peer counseling	92	18.8	46	18.5	51	11.0
Family counseling or therapy (includes multiple family counseling)	69	14.1	64	25.8	289	62.2
Provision of specialized information (e.g., information on the law or on drug use/abuse) to program participants	97	19.8	26	10.5	105	22.6
Training and technical assistance to other professionals or agencies	80	16.3	31	12.5	43	9.2
Information and referral service	71	14.5	40	16.1	154	33.1
General community education not focused only on participant youth or parents as targets (e.g., drug-related education; law-related education; community crime resistance education)	73	14.9	33	13.3	50	10.8
Drug/alcohol focused services (does not include detox)	74	15.1	26	10.5	27	5.8
Enhancing youth participation and power for youths excluding school involvement (behavioral contracting, involvement in community councils or boards, legislation or policy to enhance youth power or role)	76	15.5	22	8.9	10	2.2
Provision of public sector, community, or government subsidized jobs	64	13.0	31	12.5	10	2.2
Alternative education: separate facility	57	11.6	33	13.3	57	12.3
Job referrals, job linkages, job placement in jobs not subsidized by government funds	37	7.6	50	20.2	40	8.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.50 Number and percent of delinquency prevention programs providing various services, by type of service, United States, 1979, 1981, and 1983--Continued

Service category	Delinquency prevention programs					
	1979 survey (N=489) ^a		1981 survey (N=248) ^a		1983 survey (N=465) ^a	
	Number of programs offering service ^b	Percent of programs offering service ^b	Number of programs offering service ^b	Percent of programs offering service ^b	Number of programs offering service ^b	Percent of programs offering service ^b
Crisis intervention (includes 24 hour hotline, outreach teams, flying squads, emergency counseling services)	46	9.4	38	15.3	119	25.6
One-to-one group links with conventional adults (includes programs like Big Brothers/Big Sisters; Partners; Friends)	45	9.2	36	14.5	47	10.1
Individually paced learning program (individual student works for self at own pace)	56	11.4	22	8.9	32	6.9
Family substitute care (e.g., foster homes, adoption services, day care, respite care, temporary residential care--not a runaway shelter)	39	7.9	39	15.7	113	24.3
Student work opportunity as part of a school program (e.g., work study jobs and student internship for school credit)	36	7.4	33	13.3	12	2.6
Training school teachers to provide services of this program	50	10.2	19	7.7	7	1.5
Behavioral modification, contingency contracting, social learning use of rewards	44	9.0	17	6.8	42	9.0
Development and dissemination of resource materials (if primary function)	25	5.1	30	12.1	2	0.4
Provision of private sector job	27	5.5	28	11.3	13	2.8
Employment support services (includes monitoring, follow-up, counseling with people on the job--not prior to placement)	25	5.1	28	11.3	7	1.5
Preventing school dropouts, encouraging school completion	27	5.5	24	9.7	43	9.2
Job development (includes solicitation of business to hire youth; job creation)	20	4.1	27	10.9	60	12.9
Experience-based career education; exposure to the world of work through the schools or program to aid career education and decisionmaking	18	3.7	27	10.9	43	9.2
Health promotion or support	34	6.9	11	4.4	60	12.9
Moral or citizenship education (includes education to develop conventional social values, e.g., work ethic and citizenship; law-related education)	30	6.1	14	5.6	50	10.8
Parent involvement in providing services and/or running the program (not as clients)	37	7.6	6	2.4	NA	NA
Out of doors recreational activities (e.g., Outward Bound, camping programs, stress/challenge programs, Wilderness programs)	19	3.9	19	7.7	22	4.7
Other out of doors recreational activities (e.g., general camping or hiking programs without the stress/challenge component; excludes organized sports)	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	6.4
Runaway shelters	25	5.1	13	5.2	27	5.8
Parent support groups	24	4.9	13	5.2	42	9.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.50 Number and percent of delinquency prevention programs providing various services, by type of service, United States, 1979, 1981, and 1983--Continued

Service category	Delinquency prevention programs					
	1979 survey (N=489) ^a		1981 survey (N=248) ^a		1983 survey (N=465) ^b	
	Number of programs offering service ^b	Percent of programs offering service ^b	Number of programs offering service ^b	Percent of programs offering service ^b	Number of programs offering service ^b	Percent of programs offering service ^b
Power enhancement for students in the classroom or concerning school-wide decisions (e.g., student involvement in school governance and policy making; school curriculum planning; school leadership roles; setting school drug policy)	27	5.5	8	3.2	2	0.4
Student involvement in decisions affecting self (includes participation in selecting curriculum, involvement in discipline and grievance procedures, mastery learning)	17	3.5	17	6.8	15	3.2
Low student/teacher ratio (under 21:1)	20	4.1	12	4.8	18	3.9
Adult working with pre-existing natural youth peer groups (includes detached gang workers and street workers)	21	4.3	9	3.6	2	0.4
Neighborhood organization for self determination, improvement/development	18	3.7	11	4.4	7	1.5
Special services for minorities (e.g., bilingual counselors, native culture study groups)	12	2.4	16	6.4	14	3.0
Volunteer job, unpaid work experience (no school credit)	19	3.9	9	3.6	8	1.7
Private business/foundation involvement in delivery of services (not funding)	16	3.3	8	3.2	4	0.9
Alternative education: supplementary, in traditional school	15	3.1	9	3.6	9	1.9
Child abuse and neglect services outside of the school, including family violence services	6	1.2	17	6.8	48	10.3
Target hardening (e.g., vandalism watch, security precautions, block watch, neighborhood patrols, operation ID)	14	2.9	6	2.4	5	1.1
Reuniting families	20	4.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Police/school liaison	13	2.6	6	2.4	7	1.5
Exposure to consequences of crime (e.g., jail visits, police lectures, lifer's programs)	8	1.6	8	3.2	4	0.9
In-school discipline program (e.g., in-school suspension) as an alternative to regular suspension or involvement of the juvenile authorities	9	1.8	2	0.8	4	0.9
Performance based grading (self as baseline)	9	1.8	1	0.4	3	0.6
Home/school liaison (home-based reward programs, child development specialist, school-based child abuse and neglect teams)	NA	NA	2	0.8	10	2.2
Preventing truancy--focus on changing youth's behavior	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	4.5
Preventing truancy--focus on changing school environment (e.g., school effectiveness or climate improvement program specifying truancy reduction as a goal or outcome)	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.50 Number and percent of delinquency prevention programs providing various services, by type of service, United States, 1979, 1981, and 1983--Continued

Service category	Delinquency prevention programs					
	1979 survey (N=489) ^a		1981 survey (N=288) ^a		1983 survey (N=465) ^a	
	Number of programs offering service ^b	Percent of programs offering service	Number of programs offering service ^b	Percent of programs offering service	Number of programs offering service ^b	Percent of programs offering service
Services aimed specifically at preventing out of home placement or facilitating return of youths to natural family from foster care, group home, etc.	NA	NA	NA	NA	49	10.5
Use of trained volunteers from community in delivery of services (e.g., counseling tutoring, or being a "friend")	NA	NA	NA	NA	74	15.9

^aMissing data on services for 37 programs; 5 from the 1979 survey, 6 from the 1981 survey, and 26 from the 1983 survey.

^bTotal exceeds N and percent total exceeds 100.0 because programs typically offer more than one service.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Center for the Assessment of Delinquent Behavior and Its Prevention, Center for Law and Justice, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.51 Full- and part-time jail employees, by occupational category and region, United States, on June 30, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.6. These data are for the annual period ending June 30, 1983.

Occupational category and status	United States	North-east	Central	South	West
Total	64,650	13,551	13,549	26,116	12,504
Full-time	58,763	12,000	11,615	24,014	11,369
Part-time	5,797	1,551	1,934	2,102	1,135
Administrative	6,091	839	1,522	2,649	1,081
Full-time	5,220	828	1,190	2,287	915
Part-time	871	11	332	362	166
Custody	44,454	9,019	9,022	18,309	8,104
Full-time	41,876	8,804	8,116	17,362	7,594
Part-time	2,578	215	906	947	510
Clerical and maintenance	8,415	1,405	1,949	3,165	1,896
Full-time	7,573	1,347	1,607	2,891	1,728
Part-time	842	58	342	274	168
Educational	893	235	180	322	156
Full-time	596	141	106	227	122
Part-time	297	94	74	95	34
Professional and technical	4,524	857	844	1,627	1,196
Full-time	3,362	628	574	1,217	943
Part-time	1,162	229	270	410	253
Other	183	36	32	44	71
Full-time	136	17	22	30	67
Part-time	47	19	10	14	4

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *The 1983 Jail Census*, Bulletin NCJ-95536 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1984), p. 9, Table 14.

Table 1.52 Characteristics of prison pre-release programs, by jurisdiction, 1984

NOTE: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of corrections in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Guam, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Seven jurisdictions did not respond to the survey: Alabama, Iowa, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Tennessee, and Guam. Pre-release programs refer to programs that attempt to prepare inmates for their return to the community. These include programs within the prison that emphasize training in areas such as employment, communication and money management, and programs that provide transfer to community halfway houses or residential centers prior to actual mandatory release or release on parole. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

Jurisdiction	Presence of formal pre-release programs	Eligibility criteria	Role of other agencies and/or volunteers
Alaska	No	X	Contact with private agencies to provide pre-release residential programs. Also utilize Christian residential programs as voluntary furlough replacements at no cost to the state.
Arizona	No	X	X
Arkansas	Yes	Inmate must have a projected release date of not more than 120 days at a time of transfer; must not have pending felony detainers; have not been convicted of a sex offense or exhibited a history of abnormal sexual behavior while incarcerated; does not have a pending major disciplinary charge; and does not require special medical consideration which cannot be handled by the unit/center.	The Arkansas Employment Security Division (outside agency) assists in obtaining employment for pre-release inmates and assists with transportation for them to and from job interviews. Outside community volunteers provide religious activities and some counseling.
California	Yes	This education program is to be completed by inmates no less than 15 days or no more than 45 days before parole from the institution.	Outside agencies such as the Employment Development Department, Social Services, and community based organizations are utilized to deliver pre-release services to inmates. Outside agencies are not paid.
Colorado	No ^a	X	X
Connecticut	Yes	Within 3 months of release if not going out on other release.	Both outside agencies and volunteers are involved considerably.
Delaware	Yes	Six months to release-- selection by classification committee.	Groups such as AI-A-Non, National Alliance of Businessmen, Wilmington Skills Center, Planned Parenthood are involved.
District of Columbia	Yes	Felons must be within 6 months of parole; misdemeanors within 1 year of release and pretrial cases within 3 months of adjudication.	Community Services contracts with private agencies to operate pre-release programs in the community in addition to department-operated programs.
Florida	Yes	Immediately prior to participation in community work release prior to release from community correctional centers.	Citizen volunteers are utilized as well as other community private and State agencies.
Georgia	Yes	Selected inmates within 6 months of parole or release.	Limited.
Hawaii	Yes	Based upon the division's classification system, inmates must achieve community custody status.	Supplement case workers in assisting inmates in job seeking and skills development.

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.52 Characteristics of prison pre-release programs, by jurisdiction, 1984--Continued

Jurisdiction	Presence of formal pre-release programs	Eligibility criteria	Role of other agencies and/or volunteers
Idaho	Yes	Within 6 months of release.	Used extensively.
Illinois	Yes ^b	Between 2 months and 260 days left on sentence, minimum security, no outstanding warrants, and no history of escape in last 5 years.	Five of the work release centers are operated through contractual agreements with private agencies, such as the Salvation Army and Safer Foundation. In addition, outside agencies also have a role in the employment and education of center residents.
Indiana	Yes	Previously, the criteria for participation was that an offender be a male felon within 40 days of release and that he not be assigned to a work release center. At this time, however, the entire program is under review and no new criteria have been established.	Several outside groups or agencies come into the pre-release program regularly. These people instruct classes for the offenders in the program. The program has relied heavily on support from the surrounding communities to provide expertise in various areas.
Kansas	(c)	Men within 90 days of parole eligibility, minimum custody.	Anticipate that it will be significant.
Kentucky	No	X	X
Maine	Yes	Inmate must be classified minimum security and be within 6 months of release or parole.	Volunteers are used at various work sites for those inmates who are out on work release, Alcoholics Anonymous programs, counseling programs, visitation programs are handled by volunteers at the various pre-release centers.
Maryland	Yes	Twelve months from next parole hearing or expiration date; maintain an infraction free adjustment for a minimum of 6 months; 1st and 2nd degree sex offenses are precluded along with those convicted of three serious offenses with at least one prior commitment.	Provide various services, including employment readiness, drug and alcohol therapy, vocational training, and some psychological services.
Massachusetts	Yes	As required by Massachusetts General Law, inmates must be within 18 months of their parole eligibility date to participate in a pre-release program. In addition to statutory eligibility, an inmate must also be judged suitable for pre-release participation by the department.	Contracts with several outside agencies that provide the department with 203 additional pre-release beds.
Michigan	Yes ^d	NA	Assist with job finding and training.
Minnesota	Yes	Recommended and approved by classification teams; granted work release status by Office of Adult Release. A three-week program taking place the last three weeks prior to release from incarceration is mandatory for some inmates.	Outside agencies and volunteers provide workshops, discussion groups, and classes. Also residence and employment seeking assistance, and transportation services.
Mississippi	Yes	Eligibility determined based on a date computed on the basis of a percentage of the time served on a sentence. Executive committee or parole board review the inmate and consider him/her for some type of release program.	Utilize many outside groups and agencies, including local churches, and organizations, Alcoholics Anonymous, Veteran's Administration, Social Security Agency, Salvation Army, State Mental Health Agency.

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Table 1.52 Characteristics of prison pre-release programs, by jurisdiction, 1984--Continued

Jurisdiction	Presence of formal pre-release programs	Eligibility criteria	Role of other agencies and/or volunteers
Missouri	Yes	For Honor Center, within 1 year of release date and level one security. For halfway house, within 90 days of release and level 1 security.	Varies, as pre-release process continues at 2 Honor Centers and 17 halfway houses. Volunteers are encouraged as are outside agencies, both government and private.
Montana	Yes	Within 12 months of parole eligibility present offense must be non-violent, no detainers, minimum security.	Volunteers assist with clerical functions, wood working class, and treatment groups.
Nebraska	Yes	Pre-release programming begins at the time of admission; however, specific skill training begins during the last 3 months prior to release.	Volunteers are utilized to provide training and counseling in various areas.
Nevada	Yes	All inmates receive a half-day pre-release class upon receipt of a parole date approval. Some inmates are referred to the "Street Readiness Program" held for 3 weeks, 3 hours a day, once each month.	The "Street Readiness Programs" are staffed entirely by volunteers at three prisons. Division is still in the process of expanding this program.
New Hampshire	Yes	Within 6 months of their early release date.	Counseling and other functions.
New Mexico	Yes	Pre-release programming is provided at only one facility. Requirements are that the inmate be within 60 days of release or going on work or school release in the community.	Various community groups and private and public educational institutions provide life skills training and career and educational counseling to pre-release inmates.
New York	Yes	Incarcerated offenders within 90 to 120 days of the parole hearing.	Community resources are utilized into the program as presenters, participants, role models and placement agencies.
North Carolina	Yes	Within 24 months of end of sentence; additional selection criteria includes no major infractions within the last 90 days, minimum custody level 11, mentally and physically able to benefit from the program, and have an expressed interest in the program.	Extensive use of community agency resources and volunteers to provide specialized training and counseling to the pre-release training participants.
North Dakota	No	X	X
Oklahoma	Yes	For one program inmate must be within 30 to 120 days of projected discharge; classified minimum security; not actively psychotic; not enrolled in vocational training program. For the other program inmates must be within 90 to 120 days of parole or discharge.	Outside agencies provide speakers to inform inmates about available services. Individual volunteers play no role.
Oregon	Yes	Inmate must be within 6 months of an established release date and must be minimum custody.	Utilize practicums and volunteers for counseling, inmate club activities and religious services. Also present a release services seminar twice a month which relies almost solely on volunteer instruction.
Pennsylvania	Yes	Completion of half of minimum sentence, exemplary conduct record, approval of sentencing judge.	Some contracts with special programs and private halfway houses and group homes.

Table 1.52 Characteristics of prison pre-release programs, by jurisdiction, 1984--Continued

Jurisdiction	Presence of formal pre-release programs	Eligibility criteria	Role of other agencies and/or volunteers
Rhode Island	Yes	Voluntary programs for all inmates who are within 90 days of release (parole or release date) except for those classified to the High Security Center or in disciplinary segregation.	Volunteer guest speakers from community service agencies are utilized to provide workshops, lectures, and counseling services that comprise the 15-hour program which covers areas such as family, financial planning, job searching, substance abuse, etc.
South Carolina	Yes	No detainers, participation is during final 30 days of incarceration, prior to good time release. Parole Board may specify participation prior to effecting parole.	Approximately 75 percent of all pre-release programming is conducted by other agencies and volunteers. They are the primary providers of all such services.
South Dakota	No	X	X
Texas	Yes ^e	Mandatory supervision inmates within 6 months of expected release date.	Used as resource persons and speakers to cover various components of the pre-release curriculum.
Utah	Yes	Within a certain time frame of expected date of release.	NA
Vermont	Yes	Community level security/custody within 6 months of minimum release date, has met case plan objectives if assessed high need in indexed areas such as substance abuse, emotional stability, sexual behavior.	NA
Virginia	Yes	Inmates within 6 months of their mandatory parole release date; inmates within 6 months of their discharge date; inmates within 6 months of their parole eligibility date on a space available basis.	NA
Washington	Yes	Inmates must be in full minimum custody without restrictions. Typically, inmates are assigned to work release within 6 to 9 months preceding an established parole date. Inmates with histories of violence must be screened at the headquarter's level of the department.	Thirteen of 19 pre-release facilities are operated under contract with private nonprofit community organizations. Volunteers from these and other agencies provide support services (such as sponsorship, religious, recreational, etc.) to the residents.
West Virginia	Yes	Men are eligible for selection and transfer to a work/study release center if have served at least 1 year of sentence or appeared before the parole board. ¹ Inmates must be within 6 months of probable release. Female inmates must have served at least 9 months of sentence within the State Prison for Women (or Federal institution) and be within 24 months of probable release. Classification Board selects inmates who meet this basic criterion.	NA
Wisconsin	Yes	Generally made available to offenders within 2 months of release.	Some programs bring in volunteers to give presentations, others use volunteers to accompany offenders outside the institution for a special orientation, job interview or family visit.
Wyoming	Yes	Some are ongoing programs upon initial custody classification assignment; others require inmate to be within 1 year of release.	Have a major role in pre-release programming.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.52 Characteristics of prison pre-release programs, by jurisdiction, 1984--Continued

Jurisdiction	Presence of formal pre-release programs	Eligibility criteria	Role of other agencies and/or volunteers
Federal Bureau of Prisons	Yes	An inmate's preparation for release actually begins at the time he/she is committed to the institution, when cases and release needs are looked at. A formal pre-release program is initiated approximately 6 months prior to the inmate's release.	Outside agencies and volunteers play a vital role in pre-release programming. Included are U.S. Probation Offices, Community Programs, local resource personnel deemed appropriate for disseminating information that concerns pre-release programming.
	^a No "pre-release." Does operate large community corrections program to include 2 State-operated centers and 14 private contractors located throughout State.		^c To be implemented in summer of 1984.
	^b Work release programs in community correctional centers.		^d Primarily through community half-way house program.
			^e Three institutions.
			^f At the Huttonsville Correctional Center.

Source: Contact, Inc., Corrections Compendium (Lincoln, Neb.: Contact, Inc., March 1984), pp. 4-9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.53 Correctional agencies using private contractual services, by type of service and type of jurisdiction, as of Dec. 31, 1984

NOTE: These data were gathered from questionnaires mailed to all adult, juvenile, and combined correctional agencies in the United States. Combined agencies refer to those jurisdictions handling both adult and juvenile correctional services within one agency. A total of 88 questionnaires were mailed with 70 agencies returning information, yielding a response rate of 80 percent. Alaska, Hawaii, Indiana, and

New Mexico provided no agency responses. The following jurisdictions had no response from juvenile correctional agencies: Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Montana, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Pennsylvania. In addition, Iowa, Massachusetts, Nevada, and North Carolina adult correctional agencies did not respond.

	Community treatment center	Food service	Security service	Transportation	Vocational programs	Educational programs	Religious programs	Video programming	Construction	Aftercare	Drug treatment	Mental health services	Health services	Blood bank services programs	Prison industry using inmate labor	College programs	Cultural programs	Inmate business	Work release	Training programs for staff	Therapeutic training for inmates	Computer services	Drama, dancing	Canteen commissary
Alabama:																								
Adult																								
Juvenile																								
Arizona:																								
Combined																								
Arkansas:																								
Adult																								
Juvenile																								
California:																								
Adult																								
Juvenile																								
Colorado:																								
Adult																								
Juvenile																								
Connecticut:																								
Adult																								
Delaware:																								
Adult																								
District of Columbia:																								
Adult																								
Juvenile																								
Federal Bureau of Prisons:																								
Adult																								
Florida:																								
Adult																								
Juvenile																								
Georgia:																								
Adult																								
Juvenile																								
Idaho:																								
Adult																								
Illinois:																								
Combined																								
Iowa:																								
Juvenile																								
Kansas:																								
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Kentucky:																								
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Louisiana:																								
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Maine:																								
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Michigan:																								
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Minnesota:																								
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Missouri:																								
Adult																								
Juvenile																								
Montana:																								
Adult																								
Nebraska:																								
Combined																								
Nevada:																								
Juvenile																								

Table 1.53 Correctional agencies using private contractual services, by type of service and type of jurisdiction, as of Dec. 31, 1984--
Continued

	Community treatment center	Food service	Security service	Transportation	Vocational programs	Educational programs	Religious programs	Video programming	Construction	Aftercare	Drug treatment	Mental health services	Health services	Blind bank services programs	Prison industry using inmate labor	College programs	Cultural programs	Inmate business	Work release	Training programs for staff	Therapeutic training for inmates	Computer services	Drama, dancing	Canteen commissary
New Hampshire:																								
Adult				✓				✓	✓							✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	
Juvenile						✓																		
New Jersey:				✓					✓		✓					✓			✓					
Combined	✓						✓		✓		✓													
New York:																								
Adult									✓		✓					✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	
North Carolina:																								
Juvenile											✓	✓	✓											
North Dakota:																								
Combined					✓	✓			✓							✓			✓					
Ohio:																								
Adult	✓								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓								
Juvenile					✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓								✓
Oklahoma:																								
Adult				✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓	
Oregon:																								
Adult						✓	✓	✓				✓				✓					✓			
Pennsylvania:																								
Adult	✓			✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓							✓	✓		✓	
Rhode Island:																								
Adult					✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓			
Juvenile	✓				✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓											
South Carolina:																								
Adult	✓								✓															
Juvenile												✓	✓								✓		✓	
South Dakota:																								
Combined													✓						✓					
Tennessee:																								
Combined				✓					✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓			
Texas:																								
Adult					✓	✓			✓							✓								
Juvenile	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓				✓								
Utah:																								
Adult	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓			✓			
Juvenile	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	
Vermont:																								
Adult	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓											
Juvenile	✓				✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓											✓
Virginia:																								
Combined	✓				✓	✓					✓	✓	✓											
Washington:																								
Adult			✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓
Juvenile	✓						✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	
West Virginia:																								
Combined	✓				✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓											
Wisconsin:																								
Combined	✓				✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓			✓								
Wyoming:																								
Combined	✓				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓			

Source: Camille G. Camp and George M. Camp, *Private Sector Involvement in Prison Services and Operations*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1984), Appendix E; and data provided by the Criminal Justice Institute, South Salem, New York.

Table 1.54 Characteristics of State paroling authorities, by jurisdiction, 1984

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. The column "independent agency" refers to the status of the State paroling authority.

Jurisdiction	Name of agency	Administrator of parole field services	Independent agency	Number of board members	Full-time board
Alabama	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Yes	3	Yes
Alaska	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Arizona	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
Arkansas	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Department of Correction	Yes	5	No
California	Board of Prison Terms	Department of Corrections	Yes	9	Yes
Colorado	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Connecticut	Board of Parole	Department of Correction	Yes	11	No ^a
Delaware	Board of Parole	Department of Correction	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	9	Yes
Georgia	Board of Pardons and Parole	Board of Pardons and Parole	Yes	5	Yes
Hawaii	Paroling Authority	Paroling Authority	Yes	3	No
Idaho	Commission for Pardons and Parole	Department of Corrections	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 Corrections	Yes	7	No
Kansas	Adult Parole Authority	Department of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
Kentucky	Parole Board	Corrections Cabinet	Yes	5	Yes
Louisiana	Board of Parole	Department of Public Safety and Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Maine	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Maryland	Parole Commission	Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services	No	7	Yes
Massachusetts	Parole Board	Parole Board	Yes	7	Yes
Michigan	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	No	7	Yes
Minnesota	Department of Corrections, Office of Adult Release	Department of Corrections	No	4	No ^a
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	5	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	15	Yes
North Carolina	Parole Commission	Department of Correction	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	Yes	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	Parole and Community Corrections Board	Department of Parole and Community Corrections	Yes	7	No
South Dakota	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Office of Correctional Services	Yes	3	No
Tennessee	Board of Paroles	Board of Paroles	Yes	5	Yes
Texas	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Yes	6 ^c	Yes
Utah	Board of Pardons	Division of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
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	Division of Corrections	No	7	Yes
Wyoming	Board of Parole	Department of Probation and Parole	Yes	5	No
Federal	Parole Commission	Federal District Courts	Yes	9	Yes

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

two members serve part-time.

^cPlus a nine-member Parole Commission.

^bThe chairman and two members serve full-time;

Source: American Correctional Association, 1985 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1985), p. xx. Reprinted by permission.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.55 U.S. Parole Commission hearing examiner workload, by type of hearing or record review and region, fiscal years 1978-84

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. With implementation of presumptive parole date procedures, "one-third hearings" and "review hearings" have been phased out. For definitions of initial hearing, one-third hearing, statutory review/interim hearing, and other terms, and a list of States in regions, see Appendix 6.

Region	Total decisions	Initial hearing	One-third hearing	Pre-hearing/ presumptive date record review	Statutory review/ interim hearing	Review hearing	Rescission hearing	Retro-active record review	Local revocation hearing	Institutional revocation hearing	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	319	2,042	393
1981	18,540	7,788	X	4,480	1,579	X	1,095	X	369	2,039	365
1982	18,693	8,745	X	4,367	1,744	X	879	X	346	1,949	310
1983	21,462	10,678	X	4,797	2,042	X	671	X	331	2,132	443
1984	20,773	10,010	X	4,908	2,137	X	780	X	352	1,890	330
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
1981	4,051	1,620	X	1,104	320	X	286	X	46	416	72
1982	4,110	1,536	X	1,208	485	X	249	X	34	450	65
1983	4,916	2,333	X	1,081	512	X	163	X	37	570	83
1984	5,041	2,127	X	1,437	535	X	195	X	71	453	118
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
1981	4,652	2,143	X	1,145	283	X	189	X	64	577	104
1982	4,622	2,512	X	984	354	X	154	X	61	410	89
1983	4,963	2,688	X	1,231	398	X	114	X	58	348	93
1984	4,620	2,422	X	1,145	445	X	120	X	45	329	65
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
1981	3,706	1,340	X	844	391	X	236	X	121	429	51
1982	3,752	1,703	X	823	413	X	149	X	94	414	77
1983	4,186	2,043	X	842	447	X	154	X	68	452	81
1984	4,165	2,192	X	754	433	X	167	X	72	377	52
South Central:											
1978	3,370	1,935	128	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
1981	2,986	1,422	X	751	195	X	181	X	21	333	36
1982	3,303	1,789	X	732	111	X	209	X	45	311	43
1983	4,106	2,352	X	1,026	232	X	108	X	67	351	47
1984	4,026	2,042	X	994	317	X	143	X	80	360	57
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
1981	3,145	1,263	X	636	390	X	203	X	117	284	102
1982	2,906	1,205	X	620	381	X	118	X	112	364	36
1983	3,201	1,262	X	617	453	X	132	X	101	411	139
1984	2,921	1,227	X	578	407	X	155	X	84	371	38

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; Sheldon Adelberg, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 32, pp. 1, 2; and Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, pp. 1, 2, U.S. Parole Commission. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.56 Parole revocation hearings conducted by hearing examiners of the U.S. Parole Commission, by type of revocation hearing and region, fiscal years 1977-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.55. 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.
For definitions of terms and a list of States in regions, see Appendix 6.

Region	Type of revocation hearing															
	Preliminary local hearing						Final revocation hearing									
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total	230	240	275	319	369	346	331	352	1,772	1,535	1,771	2,042	2,039	1,949	2,132	1,890
Northeast	46	45	31	32	46	34	37	71	330	287	332	417	416	450	570	453
Southeast	20	45	46	49	64	61	58	45	348	345	423	499	577	410	348	329
North Central	44	54	84	109	121	94	68	72	368	310	309	417	429	414	452	377
South Central	44	25	46	33	21	45	67	80	292	226	320	345	333	311	351	360
West	76	71	68	96	117	112	101	84	434	367	387	364	284	364	411	371

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1978*, p. 17, Tables I-G and I-H; *October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980*, p. 19 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice); Sheldon Adelberg, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 32, p. 1; and Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, p. 1, U.S. Parole Commission. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.57 Percent distribution of U.S. Parole Commission decisions within, above, and below paroling policy guidelines, by type of hearing, fiscal years 1978-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.55. In 1978, the U.S. Parole Commission adopted a system of guidelines, based on a calculation of parole risk, to aid in the determination of an optimal parole release date. Release decisions may be made either above or below the designated guideline range if warranted by discretionary, statutory, or policy considerations. For this table, only discretionary decisions outside the guideline structure are counted as "above" or "below." Thus, decisions to deny parole where the mandatory release date is below the guideline range, and decisions to grant an effective parole date above the guideline range, due to time needed to develop a suitable release plan or because the minimum sentence is beyond the guideline range, are counted as "within" the parole policy guidelines. Decisions below the guideline range because of policy limitations are excluded from this table (Source, 1981, p. 22). Guidelines are used in revocation hearings in order to establish an eligibility date for "parole."

For definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

	(Percent)						
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Initial hearings:							
Total number of decisions	11,790	11,801	10,376	7,718	8,745	10,678	9,926
Within	79.3	80.7	82.6	84.4	86.5	86.7	88.6
Above	10.6	9.4	10.8	9.7	8.4	7.9	8.0
Below	10.1	10.0	6.6	5.9	5.0	5.4	3.5
Revocation hearings:							
Total number of decisions	1,749	2,032	2,361	2,406	2,295	2,463	2,235
Within	79.8	80.2	80.3	80.4	80.9	82.8	80.5
Above	8.2	8.5	13.3	13.3	13.6	12.7	16.7
Below	12.1	11.3	6.4	6.3	5.5	4.5	2.8

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; Sheldon Adelberg, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 32, p. 4; and Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, p. 4, U.S. Parole Commission. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.58 Criteria used in bail and pretrial release decisions, by jurisdiction, as of December 1985

NOTE: These data were gathered through an analysis of statutes, court rules, and constitutional provisions found in each jurisdiction. Some jurisdictions may limit the right to bail for persons accused of crimes that automatically carry a sentence of death or life imprisonment upon conviction. The "others" category refers to jurisdictions that may specify a more expanded list of criminal charges used to limit the right to bail or may add special provisions in combination with the current charge, such as weapon use, drug addiction, prior convictions of the defendant, etc. The "proof and presumption clause" refers to provisions that require a judicial assessment of presumed guilt for denial of bail; usually specifying that "proof is evident and presumption is great" (Source, p. 43, note 20). The "excessiveness prohibition" refers to States that adopt the standard of the eighth amendment to the U.S.

Constitution prohibiting excessive bail in cases when bail is allowed as a matter of individual right. Provisions governing the Federal system are included in the Federal Bail Reform Act of 1984 (11 U.S.C. 203 Sec. 3141, 3142).

"Decision criteria" refer to "provisions in State law that instruct judges to weigh specific factors in selecting the particular conditions of release or, if cash bail is to be set, the amount of bail to be imposed (Source, p. 14)." "Not oppressive" but "sufficient" refers to provisions that provide for consideration of the defendant's ability to pay when determining the amount of bail to be set. This table is revised from the original version which appeared in John S. Goldkamp, Two Classes of Accused (Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger, 1979), pp. 64, 65.

Jurisdiction	Legal factors						Decision criteria							
	Current charge	Likelihood of conviction	Possible penalty	Criminal record	Prior failures to appear	On probation/parole	On pretrial release	General community ties	Residence; length of residence	Family ties	Employment history	Defendant's financial resources	Character	Reputation
Alabama	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Alaska	✓	✓		✓ ^a	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Arizona	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Arkansas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
California	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Colorado	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Connecticut	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Delaware	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
District of Columbia	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Florida	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Georgia	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Hawaii	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Idaho	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Illinois	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Indiana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Iowa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kansas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kentucky	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Louisiana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maine	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maryland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Massachusetts	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Michigan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Minnesota	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mississippi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Missouri	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Montana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nebraska	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nevada	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Hampshire	✓	✓	✓	✓ ^a	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Jersey	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Mexico	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New York	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
North Carolina	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
North Dakota	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ohio	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oklahoma	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oregon	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pennsylvania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rhode Island	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Carolina	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Dakota	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tennessee	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Texas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Utah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Vermont	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Virginia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Washington	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
West Virginia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wisconsin	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wyoming	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Federal	✓ ^b	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

^aIncludes consideration of prior arrests.

^bUnder 18 U.S.C. 3142, the nature of the current charge criterion includes whether the alleged offense includes a "crime of violence" or "involves a narcotic drug."

Source: John S. Goldkamp, "Danger and Detention: A Second Generation of Bail Reform," Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology 76(Spring 1985), Table A2.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Mental con- dition	Physical con- dition	Past or present conduct	Persons to assist in at- tending court	Addic- tion to drugs or alcohol	Like- lihood of vio- lation of law if re- leased	General risk of non- appear- ance	Other factors			
							Nature of danger posed	"Not oppres- sive" but "suffi- cient" bail	Policy against unneces- sary de- tention	Nature of property to be used
✓			✓		✓	✓				
			✓		✓	✓		✓		
✓					✓	✓				✓
✓		✓			✓	✓				
✓		✓			✓	✓		✓		
✓		✓			✓	✓		✓		
✓		✓			✓	✓		✓		
✓		✓			✓	✓		✓		
✓		✓			✓	✓		✓		
✓		✓			✓	✓		✓		
✓		✓			✓	✓		✓		
✓		✓			✓	✓		✓		
✓		✓			✓	✓		✓		
✓		✓			✓	✓		✓		
✓		✓			✓	✓		✓		
✓	✓			✓			✓		✓	✓

Table 1.59 Provisions limiting the right to bail, by jurisdiction, as of December 1985

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.58.

Jurisdiction	Limitations on right to bail						Related provisions		
	Capital cases		Life imprisonment		Others		Proof and presumption clause		Excessiveness prohibition
	Constitutional	Statutes or court rules	Constitutional	Statutes or court rules	Constitutional	Statutes or court rules	Constitutional	Statutes or court rules	Constitutional
Alabama	✓ ^a	✓ ^a					✓ ^b	✓ ^b	✓
Alaska	✓								✓
Arizona					✓	✓			✓
Arkansas	✓	✓				✓			✓
California	✓				✓		✓ ^b		✓
Colorado	✓						✓		✓
Connecticut	✓	✓					✓		✓
Delaware	✓						✓		✓
District of Columbia		✓					✓		✓ ^c
Florida	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓ ^c
Georgia		✓							✓ ^c
Hawaii				✓		✓			✓ ^c
Idaho	✓	✓					✓		✓
Illinois	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓
Indiana	✓				✓		✓		✓
Iowa	✓					✓			✓
Kansas	✓	✓					✓		✓
Kentucky	✓	✓					✓		✓
Louisiana	✓						✓		✓
Maine	✓ ^a			✓			✓		✓
Maryland	✓	✓					✓		✓
Massachusetts	✓	✓					✓		✓
Michigan	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓
Minnesota	✓						✓		✓
Mississippi	✓						✓		✓
Missouri	✓	✓					✓		✓
Montana	✓						✓		✓
Nebraska	✓				✓		✓		✓
Nevada	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
New Hampshire	✓	✓					✓		✓
New Jersey	✓						✓		✓
New Mexico	✓						✓		✓
New York	✓	✓					✓		✓
North Carolina	✓	✓					✓		✓
North Dakota	✓						✓		✓
Ohio	✓						✓		✓
Oklahoma	✓	✓					✓		✓
Oregon	✓				✓	✓			✓
Pennsylvania	✓						✓		✓
Rhode Island	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓ ^b		✓
South Carolina	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓
South Dakota	✓						✓		✓
Tennessee	✓	✓					✓		✓ ^c
Texas	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓ ^c
Utah	✓	✓					✓		✓
Vermont	✓	✓	✓				✓ ^b		✓
Virginia	✓	✓					✓		✓
Washington	✓	✓					✓ ^b		✓
West Virginia	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓
Wisconsin	✓				✓	✓			✓ ^c
Wyoming	✓		✓				✓		✓ ^c
Federal		✓					✓		✓

^aIn Alabama and Maine, slight variations of the traditional constitutional exclusion of bail from persons in capital cases are found. In Alabama, in addition to persons charged with capital crimes, persons charged with crimes involving "serious injury likely to produce death" may also be denied bail. Ala. Const. Art. I Sec. 16. In Maine, the constitution denies bail to persons charged with "any of the crimes which now are, or have been denominated capital offenses since the adoption of the Constitution." Me. Const. Art. I Sec. 9.

^bAlabama, California, Georgia, South Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia have employed language that varies from the traditional instruction that bail may be denied in capital cases "When the proof is evident and the presumption is great." See Ala. Const. Art. I Sec. 16; Cal. Const. Art. I Sec. 12; Ga. Code Sec. 27-901; S.C. Const. Art. I Sec. 15; Vt. Const. Art. II Sec. 40; Va. Code Sec. 19.2-120.

^cThe excessiveness prohibition in the U.S. Constitution (eighth amendment) applies to the District of Columbia. Most States have adopted the wording of the U.S. Constitution literally. Illinois has no excessiveness prohibition. The Florida constitution states that defendants are "entitled to release under reasonable bail or sufficient sureties." See Fla. Const. Art. I Sec. 14. In Hawaii, in addition to the traditional constitutional prohibition against excessiveness, Haw. Rev. Stat. Sec. 804-9 states that bail "should be determined as not to suffer the wealthy to escape by the payment of pecuniary penalty, nor render the privilege useless to the poor." In Tennessee (Tenn. Code Ann. Sec. 40-1218), the law provides additionally that "such bail shall be set as low as the court determines is necessary to reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant as required."

Source: John S. Goldkamp, "Danger and Detention: A Second Generation of Bail Reform," *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* 76(Spring 1985), Table A1.

Table 1.60 Characteristics of State laws defining dangerousness of defendant as criteria for use in setting bail and authorizing pretrial detention, by State, as of July 1983

NOTE: The following data were compiled through a review of constitutional provisions, statutes, and court rules regarding public danger as a factor in pretrial release. Excluded from the analysis are laws specifying persons charged only with capital crimes and persons found to be an immediate threat to themselves or others (i.e., mentally ill). Thirty-two jurisdictions were identified as having laws that permit judges, in setting bail or other pretrial release conditions, to consider whether a released defendant may pose a danger to public safety (Source, pp. 1-3).

"Dangerousness criteria" refer to criteria used to define defendants as "dangerous." Under this heading, "limited judicial discretion" refers to provisions in which the judge has discretion to define a defendant as dangerous if the defendant meets certain criteria based on current offense or criminal history. Under "restrictive conditions of release" for defendants identified as dangerous, "behavioral conditions" refer to restrictions of the defendant's movement and/or activity during the pretrial period. These "behavioral conditions" include denial of release on own recognizance; restrictions on travel, association, and abode; and prohibitions on use and possession of alcohol, drugs, and weapons. "Modified detention" requires that the defendant return to custody each day after a specified hour. "Monetary incentives" refer to all forms of bond posted by the

defendant in order to gain release. "Special conditions" refer to statutes that list a series of factors for the court to consider in selecting conditions of release. Examples of such factors include charge severity, family and community ties, employment, previous failures to appear in court, etc. For "criteria required for pretrial detention" based on defendant's dangerousness, the category of "crime on bail" refers to those States that authorize detention based on the alleged commission of a crime while on pretrial release. Laws may specify that the post release crime be of a particular type or class. For the criteria of "felony committed while on felony bail," the laws may specify the nature of the felony in the current case, in the pending case, or both. For the categories of "prior conviction and current offense," and "judicial discretion and crime on bail/probation/parole," laws may specify that the defendant was on parole or probation from a prior conviction at the time of the current charge. Type or class of crime in the present or prior instance may be specified and a time frame for commission of both offenses may be established. The category of "judicial discretion" may also require that the current offense be of a certain type, e.g., felony, violent felony, etc. Limitations on the length of detention may vary from 24 hours to 15 days prior to a dangerousness hearing, and from 60 days to 6 months after the dangerousness hearing and before trial or bail. (Source, pp. 7, 9, 11, 15.)

State	Dangerousness criteria		Restrictive conditions of release					Criteria required for pretrial detention			Limits on length of detention				
	Dangerousness hearing required	Current offense	Criminal history	Judicial discretion	Limited judicial discretion	Behavioral conditions	Modified detention	Monetary incentives	Special conditions	Crime on bail for felony	Felony committed while on bail	Prior conviction and current offense	Judicial discretion / parole	Prior to After probation / hearing	dangerousness hearing
Alabama		✓												(a)	(a)
Alaska		✓		✓		✓		✓						(a)	(a)
Arizona	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓			✓
Arkansas			✓	✓		✓		✓		✓					
California		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓			
Colorado	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓			
Delaware				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		(a)	(a)
District of Columbia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Florida	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓			✓
Georgia	(b)		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
Hawaii			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓			✓
Illinois	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓
Indiana			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓
Maryland	(b)		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓
Massachusetts	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓
Michigan		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓
Minnesota	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		(a)	(a)
Nebraska ^c		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		(a)	(a)
Nevada	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓			✓
New Mexico	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓			(d)
New York	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓
North Carolina			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		(a)	(a)
Rhode Island	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		(a)	(a)
South Carolina			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		(a)	(a)
South Dakota			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		(e)		(a)	(a)
Tennessee			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		(a)	(a)
Texas	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		(a)	(a)
Utah	(b)		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		(a)	(a)
Vermont			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		(a)	(a)
Virginia			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓			✓
Washington	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		(e)			✓
Wisconsin	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓

^aNot applicable; detention not authorized for dangerousness.
^bDefendants face a presumption of ineligibility for release; hearings permit attempts to rebut this presumption.
^cNebraska denies bail to defendants charged with forcible rape.
^dNew Mexico limits detention in some cases but sets no limit on

detention in cases where bail is revoked for alleged serious crime-on-bail.
^eWhereas South Dakota and Washington permit detention for capital charges only, they are included here because detention is permitted only if a finding of danger (or flight) is made by the court.

Source: Barbara Gottlieb, *The Pretrial Processing of "Dangerous" Defendants: A Comparative Analysis of State Laws* (Washington, D.C.: Toborg Associates, Inc., 1984), pp. 4-6, 8, 11, 15, 18. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.61 Provisions for sentencing and parole guidelines, by jurisdiction, January 1983

NOTE: These data were sent by Bureau of Justice Statistics staff to the Court Administrator, Parole Board Chairman, and Attorney General in each jurisdiction for verification. The data are based on laws in effect as of January 1983. "Court discretion is defined as narrow if the range of sentencing options available to the judge is restricted by law to less than one-third the statutory maximum sentence length for each offense" (Source, p. 2). Legislation in nearly all jurisdictions provides a general range of sentencing options and parole release criteria. Sentencing and parole guidelines make explicit and measurable the preferred sentencing option or release decision. (Source, pp. 3, 4.) Absence of surveyed jurisdictions from this table indicates no provisions for sentencing or parole guidelines.

Jurisdiction	Sentencing guidelines are written into State statutes	Sentencing guidelines are system-wide policy but are not written into State statutes	Sentencing guidelines may be applied in selected jurisdictions or on an experimental basis	Guidelines for paroling decisions are written into statutes	Guidelines for paroling decisions are system-wide policy but are not written into statutes	Guidelines for paroling decisions are selectively applied
Federal system				✓		
District of Columbia					✓	
Alaska					✓ ^a	
California						✓ ^b
Florida				✓		
Georgia					✓	
Maryland			✓		✓	
Massachusetts			✓			
Minnesota	✓					✓
Missouri					✓	
New Jersey					✓	
New York				✓		
Oklahoma					✓	
Oregon					✓	
Pennsylvania	✓				✓	
Rhode Island			✓			
Utah		✓			✓	
Vermont			✓			
Washington			✓		✓	
Wisconsin			✓			

^aThe California Department of the Youth Authority. The Department of the Youth Authority has a parole board separate from the Department of Corrections. In addition to its juvenile commitments the Department of the Youth Authority can accept at its discretion adult court commitments for those up to age 21; it may hold offenders up to age 25.

^bThe California Department of Corrections.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Setting Prison Terms*, Bulletin NCJ-76218 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1983), p. 4, Figures 3 and 4. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.62 Mandatory prison term statutes, by offense category and jurisdiction, January 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.61. Mandatory prison term statutes refer to laws that require the court to impose a prison term for certain offenses or offenders.

Jurisdiction	Offense category			
	Violent crime	Habitual offender	Narcotic/drug law violation	Handgun/firearm
Federal system				
District of Columbia			✓	✓
Alabama	✓	✓	✓	✓
Alaska	✓	✓	✓	✓
Arizona	✓	✓	✓	✓
Arkansas	✓	✓	✓	✓
California	✓	✓	✓	✓
Colorado	✓	✓	✓	✓
Connecticut	✓	✓	✓	✓
Delaware	✓	✓	✓	✓
Florida	✓	✓	✓	✓
Georgia	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓	✓
Idaho	✓	✓	✓	✓
Illinois	✓	✓	✓	✓
Indiana	✓	✓	✓	✓
Iowa	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kansas	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kentucky	✓	✓	✓	✓
Louisiana	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maine	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maryland	✓	✓	✓	✓
Massachusetts	✓	✓	✓	✓
Michigan	✓	✓	✓	✓
Minnesota	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mississippi	✓	✓	✓	✓
Missouri	✓	✓	✓	✓
Montana	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nebraska	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nevada	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Hampshire	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Jersey	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Mexico	✓	✓	✓	✓
New York	✓	✓	✓	✓
North Carolina	✓	✓	✓	✓
North Dakota	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ohio	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oklahoma	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oregon	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pennsylvania	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rhode Island	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Carolina	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Dakota	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tennessee	✓	✓	✓	✓
Texas	✓	✓	✓	✓
Utah	✓	✓	✓	✓
Vermont	✓	✓	✓	✓
Virginia	✓	✓	✓	✓
Washington	✓	✓	✓	✓
West Virginia	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wisconsin	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wyoming	✓	✓	✓	✓

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Setting Prison Terms*, Bulletin NCJ-76218 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1983), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.63 Provisions for the administrative reduction of time spent in prison, by jurisdiction, January 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.61. These provisions refer to both statutory and nonstatutory good-time policies that permit reductions in time served based on an offender's behavior in prison.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Setting Prison Terms*, Bulletin NCJ-76218 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1983), p. 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.64 Characteristics of State statutes providing life sentences for repeat offenders, by State, as of December 1984

NOTE: These data were gathered through a review of State statutes. States included in this Table are those having statutory life sentence provisions for repeat offenders as of December 1984. Sentences of 99 years were included in the definition of life sentence. "Type of triggering offense" refers to the type of conviction offense for which repeat offender statutes may be initiated. "Mandatory life" sentences refer to statutes which require the judge to impose a life sentence for offenders meeting the statutory criteria. "Discretionary life" sentences refer to statutes providing the judge the option to impose a life sentence for offenders meeting the statutory criteria. Entries within the Table refer to the number and/or type of offense for which the specific type of sentence may be imposed. Definitions of what constitutes a felony and of types of felonies differ among the States.

State	Type of triggering offense	Type of sentence			
		Mandatory life without parole	Mandatory life with parole	Optional life without parole	Optional life with parole
Alabama	Class A felony Class B felony Class C felony	3 felonies	2 felonies 3 felonies 3 felonies		1 or 2 felonies 1 or 2 felonies 2 or 3 felonies
Arizona	Class Y felony			4 felonies	2 felonies
California	Violent felony	2 violent felonies			
Colorado	Any felony		3 felonies		
Connecticut	Dangerous felony			1 dangerous felony	
Delaware	Predatory felony	2 predatory felonies			
Florida	Any felony First degree felony		3 felonies 2 felonies and 1 misdemeanor 1 felony		
Georgia	Any felony	2 felonies			
Hawaii	Class A felony				2 felonies
Idaho	Any felony				2 felonies
Illinois	Class X felony	2 class X or greater felonies			
Kansas	Class B felony				1 felony
Kentucky	Class A felony Class B felony				1 felony 1 felony
Louisiana	Serious felony	2 serious felonies			1 felony
Massachusetts	Any felony		2 felonies, limited class		
Maryland	Violent felony	3 violent felonies			
Michigan	Felonies punishable by life				1 felony
Missouri	Any felony	2 felonies, 1 violent			
Montana	Any felony				1 felony
Nevada	Any felony or certain misdemeanors				3 felonies
New Jersey	First degree felony				2 felonies or 1 felony and 1 misdemeanor
New York	Class A-11 Class B violent felony Class C violent felony Class D violent felony				1 felony 2 violent felonies 2 violent felonies 2 violent felonies
North Dakota	Class A felony				2 class B or above felonies or 1 class B or above felony and 2 class A misdemeanors
Oklahoma	Class A violent or dangerous felony				"Similar" to class A violent felony
South Carolina	Felony punishable by life		1 felony or misdemeanor		
South Dakota	Dangerous felony		1 dangerous felony		
	Any felony				3 felonies (none violent)
	Class B felony	1 felony			1 felony
	Class 1 felony (punishable by life)				
	Class 2 felony				3 felonies (none violent)
	Class 2 felony 25 years maximum				1 felony
	Class 3 felony 15 years maximum				3 felonies (none violent)
Tennessee	Serious felony	2 felonies, 1 serious			
Texas	First degree felony				1 felony
	Any felony				2 felonies
Vermont	Any felony		3 felonies		
	Second degree or higher, except murder 1 or 2				2 felonies (1 second degree or higher)
Washington	Petty theft or felony		2 felonies or 3 petty thefts or misdemeanor frauds		
West Virginia	Any felony		2 felonies		
Wyoming	Violent felony	3 felonies			

Source: William F. McDonald, Lonnie A. Athens, and Thomas J. Minton, *Repeat Offender Laws in the United States: Their Form, Use and Perceived Value*. U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, Washington, D.C.; Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure, Georgetown University Law Center, June 30, 1985, pp. 94-96. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.65 Statutory provisions related to victim and witness assistance programs, by jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1984

NOTE: These data were compiled through a review of the statutory codes pertaining to the needs of crime victims and witnesses in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. For definitions of the classification categories, see Appendix 7.

Jurisdiction	Victim compensation program	Restitution	Escrow and forfeiture of offender profits	Witness fees	Victim's bill of rights	Protection from intimidation	Victim notification	Victim participation in proceedings	Employment assistance	Return of seized property	Victim-witness assistance
Alabama	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Alaska		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Arizona		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Arkansas		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
California	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Colorado		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Connecticut	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Delaware		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
District of Columbia	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Florida		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Georgia		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Idaho		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Illinois	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Indiana	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Iowa	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Kansas	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Kentucky	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Louisiana	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Maine		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Maryland	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Massachusetts	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Michigan	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Minnesota		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Mississippi		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Missouri	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Montana		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Nebraska	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nevada		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
New Hampshire		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
New Jersey	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
New Mexico	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
New York	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
North Carolina	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
North Dakota	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Ohio	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Oklahoma	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oregon	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Pennsylvania	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Rhode Island	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Carolina	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Dakota	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Tennessee	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Texas	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Utah		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Vermont	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Virginia		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Washington	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
West Virginia		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Wisconsin	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wyoming		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Federal			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Victim/Witness Legislation: An Overview*, Criminal Justice Information Policy, NCJ-94365 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1984), pp. 34-48. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.66 Characteristics of State victim compensation programs, by State, as of Jan. 1, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.65. The information presented below are for the 40 States that have enacted legislation providing for the compensation of at least some classes of crime victims.

State	Victim Compensation Board location ^a	Award limits	Extraordinary coverage	Victim is required to:		
				Show financial need ^b	Report crime within ^c	File claim within
Alaska	Department of Public Safety	Up to \$40,000	None	No	5 days	2 years
California	State Board of Control	\$100 to \$23,000	Property damage ^d	No		1 year
Colorado	Judicial District Boards	\$25 to \$10,000	Residential property damage from \$25 up to \$250	No	3 days	1 year
Connecticut	Office of Policy and Management	\$100 to \$10,000	None	No	5 days	2 years
Delaware	Violent Crimes Board	\$25 to \$10,000	None	No		1 year
District of Columbia	The Mayor	\$100 to \$25,000	None	Yes	7 days	6 months
Florida	Department of Labor and Employment Security, Workmen's Compensation Division	\$10,000	None	Yes	3 days	1 year
Georgia ^e	Claims Advisory Board and General Assembly	Up to \$5,000	Property damage	No	5 days	18 months
Hawaii	Department of Social Services and Housing	Up to \$10,000	Pain and suffering	No		18 months
Illinois	Court of Claims	\$200 to \$15,000	None	No	3 days	1 year
Indiana	Rehabilitation Services Board	\$100 to \$10,000	None	No	2 days	1 year
Iowa	Department of Public Safety	Up to \$2,000	Value of clothing held as evidence up to \$100	No	1 day	6 months
Kansas	Executive Department	\$100 to \$10,000	None	Yes	2 days	1 year
Kentucky	Victim Compensation Board	\$100 to \$15,000	None	Yes	2 days	1 year
Louisiana	Department of Corrections	\$100 to \$10,000	Property damage limited to loss of abode	No	2 days	1 year
Maryland	Department of Public Safety and Corrections	\$100 to maximum amount determined under Workmen's Compensation schedule	None	Yes	2 days	6 months
Massachusetts	District Court System	\$100 to \$10,000	None	No	2 days	1 year
Michigan	Department of Management and Budget	\$100 to \$15,000	None	Yes	2 days	1 year
Minnesota	Department of Public Safety	\$100 to \$25,000	None	No	5 days	1 year
Missouri	Division of Workmen's Compensation	\$200 to \$10,000	None	No	2 days	1 year
Montana	Division of Workmen's Compensation	Up to \$25,000	None	No	3 days	1 year
Nebraska	Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice	Up to \$10,000	None	Yes	3 days	2 years
Nevada	Board of Examiners and Department of Administration	\$100 to \$15,000	None	Yes	5 days	1 year
New Jersey	Executive Branch	\$100 to \$25,000	None	No	90 days	2 years
New Mexico	Executive Branch	Up to \$12,500	None	No	30 days	1 year
New York	Executive Department	Up to \$20,000 (but unlimited medical expenses)	Elderly victim may receive up to \$250 for damage to certain personal property; good samaritan up to \$5,000	Yes	7 days	1 year
North Carolina	Department of Crime Control and Public Safety	\$100 to \$20,000	None	No	3 days	2 years
North Dakota	Workmen's Compensation Bureau	\$100 to \$25,000	None	No	3 days	1 year
Ohio	Court of Claims Commissioners	Up to \$25,000	None	No	3 days	1 year
Oklahoma	Crime Victims Board	Up to \$10,000	None	No	3 days	1 year

See footnotes at end of table.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.66 Characteristics of State victim compensation programs, by State, as of Jan. 1, 1984--Continued

State	Victim Compensation Board location ^a	Award limits	Extraordinary coverage ^b	Victim is required to:		
				Show financial need	Report crime within ^c	File claim within
Oregon	Department of Justice/Workmen's Compensation Board	\$250 to \$23,000	None	No	3 days	6 months
Pennsylvania	Crime Victims Board	\$100 to \$25,000	None	No	3 days	2 years
Rhode Island	Superior Court System	Up to \$25,000	Pain and suffering	No	10 days	2 years
South Carolina	Crime Victims Advisory Board	\$300 to \$10,000	None	No	2 days	2 years
Tennessee	Circuit Court System	\$100 to \$10,000	Pain and suffering for victim of sex offense up to \$2,500	No	2 days	1 year
Texas	Industrial Accident Board	Up to \$25,000	None	Yes	3 days	1 year
Virginia	Industrial Commission	\$100 to \$12,500	None	No	3 days	1 year
Washington	Department of Labor and Industries	\$200 to \$15,000 (but unlimited medical expenses)	None	No	3 days	1 year
West Virginia	Court of Claims Commissioner	Up to \$20,000	None	No	3 days	2 years
Wisconsin	Department of Justice	Up to \$10,000	Cost of clothing held as evidence up to \$100	No	5 days	2 years

^aEntries in this column indicate either the State agency in which the victim compensation board or commission is located or the agency actually responsible for administering the program. If the location of a board is not indicated in the statute establishing the program, the board itself is noted.

^bCoverage under the programs generally extends only to economic losses resulting from personal injuries sustained by the victim or the victim's death, including medical bills, lost wages, loss of support and burial expenses. Those statutes authorizing compensation for pain and suffering and property damage are noted.

^cVirtually all States require that the victim report the crime to the police. Hawaii does not specify a time limit. In California and Delaware, claimants are required to cooperate with the police investigation.

^dCalifornia provides authority for county and city legislative bodies to establish programs to compensate victims for property damage caused by police in making an arrest or offenders in avoiding arrest.

^eGeorgia's statute only provides for compensation of "good samaritans"--victims injured while attempting to prevent crimes or apprehend offenders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Victim/Witness Legislation: An Overview*, Criminal Justice Information Policy, NCJ-94365 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1984), pp. 6, 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.67 Firearms manufactured in the United States, by type of firearm, 1977-84

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 the years 1977-83 are for the fiscal year Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. The transition period is for the Oct. 1, 1983 to Dec. 31, 1983 period. The 1984 data are for the calendar year. Data have been revised based on information provided by the Source and may differ from previous presentations in SOURCEBOOK.

	Handguns				Long guns			
	Total	Total handguns	Pistols	Revolvers	Total long guns	Rifles	Shotguns and combination guns	Machine guns
1977	4,904,422	1,879,645	452,667	1,426,978	3,024,777	1,839,925	1,184,852	-
1978	4,983,622	1,877,077	463,426	1,413,651	3,106,545	1,852,684	1,253,861	-
1979	5,298,713	2,124,280	609,635	1,514,645	3,174,433	1,852,421	1,322,012	-
1980	5,611,285	2,369,646	764,454	1,605,192	3,241,639	1,912,650	1,328,989	-
1981	5,773,789	2,537,229	835,167	1,702,062	3,236,560	1,680,945	1,555,615	-
1982	5,157,499	2,628,623	853,444	1,775,179	2,501,458	1,622,890	878,568	27,418
1983	-	1,966,836	733,814	1,233,022	-	-	-	-
Transition period	-	182,907	89,463	93,444	-	-	-	-
1984	4,651,477	1,679,709	752,919	926,790	2,966,838	1,106,761	1,860,077	4,930

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

Table 1.68 Statutory restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and ownership of handguns, by State, as of July 1985

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 I, 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	Carry, rig 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	✓ ^c				✓		✓
Georgia								✓		✓
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓
Idaho								✓		✓
Illinois	✓	✓	✓ ^{d,e}	✓ ^c	✓ ^f	✓			✓ ^g	✓
Indiana	✓			✓				✓		✓
Iowa		✓ ^c		✓				✓		✓
Kansas	✓ ^c	✓ ^c	✓ ^c	✓				✓		✓
Kentucky						✓			✓	✓
Louisiana		✓ ^h				✓				✓
Maine						✓		✓		✓
Maryland	✓			✓				✓		✓
Massachusetts		✓		✓			✓ ^a	✓	✓	✓
Michigan	✓	✓	✓ ⁱ	✓			✓	✓		✓
Minnesota	✓			✓				✓		✓
Mississippi		✓	✓	✓				✓		✓
Missouri		✓		✓				✓		✓
Montana				✓				✓		✓
Nebraska						✓		✓		✓
Nevada						✓ ^j		✓		✓
New Hampshire						✓		✓		✓
New Jersey	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓
New Mexico				✓			✓	✓		✓
New York		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
North Carolina				✓				✓		✓
North Dakota				✓	✓ ^f	✓		✓		✓
Ohio	✓ ^c	✓ ^k		✓ ^k				✓		✓
Oklahoma				✓ ^f				✓		✓
Oregon	✓			✓				✓		✓
Pennsylvania	✓			✓			✓ ^a	✓		✓
Rhode Island	✓			✓				✓		✓
South Carolina				✓				✓		✓
South Dakota	✓			✓				✓		✓
Tennessee	✓			✓	✓ ^b	✓ ^b		✓		✓
Texas				✓	✓ ^f	✓		✓		✓
Utah					✓ ^l	✓		✓		✓
Vermont					✓ ^l	✓		✓		✓
Virginia	✓ ^c	✓ ^c		✓				✓		✓
Washington	✓			✓			✓ ^{a,f}	✓		✓
West Virginia				✓				✓		✓
Wisconsin	✓			✓				✓		✓ ^m
Wyoming								✓		✓
District of Columbia		✓ ^e	✓ ^e		✓ ^e	✓ ^e			✓ ^e	

Footnotes follow on next page.

Table 1.68 Statutory restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and ownership of handguns, by State, as of July 1985--Continued

<p>^aLicense to carry in a vehicle either openly or concealed.</p> <p>^bArkansas prohibits carrying "with a purpose to employ it as a weapon against a person." Tennessee prohibits carrying "with the intent to go armed."</p> <p>^cCertain cities or counties.</p> <p>^dChicago only.</p> <p>^eApplies only to pre-registered firearms. No new handguns can be brought into the city.</p> <p>^fLoaded.</p> <p>^gHandguns prohibited in Evanston, Oak Park and Morton Grove.</p> <p>^hNew Orleans only.</p> <p>ⁱHandguns must be presented to the</p>	<p>city chief of police or county sheriff to obtain a certificate of inspection.</p> <p>^jPermission to carry concealed may be granted by county sheriff on written application.</p> <p>^kSome 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.</p> <p>^lProhibits carrying a firearm "with the intent or purpose of injuring another."</p> <p>^mConstitutional provision to be on November, 1986 ballot.</p>
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Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association, Institute for Legislative Action.

Table 1.69 Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving, by jurisdiction, as of January 1985

NOTE: These data were collected through a review of the statutory provisions of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The blood alcohol concentration level of persons suspected of driving while intoxicated is generally determined through the administration of either preliminary breath tests or chemical blood, breath, or urine tests. "Preliminary breath tests" are administered at the site of a traffic stop and are used for screening purposes in determining the need to arrest and the need to conduct further blood alcohol concentration tests. "Chemical tests," authorized under "implied consent laws," are typically administered after arrest (see table for exceptions) and are used to obtain admissible evidence of intoxication (U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Alcohol and Highway Safety Laws: A National Overview, 1981 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 1, 3, 9). "Implied consent laws" provide that "any person who operates a motor vehicle upon a public highway is deemed to have given consent to a chemical test or tests of his or her blood, breath, or urine for the purpose of determining the blood alcoholic content" (U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Alcohol and Highway Safety Laws: A National Overview, 1981 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 9). "Criminal sanctions" refer to fines and/or jail sentences whereas "administrative licensing action" refers to suspension or revocation of license.

The evidentiary weight given to blood alcohol concentration levels generally falls into one of two categories. "Presumption at 0.10 percent" indicates that such a level of blood alcohol concentration creates a presumption of intoxication in a court of law. "Illegal per se at 0.10 percent" indicates that such a level of blood alcohol concentration is considered conclusive evidence of intoxication in a court of law. Statutory provisions of several jurisdictions treat the 0.10 percent level as both presumptive and illegal per se evidence of driving under the influence. This appears to be the result of States having adopted one of the standards without amending statutes which had previously authorized the other standard. In such cases, the actual statutes should be consulted for clarification. "Open container laws" refer to laws prohibiting the possession of open containers of alcoholic beverages in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle. "Anti-consumption laws" refer to laws prohibiting the consumption of alcoholic beverages in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle. "Dram shop laws" refer to laws which make owners of drinking establishments civilly liable for serving alcohol to an intoxicated patron who then goes out and injures another individual in a motor vehicle accident. In the table, a "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

Jurisdiction	Drinking age	Blood alcohol concentration levels as evidence in State courts		Open container law	Anti-consumption law	Dram shop law
		Illegal per se at 0.10 percent	Presumption at 0.10 percent			
Alabama	19	S	S			S
Alaska	21	S				S
Arizona	21	S	S		S ^a	(b)
Arkansas	21	S			S ^c	
California	21	S	S	S	S	S ^d
Colorado	18 ^e , 21 ^f	(g)	(h),		S	S
Connecticut	20	(i)	S ^j			S
Delaware	21	S	S ^j			
District of Columbia	18 ^k , 21 ^f	S	(l)		S	(b)
Florida	19	S	S			(b)
Georgia	19	(m)	S			
Hawaii	18	S		S	S	(b)
Idaho	19	S	(n)	S		(b)
Illinois	21	S	S ^j	S		S
Indiana	21	S	S ^j			(b)
Iowa	19 ^f	(o)	S ^j	S	S	S
Kansas	18 ^e , 21 ^f		S ^j	S	S	
Kentucky	21		S		S	(b)
Louisiana	18	S	S			(p)
Maine	20	S				S
Maryland	21		(q)	S ^r	S ^r	
Massachusetts	21		S		S ^a	(b)
Michigan	21	S	(s)	S	S	S
Minnesota	19	S		S	S	S
Mississippi	18 ^t , 21 ^f	S				(b)
Missouri	21	S	S ^j			(b)
Montana	19	S	S	S	S	
Nebraska	21	S			S ^a	
Nevada	21	S	S ^j		S ^a	
New Hampshire	20	S	S ^j		S ^c	(p)
New Jersey	21	S			S	(b)
New Mexico	21	S	S			(b, u)
New York	19	S	(v)			S
North Carolina	19 ^w , 21 ^f	S		S ^r	S ^{a, r}	S ^x
North Dakota	21	S		S	S	S

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.69 Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving, by jurisdiction, as of January 1985--Continued

Jurisdiction	Drinking age	Blood alcohol concentration levels as evidence in State courts		Open container law	Anti-consumption law	Dram shop law
		Illegal per se at 0.10 percent	Presumption at 0.10 percent			
Ohio	19 ^y , 21 ^f	S			S	S
Oklahoma	21	S	S ^j	S	S	
Oregon	21	(z)		S	S ^a	S
Pennsylvania	21	S	S		S ^a	S
Puerto Rico	18		S			
Rhode Island	21 ^f	S			S ^a	S
South Carolina	20 ^{aa} , 21 ^f		S	S	S ^c	
South Dakota	18 ^e , 21 ^f	S	S	S		(b)
Tennessee	21		S			(b)
Texas	19	S				
Utah	21	(z)		S	S ^a	S
Vermont	18	S	S		S ^a	(b)
Virginia	19 ^y , 21 ^f	(ab)	S		S ^c	
Washington	21	S		S	S	(b,ac)
West Virginia	19, 21 ^{ad}		S ^{ae}		S	
Wisconsin	19	S		S	S	(b)
Wyoming	19		S ^j		S	(b)

- ^aApplies to drivers only.
- ^bAdopted via case law decisions.
- ^cUnclear.
- ^dApplies only to actions of intoxicated minors; previous case law as to other types of dram shop actions has been specifically abrogated by legislation.
- ^eBeer with alcoholic content of 3.2 percent.
- ^fFor all other alcoholic beverages.
- ^g0.15 percent.
- ^hPresumption of driving while impaired at 0.05 percent; presumption of driving while under the influence at 0.10 percent.
- ⁱConstitutes an infraction if blood alcohol concentration is between 0.07 and 0.10 percent.
- ^jConstitutes prima facie evidence.
- ^kFor beer and light wine (14 percent alcohol or less).
- ^lPrima facie evidence at 0.05 percent blood alcohol concentration.
- ^m0.12 percent.
- ⁿGreater than 0.08 percent.
- ^o0.13 percent.
- ^pUnclear, but possible via case law.
- ^qPresumption of driving under the influence at 0.08 percent; presumption of driving while intoxicated at 0.13 percent. Both constitute prima facie evidence.
- ^rLimited application.
- ^sPresumption of driving while impaired at 0.07 percent; presumption of driving under the influence at 0.10 percent.
- ^tBeer with alcohol concentration at 4 percent and wine.
- ^uWith statutory limitations on the amount of damage awards.
- ^vPrima facie evidence if blood alcohol concentration is from 0.08 to 0.10 percent.
- ^wFor beer and unfortified wine.
- ^xThe statute applies specifically to actions of intoxicated minors, but the law does not foreclose developing case law as to other types of dram shop actions.
- ^yFor beer only.
- ^z0.08 percent.
- ^{aa}For beer and wine.
- ^{ab}0.15 percent.
- ^{ac}Applies only to the actions of intoxicated minors and/or adults who have lost their will to stop drinking.
- ^{ad}Nineteen for State residents; 21 for out-of-State residents.
- ^{ae}This State has both prima facie and presumptive evidence laws with blood alcohol concentration levels at 0.10 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, 3rd ed., January 1985 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), pp. 2-1--2-4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.70 Statutory provisions authorizing blood alcohol concentration tests for persons suspected of driving while intoxicated, and sanctions for refusal to take such tests, by jurisdiction, as of January 1985

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.69. In the table, a "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

Jurisdiction	Preliminary breath test			Implied consent chemical test	
	Sanctions for refusal to submit to preliminary breath test			Sanctions for refusal to take implied consent chemical test	
	Statutory authorization	Administrative licensing action		Arrest required for consent	Administrative licensing action
		Criminal			
Alabama			Yes	S	
Alaska	S		Yes	S	
Arizona			Yes	S	
Arkansas			Yes	S	
California			Yes	S	
Colorado	S		Yes	S	
Connecticut			Yes	S	
Delaware	S		No	S	
District of Columbia			Yes	S	
Florida	S		Yes	S	
Georgia			Yes	S	
Hawaii			Yes	S	
Idaho			No	S	
Illinois			Yes	S	
Indiana	S		No	S	
Iowa	S ^a		No ^b	S	
Kansas			Yes	S	
Kentucky	S		Yes	S	
Louisiana			Yes	S	
Maine			No	S	
Maryland	S		Yes	S	
Massachusetts			Yes	S	
Michigan	S		Yes	S	
Minnesota	S		No	S	
Mississippi	S		No	S	
Missouri			Yes	S	
Montana			Yes	S	
Nebraska	S	S	Yes	S	
Nevada	S	S	Yes	S	
New Hampshire	S		Yes	S	
New Jersey			Yes	S	
New Mexico			Yes	S	
New York	S ^c	S	Yes	S	
North Carolina	S		Yes	S	
North Dakota	S	S	Yes	S	
Ohio			Yes	S	
Oklahoma			Yes	S	
Oregon			Yes	S	
Pennsylvania	S		No	S	
Puerto Rico	S		Yes	S	
Rhode Island	S		Yes	S	
South Carolina			Yes	S	
South Dakota	S		Yes	S	
Tennessee			No	S	
Texas			Yes	S	
Utah			Yes	S	
Vermont	S		(d)	S	
Virginia	S		Yes	S	
Washington			Yes	S	
West Virginia	S		Yes	S	
Wisconsin	S		Yes	S	
Wyoming			Yes	S	

^aApplies only when there has been either an injury or death related accident.

^bArrest may be a prior condition to an implied consent chemical test under certain circumstances but is not required in all conditions.

^cLimited to drivers involved in accidents and traffic law violations.

^dUnclear, but probably not.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation*, 3rd ed., January 1985 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), pp. 2-1, 2-2, 3-1--3-348. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.71 Statutory provisions requiring blood alcohol concentration tests for victims of fatal traffic accidents, by jurisdiction, as of January 1985

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.69. In the table, a "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

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

^aImplied.
^bIf driver dies within 4 hours of accident.
^cIf 16 years or older and dies within 4 hours of accident.
^dIf 16 years or older.
^eIf 13 years of age and dies within 5 hours of accident.
^fIf over 15 years old and dies within 4 hours of accident.
^gOnly if the driver of the vehicle cannot be determined.
^hDiscretionary.
ⁱAdults only.
^jUnclear, probably yes.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, 3rd ed., January 1985 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), pp. 3-1--3-353. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.72 Criminal sanctions, administrative licensing actions, and related actions for driving while intoxicated offenses, by jurisdiction, as of January 1985

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.69. "The sanctions listed for convictions of alcohol driving offenses...are those specified by statute. If a sanction is not specified by law..., it is not listed" (U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, January 1983 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1983), (pp. 1, 2)). "Term of imprisonment" refers to both jail sentences and prison sentences. "The term 'mandatory sanction' means a sanction for which statutory law specifically forbids a court from suspending or otherwise preventing the imposition of a certain minimum jail term or a fixed fine amount" (Source, p. 1-2). "Pre-

conviction licensing action" refers to provisions which enable the State licensing agency to suspend a license prior to conviction based on blood alcohol concentration level. "Mandatory minimum term of withdrawal" refers to a mandatory minimum term of either license suspension or revocation. Because of variation among the jurisdictions within categories of sanctions, e.g., terms of imprisonment or amounts of fines, the Source document as well as individual jurisdictions' statutes should be consulted. In the table, a "5" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

Jurisdiction	Criminal sanctions				Administrative licensing actions			Other actions				
	Term of imprisonment	Mandatory minimum term of imprisonment	Fine	Mandatory minimum fine	Community service	Restitution	Pre-conviction licensing action	Suspension or revocation	Mandatory minimum term of withdrawal	Alcohol education or treatment program	Education or treatment program as alternative to sanctions	Vehicle impoundment or confiscation
Alabama	s	s ^a	s		s ^a	(b)	s ^a	s	s	s		s
Alaska	s	s	s		s	s	s ^a	s	s	s		
Arizona	s	s	s	s	s	(b)	s	s	s			s
Arkansas	s	s	s		s		s	s	s			s
California	s	s	s	s		(b)		s	s			s
Colorado	s	s ^a	s		s		(c)	s	s ^d		s	s
Connecticut	s		s				(e)	s	s		s	
Delaware	s	(f)	s			s	s	s	s	s		s ^g
District of Columbia	s		s				s	s	s			
Florida	s	s ^a	s		s			s	s ^b			
Georgia	s	s ^a	s		s ^a			s	s	s		
Hawaii	s	s ^a	s		s			s	s			
Idaho	s	s ^a	s			(b)	s	s	s ^a	s		
Illinois	s	s ^a	s		s	s	s	s	s			
Indiana	s	s ^a	s		s			s	s	s ^h	s ^h	
Iowa	s	s ^a	s	s	s		s	s	s	s ^a		
Kansas	s	s ^a	s		s	s	s	s	s ^a	s		
Kentucky	s	s ^a	s		s	s	s	s	s	s	s	
Louisiana	s	s ^a	s		s	s	s	s	s	s		s
Maine	s	s	s	s			s	s	s		(l)	
Maryland	s	s	s		s	s		s	s	s		
Massachusetts	s	s ^a	s		s	s		s	s		s ^m	
Michigan	s	s	s		s			s	s			
Minnesota	s	s	s					s	(n)			
Mississippi	s	s	s	s				s	s			
Missouri	s	s ^a	s		s ^o	s	s ^b	s	s ^a			s ^h
Montana	s	s ^a	s					s	s			s ^h
Nebraska	s	s ^a	s					s	s			s ^g
Nevada	s	s ^a	s		s ^o		s	s	s			
New Hampshire	s ^a	s ^a	s ^a	s ^r	s ^a			s	s			
New Jersey	s	s ^a	s					s	s			
New Mexico	s	s ^a	s			s ^b		s	s			
New York	s	s	s	s			s ^a	s	s		s	
North Carolina	s	s ^a	s	s	s ^a		s	s	s			(g)
North Dakota	s	s	s	s	s ^a	s	s	s	s			
Ohio	s	s	s				s ^s	s	s		s ^t	
Oklahoma	s	s	s		s	s	s	s	s			
Oregon	s	s	s		s ^u	s	s	s	s		s	s ^a
Pennsylvania	s	s	s	s ^u	s	s	s	s	s		s	
Puerto Rico	s	s	s					s	s		s ^m	
Rhode Island	s	s	s	s ^f	s ^h		s	s	s		s ^h	
South Carolina	s	s ^t	s	s ^o	s			s	s		s ^h	
South Dakota	s	s	s			s		s	s			
Tennessee	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s			
Texas	s	s ^a	s					s	s			s ^a
Utah	s	s	s	s	s ^a	s	s ^v	s	s			
Vermont	s	s ^a	s		s ^a			s	s			
Virginia	s	s ^a	s					s	s		(n)	
Washington	s	s	s	s ^a		s ^l	s	s	s			
West Virginia	s	s	s	s			s	s	s		(w)	
Wisconsin	s ^a	s	s					s	s			s ^g
Wyoming	s	s ^a	s				s	s	s		s	

Footnotes follow on next page.

Table 1.72 Criminal sanctions, administrative licensing actions, and related actions for driving while intoxicated offenses, by jurisdiction, as of January 1985--Continued

<p>^qNot for first offense but may apply to second and/or subsequent offenses.</p> <p>^bMay be required where involved in accident causing damages, injury, or death.</p> <p>^cAdministrative per se with a blood alcohol concentration level of 0.15 percent; the period of license revocation is 1 year.</p> <p>^dWhere there has been a previous conviction or if defendant is under 21 years of age.</p> <p>^ePolice may take and hold a drivers' license for 24 hours if the driver has a blood alcohol concentration level of 0.10 percent or more.</p> <p>^fThese minimum sanctions may not be suspended by the Court; the law is silent as to prohibiting the Court from placing a person on probation.</p> <p>^gYes, but only if convicted of driving with suspended or revoked license.</p> <p>^hFirst offense only.</p> <p>ⁱIn lieu of fine.</p> <p>^jIn lieu of imprisonment for first offense and in lieu of fine for second and subsequent offenses.</p> <p>^kIn lieu of fine or imprisonment except for injury related driving while intoxicated offenses.</p>	<p>^lUnclear.</p> <p>^mIf defendant consents.</p> <p>ⁿA limited license may be issued for employment purposes or attendance at an alcohol treatment program.</p> <p>^oIn lieu of imprisonment.</p> <p>^pAdministrative per se with a blood alcohol concentration level of 0.13 percent; the period of revocation varies with number and type of alcohol related convictions.</p> <p>^qExcept for the driving while intoxicated death or bodily injury offense.</p> <p>^rWhere there is serious bodily injury or a 0.20 percent blood alcohol level.</p> <p>^sWhere there has been a previous conviction. Also, license may be seized if the blood alcohol concentration level is 0.10 percent or above.</p> <p>^tMay be imposed if defendant is an alcoholic or suffering from acute alcohol intoxication.</p> <p>^uAppears mandatory.</p> <p>^vAdministrative per se with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent.</p> <p>^wGenerally no; but there are limited alternatives.</p>
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Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, 3rd ed., January 1985 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1985), pp. 3-3--3-351. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.73 Characteristics of marihuana laws, by jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1985

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

Jurisdiction	Amount	Possession		Cultivation		Sale	
		Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)	Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)	Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)
Alabama ^a	Up to 2.2 pounds--personal use	0 to 1	\$1,000	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 15	25,000	2 to 15	25,000
	2.2 to 2,000 pounds	3 to 15	25,000	3 to 15	25,000	3 to 15	25,000
	2,000 to 10,000 pounds	5 to 15	50,000	5 to 15	50,000	5 to 15	50,000
	More than 10,000 pounds	15	200,000	15	200,000	15	200,000
Alaska	Any amount, personal use, in home	Legal	Legal	Legal	Legal	X	X
	Any amount, personal use, not in public		0 to 100		0 to 100	X	X
	Up to 1 ounce		0 to 100		0 to 100	0 to 1	1,000
	Public use or display over 1 ounce or possession over 4 ounces	3 mos.				0 to 5	10,000
Arizona ^a	Any amount not for sale	1.5	0 to 150,000	1.5	0 to 150,000		NA
	Any amount for sale	4	0 to 150,000	4	0 to 150,000	7	0 to 150,000
Arkansas ^a	Up to 1 ounce for personal use	0 to 1 ^b	1,000	2 to 10	10,000	2 to 10	10,000
	1 ounce to 10 pounds	4 to 10	25,000	4 to 10	25,000	4 to 10	25,000
	10 pounds to 100 pounds	5 to 20	50,000	5 to 20	50,000	5 to 20	50,000
	More than 100 pounds	6 to 30	100,000	6 to 30	100,000	6 to 30	100,000
California ^a	Up to 1 ounce		0 to 100	16 mos. to 3		2 to 4	
	More than 1 ounce	0 to 6 mos.	500	16 mos. to 3		2 to 4	
Colorado ^a	Up to 1 ounce, not in public		0 to 100	2 to 4		2 to 4	
	Up to 1 ounce, in public	0 to 15 days	0 to 100	2 to 4		2 to 4	
	1 to 8 ounces	0 to 2	0 to 500	2 to 4		2 to 4	
	More than 8 ounces	1 to 2		2 to 4		2 to 4	
Connecticut ^a	Up to 4 ounces	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 7	1,000	0 to 7	1,000
	More than 4 ounces	0 to 5	2,000	0 to 7	1,000	0 to 7	1,000
	More than 2.2 pounds	0 to 5	2,000	5 to 20		5 to 20	
Delaware	Up to 50 pounds	0 to 2 ^b	500	0 to 10	10,000	0 to 10	10,000
	50 to 100 pounds	3	50,000	3 to 10	50,000	3 to 10	50,000
	1,000 to 5,000 pounds	5	100,000	5	100,000	5	100,000
	More than 5,000 pounds	15	400,000	15	400,000	15	400,000
Florida ^a	Up to 20 grams	0 to 1 ^b	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
	100 to 2,000 pounds	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
	More than 10,000 pounds	15 to 30	200,000	15 to 30	200,000	15 to 30	200,000
Georgia ^a	Up to 1 ounce	0 to 1 ^b	1,000	1 to 10		1 to 10	
	1 ounce to 100 pounds	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
	2,000 to 10,000 pounds	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
Hawaii	Up to 1 ounce	0 to 30 days ^b	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
	2 ounces to 2.2 pounds	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
Idaho	Up to 3 ounces	0 to 1 ^b	1,000	0 to 5	1,000	0 to 5	1,000
	More than 3 ounces	0 to 5	10,000	0 to 5	15,000	0 to 5	15,000
Illinois ^a	Up to 2.5 grams	0 to 30 days ^b	500	0 to 6 mos.	500	0 to 6 mos.	500
	2.5 to 10 grams	0 to 6 mos.	500	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000
	10 to 30 grams	0 to 1	1,000	1 to 3	10,000	1 to 3	10,000
	30 to 500 grams	1 to 3	10,000	2 to 5	50,000	2 to 5	50,000
	More than 500 grams	2 to 5	10,000	3 to 7	100,000	3 to 7	100,000
Indiana	Up to 30 grams	0 to 1 ^b	5,000	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
Iowa ^a	Any amount	0 to 6 mos. ^b	2,500	0 to 5	2,500	0 to 5	10,000
Kansas	Any amount	0 to 1 ^b	2,500	0 to 1	2,500	1 to 10	10,000
Kentucky	Up to 8 ounces	0 to 90 days ^b	250	0 to 90 days	250 ^c	0 to 1	500
	8 ounces to 5 pounds	0 to 1	500	1 to 5	5,000 ^c	1 to 5	5,000
	More than 5 pounds	0 to 1	500	1 to 5	5,000 ^c	5 to 10	10,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.73 Characteristics of marihuana laws, by jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1985--Continued

Jurisdiction	Amount	Possession		Cultivation		Sale	
		Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)	Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)	Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)
Louisiana ^a	Up to 100 pounds	0 to 6 mos. ^b	\$500	0 to 10	\$15,000	0 to 10	\$15,000
	100 to 2,000 pounds	7 to 15	50,000	5 to 15	50,000	5 to 15	50,000
	2,000 to 10,000 pounds	15 to 25	200,000	15 to 25	200,000	15 to 25	200,000
	More than 10,000 pounds	25 to 35	500,000	25 to 35	500,000	25 to 35	500,000
Maine ^a	Any amount for personal use		0 to 200 ^b		0 to 200	X	X
	Up to 1.5 ounces		0 to 200		0 to 200	0 to 1	1,000
	1.5 ounces to 2 pounds	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000
	2 to 1,000 pounds	0 to 5	2,500	0 to 5	2,500	0 to 5	2,500
	More than 1,000 pounds	0 to 10	10,000	0 to 10	10,000	0 to 10	10,000
Maryland	Any amount, personal use	0 to 1 ^b	1,000	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 5	15,000
	Any amount, not for personal use	0 to 5	15,000	0 to 5	15,000	0 to 5	15,000
	More than 100 pounds imported into the State	0 to 25	50,000	X	X	0 to 25	50,000
Massachusetts	Any amount	(d)	(d)	0 to 2	5,000	0 to 2	5,000
Michigan ^a	Any amount	0 to 1 ^b	1,000	0 to 4	5,000	0 to 4	5,000
	Use	0 to 3 mos.	100	X	X	X	X
Minnesota ^a	Up to 1.5 ounces		0 to 100 ^b	0 to 5	30,000	0 to 5	30,000
	More than 1.5 ounces	0 to 3	3,000	0 to 5	30,000	0 to 5	30,000
Mississippi ^a	Up to 1 ounce, not in vehicle		100 to 250	0 to 3	3,000	0 to 3	3,000
	1 gram to 1 ounce, in vehicle	0 to 90 days	1,000	0 to 3	3,000	0 to 3	3,000
	1 ounce to 2.2 pounds	0 to 2	3,000	0 to 20	30,000	0 to 20	30,000
	More than 2.2 pounds	0 to 20	1 million	0 to 30	1 million	0 to 30	1 million
Missouri	Up to 35 grams	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 5	1,000	5 to life	
	More than 35 grams	0 to 5	1,000	0 to 5	1,000	5 to life	
Montana ^a	Up to 60 grams	0 to 6 mos.	500	1 to life	50,000	1 to life	50,000
	More than 60 grams	0 to 5	50,000	1 to life	50,000	1 to life	50,000
Nebraska	Up to 1 ounce		100 ^e	0 to 5	10,000	0 to 5	10,000
	1 ounce to 1 pound	0 to 7 days	500	0 to 5	10,000	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 ^a	Up to 1 ounce by a person under 21 years	0 to 6 ^b	2,000	1 to 15	5,000	1 to 15	5,000
	Up to 100 pounds (any age)	0 to 6	5,000	1 to 15	5,000	1 to 15	5,000
	100 to 2,000 pounds	3 to 20	25,000	3 to 20	25,000	3 to 20	25,000
	2,000 to 10,000 pounds	5 to 20	50,000	5 to 20	50,000	5 to 20	50,000
	More than 10,000 pounds	15 to life	200,000	15 to life	200,000	15 to life	200,000
New Hampshire ^a	Up to 1 pound	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 15	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 ^a	Up to 25 grams	0 to 6 mos. ^{b, f}	500	0 to 5	15,000	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 ^a	Up to 1 ounce	0 to 15 days	100	9	10,000	18 mos.	5,000
	1 to 8 ounces	0 to 1	1,000	9	10,000	18 mos.	5,000
	8 ounces to 100 pounds	0 to 18 mos.	5,000	9	10,000	18 mos.	5,000
	More than 100 pounds	3	5,000	9	10,000	3	5,000
New York ^a	Up to 25 grams, in private		0 to 100	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000
	25 grams to 2 ounces	0 to 3 mos.	500	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 4	
	2 to 4 ounces	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 4	
	4 to 8 ounces	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 7	
	8 ounces to 1 pound	0 to 4		0 to 4		0 to 7	
	1 to 10 pounds	0 to 7		0 to 7		0 to 15	
	More than 10 pounds	0 to 15		0 to 15		0 to 15	
North Carolina ^a	Up to 1 ounce		0 to 100	0 to 2	2,000	0 to 2	2,000
	More than 1 ounce	0 to 2	2,000	0 to 2	2,000	0 to 2	2,000
North Dakota	Up to 0.5 ounce, not in vehicle	0 to 30 days ^b	500	0 to 10	10,000	0 to 10	10,000
	0.5 to 1 ounce, or up to 0.5 ounce in vehicle	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 10	10,000	0 to 10	10,000
	More than 1 ounce	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 10	10,000	0 to 10	10,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.73 Characteristics of marihuana laws, by jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1985--Continued

Jurisdiction	Amount	Possession		Cultivation		Sale	
		Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)	Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)	Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)
Ohio ^a	Up to 100 grams		\$0 to 100 ^b	6 mos. to 5	\$2,500	6 mos. to 5	\$2,500
	100 to 200 grams	0 to 30 days	250	6 mos. to 5	2,500	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 ^a	Any amount	0 to 1 ^b		2 to 10	5,000	2 to 10	5,000
Oregon ^a	Up to 1 ounce		0 to 100	0 to 10	2,500	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 ^b	500	0 to 5	15,000	0 to 5	15,000
	More than 30 grams	0 to 1	5,000	0 to 5	15,000	0 to 5	15,000
Rhode Island ^a	Any amount	0 to 1	500	0 to 30	50,000	0 to 30	50,000
South Carolina ^a	Up to 1 ounce	0 to 30 days ^b	200	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000
	More than 1 ounce	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000
South Dakota	Up to 1 ounce	0 to 30 days	100	0 to 30 days	100	0 to 1	1,000
	1 ounce to 1 pound	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 2	2,000
	1 to 10 pounds	0 to 2	2,000	0 to 2	2,000	0 to 10	10,000
	More than 10 pounds	0 to 10	10,000	0 to 10	10,000	0 to 10	10,000
Tennessee ^a	Up to 0.5 ounce	0 to 1	1,000	1 to 5	3,000	0 to 1	1,000
	0.5 ounces to 10 pounds	0 to 1	1,000	1 to 5	3,000	1 to 5	3,000
	More than 10 pounds	4 to 10	10,000	4 to 10	10,000	4 to 10	10,000
Texas ^a	Up to 2 ounces	0 to 6 mos. ^b	1,000	0 to 6 mos.	1,000	2 to 10	5,000
	2 to 4 ounces	0 to 1	2,000	0 to 1	2,000	2 to 10	5,000
	More than 4 ounces	2 to 10	5,000	2 to 10	5,000	2 to 20	10,000
Utah	Any amount	0 to 6 mos. ^b	299	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000
Vermont ^a	Up to 0.5 ounce	0 to 6 mos.	500	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000
	0.5 to 2 ounces	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
Virginia ^a	Up to 0.5 ounce	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 1	1,000
	0.5 ounce to 5 pounds	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 10	1,000
	More than 5 pounds	0 to 30 days	500	5 to 30		5 to 30	
Washington ^a	Up to 40 grams	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 5	10,000	0 to 5	10,000
West Virginia ^a	Up to 15 grams	(b)		1 to 5	15,000	1 to 5	15,000
	More than 15 grams	90 days to 6 mos.	1,000	1 to 5	15,000	1 to 5	15,000
Wisconsin ^a	Any amount	0 to 30 days ^b	500	0 to 5	15,000	0 to 5	15,000
Wyoming	Any amount	0 to 6 mos. ^b	1,000	0 to 6 mos.	1,000	0 to 10	10,000
District of Columbia	Any amount	0 to 1 ^b	100 to 1,000	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000
Federal	Any amount	0 to 1	5,000 ^b	0 to 5	15,000	0 to 5	15,000

^aThese States have enacted laws allowing for the medical use of marihuana, generally for patients being treated for glaucoma and cancer.

^bConditional discharge is authorized for first offense possession. This permits the judge to release defendants, generally without an adjudication of guilt, on condition that they satisfy certain requirements, such as participation in a drug education program. If the

conditions of the program are satisfied, the criminal case will be dismissed.

^cCultivation of under 25 plants is punishable as possession; cultivation of 25 or more plants is punishable by 1 to 5 years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine.

^dProbation.

^ePenalty may include participation in a drug education program. ^fPenalty may include 2 year driving suspension.

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

Table 1.74 Characteristics of marihuana laws in States that have decriminalized possession of marihuana, as of Jan. 1, 1985

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 1.73.

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	1 1/2 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 3 1/2 ounces)	Minor misdemeanor--no criminal record	Nov. 22, 1975
Oregon	\$100	1 ounce	Civil	Oct. 5, 1973

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

^bThere is a rebuttable presumption that possession of less than 1 1/2 ounces is for personal use and possession of more than 1 1/2 ounces indicates an intent to distribute.

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

Table 1.75 Legalized gambling, by type of activity and State, 1983

NOTE: Data for this table were provided to U.S. News and World Report by the Public Gaming Research Institute, which conducts periodic telephone surveys of State gambling provisions. Data are current as of May 1983. Hawaii, Indiana, Mississippi, and Utah prohibit all forms of gambling.

State	Bingo	Horse racing	Lotteries	Dog racing	Jai alai	Off-track betting	Casinos	Sports betting
Alabama				✓				
Alaska	✓							
Arizona	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Arkansas	✓	✓		✓				
California	✓	✓		✓				
Colorado	✓		✓	✓				
Connecticut	✓	(a)	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Delaware	✓		✓					(a)
District of Columbia	✓		✓					
Florida	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Georgia	✓							
Idaho	✓	✓						
Illinois	✓	✓	✓					
Iowa	✓							
Kansas	✓							
Kentucky	✓	✓						
Louisiana	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Maine	✓	✓	✓					
Maryland	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Massachusetts	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Michigan	✓	✓	✓					
Minnesota	✓							
Missouri	✓							
Montana	✓	✓						✓
Nebraska	✓	✓						
Nevada	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Hampshire	✓	✓	✓	✓				
New Jersey	✓	✓	✓				✓	
New Mexico	✓	✓						
New York	✓	✓	✓			✓		
North Carolina	✓							
North Dakota	✓							
Ohio	✓	✓	✓					
Oklahoma	✓	(a)						
Oregon	✓	✓		✓				
Pennsylvania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Rhode Island	✓	✓	✓	✓				
South Carolina	✓	✓		✓				
South Dakota	✓	✓		✓				
Tennessee	✓							
Texas	✓							
Vermont	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Virginia	✓							
Washington	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
West Virginia	✓	✓		✓				
Wisconsin	✓							
Wyoming	✓	✓						

^aLegal, but not operating.

Source: "Gambling Rage Out of Control?," U.S. News & World Report, May 30, 1983, p. 28. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.76 Provisions of arson immunity statutes, by State, 1983

NOTE: This table was developed by the All Industry Research Advisory Council and presented by the Insurance Committee for Arson Control. The data were compiled from a review of the most recent legislative information available. Forty-nine States and the District of Columbia have adopted arson immunity laws. South Carolina and Puerto Rico are not included in the table because they have not adopted such laws.

A major obstacle faced by insurance companies in combating 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 facilitate the transfer of investigative information between insurance companies and law enforcement agencies. (Source, p. 1.)

"Civil immunity" and "criminal immunity" provide insurance companies with limited immunity against civil action and criminal prosecution. "Agencies get information without subpoena" refers to the

fact that certain authorized investigative agencies can receive information directly from insurance company files without a subpoena. "Companies must report" requires insurance companies to notify an authorized investigative agency when a fire appears to be of suspicious origin. "Companies get information--reciprocity" allows insurance companies to request and receive information on suspicious fires from authorized investigative agencies. "Insurers must notify one agency" requires insurance companies to notify only one authorized investigative agency when the origin of the fire does not appear to be accidental. "Authorities must testify in civil action" is an attempt by States to prohibit arsonists from profiting by encouraging official action in civil cases where authorities cannot make a criminal case. "Authorities may share information with other agencies" encourages official agencies to share insurance company information. (Source, p. 4.)

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	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
District of Columbia	(a)	(a)	✓	✓				✓
Florida	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Georgia	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Hawaii	✓	✓	(b)	✓	✓		✓	✓
Idaho	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Illinois	✓	✓	(b)	✓	(c)		✓	✓
Indiana	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Iowa	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Kansas	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Kentucky	✓	✓	(b)	✓	✓		✓	✓
Louisiana	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Maine	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Maryland	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Massachusetts	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Michigan	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Minnesota	✓	✓	(b)	✓	✓		✓	✓
Mississippi	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Missouri	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Montana	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Nebraska	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Nevada	✓	✓	✓	✓	(c)		✓	✓
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)	✓	✓			✓	✓
Wisconsin	✓	✓	✓	(d)	✓		✓	✓
Wyoming	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓

^aGrants limited immunity but does not use the terms criminal or civil.

^bWhen investigating cases of "potential" arson, agencies may request information from insurers.

^cProvides that insurance companies may ask agencies for

information but does not specifically state that release of the information by the agencies is mandatory.

^dDoes not require insurance companies to report suspicious claims but states that they "may report."

Source: Insurance Committee for Arson Control, Status Report on Arson Reporting-Immunity Legislation (New York: Insurance Committee for Arson Control, 1983), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.77 State and Federal privacy statutes, by type of information regulated and jurisdiction, as of January 1986

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. Although only a few have written into their State constitutions specific language protecting the right to privacy, many 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	Arrest records	Bank records	Cable	Computer crime	Credit reporting and investigation	Criminal justice information systems	Data banks in Government	Employment records	Insurance	Mailing lists	Medical records	Miscellaneous	Polygraphing in employment	Privacy statutes/ state constitutions	Privileges	School records	Social security numbers	Tax records	Telephone solicitation	Wiretaps	
Alabama		✓		✓		✓					✓				✓					✓	
Alaska		✓																			✓
Arizona	✓			✓	✓	✓	(a)			✓										✓	
Arkansas	✓			✓	✓	✓	(a,b)	✓					✓							✓	
California	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(a,b)					✓	✓							✓	
Colorado	✓			✓	✓	✓														✓	
Connecticut	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(a)	✓	✓											✓	
Delaware	✓			✓	✓	✓														✓	
District of Columbia	✓		✓																	✓	
Florida	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓												✓	
Georgia				✓	✓	✓				✓										✓	
Hawaii	✓		(c)	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓								✓	
Idaho	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓														✓	
Illinois	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(a)	✓	✓	✓										✓	
Indiana	✓			✓	✓	✓														✓	
Iowa	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	(a)													✓	
Kansas	✓			✓	✓	✓														✓	
Kentucky	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓											✓	
Louisiana	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓											✓	
Maine				✓	✓	✓														✓	
Maryland	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓							✓			✓	
Massachusetts	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	(a)	✓												✓	
Michigan	✓			✓	✓	✓														✓	
Minnesota	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	(a)			✓										✓	
Mississippi	✓			✓	✓	✓														✓	
Missouri	✓			✓	✓	✓														✓	
Montana				✓	✓	✓														✓	
Nebraska				✓	✓	✓	✓													✓	
Nevada	✓			✓	✓	✓														✓	
New Hampshire	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓													✓	
New Jersey	✓	(c)		✓	✓	✓														✓	
New Mexico	✓			✓	✓	✓														✓	
New York	✓			✓	✓	✓	(a)			✓										✓	
North Carolina	✓	(c)		✓	✓	✓	✓													✓	
North Dakota				✓	✓	✓														✓	
Ohio	✓			✓	✓	✓	(a,b)	✓												✓	
Oklahoma	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓														✓	
Oregon	✓			✓	✓	✓														✓	
Pennsylvania	✓			✓	✓	✓														✓	
Rhode Island	✓			✓	✓	✓														✓	
South Carolina	✓			✓	✓	✓														✓	
South Dakota				✓	✓	✓														✓	
Tennessee	✓			✓	✓	✓														✓	
Texas	✓			✓	✓	✓	(b)													✓	
Utah	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	(a)	✓												✓	
Vermont				✓	✓	✓														✓	
Virginia	✓			✓	✓	✓	(a)			✓										✓	
Washington	✓			✓	✓	✓				✓										✓	
West Virginia	✓			✓	✓	✓														✓	
Wisconsin	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓														✓	
Wyoming	✓			✓	✓	✓														✓	
Federal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

^aFair Information Practices Acts.
^bLocal ordinance within the State.
^cSignificant court decision affecting privacy.

Source: Robert Ellis Smith, Compilation of State and Federal Privacy Laws 1984-85 (Washington, D.C.: Privacy Journal, 1984), p. 2; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Privacy Journal. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.78 Statutes and regulations on the privacy and security of criminal history information, by jurisdiction, as of January 1984

NOTE: This information updates a survey of statutes and regulations conducted in 1981 (U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Privacy and Security of Criminal History Information: Compendium of State Legislation (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982)). The data were collected through "extensive library research in State codes and a survey of State officials concerned with criminal record programs and policy" (Source, p. 2). The statutory provisions of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands were reviewed.
For definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Type of legislation	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts
State regulatory authority	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Privacy and security council	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Regulation of dissemination	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Right to inspect	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Right to challenge	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Judicial review of challenged information	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Purging of information:																						
Non-conviction	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Conviction	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sealing of information:																						
Non-conviction	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Conviction	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Removal of disqualifications	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Right to state non-existence of a record	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Research access	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Accuracy and completeness	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dedication	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Civil remedies	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Criminal penalties	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Public records	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Separation of files	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Regulation of intelligence information:																						
Collection	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dissemination	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Security	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Transaction logs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Training of employees	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Listing of information systems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Freedom of information/open records:																						
Includes criminal justice information	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Excludes criminal justice information	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Central State repository	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

^aExecutive order.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Privacy and Security of Criminal History Information: Compendium of State Privacy and Security Legislation, 1984 Edition: Overview, NCJ-98077 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), pp. 29, 56. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

State	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Section 2

Public attitudes toward crime and criminal justice-related topics

Surveys of public opinion on criminal justice topics are conducted annually in the United States. These surveys are conducted by public opinion researchers for political campaigns or in general social surveys; others are conducted for governmental agencies or commissions concerned with specific problems. The results of these surveys are presented in this section. Also presented are data provided by the National Opinion Research Center from its General Social Surveys and tabulated by the SOURCEBOOK staff.

Most of the opinion surveys presented drew samples of households designed to be representative of households in the continental United States. Adult respondents were then selected from these households and interviewed. For a description of the survey sampling procedures of The Gallup Poll, the National Opinion Research Center, Louis Harris and Associates, the Media General/Associated Press Poll, and the ABC News-Washington Post Poll, see Appendix 9.

Topics examined in these surveys include fear of crime and victimization; public attitudes about crime and its causes; the seriousness of crime as a social problem; neighborhood crime-watch programs; performance of law enforcement and the U.S. Supreme Court; sentencing and the death penalty; the dangerousness and effects of drugs and alcohol; gun ownership and gun control; and laws relating to various offenses.

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

Readers should be aware that many factors, including slight differences in the way questions are worded, can have significant effects on survey responses. Thus, attention to the exact wording of the questions should always accompany comparisons between tables.

Table 2.1 Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country, United States, 1980-85

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

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

(Percent^a)

	July 11-14, 1980	Sept. 12-15, 1980	Jan. 30- Feb. 2, 1981	May 8-11, 1981	Jan. 8-11, 1982	June 11-14, 1982	Oct. 15-18, 1982	Apr. 15-18, 1983	Oct. 7-10, 1983	Feb. 10-13, 1984	June 22-25, 1984	Sept. 28- Oct. 1, 1984	Jan. 25-28, 1985	May 17-20, 1985
High cost of living; inflation	56	61	73	59	49	26	18	18	12	10	14	12	11 ^b	11 ^b
Unemployment; recession	15	16	8	15	28	38	61	54	41	29	26	22 ^c	20 ^c	21 ^c
Reagan budget cuts	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	5	3	3	3	7	4	NA	NA	NA
International problems	4	9	2	4	5	3	2	2	7	11	9	5	NA	NA
Crime	2	2	2	5	5	3	3	2	5	4	3	3	4	4
Fear of war	2	3	2	3	5	10	3	11	14	11	16	25	27 ^d	23 ^d
Moral decline in society	5	3	2	5	4	3	3	4	5	7	5	4	2	6
Excessive government spending	3	3	1	4	3	5	4	5	4	12	11	11	18	10
Energy problems	6	4	5	5	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Defense	2	2	1	3	1	NA	NA	NA	2	1	2	NA	NA	NA
Dissatisfaction with government	8	6	2	2	1	NA	3	NA	2	2	2	3	NA	NA
High interest rate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	4	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Economy (general)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	11 ^e	8	4	5	3	4	6	8
Recession/depression	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poverty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	6
Drug abuse	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	6
Problems of the elderly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA
All other	9	7	5	17	5	8	2	9	7	11	10	22	14	21
No opinion	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	NA	3	3

^aTotals add to more than 100 percent because of multiple responses.^bCategory worded as "high cost of living; taxes."^cUnemployment only; recession is reported separately.^dCategory includes "international tensions."^eRespondents who answered the "economy in general" were asked "what specific economic problem do you mean?"

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 198, p. 27; Report No. 206, p. 23; Report No. 226, p. 17; Report No. 229, pp. 20, 21; Report No. 235, pp. 20, 21 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll); and George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, June 23, 1985), pp. 1, 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.2 Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: The data for this table were collected Jan. 25-28, 1985. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

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

(Percent^a)

	Fear of war; international tensions	Unemployment	Excess government spending; deficits	High cost of living; taxes	Economy (general)	Poverty	Crime	Drug abuse	Moral decline in society	Problems in the elderly	All others	No opinion
National	27	20	18	11	6	6	4	2	2	2	14	3
Sex:												
Male	25	20	24	8	5	4	3	1	3	2	14	2
Female	28	20	12	13	7	8	4	2	2	2	14	3
Ages:												
Total under 30 years	35	22	13	12	5	5	3	1	(b)	1	12	2
18 to 24 years	39	21	12	12	5	4	2	(b)	(b)	2	12	3
25 to 29 years	31	24	13	11	5	7	5	2	1	1	12	2
30 to 49 years	26	22	17	11	9	5	2	2	3	1	14	2
Total 50 years and older	21	16	23	10	3	7	5	2	3	3	16	3
50 to 64 years	24	24	17	25	9	7	5	2	2	2	12	3
65 years and older	18	14	20	12	2	7	6	3	4	4	21	3
Region:												
East	26	22	14	11	8	7	5	2	1	3	13	3
Midwest	29	20	20	9	6	6	3	1	3	1	13	2
South	23	20	18	11	8	4	2	2	2	2	17	4
West	30	16	21	13	2	6	4	2	3	2	13	1
Race, ethnicity:												
White	28	17	20	10	6	5	7	2	2	2	15	3
Non-white	16	38	6	13	6	10	4	2	3	3	9	1
Black	15	39	5	15	5	12	4	(b)	2	1	9	2
Hispanic	22	26	12	14	11	6	5	3	(b)	3	17	(b)
Education:												
College graduate	34	8	31	7	9	4	4	1	2	(b)	14	1
College incomplete	26	16	22	10	7	5	4	2	4	1	14	2
High school graduate	28	25	15	11	6	5	2	1	1	2	14	2
Less than high school graduate	20	26	9	14	3	9	4	2	3	5	15	5
Politics:												
Republican	30	16	21	7	7	4	4	1	3	2	17	3
Democrat	23	27	13	13	6	7	4	2	2	2	13	2
Independent	28	15	22	12	6	7	2	1	1	2	13	2
Occupation:												
Professional and business	34	15	21	8	10	4	1	2	3	1	12	1
Clerical and sales	23	22	27	16	5	10	1	2	1	1	9	4
Manual workers	26	28	13	12	5	6	3	1	2	2	11	3
Non-labor force	20	13	20	11	2	8	5	3	3	3	22	3
Income:												
\$40,000 and over	35	13	23	10	9	4	3	3	2	1	13	(b)
\$30,000 to \$39,999	27	13	27	6	8	8	3	1	3	1	12	3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	27	21	18	10	7	2	4	2	2	1	13	3
\$10,000 to \$19,999	22	23	17	13	6	6	4	1	2	2	14	3
Under \$10,000	21	28	9	12	3	10	3	1	2	5	18	3
Religion:												
Protestant	25	20	19	11	6	6	3	1	3	2	15	3
Catholic	28	20	14	10	9	7	5	2	1	2	15	3

^aTotal add to more than 100 percent due to multiple responses.

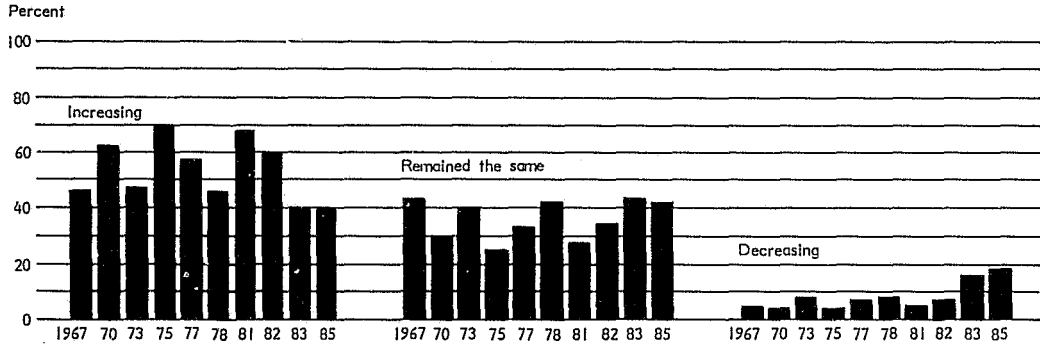
^bLess than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 235 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, April 1985), pp. 20, 21. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.1 Attitudes toward changes in the level of crime in own area in the past year, United States, selected years 1967-85

NOTE: "Not sure" responses have been excluded from this figure. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Now I'd like to ask you some questions about crime. In the past year, do you feel the crime rate in your area has been increasing, decreasing, or has it remained the same as it was before?"

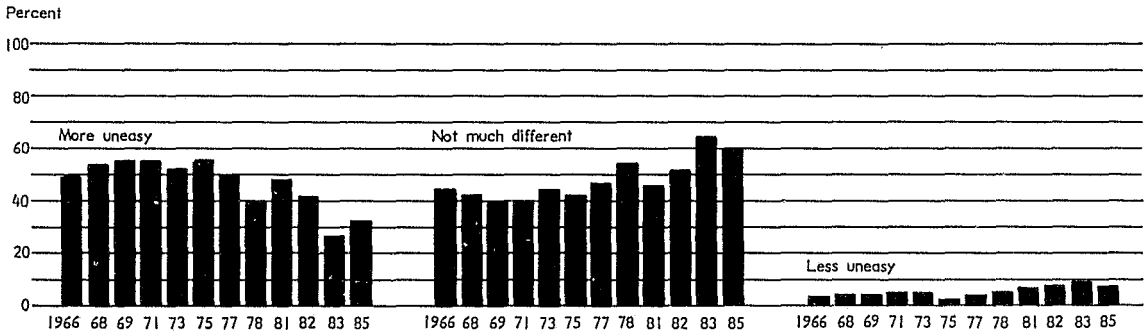


Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, May 9, 1977), p. 1; *The Harris Survey* (Orlando, Fla.: Tribune Media Services, Inc., Mar. 21, 1985), p. 2. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.2 Attitudes toward personal safety on the streets compared to a year ago, United States, selected years 1966-85

NOTE: "Not sure" responses have been excluded from this figure. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Compared to a year ago, do you personally feel more uneasy on the streets, less uneasy, or not much different?"



Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, May 9, 1977), p. 2; *The Harris Survey* (Orlando, Fla.: Tribune Media Services, Inc., Mar. 21, 1985), p. 2. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.3 Respondents reporting whether they feel afraid to go out after dark in their own neighborhood and downtown area, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1984

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Some people are afraid to go out after dark. Some are not. Are you afraid or not afraid to go out after dark in?"

	(Percent)					
	Your own neighborhood			Your downtown area		
	Afraid	Not afraid	Don't know	Afraid	Not afraid	Don't know
National	14	86	0	35	63	2
Sex:						
Male	5	95	0	23	75	2
Female	22	78	0	45	52	3
Age:						
18 to 34 years	10	90	0	33	65	2
35 to 54 years	12	87	1	31	67	2
55 to 64 years	21	78	1	42	57	1
65 years and older	21	79	0	40	55	5
Region:						
Northeast	17	83	0	35	64	1
North Central	12	87	1	32	66	2
South	12	88	0	34	63	3
West	14	85	1	38	59	3
Race:						
White	13	87	0	34	64	2
Black	22	78	0	37	61	2
Other	19	81	0	43	54	3
Education:						
College graduate	9	91	0	32	65	3
College incomplete	7	93	0	33	65	2
High school graduate	16	84	0	36	63	1
Less than high school graduate	24	76	0	38	57	5
Politics:						
Republican	12	88	0	36	61	3
Democrat	18	82	0	36	62	2
Independent	10	89	1	33	64	3
Income:						
\$35,000 and over	9	91	0	36	63	1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	12	88	0	33	65	2
Under \$20,000	18	82	0	34	62	4
Religion:						
Protestant	14	86	0	33	64	3
Catholic	17	83	0	43	56	1
Jewish	19	78	3	36	60	4
Other	12	86	2	29	66	5
No preference	6	94	0	26	73	1

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.4 Respondents reporting whether they are concerned about victimization, by type of victimization and demographic characteristics, United States, 1984

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "We read in the newspapers and hear by other means much about victims of crimes. I'll read a list of crimes which we often read or hear about. Please tell me if you are concerned or not concerned about each happening to you."

(Percent)

	Someone forcing his way into your home and stealing your possessions			Someone robbing or mugging you on the street			Someone raping you or a family member		
	Con- cerned	Not con- cerned	Don't know	Con- cerned	Not con- cerned	Don't know	Con- cerned	Not con- cerned	Don't know
National	61	38	1	49	50	1	62	37	1
Sex:									
Male	60	39	1	41	58	1	54	45	1
Female	62	37	1	57	42	1	70	30	0
Age:									
18 to 34 years	64	36	0	50	50	0	64	36	0
35 to 54 years	62	37	1	50	49	1	67	32	1
55 to 64 years	59	40	1	54	46	0	61	38	1
65 years and older	53	45	2	46	52	2	48	50	2
Region:									
Northeast	58	41	1	53	46	1	58	42	0
North Central	60	39	1	49	50	1	66	33	1
South	63	36	1	51	49	1	60	39	1
West	61	38	1	45	55	0	63	36	1
Race:									
White	60	39	1	48	51	1	61	38	1
Black	60	38	2	58	41	1	62	37	1
Other	71	29	0	66	34	0	78	22	0
Education:									
College graduate	63	36	1	48	52	0	61	38	1
College incomplete	60	40	0	46	53	1	59	40	1
High school graduate	59	40	1	52	47	1	64	35	1
Less than high school graduate	64	35	1	51	48	1	62	37	1
Politics:									
Republican	58	42	0	47	52	1	59	41	0
Democrat	64	35	1	55	45	0	64	35	1
Independent	62	38	0	47	52	1	62	36	2
Incomes:									
\$35,000 and over	66	34	0	47	53	0	61	39	0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	61	39	0	51	49	0	63	36	1
Under \$20,000	59	40	1	50	49	1	62	37	1
Religion:									
Protestant	61	38	1	47	52	1	59	40	1
Catholic	64	36	0	56	44	0	71	29	0
Jewish	60	40	0	60	40	0	50	50	0
Other	59	41	0	52	48	0	59	39	2
No preference	57	43	0	44	56	0	60	37	3

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.5 Respondents reporting that they have installed a burglar alarm system for protection, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1984

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "What have you personally done, if anything, to protect yourself from crime? Have you installed a burglar alarm system?"

(Percent)

	Yes	No	No answer
National	14	85	1
Sex:			
Male	13	86	1
Female	14	85	1
Age:			
18 to 34 years	14	85	1
35 to 54 years	16	83	1
55 to 64 years	8	92	0
65 years and older	11	88	1
Region:			
Northeast	13	86	1
North Central	10	89	1
South	14	85	1
West	19	80	1
Race:			
White	12	87	1
Black	15	84	1
Other	35	65	0
Education:			
College graduate	17	82	1
College incomplete	17	82	1
High school graduate	12	87	1
Less than high school graduate	8	91	1
Politics:			
Republican	16	83	1
Democrat	12	87	1
Independent	14	85	1
Income:			
\$35,000 and over	16	83	1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	14	85	1
Under \$20,000	9	91	0
Religion:			
Protestant	13	86	1
Catholic	12	88	0
Jewish	29	71	0
Other	15	85	0
No preference	15	84	1

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.6 Attitudes toward the level of spending to halt the rising crime rate, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973-78, 1980, and 1982-84

NOTE: Data within the "occupation" categories have been revised from those presented in earlier editions of SOURCEBOOK due to changes in the coding of response categories. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. I'm going to name some of these problems, and for each one I'd like you to tell me whether you think we're spending too much money on it, too little money, or about the right amount. First (halting the rising crime rate) are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on (halting the rising crime rate)?"

(Percent^a)

	1973				1974				1975				1976				1977			
	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know
National	65	25	5	6	67	23	5	5	66	23	6	6	66	21	8	5	66	22	6	6
Sex:																				
Male	65	24	7	3	66	25	5	4	65	23	7	4	64	24	8	4	64	24	8	5
Female	64	25	3	8	67	22	5	6	66	23	4	7	67	19	8	6	68	21	4	7
Race:																				
White	64	25	5	6	66	24	5	5	66	24	5	6	66	22	8	5	66	23	6	6
Black/other	66	22	4	8	73	17	5	6	65	22	8	5	67	14	11	8	64	20	8	8
Education:																				
College	64	29	4	4	65	26	3	6	63	26	7	4	62	26	8	5	62	29	4	5
High school	66	24	4	6	68	23	5	4	69	22	4	5	69	19	9	4	71	19	5	5
Grade school	61	21	6	11	66	18	9	8	58	24	7	11	64	21	7	9	58	21	12	10
Occupation:																				
Professional/business	65	27	4	5	66	24	4	6	62	25	7	6	64	25	6	4	65	25	5	5
Clerical	67	24	3	6	70	24	3	4	71	19	6	4	68	19	7	6	71	22	4	4
Manual	64	23	6	6	68	23	5	5	66	23	4	6	67	19	9	4	65	21	8	6
Farmer	61	31	3	6	52	28	17	3	50	30	10	10	47	37	10	6	54	23	9	14
Income:																				
\$15,000 and over	64	30	3	4	68	24	4	4	70	23	5	3	68	21	6	4	66	24	6	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	66	25	4	5	71	21	5	3	64	25	5	6	69	23	6	2	73	19	5	4
\$7,000 to \$9,999	64	25	4	7	63	30	4	3	67	22	6	6	65	22	9	4	64	24	5	6
\$5,000 to \$6,999	62	25	6	6	71	22	5	2	63	28	4	5	59	24	10	7	61	23	9	7
\$3,000 to \$4,999	66	19	7	9	61	28	6	4	61	22	7	10	68	18	8	6	64	16	8	12
Under \$3,000	64	21	8	6	55	25	7	13	59	25	8	8	58	19	14	8	62	21	7	10
Ages:																				
18 to 20 years	81	12	3	3	55	38	2	5	71	26	1	1	64	22	8	6	69	27	0	4
21 to 29 years	59	34	4	3	64	29	3	4	62	29	5	5	67	24	5	4	68	25	4	3
30 to 49 years	66	24	4	6	68	24	5	4	65	25	6	4	66	23	8	3	67	23	5	4
50 years and older	65	21	6	9	69	18	6	7	68	18	6	8	65	18	10	7	63	20	8	9
Region:																				
Northeast	68	24	2	7	68	22	5	5	66	23	6	5	71	19	6	3	68	24	3	5
Midwest	66	24	4	5	70	22	3	4	69	22	4	6	64	24	7	5	66	21	7	6
South	64	22	6	7	64	22	6	7	64	24	5	7	67	17	9	7	64	22	7	6
West	58	30	7	5	63	28	5	3	62	25	8	5	60	27	9	4	66	22	5	7
Religion:																				
Protestant	64	24	5	7	67	22	5	6	65	23	6	6	66	21	8	5	66	22	6	6
Catholic	68	24	3	5	68	25	4	2	71	23	2	4	70	18	8	4	69	20	5	5
Jewish	71	21	5	2	68	27	4	0	78	17	0	4	73	15	4	8	71	11	0	17
None	54	34	6	5	57	28	5	10	55	28	10	7	50	33	12	5	50	34	9	8
Politics:																				
Republican	61	27	4	8	66	24	4	6	65	21	9	5	67	22	6	5	57	29	6	7
Democrat	67	22	4	6	68	22	6	4	66	23	4	5	68	20	8	4	70	19	6	5
Independent	65	25	6	4	65	24	5	6	63	24	5	7	63	22	9	6	66	22	6	6

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to 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.

Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Criminal Justice-Related Topics

1978				1980				1982				1983				1984			
Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know
64	25	6	4	69	21	6	4	72	18	5	5	67	24	5	4	68	25	4	3
63	26	8	3	66	23	7	4	71	19	7	2	64	28	6	3	64	28	6	2
65	25	5	5	71	19	5	5	72	18	4	6	69	22	4	5	71	21	3	4
64	26	6	4	68	22	6	5	71	19	5	5	66	26	4	4	67	26	5	3
69	22	5	4	79	13	6	2	74	15	7	4	75	14	7	4	74	19	4	3
62	29	7	3	66	25	4	4	72	19	6	3	65	27	4	4	68	28	3	1
67	23	6	4	72	19	6	3	75	17	4	4	70	23	4	4	69	21	6	4
61	25	5	9	66	18	8	8	60	21	6	12	57	19	13	11	63	28	2	8
62	30	6	3	68	22	6	4	73	19	6	3	66	26	5	3	62	32	5	1
67	24	5	4	74	19	5	2	76	17	4	3	67	26	3	5	76	20	2	2
66	23	7	5	68	21	7	5	70	19	6	5	67	23	6	4	68	23	6	4
56	24	4	16	56	24	6	15	50	31	12	8	64	28	0	8	64	36	0	0
66	24	6	3	70	22	5	3	74	18	5	3	68	26	4	2	70	25	4	1
66	25	5	4	72	20	5	2	73	18	6	4	69	24	3	4	67	27	3	3
64	27	6	3	68	21	8	3	72	20	3	5	73	15	8	4	65	29	6	0
67	26	2	5	68	21	4	7	64	23	5	8	69	23	5	4	75	18	0	7
57	28	4	11	64	19	12	5	67	17	6	10	62	22	7	9	64	22	9	4
59	21	13	7	68	10	10	12	67	19	7	7	58	20	6	16	45	33	7	0
65	30	5	0	64	27	4	5	89	9	2	0	51	44	0	4	67	25	8	0
63	26	6	5	74	21	4	2	71	22	5	3	70	24	4	2	68	28	3	1
65	26	6	2	68	23	5	4	73	19	5	3	67	25	4	4	68	24	5	4
64	23	7	6	67	19	8	6	70	18	5	7	65	22	7	6	67	24	5	4
66	24	6	4	72	18	6	3	72	18	5	4	68	22	6	4	75	18	6	0
65	24	7	3	69	21	7	3	71	19	5	6	66	26	3	4	70	25	2	3
66	26	5	4	71	19	6	5	73	18	4	4	67	22	5	6	65	26	4	5
58	28	6	8	62	26	6	7	70	19	7	4	65	26	6	3	62	29	7	3
65	24	6	5	69	21	6	4	71	19	5	5	68	23	5	4	68	24	4	3
65	26	6	2	71	20	6	3	74	18	4	4	66	25	4	5	70	24	4	2
69	17	7	7	72	12	3	12	78	11	3	8	70	16	7	7	67	33	0	0
60	29	7	4	64	25	5	7	65	24	8	3	59	31	5	4	56	31	11	3
62	28	6	5	68	20	10	3	69	20	7	4	67	25	5	4	63	29	4	4
66	24	6	4	70	22	4	4	75	16	4	4	70	22	5	4	72	23	3	2
64	24	6	5	68	20	6	6	69	20	5	5	64	25	5	6	68	23	6	3

Table 2.7 Respondents agreeing too little is spent on selected problems in the country, United States, selected years 1973-84

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. I'm going to name some of the problems, and for each one I'd like you to tell me whether you think we're spending too much money on it, or about the right amount. First (problems) are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on (problem)?"

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1980	1982	1983	1984
Halting the rising crime rate	64	66	65	65	65	64	69	71	67	68
Dealing with drug addiction	65	60	55	58	55	55	59	57	60	63
Improving the nation's education system	49	50	49	50	48	52	52	56	60	64
Improving the conditions of Blacks	32	31	27	27	25	24	24	28	29	35
Welfare	20	22	23	13	12	13	13	20	21	24

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 2.8 Attitudes toward proposals intended to reduce the crime rate, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1984

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Various proposals have been made as possible solutions to the increased crime rate. Please tell me whether you personally favor or oppose the following as measures to reduce the crime rate."

	(Percent)								
	More policemen			Stiffer sentences for criminals			Tougher parole boards		
	Favor	Oppose	No answer	Favor	Oppose	No answer	Favor	Oppose	No answer
National	75	19	6	91	5	4	91	4	5
Sex:									
Male	68	25	7	90	7	3	90	5	5
Female	81	13	6	92	3	5	92	3	5
Age:									
18 to 34 years	79	17	4	91	5	4	93	3	4
35 to 54 years	79	17	4	90	5	5	91	5	4
55 to 64 years	67	25	8	91	6	3	89	4	7
65 years and older	65	21	14	89	4	7	85	5	10
Region:									
Northeast	77	16	7	89	7	4	91	4	5
North Central	75	21	4	92	4	4	93	3	4
South	78	16	6	91	4	5	89	4	7
West	71	21	8	91	6	3	91	5	4
Race:									
White	74	19	7	91	5	4	91	4	5
Black	89	10	1	85	6	9	88	3	9
Other	78	22	0	96	4	0	83	5	12
Education:									
College graduate	70	23	7	89	7	4	92	4	4
College incomplete	75	22	3	91	5	4	90	5	5
High school graduate	78	16	6	93	3	4	93	3	4
Less than high school graduate	77	15	8	90	4	6	87	5	8
Politics:									
Republican	73	21	6	93	4	3	93	3	4
Democrat	80	15	5	89	6	5	91	5	4
Independent	74	20	6	93	3	4	92	3	5
Income:									
\$35,000 and over	71	24	5	92	6	2	94	4	2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	78	17	5	91	5	4	92	4	4
Under \$20,000	76	17	7	91	4	5	88	4	8
Religion:									
Protestant	75	18	7	93	3	4	91	4	5
Catholic	80	16	4	92	5	3	91	5	4
Jewish	71	16	13	83	7	10	89	4	7
Other	84	12	4	92	2	6	89	3	8
No preference	59	33	8	83	13	4	91	5	4

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.9 Respondents reporting the presence of community crime prevention programs, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1984

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Have any of the following steps been taken in your community to make it a safer place to live?"

(Percent)

	Establish a neighborhood watch program			Increased police protection			Increased lighting of alleys and streets, etc.		
	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer
National	42	55	3	31	60	8	34	62	4
Sex:									
Male	45	52	3	31	60	9	33	63	4
Female	41	56	3	33	60	7	35	60	5
Age:									
18 to 34 years	42	54	4	29	62	9	33	62	5
35 to 54 years	46	53	1	32	61	7	36	62	2
55 to 64 years	50	48	2	40	54	6	31	65	4
65 years and older	31	64	5	34	57	9	34	61	5
Region:									
Northeast	32	65	3	33	62	5	30	66	4
North Central	36	60	4	28	64	8	31	63	6
South	45	52	3	34	58	8	38	58	4
West	61	38	1	37	50	13	38	59	3
Race:									
White	41	56	3	31	61	8	32	64	4
Black	50	48	2	37	54	9	51	49	0
Other	57	37	6	43	42	15	46	44	10
Education:									
College graduate	54	45	1	30	57	13	33	61	6
College incomplete	52	46	2	35	59	6	37	60	3
High school graduate	36	61	3	31	62	7	32	63	5
Less than high school graduate	28	67	5	34	60	6	36	61	3
Politics:									
Republican	44	55	1	35	56	9	38	58	4
Democrat	39	57	4	32	61	7	35	62	3
Independent	47	51	2	30	62	8	30	65	5
Income:									
\$35,000 and over	54	44	2	31	58	11	35	62	3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	44	55	1	30	64	6	32	65	3
Under \$20,000	35	61	4	34	59	7	37	57	6
Religion:									
Protestant	44	54	2	34	59	7	35	61	4
Catholic	40	57	3	33	61	6	38	59	3
Jewish	40	56	4	32	44	24	20	73	7
Other	47	53	0	32	58	10	34	62	4
No preference	41	54	5	24	62	14	25	67	8

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.10 Attitudes toward media attention given to stories about crime, United States, 1984

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Now, (read each item), do you feel there is too much attention given to stories about crime, too little, or about the right amount of attention given to reporting crime?"

	(Percent)			
	Too much at- tention	Too little at- tention	Right amount of at- tention	Not sure
In the media generally	41	9	49	1
On the network evening news	33	9	55	3
On your local TV news program	31	9	57	3
In your local newspaper	30	12	55	3

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Orlando, Fla.: Tribune Media Services, Inc., Mar. 21, 1985), p. 3. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.11 Attitudes toward the amount of violence portrayed on television, United States, 1968, 1976, and 1984

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "How do you feel about the amount of violence portrayed on television programs today, not including news programs? Do you think there is too much violence, a reasonable amount, or very little violence?"

	(Percent)		
	1968	1976	1984
Too much violence	59	71	71
A reasonable amount	32	24	23
Very little violence	4	3	3
Not sure	4	2	3

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Orlando, Fla.: Tribune Media Services, Inc., Mar. 21, 1985), p. 3. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.12 Reported confidence in selected institutions, United States, selected years 1973-85

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "I am going to read a list of institutions in American society. Would you please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in each one--a great deal, quite a lot, some, or very little?"

	(Percent responding "great deal" or "quite a lot")							
	1973	1975	1977	1979	1981	1983	1984 ^a	1985
Church or organized religion	66	68	64	65	64	62	64	66
Military	NA	58	57	54	50	53	58	61
U.S. Supreme Court	44	49	46	45	46	42	51	56
Banks and banking	NA	NA	NA	60	46	51	51	51
Public schools	58	NA	54	53	42	39	47	48
Congress	42	40	40	34	29	28	29	39
Newspapers	39	NA	NA	51	35	38	34	35
Big business	26	34	33	32	20	28	29	31
Television	37	NA	NA	38	25	25	25	29
Organized labor	30	38	39	36	28	26	30	28

^aThe NEWSWEEK Poll, conducted by The Gallup Organization, Inc.Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 238 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, July 1985), p. 3. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.13 Reported confidence in selected institutions, United States, 1966 and 1971-84

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "As far as people in charge of running . . . are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?"

	(Percent reporting a great deal of confidence)														
	1966	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
The military	61	27	35	40	33	24	23	27	29	29	28	28	31	35	45
Medicine	73	61	48	57	50	43	42	43	42	30	34	37	32	35	43
The White House	NA	NA	NA	18	28	NA	11	31	14	15	18	28	20	23	42
Major educational institutions such as colleges and universities	61	37	33	44	40	36	31	37	41	33	36	34	30	36	40
The U.S. Supreme Court	50	23	28	33	40	28	22	29	29	28	27	29	25	33	35
Congress	42	19	21	NA	18	13	9	17	10	18	18	16	13	20	28
Television news	NA	NA	NA	41	31	35	28	28	35	37	29	24	24	24	28
Organized religion	41	27	30	36	32	32	24	29	34	20	22	22	20	22	24
State governments	NA	NA	NA	24	NA	NA	16	18	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	23
Local governments	NA	NA	NA	28	NA	NA	21	18	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	23
Major companies	55	27	27	29	21	19	16	20	22	18	16	16	18	18	19
The press	29	18	18	30	25	26	20	18	23	28	19	16	14	19	18
Law firms	NA	NA	NA	24	18	16	12	14	18	16	13	NA	NA	12	17
Organized labor	22	14	15	20	18	14	10	14	15	10	14	12	8	10	12

Source: Louis Harris, The Harris Survey (Orlando, Fla.: Tribune Media Services, Inc., Dec. 17, 1984), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.14 Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

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

	(Percent)					
	Great deal	Quite a lot	Some	Very little	No opinion	
National	18	38	30	9	1	4
Sex:						
Male	18	38	30	9	1	4
Female	17	37	31	9	1	5
Age:						
Total under 30 years	18	40	31	7	1	3
18 to 24 years	19	41	27	7	2	4
25 to 29 years	16	39	36	7	1	1
30 to 49 years	16	40	32	8	1	3
Total 50 years and older	19	34	28	10	1	8
50 to 64 years	17	40	26	11	1	5
65 years and older	21	27	31	10	1	10
Region:						
East	18	39	31	6	1	5
Midwest	17	41	28	7	2	5
South	17	36	32	10	1	4
West	19	34	31	12	1	3
Race:						
White	17	38	30	9	1	5
Nonwhite	19	38	30	8	1	4
Black	18	37	32	6	3	4
Hispanic	18	41	24	9	1	7
Education:						
College graduate	16	46	31	6	(a)	1
College incomplete	18	43	30	9	(a)	(a)
High school graduate	16	36	33	9	2	4
Less than high school graduate	21	30	27	11	1	10
Politics:						
Republican	19	39	33	7	(a)	2
Democrat	17	38	29	9	2	5
Independent	17	37	29	11	2	4
Occupation:						
Professional and business	19	44	27	8	1	1
Clerical and sales	27	40	24	6	2	1
Manual worker	15	36	34	8	2	5
Skilled worker	12	32	39	10	2	5
Unskilled worker	17	39	31	7	1	5
Household income:						
\$50,000 and over	16	46	32	4	1	1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	17	44	26	12	(a)	1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	18	44	28	7	2	1
\$15,000 to \$24,999	16	43	28	9	1	3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	18	42	24	7	2	7
Under \$10,000	21	24	31	12	1	11
\$25,000 and over	17	44	29	8	1	1
Under \$25,000	18	33	32	9	2	6
Religion:						
Protestant	17	37	32	9	1	4
Catholic	19	38	28	7	2	6

^aLess than 1 percent.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 238 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, July 1985), p. 6. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.15 Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973-78, 1980, and 1982-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.6. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "I'm going to name some institutions in this country. As far as the people running these institutions (U.S. Supreme Court) are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?"

(Percent^a)

	1973				1974				1975				1976				1977			
	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know
National	32	50	15	3	35	48	14	4	31	46	19	4	35	44	15	6	36	49	11	4
Sex:																				
Male	32	48	18	2	38	43	17	2	33	42	23	2	39	41	16	3	39	47	12	2
Female	31	51	13	4	29	52	12	7	29	50	15	6	32	46	14	8	33	52	10	5
Race:																				
White	32	49	15	4	34	47	14	4	31	46	19	4	36	43	16	5	36	50	11	4
Black/other	27	54	16	3	27	52	15	7	27	51	18	5	31	47	13	8	37	47	10	7
Education:																				
College	35	51	13	1	36	52	10	2	36	46	17	1	44	44	10	2	40	50	8	3
High school	30	53	15	2	32	48	16	4	29	48	19	4	34	44	18	4	34	52	11	3
Grade school	29	39	20	12	31	42	17	10	27	43	18	11	27	41	18	15	34	42	16	9
Occupation:																				
Professional/business	37	47	16	1	38	50	11	1	35	48	16	2	45	40	12	2	40	50	8	2
Clerical	30	57	12	2	28	59	11	2	30	50	14	5	30	50	16	5	31	58	8	3
Manual	31	48	18	3	34	44	17	5	29	43	23	5	33	43	18	6	36	47	13	4
Farmer	25	56	14	6	28	45	21	7	20	53	13	13	32	46	16	6	35	41	18	6
Income:																				
\$15,000 and over	32	52	15	(b)	34	52	13	1	31	49	19	1	38	44	16	1	38	51	10	1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	28	54	17	2	36	47	14	4	32	45	20	3	37	48	11	5	39	48	10	3
\$7,000 to \$9,999	36	49	14	1	34	52	11	3	33	46	17	4	41	38	15	6	34	52	9	5
\$5,000 to \$6,999	31	46	17	6	29	50	18	3	31	42	22	5	32	42	20	6	29	48	15	7
\$3,000 to \$4,999	29	48	16	6	34	45	19	3	30	42	21	7	33	42	17	8	33	48	14	4
Under \$3,000	39	41	15	6	28	44	15	12	28	53	11	8	30	42	14	14	30	46	12	12
Age:																				
18 to 20 years	27	66	5	3	45	43	11	2	41	45	12	1	38	47	12	3	39	51	9	2
21 to 29 years	32	54	13	1	35	53	10	2	31	50	17	2	38	48	9	4	36	53	8	2
30 to 49 years	31	52	15	2	34	49	14	3	29	48	19	3	33	46	17	4	33	52	12	4
50 years and older	32	43	18	6	31	44	17	8	31	43	20	7	35	35	18	8	37	46	12	6
Region:																				
Northeast	34	49	13	3	33	52	12	3	33	46	18	2	39	45	13	4	35	53	9	3
Midwest	31	50	15	4	36	49	11	4	32	46	18	5	37	44	13	6	40	49	8	4
South	30	48	17	4	31	46	18	6	28	48	18	5	33	42	17	8	34	48	12	5
West	30	53	15	2	34	45	16	4	32	43	20	4	33	45	19	4	32	48	16	5
Religion:																				
Protestant	31	50	16	4	34	47	14	5	31	46	18	5	35	45	15	6	35	49	12	4
Catholic	33	50	14	4	35	47	14	4	30	48	20	3	34	42	19	4	38	50	10	4
Jewish	40	52	7	0	30	57	7	7	39	48	9	4	67	33	0	0	40	51	6	3
None	28	53	17	2	24	57	17	2	36	39	21	4	39	40	15	7	35	50	11	4
Politics:																				
Republican	34	48	14	4	37	43	17	4	34	42	19	5	39	46	11	4	35	49	12	5
Democrat	31	50	15	3	33	50	12	5	30	49	18	4	35	43	17	4	38	47	11	3
Independent	32	50	16	2	32	49	16	3	30	46	19	5	33	43	16	8	34	53	10	4

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

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

Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Criminal Justice-Related Topics

1978				1980				1982				1983				1984			
A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know
28	53	15	4	25	50	20	6	31	53	12	4	27	55	14	4	33	51	12	4
32	50	16	2	27	49	21	3	32	53	13	2	31	50	16	2	40	44	15	2
25	55	14	6	23	51	18	8	30	53	12	5	24	58	12	5	29	56	11	5
28	52	15	4	24	50	20	6	30	54	12	3	27	55	14	4	35	50	13	2
25	58	12	5	29	47	16	8	31	49	13	7	26	53	15	6	25	54	11	10
37	52	10	1	28	55	16	2	36	53	10	1	34	53	12	1	40	50	8	2
25	55	16	4	24	50	22	4	27	55	14	3	24	58	15	3	30	52	15	3
21	47	18	14	21	39	20	20	30	45	11	14	19	47	19	15	25	46	17	12
34	52	12	2	25	56	16	2	36	53	10	1	34	52	11	3	40	49	9	2
27	55	14	3	25	51	19	4	29	58	11	1	26	57	14	3	24	62	12	2
24	54	16	6	24	46	21	8	28	52	15	5	22	57	17	4	33	48	14	5
36	44	16	4	21	47	29	3	38	50	12	0	41	36	10	13	45	40	15	0
32	53	14	1	23	55	21	1	31	56	12	1	30	56	14	1	36	52	10	2
27	54	16	3	33	48	16	3	34	52	11	3	27	59	10	3	32	45	17	6
22	58	16	4	22	46	22	10	29	57	10	4	21	52	19	7	28	53	17	2
36	42	12	11	26	36	17	20	34	40	16	9	26	57	12	5	37	45	12	6
19	58	16	8	22	41	19	18	24	54	14	6	25	47	15	14	21	50	14	14
22	51	12	15	24	46	16	15	29	52	14	5	26	47	16	10	29	51	17	3
35	53	12	0	34	57	7	2	43	47	9	0	38	49	11	2	29	52	19	0
26	58	14	3	30	52	15	3	33	53	12	2	33	55	10	2	45	42	11	2
31	54	14	2	24	53	20	4	28	56	14	2	24	60	15	2	30	56	12	3
26	49	16	9	22	46	22	10	31	52	12	6	26	51	16	7	30	51	13	5
26	56	15	4	24	50	19	7	34	49	13	4	30	54	12	3	32	51	13	4
32	51	13	4	27	57	14	7	30	57	11	2	30	54	12	4	30	55	12	2
26	52	15	7	24	51	22	4	27	53	15	5	26	53	17	4	32	49	14	5
27	54	12	3	24	46	24	7	32	53	11	4	22	60	15	4	41	48	9	2
28	52	14	6	23	52	19	4	29	54	13	4	27	54	16	4	33	52	11	4
27	56	16	1	29	42	21	8	33	54	10	3	26	58	12	4	32	52	13	2
31	59	3	7	25	59	12	3	35	43	19	3	43	45	10	2	45	45	10	0
33	46	20	2	21	57	19	3	30	53	16	2	30	51	14	4	36	43	17	4
33	51	12	5	23	53	21	3	34	50	13	3	30	53	16	2	42	47	10	2
28	55	12	4	28	48	17	6	30	54	11	5	27	54	15	3	34	51	12	4
26	52	18	4	22	50	21	7	29	54	14	4	26	57	12	6	27	54	14	4

Table 2.16 Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of persons in selected occupations, United States, 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "How would you rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low?"

	(Percent)			
	Very high/ high	Average	Low/ very low	No opinion
Clergymen	67	26	4	3
Druggists, pharmacists	65	30	3	2
Medical doctors	58	33	8	1
Dentists	56	37	5	2
College teachers	54	35	5	6
Engineers	53	37	3	7
Police men	47	41	10	2
Bankers	37	51	9	3
Television reporters, commentators	33	48	15	4
Funeral directors	31	45	15	9
Journalists	31	47	17	5
Newspaper reporters	29	52	16	3
Lawyers	27	40	30	3
Business executives	23	54	18	5
Senators	23	53	21	3
Building contractors	20	53	21	6
Congressmen	20	49	27	4
Stockbrokers	20	51	10	19
Local political officeholders	18	53	24	5
State political officeholders	15	55	24	6
Realtors	15	49	31	5
Labor union leaders	13	35	45	7
Advertising practitioners	12	42	39	7
Insurance salesmen	10	49	38	3
Car salesmen	5	32	59	4

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Poll (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Aug. 15, 1985), pp. 1, 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.17 Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of policemen, United States, 1977, 1981, 1983, and 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "How would you rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields -- very high, high, average, low, or very low? -- Policemen."

	(Percent)			
	1977	1981	1983	1985
Very high	8	8	7	10
High	29	36	34	37
Average	50	41	45	41
Low	9	9	7	7
Very low	3	4	4	3
No opinion	1	2	3	2

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 239 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, August 1985), p. 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.18 Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of policemen, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "How would you rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields -- very high, high, average, low, or very low? -- Policemen."

	(Percent)					
	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	No opinion
National	10	37	41	7	3	2
Sex:						
Male	9	37	42	7	4	1
Female	11	37	40	7	3	2
Age:						
Total under 30 years	14	34	38	9	5	(a)
18 to 24 years	15	36	34	10	5	(a)
25 to 29 years	14	31	44	7	4	(a)
30 to 49 years	8	39	43	7	2	1
Total 50 years and older	9	38	42	6	2	3
50 to 64 years	7	37	45	7	2	2
65 years and older	10	39	39	5	2	5
Region:						
East	13	38	39	6	2	2
Midwest	8	35	46	7	3	1
South	11	36	40	8	2	3
West	7	42	40	7	4	(a)
Race:						
White	9	39	41	6	3	2
Nonwhite	15	24	40	15	5	1
Black	11	24	42	16	6	1
Hispanic	12	30	40	7	7	4
Education:						
College graduate	12	42	40	5	1	(a)
College incomplete	8	44	35	9	2	2
High school graduate	10	34	45	7	3	1
Less than high school graduate	10	32	41	8	6	3
Politics:						
Republican	12	44	36	6	1	1
Democrat	9	32	46	7	3	3
Independent	10	36	41	8	4	1
Occupation:						
Professional and business	12	40	40	6	2	(a)
Clerical and sales	9	31	37	13	5	5
Manual workers	10	35	44	7	3	1
Skilled workers	9	36	43	7	4	1
Unskilled workers	10	33	46	7	3	1
Household income:						
\$50,000 and over	15	37	39	7	1	1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8	42	44	5	(a)	1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	10	39	40	7	3	1
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10	39	41	8	1	1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	12	34	40	8	6	(a)
Under \$10,000	9	36	38	8	4	5
\$25,000 and over	11	39	41	6	2	1
Under \$25,000	10	37	39	8	4	2
Religion:						
Protestant	10	37	41	8	3	1
Catholic	12	40	39	5	2	2

^aLess than 1 percent.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 239 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, August 1985), p. 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.19 Attitudes toward the honesty of American corporate executives, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: Under "politics" the categories "Republican" and "Democrat" includes Independents who identify themselves as leaning toward the Republican or Democratic party, respectively. The "Independent" category includes those who reported that they do not lean toward either party and those who responded "don't know." For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Do you think most American corporate executives are honest, or not?"

	(Percent)		
	Honest	Not honest	Don't know
National	32	55	13
Sex:			
Male	38	51	11
Female	27	59	14
Age:			
18 to 29 years	31	62	7
30 to 44 years	32	59	9
45 to 64 years	35	51	15
65 years and over	32	44	24
Race:			
White	35	54	11
Black	18	62	20
Education:			
College graduate	47	43	9
College incomplete	38	51	12
High school graduate	26	63	12
Less than high school graduate	30	54	16
Family income:			
\$50,000 and over	49	43	8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	36	57	7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	32	59	9
\$12,500 to \$24,999	29	57	14
Less than \$12,500	27	56	17
Employment status:			
Employed full-time	33	58	9
Employed part-time	34	54	12
Unemployed	30	50	20
Politics:			
Republican	40	50	10
Democrat	26	60	14
Independent	26	55	19
Religion:			
Protestant	32	55	13
Catholic	33	55	12

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by The New York Times/CBS News Poll. Copyright © 1985 by The New York Times Company. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.20 Attitudes toward the frequency of white collar crime, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.19. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "There's been a lot of news recently about individuals and corporations committing white collar crimes to make a dishonest profit for themselves and their companies. How often do you think this happens in American businesses--very often, occasionally, or hardly ever?"

	(Percent)			
	Very often	Occasion-ally	Hardly ever	Don't know
National	59	34	3	5
Sex:				
Male	59	34	4	3
Female	58	33	3	6
Age:				
18 to 29 years	57	36	4	2
30 to 44 years	59	38	2	2
45 to 64 years	62	31	3	5
65 years and over	57	27	4	13
Race:				
White	58	35	3	4
Black	61	28	4	7
Education:				
College graduate	51	45	2	1
College incomplete	56	39	3	2
High school graduate	65	28	3	3
Less than high school graduate	54	32	4	10
Family income:				
\$50,000 and over	57	35	6	3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	58	39	2	1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	64	32	3	2
\$12,500 to \$24,999	60	33	2	5
Less than \$12,500	58	31	3	8
Employment status:				
Employed full-time	61	33	3	3
Employed part-time	51	43	2	3
Unemployed	57	32	4	7
Politics:				
Republican	57	36	3	3
Democrat	61	32	3	3
Independent	51	31	3	15
Religion:				
Protestant	61	31	3	4
Catholic	53	39	3	5

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Table 2.21 Attitudes toward whether persons committing white collar crimes are detected, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.19. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Do you think most of the people who do this (commit white collar crimes) get caught, or do most of them get away with it?"

	(Percent)		
	Most get caught	Most get away with it	Don't know
National	11	85	5
Sex:			
Male	11	85	4
Female	10	84	5
Age:			
18 to 29 years	9	88	3
30 to 44 years	8	89	3
45 to 64 years	12	82	6
65 years and over	16	76	8
Race:			
White	10	86	4
Black	12	81	7
Education:			
College graduate	9	88	4
College incomplete	11	85	4
High school graduate	7	90	3
Less than high school graduate	17	75	8
Family income:			
\$50,000 and over	9	87	4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8	91	1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	10	88	2
\$12,500 to \$24,999	10	85	5
Less than \$12,500	17	76	7
Employment status:			
Employed full-time	9	86	4
Employed part-time	7	91	2
Unemployed	14	80	6
Politics:			
Republican	9	88	3
Democrat	12	84	5
Independent	11	77	12
Religion:			
Protestant	11	85	5
Catholic	10	86	4

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by The New York Times/CBS News Poll. Copyright © 1985 by The New York Times Company. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.22 Attitudes toward government efforts to apprehend white collar criminals, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.19. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Do you think the government is making enough of an effort to catch white collar criminals?"

	(Percent)		
	Yes	No	Don't know
National	23	68	9
Sex:			
Male	23	71	6
Female	23	66	11
Age:			
18 to 29 years	20	75	5
30 to 44 years	21	71	9
45 to 64 years	23	66	11
65 years and over	33	55	12
Race:			
White	23	69	8
Black	20	70	10
Education:			
College graduate	21	70	9
College incomplete	25	67	7
High school graduate	19	74	7
Less than high school graduate	29	59	12
Family income:			
\$50,000 and over	25	70	5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	19	74	7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	20	73	7
\$12,500 to \$24,999	23	70	7
Less than \$12,500	23	60	17
Employment status:			
Employed full-time	21	72	7
Employed part-time	23	73	4
Unemployed	27	59	14
Politics:			
Republican	24	68	8
Democrat	21	70	9
Independent	28	61	11
Religion:			
Protestant	21	69	10
Catholic	25	69	6

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by The New York Times/CBS News Poll. Copyright © 1985 by The New York Times Company. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.23 Attitudes toward the severity of punishment given to persons convicted of white collar crime, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.19. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "When they are convicted, do you think the punishment given to white collar criminals is too harsh, or is it too lenient, or is it about right?"

	(Percent)			
	Too harsh	Too lenient	About right	Don't know
National	1	65	24	10
Sex:				
Male	1	71	21	7
Female	0	59	27	13
Age:				
18 to 29 years	1	67	25	7
30 to 44 years	1	65	26	9
45 to 64 years	1	64	24	11
65 years and over	1	60	21	18
Race:				
White	1	66	23	10
Black	1	61	22	16
Education:				
College graduate	0	65	25	10
College incomplete	1	64	25	10
High school graduate	1	69	23	7
Less than high school graduate	1	59	25	15
Family income:				
\$50,000 and over	1	62	26	11
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1	67	25	6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	0	74	20	5
\$12,500 to \$24,999	0	62	29	9
Less than \$12,500	2	62	17	19
Employment status:				
Employed full-time	1	66	25	7
Employed part-time	0	71	22	7
Unemployed	1	60	24	16
Politics:				
Republican	1	65	26	8
Democrat	0	67	23	10
Independent	2	54	22	22
Religion:				
Protestant	1	65	24	11
Catholic	1	67	24	8

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by The New York Times/CBS News Poll. Copyright © 1985 by The New York Times Company. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.24 Attitudes toward statements regarding cheating on income taxes, United States, 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Here are a few statements people make about the income tax system. For each, please tell me whether you agree or disagree, or if, perhaps you have no opinion on it."

	(Percent)		
	Agree	Disagree	No opinion
It's not wrong to cheat a little on taxes since the government spends too much anyway	17	80	3
Since a lot of rich people pay no taxes at all, if someone like me only pays a little, it's no big deal	24	72	4
Nearly everyone who has the chance cheats somewhat on income taxes these days	52	43	5

Source: Peter Begans, ABC News-Washington Post Poll, Survey No. 0181 (New York: ABC News, Jan. 11-16, 1985), Question 37. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.25 Attitudes toward fairness in the justice system, United States, 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "On another matter, which of these two statements do you tend to agree with more: A) The justice system in the United States mainly favors the rich; or, B) The justice system in the United States treats all Americans as equally as possible."

	(Percent)	
	Justice system favors the rich	Justice system treats all equally
Justice system favors the rich	57	39
Justice system treats all equally	39	2
Neither	2	2
Don't know	2	

^aResponse volunteered.

Source: Peter Begans, ABC News-Washington Post Poll, Survey Nos. 0196, 0197 (New York: ABC News, June 22, 1985). Question 24. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.26 Attitudes toward a policeman striking an adult male citizen, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.6. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Are there any situations you can imagine in which you would approve of a policeman striking an adult male citizen?"

(Percent^a)

	1973			1975			1976			1978			1980			1983			1984			
	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	
National	73	25	2	73	23	4	76	20	4	76	20	3	73	24	3	78	20	3	69	28	2	
Sex:																						
Male	75	22	3	77	20	3	81	17	2	82	16	2	80	18	2	83	15	2	75	23	2	
Female	71	28	2	70	26	4	72	22	5	72	23	4	68	29	4	73	23	3	65	32	3	
Race:																						
White	77	21	2	77	20	3	79	18	3	80	17	3	76	21	3	80	17	3	73	25	2	
Black/other	42	54	4	46	47	7	48	44	8	48	45	8	45	49	6	59	37	4	50	46	4	
Education:																						
College	84	14	2	86	13	1	85	13	3	85	12	3	82	17	1	87	11	2	79	20	1	
High school	72	27	1	71	26	4	76	20	4	76	21	2	73	24	3	75	23	2	67	31	2	
Grade school	56	38	6	58	35	7	62	33	5	59	33	8	52	41	7	55	36	8	46	46	8	
Occupation:																						
Professional/business	83	16	2	84	14	3	84	14	2	86	11	2	83	15	2	85	13	3	76	22	2	
Clerical	80	18	2	77	20	3	78	18	5	79	19	2	78	21	2	83	16	1	74	26	1	
Manual	66	32	2	66	30	4	73	24	3	72	25	3	67	29	4	71	26	3	64	32	3	
Farmer	69	22	8	63	27	10	70	28	2	79	8	12	70	24	6	92	3	5	61	29	10	
Income:																						
\$15,000 and over	80	19	(b)	83	15	2	83	14	3	85	14	2	82	17	1	84	14	2	75	23	2	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	82	17	2	77	21	2	77	19	4	78	19	2	72	25	3	78	20	3	67	31	2	
\$7,000 to \$9,999	70	28	2	71	24	4	76	21	3	72	24	5	66	29	5	70	26	5	62	34	4	
\$5,000 to \$6,999	62	36	2	59	36	6	72	25	3	69	28	3	61	31	9	66	30	4	57	40	4	
\$3,000 to \$4,999	66	30	5	63	34	3	71	26	3	61	31	8	56	31	7	48	44	8	55	41	4	
Under \$3,000	49	46	4	66	27	7	61	32	7	60	34	7	46	52	3	68	30	2	69	29	2	
Age:																						
18 to 20 years	55	45	0	70	27	2	78	20	1	67	30	3	71	29	0	78	22	(b)	71	27	2	
21 to 29 years	76	22	2	75	22	2	78	20	2	79	19	1	76	23	1	81	17	2	72	26	1	
30 to 49 years	76	23	1	79	18	3	79	17	4	79	18	2	79	20	2	81	17	2	75	24	1	
50 years and older	70	26	4	68	27	5	73	23	5	73	21	6	66	28	6	72	24	4	62	34	4	
Region:																						
Northeast	68	31	1	74	24	2	75	22	3	74	25	2	74	24	2	77	20	4	65	34	1	
Midwest	72	25	3	77	21	3	78	18	4	80	18	3	70	26	4	76	22	2	70	26	4	
South	73	25	2	71	24	5	74	20	5	74	21	5	71	26	3	77	20	3	67	30	3	
West	79	19	2	70	26	4	78	20	2	80	16	3	79	18	3	84	14	2	76	23	2	
Religion:																						
Protestant	74	24	2	73	22	4	77	19	4	75	21	4	74	22	3	78	19	3	70	27	3	
Catholic	70	27	2	71	27	2	74	23	3	76	21	3	70	28	2	75	22	2	66	32	2	
Jewish	71	26	2	91	4	4	70	30	0	72	24	3	81	16	3	83	12	5	67	26	7	
None	69	30	1	76	23	1	82	16	3	85	13	2	70	26	4	80	18	2	74	25	1	
Politics:																						
Republican	76	22	2	76	19	4	79	17	4	76	20	3	78	20	3	86	13	1	74	24	2	
Democrat	67	31	2	67	29	4	72	24	4	73	23	4	67	29	4	72	26	3	62	35	3	
Independent	79	19	2	78	19	3	79	17	3	80	18	3	75	22	2	79	17	4	73	25	2	

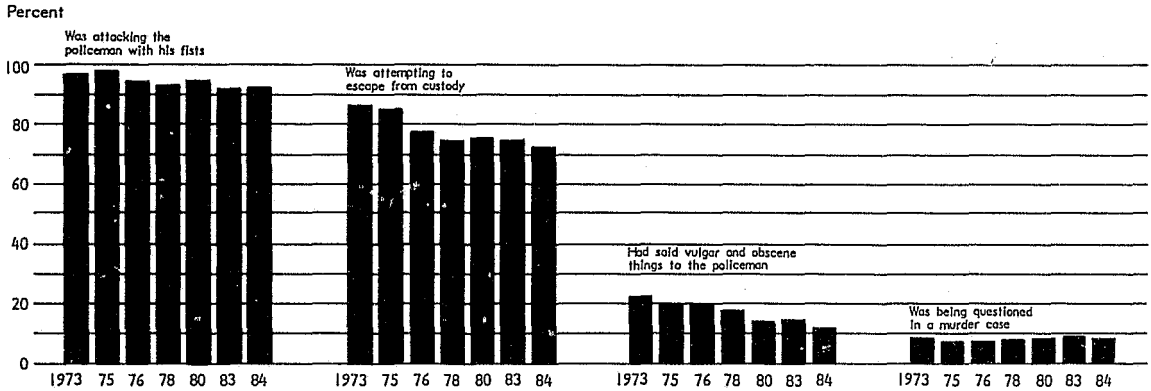
^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

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

Figure 2.3 Respondents approving of a policeman striking a citizen under certain circumstances, United States, selected years 1973-84

NOTE: These data are based on a subsample of respondents who answered "yes" or "not sure" to the question presented in Table 2.26. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

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



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

Table 2.27 Attitudes toward severity of courts in own area, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972-78, 1980, and 1982-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.6. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "In general, do you think the courts in this area deal too harshly or not harshly enough with criminals?"

(Percent^a)

	1972				1973				1974				1975				1976			
	Too harsh-ly	Not harsh-ly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harsh-ly	Not harsh-ly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harsh-ly	Not harsh-ly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harsh-ly	Not harsh-ly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harsh-ly	Not harsh-ly enough	About right	Don't know
National	6	66	16	11	5	73	13	9	6	78	10	7	4	79	10	7	3	81	10	6
Sex:																				
Male	7	67	18	9	6	74	12	8	6	78	9	6	4	80	8	7	3	82	10	5
Female	6	65	15	13	4	72	14	10	5	77	10	8	4	78	11	7	3	80	10	7
Race:																				
White	4	69	16	10	3	74	14	9	5	79	10	6	3	80	10	7	3	82	10	6
Black/other	17	51	19	12	17	65	9	9	10	72	7	11	14	69	9	8	9	76	7	8
Education:																				
College	9	59	19	14	5	66	15	14	6	74	11	10	4	74	12	10	4	76	11	8
High school	6	69	16	10	4	76	13	7	6	79	8	6	5	80	9	6	3	84	9	4
Grade school	5	71	15	9	4	77	10	9	5	81	11	4	3	84	8	5	2	82	9	7
Occupation:																				
Professional/business	6	65	17	12	4	75	11	10	7	77	8	8	2	80	10	8	2	82	10	5
Clerical	6	71	11	12	2	68	16	14	5	79	9	7	4	78	11	7	2	81	10	6
Manual	7	67	17	9	6	75	12	7	4	81	10	5	5	80	8	6	3	82	9	6
Farmer	8	66	24	2	0	75	19	6	20	67	7	7	0	90	7	3	2	86	8	4
Income:																				
\$15,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	74	14	8	4	84	7	5	4	82	9	5	3	84	10	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	79	12	7	4	81	9	6	3	81	8	8	2	82	8	8
\$7,000 to \$9,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	70	11	11	4	76	10	9	7	76	10	6	4	80	10	6
\$5,000 to \$6,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	72	8	10	3	84	10	3	4	73	14	9	5	78	12	5
\$3,000 to \$4,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	73	14	8	13	70	10	6	3	80	9	8	2	80	12	6
Under \$3,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	69	17	9	14	62	15	9	5	74	12	8	4	76	9	11
Age:																				
18 to 20 years	22	35	27	16	13	60	14	13	17	54	21	8	9	65	16	10	11	76	11	3
21 to 29 years	13	52	21	14	8	61	18	13	7	71	12	10	8	71	11	10	6	70	14	10
30 to 49 years	4	72	14	10	5	78	11	7	6	78	8	8	4	80	10	6	2	84	9	5
50 years and older	4	72	16	9	2	77	13	9	3	84	9	4	2	85	8	6	2	86	8	5
Region:																				
Northeast	5	73	13	10	4	71	13	13	5	79	8	8	5	81	8	7	3	83	9	5
Midwest	4	68	16	12	4	75	15	6	2	82	10	6	4	81	10	5	3	80	12	5
South	9	60	20	11	6	75	13	7	7	78	9	6	4	81	9	6	3	82	9	7
West	8	66	15	11	5	70	11	14	11	68	13	8	5	70	12	12	4	79	11	7
Religion:																				
Protestant	6	68	16	11	4	76	13	8	5	81	8	6	4	81	9	6	2	83	9	5
Catholic	5	68	18	8	5	73	14	8	4	78	11	7	3	82	10	6	4	79	10	7
Jewish	6	68	7	18	5	69	10	17	10	58	16	16	0	78	13	9	0	89	4	7
None	23	46	14	17	7	53	16	24	22	55	14	10	8	61	14	16	6	70	14	10
Politics:																				
Republican	3	78	14	5	3	77	13	7	2	83	9	5	2	84	6	7	1	85	9	4
Democrat	7	65	18	11	6	73	12	9	6	76	11	7	5	80	10	5	3	83	8	5
Independent	9	63	15	14	4	73	15	8	7	77	9	7	4	76	11	9	5	76	12	7

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

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1977				1978				1980				1982				1983				1984			
Too harsh-ly	Not harsh-ly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harsh-ly	Not harsh-ly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harsh-ly	Not harsh-ly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harsh-ly	Not harsh-ly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harsh-ly	Not harsh-ly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harsh-ly	Not harsh-ly enough	About right	Don't know
3	83	8	6	3	85	7	5	3	83	8	6	3	86	8	4	4	86	6	4	3	82	11	4
4	83	9	4	3	87	7	3	3	83	9	6	2	84	9	5	4	84	8	4	5	80	12	3
3	83	8	6	2	83	7	7	4	83	7	6	3	88	6	3	3	86	6	5	2	83	10	5
3	84	8	5	2	85	7	6	3	84	8	6	2	87	7	4	3	87	6	4	3	84	10	4
7	80	7	6	6	81	9	4	9	77	8	5	10	79	9	2	10	74	8	8	6	71	16	7
4	78	11	8	3	83	8	6	3	79	10	8	3	83	11	3	4	82	8	5	2	82	11	4
3	87	7	4	3	88	6	4	4	86	6	4	2	89	5	4	4	89	5	3	4	82	10	4
5	82	7	6	2	79	11	7	2	84	8	6	4	84	6	6	3	81	7	9	2	79	14	6
3	81	10	6	2	85	7	5	2	83	9	6	1	85	12	2	2	84	7	6	2	83	11	3
1	88	6	4	1	89	6	4	2	86	6	6	3	92	2	3	2	92	4	2	2	86	9	3
4	83	7	6	3	85	7	5	4	83	8	5	3	84	7	5	6	83	8	4	4	80	11	5
0	89	11	0	4	80	16	0	0	91	9	0	5	79	16	0	3	87	5	5	3	87	10	0
1	87	8	4	2	88	6	4	2	86	7	5	1	88	8	3	3	89	6	3	2	86	8	3
4	86	7	4	3	87	4	6	5	82	8	5	4	83	9	4	3	88	6	3	4	75	16	5
4	79	9	8	3	83	9	5	5	85	6	4	2	84	7	7	4	86	6	4	5	78	10	6
3	82	10	5	2	88	8	2	7	71	14	9	0	88	9	2	2	77	7	13	4	78	16	3
9	75	8	8	3	74	15	7	6	77	12	5	9	79	5	7	3	70	14	14	5	75	15	5
6	80	6	9	8	71	10	11	6	74	6	15	8	84	8	0	14	76	4	6	4	82	8	6
8	82	9	2	15	73	10	3	11	77	5	7	0	90	5	5	4	87	7	2	7	73	11	9
7	75	10	8	4	82	9	6	7	79	7	7	0	81	12	4	6	85	6	3	6	78	12	4
2	84	9	5	3	85	6	7	3	84	8	6	3	85	8	4	3	86	8	4	3	83	11	4
2	86	6	5	1	88	7	4	1	86	8	5	2	89	5	4	3	86	6	6	1	84	11	4
5	82	5	8	3	86	8	4	2	86	7	4	1	85	6	8	2	88	7	4	3	82	11	4
2	85	10	3	2	88	5	4	3	82	8	6	1	90	7	2	3	87	5	5	4	82	11	3
4	81	8	7	3	82	8	6	3	86	7	5	5	83	9	2	6	85	6	4	3	80	11	6
2	84	9	4	2	82	9	7	5	76	10	9	3	87	7	4	4	81	9	6	2	83	11	3
3	84	8	5	3	86	7	4	3	85	7	5	3	87	7	3	4	86	6	4	2	82	12	4
5	85	6	4	2	86	7	5	3	83	7	7	2	88	6	4	3	87	6	5	4	82	10	4
0	88	6	6	3	72	21	3	0	75	9	16	0	91	9	0	2	86	9	2	0	89	0	11
2	72	14	12	5	74	10	11	10	71	10	10	2	72	14	12	5	74	12	9	7	72	13	8
2	84	9	4	1	90	6	3	2	89	5	4	1	89	7	4	2	90	5	3	2	88	9	2
2	88	6	3	2	85	7	5	3	85	8	4	4	87	7	2	4	84	7	5	4	80	11	5
5	76	10	9	4	82	8	7	4	78	9	9	2	84	9	5	4	84	7	5	3	80	12	5

Table 2.28 Respondents reporting the source of their information about the courts, by source, United States, 1983

NOTE: The data below are from a telephone survey of a random sample of 983 persons 18 years and older conducted during the period of Aug. 20-25, 1983. Respondents answering "yes" to the following screen question were excluded from the sample: "Are you a law enforcement officer, judge, lawyer, paralegal professional or in any other way do you deal regularly in or with the judicial system?" The survey was sponsored by the Hearst Corporation and conducted by Research and Forecasts, Inc. For further discussion of the survey, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Where do you most frequently get information about courts?"

	(Percent ^a)			
	Frequently	Sometimes	Rarely/ never	Don't know/ no answer
Newspapers	51	28	20	1
Television news	54	31	14	1
Radio news	28	37	34	1
Television drama	18	31	48	2
People you know who are legal professionals	18	29	50	3
Magazines	18	32	50	1
Having been a juror	6	12	80	2
Other personal court experiences	6	18	73	3
People you know who have been jurors	9	29	59	3
People you know who have other court experiences	10	33	55	2

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by Research and Forecasts, Inc.; data were made available by The Hearst Corporation. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.29 Attitudes toward public policy on criminal prosecution and plea bargaining, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.28. For further discussion of the survey, see Appendix 10. Respondents were asked to choose one of the two response categories presented below as "A" and "B."

Question: "Do you think it is good public policy. . ."

A. That persons accused of crimes should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law even if it is less than a 50-50 chance the person will be convicted?

OR

B. That persons accused of crimes should be able with the consent of the prosecutor to plead guilty to a lesser charge ensuring that they will receive sure punishment?

	(Percent ^a)			
	Number of respondents	A	B	Don't know/ no answer
National	983	53	35	11
Sex:				
Male	473	55	38	7
Female	504	52	32	15
Race:				
White	805	55	33	12
Nonwhite	165	46	45	9
Education:				
8th grade or less	166	42	38	21
Some high school	137	56	32	11
High school graduate	366	58	33	9
Some college	147	53	40	7
College graduate or more	164	54	37	9
Household income:				
Less than \$10,000	199	46	40	14
\$10,000 to \$14,999	154	55	39	6
\$15,000 to \$19,999	134	54	39	7
\$20,000 to \$29,999	172	56	36	8
\$30,000 to \$39,999	112	64	30	6
\$40,000 and over	111	51	41	9
Age:				
18 to 24 years	169	54	40	6
25 to 34 years	210	59	36	6
35 to 49 years	221	52	36	12
50 to 64 years	220	50	37	13
65 years and older	157	53	28	20
Community size:				
Over 1,000,000 inhabitants	101	58	32	10
100,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants	167	55	32	13
25,000 to 99,999 inhabitants	217	58	34	8
2,500 to 24,999 inhabitants	224	58	35	7
Under 2,500 inhabitants	209	46	40	13
Region:				
Northeast	214	60	24	16
South	332	49	42	9
North Central	251	53	37	10
West	174	56	34	10
Politics:				
Republican	209	52	39	9
Democrat	412	55	37	9
Independent	275	56	33	12
Other	38	44	33	23

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by Research and Forecasts, Inc.; data were made available by The Hearst Corporation. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.30 Attitudes toward requiring reporters to reveal confidential sources, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.28. For further discussion of the survey, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Do you think that journalists should be able to keep their sources confidential, or that journalists should have to identify their sources in compliance with a court's order?"

(Percent ^a)				
	Number of respondents	Keep confidential	Identify	Don't know/ no answer
National	983	57	36	7
Sex:				
Male	473	54	40	7
Female	504	60	33	7
Race:				
White	805	58	35	7
Nonwhite	165	52	44	4
Education:				
8th grade or less	166	33	56	11
Some high school	137	55	35	10
High school graduate	366	64	31	5
Some college	147	60	35	5
College graduate or more	164	64	30	6
Household income:				
Less than \$10,000	199	54	36	10
\$10,000 to \$14,999	154	54	42	4
\$15,000 to \$19,999	134	61	33	7
\$20,000 to \$29,999	172	60	37	3
\$30,000 to \$39,999	112	62	35	3
\$40,000 and over	111	65	31	5
Age:				
18 to 24 years	169	66	31	3
25 to 34 years	210	64	30	6
35 to 49 years	221	55	36	9
50 to 64 years	220	49	43	7
65 years and older	157	50	39	10
Community size:				
Over 1,000,000 inhabitants	101	73	26	2
100,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants	167	61	29	10
25,000 to 99,999 inhabitants	217	58	36	5
2,500 to 24,999 inhabitants	224	53	42	5
Under 2,500 inhabitants	209	50	41	9
Region:				
Northeast	214	57	36	7
South	332	54	40	7
North Central	251	54	36	9
West	174	66	31	3
Politics:				
Republican	209	49	46	5
Democrat	412	60	35	5
Independent	275	60	31	9
Other	38	49	45	6

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by Research and Forecasts, Inc.; data were made available by The Hearst Corporation. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.31 Attitudes toward allowing cameras in the courtroom, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.28. For further discussion of the survey, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Do you think that cameras should be allowed in the courtroom, or that cameras should not be allowed in the courtroom?"

(Percent ^a)				
	Number of respondents	Should be allowed	Should not be allowed	Don't know/ no answer
National	983	45	48	7
Sex:				
Male	473	48	47	5
Female	504	42	49	8
Race:				
White	805	47	46	7
Nonwhite	165	36	59	5
Education:				
8th grade or less	166	35	55	10
Some high school	137	44	46	10
High school graduate	366	45	48	6
Some college	147	45	50	6
College graduate or more	164	56	41	3
Household income:				
Less than \$10,000	199	46	46	8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	154	44	52	4
\$15,000 to \$19,999	134	42	51	7
\$20,000 to \$29,999	172	48	49	3
\$30,000 to \$39,999	112	49	48	3
\$40,000 and over	111	47	48	5
Age:				
18 to 24 years	169	41	54	5
25 to 34 years	210	52	43	5
35 to 49 years	221	43	50	7
50 to 64 years	220	45	50	4
65 years and older	157	44	42	14
Community size:				
Over 1,000,000 inhabitants	101	53	44	3
100,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants	167	44	47	8
25,000 to 99,999 inhabitants	217	42	50	8
2,500 to 24,999 inhabitants	224	49	47	4
Under 2,500 inhabitants	209	44	48	8
Region:				
Northeast	214	37	53	10
South	332	45	53	2
North Central	251	49	38	12
West	174	49	47	4
Politics:				
Republican	209	41	54	5
Democrat	412	45	50	5
Independent	275	49	44	7
Other	38	35	44	22

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by Research and Forecasts, Inc.; data were made available by The Hearst Corporation. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.32 Respondents reporting whether they have ever been called for jury duty, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.28. For further discussion of the survey, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Have you ever been called for jury duty?"

	(Percent ^a)			
	Number of respondents	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer
National	983	32	67	(b)
Sex:				
Male	473	31	69	0
Female	504	34	66	0
Race:				
White	805	32	68	0
Nonwhite	165	38	62	0
Education:				
8th grade or less	166	27	73	0
Some high school	137	41	59	0
High school graduate	366	29	71	0
Some college	147	34	66	0
College graduate or more	164	37	63	0
Household income:				
Less than \$10,000	199	28	72	0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	154	29	71	0
\$15,000 to \$19,999	134	35	65	0
\$20,000 to \$29,999	172	25	75	0
\$30,000 to \$39,999	112	36	64	0
\$40,000 and over	111	48	52	0
Age:				
18 to 24 years	169	10	90	0
25 to 34 years	210	20	80	0
35 to 49 years	221	41	59	0
50 to 64 years	220	49	51	0
65 years and older	157	38	62	0
Community size:				
Over 1,000,000 inhabitants	101	36	64	0
100,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants	167	38	62	0
25,000 to 99,999 inhabitants	217	31	69	0
2,500 to 24,999 inhabitants	224	28	72	0
Under 2,500 inhabitants	209	29	71	0
Region:				
Northeast	214	23	77	0
South	332	40	60	0
North Central	251	28	72	0
West	174	38	62	0
Politics:				
Republican	209	36	64	0
Democrat	412	38	62	0
Independent	275	28	72	0
Other	38	8	92	0

^a Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^b One-half of 1 percent or less.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by Research and Forecasts, Inc.; data were made available by The Hearst Corporation. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.33 Respondents reporting whether they have ever served on a jury, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.28. For further discussion of the survey, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Have you ever served on a jury?"

	(Percent ^a)			
	Number of respondents	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer
National	983	16	84	(b)
Sex:				
Male	473	17	83	0
Female	504	15	85	0
Race:				
White	805	17	83	0
Nonwhite	165	13	87	0
Education:				
8th grade or less	166	14	86	0
Some high school	137	18	82	0
High school graduate	366	15	85	0
Some college	147	16	84	0
College graduate or more	164	18	82	0
Household income:				
Less than \$10,000	199	11	89	0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	154	15	85	0
\$15,000 to \$19,999	134	17	83	0
\$20,000 to \$29,999	172	15	85	0
\$30,000 to \$39,999	112	13	87	0
\$40,000 and over	111	28	72	0
Age:				
18 to 24 years	169	3	97	0
25 to 34 years	210	10	90	0
35 to 49 years	221	17	83	0
50 to 64 years	220	26	74	0
65 years and older	157	22	78	0
Community size:				
Over 1,000,000 inhabitants	101	20	80	0
100,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants	167	12	88	0
25,000 to 99,999 inhabitants	217	14	86	0
2,500 to 24,999 inhabitants	224	16	84	0
Under 2,500 inhabitants	209	18	82	0
Region:				
Northeast	214	10	90	0
South	332	22	78	0
North Central	251	13	87	0
West	174	16	84	0
Politics:				
Republican	209	20	80	0
Democrat	412	18	82	0
Independent	275	14	86	0
Other	38	2	98	0

^a Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^b One-half of 1 percent or less.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by Research and Forecasts, Inc.; data were made available by The Hearst Corporation. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.34 Respondents reporting whether they have ever testified in court as a witness to a crime, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.28. For further discussion of the survey, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Have you ever testified in court as a witness to a crime in a criminal case?"

	Number of respondents	(Percent ^a)		Don't know/ no answer
		Yes	No	
National	983	10	90	(b)
Sex:				
Male	473	15	85	0
Female	504	5	95	(b)
Race:				
White	805	10	90	0
Nonwhite	165	10	89	(b)
Education:				
8th grade or less	166	8	92	0
Some high school	137	10	90	0
High school graduate	366	9	91	0
Some college	147	13	87	0
College graduate or more	164	10	90	(b)
Household Income:				
Less than \$10,000	199	10	90	0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	154	13	87	0
\$15,000 to \$19,999	134	9	91	0
\$20,000 to \$29,999	172	11	89	0
\$30,000 to \$39,999	112	7	93	(b)
\$40,000 and over	111	11	89	0
Age:				
18 to 24 years	169	8	92	0
25 to 34 years	210	14	86	(b)
35 to 49 years	221	9	91	0
50 to 64 years	220	6	94	0
65 years and older	157	12	88	0
Community size:				
Over 1,000,000 inhabitants	101	13	86	(b)
100,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants	167	4	96	0
25,000 to 99,999 inhabitants	217	13	87	0
2,500 to 24,999 inhabitants	224	10	90	0
Under 2,500 inhabitants	209	9	91	0
Region:				
Northeast	214	7	93	0
South	332	12	88	(b)
North Central	251	6	94	0
West	174	14	86	0
Politics:				
Republican	209	8	92	0
Democrat	412	10	90	(b)
Independent	275	10	90	0
Other	38	22	78	0

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by Research and Forecasts, Inc.; data were made available by The Hearst Corporation. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.35 Respondents agreeing that abortion should be legal if a woman became pregnant as a result of rape, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972-78, 1980, and 1982-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.6. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Please tell me whether or not you think it should be possible for a pregnant woman to obtain a legal abortion if she became pregnant as a result of rape?"

(Percent responding abortion should be possible)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1980	1982	1983	1984
Total	75	81	83	80	81	81	81	80	83	80	77
Sex:											
Male	74	81	83	80	80	81	81	83	84	80	80
Female	75	80	83	80	81	81	81	78	83	79	75
Race:											
White	78	83	84	82	82	83	83	82	85	80	80
Black/other	56	66	72	68	68	66	65	69	73	72	65
Education:											
College	88	91	89	87	88	88	85	86	90	85	83
High school	75	82	84	81	82	81	82	82	83	79	78
Grade school	55	61	69	65	65	68	67	63	69	65	55
Occupation:											
Professional/business	86	88	88	84	89	88	86	87	91	85	81
Clerical	80	86	87	84	84	86	86	79	88	79	83
Manual	68	76	78	78	77	76	77	77	79	77	73
Farmer	64	61	69	77	54	74	76	85	88	74	74
Income:											
\$15,000 and over	NA	91	91	86	87	88	84	84	89	83	81
\$10,000 to \$14,999	NA	82	84	82	82	82	84	82	83	79	76
\$7,000 to \$9,999	NA	81	82	80	79	82	79	79	81	75	79
\$5,000 to \$6,999	NA	73	78	82	74	76	76	69	67	74	71
\$3,000 to \$4,999	NA	78	78	71	74	71	78	76	76	75	58
Under \$3,000	NA	66	73	70	71	65	68	69	66	67	70
Age:											
18 to 20 years	73	81	84	79	86	76	78	82	85	76	78
21 to 29 years	79	84	89	85	86	83	86	81	83	80	82
30 to 49 years	77	83	82	80	79	80	79	79	86	79	78
50 years and older	70	77	81	77	79	81	79	81	81	80	73
Region:											
Northeast	80	88	89	85	86	90	86	85	89	82	80
Midwest	73	78	84	81	81	78	80	77	83	80	78
South	68	76	76	74	75	75	77	77	78	75	74
West	80	85	86	85	84	87	83	87	87	83	80
Religion:											
Protestant	74	81	83	80	82	82	81	80	83	79	76
Catholic	70	75	79	76	74	75	74	76	81	77	74
Jewish	96	98	100	96	100	97	100	91	92	98	96
None	86	93	89	92	90	94	92	93	92	90	87
Politics:											
Republican	82	84	85	80	84	84	82	82	86	83	79
Democrat	70	79	81	78	79	81	79	81	82	79	77
Independent	79	84	86	82	80	79	82	78	84	78	76

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.

Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Criminal Justice-Related Topics

Table 2.36 Attitudes toward wiretapping, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1974-83

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.6. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

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

(Percent^a)

	1974			1975			1977			1978			1982			1983		
	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion
National	16	80	4	16	80	4	18	78	3	19	78	3	19	77	4	18	78	4
Sex:																		
Male	21	76	3	22	74	4	23	75	2	26	71	3	27	70	3	24	74	2
Female	13	83	5	12	84	4	14	82	4	14	83	3	14	82	4	15	80	5
Race:																		
White	18	78	4	17	79	4	20	78	3	20	77	3	21	75	4	20	77	3
Black/other	7	90	3	11	84	5	10	85	5	8	88	3	7	89	4	8	84	9
Education:																		
College	20	78	3	23	75	2	21	77	2	21	76	3	23	75	2	21	77	3
High school	16	80	3	14	82	4	19	78	3	19	79	2	18	78	3	17	79	4
Grade school	10	82	8	12	80	8	13	83	4	17	78	6	13	78	10	17	75	9
Occupation:																		
Professional/business	19	78	2	23	75	2	24	74	2	22	74	3	24	74	2	22	75	3
Clerical	17	79	4	13	85	2	17	79	4	15	83	2	17	80	2	16	80	3
Manual	16	80	3	15	80	5	17	79	4	20	78	2	19	78	4	17	79	4
Farmer	10	83	7	13	80	7	17	80	3	8	84	8	31	54	15	20	72	8
Income:																		
\$15,000 and over	22	77	2	17	81	2	23	75	2	21	77	2	23	74	3	21	77	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	17	78	4	20	78	2	16	82	3	20	77	3	15	83	2	16	83	1
\$7,000 to \$9,999	14	84	2	17	78	5	16	82	3	16	79	3	14	83	3	14	80	6
\$5,000 to \$6,999	10	86	4	10	86	4	20	78	2	19	77	4	17	77	6	19	74	7
\$3,000 to \$4,999	17	80	3	13	80	6	15	82	3	18	80	2	15	78	6	7	89	4
Under \$3,000	8	84	8	14	81	5	10	86	4	11	84	4	10	84	5	16	76	8
Age:																		
18 to 20 years	11	86	4	9	88	4	6	91	3	10	90	0	8	89	4	13	84	2
21 to 29 years	15	82	3	16	83	1	13	86	1	15	83	2	17	82	2	17	80	3
30 to 49 years	18	79	2	18	78	4	18	79	3	20	78	2	21	76	3	17	80	3
50 years and older	17	78	6	16	78	6	23	72	5	21	73	5	21	74	5	22	74	5
Region:																		
Northeast	18	79	3	18	78	4	21	77	2	25	73	2	22	75	3	18	76	6
Midwest	14	82	4	17	80	3	22	76	2	16	83	2	18	80	2	19	78	3
South	16	80	4	15	80	4	14	82	4	19	77	4	17	78	5	18	78	4
West	20	77	3	14	81	5	19	78	3	17	78	4	23	73	4	19	78	3
Religion:																		
Protestant	18	78	4	17	78	5	18	79	3	19	78	3	20	76	4	20	76	4
Catholic	15	82	4	15	83	2	20	77	3	18	79	2	17	80	3	18	77	4
Jewish	11	84	4	13	78	9	20	74	6	14	79	7	27	68	5	12	84	5
None	13	81	6	13	85	2	15	80	5	19	78	3	17	81	2	13	84	3
Politics:																		
Republican	22	74	4	22	74	4	26	71	3	26	71	3	27	68	5	28	70	3
Democrat	13	84	3	12	85	3	17	81	2	16	81	3	16	80	4	15	82	4
Independent	18	79	4	18	78	5	16	80	4	18	79	3	18	79	3	16	78	5

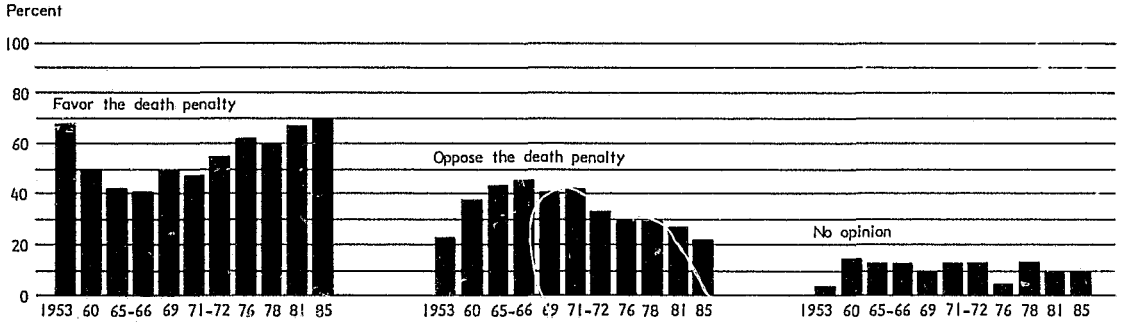
^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

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

Figure 2.4 Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder, United States, selected years 1953-85

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"



Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report Nos. 232/233 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, January/February 1985), p. 4. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.37 Attitudes toward capital punishment for persons convicted of murder, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977-78, 1980, and 1982-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.6. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

(Percent^a)

	1972 ^b			1973 ^b			1974			1975			1976		
	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
National	53	39	8	60	35	5	63	32	5	60	33	7	66	30	5
Sex:															
Male	61	34	5	68	29	4	68	29	3	67	27	6	73	24	3
Female	45	44	11	54	40	6	59	35	7	54	38	8	60	34	6
Race:															
White	58	35	7	64	32	5	66	29	5	63	30	6	68	28	5
Black/other	29	62	10	36	57	8	38	54	8	33	57	10	44	51	4
Education:															
College	54	40	6	57	39	4	58	38	4	58	37	4	63	33	3
High school	53	38	8	61	34	5	66	28	6	60	33	7	68	27	4
Grade school	51	40	9	63	30	7	64	30	6	62	28	11	61	30	8
Occupation:															
Professional/business	57	37	6	65	30	5	62	34	4	64	31	6	67	30	3
Clerical	51	39	10	56	39	5	69	27	4	60	34	6	66	27	7
Manual	49	42	8	58	37	5	64	32	4	60	33	7	68	29	3
Farmer	66	30	4	75	21	4	76	24	0	60	23	17	70	20	10
Income:															
\$15,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	65	31	4	69	27	4	62	33	5	74	23	3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	NA	NA	NA	67	29	4	66	30	4	67	28	5	68	26	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999	NA	NA	NA	58	39	2	60	34	6	61	32	7	61	35	4
\$5,000 to \$6,999	NA	NA	NA	54	41	5	60	33	6	58	35	6	54	40	6
\$3,000 to \$4,999	NA	NA	NA	58	36	6	58	39	3	54	35	11	59	36	5
Under \$3,000	NA	NA	NA	46	47	7	54	40	6	42	47	11	51	43	6
Age:															
18 to 20 years	40	56	5	47	50	3	55	43	2	53	42	5	55	42	3
21 to 29 years	46	48	6	48	48	4	58	39	3	53	40	7	58	38	4
30 to 49 years	56	37	7	63	32	5	65	31	4	62	33	5	69	27	4
50 years and older	56	34	10	66	28	6	66	27	8	64	28	8	68	26	6
Region:															
Northeast	64	30	6	61	35	4	66	29	4	66	30	4	70	26	4
Midwest	51	41	8	60	33	7	59	35	6	59	34	7	65	31	4
South	41	49	10	59	37	5	63	32	6	55	36	8	63	31	6
West	62	32	6	62	34	4	66	29	5	64	30	6	65	32	3
Religion:															
Protestant	50	42	9	62	33	5	63	32	5	59	33	8	65	30	5
Catholic	60	34	6	64	32	4	71	25	4	67	30	3	68	27	4
Jewish	65	26	9	62	33	5	39	52	9	61	39	0	74	26	0
None	47	49	4	37	58	5	43	50	7	50	42	7	55	41	4
Politics:															
Republican	63	31	6	71	25	4	73	22	5	67	26	7	73	23	4
Democrat	50	40	10	55	40	5	59	36	5	57	36	6	65	30	5
Independent	50	44	6	59	36	5	62	33	5	59	34	7	62	34	4

^a 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.

Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Criminal Justice-Related Topics

1977			1978			1980			1982			1983			1984		
Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
67	26	6	66	28	6	67	27	6	74	20	6	73	22	5	70	24	6
75	22	3	74	24	3	75	21	4	80	16	4	80	16	4	77	19	4
61	30	9	61	31	8	61	32	7	69	24	7	68	27	5	66	27	7
70	24	6	69	25	6	70	24	6	77	18	6	76	19	4	75	20	6
46	47	8	44	48	8	40	51	9	51	42	7	49	44	7	46	46	8
66	29	6	66	29	5	67	30	4	71	21	5	75	22	3	73	22	5
69	24	7	68	26	6	71	23	6	78	17	5	75	20	5	71	23	6
65	29	6	60	31	8	56	33	11	64	26	9	61	29	10	59	33	9
64	28	8	68	28	4	68	28	4	72	23	6	73	23	4	75	20	4
64	26	9	72	23	6	69	26	5	79	17	4	78	18	4	71	23	6
71	25	4	65	28	6	68	26	7	73	21	6	71	23	6	69	25	6
74	20	6	76	20	4	71	15	15	77	15	8	85	10	5	61	39	0
71	24	5	72	24	5	73	23	4	78	18	4	80	18	3	75	21	4
67	27	5	67	28	5	66	32	3	76	20	4	74	23	3	67	25	8
70	22	7	71	22	7	64	27	9	73	18	9	60	33	7	65	27	7
65	28	7	60	34	7	58	30	12	64	24	12	63	29	8	62	28	10
56	37	7	58	32	10	53	36	10	61	31	8	54	39	7	56	39	5
58	35	7	43	50	7	46	36	18	60	31	9	56	34	10	50	40	10
69	30	2	63	33	3	70	27	4	68	26	6	64	29	7	68	27	4
62	31	6	64	31	5	66	31	4	74	20	6	74	22	4	76	19	5
67	27	7	67	28	5	69	26	5	74	21	5	76	19	5	70	24	5
70	23	7	68	25	7	66	25	9	74	20	6	71	25	5	67	26	7
64	31	6	67	28	5	68	26	6	74	22	4	70	25	5	74	20	6
68	25	7	69	24	6	66	26	8	72	21	7	75	21	4	65	28	6
64	28	8	64	30	6	66	28	6	74	21	5	70	25	5	68	27	5
77	20	3	64	31	6	70	25	5	76	18	6	79	16	4	78	16	6
67	26	7	67	27	6	67	26	6	73	21	6	74	22	4	70	24	6
70	25	5	68	27	6	71	23	6	76	20	4	72	22	6	72	23	5
66	26	9	79	21	0	75	22	3	73	19	8	67	26	7	85	4	11
64	34	2	58	38	4	54	39	7	73	16	10	72	26	2	68	26	7
74	21	6	73	23	4	77	18	5	79	16	5	85	13	2	80	16	4
67	27	6	63	31	6	63	31	6	71	24	5	67	28	5	64	30	7
64	29	7	66	27	7	66	28	7	73	20	7	72	22	6	70	23	6

Table 2.38 Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

	(Percent)		
	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
National	72	20	8
Sex:			
Male	78	16	6
Female	67	24	9
Age:			
Total under 30 years	71	24	5
18 to 24 years	69	27	4
25 to 29 years	74	20	6
30 to 49 years	73	20	7
Total 50 years and older	73	17	10
50 to 64 years	75	18	7
65 years and older	70	15	15
Region:			
East	66	25	9
Midwest	73	19	8
South	74	19	7
West	77	16	7
Race:			
White	75	18	7
Nonwhite	56	34	10
Black	57	35	8
Hispanic	47	34	19
Education:			
College graduate	74	22	4
College incomplete	76	16	8
High school graduate	75	19	6
Less than high school graduate	65	23	12
Politics:			
Republican	82	13	5
Democrat	65	25	10
Independent	71	21	8
Occupation:			
Professional and business	74	21	5
Clerical and sales	78	15	7
Manual worker	72	20	8
Nonlabor force	67	21	12
Income:			
\$40,000 and over	80	17	3
\$30,000 to \$39,999	77	18	5
\$20,000 to \$29,999	75	16	9
\$10,000 to \$19,999	68	22	10
Under \$10,000	63	26	11
Religion:			
Protestant	74	19	7
Catholic	71	20	9

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report Nos. 232/233 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, January/February 1985), p. 4. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.39 Attitudes toward the death penalty among those favoring the death penalty for murder, given evidence that the death penalty does not act as a deterrent to murder, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: This question was asked of the 72 percent subsample who responded "yes" to the question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?" presented in Table 2.38. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Suppose new evidence showed that the death penalty does not act as a deterrent to murder--that it does not lower the murder rate. Would you favor or oppose the death penalty?"

	(Percent)		
	Still favor	Now oppose	No opinion
National	71	21	8
Sex:			
Male	75	19	6
Female	67	23	10
Age:			
Total under 30 years	72	22	6
18 to 24 years	63	33	4
25 to 29 years	81	10	9
30 to 49 years	74	20	6
Total 50 years and older	67	21	12
50 to 64 years	68	21	11
65 years and older	64	22	14
Region:			
East	63	29	8
Midwest	69	19	12
South	73	19	8
West	78	17	5
Race:			
White	71	21	8
Nonwhite	68	21	11
Black	69	21	10
Hispanic	73	22	5
Education:			
College graduate	76	20	4
College incomplete	69	21	10
High school graduate	72	19	9
Less than high school graduate	66	24	10
Politics:			
Republican	72	20	8
Democrat	69	25	6
Independent	72	18	10
Occupation:			
Professional and business	69	24	7
Clerical and sales	68	22	10
Manual worker	73	19	8
Nonlabor force	68	22	10
Income:			
\$40,000 and over	71	23	6
\$30,000 to \$39,999	83	14	3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	69	23	8
\$10,000 to \$19,999	71	20	9
Under \$10,000	65	22	13
Religion:			
Protestant	70	20	10
Catholic	68	25	7

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report Nos. 232/233 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, January/February 1985), p. 7. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.40 Attitudes toward the death penalty among those opposing the death penalty for murder, given evidence that the death penalty acts as a deterrent to murder, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: This question was asked of the 20 percent subsample who responded "no" to the question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?" presented in Table 2.38. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Suppose new evidence showed that the death penalty acts as a deterrent to murder—that it lowers the murder rate. Would you favor or oppose the death penalty?"

	(Percent)		
	Now favor	Still oppose	No opinion
National	18	67	15
Sex:			
Male	21	66	13
Female	15	68	17
Age:			
Total under 30 years	20	69	11
18 to 24 years	32	53	15
25 to 29 years	2	95	3
30 to 49 years	16	69	15
Total 50 years and older	17	62	21
50 to 64 years	17	60	23
65 years and older	18	65	17
Region:			
East	21	59	20
Midwest	23	62	15
South	8	83	9
West	20	62	18
Race:			
White	19	67	14
Nonwhite	11	68	21
Black	12	70	18
Hispanic	3	71	26
Education:			
College graduate	17	75	8
College incomplete	20	68	12
High school graduate	24	59	17
Less than high school graduate	10	68	22
Politics:			
Republican	30	63	7
Democrat	13	70	17
Independent	18	65	17
Occupation:			
Professional and professional	14	71	15
Clerical and sales	26	59	15
Manual worker	20	64	16
Nonlabor force	22	71	7
Income:			
\$40,000 and over	24	70	6
\$30,000 to \$39,999	20	56	24
\$20,000 to \$29,999	21	69	10
\$10,000 to \$19,999	11	72	17
Under \$10,000	16	66	18
Religion:			
Protestant	20	64	16
Catholic	18	73	9

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report Nos. 232/233 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, January/February 1985), p. 8. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.41 Respondents reporting reasons for favoring the death penalty, United States, 1985

NOTE: This question was asked of the 72 percent subsample who responded "yes" to the question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?" presented in Table 2.38. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Why do you favor the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

	(Percent ^a)
Revenge, an "eye for an eye"	30
Acts as a deterrent	22
Murderers deserve punishment	18
Costly to keep them in prison	11
Keeps them from killing again	9
Removes potential risk to the community	7
All others	13
No opinion	2

^aPercents add to more than 100 due to multiple responses.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report Nos. 232/233 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, January/February 1985), p. 3. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.42 Respondents reporting reasons for opposing the death penalty, United States, 1985

NOTE: This question was asked of the 20 percent subsample who responded "no" to the question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?" presented in Table 2.38. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Why do you oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

	(Percent ^a)
Wrong to take a life	40
Wrongful convictions	15
Punishment should be left to God	15
Doesn't deter crime	5
Possibility of rehabilitation	5
Unfairly applied	3
All others	7
No opinion	16

^aPercents add to more than 100 due to multiple responses.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report Nos. 232/233 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, January/February 1985), p. 3. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.43 Respondents reporting whether they often consider the death penalty issue, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1984

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "First, is the death penalty an issue you have thought about often, sometimes, or hardly ever?"

	(Percent)			
	Often	Some-times	Hardly ever	Don't know
National	35	44	20	1
Sex:				
Male	39	42	18	1
Female	31	45	23	1
Age:				
18 to 34 years	31	49	20	0
35 to 54 years	36	45	18	1
55 to 64 years	43	36	20	1
65 years and older	37	33	26	4
Region:				
Northeast	32	48	20	0
North Central	33	43	23	1
South	39	42	18	1
West	34	45	19	2
Race:				
White	36	44	19	1
Black	28	34	35	3
Other	30	43	27	0
Education:				
College graduate	34	53	13	0
College incomplete	35	45	20	0
High school graduate	36	38	25	1
Less than high school graduate	38	36	23	3
Politics:				
Republican	36	45	18	1
Democrat	35	41	23	1
Independent	35	44	20	1
Income:				
\$35,000 and over	37	49	14	0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	37	42	21	0
Under \$20,000	33	41	24	2
Religion:				
Protestant	37	42	20	1
Catholic	31	45	23	1
Jewish	27	59	14	0
Other	34	42	22	2
No preference	39	46	14	1

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.44 Respondents reporting whether the death penalty is an issue they feel strongly about, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1984

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Is the death penalty an issue you feel very strongly or not very strongly about?"

	(Percent)		
	Very strongly	Not very strongly	Don't know
National	64	30	6
Sex:			
Male	69	26	5
Female	57	35	8
Age:			
18 to 34 years	62	34	4
35 to 54 years	66	28	6
55 to 64 years	67	24	9
65 years and older	57	31	12
Region:			
Northeast	61	32	7
North Central	57	36	7
South	68	27	5
West	65	28	7
Race:			
White	65	29	6
Black	48	42	10
Other	59	39	2
Education:			
College graduate	62	33	5
College incomplete	64	31	5
High school graduate	62	31	7
Less than high school graduate	66	25	9
Politics:			
Republican	68	28	4
Democrat	61	32	7
Independent	62	31	7
Income:			
\$35,000 and over	66	30	4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	63	32	5
Under \$20,000	62	29	9
Religion:			
Protestant	63	30	7
Catholic	62	32	6
Jewish	73	24	3
Other	59	31	10
No preference	68	28	4

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Criminal Justice-Related Topics

Table 2.45 Attitudes toward the death penalty, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1984

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "In general, do you feel the death penalty should be allowed in all murder cases, only in certain circumstances, or should there be no death penalty at all?"

(Percent)

	All murder cases	In certain circumstances	No death penalty	Don't know
National	27	57	12	4
Sex:				
Male	28	60	10	2
Female	25	56	14	5
Age:				
18 to 34 years	25	62	11	2
35 to 54 years	27	57	13	3
55 to 64 years	28	54	12	6
65 years and older	28	54	11	7
Region:				
Northeast	28	57	11	4
North Central	27	55	13	5
South	26	59	12	3
West	26	61	10	3
Race:				
White	28	58	11	3
Black	8	58	28	6
Other	23	66	11	0
Education:				
College graduate	23	60	15	2
College incomplete	21	65	11	3
High school graduate	29	59	9	3
Less than high school graduate	36	44	14	6
Politics:				
Republican	30	60	8	2
Democrat	26	56	14	4
Independent	24	60	13	3
Income:				
\$35,000 and over	27	61	10	2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	25	62	10	3
Under \$20,000	28	53	15	4
Religion:				
Protestant	28	58	11	3
Catholic	28	56	12	4
Jewish	19	78	3	0
Other	18	66	14	2
No preference	27	51	18	4

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.46 Attitudes toward circumstances where the death penalty is justified among those who favor the death penalty in certain circumstances, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1984

NOTE: This question was asked of the 57 percent subsample who responded "In certain circumstances" to the question: "In general, do you feel the death penalty should be allowed in all murder cases, only in certain circumstances, or should there be no death penalty at all?" in Table 2.45. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Here is a list of possible circumstances (for death penalty in murder cases). Which ones, if any, would you consider justification for the death penalty?"

(Percent^a)

	If murder is especially brutal	If murder is for hire	If victim is a child	If victim is a police officer	If victim is a prison guard	If con- victed of killing more than one person	Other	None of these	Don't know
National	84	72	79	62	56	83	11	1	3
Sex:									
Male	83	77	76	63	60	83	12	0	2
Female	86	66	72	61	53	85	10	1	3
Age:									
18 to 34 years	84	69	77	57	53	85	11	0	2
35 to 54 years	84	75	80	65	60	83	13	1	3
55 to 64 years	85	70	79	62	51	82	10	1	2
65 years and older	88	77	84	69	63	83	10	0	4
Region:									
Northeast	82	64	78	63	58	85	14	3	2
North Central	81	70	81	61	54	83	8	0	4
South	85	75	78	59	55	82	11	0	2
West	90	76	79	67	61	86	13	0	2
Race:									
White	86	74	80	65	59	84	10	1	2
Black	75	59	73	32	27	83	24	0	2
Other	62	45	59	41	35	59	10	0	10
Education:									
College graduate	84	71	73	59	57	81	12	0	2
College incomplete	86	73	82	60	52	83	13	1	2
High school graduate	86	72	84	67	60	87	9	0	3
Less than high school graduate	80	71	72	54	52	80	12	1	5
Politics:									
Republican	88	76	81	67	64	83	8	0	3
Democrat	83	70	77	59	50	81	14	0	3
Independent	84	72	80	61	57	88	11	0	2
Income:									
\$35,000 and over	87	77	77	65	62	82	13	1	2
\$20,000 to \$24,999	84	69	80	60	55	83	11	1	1
Under \$20,000	85	73	83	63	54	85	11	0	3
Religion:									
Protestant	85	72	81	64	58	83	12	1	2
Catholic	86	73	81	62	57	87	10	0	2
Jewish	82	61	61	61	54	71	7	0	4
Other	86	69	73	48	45	88	9	0	5
No preference	81	74	71	60	56	82	14	1	1

^a Percents may add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.47 Attitudes toward the main justification for the death penalty, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1984

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Which of the following, if any, would you say is the main justification for the death penalty?"

	(Percent)				
	To deter other people from committing serious crimes	To protect society from future crimes that person might commit	To punish that particular person	None of these	Don't know
National	31	42	17	5	5
Sex:					
Male	33	39	18	5	5
Female	28	45	17	5	5
Age:					
18 to 34 years	35	41	17	3	4
35 to 54 years	31	40	17	7	5
55 to 64 years	28	43	19	6	5
65 years and older	22	45	20	5	7
Region:					
Northeast	33	36	20	5	6
North Central	28	46	16	5	5
South	32	39	18	6	5
West	32	45	15	5	3
Race:					
White	32	42	16	5	5
Black	18	37	27	11	7
Other	14	45	29	5	7
Education:					
College graduate	28	44	15	8	5
College incomplete	35	41	16	4	4
High school graduate	35	42	16	3	4
Less than high school graduate	20	34	30	7	9
Politics:					
Republican	38	39	14	4	5
Democrat	29	41	19	6	5
Independent	28	44	18	6	4
Income:					
\$35,000 and over	34	42	15	5	4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	34	43	13	5	5
Under \$20,000	27	41	22	5	5
Religion:					
Protestant	30	45	17	4	4
Catholic	34	38	17	5	6
Jewish	35	35	19	3	8
Other	29	40	20	6	5
No preference	30	35	22	9	4

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll, Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.48 Attitudes toward the fairness of the imposition of the death penalty, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1984

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Some people say the death penalty is not carried out fairly from case to case. Other people say that the death penalty is carried out fairly from case to case. Do you think the death penalty is carried out fairly, or not?"

	(Percent)		
	Fairly	Not fairly	Don't know
National	28	53	19
Sex:			
Male	31	53	16
Female	25	54	21
Age:			
18 to 34 years	27	58	15
35 to 54 years	30	54	16
55 to 64 years	26	46	28
65 years and older	27	45	28
Region:			
Northeast	28	53	19
North Central	27	54	19
South	29	53	18
West	26	54	20
Race:			
White	29	53	18
Black	21	54	25
Other	27	52	21
Education:			
College graduate	24	56	20
College incomplete	29	54	17
High school graduate	29	52	19
Less than high school graduate	32	48	20
Politics:			
Republican	30	48	22
Democrat	30	54	16
Independent	25	58	17
Income:			
\$35,000 and over	28	57	15
\$20,000 to \$34,999	29	55	16
Under \$20,000	27	51	22
Religion:			
Protestant	27	54	19
Catholic	30	51	19
Jewish	27	57	16
Other	36	45	19
No preference	22	61	17

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll, Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.49 Attitudes toward racial bias in the imposition of the death penalty, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "As I read off each of these statements would you tell me whether you agree or disagree with it?"

	(Percent)		
	Agree	Disagree	No opinion
	A black person is more likely than a white person to receive the death penalty for the same crime		
National	39	53	8
Sex:			
Male	40	53	7
Female	39	53	8
Age:			
Total under 30 years	37	58	5
18 to 24 years	36	62	2
25 to 29 years	39	54	7
30 to 49 years	42	51	7
Total 50 years and older	38	52	10
50 to 64 years	41	51	8
65 years and older	33	54	13
Region:			
East	39	52	9
Midwest	38	55	7
South	37	56	7
West	43	49	8
Race:			
White	37	56	7
Nonwhite	53	38	9
Black	56	37	7
Hispanic	54	36	10
Education:			
College graduate	53	41	6
College incomplete	42	52	6
High school graduate	36	56	8
Less than high school graduate	32	59	9
Politics:			
Republican	31	62	7
Democrat	48	46	6
Independent	39	52	9
Occupation:			
Professional and business	44	51	5
Clerical and sales	46	46	8
Manual worker	35	57	8
Nonlabor force	40	48	12
Income:			
\$40,000 and over	45	50	5
\$30,000 to \$39,999	44	51	5
\$20,000 to \$29,999	39	55	6
\$10,000 to \$19,999	40	51	9
Under \$10,000	32	56	12
Religion:			
Protestant	38	55	7
Catholic	39	54	7

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report Nos. 232/233 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, January/February 1985), p. 9. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.50 Attitudes toward economic bias in the imposition of the death penalty, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "As I read off each of these statements would you tell me whether you agree or disagree with it?"

	(Percent)		
	Agree	Disagree	No opinion
	A poor person is more likely than a person of average or above average income to receive the death penalty for the same crime		
National	64	31	5
Sex:			
Male	66	28	6
Female	61	33	6
Age:			
Total under 30 years	57	37	6
18 to 24 years	54	40	6
25 to 29 years	61	32	7
30 to 49 years	67	28	5
Total 50 years and older	64	29	7
50 to 64 years	64	30	6
65 years and older	65	29	6
Region:			
East	60	34	6
Midwest	59	36	5
South	68	26	6
West	67	28	5
Race:			
White	63	32	5
Nonwhite	67	25	8
Black	69	23	8
Hispanic	68	28	4
Education:			
College graduate	71	26	3
College incomplete	64	31	5
High school graduate	60	34	6
Less than high school graduate	64	28	8
Politics:			
Republican	61	32	7
Democrat	68	28	4
Independent	64	31	5
Occupation:			
Professional and business	65	30	5
Clerical and sales	72	26	2
Manual worker	5	35	7
Nonlabor force	68	27	5
Income:			
\$40,000 and over	68	27	5
\$30,000 to \$39,999	66	31	3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	61	35	4
\$10,000 to \$19,999	65	29	6
Under \$10,000	58	32	10
Religion:			
Protestant	65	30	5
Catholic	60	35	5

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report Nos. 232/233 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, January/February 1985), p. 10. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.51 Attitudes toward allowing persons opposed to the death penalty to sit on juries in death penalty cases, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1984

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Ordinarily, people who say they oppose the death penalty under all circumstances are not allowed to sit on juries in death penalty cases. Do you approve or disapprove of that general courtroom procedure?"

	(Percent)		
	Approve	Disapprove	Don't know
National	53	35	12
Sex:			
Male	54	36	10
Female	52	34	14
Age:			
18 to 34 years	56	38	6
35 to 54 years	53	34	13
55 to 64 years	50	34	16
65 years and older	48	31	21
Region:			
Northeast	49	38	13
North Central	52	36	12
South	56	32	12
West	54	37	9
Race:			
White	54	35	11
Black	45	34	21
Other	59	34	7
Education:			
College graduate	58	33	9
College incomplete	56	36	8
High school graduate	51	38	11
Less than high school graduate	43	31	26
Politics:			
Republican	55	36	9
Democrat	48	37	15
Independent	58	33	9
Income:			
\$35,000 and over	59	34	7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	54	37	9
Under \$20,000	50	34	16
Religion:			
Protestant	54	34	12
Catholic	55	35	10
Jewish	51	35	14
Other	51	35	14
No preference	44	40	16

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.52 Attitudes toward the deterrent effect of the death penalty for murder, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Do you feel that the death penalty acts as a deterrent to the commitment of murder, that it lowers the murder rate, or not?"

	(Percent)		
	Yes	No	No opinion
National	62	31	7
Sex:			
Male	68	27	5
Female	57	35	8
Age:			
Total under 30 years	62	33	5
18 to 24 years	62	34	4
25 to 29 years	62	32	6
30 to 49 years	62	33	5
Total 50 years and older	63	27	10
50 to 64 years	66	28	6
65 years and older	58	26	16
Region:			
East	60	32	8
Midwest	60	32	8
South	68	25	7
West	58	37	5
Race:			
White	64	29	7
Nonwhite	51	42	7
Black	51	42	7
Hispanic	49	37	14
Education:			
College graduate	59	38	3
College incomplete	64	29	7
High school graduate	68	27	5
Less than high school graduate	56	32	12
Politics:			
Republican	70	23	7
Democrat	58	35	7
Independent	60	34	6
Occupation:			
Professional and business	60	36	4
Clerical and sales	68	25	7
Manual worker	64	30	6
Nonlabor force	59	29	12
Income:			
\$40,000 and over	68	30	2
\$30,000 to \$39,999	64	29	7
\$20,000 to \$29,999	68	28	4
\$10,000 to \$19,999	60	32	8
Under \$10,000	51	34	15
Religion:			
Protestant	64	29	7
Catholic	59	34	7

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report Nos. 232/233 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, January/February 1985), p. 6. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.53 Attitudes toward the deterrent effect of televising executions, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1984

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Do you think broadcasting executions on television would keep other people from committing serious crimes, or don't you think it would make any difference?"

	(Percent)		
	Would help	Would not make any difference	Don't know
National	28	61	11
Sex:			
Male	32	57	11
Female	24	64	12
Age:			
18 to 34 years	30	63	7
35 to 54 years	28	61	11
55 to 64 years	29	55	16
65 years and older	22	59	19
Region:			
Northeast	33	56	11
North Central	25	63	12
South	28	60	12
West	28	62	10
Race:			
White	28	61	11
Black	25	62	12
Other	34	55	11
Education:			
College graduate	21	69	10
College incomplete	25	64	11
High school graduate	35	54	11
Less than high school graduate	32	52	16
Politics:			
Republican	29	60	11
Democrat	28	60	12
Independent	28	62	10
Income:			
\$35,000 and over	23	67	10
\$20,000 to \$34,999	30	59	11
Under \$20,000	32	57	11
Religion:			
Protestant	28	61	11
Catholic	28	63	9
Jewish	11	78	11
Other	29	59	12
No preference	35	47	18

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.54 Attitudes toward the death penalty as a way to reduce the crime rate, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1984

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Various proposals have been made as possible solutions to the increased crime rate. Please tell me whether you personally favor or oppose the following as measures to reduce the crime rate." "Death penalty."

	(Percent)		
	Favor	Oppose	No answer
National	70	19	11
Sex:			
Male	76	17	7
Female	63	22	15
Age:			
18 to 34 years	68	22	10
35 to 54 years	70	20	10
55 to 64 years	71	16	13
65 years and older	70	14	16
Region:			
Northeast	67	20	13
North Central	65	21	14
South	73	17	10
West	73	19	8
Race:			
White	71	18	11
Black	51	32	17
Other	68	25	7
Education:			
College graduate	66	24	10
College incomplete	74	17	9
High school graduate	70	18	12
Less than high school graduate	67	18	15
Politics:			
Republican	78	13	9
Democrat	62	25	13
Independent	73	18	9
Income:			
\$35,000 and over	73	19	8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	71	19	10
Under \$20,000	65	21	14
Religion:			
Protestant	71	17	12
Catholic	68	21	11
Jewish	49	37	14
Other	68	20	12
No preference	67	24	9

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.55 Attitudes toward the death penalty versus life imprisonment with no possibility of parole as penalties for murder, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "What do you think should be the penalty for murder--the death penalty or life imprisonment, with absolutely no possibility of parole?"

	(Percent)			
	Death penalty	Life imprisonment	Neither ^a	No opinion
National	56	34	4	6
Sex:				
Male	63	27	4	6
Female	49	40	4	7
Age:				
Total under 30 years	55	38	2	5
18 to 24 years	53	41	3	3
25 to 29 years	57	34	1	8
30 to 49 years	57	33	5	5
Total 50 years and older	55	32	4	9
50 to 64 years	58	29	4	9
65 years and older	51	35	5	9
Region:				
East	48	40	4	8
Midwest	58	32	5	5
South	58	30	5	7
West	60	32	3	5
Race:				
White	58	31	4	7
Nonwhite	43	48	3	6
Black	44	46	4	6
Hispanic	36	51	3	10
Education:				
College graduate	56	33	6	5
College incomplete	59	33	3	5
High school graduate	59	30	4	7
Less than high school graduate	49	39	4	8
Politics:				
Republican	64	26	4	6
Democrat	49	41	3	7
Independent	56	33	5	6
Occupation:				
Professional and business	55	36	4	5
Clerical and sales	55	31	3	11
Manual worker	59	32	3	6
Nonlabor force	49	36	5	10
Income:				
\$40,000 and over	61	29	4	6
\$30,000 to \$39,999	60	29	6	5
\$20,000 to \$29,999	59	33	4	4
\$10,000 to \$19,999	55	35	3	7
Under \$10,000	45	40	5	10
Religion:				
Protestant	57	33	4	6
Catholic	52	37	4	7

^aResponse volunteered.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report Nos. 232/233 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, January/February 1985), p. 5. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.56 Attitudes toward monetary savings of imprisonment costs as a reason for the death penalty, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1984

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Some people say another reason to punish murderers with death is to save the money it would cost to keep them in prison for the rest of their lives. Do you think that is a good reason for the death penalty, or not?"

	(Percent)		
	Yes	No	Don't know
National	23	71	6
Sex:			
Male	24	71	5
Female	22	71	7
Age:			
18 to 34 years	24	72	4
35 to 54 years	21	75	4
55 to 64 years	20	71	9
65 years and older	27	65	8
Region:			
Northeast	23	69	8
North Central	25	70	5
South	21	73	6
West	25	72	3
Race:			
White	24	71	5
Black	10	75	15
Other	14	77	9
Education:			
College graduate	20	76	4
College incomplete	20	74	6
High school graduate	26	69	5
Less than high school graduate	28	61	11
Politics:			
Republican	29	65	6
Democrat	20	73	7
Independent	22	74	4
Income:			
\$35,000 and over	26	70	4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	21	75	4
Under \$20,000	23	70	7
Religion:			
Protestant	23	71	6
Catholic	19	76	5
Jewish	32	68	0
Other	22	75	3
No preference	30	62	8

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.57 Attitudes toward the most humane form of administering the death penalty, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Apart from your own opinion about the death penalty, what form of punishment do you consider to be the most humane--the electric chair, the gas chamber, lethal injection, firing squad, or hanging?"

(Percent)

	Lethal injection	Electric chair	Gas chamber	Firing squad	Hanging	None ^a	No opinion
National	56	16	8	3	1	7	9
Sex:							
Male	57	15	9	4	2	5	8
Female	55	17	7	2	1	9	9
Age:							
Total under 30 years	55	18	12	4	2	5	4
18 to 24 years	53	17	14	2	2	5	7
25 to 29 years	57	19	9	6	2	5	2
30 to 49 years	62	11	4	3	2	9	9
Total 50 years and older	50	19	8	3	1	7	12
50 to 64 years	56	18	8	4	(b)	6	8
65 years and older	42	20	9	3	3	7	16
Region:							
East	51	20	6	2	2	8	11
Midwest	56	18	9	3	(b)	7	7
South	57	16	6	4	3	6	8
West	61	9	9	4	1	8	8
Race:							
White	58	16	7	3	1	6	9
Nonwhite	39	17	12	5	2	15	10
Black	38	19	14	6	2	12	9
Hispanic	37	10	8	4	4	19	18
Education:							
College graduate	65	13	6	3	1	7	5
College incomplete	60	13	9	3	2	5	8
High school graduate	57	16	7	3	1	8	8
Less than high school graduate	43	21	8	3	2	8	15
Politics:							
Republican	60	16	8	2	2	4	8
Democrat	54	15	7	4	2	10	8
Independent	55	18	8	4	1	6	8
Occupation:							
Professional and business	64	13	7	2	(b)	7	7
Clerical and sales	50	17	16	5	(b)	7	5
Manual worker	55	17	6	3	2	9	8
Nonlabor force	44	20	11	3	2	8	12
Income:							
\$40,000 and over	67	13	5	4	(b)	4	7
\$30,000 to \$39,999	62	14	9	1	(b)	6	8
\$20,000 to \$29,999	62	11	8	2	4	8	5
\$10,000 to \$19,999	51	19	7	4	1	8	10
Under \$10,000	42	20	9	5	2	7	15
Religion:							
Protestant	55	16	9	3	2	7	8
Catholic	57	16	6	2	1	8	10

^aResponse volunteered.^bLess than 1 percent.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report Nos. 232/233 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, January/February 1985), p. 11. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.58 Attitudes toward a national death penalty law, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1984

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Do you think there should be one nationwide federal law that either allows or disallows the death penalty, or do you think it should remain up to each state to decide whether it will have a death penalty?"

	(Percent)		
	Establish Federal law	Leave up to each State	Don't know
National	48	47	5
Sex:			
Male	48	47	5
Female	47	47	6
Age:			
18 to 34 years	48	49	3
35 to 54 years	50	45	5
55 to 64 years	46	48	6
65 years and older	44	45	11
Region:			
Northeast	53	41	6
North Central	53	42	5
South	43	51	6
West	43	52	5
Race:			
White	48	47	5
Black	47	44	9
Other	36	53	11
Education:			
College graduate	51	45	4
College incomplete	47	49	4
High school graduate	48	48	4
Less than high school graduate	43	43	14
Politics:			
Republican	46	51	3
Democrat	48	45	7
Independent	50	46	4
Income:			
\$35,000 and over	51	44	5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	46	51	3
Under \$20,000	48	46	6
Religion:			
Protestant	48	48	4
Catholic	50	46	4
Jewish	41	54	5
Other	50	44	6
No preference	46	46	8

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.59 Respondents reporting whether a candidate's opinion on the death penalty was an important factor in their voting decisions, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1984

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "In the recent election, when you were deciding on whether to vote for a particular candidate, was the candidate's opinion on the death penalty an important factor in your decision, or not?"

	(Percent)			
	Important	Not important	Did not vote	Don't know
National	8	75	13	4
Sex:				
Male	7	78	12	3
Female	10	72	14	4
Age:				
18 to 34 years	10	68	20	2
35 to 54 years	7	82	9	2
55 to 64 years	7	82	8	3
65 years and older	9	71	10	10
Region:				
Northeast	8	74	16	2
North Central	6	78	12	4
South	11	72	14	3
West	7	76	12	5
Race:				
White	8	77	12	3
Black	17	60	20	3
Other	7	52	36	5
Education:				
College graduate	5	85	7	3
College incomplete	10	76	11	3
High school graduate	9	74	14	3
Less than high school graduate	10	60	24	6
Politics:				
Republican	9	78	10	3
Democrat	7	77	12	4
Independent	9	74	14	3
Income:				
\$35,000 and over	7	83	8	2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8	77	13	2
Under \$20,000	9	69	18	4
Religion:				
Protestant	9	75	13	3
Catholic	8	77	12	3
Jewish	5	87	8	0
Other	7	70	17	6
No preference	9	69	18	4

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.60 Respondents reporting a firearm in their home, by type of firearm, United States, 1981, 1982 and 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Questions: "Confidentially, do you have any guns or revolvers in your home? If yes: Do you have a pistol? Do you have a shotgun? Do you have a rifle?"

(Percent^a)

	1981			1982			1985		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
National	47	53	1	47	53	(b)	42	57	1
If yes:									
Pistol	57	42	1	55	42	1	58	41	(b)
Shotgun	69	30	1	70	29	1	NA	NA	NA
Rifle	69	30	1	69	30	1	NA	NA	NA

^a Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
^b Less than or equal to 0.5 percent.

Source: Peter Begans, ABC News-Washington Post Poll, Survey No. 0181 (New York: ABC News, Jan. 11-16, 1985), Questions 49-51. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.61 Respondents reporting a firearm in their house, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Now, here is a question on gun ownership. Do you have any guns in the house?"

(Percent)

	Yes	No	Don't know
National	44	55	1
Sex:			
Male	50	49	1
Female	38	61	1
Age:			
Total under 30 years	37	62	1
18 to 24 years	35	65	(a)
25 to 29 years	41	57	2
30 to 49 years	47	52	1
Total 50 years and older	44	55	1
50 to 64 years	46	53	1
65 years and older	43	57	(a)
Region:			
East	29	71	(a)
Midwest	46	53	1
South	54	44	2
West	44	56	(a)
Race:			
White	45	54	1
Nonwhite	35	64	1
Black	36	63	1
Hispanic	22	78	(a)
Education:			
College graduate	42	56	2
College incomplete	41	59	(a)
High school graduate	48	51	1
Less than high school graduate	43	56	1
Politics:			
Republican	47	52	1
Democrat	41	59	(a)
Independent	46	52	2
Occupation:			
Professional and business	40	58	2
Clerical and sales	40	59	1
Manual worker	47	53	(a)
Skilled worker	49	51	(a)
Unskilled worker	46	54	(a)
Household income:			
\$50,000 and over	49	50	1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	44	53	3
\$25,000 to \$34,999	54	46	(a)
\$15,000 to \$24,999	44	55	1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	42	57	1
Under \$10,000	36	64	(a)
\$25,000 and over	50	49	1
Under \$25,000	40	60	(a)
Religion:			
Protestant	51	48	1
Catholic	33	67	(a)

^a Less than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 237 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, June 1985), p. 18. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.62 Respondents reporting the type of firearm present in their house, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: The data presented below are from those responding "yes" to the question "Do you have any guns in the house?" which is presented in Table 2.61. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Is it a pistol, shotgun, or rifle?"

(Percent^a)

	Pistol	Shotgun	Rifle	Other	Don't know
National	49	55	60	2	2
Sex:					
Male	51	58	64	1	1
Female	47	52	55	3	2
Age:					
Total under 30 years	45	57	60	2	2
18 to 24 years	40	60	71	2	4
25 to 29 years	52	54	45	1	(b)
30 to 49 years	53	55	64	2	1
Total 50 years and older	47	54	55	1	1
50 to 64 years	47	58	58	1	1
65 years and older	47	51	53	2	2
Region:					
East	49	62	73	2	2
Midwest	45	59	66	2	1
South	54	57	49	3	1
West	47	39	61	1	3
Race:					
White	50	56	63	2	2
Nonwhite	47	45	36	(b)	1
Black	48	44	31	(b)	1
Hispanic	33	33	74	(b)	7
Education:					
College graduate	56	55	55	1	1
College incomplete	50	58	68	2	2
High school graduate	50	58	63	1	2
Less than high school graduate	43	43	50	3	1
Politics:					
Republican	50	56	61	1	2
Democrat	52	55	56	1	1
Independent	46	56	64	3	1
Occupation:					
Professional and business	48	55	61	2	2
Clerical and sales	60	33	51	6	4
Manual worker	48	57	60	1	1
Skilled worker	53	62	57	(b)	1
Unskilled worker	44	53	63	1	1
Household income:					
\$50,000 and over	50	59	64	(b)	4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	56	59	62	1	(b)
\$25,000 to \$34,999	50	59	69	3	2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	54	58	61	3	1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	39	50	48	2	2
Under \$10,000	48	42	52	2	2
\$25,000 and over	52	59	66	2	2
Under \$25,000	48	51	54	2	2
Religion:					
Protestant	50	58	62	2	1
Catholic	51	50	62	2	1

^aTotals may exceed 100 percent because of multiple responses.

^bLess than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 237 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, June 1985), p. 19. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.63 Respondents reporting a firearm in their home, by type of firearm, United States, selected years 1973-84

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Do you happen to have in your home (or garage) any guns or revolvers?" If yes, "Is it a pistol, shotgun, rifle, or what?"

(Percent reporting having guns)

	All types	Rifle	Shotgun	Pistol
1973	47	29	28	20
1974	46	27	28	20
1976	47	28	28	22
1977	51	30	31	21
1980	48	29	30	23
1982	45	28	29	21
1984	45	27	28	21

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 2.64 Respondents reporting a firearm in their home, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.6. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Do you happen to have in your home (or garage) any guns or revolvers?"

(Percent reporting having guns)

	1973	1974	1976	1977	1980	1982	1984
National	47	46	47	51	48	45	45
Sex:							
Male	53	51	52	55	56	54	53
Female	43	42	43	47	41	39	40
Race:							
White	49	48	58	53	50	48	48
Black/other	38	32	37	34	29	30	30
Education:							
College	45	42	44	45	41	39	42
High school	50	48	50	54	51	51	48
Grade school	44	49	42	51	51	41	43
Occupation:							
Professional/business	48	45	46	48	45	42	42
Clerical	42	43	40	49	45	39	41
Manual	48	48	48	52	48	49	48
Farmer	83	79	62	66	81	77	84
Income:							
\$15,000 and over	55	52	53	57	56	53	53
\$10,000 to \$14,999	58	51	54	56	46	49	39
\$7,000 to \$9,999	44	48	42	50	45	43	39
\$5,000 to \$6,999	43	40	44	38	38	28	27
\$3,000 to \$4,999	35	38	35	39	26	26	31
Under \$3,000	30	34	30	35	24	26	26
Age:							
18 to 20 years	50	34	38	54	48	51	44
21 to 29 years	43	48	45	45	48	41	37
30 to 49 years	51	49	52	55	50	51	48
50 years and older	46	44	44	49	46	44	49
Region:							
Northeast	22	27	29	32	27	32	32
Midwest	51	49	48	53	52	48	44
South	62	59	60	62	59	52	52
West	47	42	44	46	44	47	49
Religion:							
Protestant	56	52	53	57	56	52	52
Catholic	35	37	36	39	36	36	34
Jewish	14	7	26	17	6	11	22
None	32	40	43	50	39	37	36
Politics:							
Republican	53	49	50	56	53	50	56
Democrat	44	45	45	49	46	44	42
Independent	49	47	48	50	47	44	40

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 2.65 Respondents reporting a firearm in their home, by type of firearm and demographic characteristics, United States, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.6. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Do you happen to have in your home (or garage) any guns or revolvers?"

If yes, "Is it a pistol, shotgun, rifle, or what?"

(Percent reporting having guns)

	Guns in the home			
	All types	Pistol	Shotgun	Rifle
National	45	21	28	27
Sex:				
Male	53	28	34	34
Female	40	16	23	23
Race:				
White	48	22	30	30
Black/other	30	15	16	12
Education:				
College	42	21	26	25
High school	48	24	29	31
Grade school	43	11	29	20
Occupation:				
Professional/business	42	23	26	25
Clerical	41	19	22	26
Manual	48	23	30	30
Farmer	84	23	61	48
Income:				
\$15,000 and over	53	28	32	33
\$10,000 to \$14,999	39	16	28	23
\$7,000 to \$9,999	39	14	18	21
\$5,000 to \$6,999	27	10	12	14
\$3,000 to \$4,999	31	12	13	19
Under \$3,000	26	8	16	14
Age:				
18 to 20 years	44	11	27	29
21 to 29 years	37	17	23	22
30 to 49 years	48	24	30	30
50 years and older	49	23	29	28
Region:				
Northeast	32	13	21	19
Midwest	44	18	31	28
South	52	28	32	27
West	49	24	23	35
Religion:				
Protestant	52	24	32	31
Catholic	34	16	20	23
Jewish	22	7	7	7
None	36	22	20	17
Politics:				
Republican	56	23	31	36
Democrat	42	22	26	24
Independent	41	20	27	24

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 2.66 Respondents reporting ownership of a firearm, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1980, 1982, and 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.6. For the results of the screen question, see Table 2.64. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Do you happen to have in your home (or garage) any guns or revolvers?"
If yes, "Do any of these guns personally belong to you?"

	(Percent reporting owning guns)		
	1980	1982	1984
National	29	29	26
Sex:			
Male	52	48	46
Female	11	14	11
Race:			
White	30	30	27
Black/other	16	22	17
Education:			
College	25	26	24
High school	29	30	27
Grade school	36	29	28
Occupation:			
Professional/business	29	28	24
Clerical	15	16	14
Manual	35	34	32
Farmer	69	73	81
Income:			
\$15,000 and over	35	33	29
\$10,000 to \$14,999	27	29	24
\$7,000 to \$9,999	28	28	27
\$5,000 to \$6,999	24	21	12
\$3,000 to \$4,999	19	23	19
Under \$3,000	9	14	18
Age:			
18 to 20 years	18	15	24
21 to 29 years	24	23	19
30 to 49 years	31	32	26
50 years and older	31	31	30
Region:			
Northeast	15	21	17
Midwest	30	29	23
South	37	32	32
West	28	33	27
Religion:			
Protestant	34	33	29
Catholic	20	22	18
Jewish	3	5	7
None	29	20	23
Politics:			
Republican	32	32	29
Democrat	27	28	25
Independent	28	27	24

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 2.67 Respondents reporting that they keep a gun at home for protection, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1984

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "What have you personally done, if anything, to protect yourself from crime? Do you keep a gun at home?"

	(Percent)		
	Yes	No	No answer
National	44	55	1
Sex:			
Male	54	45	1
Female	34	65	1
Age:			
18 to 34 years	42	57	1
35 to 54 years	47	52	1
55 to 64 years	43	56	1
65 years and older	41	58	1
Region:			
Northeast	28	71	1
North Central	45	54	1
South	55	44	1
West	38	60	2
Race:			
White	45	54	1
Black	41	58	1
Other	31	64	5
Education:			
College graduate	36	63	1
College incomplete	40	60	0
High school graduate	49	50	1
Less than high school graduate	49	50	1
Politics:			
Republican	45	54	1
Democrat	43	56	1
Independent	43	56	1
Income:			
\$35,000 and over	48	50	2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	45	54	1
Under \$20,000	40	59	1
Religion:			
Protestant	51	48	1
Catholic	36	63	1
Jewish	14	86	0
Other	43	57	0
No preference	37	61	2

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.68 Respondents reporting that they carry a gun or other weapon for protection, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1984

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "What have you personally done, if anything, to protect yourself from crime? Have you started carrying a gun or other weapon?"

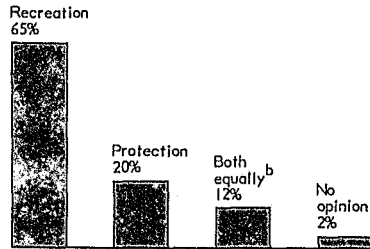
	(Percent)		
	Yes	No	No answer
National	10	89	1
Sex:			
Male	13	86	1
Female	8	91	1
Age:			
18 to 34 years	14	86	0
35 to 54 years	10	88	2
55 to 64 years	6	94	0
65 years and older	6	93	1
Region:			
Northeast	6	93	1
North Central	7	93	0
South	15	84	1
West	12	87	1
Race:			
White	10	89	1
Black	12	87	1
Other	13	83	4
Education:			
College graduate	8	91	1
College incomplete	11	88	1
High school graduate	11	88	1
Less than high school graduate	10	90	0
Politics:			
Republican	12	88	0
Democrat	9	90	1
Independent	10	89	1
Income:			
\$35,000 and over	12	87	1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	11	88	1
Under \$20,000	9	91	0
Religion:			
Protestant	11	88	1
Catholic	9	91	0
Jewish	4	96	0
Other	8	92	0
No preference	13	86	1

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.5 Firearm owners' reasons for firearm ownership, United States, 1985^a

NOTE: This question was asked of the 42 percent subsample who answered "yes" to the question: "Confidentially, do you have any guns or revolvers in your home?" reported in Table 2.60. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Do you own that(those) firearm(s) mainly for protection reasons or mainly for recreational reasons?"



^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bResponse volunteered.

Source: Peter Begans, ABC News-Washington Post Poll, Survey No. 0181 (New York: ABC News, Jan. 11-16, 1985), Question 52. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.69 Firearm owners reporting whether they would use the firearm in a burglary of their home, United States, 1982 and 1985

NOTE: This question was asked of the 47 percent subsample of respondents in 1982 and the 42 percent subsample in 1985 who answered "yes" to the question: "Confidentially, do you have any guns or revolvers in your home?" reported in 2.60. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Do you think you would try to use your firearm if a burglar broke into your house or apartment in the night?"

	(Percent ^a)	
	1982	1985
Yes	68	69
No	27	27
No opinion	4	4

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Peter Begans, ABC News-Washington Post Poll, Survey No. 0181 (New York: ABC News, Jan. 11-16, 1985), Question 53. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.70 Respondents reporting whether they favor or oppose the registration of all handguns, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Do you favor or oppose the registration of all handguns?"

	(Percent)		
	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
National	70	25	5
Sex:			
Male	64	33	3
Female	77	16	7
Age:			
Total under 30 years	73	21	6
18 to 24 years	72	22	6
25 to 29 years	75	20	5
30 to 49 years	69	27	4
Total 50 years and older	69	25	6
50 to 64 years	70	25	5
65 years and older	68	26	6
Region:			
East	78	16	6
Midwest	74	21	5
South	65	31	4
West	62	32	6
Race:			
White	69	25	6
Nonwhite	79	19	2
Black	81	16	3
Hispanic	68	29	3
Education:			
College graduate	72	25	3
College incomplete	72	22	6
High school graduate	68	26	6
Less than high school graduate	70	26	4
Politics:			
Republican	66	28	6
Democrat	75	20	5
Independent	68	29	3
Occupation:			
Professional and business	66	28	6
Clerical and sales	70	25	5
Manual worker	72	24	4
Skilled worker	70	26	4
Unskilled worker	74	22	4
Household income:			
\$50,000 and over	65	29	6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	68	29	3
\$25,000 to \$34,999	70	26	4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	66	29	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	72	23	5
Under \$10,000	75	18	7
\$25,000 and over	68	28	4
Under \$25,000	72	23	5
Religion:			
Protestant	67	27	6
Catholic	75	21	4

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 237 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, June 1985), p. 16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.71 Attitudes toward laws banning the sale and possession of handguns in own community, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Some communities have passed laws banning the sale and possession of handguns. Would you favor or oppose having such a law in this city/community?"

(Percent)

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
National	40	56	4
Sex:			
Male	30	67	3
Female	48	46	6
Age:			
Total under 30 years	41	55	4
18 to 24 years	44	51	5
25 to 29 years	35	61	4
30 to 49 years	38	59	3
Total 50 years and older	41	54	5
50 to 64 years	39	57	4
65 years and older	42	51	7
Region:			
East	56	39	5
Midwest	36	59	5
South	30	66	4
West	38	58	4
Race:			
White	38	58	4
Nonwhite	50	47	3
Black	51	45	4
Hispanic	48	49	3
Education:			
College graduate	41	57	2
College incomplete	39	56	5
High school graduate	39	57	4
Less than high school graduate	40	55	5
Politics:			
Republican	36	60	4
Democrat	44	51	5
Independent	35	62	3
Occupation:			
Professional and business	37	60	3
Clerical and sales	39	58	3
Manual worker	39	57	4
Skilled worker	33	63	4
Unskilled worker	44	51	5
Household income:			
\$50,000 and over	38	61	1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	35	63	2
\$25,000 to \$34,999	33	63	4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	37	58	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	44	53	3
Under \$10,000	47	46	7
\$25,000 and over	34	63	3
Under \$25,000	43	52	5
Religion:			
Protestant	33	62	5
Catholic	49	47	4

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 237 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, June 1985), p. 17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.72 Attitudes toward proposals for the regulation of handguns as a way to reduce the crime rate, by type of regulation and demographic characteristics, United States, 1984

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Various proposals have been made as possible solutions to the increased crime rate. Please tell me whether you personally favor or oppose the following as measures to reduce the crime rate."

	(Percent)					
	Make it illegal to buy handguns			Require registration of handguns		
	Favor	Oppose	No answer	Favor	Oppose	No answer
National:	37	54	9	85	12	3
Sex:						
Male	31	62	7	81	16	3
Female	43	46	11	89	9	2
Age:						
18 to 34 years	37	58	5	89	10	1
35 to 54 years	36	54	10	83	14	3
55 to 64 years	38	47	15	86	10	4
65 years and older	39	47	14	78	17	5
Region:						
Northeast	46	45	9	87	10	3
North Central	40	50	10	86	11	3
South	29	60	11	84	14	2
West	38	56	6	82	15	3
Race:						
White	37	54	9	85	13	2
Black	33	55	12	86	11	3
Other	47	49	4	91	6	3
Education:						
College graduate	43	49	8	87	11	2
College incomplete	36	57	7	90	10	0
High school graduate	35	54	11	84	14	2
Less than high school graduate	34	56	10	82	13	5
Politics:						
Republican	36	55	9	83	15	2
Democrat	39	52	9	89	9	2
Independent	37	54	9	84	14	2
Income:						
\$35,000 and over	42	51	7	87	11	2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	38	55	7	85	13	2
Under \$20,000	34	55	11	86	11	3
Religion:						
Protestant	33	57	10	84	14	2
Catholic	41	49	10	90	7	3
Jewish	73	23	4	88	8	4
Other	30	65	5	84	16	0
No preference	42	51	7	83	14	3

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.73 Attitudes toward a law requiring a police permit prior to gun purchase, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972-77, 1980, 1982, and 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.6. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a law which would require a person to obtain a police permit before he or she could buy a gun?"

(Percent^a)

	1972			1973			1974			1975			1976		
	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
Sex:															
Male	61	37	2	67	32	2	66	33	(b)	66	32	2	64	35	1
Female	79	17	4	79	19	2	83	15	2	80	17	3	78	20	2
Race:															
White	70	27	3	73	25	2	75	24	1	73	25	2	71	27	1
Black/other	69	26	5	74	24	2	77	22	1	81	15	4	74	24	3
Education:															
College	71	27	2	76	23	1	77	22	1	76	22	2	71	27	2
High school	72	26	3	73	25	2	75	23	2	74	24	2	72	27	1
Grade school	66	29	5	70	27	3	71	27	2	68	26	6	71	28	1
Occupation:															
Professional/business	69	28	3	71	27	2	74	25	1	73	24	3	74	25	(b)
Clerical	80	18	2	78	21	(b)	84	16	1	81	18	2	78	20	2
Manual	68	29	3	74	24	2	74	24	1	70	27	2	68	30	2
Farmer	53	45	2	56	42	3	52	48	0	60	33	7	56	44	0
Income:															
\$15,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	74	25	1	77	22	1	76	23	1	72	27	(b)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	NA	NA	NA	72	26	1	74	25	1	70	27	2	71	27	2
\$7,000 to \$9,999	NA	NA	NA	72	26	2	76	23	1	74	23	3	68	29	3
\$5,000 to \$6,999	NA	NA	NA	74	26	1	68	32	0	76	22	2	73	26	1
\$3,000 to \$4,999	NA	NA	NA	71	27	2	79	19	2	71	26	3	72	28	1
Under \$3,000	NA	NA	NA	78	18	4	76	22	2	76	21	3	74	24	2
Age:															
18 to 20 years	70	27	3	73	27	0	75	23	2	74	26	0	78	22	0
21 to 29 years	74	24	2	76	23	1	77	23	(b)	79	19	1	71	27	2
30 to 49 years	68	29	3	72	26	2	76	24	1	70	27	3	73	25	1
50 years and older	70	26	4	74	24	2	74	24	2	73	24	3	70	29	1
Region:															
Northeast	83	16	2	88	10	2	88	12	0	85	12	3	86	13	1
Midwest	69	27	4	72	28	(b)	77	22	1	76	22	2	72	27	1
South	63	33	4	67	31	2	70	28	2	66	30	3	63	35	2
West	67	32	1	69	29	2	66	32	2	70	29	1	68	30	1
Religion:															
Protestant	66	31	3	68	31	2	71	28	2	70	27	3	67	31	2
Catholic	78	19	3	83	15	2	85	14	(b)	83	15	2	82	18	0
Jewish	96	4	0	98	2	0	98	2	0	96	4	0	89	11	0
None	69	29	2	81	18	1	70	29	1	71	28	1	68	28	4
Politics:															
Republican	70	27	3	70	28	1	74	25	1	74	23	3	71	27	2
Democrat	72	25	4	76	22	2	78	22	1	77	20	2	74	25	1
Independent	68	30	1	73	26	2	73	25	2	70	28	2	69	29	2

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

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

Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Criminal Justice-Related Topics

1977			1980			1982			1984		
Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
72	26	2	69	29	2	72	26	2	70	27	2
64	35	1	63	36	1	68	31	1	62	37	1
78	19	2	74	23	3	75	23	2	76	20	3
70	28	2	68	30	2	71	27	2	69	29	2
81	17	2	81	15	4	78	19	3	79	18	4
74	25	2	70	29	2	76	23	1	74	25	1
70	28	2	69	29	2	71	27	1	68	30	3
72	25	3	70	27	2	64	30	6	72	23	5
76	23	1	70	28	2	75	23	1	71	27	2
75	22	3	77	21	2	77	23	(b)	76	23	1
68	30	2	67	32	2	69	29	2	68	29	3
66	31	3	53	47	0	36	60	4	48	48	3
71	28	1	68	31	1	73	26	2	70	28	2
71	28	1	73	26	1	71	29	(b)	74	24	2
71	27	2	76	21	2	75	24	1	73	27	0
71	25	4	62	30	8	71	24	6	82	14	4
76	21	2	74	24	2	68	30	3	72	27	1
71	28	1	79	19	2	76	21	3	54	42	4
69	31	0	71	29	0	77	23	0	71	24	4
72	26	2	72	27	1	76	24	(b)	73	25	2
70	29	1	70	29	1	72	26	2	70	29	1
74	24	2	67	29	3	69	29	2	70	26	4
85	14	1	86	13	1	85	13	2	80	18	2
67	31	2	71	27	2	73	24	2	70	25	5
69	28	3	64	34	2	62	36	2	66	31	2
68	31	2	60	38	2	69	30	2	67	32	1
67	30	2	64	34	2	68	30	2	66	31	3
80	20	1	83	16	1	81	17	2	79	20	1
89	9	3	88	12	0	89	5	5	93	7	0
73	26	1	71	28	1	72	28	0	78	22	0
71	26	3	64	35	1	66	33	1	66	32	3
73	26	2	74	25	2	75	24	2	75	23	2
71	28	2	68	29	2	72	26	2	70	28	2

Table 2.74 Attitudes toward the effect of stricter handgun control laws on the reduction of crime, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1983

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "In your opinion, if the laws on handguns were stricter than they are now, would this reduce the number of crimes a great deal, quite a lot, not very much, or not at all?"

	(Percent)				
	Great deal	Quite a lot	Not very much	Not at all	No opinion
National	17	24	31	25	3
Sex:					
Male	14	18	32	34	2
Female	21	30	29	17	3
Race:					
White	15	25	32	25	3
Nonwhite	33	21	24	19	3
Education:					
College	12	26	36	23	3
High school	19	24	30	25	2
Grade school	26	23	19	29	3
Occupation:					
Professional and business	13	27	37	21	2
Clerical and sales	31	20	30	17	2
Manual workers	20	24	26	28	2
Nonlabor force	18	24	27	28	3
Income:					
\$25,000 and over	12	24	36	26	2
\$20,000 to \$24,999	15	24	33	26	2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	17	23	32	25	3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	17	27	28	26	2
\$5,000 to \$9,999	23	24	26	23	4
Under \$5,000	35	19	22	20	4
Age:					
Total under 30 years	20	27	31	20	2
18 to 24 years	19	28	29	22	2
25 to 29 years	21	23	36	16	4
30 to 49 years	13	25	35	25	2
Total 50 years and older	20	23	26	28	3
50 to 64 years	21	21	27	29	2
65 years and older	19	25	24	27	5
City size:					
1,000,000 and over	23	29	26	18	4
500,000 to 999,999	24	27	25	23	1
50,000 to 499,999	19	22	34	22	3
2,500 to 49,999	10	25	37	25	3
Under 2,500, rural	13	21	30	34	2
Region:					
East	22	28	32	16	2
Midwest	13	26	31	28	2
South	21	20	30	26	3
West	13	24	30	31	2
Religion:					
Protestant	22	25	28	20	5
Catholic	33	30	23	11	3
Politics:					
Republican	11	25	36	25	3
Democrat	22	26	28	21	3
Independent	16	23	30	29	2
Gun possession:					
Guns in the home (all types)	10	19	35	35	1
Handguns	11	15	31	42	1
No guns in the home	22	28	28	18	4

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 215 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, August 1983), p. 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.75 Attitudes toward the effect of stricter handgun control laws on the reduction of people killed in family arguments, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1983

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "If the laws on handguns were stricter than they are now, would this reduce the number of people killed by guns in family arguments a great deal, quite a lot, not very much, or not at all?"

	(Percent)				
	Great deal	Quite a lot	Not very much	Not at all	No opinion
National	26	28	25	18	3
Sex:					
Male	20	24	28	25	3
Female	32	31	22	12	3
Race:					
White	25	28	26	18	3
Nonwhite	37	22	18	21	2
Education:					
College	25	30	28	15	2
High school	26	26	26	19	3
Grade school	31	29	15	23	2
Occupation:					
Professional and business	25	33	27	13	2
Clerical and sales	33	28	23	13	3
Manual workers	28	24	24	21	3
Nonlabor force	29	27	22	20	2
Income:					
\$25,000 and over	24	29	28	17	2
\$20,000 to \$24,999	22	30	22	24	2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	26	23	30	18	3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	27	28	22	20	3
\$5,000 to \$9,999	30	26	22	18	4
Under \$5,000	35	28	19	16	2
Age:					
Total under 30 years	28	29	26	14	3
18 to 24 years	30	28	25	16	1
25 to 29 years	24	32	27	10	7
30 to 49 years	24	28	26	20	2
Total 50 years and older	27	26	24	20	3
50 to 64 years	30	23	24	20	3
65 years and older	23	31	23	20	3
City size:					
1,000,000 and over	33	33	17	14	3
500,000 to 999,999	35	30	19	15	1
50,000 to 499,999	27	26	26	16	5
2,500 to 49,999	21	23	33	19	4
Under 2,500, rural	19	25	28	26	2
Region:					
East	30	34	22	12	2
Midwest	23	28	29	17	3
South	27	24	23	22	4
West	25	21	27	24	3
Religion:					
Protestant	23	26	26	22	3
Catholic	33	31	24	10	2
Politics:					
Republican	21	28	29	18	4
Democrat	31	30	21	16	2
Independent	24	25	28	21	2
Gun possession:					
Guns in the home (all types)	18	22	31	27	2
Handguns	13	20	30	33	4
No guns in the home	32	32	21	12	3

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 215 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, August 1983), p. 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.76 Attitudes toward the effect of stricter handgun control laws on the reduction of accidental deaths, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1983

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "If the laws on handguns were stricter than they are now, would this reduce the number of accidental deaths caused by guns a great deal, quite a lot, not very much, or not at all?"

	(Percent)				
	Great deal	Quite a lot	Not very much	Not at all	No opinion
National	26	27	26	17	4
Sex:					
Male	18	25	28	25	4
Female	34	29	24	9	4
Race:					
White	25	27	27	17	4
Nonwhite	33	26	21	16	4
Education:					
College	24	28	28	16	4
High school	27	26	27	16	4
Grade school	28	27	18	24	3
Occupation:					
Professional and business	28	28	26	15	3
Clerical and sales	34	22	29	9	6
Manual workers	25	29	22	20	4
Nonlabor force	27	28	28	14	3
Income:					
\$25,000 and over	22	27	29	18	4
\$20,000 to \$24,999	25	29	23	22	1
\$15,000 to \$19,999	28	25	25	18	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	28	24	29	16	3
\$5,000 to \$9,999	25	29	26	16	4
Under \$5,000	40	27	15	13	5
Age:					
Total under 30 years	30	29	22	14	5
18 to 24 years	30	30	20	15	5
25 to 29 years	31	27	24	14	4
30 to 49 years	23	27	29	19	2
Total 50 years and older	27	24	27	18	4
50 to 64 years	29	24	25	19	3
65 years and older	25	25	29	16	5
City size:					
1,000,000 and over	31	34	16	13	6
500,000 to 999,999	37	25	20	15	3
50,000 to 499,999	26	27	28	15	4
2,500 to 49,999	22	24	30	20	4
Under 2,500, rural	20	23	32	23	2
Region:					
East	31	32	20	13	4
Midwest	21	29	30	18	2
South	26	24	26	18	6
West	28	20	27	21	4
Religion:					
Protestant	22	25	28	20	5
Catholic	33	30	23	11	3
Politics:					
Republican	19	29	29	19	4
Democrat	31	29	22	14	4
Independent	25	24	30	19	2
Gun possession:					
Guns in the home (all types)	18	22	32	25	3
Handguns	16	19	31	31	3
No guns in the home	32	30	22	12	4

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 215 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, August 1983), p. 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.77 High school seniors reporting that they worry about selected social problems, United States, 1975-84

NOTE: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the Institute for Social Research from 1975 through 1984. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools throughout the continental United States. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables also refer to the number of weighted cases. Response categories were "never," "seldom," "sometimes," and "often." For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "Of all the problems facing the nation today, how often do you worry about each of the following?"

(Percent responding "often" or "sometimes")

	Class of 1975 (N=3,046)	Class of 1976 (N=3,008)	Class of 1977 (N=3,117)	Class of 1978 (N=3,770)	Class of 1979 (N=3,308)	Class of 1980 (N=3,286)	Class of 1981 (N=3,656)	Class of 1982 (N=3,616)	Class of 1983 (N=3,339)	Class of 1984 (N=3,294)
Chance of nuclear war	40.2	42.2	47.1	50.2	59.4	67.4	64.3	71.6	66.6	69.4
Population growth	57.9	56.5	55.9	50.4	43.3	36.1	39.8	34.1	31.5	25.3
Crime and violence	87.1	89.0	87.2	86.6	84.6	81.2	87.8	86.3	85.4	83.9
Pollution	78.2	78.5	76.1	72.8	68.0	62.4	62.0	54.8	53.0	49.1
Energy shortages	79.6	70.7	80.3	73.5	80.9	83.9	75.1	60.3	49.9	40.4
Race relations	49.4	54.1	51.1	49.6	45.0	39.7	47.0	44.0	45.5	43.1
Hunger and poverty	64.9	63.7	58.7	57.4	52.2	52.8	57.2	55.6	59.1	58.3
Using open land for housing or industry	42.2	42.2	38.6	40.2	36.9	34.4	35.2	33.8	31.9	30.0
Urban decay	27.7	27.7	25.0	26.6	22.3	22.8	21.6	21.4	19.5	18.0
Economic problems	74.6	67.7	64.2	61.0	66.0	74.9	73.4	73.7	73.5	66.2
Drug abuse	63.6	67.4	65.8	65.5	66.1	63.3	68.5	70.2	68.7	68.4

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, *Monitoring the Future 1975* (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), pp. 105, 106; and Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1976*, pp. 168, 169; *1977*, pp. 170, 171; *1978*, pp. 170, 171; *1979*, pp. 171, 172; *1980*, pp. 172, 173; *1981*, pp. 172, 173; *1982*, pp. 174, 175; *1983*, pp. 174, 175 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.78 High school seniors reporting that they worry about crime and violence, by sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1975-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.77. Data are given for those who identify themselves as white or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as Black or Afro-American because these are the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories because these groups comprise less than 3 percent of the sample in any given year (Source, 1982, p. 9). "College plans" distinguishes those seniors who expect to graduate from a 4-year college from those who expect to receive some college training or none. The four drug use categories are based on an index of seriousness of involvement. The term "pills" may contain people who indicate that they use any of a number of drugs including some that usually are not

taken in pill form. "Few pills" refers to respondents indicating the use of one or more of a number of illicit drugs but who had not used any one class of them on three or more occasions. "More pills" refers to respondents indicating such use on three or more occasions. Respondents reporting heroin use were included in a separate category that is not presented here due to the small number of respondents indicating such use. (Source, 1982, pp. 8, 9, 14.)

Response categories were "never," "seldom," "sometimes," and "often." For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "Of all the problems facing the nation today, how often do you worry about... crime and violence?"

(Percent responding "often" or "sometimes")

	Class of 1975 (N=3,046)	Class of 1976 (N=3,008)	Class of 1977 (N=3,117)	Class of 1978 (N=3,770)	Class of 1979 (N=3,308)	Class of 1980 (N=3,286)	Class of 1981 (N=3,656)	Class of 1982 (N=3,616)	Class of 1983 (N=3,339)	Class of 1984 (N=3,294)
Total	87.1	89.0	87.2	86.6	84.6	81.2	87.8	86.3	85.4	83.9
Sex:										
Male	80.4	84.0	80.2	80.9	77.1	73.8	81.7	79.5	78.6	77.5
Female	93.3	94.1	94.1	93.0	91.6	88.5	94.7	92.8	92.4	90.4
Race:										
White	NA	88.4	86.8	86.2	83.8	80.7	87.3	85.1	84.5	83.3
Black	NA	94.3	91.5	88.8	89.1	83.3	91.0	91.2	91.6	90.4
Region:										
Northeast	85.4	89.8	88.5	85.9	84.1	80.5	88.2	86.2	89.0	82.7
North Central	85.9	88.6	86.5	86.8	85.7	83.3	86.9	82.9	79.9	83.6
South	88.2	90.0	87.7	87.4	85.3	81.1	89.3	89.0	86.5	86.0
West	90.0	86.7	85.3	84.7	81.8	79.1	86.6	87.4	87.6	81.9
College plans:										
Yes	NA	90.7	87.4	86.7	86.3	82.4	90.1	87.4	85.9	85.6
No	NA	87.3	86.7	86.7	82.7	79.5	84.8	84.9	84.4	82.0
Lifetime illicit drug use:										
None	89.1	91.5	89.3	88.4	86.6	82.4	90.5	87.9	86.2	87.5
Marihuana only	85.7	86.4	87.2	85.8	83.7	82.0	87.7	84.0	86.2	84.0
Few pills	88.9	90.4	87.1	85.1	87.3	81.1	86.4	88.6	84.3	86.6
More pills	83.9	87.8	85.9	86.1	82.1	79.2	86.4	85.2	84.9	78.4

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, *Monitoring the Future 1975* (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), pp. 105, 106; and Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1976*, pp. 168, 169; *1977*, pp. 170, 171; *1978*, pp. 170, 171; *1979*, pp. 171, 172; *1980*, pp. 172, 173; *1981*, pp. 172, 173; *1982*, pp. 174, 175; *1983*, pp. 174, 175 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.79 High school seniors' beliefs that problems of dishonesty and immorality exist in the leadership of selected institutions, United States, 1975-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.77. Response categories were "not at all," "slight," "moderate," "considerable," "great," and "no opinion." For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how honest and moral the people are who run the following organizations. To what extent are there problems of dishonesty and immorality in the leadership of . . .?"

(Percent responding "considerable" or "great")

	Class of 1975 (N=2,972)	Class of 1976 (N=3,036)	Class of 1977 (N=3,197)	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)
Large corporations	45.9	37.3	37.7	35.6	37.6	36.1	35.2	30.0	31.1	25.5
Major labor unions	39.5	36.9	36.7	35.1	36.6	31.3	29.9	28.5	29.4	25.7
The Nation's colleges and universities	23.4	19.1	18.9	19.5	20.5	20.8	18.6	21.1	18.4	24.7
The Nation's public schools	27.4	23.3	23.0	26.2	22.7	25.3	23.6	25.4	23.3	26.2
Churches and religious organizations	21.4	17.3	20.3	20.7	20.0	21.1	19.2	21.3	20.7	28.2
The national news media (TV, magazines, news services)	40.0	32.7	33.9	35.6	34.3	33.1	37.2	36.2	37.0	34.7
The Presidency and the administration	49.7	39.5	32.4	33.9	36.6	32.5	27.3	30.5	31.0	27.2
Congress--that is, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives	44.8	35.7	34.8	35.3	37.9	36.5	31.4	31.5	31.5	26.8
The U.S. Supreme Court	28.5	21.5	23.0	22.1	24.3	22.8	20.0	20.7	19.1	22.7
All the courts and the justice system in general	30.4	24.8	25.4	23.9	24.1	24.5	22.2	22.8	21.7	23.3
The police and other law enforcement agencies	37.6	33.1	32.5	32.8	32.5	31.5	29.9	30.6	30.3	29.3
The U.S. military	25.9	20.2	20.7	20.3	21.8	21.9	20.8	23.3	20.7	24.6

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, *Monitoring the Future 1975* (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), pp. 57, 58; and Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1976*, pp. 105-107; 1977, pp. 105-107; 1978, pp. 105-107; 1979, pp. 106-108; 1980, pp. 106-108; 1981, pp. 106-108; 1982, pp. 106-108; 1983, pp. 106-108 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.80 High school seniors' beliefs that problems of dishonesty and immorality exist in the leadership of the police and other law enforcement agencies, by sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1975-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 2.77 and 2.78. Response categories were "not at all," "slight," "moderate," "considerable," "great," and "no opinion." For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "Now we'd like to ask you to make some ratings of how honest and moral the people are who run the following organizations. To what extent are there problems of dishonesty and immorality in the leadership of . . . the police and other law enforcement agencies?"

(Percent responding "considerable" or "great")

	Class of 1975 (N=2,972)	Class of 1976 (N=3,036)	Class of 1977 (N=3,197)	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)
Total	37.6	33.1	32.5	32.8	32.5	31.5	29.9	30.6	30.3	29.3
Sex:										
Male	38.6	32.7	32.1	32.3	34.6	31.8	31.5	32.5	32.0	30.0
Female	36.7	33.5	33.0	32.5	30.9	31.2	28.0	29.0	28.7	28.9
Race:										
White	NA	32.0	31.4	31.6	32.2	30.4	28.4	29.6	28.7	28.7
Black	NA	36.7	38.0	36.4	35.1	37.9	40.1	33.6	39.0	32.4
Region:										
Northeast	42.7	36.9	33.0	33.9	36.1	35.8	33.6	29.1	29.4	34.3
North Central	38.8	31.3	32.4	30.4	28.5	32.5	27.8	33.1	28.7	27.4
South	35.4	33.4	33.7	34.9	36.5	30.2	31.6	31.9	32.6	28.8
West	32.4	30.5	29.4	30.2	27.3	26.5	25.9	25.4	30.0	28.0
College plans:										
Yes	NA	34.6	31.0	33.2	31.1	31.5	30.9	29.6	30.5	28.3
No	NA	30.9	33.6	32.3	34.0	31.7	28.3	32.4	29.9	31.0
Lifetime illicit drug use:										
None	32.4	28.0	28.0	29.4	27.6	26.5	26.6	27.6	26.3	27.8
Marihuana only	38.5	30.1	31.6	32.1	29.7	31.4	26.5	28.5	28.9	29.3
Few pills	39.6	37.2	37.5	34.2	34.2	34.1	29.8	31.5	30.9	27.5
More pills	47.4	43.2	40.3	39.0	42.5	37.5	36.8	36.1	37.0	33.3

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, *Monitoring the Future 1975* (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), p. 58; and Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1976*, p. 107; 1977, p. 107; 1978, p. 107; 1979, p. 108; 1980, p. 108; 1981, p. 108; 1982, p. 108; 1983, p. 108 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.81 High school seniors' beliefs that problems of dishonesty and immorality exist in the leadership of the U.S. Supreme Court, by sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1975-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 2.77 and 2.78. Response categories were "not at all," "slight," "moderate," "considerable," "great," and "no opinion." For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "Now we'd like to ask you to make some ratings of how honest and moral the people are who run the following organizations. To what extent are there problems of dishonesty and immorality in the leadership of . . . the U.S. Supreme Court?"

(Percent responding "considerable" or "great")

	Class of 1975 (N=2,972)	Class of 1976 (N=3,036)	Class of 1977 (N=3,197)	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)
Total	28.5	21.5	23.0	22.1	24.3	22.8	20.0	20.7	19.1	22.7
Sex:										
Male	27.8	21.1	21.7	22.5	24.0	22.3	19.3	20.4	19.9	22.7
Female	29.5	22.0	24.2	21.7	24.8	23.2	20.4	21.3	18.6	22.9
Race:										
White	NA	20.6	22.3	21.0	23.3	21.8	18.9	19.9	17.0	21.1
Black	NA	23.3	27.9	27.4	32.0	30.7	27.7	23.9	28.3	29.0
Region:										
Northeast	28.3	20.3	20.8	23.2	27.2	23.2	20.3	20.8	18.5	22.6
North Central	28.1	20.1	21.1	19.9	24.6	23.5	19.9	21.4	16.9	23.2
South	30.3	25.2	27.5	23.6	23.8	23.9	22.0	20.5	20.5	23.1
West	26.4	18.0	21.3	21.1	21.1	18.6	15.6	19.7	21.5	21.5
College plans:										
Yes	NA	20.2	20.8	18.5	23.6	20.4	19.2	17.5	18.6	22.5
No	NA	22.5	25.4	26.0	25.2	25.9	20.9	24.7	20.0	22.7
Lifetime illicit drug use:										
None	26.5	20.1	22.6	19.3	23.5	19.4	18.6	19.5	19.3	22.4
Marihuana only	28.2	18.5	22.8	24.0	23.6	23.2	18.7	19.8	18.1	26.6
Few pills	27.8	23.9	22.9	19.8	24.5	24.3	21.2	20.8	19.4	21.6
More pills	33.0	25.1	25.2	24.7	26.6	27.1	21.8	21.9	19.4	20.1

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, *Monitoring the Future 1975* (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), p. 58; and Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1976*, p. 106; *1977*, p. 106; *1978*, p. 106; *1979*, p. 107; *1980*, p. 107; *1981*, p. 107; *1982*, p. 107; *1983*, p. 107 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.82 High school seniors' beliefs that problems of dishonesty and immorality exist in the leadership of the courts and the justice system in general, by sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1975-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 2.77 and 2.78. Response categories were "not at all," "slight," "moderate," "considerable," "great," and "no opinion." For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix II.

Question: "Now we'd like to ask you to make some ratings of how honest and moral the people are who run the following organizations. To what extent are there problems of dishonesty and immorality in the leadership of . . . all the courts and the justice system in general?"

	(Percent responding "considerable" or "great")									
	Class of 1975 (N=2,972)	Class of 1976 (N=3,036)	Class of 1977 (N=3,197)	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)
Total	30.4	24.8	25.4	23.9	24.1	24.5	22.2	22.8	21.7	23.3
Sex:										
Male	28.3	24.5	26.0	24.5	24.8	24.5	22.1	24.4	23.0	22.6
Female	32.6	25.3	25.1	23.3	23.7	24.5	22.1	21.3	20.4	23.6
Race:										
White	NA	23.9	24.9	23.2	23.7	24.0	21.8	22.1	20.6	22.1
Black	NA	26.5	26.5	26.4	26.4	29.4	29.2	25.6	28.3	29.2
Region:										
Northeast	32.9	27.0	25.3	26.6	26.2	27.6	25.9	21.2	19.4	22.7
North Central	28.9	24.0	23.6	22.2	22.7	23.8	21.0	23.7	20.3	23.7
South	32.0	25.4	28.4	23.6	25.3	25.5	23.5	24.0	23.9	23.5
West	25.8	22.1	22.6	23.3	21.5	20.1	17.1	21.0	23.3	22.8
College plans:										
Yes	NA	26.2	24.5	23.1	24.0	23.1	22.9	21.2	22.1	22.9
No	NA	22.7	26.2	24.8	24.2	26.6	21.3	24.8	21.4	23.4
Lifetime illicit drug use:										
None	29.4	22.8	26.0	22.4	23.7	22.1	19.9	22.1	20.2	23.8
Marihuana only	28.3	22.6	23.1	25.5	21.5	24.1	21.5	21.7	21.2	24.5
Few pills	29.2	28.9	26.6	22.3	25.8	24.1	24.1	20.4	24.1	21.8
More pills	37.3	28.3	26.4	25.8	27.8	29.0	24.9	25.4	23.2	21.5

Sources: Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, *Monitoring the Future 1975* (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), p. 58; and Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1976*, p. 106; 1977, p. 106; 1978, p. 106; 1979, p. 107; 1980, p. 107; 1981, p. 107; 1982, p. 107; 1983, p. 107 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.83 High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of selected institutions, United States, 1975-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.77. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix II.

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . . . How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by. . . ?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1975 (N=3,049)	Class of 1976 (N=3,034)	Class of 1977 (N=3,144)	Class of 1978 (N=3,778)	Class of 1979 (N=3,295)	Class of 1980 (N=3,299)	Class of 1981 (N=3,658)	Class of 1982 (N=3,688)	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)
Large corporations	26.9	31.3	32.4	37.1	32.8	29.1	34.9	33.6	38.7	45.4
Major labor unions	30.0	32.8	32.2	30.7	30.8	32.8	36.8	30.8	30.0	31.6
The Nation's colleges and universities	73.0	73.6	75.1	74.2	76.8	78.5	76.7	73.0	74.8	79.1
The Nation's public schools	48.2	45.2	43.1	39.7	41.7	40.2	41.2	41.2	44.3	43.8
Churches and religious organizations	56.0	55.3	56.0	56.4	57.8	61.1	59.6	57.3	56.6	56.3
The national news media (TV, magazines, news services)	55.1	60.2	59.5	61.0	59.8	59.3	57.6	58.8	58.2	56.6
The President and his administration	19.9	23.8	41.4	26.2	21.1	19.2	42.8	28.6	31.1	33.9
Congress--that is, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives	19.2	23.1	27.3	24.7	19.2	15.1	28.7	23.7	23.2	31.6
The U.S. Supreme Court	28.8	35.4	37.0	34.9	32.3	30.0	37.2	37.5	36.4	43.1
All the courts and the justice system in general	22.2	25.2	26.7	24.9	24.4	24.2	26.9	25.7	25.7	28.7
The police and other law enforcement agencies	37.3	39.6	36.2	37.0	37.6	37.2	35.0	37.2	37.4	36.9
The U.S. military	52.2	54.4	53.1	53.2	45.6	40.3	43.1	50.8	56.3	61.0

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, *Monitoring the Future 1975* (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), pp. 77-79; and Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1976*, pp. 125-127; 1977, pp. 124-126; 1978, pp. 123-125; 1979, pp. 125-127; 1980, pp. 126-128; 1981, pp. 126-128; 1982, pp. 126-128; 1983, pp. 126-128 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.84 High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of the police and other law enforcement agencies, by sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1975-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 2.77 and 2.78. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix II.

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . . . How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by. . . the police and other law enforcement agencies?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1975 (N=3,049)	Class of 1976 (N=3,034)	Class of 1977 (N=3,144)	Class of 1978 (N=3,778)	Class of 1979 (N=3,295)	Class of 1980 (N=3,299)	Class of 1981 (N=3,658)	Class of 1982 (N=3,688)	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)
Total	37.3	39.6	36.2	37.0	37.6	37.2	35.0	37.2	37.4	36.9
Sex:										
Male	38.2	40.4	34.8	37.4	37.4	37.8	34.6	37.8	36.9	38.3
Female	36.6	39.1	37.1	37.4	38.2	36.8	35.3	36.6	37.8	35.6
Race:										
White	NA	41.4	37.7	39.3	39.5	39.7	36.9	38.6	38.7	37.6
Black	NA	33.1	27.8	24.2	28.9	23.1	24.7	30.3	29.8	31.7
Region:										
Northeast	32.2	34.9	32.6	36.7	32.5	35.2	32.8	34.5	33.6	32.0
North Central	34.3	38.8	36.1	37.4	38.8	35.7	36.6	36.2	35.9	37.1
South	40.6	41.8	36.8	34.6	35.8	35.6	32.4	37.8	39.0	37.5
West	43.7	44.1	41.9	42.9	46.3	45.7	40.4	42.8	42.7	41.1
College plans:										
Yes	NA	41.5	37.9	37.3	40.4	39.1	35.6	37.5	38.9	38.9
No	NA	38.7	35.6	37.7	36.1	34.9	34.5	36.8	36.1	34.5
Lifetime illicit drug use:										
None	42.4	45.5	40.4	43.6	44.2	42.1	37.5	38.4	42.4	37.3
Marihuana only	38.6	41.7	35.8	35.8	37.7	38.1	36.6	40.6	38.0	37.0
Few pills	36.2	39.4	31.7	35.8	32.7	35.8	39.4	37.4	32.7	38.3
More pills	26.3	27.9	31.9	30.1	31.3	29.8	29.3	33.3	34.4	34.6

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, *Monitoring the Future 1975* (Ann Arbor, Mich.: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research), p. 79; and Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1976*, p. 127; 1977, p. 126; 1978, p. 125; 1979, p. 127; 1980, p. 128; 1981, p. 128; 1982, p. 128; 1983, p. 128 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research); and data provided by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.85 High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of the U.S. Supreme Court, by sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1975-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 2.77 and 2.78. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix II.

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . . . How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by . . . the U.S. Supreme Court?"

	(Percent responding "good" or "very good")									
	Class of 1975 (N=3,049)	Class of 1976 (N=3,034)	Class of 1977 (N=3,144)	Class of 1978 (N=3,778)	Class of 1979 (N=3,295)	Class of 1980 (N=3,299)	Class of 1981 (N=3,658)	Class of 1982 (N=3,688)	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)
Total	28.8	35.4	37.0	34.9	32.3	30.0	37.2	37.5	36.4	43.1
Sex:										
Male	32.0	39.5	39.9	38.0	35.6	32.9	40.9	39.4	40.8	46.2
Female	26.0	31.7	34.0	32.2	29.5	27.4	34.0	35.9	32.7	40.0
Race:										
White	NA	36.3	37.8	35.2	33.0	29.9	37.8	38.8	37.8	45.2
Black	NA	36.3	31.0	34.5	31.2	30.6	35.6	37.9	30.8	35.5
Region:										
Northeast	28.2	34.2	36.6	33.8	28.9	28.8	37.4	36.3	32.7	40.0
North Central	27.8	36.2	37.8	34.3	32.1	27.9	39.5	37.5	36.9	41.7
South	27.9	33.7	36.7	35.6	34.4	32.0	34.3	39.1	36.8	44.9
West	33.9	39.2	36.8	36.4	34.3	31.9	38.3	36.4	40.2	45.0
College plans:										
Yes	NA	40.1	42.0	39.1	36.0	33.3	41.1	41.0	39.6	48.5
No	NA	31.2	32.4	30.7	29.1	26.2	31.1	34.4	32.3	35.5
Lifetime illicit drug use:										
None	31.2	39.0	37.7	35.4	32.6	30.6	38.3	38.4	35.7	46.0
Marihuana only	32.0	36.0	40.9	34.9	32.1	32.2	39.1	36.1	40.2	41.8
Few pills	25.9	33.9	34.0	36.6	33.1	28.3	36.4	40.4	35.0	46.6
More pills	26.6	29.7	33.3	33.1	33.0	28.1	35.1	36.6	35.6	37.8

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, *Monitoring the Future 1975* (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), p. 79; and Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1976*, p. 127; *1977*, p. 126; *1978*, p. 125; *1979*, p. 127; *1980*, p. 128; *1981*, p. 128; *1982*, p. 127; *1983*, p. 127 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.86 High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of the courts and the justice system in general, by sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1975-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 2.77 and 2.78. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . . How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by. . . all the courts and the justice system in general?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1975 (N=3,049)	Class of 1976 (N=3,034)	Class of 1977 (N=3,144)	Class of 1978 (N=3,778)	Class of 1979 (N=3,295)	Class of 1980 (N=3,299)	Class of 1981 (N=3,658)	Class of 1982 (N=3,688)	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)
Total	22.2	25.2	26.7	24.9	24.4	24.2	26.9	25.7	25.7	28.7
Sex:										
Male	22.7	26.1	26.5	24.7	23.7	25.1	27.0	24.3	25.4	29.4
Female	21.4	23.5	26.8	25.1	25.3	23.2	26.8	27.1	26.4	28.2
Race:										
White	NA	23.7	26.8	24.1	23.9	24.4	27.3	25.7	26.3	29.0
Black	NA	38.4	24.5	28.3	24.5	22.1	25.7	28.0	23.5	26.4
Region:										
Northeast	21.0	22.8	23.4	21.5	18.6	21.9	25.4	24.7	20.1	28.6
North Central	20.5	22.9	27.6	25.9	25.7	24.2	28.7	26.3	28.1	27.6
South	23.1	26.6	27.4	26.1	26.2	25.4	25.7	26.0	26.5	26.6
West	25.9	30.5	28.9	25.3	26.8	25.5	27.7	25.8	28.9	35.0
College plans:										
Yes	NA	27.9	28.9	24.6	25.5	25.0	27.1	25.8	26.7	29.8
No	NA	22.3	24.9	25.3	23.7	23.4	26.1	25.9	25.2	27.2
Lifetime illicit drug use:										
None	23.2	28.5	27.9	26.6	27.1	25.5	29.1	25.6	25.7	29.3
Marihuana only	23.6	26.0	26.5	23.1	24.2	25.6	27.3	23.8	26.6	29.8
Few pills	18.9	20.7	28.1	26.3	23.5	21.8	27.6	28.5	25.4	28.5
More pills	19.8	20.8	23.8	22.6	21.4	22.6	24.3	25.7	25.8	26.6

Sources: Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, *Monitoring the Future 1975* (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), p. 79; and Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1976*, p. 127; 1977, p. 126; 1978, p. 125; 1979, p. 127; 1980, p. 128; 1981, p. 128; 1982, p. 127; 1983, p. 127 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.87 High school seniors' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use, by type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1975-84

NOTE: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse from 1975 through 1984. 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 11.

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they...?"

(Percent saying "great risk"^a)

Type of drug and frequency of use	Class of 1975 (N=2,804)	Class of 1976 (N=3,225)	Class of 1977 (N=3,570)	Class of 1978 (N=3,770)	Class of 1979 (N=3,250)	Class of 1980 (N=3,234)	Class of 1981 (N=3,604)	Class of 1982 (N=3,557)	Class of 1983 (N=3,305)	Class of 1984 (N=3,262)
Try marihuana/hashish once or twice	15.1	11.4	9.5	8.1	9.4	10.0	13.0	11.5	12.7	14.7
Smoke marihuana/hashish occasionally	18.1	15.0	13.4	12.4	13.5	14.7	19.1	18.3	20.6	22.6
Smoke marihuana/hashish regularly	43.3	38.6	36.4	34.9	42.0	50.4	57.6	60.4	62.8	66.9
Try LSD once or twice	49.4	45.7	43.2	42.7	41.6	43.9	45.5	44.9	44.7	45.4
Take LSD regularly	81.4	80.8	79.1	81.1	82.4	83.0	83.5	83.5	83.2	83.8
Try cocaine once or twice	42.6	39.1	35.6	33.2	31.5	31.3	32.1	32.8	33.0	35.7
Take cocaine regularly	73.1	72.3	68.2	68.2	69.5	69.2	71.2	73.0	74.3	78.8
Try heroin once or twice	60.1	58.9	55.8	52.9	50.4	52.1	52.9	51.1	50.8	49.8
Take heroin occasionally	75.6	75.6	71.9	71.4	70.9	70.9	72.2	69.8	71.8	70.7
Take heroin regularly	87.2	88.6	86.1	86.6	87.5	86.2	87.5	86.0	86.1	87.2
Try an amphetamine once or twice	35.4	33.4	30.8	29.9	29.7	29.7	26.4	25.3	24.7	25.4
Take amphetamines regularly	69.0	67.3	66.6	67.1	69.9	69.1	66.1	64.7	64.8	67.1
Try a barbiturate once or twice	34.8	32.5	31.2	31.3	30.7	30.9	28.4	27.5	27.0	27.4
Take barbiturates regularly	69.1	67.7	68.6	68.4	71.6	72.2	69.9	67.6	67.7	68.5
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	5.3	4.8	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.8	4.6	3.5	4.2	4.6
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	21.5	21.2	18.5	19.6	22.6	20.3	21.6	21.6	21.6	23.0
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	63.5	61.0	62.9	63.1	66.2	65.7	64.5	65.5	66.8	68.4
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	37.8	37.0	34.7	34.5	34.9	35.9	36.3	36.0	38.6	41.7
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	51.3	56.4	58.4	59.0	63.0	63.7	63.3	60.5	61.2	63.8

^aAnswer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Use of Licit and Illicit Drugs by America's High School Students 1975-1984*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 99. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.88 High school seniors' perceptions of availability of drugs, by type of drug, United States, 1975-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.87. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "How difficult do you think it would be for you to get each of the following types of drugs, if you wanted some?"

(Percent saying drug would be "fairly easy" or "very easy" for them to get^a)

Type of drug	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)	Class of 1981 (N=3,578)	Class of 1982 (N=3,602)	Class of 1983 (N=3,385)	Class of 1984 (N=3,269)
Marihuana/hashish	87.8	87.4	87.9	87.8	90.1	89.0	89.2	88.5	86.2	84.6
LSD	46.2	37.4	34.5	32.2	34.2	35.3	35.0	34.2	30.9	30.6
Some other psychedelic	47.8	35.7	33.8	33.8	34.6	35.0	32.7	30.6	26.6	26.6
Cocaine	37.0	34.0	33.0	37.8	45.5	47.9	47.5	47.4	43.1	45.0
Heroin	24.2	18.4	17.9	16.4	18.9	21.2	19.2	20.8	19.3	19.9
Some other narcotic (including methadone)	34.5	26.9	27.8	26.1	28.7	29.4	29.6	30.4	30.0	32.1
Amphetamines	67.8	61.8	58.1	58.5	59.9	61.3	69.5	70.8	68.5	68.2
Barbiturates	60.0	54.4	52.4	50.6	49.8	49.1	54.9	55.2	52.5	51.9
Tranquillizers	71.8	65.5	64.9	64.3	61.4	59.1	60.8	58.9	55.3	54.5

^aAnswer alternatives were: (1) probably impossible, (2) very difficult, (3) fairly difficult, (4) fairly easy, and (5) very easy.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Use of Licit and Illicit Drugs by America's High School Students 1975-1984*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 130. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.89 High school seniors favoring prohibition of drug use, by type of drug and place of use, United States, 1975-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.87. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "Do you think that people (who are 18 or older) should be prohibited by law from doing each of the following?"

(Percent saying "yes"^a)

Type of drug and place of use	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)	Class of 1981 (N=3,611)	Class of 1982 (N=3,627)	Class of 1983 (N=3,315)	Class of 1984 (N=3,236)
Smoke marihuana/hashish in private	32.8	27.5	26.8	25.4	28.0	28.9	35.4	36.6	37.8	41.6
Smoke marihuana/hashish in public places	63.1	59.1	58.7	59.5	61.8	66.1	67.4	72.8	73.6	75.2
Take LSD in private	67.2	65.1	63.3	62.7	62.4	65.8	62.6	67.1	66.7	67.9
Take LSD in public places	85.8	81.9	79.3	80.7	81.5	82.8	80.7	82.1	82.8	82.4
Take heroin in private	76.3	72.4	69.2	68.8	68.5	70.3	68.8	69.3	69.7	69.8
Take heroin in public places	90.1	84.8	81.0	82.5	84.0	83.8	82.4	82.5	83.7	83.4
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in private	57.2	53.5	52.8	52.2	53.4	54.1	52.0	53.5	52.8	54.4
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in public places	79.6	76.1	73.7	75.8	77.3	76.1	74.2	75.5	76.7	76.8
Get drunk in private	14.1	15.6	18.6	17.4	16.8	16.7	19.6	19.4	19.9	19.7
Get drunk in public places	55.7	50.7	49.0	50.3	50.4	48.3	49.1	50.7	52.2	51.1
Smoke cigarettes in certain specified public places	NA	NA	42.0	42.2	43.1	42.8	43.0	42.0	40.5	39.2

^a 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, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Use of Licit and Illicit Drugs by America's High School Students 1975-1984*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 106. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.90 High school seniors' attitudes toward the legalization of marihuana, United States, 1975-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.87. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "There has been a great deal of public debate about whether marijuana use should be legal. Which of the following policies would you favor?"

(Percent favoring policy)

Policy	Class of 1975 (N=2,617)	Class of 1976 (N=3,264)	Class of 1977 (N=3,622)	Class of 1978 (N=3,721)	Class of 1979 (N=3,278)	Class of 1980 (N=3,211)	Class of 1981 (N=3,593)	Class of 1982 (N=3,615)	Class of 1983 (N=3,301)	Class of 1984 (N=3,230)
Using marihuana should be entirely legal	27.3	32.6	33.6	32.9	32.1	26.3	23.1	20.0	18.9	18.6
It should be a minor violation like a parking ticket but not a crime	25.3	29.0	31.4	30.2	30.1	30.9	29.3	28.2	26.3	23.6
It should be a crime	30.5	25.4	21.7	22.2	24.0	26.4	32.1	34.7	36.7	40.6
Don't know	16.8	13.0	13.4	14.6	13.8	16.4	15.4	17.1	18.1	17.2

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Use of Licit and Illicit Drugs by America's High School Students 1975-1984*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 108. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.91 High school seniors' attitudes toward legalization of the sale of marijuana, if the use of marijuana were legal, United States, 1975-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.87. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "If it were legal for people to USE marijuana, should it also be legal to SELL marijuana?"

(Percent)

	Class of 1975 (N=2,616)	Class of 1976 (N=3,279)	Class of 1977 (N=3,628)	Class of 1978 (N=3,719)	Class of 1979 (N=3,280)	Class of 1980 (N=3,210)	Class of 1981 (N=3,599)	Class of 1982 (N=3,619)	Class of 1983 (N=3,300)	Class of 1984 (N=3,222)
No	27.8	23.0	22.5	21.8	22.9	25.0	27.7	29.3	27.4	30.9
Yes, but only to adults	37.1	49.8	52.1	53.6	53.2	51.8	48.6	46.2	47.6	45.8
Yes, to anyone	16.2	13.3	12.7	12.0	11.3	9.6	10.5	10.7	10.5	10.6
Don't know	18.9	13.9	12.7	12.6	12.6	13.6	13.2	13.8	14.6	12.8

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, Use of Licit and Illicit Drugs by America's High School Students 1975-1984, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 108. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.92 Attitudes toward public policy on illegal drug use, United States, 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: Do you agree or disagree . . . ?^a(Percent^a)

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion
The U.S. government should spend as much money as necessary to stop the flow of drugs into this country	78	20	2
Drug abuse will never be stopped because a large number of Americans will continue to want drugs and be willing to pay lots of money for them	83	14	2
Convicted heroin dealers should get the death penalty	33	63	4

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.Source: Peter Begans, ABC News-Washington Post Poll, Survey No. 0190 (New York: ABC News, May 8-13, 1985), Questions 65-67. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.93 Attitudes toward legalization of the use of marijuana, United States, selected years 1969-85

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal or not?"

(Percent)

	Should be made legal	Should not be made legal	No opinion
1969	12	84	4
1972	15	81	4
1973	16	78	6
1977	28	66	6
1979	25	70	5
1980	25	70	5
1985	23	73	4

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Poll (Princeton, N.J.: June 20, 1985), p. 1. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.94 Attitudes toward legalization of marihuana use, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.6. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Do you think the use of marihuana should be made legal or not?"

(Percent^a)

	1973			1975			1976			1978			1980			1983			1984		
	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know
National	18	80	2	20	75	5	28	69	3	30	67	3	25	72	3	20	76	3	23	73	4
Sex:																					
Male	22	75	3	25	69	6	32	64	4	34	63	3	30	67	3	25	71	3	28	68	4
Female	15	83	2	16	80	4	24	73	2	26	71	3	21	76	3	16	80	3	19	77	4
Race:																					
White	18	80	2	20	75	4	27	70	3	29	68	3	25	72	3	19	77	3	23	73	4
Black/other	18	79	4	22	71	7	33	60	6	38	59	2	27	71	2	28	69	3	22	75	3
Education:																					
College	32	66	3	35	59	6	40	56	4	42	55	3	35	61	4	23	74	3	29	66	5
High school	15	83	2	16	79	4	26	70	3	27	70	3	23	75	2	21	76	3	21	75	4
Grade school	6	94	1	5	89	6	11	86	3	13	84	3	8	88	4	9	87	4	7	91	2
Occupation:																					
Professional/business	23	74	3	29	65	6	36	60	4	37	60	3	30	66	4	22	75	4	27	68	5
Clerical	15	83	2	20	76	5	26	72	2	27	71	2	23	75	2	18	79	3	22	72	6
Manual	17	82	1	17	79	4	25	71	4	28	69	3	23	74	3	22	75	3	20	77	3
Farmer	6	89	6	3	93	3	8	92	0	16	80	4	12	79	9	8	82	10	3	94	3
Income:																					
\$15,000 and over	25	72	2	25	71	5	33	64	3	30	67	2	27	70	3	22	75	3	25	72	3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	14	84	1	19	76	5	26	71	3	33	63	4	25	73	1	20	77	3	23	71	6
\$7,000 to \$9,999	21	78	1	25	71	4	30	65	5	28	69	3	27	72	2	20	76	4	14	85	1
\$5,000 to \$6,999	10	89	2	20	78	2	24	73	3	30	67	3	19	76	5	18	77	5	23	70	6
\$3,000 to \$4,999	16	82	2	13	82	5	28	70	3	26	71	3	15	80	5	17	79	4	24	72	4
Under \$3,000	17	80	3	15	80	5	22	77	2	32	67	1	25	69	6	18	82	0	19	77	4
Age:																					
18 to 20 years	42	56	2	34	56	10	57	39	4	51	48	2	45	52	4	33	67	0	36	62	2
21 to 29 years	38	60	2	40	54	6	49	48	4	49	49	2	42	56	3	29	68	3	34	62	4
30 to 49 years	14	84	2	18	79	3	25	72	3	29	69	2	27	71	2	21	76	3	27	68	4
50 years and older	9	89	2	9	86	5	16	81	4	16	80	4	13	84	4	13	83	4	9	87	4
Region:																					
Northeast	22	74	4	26	70	4	32	64	4	33	62	5	27	70	3	20	76	4	24	74	2
Midwest	20	78	2	20	75	5	25	72	3	26	72	2	20	77	3	18	79	3	23	72	6
South	11	89	(b)	12	84	5	22	74	4	27	72	2	20	78	2	17	80	2	20	76	4
West	24	73	3	32	63	6	37	61	2	38	59	4	38	57	6	30	66	4	26	70	4
Religion:																					
Protestant	14	84	2	15	81	4	22	74	3	24	74	2	20	77	3	17	80	2	20	76	4
Catholic	18	81	1	21	73	6	32	64	3	31	64	6	26	71	3	17	78	5	20	76	4
Jewish	33	67	0	48	48	4	37	63	0	62	38	0	28	62	9	33	54	14	48	48	4
None	52	43	5	53	43	4	54	39	7	64	33	2	60	36	4	54	44	2	44	50	6
Politics:																					
Republican	11	87	2	12	86	2	20	78	2	19	80	2	18	80	2	15	82	3	17	80	4
Democrat	17	82	1	19	77	4	26	71	3	29	67	4	24	73	3	20	77	2	21	75	4
Independent	25	72	3	26	67	7	34	62	4	37	60	3	30	66	4	24	72	4	28	68	4

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

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

Table 2.95 Attitudes toward treating the possession of small amounts of marihuana as a criminal offense, United States, 1977, 1980, and 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

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
1977	41	53	6
1980	43	52	5
1985	50	46	4

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: June 20, 1985), p. 1. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.96 Attitudes toward public policy on alcohol use and driving while intoxicated, United States, 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Do you favor or oppose . . . ?"

(Percent^a)

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
A national law that would raise the legal drinking age in all States to 21	79	19	2
Taking away the license of a person arrested for the first time for drunken driving	56	43	1
Police stopping motorists at random--that is, making spot checks to give them a test such as a breath alcohol or coordination test--even though they may not have committed an offense	51	47	2
Making bartenders and bar owners liable if someone leaves their bar drunk and then kills or injures someone in a driving accident	33	63	4
Making homeowners liable if someone gets drunk at their house and then kills or injures someone in a driving accident	31	66	3
Total prohibition of all alcoholic beverages including beer, wine and liquor, like we had during the 1920's	17	81	3

^aTotals may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Peter Begans, *ABC News-Washington Post Poll*, Survey No. 0190 (New York: ABC News, May 8-13, 1985), Questions 42-47. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.97 Attitudes toward a national drinking age, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Do you favor a national drinking age, or do you think the States should continue to set drinking ages themselves?"

(Percent)

	Favor national drinking age	Favor States setting drinking ages	Don't know
National	60	34	6
Sex:			
Male	57	39	4
Female	64	29	7
Age:			
18 to 34 years	59	37	4
35 to 54 years	63	32	5
55 to 64 years	60	35	5
65 years and older	59	29	12
Region:			
Northeast	68	28	4
North Central	62	32	6
South	55	38	7
West	57	38	5
Race:			
White	62	33	5
Black	51	40	9
Other	42	46	12
Education:			
College graduate	64	33	3
College incomplete	58	36	6
High school graduate	63	33	4
Less than high school graduate	52	37	11
Politics:			
Republican	62	34	4
Democrat	62	33	5
Independent	57	37	6
Income:			
\$35,000 and over	63	34	3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	63	33	4
Under \$20,000	56	35	9
Religion:			
Protestant	60	35	5
Catholic	65	30	5
Jewish	65	33	2
Other	48	42	10
No preference	56	36	8

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.98 Attitudes toward a national law raising the drinking age to 21, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1984

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a national law that would raise the legal drinking age in all States to 21?"

	(Percent)		
	Favor a law	Oppose a law	No opinion
National	79	18	3
Sex:			
Male	75	22	3
Female	82	14	4
Age:			
Total under 30 years	69	29	2
18 to 24 years	61	37	2
25 to 29 years	80	18	2
30 to 49 years	81	17	2
Total 50 years and older	83	12	5
50 to 64 years	81	14	5
65 years and older	87	9	4
Region:			
East	81	17	2
Midwest	78	19	3
South	74	22	4
West	82	15	3
Race, ethnicity:			
White	79	18	3
Nonwhite	72	23	5
Education:			
College graduate	75	22	3
College incomplete	75	23	2
High school graduate	80	16	4
Less than high school graduate	83	14	3
Politics:			
Republican	79	18	3
Democrat	80	17	3
Independent	77	20	3
Occupation:			
Professional and business	77	21	2
Clerical and sales	79	20	1
Manual workers	76	20	4
Nonlabor force	85	12	3
Income:			
\$40,000 and over	77	21	2
\$30,000 to \$39,999	78	20	2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	80	17	3
\$10,000 to \$19,999	79	17	4
Under \$10,000	79	17	4
Religion:			
Protestant	81	16	3
Catholic	78	20	2
Labor union:			
Labor union family	83	14	3
Nonlabor union family	78	19	3
Urbanization:			
Center city	76	21	3
Suburb	80	17	3
Rural area	79	18	3
States' drinking age:			
21 years old	85	63	3
Below 21	73	23	4

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 226 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, July 1984), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.99 Attitudes toward a legal drinking age of 21, United States, 1983 and 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Would you favor or oppose making the legal age for the purchase of alcoholic beverages 21 years of age and over?"

	(Percent)	
	1983	1985
Favor	70	85
Oppose	29	12
Not sure	1	3

Source: Louis Harris, *Business Week/Harris Poll* (Orlando, Fla.: Tribune Media Services, Inc., Feb. 25, 1985). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.100 Respondents reporting that they would favor a return to prohibition, United States, selected years 1936-84

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a law forbidding the sale of all beer, wine and liquor throughout the nation?"

(Percent reporting that they favor such a law)

1936	38
1938	36
1940	32
1942	36
1944	37
1945	33
1948	38
1952	33
1954	34
1956	33
1957	28
1960	26
1966	22
1976	19
1979	19
1984	18

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Sept. 27, 1984), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.101 Reported frequency of alcohol use, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Some people like to have a drink every day before dinner or at lunch time. Others drink less often and some people don't drink at all. How about you? Would you be the everyday drinker, the sometimes drinker, or the never drinker?"

	(Percent)			
	Everyday drinker	Sometimes drinker	Never drinker	Don't know
National	7	56	37	0
Sex:				
Male	12	58	30	0
Female	2	53	45	0
Age:				
18 to 34 years	6	62	32	0
35 to 54 years	8	58	34	0
55 to 64 years	9	50	40	1
65 years and older	6	35	58	1
Region:				
Northeast	8	61	31	0
North Central	8	60	32	0
South	5	48	47	0
West	8	56	36	0
Race:				
White	7	57	36	0
Black	4	39	57	0
Other	8	57	35	0
Education:				
College graduate	10	67	22	1
College incomplete	9	57	34	0
High school graduate	4	53	43	0
Less than high school graduate	5	38	57	0
Politics:				
Republican	6	53	40	1
Democrat	6	57	37	0
Independent	8	57	35	0
Income:				
\$35,000 and over	12	63	25	0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5	60	35	0
Under \$20,000	4	47	48	1
Religion:				
Protestant	6	51	43	0
Catholic	8	63	29	0
Jewish	7	60	33	0
Other	6	44	50	0
No preference	11	66	22	1

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.102 Respondents reporting having driven after having too much to drink, among those who drink, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: This question was asked of the 63 percent subsample of respondents who answered "everyday drinker" or "sometimes drinker" to the question presented in Table 2.101. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Have you ever driven after you've had too much to drink, or not?"

	(Percent)		
	Yes	No	Don't know
National	49	50	1
Sex:			
Male	63	36	1
Female	31	68	1
Age:			
18 to 34 years	57	43	0
35 to 54 years	47	51	2
55 to 64 years	44	55	1
65 years and older	28	71	1
Region:			
Northeast	39	59	2
North Central	55	44	1
South	46	54	0
West	53	46	1
Race:			
White	51	48	1
Black	17	83	0
Other	53	47	0
Education:			
College graduate	54	44	2
College incomplete	54	46	0
High school graduate	44	54	2
Less than high school graduate	34	66	0
Politics:			
Republican	50	49	1
Democrat	44	55	1
Independent	52	47	1
Income:			
\$35,000 and over	56	42	2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	45	55	0
Under \$20,000	43	56	1
Religion:			
Protestant	47	52	1
Catholic	48	51	1
Jewish	26	71	3
Other	45	55	0
No preference	64	34	2

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.103 Respondents reporting whether they have ever had a family member injured or killed by a drunk driver, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Have you ever had a family member injured or killed by a drunk driver, or not?"

	(Percent)		
	Yes	No	Don't know
National	15	85	0
Sex:			
Male	16	84	0
Female	13	86	1
Age:			
18 to 34 years	19	81	0
35 to 54 years	15	84	1
55 to 64 years	11	89	0
65 years and older	7	92	1
Region:			
Northeast	15	85	0
North Central	14	86	0
South	14	85	1
West	17	82	1
Race:			
White	15	84	1
Black	8	92	0
Other	31	69	0
Education:			
College graduate	12	88	0
College incomplete	20	79	1
High school graduate	16	84	0
Less than high school graduate	9	90	1
Politics:			
Republican	14	85	1
Democrat	13	87	0
Independent	17	83	0
Income:			
\$35,000 and over	14	86	0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	17	83	0
Under \$20,000	13	86	1
Religion:			
Protestant	13	86	1
Catholic	16	83	1
Jewish	11	89	0
Other	16	84	0
No preference	18	82	0

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.104 Attitudes toward selected public policies on drunk driving, United States, 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Let me ask you about some of the government restrictions that have recently been put into effect in some states to crack down on drunk drivers. Do you favor or oppose?"

	(Percent)		
	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
Making bartenders and bar owners liable if someone leaves their bar drunk and then kills or injures someone in a driving accident	39	55	6
Sentencing drunk drivers to jail, even if they have not caused an accident	65	29	6

Source: Louis Harris, *Business Week/Harris Poll* (Orlando, Fla.: Tribune Media Services, Inc., Feb. 25, 1985). Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.105 Attitudes toward automatic license revocation for drunk drivers, by first or second arrest, United States, 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Do you favor or oppose automatically taking away the license of a person arrested for the first (second) time for drunken driving?"

	(Percent)	
	First arrest	Second arrest
Favor	37	89
Oppose	61	9
Not sure	2	2

Source: Louis Harris, *Business Week/Harris Poll* (Orlando, Fla.: Tribune Media Services, Inc., Feb. 25, 1985). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.106 Attitudes toward requiring attendance at an alcohol rehabilitation program for persons convicted of drunk driving for the first time, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Should a person convicted of drunk driving for the first time be required to attend an alcohol rehabilitation program, or not?"

(Percent)			
	Yes, should be required	No, should not be required	Don't know
National	74	22	4
Sex:			
Male	67	29	4
Female	81	15	4
Age:			
18 to 34 years	70	27	3
35 to 54 years	76	21	3
55 to 64 years	79	14	7
65 years and older	76	17	7
Region:			
Northeast	75	22	3
North Central	71	24	5
South	77	19	4
West	73	24	3
Race:			
White	74	22	4
Black	75	17	8
Other	67	29	4
Education:			
College graduate	75	23	2
College incomplete	70	27	3
High school graduate	75	20	5
Less than high school graduate	75	18	7
Politics:			
Republican	70	19	3
Democrat	74	23	3
Independent	71	25	4
Income:			
\$35,000 and over	69	28	3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	76	21	3
Under \$20,000	75	18	7
Religion:			
Protestant	75	20	5
Catholic	73	24	3
Jewish	74	24	2
Other	79	13	8
No preference	67	31	2

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.107 Attitudes toward holding bartenders liable for drunk driving accidents caused by their customers, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Do you agree or disagree that bartenders should be held liable for drunk driving accidents caused by their customers?"

(Percent)			
	Agree	Disagree	Don't know
National	20	72	8
Sex:			
Male	20	74	6
Female	20	71	9
Age:			
18 to 34 years	18	76	6
35 to 54 years	21	72	7
55 to 64 years	18	73	9
65 years and older	29	56	15
Region:			
Northeast	22	68	10
North Central	19	72	9
South	20	73	7
West	20	75	5
Race:			
White	20	72	8
Black	21	75	4
Other	25	69	6
Education:			
College graduate	21	74	5
College incomplete	20	74	6
High school graduate	20	72	8
Less than high school graduate	20	65	15
Politics:			
Republican	24	70	6
Democrat	18	74	8
Independent	21	72	7
Income:			
\$35,000 and over	21	74	5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	20	74	6
Under \$20,000	21	67	12
Religion:			
Protestant	20	73	7
Catholic	19	72	9
Jewish	26	65	9
Other	28	65	7
No preference	18	74	8

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.108 Attitudes toward New Jersey Supreme Court decision making social hosts liable for drunk driving accidents caused by their guests, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Do you agree or disagree with a 1984 New Jersey Supreme Court decision that says social hosts are liable for drunk driving accidents caused by their guests?"

(Percent)			
	Agree	Disagree	Don't know
National	27	65	8
Sex:			
Male	26	68	6
Female	27	63	10
Age:			
8 to 34 years	27	67	6
35 to 54 years	28	66	6
55 to 64 years	24	67	9
65 years and older	24	57	19
Region:			
Northeast	27	64	9
North Central	27	65	8
South	26	65	9
West	25	70	5
Race:			
White	26	66	8
Black	33	61	6
Other	33	61	6
Education:			
College graduate	24	71	5
College incomplete	28	67	5
High school graduate	26	67	7
Less than high school graduate	32	49	19
Politics:			
Republican	28	66	6
Democrat	26	66	8
Independent	27	65	8
Income:			
\$35,000 and over	26	70	4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	27	68	5
Under \$20,000	27	60	13
Religion:			
Protestant	27	65	8
Catholic	22	70	8
Jewish	35	56	9
Other	34	54	12
No preference	26	68	6

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.109 Respondents rating the frequency of occurrence of selected problems in public schools, United States, 1984

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "As I read off the following problems. . ., would you tell me how often you think each problem occurs in the public schools in this community--just your impression?"

(Percent)

	Most of the time or fairly often	Not very often or almost never/never	Don't know
Schoolwork and homework assignments not completed	64	23	13
Behavior that disrupts class	60	29	11
Skipping classes	56	31	13
Talking back to/disobeying teachers	56	32	12
Truancy/being absent from school	53	36	11
Use of drugs at school	53	33	14
Selling of drugs at school	47	37	16
Sloppy or inappropriate dress	47	42	11
Cheating on tests	46	38	16
Vandalizing of school property	39	49	12
Stealing money or personal property belonging to other students, teachers, or staff	38	46	16
Drinking alcoholic beverages at school	35	50	15
Theft of school property	34	51	15
Carrying of knives, firearms, or other weapons at school	29	55	16
Sexual activity at school	24	57	19
Racial fights between whites, blacks, Hispanics, or other minorities	22	64	14
Taking money or property by force, using weapons or threats	18	66	16
Physical attacks on teachers or staff	15	71	14

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report Nos. 227/228 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, August/September 1984), p. 56. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.110 Attitudes toward public policy on enforcement of selected "victimless" crimes, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.28. For further discussion of the survey, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Do you think it is good public policy. . ."

A. That the police and judicial system should step up enforcement and punishment for those crimes often referred to as being "victimless"--such as possession of small amounts of illegal drugs, illegal sexual behavior between consenting adults, some offenses of juveniles such as school truancy, breaking curfew, drinking, etc.?

OR

B. That the police and judicial system should move away from enforcement and punishment of victimless crimes?

(Percent^a)

	Number of respondents	A	B	Don't know/ no answer
National	983	63	29	9
Sex:				
Male	473	60	32	9
Female	504	66	25	9
Race:				
White	805	63	28	9
Nonwhite	165	62	29	9
Education:				
8th grade or less	166	70	15	15
Some high school	137	66	26	7
High school graduate	366	66	26	9
Some college	147	58	38	4
College graduate or more	164	50	42	9
Household income:				
Less than \$10,000	199	74	20	6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	154	72	17	10
\$15,000 to \$19,999	134	60	36	3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	172	62	33	6
\$30,000 to \$39,999	112	57	35	8
\$40,000 and over	111	45	47	8
Age:				
18 to 24 years	169	56	40	4
25 to 34 years	210	54	36	10
35 to 49 years	221	60	30	10
50 to 64 years	220	68	24	8
65 years and older	157	77	12	11
Community sizes:				
Over 1,000,000 inhabitants	101	53	42	5
100,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants	167	60	33	7
25,000 to 99,999 inhabitants	217	63	31	6
2,500 to 24,999 inhabitants	224	64	26	11
Under 2,500 inhabitants	209	71	18	11
Region:				
Northeast	214	63	30	7
South	332	63	27	10
North Central	251	62	26	12
West	174	63	32	5
Politics:				
Republican	209	61	30	9
Democrat	412	66	26	9
Independent	275	60	33	7
Other	38	65	28	7

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by Research and Forecasts, Inc.; data were made available by The Hearst Corporation. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.111 Attitudes toward laws regulating the distribution of pornography, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.6. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Which of these statements comes closest to your feelings about pornography laws: There should be laws against the distribution of pornography whatever the age; there should be laws against the distribution of pornography to persons under 18; or there should be no laws forbidding the distribution of pornography?"

	(Percent ^a)															
	1973				1975				1976				1978			
	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Don't know	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Don't know	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Don't know	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Don't know
What-ever the age	To persons under 18	What-ever the age			To persons under 18	What-ever the age			To persons under 18	What-ever the age			To persons under 18			
National	42	47	9	2	40	48	11	1	40	50	8	2	43	48	7	1
Sex:																
Male	35	53	10	2	34	52	12	2	31	57	10	2	34	55	10	1
Female	48	42	8	2	46	44	9	1	47	44	6	2	50	44	5	1
Race:																
White	44	46	8	2	42	46	10	1	42	49	7	2	45	47	7	1
Black/other	28	52	14	5	25	56	16	2	25	56	16	4	28	62	9	1
Education:																
College	33	53	12	2	32	55	13	1	30	60	10	1	34	56	10	1
High school	42	48	9	1	39	49	11	1	42	49	7	2	44	49	7	(b)
Grade school	55	35	6	4	60	30	7	2	53	34	8	5	60	34	4	2
Occupation:																
Professional/business	42	47	10	1	40	46	12	3	36	52	12	1	38	54	7	1
Clerical	44	50	6	(b)	43	48	8	1	45	47	6	1	51	42	7	1
Manual	41	46	10	3	38	49	12	1	39	51	7	2	41	50	8	1
Farmer	53	39	8	0	57	37	7	0	42	46	6	6	40	52	8	0
Income:																
\$15,000 and over	36	54	9	1	37	52	9	1	34	56	8	2	42	50	8	(b)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	45	48	6	1	36	51	12	1	41	54	5	1	39	56	5	0
\$7,000 to \$9,999	42	47	9	2	43	45	12	(b)	41	49	9	1	40	50	9	1
\$5,000 to \$6,999	45	41	13	2	46	45	10	0	46	44	8	3	46	43	9	2
\$3,000 to \$4,999	46	38	14	1	44	43	12	1	42	47	8	2	48	42	9	2
Under \$3,000	38	46	11	4	46	41	12	2	49	32	14	5	47	48	4	1
Age:																
18 to 20 years	16	70	14	0	28	59	11	1	14	65	20	1	32	60	8	0
21 to 29 years	20	64	14	2	20	68	11	1	18	71	10	1	22	71	7	1
30 to 49 years	40	52	8	2	37	51	10	2	36	56	7	1	41	53	6	(b)
50 years and older	59	31	7	3	57	31	11	1	58	32	7	4	60	29	9	2
Region:																
Northeast	38	48	12	2	37	53	10	1	33	57	9	2	40	53	7	0
Midwest	44	46	9	1	42	47	10	1	45	46	8	2	44	49	6	1
South	44	47	6	3	44	44	10	1	42	46	8	3	47	45	7	1
West	36	49	11	2	35	49	15	1	37	54	7	1	38	49	11	2
Religion:																
Protestant	44	46	8	2	45	44	10	1	44	47	6	3	48	45	6	1
Catholic	43	48	8	1	39	54	6	2	40	52	7	(b)	41	52	7	1
Jewish	29	57	14	0	13	48	39	0	26	59	11	4	34	38	24	3
None	17	53	27	3	18	57	24	2	17	59	22	3	15	67	18	1
Politics:																
Republican	50	42	6	2	56	37	7	1	45	46	7	2	52	41	6	(b)
Democrat	40	48	9	2	39	49	11	1	44	48	7	2	43	51	6	1
Independent	38	50	11	1	34	53	13	1	33	54	10	2	38	51	10	1

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

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

1980				1983				1984			
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	What-ever the age	To persons under 18		Don't know	What-ever the age	To persons under 18		Don't know
40	51	6	2	41	53	4	1	41	54	4	1
31	60	8	2	31	63	5	1	30	63	7	(b)
47	45	5	3	49	46	4	1	48	48	2	2
41	52	6	2	42	52	4	1	41	54	4	1
35	51	10	4	32	62	5	2	37	54	5	4
31	59	8	2	35	60	5	(b)	33	62	5	(b)
42	52	5	1	42	53	4	1	44	52	3	1
57	34	4	6	59	31	5	5	54	36	5	5
37	54	6	2	38	55	5	1	35	60	4	(b)
49	45	6	(b)	46	50	4	(b)	43	54	2	0
37	54	6	3	38	56	5	1	43	51	4	2
41	47	9	3	38	51	5	5	55	39	6	0
35	58	6	1	37	5	5	(b)	38	57	4	(b)
38	54	7	(b)	44	52	3	(b)	40	56	3	2
46	51	3	1	39	51	6	3	48	50	4	0
57	34	6	4	50	43	7	0	46	48	5	1
51	35	8	6	52	39	1	8	33	56	7	4
46	43	6	6	44	52	2	2	45	49	6	0
12	79	9	0	24	73	2	0	20	69	9	2
23	69	7	1	25	71	3	1	22	73	5	(b)
32	60	7	1	35	60	4	1	34	62	4	(b)
60	32	4	4	59	33	6	2	62	32	4	2
40	50	8	2	38	56	4	1	36	60	4	1
38	55	5	3	38	56	4	2	40	54	4	2
45	50	4	1	46	48	4	2	43	51	4	2
36	51	10	3	40	54	6	(b)	42	53	5	0
45	48	5	2	46	48	4	2	44	50	4	2
40	52	6	2	36	59	5	1	40	58	2	(b)
25	59	9	6	19	72	7	2	19	77	4	0
8	74	15	3	27	65	6	2	21	70	9	0
48	44	6	2	45	49	5	1	44	52	3	1
42	50	6	2	41	54	5	(b)	44	51	4	1
33	58	6	2	39	55	4	2	35	58	6	1

Table 2.112 Attitudes toward pornographic material leading to rape, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.6. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

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^a)

	1973			1975			1976			1978			1980			1982			1984			
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	
National	50	43	7	52	38	10	53	38	9	57	36	7	54	37	9	55	38	7	55	37	8	
Sex:																						
Male	43	51	6	46	46	7	46	46	8	50	45	5	47	45	8	48	46	6	46	48	6	
Female	56	36	8	57	31	12	58	32	10	61	30	9	59	30	10	61	31	8	61	30	9	
Race:																						
White	50	43	7	53	38	10	54	38	9	57	36	7	54	38	9	56	38	6	55	38	8	
Black/other	52	43	5	47	41	12	44	44	12	55	38	8	59	31	11	53	35	12	56	34	9	
Education:																						
College	34	60	6	37	54	9	40	53	7	40	51	9	35	56	8	45	49	6	44	47	8	
High school	53	40	7	55	35	10	56	36	8	61	33	6	62	30	8	61	33	6	59	34	7	
Grade school	69	23	8	70	18	12	67	19	14	76	15	9	68	17	15	65	21	14	74	16	9	
Occupation:																						
Professional/business	41	50	8	46	45	9	43	51	6	46	46	8	43	48	10	48	44	8	48	44	8	
Clerical	47	44	9	50	37	13	55	35	10	62	30	8	62	30	8	60	33	7	54	37	8	
Manual	56	38	6	56	36	8	58	34	9	58	35	6	58	33	8	58	36	6	60	34	6	
Farmer	64	31	6	60	23	17	46	26	28	64	28	8	50	32	18	60	26	13	64	29	6	
Income:																						
\$15,000 and over	38	56	6	45	44	11	42	51	7	50	42	7	48	46	6	54	41	5	52	42	6	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	50	42	8	51	41	8	56	35	8	57	37	6	63	33	5	60	35	5	53	38	10	
\$7,000 to \$9,999	51	44	5	52	41	7	53	36	10	58	31	11	60	32	8	57	36	7	71	23	6	
\$5,000 to \$6,999	57	36	7	55	40	5	58	32	10	58	35	7	68	18	15	66	26	8	62	31	6	
\$3,000 to \$4,999	63	33	4	61	25	14	67	26	8	72	23	6	56	23	21	63	26	11	65	27	8	
Under \$3,000	59	34	7	63	26	12	60	28	12	68	27	6	62	26	12	47	41	12	63	26	12	
Age:																						
18 to 20 years	41	56	3	44	51	5	39	54	7	53	45	2	50	43	7	46	50	4	40	49	11	
21 to 29 years	36	60	5	37	55	8	38	54	8	47	46	7	45	50	5	51	42	7	46	47	7	
30 to 49 years	47	47	6	47	42	11	49	44	7	50	42	8	48	44	7	49	45	6	50	43	7	
50 years and older	62	28	10	66	23	11	65	23	12	69	23	8	65	22	13	65	26	9	69	23	8	
Region:																						
Northeast	42	49	9	54	38	8	49	47	4	48	42	10	51	38	12	55	37	7	48	43	8	
Midwest	53	39	7	51	41	8	56	34	10	57	35	8	53	38	8	53	40	7	53	38	9	
South	53	41	6	57	30	13	53	34	13	65	29	7	61	32	7	60	33	7	63	30	8	
West	50	45	6	40	50	10	51	41	8	52	43	5	46	42	12	52	41	7	52	42	6	
Religion:																						
Protestant	54	39	7	56	33	11	56	34	10	62	32	6	59	33	8	59	34	7	61	33	6	
Catholic	50	41	8	54	38	8	54	39	6	56	35	9	48	42	10	55	37	8	50	40	10	
Jewish	24	67	10	26	56	17	38	58	4	41	48	10	39	45	16	23	74	2	27	50	23	
None	21	75	4	20	73	7	26	65	9	26	66	8	36	55	9	38	53	8	37	52	10	
Politics:																						
Republican	54	39	7	58	30	12	56	31	13	63	29	8	57	34	9	59	36	5	61	31	7	
Democrat	52	40	7	54	36	10	56	35	8	57	38	6	57	34	9	56	37	7	56	37	7	
Independent	44	50	7	46	44	9	47	45	8	53	39	8	50	40	10	52	39	8	50	41	9	

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

Table 2.113 Attitudes toward the deportation of persons who have entered the United States illegally, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "What about people who entered the United States illegally, but have been here for several years? Do you believe they should be allowed to remain in the United States or should they be deported?"

	(Percent)		
	Allowed to remain	Be deported	Don't know/ no answer
National	34	46	20
Sex:			
Male	28	53	19
Female	40	40	20
Age:			
18 to 34 years	35	46	19
35 to 54 years	35	47	18
55 to 64 years	30	48	22
65 years and older	32	42	26
Region:			
Northeast	38	38	24
North Central	30	48	22
South	33	50	17
West	37	46	17
Race:			
White	32	48	20
Black	44	38	18
Other	55	34	11
Education:			
College graduate	38	39	23
College incomplete	37	45	18
High school graduate	32	51	17
Less than high school graduate	29	47	24
Politics:			
Republican	28	54	18
Democrat	40	44	16
Independent	34	44	22
Income:			
\$35,000 and over	33	49	18
\$20,000 to \$34,999	36	46	18
Under \$20,000	35	43	22
Religion:			
Protestant	31	49	20
Catholic	39	41	20
Jewish	30	52	18
Other	37	42	21
No preference	37	44	19

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.114 Attitudes toward immigration laws, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "In general, do you believe immigration laws should be changed to make immigration more difficult, less difficult, or should the immigration laws remain the same?"

	(Percent)			
	More difficult	Less difficult	Remain the same	Don't know/ no answer
National	55	9	24	12
Sex:				
Male	59	7	25	9
Female	52	11	23	14
Age:				
18 to 34 years	51	11	27	11
35 to 54 years	57	9	24	10
55 to 64 years	64	6	22	8
65 years and older	55	6	19	20
Region:				
Northeast	45	12	29	14
North Central	56	7	26	11
South	56	10	22	12
West	62	9	21	8
Race:				
White	57	8	24	11
Black	46	15	24	15
Other	47	16	29	8
Education:				
College graduate	48	13	28	11
College incomplete	56	9	24	11
High school graduate	60	7	23	10
Less than high school graduate	55	6	21	18
Politics:				
Republican	64	4	23	9
Democrat	55	11	23	11
Independent	51	10	27	12
Income:				
\$35,000 and over	57	8	26	9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	58	9	23	10
Under \$20,000	52	11	24	13
Religion:				
Protestant	60	6	23	11
Catholic	50	13	28	9
Jewish	57	24	24	15
Other	49	13	21	17
No preference	52	10	24	14

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Section 3

Nature and distribution of known offenses

These data are on the extent and nature of criminal incidents. Several collection methods and strategies are represented.

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. The most commonly used alternative method of assessing the occurrence of illegal behavior has been with surveys. These have been of two 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 first 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. Since 1973 the NCS, a multi-faceted national probability survey of households, has provided information regarding the nature and extent of common crime, its costs, characteristics of victims, and characteristics of criminal events. Readers will note that the National Crime Survey tables provide data for 1983 and 1984. To avoid confusion, the table numbers for this source include a date reference. Several additional NCS tables describe victims' reasons for reporting crimes to the police, area of residence of victims, and the risk of violent crime.

The next segment presents data from the Monitoring the Future Project and the National Youth Survey. The Monitoring the Future Project collects data on the victimization experiences and reported delinquent behavior of high school seniors. The National Youth Survey provides data on the prevalence and incidence of delinquent behavior among the adolescent population. In addition to these surveys, data on self-reported alcohol and drug use among adults and youth are presented from national surveys conducted by researchers for the National Institute on Drug

Abuse. This segment includes data on the use of over-the-counter drugs, marijuana, hashish, glue, PCP, LSD, cocaine, heroin, methadone, and alcohol. Some tables display the distribution of drug use by demographic characteristics of the respondents. Data on the extent of misbehavior in schools as perceived by students, teachers, and administrators are also presented.

The final segment contains data compiled through the use of the official records of agencies. The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports provides data on offenses known to 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 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(83) Estimated number of personal and household victimizations, by type of victimization and reporting to police, United States, 1983^a

NOTE: These estimates are based on data derived from surveys that were undertaken in connection with the Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Survey (NCS) 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. The business portion of the survey was not conducted after 1976. 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

12.

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	154,180	100	72,427	47	80,346	52	1,407	1
Robbery	1,132,714	100	590,898	52	527,218	47	14,598	1
Robbery and attempted robbery								
with injury	360,932	100	236,800	66	120,857	33	3,276	1
Serious assault	179,246	100	122,773	68	54,930	31	1,543	1
Minor assault	181,687	100	114,027	63	65,927	36	1,733	1
Robbery without injury	457,093	100	265,533	58	189,864	42	1,696	0
Attempted robbery without injury	314,688	100	88,565	28	216,497	69	9,626	3
Assault	4,601,759	100	2,112,396	46	2,431,178	53	58,185	1
Aggravated assault	1,517,319	100	860,141	57	638,210	42	18,968	1
With injury	537,123	100	338,871	63	190,370	35	7,882	1
Attempted assault with weapon	980,196	100	521,270	53	447,840	46	11,086	1
Simple assault	3,084,440	100	1,252,255	41	1,792,967	58	39,217	1
With injury	824,072	100	406,800	49	404,925	49	12,347	1
Attempted assault without weapon	2,260,368	100	845,455	37	1,388,042	61	26,870	1
Personal larceny with contact	562,560	100	202,058	36	353,473	63	7,029	1
Purse snatching	126,903	100	82,347	65	41,811	33	2,746	2
Attempted purse snatching	49,676	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	385,981	100	112,668	29	269,030	70	4,284	1
Personal larceny without contact	14,094,785	100	3,685,459	26	10,188,210	72	221,116	2
Household victimizations:								
Burglary	6,064,692	100	2,963,722	49	3,055,976	50	44,995	1
Forcible entry	1,903,033	100	1,406,221	74	486,863	26	9,950	1
Unlawful entry without force	2,608,807	100	1,023,607	39	1,563,536	60	21,664	1
Attempted forcible entry	1,552,852	100	533,894	34	1,005,577	65	13,381	1
Larceny	9,113,726	100	2,317,598	25	6,735,685	74	60,443	1
Under \$50	4,396,354	100	523,707	12	3,858,337	88	14,310	0
\$50 or more	3,776,769	100	1,588,427	42	2,152,496	57	35,846	1
Amount not ascertained	364,745	100	77,050	21	283,329	78	4,367	1
Attempted	575,857	100	128,414	22	441,523	77	5,920	1
Vehicle theft	1,263,628	100	867,525	69	390,575	31	5,528	0
Completed	809,943	100	717,905	89	90,559	11	1,478	0
Attempted	453,686	100	149,620	33	300,016	66	4,049	1

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.1(84) Estimated number of personal and household victimizations, by type of victimization and reporting to police, United States, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

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	179,891	100	100,669	56	79,222	44	0	X
Robbery	1,096,761	100	591,797	54	500,883	46	4,081	0
Robbery and attempted robbery								
with injury	399,071	100	234,917	59	164,154	41	0	X
Serious assault	204,071	100	138,898	68	65,173	32	0	X
Minor assault	195,000	100	96,019	49	98,981	51	0	X
Robbery without injury	435,810	100	281,011	64	152,695	35	2,104	0
Attempted robbery without injury	261,880	100	75,869	29	184,034	70	1,977	1
Assault	4,659,202	100	2,075,354	45	2,519,306	54	64,543	1
Aggravated assault	1,675,091	100	901,358	54	747,726	45	26,007	2
With injury	595,969	100	335,552	56	252,408	42	8,009	1
Attempted assault with weapon	1,079,122	100	565,806	52	495,318	46	17,998	2
Simple assault	2,984,111	100	1,173,995	39	1,771,580	59	38,536	1
With injury	787,524	100	417,615	53	365,283	46	4,626	1
Attempted assault without weapon	2,196,587	100	756,380	34	1,406,297	64	33,910	2
Personal larceny with contact	529,589	100	166,669	31	350,693	66	12,228	2
Purse snatching	91,271	100	43,663	48	47,608	52	0	X
Attempted purse snatching	34,036	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	404,282	100	115,725	29	276,330	68	12,228	3
Personal larceny without contact	13,260,791	100	3,466,164	26	9,569,605	72	225,022	2
Household victimizations:								
Burglary	5,642,878	100	2,791,231	49	2,803,576	50	48,071	1
Forcible entry	1,843,909	100	1,373,551	74	459,411	25	10,947	1
Unlawful entry without force	2,477,737	100	972,968	39	1,475,241	60	29,529	1
Attempted forcible entry	1,321,231	100	444,712	34	868,924	66	7,595	1
Larceny	8,750,221	100	2,352,028	27	6,348,074	73	50,119	1
Under \$50	3,949,574	100	463,853	12	3,467,099	88	18,623	0
\$50 or more	3,858,906	100	1,659,276	43	2,185,512	57	14,117	0
Amount not ascertained	358,456	100	69,533	19	276,629	77	12,294	3
Attempted	583,285	100	159,366	27	418,834	72	5,084	1
Vehicle theft	1,340,316	100	921,961	69	408,188	30	10,167	1
Completed	835,588	100	718,845	86	113,048	14	3,695	0
Attempted	504,728	100	203,117	40	295,139	58	6,472	1

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.2 Estimated number of personal and household victimizations and percent not reported to police, 1973-84 and estimated number of business victimizations and percent not reported to police, 1973-76, by type of victimization, United States^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1 (83). The data presented for the years 1973-79 are weighted estimates based on 1970 population figures from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data for 1980-84 are weighted estimates based on 1980 population figures from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The 1980 data presented here are not comparable to the 1980 data presented in the 1982 SOURCEBOOK because the 1980 data in the 1982 SOURCEBOOK were based on 1970 population figures.

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 12.

Type of victimization	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
	Estimated number	Percent not reported	Estimated number	Percent not reported	Estimated number	Percent not reported	Estimated number	Percent not reported	Estimated number	Percent not reported
Personal victimizations:										
Rape and attempted rape	152,740	51	161,160	47	151,055	44	145,193	47	154,237	42
Robbery	1,086,700	46	1,173,980	46	1,121,374	46	1,110,639	46	1,082,936	44
Robbery and attempted robbery										
with injury	376,000	35	383,470	37	353,493	34	360,700	36	386,405	33
Serious assault	208,800	28	215,000	32	207,114	33	175,660	32	214,670	24
Minor assault	167,200	42	168,460	44	146,380	37	185,041	39	171,735	45
Robbery without injury	396,740	43	466,400	41	467,595	41	453,867	40	412,505	35
Attempted robbery without injury	313,960	64	324,120	63	300,285	69	296,071	67	284,026	70
Assault	4,001,820	55	4,063,680	54	4,176,056	54	4,343,261	52	4,663,827	55
Aggravated assault	1,616,700	47	1,695,440	46	1,590,080	44	1,694,941	41	1,737,774	47
with injury	496,960	39	545,990	39	543,175	34	588,672	37	541,411	37
Attempted assault with weapon	1,197,740	51	1,149,450	49	1,046,905	49	1,106,269	43	1,196,363	51
Simple assault	2,385,120	61	2,368,240	61	2,585,976	60	2,648,320	59	2,926,053	60
with injury	603,500	51	582,190	54	687,352	51	691,534	53	755,780	51
Attempted assault without weapon	1,781,610	64	1,786,050	63	1,898,624	63	1,956,786	60	2,170,273	63
Personal larceny with contact	495,590	66	511,480	65	513,952	65	497,056	63	461,014	62
Purse snatching	103,280	51	90,230	36	119,096	36	91,595	32	87,937	36
Attempted purse snatching	71,260	B	62,830	B	60,912	B	55,535	B	46,687	B
Pocket picking	321,050	68	358,410	71	333,943	72	349,926	70	326,390	66
Personal larceny without contact	14,635,655	77	15,098,118	75	15,455,660	73	16,021,110	73	16,469,154	74
Household victimizations:										
Burglary	6,432,350	52	6,655,070	51	6,688,964	51	6,663,422	51	6,766,010	50
Forcible entry	2,070,950	29	2,190,330	28	2,251,869	27	2,277,063	29	2,300,292	27
Unlawful entry without force	2,956,830	62	3,031,080	62	2,959,734	62	2,826,599	60	2,962,705	60
Attempted forcible entry	1,404,560	68	1,433,660	64	1,477,361	67	1,559,760	66	1,503,013	67
Larceny	7,506,490	74	8,866,060	74	9,156,711	72	9,300,854	72	9,415,533	74
Under \$50	4,324,900	84	5,641,160	84	5,615,914	84	5,601,954	84	5,443,697	85
\$50 or more	1,884,280	47	2,351,490	51	2,707,605	46	2,745,097	47	2,851,831	52
Amount not ascertained	263,750	77	296,000	77	277,922	81	299,350	78	410,196	82
Attempted	533,560	80	577,410	75	555,270	76	654,454	73	709,808	73
Vehicle theft	1,335,410	31	1,341,890	32	1,418,725	28	1,234,644	30	1,296,759	31
Completed	884,710	13	855,680	11	910,253	8	759,816	11	797,671	11
Attempted	450,710	67	486,210	68	508,472	63	474,828	61	499,089	63
Business victimizations:										
Robbery	264,113	14	266,624	10	261,725	9	297,516	12	X	X
Burglary	1,384,998	21	1,555,304	19	1,518,339	18	1,576,242	25	X	X

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
Estimated number	Percent not reported	Estimated number	Percent not reported	Estimated number	Percent not reported	Estimated number	Percent not reported	Estimated number	Percent not reported	Estimated number	Percent not reported	Estimated number	Percent not reported
171,145	49	191,739	48	173,770	57	177,541	42	152,570	45	154,180	52	179,891	44
1,038,074	49	1,115,870	42	1,209,039	41	1,380,962	43	1,333,620	42	1,132,714	47	1,096,761	46
330,843	33	381,245	35	415,615	28	440,075	31	414,353	29	360,932	33	399,071	41
179,905	29	203,300	32	210,410	22	215,204	23	212,725	24	179,246	31	204,071	32
150,939	37	177,946	38	205,205	34	224,871	39	201,629	35	181,687	36	195,000	51
408,833	44	470,846	34	478,035	38	595,194	39	584,781	38	457,093	42	435,810	35
298,398	72	263,778	67	315,388	64	345,693	66	334,486	62	314,688	69	261,880	70
4,730,097	56	4,845,822	54	4,747,256	52	5,023,806	53	4,972,832	51	4,601,759	53	4,659,202	54
1,707,883	46	1,768,683	44	1,706,745	43	1,795,702	44	1,754,184	39	1,517,319	42	1,675,091	45
576,731	36	599,136	36	587,530	36	590,542	33	586,718	29	537,123	35	595,969	42
1,131,152	51	1,169,547	49	1,119,215	46	1,205,160	50	1,167,466	44	980,196	46	1,079,122	46
3,022,214	62	3,077,139	59	3,040,511	57	3,228,104	58	3,218,648	58	3,084,440	58	2,984,111	59
755,125	51	795,483	46	849,984	49	842,949	46	858,958	47	824,072	49	787,524	46
2,267,089	66	2,281,656	64	2,190,527	60	2,385,154	62	2,359,690	62	2,260,368	61	2,196,587	64
549,967	64	510,790	64	557,760	63	604,875	58	577,125	66	562,560	63	529,589	66
111,475	44	119,548	40	143,626	40	146,330	38	131,429	40	126,903	33	91,271	52
65,568	8	46,707	B	55,168	B	48,975	B	46,467	B	49,676	B	34,036	B
372,924	66	344,535	70	358,966	69	409,571	62	399,229	71	385,981	70	404,282	68
16,492,446	74	15,861,378	74	14,758,069	71	15,273,714	72	14,975,908	71	14,094,785	72	13,260,791	72
6,698,581	52	6,684,018	51	6,973,932	48	7,392,603	47	6,662,843	49	6,064,692	50	5,642,878	50
2,199,925	29	2,154,639	27	2,462,080	26	2,587,098	23	2,104,087	24	1,903,033	26	1,843,909	25
2,911,696	61	3,109,280	60	3,033,163	57	3,078,168	59	2,932,122	59	2,608,807	60	2,477,737	60
1,586,959	67	1,420,099	67	1,478,690	64	1,727,337	64	1,626,634	65	1,552,852	65	1,321,231	66
9,344,239	75	10,631,289	74	10,466,874	72	10,174,660	73	9,704,598	72	9,113,726	74	8,750,221	73
5,177,916	87	5,726,441	86	5,060,050	86	4,903,484	86	4,613,488	87	4,396,354	88	3,949,574	88
3,125,604	54	3,666,796	55	4,150,033	55	4,032,487	56	3,963,988	55	3,776,769	57	3,858,906	57
395,943	77	562,414	77	500,321	70	507,655	75	443,905	75	364,745	78	358,456	77
644,776	77	675,639	75	756,469	72	731,033	73	683,217	75	575,857	77	583,285	72
1,364,549	33	1,392,837	30	1,380,796	29	1,438,980	33	1,376,866	26	1,263,628	31	1,340,316	30
860,016	11	920,158	13	936,593	12	890,898	12	946,887	10	809,943	11	835,588	14
504,533	71	472,679	36	444,203	64	548,082	65	429,979	63	453,686	66	504,728	58
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1985

Table 3.3(83) Estimated number of personal victimizations and estimated number not reported to police, by type of victimization, and sex and age of victim, United States, 1983^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

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	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rapes:												
Male		B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Female	45,437	100	B	B	81,487	100	B	B	6,800	100	B	B
Robbery:												
Male	249,734	100	157,270	63	300,605	100	152,713	51	105,225	100	42,045	40
Female	52,536	100	B	B	205,314	100	82,189	40	67,376	100	19,559	29
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:												
Male	73,128	100	B	B	78,553	100	B	B	39,038	100	B	B
Female	12,347	100	B	B	85,513	100	26,880	31	26,330	100	B	B
Serious assault:												
Male	33,933	100	B	B	52,142	100	B	B	32,854	100	B	B
Female	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Minor assault:												
Male	39,195	100	B	B	26,411	100	B	B	6,183	100	B	B
Female	5,612	100	B	B	53,612	100	B	B	17,963	100	B	B
Robbery without injury:												
Male	95,575	100	56,651	59	121,232	100	48,702	40	34,933	100	B	B
Female	31,417	100	B	B	72,675	100	B	B	31,320	100	B	B
Attempted robbery without injury:												
Male	81,031	100	69,330	86	100,820	100	72,183	72	31,254	100	B	B
Female	8,772	100	B	B	47,126	100	B	B	9,726	100	B	B
Assault:												
Male	884,498	100	576,053	65	1,482,820	100	779,780	53	364,320	100	147,882	41
Female	489,583	100	288,461	59	817,396	100	365,777	45	281,107	100	126,455	45
Aggravated assault:												
Male	301,492	100	169,481	56	600,240	100	255,719	43	108,078	100	30,379	28
Female	115,113	100	46,280	40	214,978	100	78,700	37	81,742	100	23,914	29
With injury:												
Male	133,334	100	66,230	50	192,974	100	63,083	33	34,523	100	B	B
Female	58,384	100	B	B	75,770	100	23,399	31	18,019	100	B	B
Attempted assault with weapon:												
Male	168,158	100	103,252	61	407,266	100	192,636	47	73,554	100	B	B
Female	56,729	100	B	B	139,208	100	55,300	40	63,723	100	B	B
Simple assault:												
Male	583,006	100	406,572	70	882,580	100	524,061	59	256,243	100	117,503	46
Female	374,470	100	242,181	65	602,418	100	287,077	48	199,365	100	102,542	51
With injury:												
Male	168,682	100	102,670	61	211,044	100	102,167	48	48,528	100	B	B
Female	114,990	100	68,861	60	198,954	100	83,336	42	51,025	100	B	B
Attempted assault without weapon:												
Male	414,324	100	303,902	73	671,536	100	421,894	63	207,715	100	107,272	52
Female	259,479	100	173,320	67	403,464	100	203,742	50	148,340	100	80,388	54
Personal larceny with contact:												
Male	52,460	100	B	B	75,027	100	B	B	58,066	100	B	B
Female	23,127	100	B	B	114,835	100	63,086	55	63,637	100	B	B
Purse snatching:												
Male	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Female	5,715	100	B	B	47,259	100	B	B	25,373	100	B	B
Attempted purse snatching:												
Male	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Female	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket pickings:												
Male	52,460	100	B	B	75,027	100	B	B	58,066	100	B	B
Female	14,521	100	B	B	50,448	100	B	B	28,715	100	B	B
Personal larceny without contact:												
Male	1,900,333	100	1,602,595	84	3,027,860	100	2,175,000	72	1,419,775	100	890,906	63
Female	1,656,398	100	1,423,059	86	2,813,301	100	1,960,791	70	1,417,176	100	936,849	66

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

50 to 64		65 or older				Total					
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
B 2,754	B 100	B B	B B	B 1,426	B 100	B B	B B	16,276 137,905	100 100	B 72,391	B 52
57,528 30,505	100 100	B B	B B	33,238 30,653	100 100	B B	B B	746,330 386,383	100 100	396,061 131,158	53 34
11,964 9,451	100 100	B B	B B	9,364 15,246	100 100	B B	B B	212,046 148,886	100 100	84,551 36,306	40 24
10,057 B	100 B	B B	B B	1,297 B	100 B	B B	B B	130,823 48,423	100 100	46,207 B	35 B
1,367 9,451	100 100	B B	B B	8,067 13,825	100 100	B B	B B	81,223 100,464	100 100	38,343 27,584	47 27
27,933 14,110	100 100	B B	B B	19,608 8,289	100 100	B B	B B	299,282 157,811	100 100	144,334 45,530	48 29
17,631 6,944	100 100	B B	B B	4,266 7,118	100 100	B B	B B	235,003 79,686	100 100	167,176 49,322	71 62
125,680 77,410	100 100	57,433 35,500	46 46	44,485 34,459	100 100	B B	B B	2,901,803 1,699,956	100 100	1,591,823 839,354	55 49
42,535 28,144	100 100	B B	B B	15,176 9,821	100 100	B B	B B	1,067,521 449,799	100 100	477,200 161,011	45 36
12,020 7,781	100 100	B B	B B	2,783 1,443	100 100	B B	B B	375,635 161,488	100 100	137,988 52,382	37 32
30,515 20,273	100 100	B B	B B	12,393 8,378	100 100	B B	B B	691,886 288,311	100 100	339,212 108,628	49 38
83,146 49,266	100 100	2,780 B	51 B	29,309 24,638	100 100	B B	B B	1,834,283 1,250,157	100 100	1,114,624 678,344	61 54
8,550 15,171	100 100	B B	B B	2,923 4,205	100 100	B B	B B	439,727 384,345	100 100	219,432 185,493	50 48
74,596 34,095	100 100	39,960 B	54 B	26,385 20,434	100 100	B B	B B	1,394,556 865,811	100 100	895,192 492,851	64 57
30,072 58,788	100 100	B B	B B	24,201 62,348	100 100	B B	B B	239,825 322,735	100 100	172,596 180,877	72 56
B 21,665	B 100	B B	B B	B 25,474	B 100	B B	B B	1,417 125,486	100 100	B 40,394	B 32
B B	B B	B B	B B	B B	B B	B B	B B	2,785 46,891	100 100	B B	B B
27,287 25,656	100 100	B B	B B	22,784 31,017	100 100	B B	B B	235,623 150,358	100 100	168,394 100,635	71 67
688,648 660,568	100 100	461,576 405,980	67 61	259,171 251,554	100 100	175,528 155,924	68 62	7,295,788 6,798,997	100 100	5,305,607 4,882,603	73 72

Table 3.3(84) Estimated number of personal victimizations and estimated number not reported to police, by type of victimization, and sex and age of victim, United States, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

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	
	Number	Percent	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	B	B
Female	51,697	100	B	B	86,465	100	B	B	20,447	100	B	B
Robbery:												
Male	202,584	100	129,007	64	303,569	100	147,165	48	110,126	100	56,746	52
Female	77,198	100	B	B	201,137	100	68,516	34	52,200	100	B	B
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:												
Male	59,698	100	B	B	108,188	100	52,292	48	45,546	100	B	B
Female	23,530	100	B	B	81,905	100	B	B	19,675	100	B	B
Serious assault:												
Male	28,060	100	B	B	77,097	100	B	B	24,954	100	B	B
Female	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Minor assault:												
Male	31,638	100	B	B	31,091	100	B	B	20,591	100	B	B
Female	18,739	100	B	B	53,143	100	B	B	13,406	100	B	B
Robbery without injury:												
Male	84,439	100	44,875	53	107,406	100	31,862	30	40,208	100	B	B
Female	36,987	100	B	B	78,065	100	B	B	24,680	100	B	B
Attempted robbery without injury:												
Male	58,447	100	B	B	87,975	100	B	B	24,372	100	B	B
Female	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Assault:												
Male	889,991	100	613,059	69	1,426,346	100	722,470	51	443,832	100	226,075	51
Female	531,048	100	318,822	60	813,842	100	388,810	48	253,768	100	114,776	45
Aggravated assault:												
Male	328,750	100	185,059	56	593,380	100	242,110	41	169,483	100	66,935	39
Female	135,625	100	73,312	54	265,396	100	103,958	39	55,755	100	B	B
With injury:												
Male	142,314	100	87,702	62	197,339	100	49,523	25	47,042	100	B	B
Female	58,796	100	B	B	98,379	100	44,080	45	20,892	100	B	B
Attempted assault with weapon:												
Male	186,436	100	97,357	52	396,041	100	192,587	49	122,441	100	48,077	39
Female	76,829	100	B	B	167,017	100	59,879	36	34,863	100	B	B
Simple assault:												
Male	561,241	100	428,000	76	832,966	100	480,360	58	274,349	100	159,146	58
Female	395,422	100	245,510	62	548,446	100	284,852	52	198,013	100	94,704	48
With injury:												
Male	178,055	100	115,191	65	199,142	100	77,011	39	37,616	100	B	B
Female	127,884	100	67,236	53	162,267	100	58,641	36	56,496	100	B	B
Attempted assault without weapon:												
Male	383,185	100	312,809	82	633,824	100	403,349	64	236,733	100	144,661	61
Female	267,538	100	178,274	67	386,159	100	226,210	59	141,517	100	70,756	50
Personal larceny with contact:												
Male	66,785	100	B	B	86,939	100	B	B	48,640	100	B	B
Female	31,101	100	B	B	82,040	100	B	B	60,111	100	B	B
Purse snatching:												
Male	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Female	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Attempted purse snatching:												
Male	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Female	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking:												
Male	66,785	100	B	B	84,974	100	B	B	46,837	100	B	B
Female	20,989	100	B	B	40,832	100	B	B	33,324	100	B	B
Personal larceny without contact:												
Male	1,763,340	100	1,477,506	84	2,915,702	100	2,050,600	70	1,222,031	100	822,754	67
Female	1,637,802	100	1,381,546	84	2,690,448	100	1,846,351	69	1,322,861	100	835,430	63

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

50 to 64				65 or older				Total			
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
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	15,406	100	B	B
4,478	100	B	B	1,397	100	B	B	164,485	100	70,660	43
60,588	100	B	B	24,383	100	B	B	701,249	100	364,623	52
31,857	100	B	B	33,121	100	B	B	395,512	100	136,261	34
20,521	100	B	B	5,655	100	B	B	239,608	100	108,924	45
19,479	100	B	B	14,873	100	B	B	159,463	100	55,230	35
13,686	100	B	B	0	X	B	B	143,797	100	54,134	38
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	60,274	100	B	B
6,835	100	B	B	5,655	100	B	B	95,811	100	54,790	57
10,575	100	B	B	3,325	100	B	B	99,189	100	44,191	45
30,713	100	B	B	6,132	100	B	B	268,898	100	110,036	41
12,377	100	B	B	14,804	100	B	B	166,913	100	42,660	26
9,354	100	B	B	12,596	100	B	B	192,744	100	145,663	76
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	69,136	100	B	B
116,980	100	50,942	44	27,981	100	B	B	2,905,130	100	1,627,418	56
113,588	100	52,417	46	41,827	100	B	B	1,754,073	100	891,888	51
61,196	100	B	B	5,618	100	B	B	1,158,428	100	521,504	45
47,109	100	B	B	12,777	100	B	B	516,663	100	226,222	44
21,788	100	B	B	1,717	100	B	B	410,201	100	160,687	39
6,369	100	B	B	1,331	100	B	B	185,768	100	91,722	49
39,408	100	B	B	3,901	100	B	B	748,227	100	360,818	48
40,740	100	B	3	11,446	100	B	B	330,895	100	134,500	41
55,783	100	B	B	22,363	100	B	B	1,746,702	100	1,105,914	63
66,479	100	B	B	29,049	100	B	B	1,237,409	100	665,666	54
4,476	100	B	B	1,609	100	B	B	420,898	100	209,348	50
12,511	100	B	B	7,449	100	B	B	266,627	100	155,935	43
51,308	100	B	B	20,754	100	B	B	1,325,804	100	896,566	68
53,968	100	B	B	21,601	100	B	B	870,783	100	509,731	59
36,746	100	B	B	26,718	100	B	B	265,830	100	184,980	70
52,390	100	B	B	38,118	100	B	B	263,759	100	165,713	63
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	5,594	100	B	B
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	85,677	100	B	B
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	0	X	B	B
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	34,036	100	B	B
34,921	100	B	B	26,718	100	B	B	260,236	100	183,015	70
32,702	100	B	B	16,198	100	B	B	144,046	100	93,315	65
589,900	100	363,132	62	233,106	100	184,210	79	6,724,080	100	4,897,602	73
652,196	100	448,933	69	233,405	100	160,043	69	6,536,711	100	4,672,004	71

Table 3.4(83) Estimated number of personal victimizations and estimated number not reported to police, by type of victimization, and race and age of victim, United States, 1983^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization and race 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	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rape:												
White	44,647	100	B	B	71,292	100	B	B	5,394	100	B	B
Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery:												
White	190,930	100	118,704	62	377,717	100	181,647	48	125,624	100	43,744	35
Black and other races	111,340	100	58,417	52	128,202	100	53,255	42	46,977	100	B	B
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:												
White	61,077	100	B	B	133,832	100	49,907	37	42,867	100	B	B
Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Serious assault:												
White	29,542	100	B	B	63,708	100	B	B	22,131	100	B	B
Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Minor assault:												
White	31,534	100	B	B	70,123	100	B	B	20,736	100	B	B
Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery without injury:												
White	70,070	100	B	B	131,730	100	44,439	34	48,301	100	B	B
Black and other races	56,922	100	B	B	62,176	100	B	B	17,952	100	B	B
Attempted robbery without injury:												
White	59,784	100	B	B	112,155	100	87,301	78	34,455	100	B	B
Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Assault:												
White	1,146,952	100	732,367	64	1,993,725	100	1,016,160	51	578,230	100	248,201	43
Black and other races	227,129	100	132,148	58	306,490	100	129,397	42	67,197	100	B	B
Aggravated assault:												
White	326,793	100	172,984	53	669,838	100	289,379	43	157,422	100	43,813	28
Black and other races	89,813	100	42,778	48	145,380	100	45,040	31	32,398	100	B	B
With injury:												
White	141,808	100	71,824	51	211,235	100	73,233	35	41,657	100	B	B
Black and other races	49,910	100	B	B	57,510	100	B	B	10,885	100	B	B
Attempted assault with weapons:												
White	184,984	100	101,160	55	458,603	100	216,146	47	115,764	100	33,733	29
Black and other races	39,903	100	B	B	87,871	100	B	B	21,513	100	B	B
Simple assault:												
White	820,159	100	559,383	68	1,323,888	100	726,781	55	420,808	100	204,388	49
Black and other races	137,316	100	89,370	65	161,110	100	84,357	52	34,799	100	B	B
With injury:												
White	243,708	100	149,287	61	358,129	100	165,354	46	91,885	100	32,384	35
Black and other races	39,965	100	B	B	51,868	100	B	B	7,668	100	B	B
Attempted assault without weapons:												
White	576,451	100	410,096	71	965,759	100	561,428	58	328,923	100	172,004	52
Black and other races	97,352	100	67,126	69	109,242	100	64,208	59	27,132	100	B	B
Personal larceny with contact:												
White	55,075	100	B	B	135,180	100	80,839	62	91,553	100	62,267	68
Black and other races	20,512	100	B	B	59,681	100	B	B	30,150	100	B	B
Purse snatching:												
White	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Attempted purse snatchings:												
White	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking:												
White	46,468	100	B	B	89,692	100	63,650	71	65,285	100	B	B
Black and other races	20,512	100	B	B	35,783	100	B	B	21,496	100	B	B
Personal larceny without contact:												
White	3,112,036	100	2,636,980	85	5,074,477	100	3,599,749	71	2,508,283	100	1,623,606	65
Black and other races	444,695	100	388,674	87	766,684	100	536,042	70	328,668	100	204,149	62

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

50 to 64		65 or older				Total					
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
4,068 B	100 B	B	B	1,426 B	100 B	B	B	126,828 27,352	100 100	66,166 B	52 B
71,330 16,704	100 100	B	B	55,464 8,426	100 100	B	B	821,065 311,649	100 100	392,130 135,089	48 43
17,217 B	100 B	B	B	20,543 B	100 B	B	B	275,535 85,397	100 100	95,717 25,141	35 29
7,577 B	100 B	B	B	1,420 B	100 B	B	B	124,378 54,867	100 100	39,392 B	32 B
9,640 B	100 B	B	B	19,123 B	100 B	B	B	151,157 30,530	100 100	56,325 B	37 B
33,651 8,393	100 100	B	B	23,538 4,360	100 100	B	B	307,290 149,803	100 100	129,206 60,658	42 40
20,463 B	100 B	B	B	11,384 B	100 B	B	B	238,240 76,448	100 100	167,207 B	70 B
178,452 24,638	100 100	82,107 B	46 B	76,134 2,810	100 100	51,025 B	67 B	3,973,493 628,266	100 100	2,129,860 301,317	54 48
60,246 10,433	100 100	B	B	23,421 1,576	100 100	B	B	1,237,719 279,600	100 100	535,983 102,228	43 37
15,455 4,436	100 100	B	B	4,227 0	100 X	B	B	414,382 122,741	100 100	157,882 32,489	38 26
44,791 5,997	100 100	B	B	19,194 1,576	100 100	B	B	823,337 156,859	100 100	378,101 69,739	46 44
118,206 14,206	100 100	61,843 B	52 B	52,713 1,234	100 100	B	B	2,735,774 348,666	100 100	1,593,878 199,090	58 57
22,235 1,486	100 100	B	B	7,128 0	100 X	B	B	723,085 100,987	100 100	361,046 43,879	50 43
95,972 12,719	100 100	52,207 B	54 B	45,585 1,234	100 100	B	B	2,012,689 247,678	100 100	1,232,831 155,211	61 63
69,314 19,545	100 100	B	B	75,415 11,134	100 100	B	B	421,538 141,022	100 100	257,041 96,432	61 68
B B	B B	B B	B B	B B	B B	B B	B B	87,358 39,545	100 100	24,678 B	28 B
B B	B B	B B	B B	B B	B B	B B	B B	41,986 7,690	100 100	B B	B B
44,024 8,919	100 100	B	B	46,724 7,077	100 100	B	B	292,194 93,787	100 100	196,266 72,763	67 78
1,184,776 164,440	100 100	755,553 112,003	64 68	460,591 50,134	100 100	296,194 B	64 B	12,340,163 1,754,622	100 100	8,912,083 1,276,126	72 73

Table 3.4(84) Estimated number of personal victimizations and estimated number not reported to police, by type of victimization, and race and age of victim, United States, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization and race 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	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rapes:												
White	38,252	100	B	B	68,711	100	B	B	12,549	100	B	B
Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery:												
White	211,515	100	138,094	65	364,840	100	158,285	43	127,423	100	64,387	51
Black and other races	68,267	100	B	B	139,866	100	57,396	41	34,903	100	B	B
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:												
White	63,330	100	B	B	145,155	100	65,311	45	46,855	100	B	B
Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Serious assault:												
White	25,898	100	B	B	82,316	100	B	B	20,994	100	B	B
Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Minor assault:												
White	37,432	100	B	B	62,839	100	B	B	25,861	100	B	B
Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery without injury:												
White	87,703	100	48,240	55	121,319	100	31,007	26	51,787	100	B	B
Black and other races	33,723	100	B	B	64,152	100	B	B	13,101	100	B	B
Attempted robbery without injury:												
White	60,482	100	B	B	98,366	100	61,697	63	28,781	100	B	B
Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Assault:												
White	1,193,932	100	777,841	65	1,921,004	100	982,936	51	602,997	100	289,727	48
Black and other races	227,106	100	154,040	68	319,184	100	128,344	40	94,603	100	B	B
Aggravated assault:												
White	364,198	100	186,410	51	702,519	100	298,943	43	184,548	100	66,158	36
Black and other races	100,177	100	71,961	72	156,257	100	47,125	30	40,691	100	B	B
With injury:												
White	170,119	100	94,579	56	235,274	100	83,008	35	52,931	100	B	B
Black and other races	30,991	100	B	B	60,444	100	B	B	15,003	100	B	B
Attempted assault with weapon:												
White	194,079	100	91,831	47	467,245	100	215,934	46	131,616	100	46,152	35
Black and other races	69,186	100	B	B	95,813	100	B	B	25,688	100	B	B
Simple assault:												
White	829,734	100	591,431	71	1,218,484	100	683,993	56	418,450	100	223,569	53
Black and other races	126,929	100	82,079	65	162,927	100	81,219	50	53,912	100	B	B
With injury:												
White	264,781	100	159,265	60	304,976	100	116,934	38	82,271	100	B	B
Black and other races	41,159	100	B	B	56,452	100	B	B	11,840	100	B	B
Attempted assault without weapon:												
White	564,953	100	432,166	76	916,508	100	567,058	62	336,179	100	187,703	56
Black and other races	85,770	100	B	B	106,475	100	62,501	59	42,072	100	B	B
Personal larceny with contact:												
White	64,828	100	B	B	130,400	100	99,243	76	79,892	100	B	B
Black and other races	33,058	100	B	B	38,579	100	B	B	28,860	100	B	B
Purse snatching:												
White	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Attempted purse snatching:												
White	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking:												
White	61,104	100	B	B	102,421	100	74,581	73	54,417	100	B	B
Black and other races	26,670	100	B	B	23,386	100	B	B	25,743	100	B	B
Personal larceny without contact:												
White	2,950,059	100	2,465,917	84	4,848,703	100	3,333,945	69	2,233,793	100	1,457,725	65
Black and other races	451,083	100	393,134	87	757,447	100	562,107	74	311,099	100	200,460	64

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

50 to 64				65 or older				Total			
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
6,257	100	B	B	1,397	100	B	B	127,167	100	61,896	49
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	52,724	100	B	B
64,058	100	B	B	48,155	100	B	B	815,991	100	387,898	48
28,386	100	B	B	9,348	100	B	B	280,770	100	112,985	40
32,835	100	B	B	14,347	100	B	B	302,522	100	131,460	43
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	96,549	100	B	B
17,293	100	B	B	7,126	100	B	B	153,626	100	51,427	33
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	50,445	100	B	B
15,542	100	B	B	7,221	100	B	B	148,896	100	80,033	54
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	46,104	100	B	B
23,738	100	B	B	19,333	100	B	B	303,879	100	107,389	35
19,353	100	B	B	1,602	100	B	B	131,931	100	45,306	34
7,486	100	B	B	14,475	100	B	B	209,590	100	149,049	71
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	52,290	100	B	B
193,318	100	90,032	47	64,560	100	B	B	3,975,811	100	2,168,562	55
37,250	100	B	B	5,248	100	B	B	683,391	100	350,744	51
89,870	100	B	B	16,240	100	B	B	1,357,375	100	600,612	44
18,435	100	B	B	2,156	100	B	B	317,716	100	147,114	46
20,505	100	B	B	3,048	100	B	B	481,878	100	206,366	43
7,653	100	B	B	0	X	X	X	114,091	100	46,042	40
69,365	100	B	B	13,191	100	B	B	875,497	100	394,245	45
10,782	100	B	B	2,156	100	B	B	203,625	100	101,073	50
103,447	100	48,337	47	48,321	100	B	B	2,618,436	100	1,567,950	60
18,815	100	B	B	3,092	100	B	B	365,675	100	203,629	56
12,579	100	B	B	7,720	100	B	B	672,327	100	319,784	48
4,408	100	B	B	1,338	100	B	B	115,198	100	45,498	39
90,868	100	48,337	53	40,601	100	B	B	1,946,109	100	1,248,166	64
14,408	100	B	B	1,753	100	B	B	250,477	100	158,131	63
67,440	100	B	B	47,374	100	B	B	389,933	100	253,883	65
21,696	100	B	B	17,463	100	B	B	139,656	100	96,810	69
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	59,136	100	B	B
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	32,135	100	B	B
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	28,500	100	B	B
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	5,536	100	B	B
51,776	100	B	B	32,578	100	B	B	302,297	100	202,950	67
15,848	100	B	B	10,338	100	B	B	101,985	100	73,380	72
1,145,806	100	747,888	65	417,035	100	303,437	73	11,595,394	100	8,308,912	72
96,290	100	64,177	67	49,476	100	B	B	1,665,396	100	1,260,693	76

Table 3.5(83) 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, 1983^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization and race of head of household	Under \$3,000		\$3,000 to \$7,499				\$7,500 to \$9,999				Family income \$10,000 to			
	Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Total			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Burglary:														
White	377,254	100	252,567	67	814,048	100	470,809	58	265,954	100	159,027	60	787,801	100
Black and other races	165,195	100	92,535	56	266,166	100	115,421	43	85,718	100	52,725	62	142,416	100
Forcible entry:														
White	84,431	100	36,626	43	244,696	100	80,348	33	69,437	100	B	B	239,292	100
Black and other races	60,348	100	B	B	117,046	100	31,154	27	27,044	100	B	B	59,839	100
Unlawful entry without force:														
White	207,928	100	162,952	78	348,766	100	244,412	70	124,599	100	83,489	67	301,263	100
Black and other races	68,201	100	B	B	86,249	100	48,683	56	28,590	100	B	B	49,657	100
Attempted forcible entry:														
White	84,896	100	52,989	62	220,586	100	146,049	66	71,917	100	51,186	71	247,246	100
Black and other races	36,646	100	B	B	62,871	100	B	B	30,085	100	B	B	32,920	100
Larceny:														
White	426,582	100	341,793	80	966,699	100	759,674	79	419,401	100	329,370	79	1,221,495	100
Black and other races	106,768	100	93,797	88	298,311	100	239,908	80	92,905	100	70,771	76	238,996	100
Under \$50:														
White	233,978	100	220,790	94	505,735	100	451,023	89	230,117	100	196,670	85	609,899	100
Black and other races	46,318	100	B	B	118,332	100	109,190	92	36,063	100	B	B	96,695	100
\$50 or more:														
White	152,083	100	89,383	59	351,800	100	225,142	64	145,255	100	100,885	69	470,991	100
Black and other races	37,343	100	B	B	135,611	100	97,012	72	37,305	100	B	B	104,466	100
Amount not ascertained:														
White	20,162	100	B	B	54,202	100	B	B	19,075	100	B	B	62,641	100
Black and other races	17,144	100	B	B	27,552	100	B	B	12,862	100	B	B	26,358	100
Attempted:														
White	20,359	100	B	B	54,961	100	B	B	24,954	100	B	B	77,965	100
Black and other races	5,963	100	B	B	16,816	100	B	B	6,675	100	B	B	11,476	100
Vehicle theft:														
White	33,617	100	B	B	105,893	100	37,798	36	38,128	100	B	B	133,740	100
Black and other races	22,862	100	B	B	44,468	100	B	B	19,209	100	B	B	36,448	100
Completed:														
White	14,397	100	B	B	66,832	100	B	B	31,423	100	B	B	77,830	100
Black and other races	16,027	100	B	B	31,300	100	B	B	7,037	100	B	B	27,972	100
Attempted:														
White	19,219	100	B	B	39,062	100	B	B	6,705	100	B	B	55,910	100
Black and other races	6,835	100	B	B	13,168	100	B	B	12,172	100	B	B	8,476	100

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

\$14,999		\$15,000 to \$24,999				\$25,000 or more				Not ascertained			
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
415,670	53	1,067,561	100	521,498	49	1,311,260	100	556,395	42	420,550	100	198,468	47
57,589	40	141,901	100	70,307	50	129,522	100	50,190	39	89,348	100	42,775	48
72,522	30	340,216	100	88,335	26	375,164	100	56,273	15	138,092	100	29,966	22
B	B	61,176	100	B	B	48,327	100	B	B	37,926	100	B	B
174,966	58	458,469	100	261,553	57	641,294	100	335,045	52	165,572	100	85,499	52
B	B	39,386	100	B	B	50,257	100	B	B	38,576	100	B	B
168,183	68	268,875	100	171,610	64	294,802	100	165,077	56	116,885	100	83,003	71
B	B	41,339	100	B	B	30,938	100	B	B	12,846	100	B	B
918,860	75	1,729,851	100	1,220,904	71	2,367,129	100	1,675,408	71	678,766	100	474,648	70
178,003	74	221,682	100	169,395	76	220,662	100	163,432	74	124,479	100	99,721	80
531,391	87	845,971	100	726,558	86	1,132,787	100	994,764	88	261,905	100	229,423	88
86,797	90	74,187	100	B	B	87,045	100	75,581	87	45,066	100	B	B
281,071	60	673,024	100	344,275	51	961,702	100	488,511	51	305,845	100	176,472	58
63,948	61	115,691	100	75,017	65	99,686	100	63,599	64	59,832	100	B	B
B	B	100,774	100	68,100	68	116,610	100	72,354	62	61,024	100	B	B
B	B	15,759	100	B	B	14,284	100	B	B	14,692	100	B	B
58,896	76	110,083	100	81,971	74	156,030	100	119,779	77	49,992	100	B	B
B	B	16,045	100	B	B	19,648	100	B	B	4,889	100	B	B
63,470	47	257,638	100	61,009	24	343,518	100	91,879	27	89,867	100	28,161	31
B	B	36,396	100	B	B	70,245	100	B	B	31,599	100	B	B
17,644	23	175,331	100	15,821	9	214,329	100	10,605	5	59,802	100	B	B
B	B	21,832	100	B	B	39,679	100	B	B	26,153	100	B	B
B	B	82,307	100	45,189	55	129,189	100	81,274	63	30,065	100	B	B
B	B	14,564	100	B	B	30,566	100	B	B	5,447	100	B	B

Table 3.5(84) 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, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization and race of head of household	Under \$3,000		\$3,000 to \$7,499				\$7,500 to \$9,999				Family Income \$10,000 to			
	Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Total			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Burglary:														
White	416,562	100	272,830	65	760,760	100	431,961	57	252,256	100	141,851	56	614,721	100
Black and other races	162,830	100	101,587	62	229,484	100	119,775	52	94,085	100	B	B	139,469	100
Forcible entry:														
White	107,730	100	44,001	41	234,874	100	85,407	36	101,930	100	32,574	32	183,531	100
Black and other races	47,037	100	B	B	86,527	100	36,417	42	39,337	100	B	B	65,231	100
Unlawful entry without force:														
White	234,663	100	176,798	75	337,770	100	214,845	64	73,223	100	B	B	295,306	100
Black and other races	79,890	100	B	B	67,702	100	B	B	30,558	100	B	B	33,300	100
Attempted forcible entry:														
White	74,169	100	B	B	188,117	100	131,710	70	77,103	100	B	B	135,884	100
Black and other races	35,903	100	B	B	75,256	100	B	B	24,191	100	B	B	40,938	100
Larceny:														
White	359,778	100	276,910	77	926,912	100	706,013	76	405,541	100	328,167	81	1,094,038	100
Black and other races	133,430	100	102,192	77	269,675	100	202,221	75	91,544	100	69,199	76	213,397	100
Under \$50:														
White	180,398	100	152,829	85	454,831	100	414,362	91	198,220	100	176,986	89	501,567	100
Black and other races	65,138	100	B	B	132,842	100	123,989	93	44,593	100	B	B	86,075	100
\$50 or more:														
White	128,590	100	80,466	63	372,542	100	225,850	61	165,079	100	118,058	72	448,942	100
Black and other races	47,885	100	B	B	105,714	100	58,295	55	34,882	100	B	B	105,761	100
Amount not ascertained:														
White	31,310	100	B	B	56,876	100	B	B	20,881	100	B	B	62,953	100
Black and other races	15,007	100	B	B	13,577	100	B	B	7,718	100	B	B	10,364	100
Attempted:														
White	19,480	100	B	B	42,663	100	B	B	21,361	100	B	B	80,578	100
Black and other races	5,401	100	B	B	17,542	100	B	B	4,351	100	B	B	11,197	100
Vehicle theft:														
White	51,021	100	B	B	89,418	100	39,933	45	57,911	100	B	B	137,032	100
Black and other races	10,043	100	B	B	34,267	100	B	B	11,243	100	B	B	36,415	100
Completed:														
White	27,964	100	B	B	55,139	100	B	B	42,434	100	B	B	88,636	100
Black and other races	7,005	100	B	B	19,242	100	B	B	8,921	100	B	B	26,204	100
Attempted:														
White	23,056	100	B	B	34,279	100	B	B	15,477	100	B	B	48,396	100
Black and other races	3,038	100	B	B	15,025	100	B	B	2,321	100	B	B	10,211	100

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

\$14,999		\$15,000 to \$24,999				\$25,000 or more				Not ascertained			
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
317,702	52	812,566	100	372,703	46	1,378,400	100	597,405	43	406,630	100	195,203	48
59,323	43	123,608	100	52,084	42	175,099	100	70,089	40	76,405	100	B	B
45,915	25	249,624	100	44,426	18	418,102	100	69,349	17	135,091	100	37,490	28
B	B	61,298	100	B	B	79,727	100	B	B	33,871	100	B	B
180,442	61	373,296	100	198,721	53	676,619	100	357,102	53	173,583	100	100,921	58
B	B	26,230	100	B	B	59,389	100	B	B	16,209	100	B	B
91,345	67	189,647	100	129,556	68	283,679	100	170,954	60	97,957	100	56,791	58
B	B	36,081	100	B	B	35,982	100	B	B	26,326	100	B	B
822,589	75	1,628,934	100	1,126,765	69	2,388,902	100	1,639,620	69	653,324	100	484,739	74
177,429	83	220,012	100	155,952	71	247,855	100	172,069	69	116,878	100	84,209	72
460,231	92	744,085	100	634,664	85	1,006,453	100	863,380	86	266,407	100	238,725	90
B	B	72,643	100	B	B	99,286	100	84,914	86	34,688	100	B	B
263,919	59	703,161	100	365,411	52	1,058,479	100	566,946	54	295,574	100	180,774	61
77,370	73	119,520	100	73,132	61	104,886	100	57,607	55	51,647	100	B	B
B	B	68,985	100	B	B	144,786	100	93,083	64	44,267	100	B	B
B	B	16,350	100	B	B	22,586	100	B	B	21,393	100	B	B
B	B	112,703	100	82,675	73	179,185	100	116,210	65	47,077	100	B	B
B	B	11,498	100	B	B	21,097	100	B	B	9,150	100	B	B
48,149	35	192,032	100	68,585	36	398,995	100	103,118	26	138,144	100	43,433	31
B	B	68,909	100	B	B	82,024	100	B	B	32,864	100	B	B
17,244	19	121,064	100	14,178	12	235,236	100	21,990	9	81,518	100	B	B
B	B	35,701	100	B	B	59,000	100	B	B	27,524	100	B	B
B	B	70,969	100	B	B	163,759	100	81,128	50	5,626	100	B	B
B	B	33,207	100	B	B	23,023	100	B	B	5,339	100	B	B

Table 3.6(83) 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, 1983^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). 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 results of surveys after 1978 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 12.

Type of victimization	Total victimizations not reported	Reason for not reporting victimization to police							
		Nothing could be done		Victimization not important enough		Police wouldn't want to be bothered		Did not want to take time	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:									
Rape and attempted rape	80,346	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery	527,218	115,972	22	95,700	18	35,961	7	18,494	4
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	120,857	30,606	25	25,397	21	11,054	9	4,685	4
Serious assault	54,930	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Minor assault	65,927	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery without injury	189,864	51,628	27	31,314	16	17,292	9	10,371	5
Attempted robbery without injury	216,497	33,739	16	38,989	18	7,615	4	3,439	2
Assault	2,431,178	177,238	7	688,101	28	161,974	7	52,522	2
Aggravated assault with injury	638,210	70,872	11	147,277	23	36,425	6	19,542	3
Attempted assault with weapon	190,370	16,722	9	28,954	15	12,805	7	3,089	2
Simple assault	447,840	54,150	12	118,323	26	23,620	5	16,453	4
With injury	1,792,967	106,366	6	540,824	30	125,549	7	32,980	2
Attempted assault without weapon	404,925	26,346	7	84,952	21	38,213	9	7,489	2
Personal larceny with contact	1,388,042	80,020	6	455,872	33	87,336	6	25,491	2
Purse snatching	353,473	99,857	28	48,371	14	35,001	10	12,223	3
Attempted purse snatching	41,811	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	42,633	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Personal larceny without contact	269,030	80,188	30	29,567	11	26,399	10	7,572	3
Attempted	10,188,210	2,144,611	21	3,467,189	34	749,455	7	269,005	3
Household victimizations:									
Burglary	3,055,976	678,895	22	750,152	25	315,314	10	71,946	2
Forcible entry	486,863	93,560	19	94,377	19	42,709	9	11,924	2
Unlawful entry without force	1,563,536	367,190	23	377,177	24	153,931	10	40,440	3
Attempted forcible entry	1,005,577	218,145	22	278,598	28	118,675	12	19,583	2
Larceny	6,735,685	1,382,894	21	2,791,998	41	730,638	11	151,591	2
Under \$50	3,858,337	660,480	17	2,152,891	56	398,864	10	63,588	2
\$50 or more	2,152,496	597,310	28	392,590	18	277,632	13	70,254	3
Amount not ascertained	283,229	58,259	21	114,182	40	16,693	6	8,668	3
Attempted	441,523	66,845	15	132,334	30	37,449	8	9,080	2
Vehicle theft	390,575	90,605	23	61,126	16	44,648	11	11,139	3
Completed	90,559	7,807	9	6,187	7	11,881	13	1,675	2
Attempted	300,016	82,798	28	54,939	18	32,767	11	9,464	3

^aSubcategories 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.

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

It was a private matter		Fear of reprisal		Victimization reported to someone else		Other		Not ascertained	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
83,801	16	30,914	6	48,907	9	220,578	42	10,814	2
13,190	11	7,792	6	11,005	9	53,707	44	5,985	5
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
26,457	14	20,294	11	14,592	8	61,823	33	3,233	2
44,153	20	2,828	1	22,950	11	105,049	49	1,597	1
803,330	33	113,879	5	300,396	12	468,737	19	73,617	3
216,827	34	30,210	5	55,847	9	142,022	22	20,825	3
72,895	38	8,731	5	24,350	13	33,815	18	7,903	4
143,931	32	21,479	5	31,497	7	108,207	24	12,922	3
586,503	33	83,669	5	244,549	14	326,716	18	52,792	3
157,910	39	32,359	8	59,524	15	53,380	13	16,984	4
428,593	31	51,310	4	185,026	13	273,336	20	35,808	3
22,774	6	10,708	3	52,746	15	153,318	43	12,603	4
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
18,449	7	9,412	3	48,044	18	109,432	41	12,603	5
461,833	5	27,886	0	2,077,006	20	2,867,497	28	285,054	3
273,757	9	25,576	1	247,555	8	1,280,621	42	93,784	3
72,693	15	12,702	3	37,794	8	187,810	39	18,875	4
153,823	10	10,060	1	112,133	7	651,844	42	42,208	3
47,241	5	2,814	0	97,629	10	440,966	44	32,701	3
545,590	8	33,710	1	180,968	3	2,146,117	32	168,285	2
257,098	7	13,060	0	97,972	3	853,718	22	67,192	2
230,300	11	16,825	1	60,628	3	975,248	45	77,675	4
35,658	13	1,241	0	15,342	5	85,098	30	14,287	5
22,534	5	2,584	1	7,026	2	232,052	53	9,131	2
47,673	12	0	X	12,445	3	192,650	49	10,245	3
33,039	36	0	X	2,759	3	42,843	47	2,752	3
14,634	5	0	X	9,686	3	149,807	50	7,493	2

Table 3.6(84) 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, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.6(83). For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and a discussion of changes in the 1979 interview schedule, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Total victimizations not reported	Reason for not reporting victimization to police							
		Nothing could be done		Victimization not important enough		Police wouldn't want to be bothered		Did not want to take time	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:									
Rape and attempted rape	79,222	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery	500,883	102,096	20	88,597	18	39,482	8	29,125	6
Robbery and attempted robbery									
with injury	164,154	40,981	25	21,248	13	15,438	9	10,749	7
Serious assault	65,173	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Minor assault	98,981	21,880	22	15,266	15	6,886	7	4,681	5
Robbery without injury	152,695	40,101	26	30,160	20	11,607	8	8,851	6
Attempted robbery without injury	184,034	21,013	11	37,190	20	12,436	7	9,525	5
Assault	2,519,306	164,867	7	611,796	24	172,317	7	76,658	3
Aggravated assault	747,726	57,798	8	143,833	19	38,219	5	31,233	4
with injury	252,408	5,672	2	35,236	14	14,373	6	10,179	4
Attempted assault with weapon	495,318	52,126	11	108,597	22	23,846	5	21,054	4
Simple assault	1,771,580	107,069	6	467,963	26	134,098	8	45,424	3
with injury	365,283	5,324	1	68,381	19	15,994	4	15,180	4
Attempted assault without weapon	1,406,297	101,746	7	399,582	28	118,105	8	30,245	2
Personal larceny with contact	350,693	111,307	32	63,649	18	28,403	8	8,694	2
Purse snatching	47,608	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Attempted purse snatching	26,755	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	276,330	93,549	34	58,177	21	19,800	7	5,453	2
Personal larceny without contact	9,569,605	1,952,074	20	3,127,360	33	700,839	7	281,820	3
Household victimizations:									
Burglary	2,803,576	626,552	22	707,970	25	222,871	8	60,869	2
Forcible entry	459,411	103,993	23	86,066	19	38,207	8	22,327	5
Unlawful entry without force	1,475,241	357,917	24	368,303	25	93,526	6	28,755	2
Attempted forcible entry	868,924	164,642	19	253,600	29	91,138	10	9,786	1
Larceny	6,348,074	1,374,090	22	2,509,498	40	605,737	10	143,471	2
Under \$50	3,467,099	650,463	19	1,884,517	54	315,464	9	52,996	2
\$50 or more	2,185,512	611,372	28	403,189	18	240,439	11	65,682	3
Amount not ascertained	276,629	50,215	18	100,422	36	28,035	10	9,737	4
Attempted	418,834	62,041	15	121,370	29	21,799	5	15,056	4
Vehicle theft	408,188	74,884	18	52,954	13	36,029	9	19,111	5
Completed	113,048	3,668	3	7,374	7	8,743	8	1,812	2
Attempted	295,139	71,216	24	45,580	15	27,286	9	17,298	6

^aSubcategories 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.

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

It was a private matter		Fear of reprisal		Victimization reported to someone else		Other		Not ascertained	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
84,517	17	16,962	3	38,293	8	173,154	35	30,948	6
29,016	18	10,239	6	13,068	8	52,767	32	5,766	4
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
16,819	17	8,531	9	10,027	10	28,934	29	3,728	4
18,231	12	4,467	3	11,582	8	50,862	33	9,529	6
37,270	20	2,256	1	13,643	7	69,525	38	15,652	9
781,565	31	138,392	5	385,491	15	452,981	18	76,728	3
226,737	30	56,460	8	104,697	14	152,134	20	35,914	5
89,315	35	26,719	11	44,151	17	46,764	19	9,801	4
137,422	28	29,741	6	60,546	12	105,370	21	26,114	5
554,828	31	81,932	5	280,794	16	300,847	17	40,813	2
131,340	36	29,789	8	74,813	20	67,881	19	8,711	2
423,487	30	52,143	4	205,980	15	232,966	17	32,102	2
7,068	2	3,988	1	47,006	13	149,288	43	13,014	4
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
7,068	3	3,988	1	39,613	14	99,663	36	11,047	4
441,744	5	26,856	0	2,121,938	22	2,564,319	27	332,789	3
220,642	8	24,012	1	238,460	9	1,160,275	41	104,284	4
56,080	12	5,826	1	27,580	6	190,256	41	17,085	4
140,732	10	8,446	1	134,240	9	581,778	39	67,005	5
23,831	3	9,739	1	76,640	9	388,241	45	20,194	2
490,952	8	29,570	0	215,911	3	1,965,613	31	204,719	3
206,993	6	16,569	0	103,935	3	748,592	22	80,655	2
236,125	11	11,363	1	86,798	4	912,551	42	97,229	4
22,696	8	1,638	1	19,217	7	84,990	31	12,682	5
25,138	6	0	X	5,962	1	219,480	52	14,153	3
50,994	12	0	X	15,070	4	212,021	52	16,347	4
41,436	37	0	X	3,574	3	58,342	52	2,935	3
9,558	3	0	X	11,496	4	153,679	52	13,412	5

Table 3.7 Victims' most important reason for reporting victimizations to the police, by type of victimization, United States, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). These data were compiled from the 1983 National Crime Survey. The percentages are based on respondents who reported being the victim of a crime and who reported the victimization to the police. For information on survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 12.

Most important reason	(Percent ^a)														
	All crimes	Crimes of violence ^b				Crimes of theft ^c			Household crimes					Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
		Total	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault	Total	Completed	Attempted	Total	Completed	Attempted	Burglary			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Economic:															
In order to collect insurance	8	B	B	B	B	12	12	B	7	8	4	6	9	9	
Desire to recover property	32	6	21	B	B	43	44	B	35	40	B	26	37	63	
Obligation:															
Because it was a crime	8	7	9	4	7	8	8	B	9	8	12	12	7	6	
Because you felt it was your duty	7	8	7	11	8	7	6	23	7	6	7	7	7	4	
To keep it from happening again	20	31	22	33	35	14	14	24	19	17	32	23	19	7	
To stop or prevent this incident from happening	9	18	15	17	19	4	4	B	9	7	24	12	8	4	
To punish offender	7	14	11	16	12	4	4	3	7	6	9	8	6	5	
There was evidence or proof	1	B	B	B	B	1	B	B	1	1	B	B	1	B	
Need for help after incident due to injury	1	3	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Other	8	14	10	11	18	8	7	B	6	6	10	7	7	B	

^aFigures may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes rape, which is not displayed as a separate entry.

^cIncludes purse snatching, pocket picking and larceny without contact.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Reporting Crimes to the Police*, Special Report NCJ-99432 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, December, 1985), p. 8, Table 14.

Table 3.8(83) 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, 1983^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). 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 12.

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
Personal victimizations: (Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older)				
Base	52,710,408	76,163,441	61,617,569	190,491,417
Rape and attempted rape	143	37	82	81
Robbery	1,243	427	247	595
Robbery with injury	347	164	86	189
Serious assault	184	83	31	94
Minor assault	163	81	55	95
Robbery without injury	558	157	71	240
Attempted robbery without injury	338	107	90	165
Assault	2,936	2,473	1,901	2,416
Aggravated assault	1,089	729	630	797
With injury	390	265	211	282
Attempted assault with weapon	699	464	419	515
Simple assault	1,847	1,744	1,270	1,619
With injury	546	415	358	433
Attempted assault without weapon	1,301	1,329	913	1,187
Personal larceny with contact	679	188	100	295
Purse snatching	183	31	11	67
Attempted purse snatching	67	15	4	26
Pocket picking	428	142	85	203
Personal larceny without contact	8,523	8,020	5,670	7,399
Household victimizations: (Rate per 100,000 households)				
Base	25,421,668	33,302,601	27,905,240	86,629,510
Burglary	9,326	6,559	5,410	7,001
Forcible entry	3,467	1,986	1,292	2,197
Unlawful entry without force	3,257	2,892	2,931	3,011
Attempted forcible entry	2,603	1,681	1,187	1,793
Larceny	12,963	10,154	8,732	10,520
Under \$50	5,458	4,898	4,678	4,991
\$50 or more	5,555	4,007	3,239	4,214
Amount not ascertained	904	637	435	650
Attempted	1,046	612	380	665
Vehicle theft	2,250	1,525	658	1,529
Completed	1,315	1,017	491	935
Attempted	935	508	167	524

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.8(84) 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, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.8(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

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
Personal victimizations: (Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older)				
Base	53,162,492	78,174,952	60,612,037	191,949,481
Rape and attempted rape	149	78	65	94
Robbery	1,075	470	261	571
Robbery with injury	431	141	99	208
Serious assault	187	82	66	106
Minor assault	243	59	32	102
Robbery without injury	417	211	81	227
Attempted robbery without injury	227	118	81	136
Assault	3,081	2,421	1,862	2,427
Aggravated assault	1,075	903	656	873
With injury	391	314	235	310
Attempted assault with weapon	684	589	421	562
Simple assault	2,006	1,518	1,206	1,555
With injury	530	393	328	410
Attempted assault without weapon	1,476	1,125	878	1,144
Personal larceny with contact	602	196	93	276
Purse snatching	115	36	3	48
Attempted purse snatching	30	18	7	18
Pocket picking	458	142	83	211
Personal larceny without contact	7,860	7,534	5,267	6,908
Household victimizations: (Rate per 100,000 households)				
Base	25,802,135	34,469,961	27,761,396	88,033,493
Burglary	8,696	5,596	5,296	6,410
Forcible entry	3,311	1,844	1,275	2,095
Unlawful entry without force	3,310	2,420	2,844	2,815
Attempted forcible entry	2,075	1,332	1,177	1,501
Larceny	12,851	9,669	7,569	9,940
Under \$50	5,364	4,458	3,481	4,416
\$50 or more	5,642	4,014	3,254	4,251
Amount not ascertained	899	498	480	610
Attempted	946	699	354	663
Vehicle theft	2,244	1,581	780	1,523
Completed	1,332	972	564	949
Attempted	911	609	216	573

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.9 Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons 12 years of age and older) of personal victimization, by type of victimization, area of residence, and size of population, United States, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). The population range categories shown under the "all central cities" and "all suburban areas" headings are based only on the size of the central city and do not reflect the population of the entire metropolitan area. Nonmetropolitan areas are defined as cities up to 50,000 in population, small towns, and rural areas. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 12.

(Rate per 1,000 persons 12 years of age and older)

Area of residence and size of population	Crimes of violence ^a	Crimes of theft ^b
Total all areas	31.0	76.9
All central cities	43.3	92.0
50,000-249,999	38.1	89.5
250,000-499,999	39.4	85.4
500,000-999,999	48.1	104.5
1,000,000 or more	48.2	90.4
All suburban areas	29.4	82.0
50,000-249,999	25.2	71.5
250,000-499,999	30.3	78.6
500,000-999,999	30.2	87.8
1,000,000 or more	32.8	92.7
Nonmetropolitan areas	22.4	57.7

^aIncludes rape, robbery, and assault.

^bIncludes personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Locating City, Suburban, and Rural Crime, Special Report NCJ-99535 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1985), p. 1.

Table 3.10 Percent distribution of personal victimizations of central city residents, by type of victimization and area of occurrence, United States, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). Four size classes of central cities were defined to identify both central cities and suburban areas of those cities. Core cities for these areas are categorized as follows: 50,000 to 249,999; 250,000 to 499,999; 500,000 to 999,999; and 1 million and over. Nonmetropolitan areas are defined as cities up to 50,000 in population, small towns, and rural areas. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 12.

(Percent^a)

Area of occurrence	Victimizations of residents of central cities					
	Crimes of violence ^b	Robbery	Assault	Crimes of Theft ^c	Personal larceny With contact	Personal larceny Without contact
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total in central city	90.7	93.8	89.5	87.0	94.9	86.4
In own central city	87.5	89.6	86.7	82.6	92.8	81.8
In another central city	3.2	4.2	2.8	4.4	B	4.6
Total in suburban area	6.5	4.4	7.4	7.7	B	8.1
In suburb of own central city	4.9	2.8	5.8	6.1	B	6.4
In suburb of another central city	1.7	B	1.6	1.6	B	1.7
In nonmetropolitan area	1.5	B	1.7	2.8	B	2.9
Not known	1.3	B	1.4	2.5	B	2.6

^aFigures may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes rape, robbery, and assault.

^cIncludes personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Locating City, Suburban, and Rural Crime, Special Report NCJ-99535 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1985), p. 2, Table 2; p. 3, Table 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 3.11 Percent distribution of personal victimizations of suburban residents, by type of victimization and area of occurrence, United States, 1983

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.10. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 12.

(Percent^a)

Area of occurrence	Victimizations of residents of suburban areas					
	Crimes of violence ^b	Robbery	Assault	Crimes of theft ^c	Personal larceny	
					With contact	Without contact
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total in suburban area	77.4	62.9	80.0	72.3	57.0	72.7
In own suburban area	72.7	59.7	75.0	67.1	50.7	67.4
In another suburban area	4.7	B	4.9	5.3	B	5.3
Total in central city	16.9	30.7	14.5	19.6	35.0	19.3
In central city of own metropolitan area	11.7	19.3	10.4	13.1	16.8	13.0
In central city of another metropolitan area	5.3	11.4	4.1	6.6	18.1	6.3
In nonmetropolitan area	3.5	B	3.5	4.6	B	4.6
Not known	2.1	B	2.1	3.5	B	3.5

^aFigures may not add to total due to rounding.

^bIncludes rape, robbery, and assault.

^cIncludes personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Locating City, Suburban, and Rural Crime, Special Report NCJ-99535 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1985), p. 2, Table 3; p. 3, Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.12 Percent distribution of personal victimizations of nonmetropolitan residents, by type of victimization and area of occurrence, United States, 1983

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.10. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 12.

(Percent^a)

Area of occurrence	Victimizations of residents of nonmetropolitan areas					
	Crimes of violence ^b	Robbery	Assault	Crimes of theft ^c	Personal larceny	
					With contact	Without contact
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
In nonmetropolitan areas:						
Same county as residence	76.8	53.6	80.2	69.4	60.4	69.5
Different county	10.6	13.7	10.1	10.9	B	11.0
In metropolitan areas	9.1	25.9	6.8	15.3	27.6	15.1
Not known	3.5	B	2.9	4.4	B	4.4

^aFigures may not add to total due to rounding.

^bIncludes rape, robbery, and assault.

^cIncludes personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, Locating City, Suburban, and Rural Crime, Special Report NCJ-99535 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1985), p. 2, Table 4; p. 3, Table 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.13 Estimated rate of personal and household victimizations, by type of victimization, United States, 1973-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83), 3.2, and 3.8(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

	Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years and older			Rate per 100,000 households				
	Personal larceny without contact	Assault	Robbery	Personal larceny with contact	Rate per 100,000 females Rape	Household larceny	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft
1973	9,029	2,597	690	317	181	10,934	9,267	1,916
1974	9,175	2,469	713	311	181	12,342	9,264	1,888
1975	9,269	2,505	673	308	163	12,520	9,146	1,940
1976	9,320	2,527	646	289	144	12,408	8,890	1,647
1977	9,462	2,679	622	265	156	12,324	8,856	1,697
1978	9,361	2,685	589	312	167	11,985	8,591	1,750
1979	8,899	2,719	626	287	184	13,375	8,409	1,752
1980	8,004	2,575	656	303	157	12,646	8,426	1,668
1981	8,194	2,625	741	324	175	12,095	8,788	1,711
1982	7,945	2,638	708	306	143	11,390	7,820	1,616
1983	7,399	2,416	595	295	139	10,520	7,001	1,459
1984	6,908	2,427	571	276	164	9,940	6,410	1,523

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.14(83) 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, 1983^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.8(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

(Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older)

Type of victimization	Sex of victim	
	Male	Female
Base	91,220,484	99,270,933
Rape and attempted rape	18	139
Robbery	818	389
Robbery with injury	232	150
Serious assault	143	49
Minor assault	89	101
Robbery without injury	328	159
Attempted robbery without injury	258	80
Assault	3,181	1,712
Aggravated assault	1,170	453
With injury	412	163
Attempted assault with weapon	758	290
Simple assault	2,011	1,259
With injury	482	387
Attempted assault without weapon	1,529	872
Personal larceny with contact	263	325
Purse snatching	2	126
Attempted purse snatching	3	47
Pocket picking	258	151
Personal larceny without contact	7,998	6,849

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.14(84) 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, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.8(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

(Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older)

Type of victimization	Sex of victim	
	Male	Female
Base	91,924,761	100,024,720
Rape and attempted rape	17	164
Robbery	763	395
Robbery with injury	261	159
Serious assault	156	60
Minor assault	104	99
Robbery without injury	293	167
Attempted robbery without injury	210	69
Assault	3,160	1,754
Aggravated assault	1,260	517
With injury	446	186
Attempted assault with weapon	814	331
Simple assault	1,900	1,237
With injury	458	367
Attempted assault without weapon	1,442	871
Personal larceny with contact	289	264
Purse snatching	6	86
Attempted purse snatching	0	34
Pocket picking	283	144
Personal larceny without contact	7,315	6,535

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.15(83) 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, 1983^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.8(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

(Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older)

Type of victimization	Race of victim	
	White	Black and other races
Base	164,866,636	25,624,782
Rape and attempted rape	77	107
Robbery	498	1,216
Robbery with injury	167	333
Serious assault	75	214
Minor assault	92	119
Robbery without injury	186	585
Attempted robbery without injury	145	298
Assault	2,410	2,452
Aggravated assault	751	1,091
With injury	251	479
Attempted assault with weapon	499	612
Simple assault	1,659	1,361
With injury	439	394
Attempted assault without weapon	1,221	967
Personal larceny with contact	256	550
Purse snatching	53	154
Attempted purse snatching	25	30
Pocket picking	177	366
Personal larceny without contact	7,485	6,847

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.15(84) 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, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.8(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

(Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older)

Type of victimization	Race of victim	
	White	Black and other races
Base	165,535,233	26,414,248
Rape and attempted rape	77	200
Robbery	493	1,063
Robbery with injury	183	366
Serious assault	93	191
Minor assault	90	175
Robbery without injury	184	499
Attempted robbery without injury	127	198
Assault	2,402	2,587
Aggravated assault	820	1,203
With injury	291	432
Attempted assault with weapon	529	771
Simple assault	1,582	1,384
With injury	406	436
Attempted assault without weapon	1,176	948
Personal larceny with contact	236	529
Purse snatching	36	122
Attempted purse snatching	17	21
Pocket picking	183	386
Personal larceny without contact	7,005	6,305

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

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Table 3.16(83) 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, 1983^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.8(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

(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	14,574,621	15,154,398	21,036,362	39,845,152	40,746,773	33,053,821	26,080,290
Rape and attempted rape	117	232	193	118	22	12	5
Robbery	825	1,201	1,145	665	424	266	245
Robbery with injury	223	350	361	221	160	65	94
Serious assault	77	194	180	116	101	32	10
Minor assault	146	155	182	105	59	33	84
Robbery without injury	369	483	435	257	163	127	107
Attempted robbery without injury	233	368	349	187	101	74	44
Assault	4,187	5,040	4,665	3,310	1,584	614	303
Aggravated assault	1,135	1,657	1,763	1,115	466	214	96
With injury	548	738	625	344	129	60	16
Attempted assault with weapon	587	920	1,138	771	337	154	80
Simple assault	3,052	3,383	2,902	2,195	1,118	401	207
With injury	928	979	814	599	244	72	27
Attempted assault without weapon	2,124	2,404	2,088	1,596	874	329	180
Personal larceny with contact	303	208	341	296	299	269	332
Purse snatching	9	29	81	76	62	66	103
Attempted purse snatching	10	10	42	21	23	43	22
Pocket picking	284	168	218	200	213	160	206
Personal larceny without contact	12,275	11,664	11,586	8,543	6,962	4,082	1,958

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.16(84) 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, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.8(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

(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	14,403,566	14,663,078	20,703,982	40,587,322	42,152,150	32,909,605	26,529,780
Rape and attempted rape	186	190	268	91	60	19	5
Robbery	892	1,032	1,058	704	385	281	217
Robbery with injury	278	294	382	273	155	122	77
Serious assault	99	127	220	148	74	65	44
Minor assault	180	167	162	125	81	53	34
Robbery without injury	395	440	334	287	154	131	79
Attempted robbery without injury	219	298	342	144	76	28	60
Assault	4,245	5,521	5,079	2,929	1,655	701	263
Aggravated assault	962	2,222	1,971	1,111	534	329	69
With injury	481	899	673	385	161	86	11
Attempted assault with weapon	481	1,323	1,298	725	373	244	58
Simple assault	3,283	3,299	3,108	1,818	1,121	372	194
With injury	1,003	1,102	898	433	223	52	34
Attempted assault without weapon	2,281	2,198	2,210	1,386	897	320	160
Personal larceny with contact	348	326	363	231	258	271	244
Purse snatching	26	43	36	49	55	49	54
Attempted purse snatching	0	0	44	17	13	16	28
Pocket picking	322	283	283	166	190	205	162
Personal larceny without contact	11,685	11,717	11,073	8,164	6,037	3,774	1,758

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.17(83) 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, 1983*

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.8(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

(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	6,174,370	6,342,886	8,795,983	16,933,165	17,552,633	13,959,919	9,644,670
Black and other races	1,262,790	1,272,251	1,548,089	2,738,931	2,372,962	1,617,352	1,004,483
Rape and attempted rape:							
White	47	23	18	27	0	9	0
Black and other races	0	183	0	0	89	0	0
Robbery:							
White	1,131	1,343	1,247	669	420	339	269
Black and other races	2,693	4,770	3,112	1,079	1,325	631	725
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:							
White	362	438	370	158	111	64	67
Black and other races	483	1,329	647	336	822	187	291
Serious assault:							
White	63	299	205	118	87	54	0
Black and other races	483	395	647	149	742	187	129
Minor assault:							
White	299	139	165	40	24	10	67
Black and other races	0	934	0	187	80	0	162
Robbery without injury:							
White	393	399	399	290	160	169	158
Black and other races	1,799	1,832	1,578	459	289	269	434
Attempted robbery without injury:							
White	376	507	477	220	149	106	44
Black and other races	411	1,610	886	284	214	174	0
Assault:							
White	5,070	7,078	6,711	4,294	1,920	835	432
Black and other races	4,917	4,748	5,643	2,853	1,151	567	280
Aggravated assault:							
White	1,431	2,478	2,797	1,532	558	281	141
Black and other races	2,253	2,167	2,816	1,873	424	201	157
With injury:							
White	574	1,149	1,016	373	168	63	29
Black and other races	1,291	687	1,347	716	211	201	0
Attempted assault with weapons:							
White	857	1,329	1,780	1,159	390	219	112
Black and other races	961	1,479	1,468	1,157	213	0	157
Simple assault:							
White	3,639	4,601	3,914	2,762	1,362	553	291
Black and other races	2,664	2,581	2,827	980	727	365	123
With injury:							
White	1,228	1,121	913	679	251	51	30
Black and other races	522	1,192	766	146	191	92	0
Attempted assault without weapons:							
White	2,411	3,480	3,001	2,083	1,111	503	261
Black and other races	2,143	1,389	2,061	835	537	273	123
Personal larceny with contact:							
White	453	177	255	183	254	172	222
Black and other races	520	525	359	587	571	375	282
Purse snatching:							
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Black and other races	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted purse snatching:							
White	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
Black and other races	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pocket picking:							
White	453	177	255	183	254	152	207
Black and other races	520	525	359	587	571	375	282
Personal larceny without contact:							
White	13,108	13,865	12,573	9,027	7,209	4,326	2,360
Black and other races	8,908	7,785	9,186	9,171	6,504	5,241	3,140

See footnote at end of table.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.17(83) 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, 1983^a--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							
Bases:							
White	5,896,009	6,217,812	8,951,607	17,015,977	17,948,760	15,460,420	13,972,426
Black and other races	1,241,453	1,321,449	1,740,683	3,157,079	2,872,418	2,016,130	1,458,712
Rape and attempted rape:							
White	170	480	390	170	30	10	10
Black and other races	310	90	190	410	40	0	0
Robbery:							
White	180	400	700	530	280	150	210
Black and other races	460	820	1,120	970	540	320	70
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:							
White	40	130	340	250	130	50	100
Black and other races	110	0	160	250	100	50	70
Serious assault:							
White	20	80	90	100	30	0	10
Black and other races	0	0	80	150	50	0	0
Minor assault:							
White	20	40	240	150	90	50	90
Black and other races	110	0	80	100	50	50	70
Robbery without injury:							
White	110	220	220	160	110	60	50
Black and other races	0	820	680	420	380	200	0
Attempted robbery without injury:							
White	20	50	140	110	40	30	50
Black and other races	350	0	270	300	50	60	0
Assault:							
White	3,060	3,280	2,760	2,520	1,340	400	240
Black and other races	4,380	3,790	3,220	2,680	1,380	760	0
Aggravated assault:							
White	570	760	700	590	330	130	70
Black and other races	1,190	1,430	1,060	1,010	770	350	0
With injury:							
White	290	250	170	250	60	40	10
Black and other races	850	1,070	320	360	200	50	0
Attempted assault with weapon:							
White	270	500	520	340	260	90	50
Black and other races	330	350	740	640	570	290	0
Simple assault:							
White	2,480	2,520	2,060	1,920	1,010	260	170
Black and other races	3,190	2,350	2,160	1,670	610	410	0
With injury:							
White	710	870	740	560	260	90	30
Black and other races	850	570	700	750	100	0	0
Attempted assault without weapon:							
White	1,770	1,640	1,310	1,350	740	160	140
Black and other races	2,340	1,780	1,450	920	500	410	0
Personal larceny with contact:							
White	110	140	330	270	260	290	380
Black and other races	220	340	800	760	570	660	560
Purse snatching:							
White	20	70	110	80	90	90	170
Black and other races	0	0	390	470	300	370	90
Attempted purse snatching:							
White	20	20	70	40	50	50	20
Black and other races	0	0	110	0	0	150	170
Pocket picking:							
White	70	40	140	130	110	140	190
Black and other races	220	340	290	280	270	140	290
Personal larceny without contact:							
White	12,230	11,290	11,700	8,180	6,920	3,750	1,660
Black and other races	11,770	6,580	8,110	7,340	6,060	3,950	1,270

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.17(84) 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, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.8(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

(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	6,089,130	6,093,888	8,631,906	17,140,319	18,084,077	13,869,767	9,834,592
Black and other races	1,261,869	1,275,090	1,519,312	2,915,945	2,532,928	1,668,018	1,007,918
Rape and attempted rape:							
White	47	0	40	0	11	13	0
Black and other races	0	0	0	89	106	0	0
Robbery:							
White	1,263	1,436	1,291	676	478	300	198
Black and other races	1,336	1,671	1,411	1,883	938	1,141	489
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:							
White	321	489	533	240	171	118	40
Black and other races	542	275	491	469	581	248	175
Serious assault:							
White	146	252	348	194	81	69	0
Black and other races	177	125	355	288	404	248	0
Minor assault:							
White	175	237	185	46	89	49	40
Black and other races	365	150	136	181	177	0	175
Robbery without injury:							
White	579	556	314	244	184	128	46
Black and other races	635	572	482	1,067	272	781	159
Attempted robbery without injury:							
White	363	391	444	192	123	54	112
Black and other races	159	824	437	347	85	112	155
Assault:							
White	5,330	7,019	6,873	3,750	2,131	710	245
Black and other races	4,235	6,609	5,483	3,671	2,306	1,111	388
Aggravated assault:							
White	1,254	3,112	2,922	1,351	794	356	35
Black and other races	1,128	3,802	2,863	2,268	1,025	708	214
With injury:							
White	643	1,373	984	390	208	127	17
Black and other races	464	1,068	1,011	1,034	373	247	0
Attempted assault with weapon:							
White	612	1,739	1,938	960	586	229	18
Black and other races	664	2,734	1,852	1,234	651	461	214
Simple assault:							
White	4,076	3,907	3,951	2,399	1,338	354	210
Black and other races	3,107	2,807	2,620	1,403	1,282	403	174
With injury:							
White	1,311	1,243	1,067	480	174	25	16
Black and other races	946	825	906	378	243	63	0
Attempted assault without weapon:							
White	2,765	2,663	2,884	1,919	1,164	329	193
Black and other races	2,161	1,982	1,714	1,024	1,038	339	174
Personal larceny with contact:							
White	280	464	424	206	157	194	202
Black and other races	1,345	352	635	183	796	592	682
Purse snatching:							
White	0	0	0	11	10	13	0
Black and other races	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted purse snatching:							
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black and other races	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pocket picking:							
White	280	464	424	195	147	181	202
Black and other races	1,345	352	635	183	796	592	682
Personal larceny without contact:							
White	12,417	12,402	11,114	8,927	5,930	3,976	2,139
Black and other races	10,280	9,551	10,785	9,000	5,911	2,307	2,256

See footnote at end of table.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.17(84) 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, 1984^a--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	5,775,485	5,995,740	8,780,799	17,262,055	18,482,040	15,287,862	14,207,574
Black and other races	1,277,081	1,298,359	1,771,964	3,269,003	3,053,104	2,083,958	1,479,696
Rape and attempted rape:							
White	260	330	480	130	50	20	0
Black and other races	680	580	520	360	320	0	0
Robbery:							
White	440	350	730	420	220	140	200
Black and other races	710	1,610	1,240	1,260	360	440	290
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:							
White	150	80	270	190	80	100	70
Black and other races	350	380	90	670	110	140	290
Serious assault:							
White	0	20	90	60	30	50	50
Black and other races	240	0	90	240	0	50	290
Minor assault:							
White	150	50	170	130	50	50	20
Black and other races	110	380	0	420	110	80	0
Robbery without injury:							
White	150	150	220	180	90	30	100
Black and other races	350	1,060	830	330	200	300	0
Attempted robbery without injury:							
White	120	110	220	40	30	0	20
Black and other races	0	160	320	250	40	0	0
Assault:							
White	3,410	4,070	3,650	2,100	1,170	620	280
Black and other races	2,830	4,090	3,030	2,290	1,180	890	90
Aggravated assault:							
White	580	1,070	1,040	730	220	260	80
Black and other races	1,110	1,790	1,150	790	480	310	0
With injury:							
White	320	470	380	280	80	10	0
Black and other races	440	440	310	280	180	160	0
Attempted assault with weapon:							
White	260	590	660	440	130	240	80
Black and other races	660	1,340	830	510	300	140	0
Simple assault:							
White	2,830	3,000	2,610	1,370	950	350	190
Black and other races	1,720	2,290	1,880	1,490	700	580	90
With injury:							
White	720	1,110	750	370	270	50	40
Black and other races	820	620	780	540	180	160	90
Attempted assault without weapon:							
White	2,100	1,880	1,850	990	680	290	150
Black and other races	900	1,670	1,090	950	510	410	0
Personal larceny with contact:							
White	180	150	200	230	270	260	190
Black and other races	430	460	600	390	280	560	710
Purse snatching:							
White	30	30	20	40	90	60	70
Black and other races	150	340	320	280	100	190	220
Attempted purse snatching:							
White	0	0	100	30	20	20	20
Black and other races	0	0	0	0	0	80	250
Pocket pickings:							
White	150	110	80	140	150	170	80
Black and other races	280	120	270	100	180	280	230
Personal larceny without contact:							
White	11,860	12,560	11,680	7,720	6,280	3,880	1,450
Black and other races	8,780	6,730	8,060	3,750	5,290	2,770	1,800

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.18(83) 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, 1983^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.8(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

(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	5,116,804	16,148,810	8,206,816	22,541,377	38,096,279	57,165,567	17,590,984
Black and other races	2,245,167	5,210,395	1,957,973	4,051,675	4,774,961	4,664,459	2,720,152
Rape and attempted rape:							
White	502	53	70	56	17	14	16
Black and other races	271	130	71	78	0	0	0
Robbery:							
White	1,308	312	499	156	116	84	184
Black and other races	1,303	801	910	470	742	301	495
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:							
White	450	108	141	70	54	24	53
Black and other races	126	141	184	226	110	99	193
Serious assault:							
White	271	56	55	33	22	5	8
Black and other races	126	110	184	189	26	32	68
Minor assault:							
White	179	52	85	38	32	18	45
Black and other races	0	31	0	37	84	68	125
Robbery without injury:							
White	584	126	230	48	35	40	96
Black and other races	797	347	648	214	395	99	201
Attempted robbery without injury:							
White	274	79	128	38	27	20	35
Black and other races	379	313	78	30	237	102	101
Assault:							
White	4,589	1,378	1,807	716	455	359	983
Black and other races	4,189	1,216	2,235	794	1,187	584	729
Aggravated assault:							
White	1,219	478	554	215	146	102	390
Black and other races	1,591	577	1,152	555	581	377	329
With injury:							
White	663	167	181	117	46	33	142
Black and other races	910	206	444	303	305	191	210
Attempted assault with weapon:							
White	556	310	372	99	100	69	248
Black and other races	680	371	708	252	276	186	119
Simple assault:							
White	3,370	901	1,253	501	309	257	594
Black and other races	2,598	639	1,083	239	606	207	400
With injury:							
White	1,233	322	268	162	77	57	247
Black and other races	640	246	654	151	165	0	68
Attempted assault without weapon:							
White	2,137	579	985	339	232	200	346
Black and other races	1,958	393	429	88	441	207	332
Personal larceny with contact:							
White	511	144	130	141	25	42	184
Black and other races	327	321	442	93	197	359	355
Purse snatching:							
White	58	62	17	31	0	14	64
Black and other races	212	87	79	93	92	30	231
Attempted purse snatching:							
White	35	0	0	15	0	5	8
Black and other races	0	50	0	0	0	42	72
Pocket picking:							
White	418	81	113	95	25	23	112
Black and other races	616	183	363	0	105	286	52
Personal larceny without contact:							
White	9,460	2,083	3,318	1,597	1,368	806	2,760
Black and other races	5,410	2,031	6,108	2,006	1,963	2,316	2,860

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.18(84) 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, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.8(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

(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
Bases:							
White	4,897,048	15,146,547	7,756,459	20,905,960	36,078,169	62,211,995	18,539,056
Black and other races	2,246,695	5,226,255	1,800,169	4,032,322	4,828,340	5,237,610	3,042,857
Rape and attempted rape:							
White	191	144	161	85	57	58	50
Black and other races	431	321	182	365	36	0	215
Robbery:							
White	1,121	787	716	521	326	420	533
Black and other races	1,176	1,625	476	1,345	1,174	495	789
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:							
White	616	308	366	209	117	112	227
Black and other races	98	585	222	579	429	213	150
Serious assault:							
White	267	181	259	121	41	62	78
Black and other races	0	356	222	89	289	109	150
Minor assault:							
White	349	127	107	88	76	50	148
Black and other races	98	229	0	490	139	104	0
Robbery without injury:							
White	332	282	188	205	98	196	162
Black and other races	819	811	255	395	565	190	442
Attempted robbery without injury:							
White	172	197	161	107	111	112	145
Black and other races	259	229	0	371	181	93	197
Assault:							
White	4,806	3,264	2,701	2,608	2,351	2,081	1,854
Black and other races	3,727	3,372	2,340	2,321	2,707	1,806	2,053
Aggravated assault:							
White	1,701	1,215	605	900	776	696	764
Black and other races	1,615	1,707	1,119	844	1,286	888	969
With injury:							
White	707	385	245	338	253	245	300
Black and other races	440	540	407	414	485	422	211
Attempted assault with weapon:							
White	994	830	360	563	524	451	464
Black and other races	1,174	1,167	712	430	801	466	758
Simple assault:							
White	3,205	2,049	2,096	1,707	1,575	1,384	1,090
Black and other races	2,112	1,665	1,221	1,477	1,421	918	1,084
With injury:							
White	1,205	566	385	437	368	344	322
Black and other races	659	753	264	175	529	324	222
Attempted assault without weapon:							
White	2,000	1,483	1,710	1,271	1,208	1,040	768
Black and other races	1,453	912	957	1,302	892	594	863
Personal larceny with contact:							
White	417	332	362	292	199	188	221
Black and other races	251	897	467	551	450	287	649
Purse snatching:							
White	65	60	41	91	27	17	26
Black and other races	0	251	128	97	141	25	155
Attempted purse snatching:							
White	0	50	0	7	10	14	38
Black and other races	71	43	0	0	0	0	56
Pocket picking:							
White	352	222	322	194	162	158	158
Black and other races	180	603	339	455	309	261	438
Personal larceny without contact:							
White	9,182	5,862	6,373	6,226	6,609	8,124	5,522
Black and other races	6,675	3,861	5,791	6,209	6,920	7,820	7,079

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.19(83) Estimated number of personal and household incidents, by type of victimization and time of occurrence, United States, 1983^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). 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 12.

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	146,620	100	52,601	36	35,731	24	52,901	36	5,387	4	0	X
Robbery	1,026,360	100	448,870	44	416,527	41	144,814	14	3,017	0	13,131	1
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	328,511	100	122,249	37	150,377	46	50,267	15	1,626	0	3,992	1
Serious assault	158,846	100	37,445	24	79,979	50	41,423	26	0	X	0	X
Minor assault	169,665	100	84,804	50	70,399	41	8,844	5	1,626	1	3,992	2
Robbery without injury	418,431	100	190,518	46	167,820	40	52,790	13	1,391	0	5,911	1
Attempted robbery without injury	279,418	100	136,103	49	98,330	35	41,757	15	0	X	3,229	1
Assault	3,880,590	100	1,914,452	49	1,356,110	35	540,341	14	18,438	0	51,250	1
Aggravated assault	1,203,289	100	514,830	43	473,311	39	197,633	16	3,878	0	13,636	1
With injury	443,396	100	175,692	40	176,161	40	84,589	19	976	0	5,979	1
Attempted assault with weapon	759,893	100	339,138	45	297,150	39	113,045	15	2,902	0	7,657	1
Simple assault	2,677,301	100	1,399,622	52	882,799	33	342,707	13	14,560	1	37,613	1
With injury	736,843	100	331,175	45	259,946	35	132,465	18	5,005	1	8,251	1
Attempted assault without weapon	1,940,459	100	1,068,448	55	622,852	32	210,242	11	9,555	0	29,362	2
Personal larceny with contact	489,464	100	299,837	61	128,936	26	38,434	8	4,410	1	17,847	4
Purse snatching	118,421	100	80,603	68	30,293	26	6,028	5	0	X	1,497	1
Attempted purse snatching	45,938	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	325,105	100	191,112	59	82,334	25	30,899	10	4,410	1	16,350	5
Personal larceny without contact	13,998,663	100	5,506,920	39	2,555,445	18	1,243,428	9	1,099,889	8	3,592,981	26
Household incidents:												
Burglary	6,064,692	100	1,410,602	23	977,506	16	770,222	13	478,112	8	2,428,250	40
Forcible entry	1,903,033	100	533,141	28	349,181	18	255,057	13	156,458	8	609,195	32
Unlawful entry without force	2,608,807	100	607,492	23	375,963	14	246,911	9	189,115	7	1,189,326	46
Attempted forcible entry	1,552,852	100	269,970	17	252,362	16	268,253	17	132,540	9	629,728	41
Larceny	9,113,726	100	1,448,901	16	1,050,421	12	1,792,531	20	1,746,857	19	3,075,015	34
Under \$50	4,396,354	100	717,627	16	435,573	10	657,607	15	891,837	20	1,693,710	39
\$50 or more	3,776,769	100	598,382	16	498,721	13	889,880	24	660,476	17	1,129,309	30
Amount not ascertained	364,745	100	70,451	19	23,782	7	34,085	9	64,471	18	171,957	47
Attempted	575,857	100	62,441	11	92,344	16	210,959	37	130,073	23	80,039	14
Vehicle theft	1,263,628	100	306,881	24	268,391	21	341,875	27	168,839	13	177,642	14
Completed	809,943	100	230,036	28	170,907	21	212,558	26	99,967	12	96,474	12
Attempted	453,686	100	76,844	17	97,484	21	129,317	29	68,872	15	81,168	18

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.19(84) Estimated number of personal and household incidents, by type of victimization and time of occurrence, United States, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.19(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Total		Time of occurrence									
	Number	Percent	6 a.m. to 6 p.m.		6 p.m. to midnight		Midnight to 6 a.m.		Nighttime, but time unknown		Don't know or not ascertained	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal incidents:												
Rape and attempted rape	169,823	100	58,315	34	58,221	34	50,407	30	1,152	1	1,728	1
Robbery	982,495	100	423,977	43	403,528	41	145,790	15	3,807	0	5,394	1
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	374,030	100	138,818	37	170,803	46	58,883	16	1,914	1	3,612	1
Serious assault	187,696	100	62,626	33	89,754	48	31,704	17	0	X	3,612	2
Minor assault	186,333	100	76,192	41	81,049	43	27,179	15	1,914	1	0	X
Robbery without injury	375,889	100	177,858	47	139,728	37	54,629	15	1,893	1	1,781	0
Attempted robbery without injury	232,577	100	107,301	46	92,997	40	32,279	14	0	X	0	X
Assault	3,868,465	100	1,876,234	49	1,374,084	36	524,176	14	15,132	0	78,839	2
Aggravated assault	1,288,210	100	590,338	46	476,351	37	201,151	16	6,322	0	14,049	1
With injury	487,637	100	205,381	42	188,663	39	87,670	18	2,820	1	3,103	1
Attempted assault with weapon	800,573	100	384,957	48	287,688	36	113,480	14	3,502	0	10,946	1
Simple assault	2,580,255	100	1,285,896	50	897,733	35	323,025	13	8,810	0	64,791	3
With injury	691,799	100	286,127	41	270,737	39	123,583	18	5,345	1	6,007	1
Attempted assault without weapon	1,888,456	100	999,769	53	626,996	33	199,442	11	3,465	0	58,784	3
Personal larceny with contact	455,178	100	276,276	61	129,149	28	37,490	8	2,624	1	9,638	2
Purse snatching	85,190	100	49,064	58	32,278	38	2,937	3	0	X	912	1
Attempted purse snatching	31,600	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	338,388	100	205,149	61	89,144	26	32,745	10	2,624	1	8,726	3
Personal larceny without contact	13,176,984	100	5,153,363	39	2,435,167	18	1,142,472	9	1,001,665	8	3,444,317	26
Household incidents:												
Burglary	5,642,878	100	1,372,857	24	860,636	15	622,351	11	380,644	7	2,406,390	43
Forcible entry	1,843,909	100	517,641	28	352,117	19	198,780	11	133,080	7	642,291	35
Unlawful entry without force	2,477,737	100	610,086	25	325,680	13	201,910	8	144,359	6	1,195,703	48
Attempted forcible entry	1,321,231	100	245,130	19	182,839	14	221,661	17	103,205	8	568,396	43
Larceny	8,750,221	100	1,446,298	17	1,050,169	12	1,652,665	19	1,530,002	17	3,071,086	35
Under \$50	3,949,574	100	627,071	16	415,835	11	597,873	15	697,323	18	1,611,472	41
\$50 or more	3,858,906	100	700,122	18	502,033	13	815,297	21	649,440	17	1,192,014	31
Amount not ascertained	358,456	100	58,656	16	32,351	9	27,560	8	53,459	15	186,430	52
Attempted	583,285	100	60,449	10	99,951	17	211,934	36	129,780	22	81,170	14
Vehicle theft	1,340,316	100	295,176	22	291,615	22	378,204	28	172,725	13	202,596	15
Completed	835,588	100	210,623	25	182,972	22	236,841	28	92,574	11	112,578	13
Attempted	504,728	100	84,553	17	108,643	22	141,363	28	80,150	16	90,019	18

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.20(83) Estimated number of personal incidents, by type of victimization and place of occurrence, United States, 1983^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). 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 results of surveys after 1978 with earlier years. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and a discussion of changes in the 1979 interview schedule, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Total		Inside home or other building		Vacation home, hotel, motel		Near home		Place of occurrence Inside non-residential building, public conveyance	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rape	146,620	100	53,717	37	1,405	1	11,586	8	7,384	5
Robbery	1,020,360	100	93,536	9	2,821	0	99,047	10	121,968	12
Robbery and attempted robbery										
with injury	328,511	100	34,445	10	1,873	1	36,216	11	29,799	9
Serious assault	158,846	100	16,274	10	1,873	1	16,602	10	13,051	8
Minor assault	169,665	100	18,171	11	0	X	19,615	12	16,747	10
Robbery without injury	418,431	100	44,341	11	948	0	33,320	8	49,214	12
Attempted robbery without injury	279,418	100	14,750	5	0	X	29,511	11	42,956	15
Assault	3,880,590	100	452,943	12	10,667	0	456,857	12	601,448	15
Aggravated assault	1,203,289	100	153,298	13	3,990	0	142,896	12	134,303	11
With injury	443,396	100	60,253	14	1,295	0	44,983	10	45,308	10
Attempted assault with weapon	759,893	100	93,045	12	2,695	0	97,912	13	88,995	12
Simple assault	2,677,301	100	299,645	11	6,678	0	313,961	12	467,145	17
With injury	736,843	100	128,078	17	4,549	1	67,713	9	83,648	11
Attempted assault without weapon	1,940,459	100	171,568	9	2,128	0	246,248	13	383,497	20
Personal larceny with contact	489,464	100	10,025	2	1,383	0	26,585	5	202,438	41
Purse snatching	118,421	100	0	X	0	X	18,058	15	23,814	20
Attempted purse snatching	45,938	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	325,105	100	10,025	3	1,383	0	8,527	3	157,441	48
Personal larceny without contact	13,998,663	100	0	X	118,637	1	0	X	2,646,513	19

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.20(84) Estimated number of personal incidents, by type of victimization and place of occurrence, United States, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.20(83). For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and a discussion of changes in the 1979 interview schedule, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Total		Inside home or other building		Vacation home, hotel, motel		Near home		Place of occurrence Inside non-residential building, public conveyance	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rape	169,823	100	43,784	26	7,560	4	7,413	4	14,923	9
Robbery	982,495	100	112,152	11	5,869	1	94,715	10	75,477	8
Robbery and attempted robbery										
with injury	374,030	100	47,554	13	1,457	0	32,171	9	20,748	6
Serious assault	187,696	100	34,846	19	1,457	1	13,241	7	6,285	3
Minor assault	186,333	100	12,708	7	0	X	18,929	10	14,463	8
Robbery without injury	375,889	100	45,655	12	814	0	46,240	12	37,692	10
Attempted robbery without injury	232,577	100	18,942	8	3,598	2	16,305	7	17,037	7
Assault	3,868,465	100	546,499	14	13,296	0	421,420	11	531,193	14
Aggravated assault	1,288,210	100	203,497	16	6,530	1	143,260	11	130,728	10
With injury	487,637	100	87,319	18	3,137	1	33,891	7	38,603	8
Attempted assault with weapon	800,573	100	116,178	15	3,393	0	109,369	14	92,125	12
Simple assault	2,580,255	100	343,002	13	6,766	0	278,160	11	400,465	16
With injury	691,799	100	129,205	19	3,596	1	57,724	8	67,701	10
Attempted assault without weapon	1,888,456	100	213,797	11	3,170	0	220,437	12	332,764	18
Personal larceny with contact	455,178	100	13,969	3	0	X	16,486	4	174,792	38
Purse snatching	85,190	100	3,091	4	0	X	7,593	9	23,771	28
Attempted purse snatching	31,600	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	338,388	100	10,877	3	0	X	5,380	2	149,184	44
Personal larceny without contact	13,176,984	100	0	X	163,085	1	0	X	2,726,191	21

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Street, park, field, etc.		Inside school		Elsewhere		Not ascertained	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
39,364	27	1,284	1	31,881	22	0	X
594,902	58	20,189	2	92,476	9	1,420	0
187,162	57	2,842	1	34,754	11	1,420	0
91,828	58	0	X	17,798	11	1,420	1
95,334	56	2,842	2	16,956	10	0	X
241,948	58	8,339	2	40,320	10	0	X
165,791	59	9,009	3	17,402	6	0	X
1,592,378	41	213,735	6	548,789	14	3,773	0
566,651	47	23,489	2	176,646	15	2,017	0
203,102	46	11,211	3	77,244	17	0	X
363,549	48	12,278	2	99,402	13	2,017	0
1,025,727	38	190,246	7	372,143	14	1,756	0
271,807	37	54,643	7	125,125	17	1,280	0
753,920	39	135,603	7	247,018	13	476	0
170,508	35	23,988	5	49,938	10	4,599	1
69,317	59	1,423	1	5,809	5	0	X
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
82,999	26	22,565	7	37,567	12	4,599	1
6,351,958	45	2,371,582	17	2,458,893	18	51,079	0

Street, park, field, etc.		Inside school		Elsewhere		Not ascertained	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
50,377	30	1,335	1	44,432	26	0	X
589,073	60	21,190	2	82,596	8	1,424	0
236,430	63	1,548	0	34,122	9	0	X
119,369	64	226	0	12,272	7	0	X
117,060	63	1,322	1	21,850	12	0	X
205,071	55	11,426	3	27,566	7	1,424	0
147,572	63	8,216	4	20,907	9	0	X
1,484,077	38	230,303	6	641,677	17	0	X
547,866	43	30,303	2	226,026	18	0	X
231,690	48	8,622	2	84,375	17	0	X
316,177	39	21,681	3	141,651	18	0	X
936,210	36	200,000	8	415,651	16	0	X
233,778	34	63,059	9	136,736	20	0	X
702,432	37	136,941	7	278,915	15	0	X
185,629	41	26,297	6	38,005	8	0	X
40,316	47	1,954	2	8,465	10	0	X
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
119,064	35	24,343	7	29,540	9	0	X
5,606,547	43	2,236,978	17	2,414,500	18	29,684	0

Table 3.21(83) Estimated number of personal incidents, by type of victimization and number of victims, United States, 1983^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). 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 12.

Type of victimization	Total		Number of victims							
	Number	Percent	One		Two		Three		Four or more	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rape	146,620	100	138,163	94	6,511	4	525	0	0	0
Robbery	1,026,360	100	922,724	90	59,717	6	7,653	1	5,569	1
Robbery and attempted robbery										
with injury	328,511	100	294,138	90	21,505	7	832	0	1,590	0
Serious assault	158,846	100	137,414	87	15,517	10	832	1	665	0
Minor assault	169,665	100	156,724	92	5,989	4	0	0	926	1
Robbery without injury	418,431	100	379,177	91	20,030	5	3,127	1	2,334	1
Attempted robbery without injury	279,418	100	249,408	89	18,182	7	3,694	1	1,645	1
Assault	3,880,590	100	3,300,013	85	376,304	10	74,290	2	43,220	1
Aggravated assault	1,203,289	100	962,473	80	155,572	13	30,618	3	22,083	2
With injury	443,396	100	367,524	83	43,181	10	10,113	2	6,575	1
Attempted assault with weapon	759,893	100	594,949	78	112,391	15	20,505	3	15,508	2
Simple assault	3,677,301	100	2,337,540	64	220,732	8	43,672	2	21,136	1
With injury	736,301	100	658,814	89	48,726	7	9,771	1	3,734	1
Attempted assault without weapon	1,940,459	100	1,678,726	87	172,006	9	33,901	2	17,402	1
Personal larceny with contact	489,464	100	371,574	76	1,655	0	1,154	0	368	0
Purse snatching	118,421	100	108,460	92	1,655	1	0	0	0	0
Attempted purse snatching	45,938	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	325,105	100	220,915	68	0	0	1,154	0	368	0

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.21(84) Estimated number of personal incidents, by type of victimization and number of victims, United States, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.21(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Total		Number of victims							
	Number	Percent	One		Two		Three		Four or more	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rape	169,823	100	156,472	92	8,440	5	0	0	0	0
Robbery	982,495	100	879,337	90	73,552	7	5,649	1	6,164	1
Robbery and attempted robbery										
with injury	374,030	100	348,155	93	18,962	5	1,523	0	492	0
Serious assault	187,696	100	169,989	91	12,097	6	1,022	1	492	0
Minor assault	186,333	100	178,166	96	6,866	4	500	0	0	0
Robbery without injury	375,889	100	323,776	86	36,491	10	2,097	1	4,133	1
Attempted robbery without injury	232,577	100	207,407	89	18,099	8	2,029	1	1,539	1
Assault	3,868,465	100	3,259,376	84	413,683	11	68,117	2	55,133	1
Aggravated assault	1,288,210	100	1,018,273	79	174,437	14	31,510	2	34,989	3
With injury	487,637	100	404,296	83	50,572	10	9,613	2	8,724	2
Attempted assault with weapon	800,573	100	613,977	77	123,865	15	21,897	3	26,265	3
Simple assault	2,580,255	100	2,241,103	87	239,246	9	36,608	1	20,143	1
With injury	691,799	100	606,644	88	54,210	8	7,605	1	5,189	1
Attempted assault without weapon	1,888,456	100	1,634,459	87	185,036	10	29,002	2	14,954	1
Personal larceny with contact	455,178	100	332,223	73	5,500	1	0	0	790	0
Purse snatching	85,190	100	75,626	89	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted purse snatching	31,600	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	338,388	100	227,433	67	4,609	1	0	0	790	0

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.22(83) Estimated number of personal incidents, by type of victimization and type of weapon used, United States, 1983^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). Because a personal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of 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 12.

Type of victimization	Total incidents		Incidents with weapon ^b		Type of weapon							
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Gun ^b		Knife ^b		Other ^b		Not ascertained ^b	
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal incidents:												
Rape and attempted rape	146,620	100	24,315	17	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery	1,026,360	100	459,181	45	158,981	15	189,912	19	127,492	12	0	0
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	328,511	100	125,852	38	20,992	6	52,596	16	58,939	18	0	0
Serious assault	158,846	100	125,852	79	20,992	13	52,596	33	58,939	37	0	0
Minor assault	169,665	100	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Robbery without injury	418,431	100	226,789	54	114,953	27	88,845	21	32,736	8	0	0
Attempted robbery without injury	279,418	100	106,541	38	23,036	8	48,471	17	35,817	13	0	0
Assault	3,880,590	100	1,076,833	28	273,192	7	337,518	9	508,879	13	0	0
Aggravated assault	1,203,289	100	1,076,833	89	273,192	23	337,518	28	508,879	42	0	0
With injury	443,396	100	339,089	76	42,539	10	85,656	19	227,136	51	0	0
Attempted assault with weapon	759,893	100	737,744	97	230,653	30	251,862	33	281,743	37	0	0

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding and multiple responses.

^bPercent of total incidents.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.22(84) Estimated number of personal incidents, by type of victimization and type of weapon used, United States, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.22(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Total incidents		Incidents with weapon ^b		Type of weapon							
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Gun ^b		Knife ^b		Other ^b		Not ascertained ^b	
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal incidents:												
Rape and attempted rape	169,823	100	36,164	21	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery	982,495	100	431,692	44	170,769	17	160,441	16	131,000	13	0	0
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	374,030	100	135,490	36	29,383	8	41,267	11	72,318	19	0	0
Serious assault	187,696	100	135,490	72	29,383	16	41,267	22	72,318	39	0	0
Minor assault	186,333	100	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Robbery without injury	375,889	100	203,098	54	114,181	30	79,999	21	29,883	8	0	0
Attempted robbery without injury	232,577	100	93,104	40	27,205	12	39,176	17	28,799	12	0	0
Assault	3,868,465	100	1,148,185	30	337,691	9	305,493	8	564,292	15	0	0
Aggravated assault	1,288,210	100	1,148,185	89	337,691	26	305,493	24	564,292	44	0	0
With injury	487,637	100	377,911	77	52,732	11	103,873	21	245,820	50	0	0
Attempted assault with weapon	800,573	100	770,274	96	284,959	36	201,620	25	318,472	40	0	0

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding and multiple responses.

^bPercent of total incidents.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.23(83) Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by type of victimization and perceived age of lone offender, United States, 1983^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). 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 12.

Type of victimization	Perceived age of lone offender (in years)									
	Total		Under 12		12 to 20		21 or older		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon
Rape and attempted rape	126,010	15	0	X	24,401	B	91,509	11	10,101	B
Robbery total	521,491	43	0	X	188,025	38	318,356	46	15,110	B
Robbery with injury	157,964	37	0	X	51,795	B	104,561	41	1,608	B
Robbery without injury	207,182	54	0	X	69,365	49	124,315	57	13,502	B
Attempted robbery without injury	156,344	35	0	X	66,865	32	89,480	38	0	X
Aggravated assault	832,253	89	7,217	B	227,133	88	580,863	90	17,040	B

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.23(84) Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by type of victimization and perceived age of lone offender, United States, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.23(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Perceived age of lone offender (in years)									
	Total		Under 12		12 to 20		21 or older		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon
Rape and attempted rape	144,368	21	0	X	26,357	B	115,583	23	2,428	B
Robbery total	495,136	40	0	X	175,355	32	300,927	44	18,854	B
Robbery with injury	173,841	35	0	X	52,509	B	113,173	45	8,159	B
Robbery without injury	190,013	45	0	X	62,915	B	117,940	48	9,158	B
Attempted robbery without injury	131,282	38	0	X	59,932	B	69,814	B	1,536	B
Aggravated assault	942,447	88	5,559	B	223,753	84	685,446	89	27,689	B

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.24(83) Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by type of victimization and perceived ages of multiple offenders, United States, 1983^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). 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 perceptions 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 12.

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	14,713	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery total	486,202	46	0	X	192,972	42	147,115	53	83,792	50	62,323	B
Robbery with injury	159,463	41	0	X	59,168	B	42,695	B	33,515	B	24,085	B
Robbery without injury	207,033	53	0	X	83,735	48	67,845	B	29,730	B	25,723	B
Attempted robbery without injury	119,707	40	0	X	50,070	B	36,575	B	20,547	B	12,516	B
Aggravated assault	331,764	91	3,623	B	97,792	97	116,619	86	86,866	93	26,863	B

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^b"Mixed" cases are those in which the victim reported that there were offenders from more than one age group. "Don't know/not

ascertained" 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.

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.24(84) Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by type of victimization and perceived ages of multiple offenders, United States, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.24(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

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	24,058	23	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery total	480,266	48	1,826	B	193,787	41	142,399	60	80,912	B	61,342	B
Robbery with injury	196,395	37	0	X	73,025	B	62,934	B	35,099	B	25,337	B
Robbery without injury	185,876	63	0	X	71,646	51	57,939	B	26,995	B	29,296	B
Attempted robbery without injury	97,996	41	1,826	B	49,117	B	21,526	B	18,818	B	6,709	B
Aggravated assault	315,402	90	0	X	116,112	88	104,151	88	78,877	96	16,262	B

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^b"Mixed" cases are those in which the victim reported that there were offenders from more than one age group. "Don't know/not

ascertained" 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.

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.25(83) Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by type of victimization and perceived race of lone offender, United States, 1983^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). 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 12.

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	126,010	15	76,549	8	43,680	B	5,782	B
Robbery total	521,491	43	212,868	41	299,707	45	8,916	B
Robbery with injury	157,964	37	73,058	45	81,884	29	3,023	B
Robbery without injury	207,182	54	72,704	42	128,585	61	5,893	B
Attempted robbery without injury	156,344	35	67,106	B	89,238	36	0	X
Aggravated assault	832,253	89	559,921	88	258,533	90	13,799	B

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.25(84) Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by type of victimization and perceived race of lone offender, United States, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.25(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

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	144,368	21	88,443	19	54,197	B	1,728	B
Robbery total	495,136	40	223,985	35	264,248	43	6,902	B
Robbery with injury	173,841	35	80,945	B	87,964	36	4,932	B
Robbery without injury	190,013	45	86,600	B	101,443	52	1,970	B
Attempted robbery without injury	131,282	38	56,441	B	74,841	B	0	X
Aggravated assault	942,447	88	628,915	89	299,243	88	14,288	B

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.26(83) Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by type of victimization and perceived races of multiple offenders, United States, 1983^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). 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 12.

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	14,713	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery total	486,202	46	131,096	46	305,034	46	39,980	B	10,092	B
Robbery with injury	159,463	41	51,876	B	94,060	44	13,527	B	0	X
Robbery without injury	207,033	53	45,854	B	138,819	51	14,893	B	7,465	B
Attempted robbery without injury	119,707	40	33,366	B	72,154	39	11,560	B	2,627	B
Aggravated assault	331,764	91	216,457	90	87,528	92	25,164	B	2,615	B

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^b"Mixed" cases are those in which the victim reported that there were offenders from more than one 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.

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.26(84) Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by type of victimization and perceived races of multiple offenders, United States, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.26(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

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	24,058	23	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery total	480,266	48	131,329	45	292,048	45	53,110	B	3,779	B
Robbery with injury	196,395	37	52,933	B	123,223	35	20,239	B	0	X
Robbery without injury	185,876	63	41,708	B	116,909	63	23,480	B	3,779	B
Attempted robbery without injury	97,996	41	36,688	B	51,917	B	9,931	B	0	X
Aggravated assault	315,402	90	202,011	89	96,712	91	15,921	B	757	B

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^b"Mixed" cases are those in which the victim reported that there were offenders from more than one 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.

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.27(83) Estimated number of personal victimizations, by type of victimization, sex and race of victim, and relationship of offender to victim, United States, 1983^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). 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 12.

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	10,434	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	4,434	100	B	B	B	B
Robbery:						
White	509,730	100	431,783	85	77,947	15
Black and other races	214,244	100	194,764	91	19,480	9
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:						
White	135,252	100	113,111	84	22,141	16
Black and other races	64,158	100	B	B	B	B
Serious assault:						
White	74,560	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	45,223	100	B	B	B	B
Minor assault:						
White	60,692	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	18,934	100	B	B	B	B
Robbery without injury:						
White	196,133	100	169,993	87	26,141	13
Black and other races	98,602	100	91,007	92	7,594	8
Attempted robbery without injury:						
White	178,344	100	148,679	83	29,665	17
Black and other races	51,484	100	B	B	B	B
Assault:						
White	2,523,301	100	1,695,374	67	827,927	33
Black and other races	309,411	100	183,684	59	125,727	41
Aggravated assault:						
White	876,333	100	635,829	73	240,504	27
Black and other races	152,313	100	82,713	54	69,600	46
With injury:						
White	291,583	100	188,990	65	102,593	35
Black and other races	68,068	100	B	B	B	B
Attempted assault with weapon:						
White	584,750	100	446,839	76	137,911	24
Black and other races	84,245	100	B	B	B	B
Simple assault:						
White	1,646,968	100	1,059,545	64	587,423	36
Black and other races	157,098	100	100,971	64	56,127	36
With injury:						
White	388,516	100	242,576	62	145,940	38
Black and other races	41,290	100	B	B	B	B
Attempted assault without weapon:						
White	1,258,452	100	816,969	65	441,483	35
Black and other races	115,809	100	75,694	65	40,115	35
Personal larceny with contact:						
White	90,914	100	81,955	90	8,958	10
Black and other races	22,404	100	B	B	B	B
Purse snatching:						
White	0	X	X	X	X	X
Black and other races	0	X	X	X	X	X
Attempted purse snatching:						
White	2,785	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	0	X	X	X	X	X
Pocket picking:						
White	88,129	100	79,171	90	8,958	10
Black and other races	22,404	100	B	B	B	B
Personal larceny without contact:						
White	6,420,222	100	216,753	3	6,203,469	97
Black and other races	875,566	100	39,088	4	836,478	96

See footnote at end of table.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.27(83) Estimated number of personal victimizations, by type of victimization, sex and race of victim, and relationship of offender to victim, United States, 1983^a--Continued

Type of victimization and race of victim	Total		Stranger		Non-stranger	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SEX OF VICTIM: FEMALE						
Rape and attempted rape:						
White	109,505	100	65,659	60	43,846	40
Black and other races	21,243	100	B	B	B	B
Robbery:						
White	290,527	100	217,029	75	73,498	25
Black and other races	86,801	100	66,002	76	20,799	24
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:						
White	128,309	100	86,325	67	41,983	33
Black and other races	17,719	100	B	B	B	B
Serious assault:						
White	40,702	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	7,721	100	B	B	B	B
Minor assault:						
White	87,607	100	69,388	79	18,219	21
Black and other races	9,999	100	B	B	B	B
Robbery without injury:						
White	105,318	100	85,394	81	19,924	19
Black and other races	51,201	100	B	B	B	B
Attempted robbery without injury:						
White	56,901	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	17,880	100	B	B	B	B
Assault:						
White	1,376,634	100	621,604	45	755,030	55
Black and other races	293,928	100	100,567	34	193,361	66
Aggravated assault:						
White	326,400	100	156,045	48	170,356	52
Black and other races	108,331	100	38,046	35	70,285	65
With injury:						
White	111,166	100	35,339	32	75,827	68
Black and other races	46,456	100	B	B	B	B
Attempted assault with weapon:						
White	215,234	100	120,706	56	94,528	44
Black and other races	61,875	100	B	B	B	B
Simple assault:						
White	1,050,234	100	465,560	44	584,674	56
Black and other races	185,598	100	62,521	34	123,077	66
With injury:						
White	324,179	100	89,133	27	235,046	73
Black and other races	55,800	100	B	B	B	B
Attempted assault without weapon:						
White	726,055	100	376,427	52	349,628	48
Black and other races	129,798	100	55,039	42	74,759	58
Personal larceny with contact:						
White	151,004	100	148,252	98	2,751	2
Black and other races	57,749	100	B	B	B	B
Purse snatching:						
White	72,562	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	36,094	100	B	B	B	B
Attempted purse snatching:						
White	37,412	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	7,690	100	B	B	B	X
Pocket picking:						
White	41,029	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	13,966	100	B	B	B	X
Personal larceny without contact:						
White	5,919,941	100	204,357	3	5,715,585	97
Black and other races	879,056	100	40,596	5	838,459	95

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.27(84) Estimated number of personal victimizations, by type of victimization, sex and race of victim, and relationship of offender to victim, United States, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.27(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

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	10,119	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	5,287	100	B	B	B	B
Robbery:						
White	526,284	100	442,646	84	83,637	16
Black and other races	159,232	100	140,310	88	18,922	12
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:						
White	181,972	100	144,073	79	37,899	21
Black and other races	52,089	100	B	B	B	B
Serious assault:						
White	109,900	100	83,885	76	26,016	24
Black and other races	31,989	100	B	B	B	B
Minor assault:						
White	72,072	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	20,101	100	B	B	B	B
Robbery without injury:						
White	192,107	100	163,995	85	28,113	15
Black and other races	72,266	100	B	B	B	B
Attempted robbery without injury:						
White	152,204	100	134,579	88	17,626	12
Black and other races	34,877	100	B	B	B	B
Assault:						
White	2,433,605	100	1,530,058	63	903,548	37
Black and other races	393,179	100	231,309	59	161,870	41
Aggravated assault:						
White	911,240	100	592,258	65	318,982	35
Black and other races	205,256	100	B	B	B	B
With injury:						
White	320,200	100	192,389	60	127,811	40
Black and other races	77,386	100	B	B	B	B
Attempted assault with weapon:						
White	591,040	100	399,869	68	191,171	32
Black and other races	127,869	100	85,254	67	42,616	33
Simple assault:						
White	1,522,366	100	937,799	62	584,566	38
Black and other races	187,924	100	105,085	56	82,839	44
With injury:						
White	363,336	100	236,914	65	126,423	35
Black and other races	49,702	100	B	B	B	B
Attempted assault without weapon:						
White	1,159,029	100	700,886	60	458,144	40
Black and other races	138,222	100	85,077	62	53,144	38
Personal larceny with contact:						
White	91,287	100	82,719	91	8,568	9
Black and other races	31,599	100	B	B	B	B
Purse snatching:						
White	5,594	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	85,693	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	31,599	100	B	B	B	B
Personal larceny without contact:						
White	5,835,337	100	145,927	3	5,689,409	97
Black and other races	888,743	100	36,200	4	852,543	96

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.27(84) Estimated number of personal victimizations, by type of victimization, sex and race of victim, and relationship of offender to victim, United States, 1984^a--Continued

Type of victimization and race of victim	Total		Stranger		Non-stranger	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SEX OF VICTIM: FEMALE						
Rape and attempted rape:						
White	115,652	100	66,492	57	49,160	43
Black and other races	47,436	100	B	B	B	B
Robbery:						
White	270,717	100	183,202	68	87,515	32
Black and other races	113,798	100	77,968	69	35,829	31
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:						
White	115,003	100	72,001	63	43,002	37
Black and other races	42,497	100	B	B	B	B
Serious assault:						
White	41,818	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	18,456	100	B	B	B	B
Minor assault:						
White	73,185	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	24,041	100	B	B	B	B
Robbery without injury:						
White	106,925	100	79,996	75	26,928	25
Black and other races	53,887	100	B	B	B	B
Attempted robbery without injury:						
White	48,790	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	17,413	100	B	B	B	B
Assault:						
White	1,447,754	100	564,534	39	883,220	61
Black and other races	272,605	100	109,011	40	163,594	60
Aggravated assault:						
White	402,040	100	170,163	42	231,877	58
Black and other races	105,440	100	41,687	40	63,754	60
With injury:						
White	150,259	100	43,487	29	106,772	71
Black and other races	35,509	100	B	B	B	B
Attempted assault with weapon:						
White	251,781	100	126,676	50	125,105	50
Black and other races	69,932	100	B	B	B	B
Simple assault:						
White	1,045,713	100	394,371	38	651,343	62
Black and other races	167,165	100	67,324	40	99,840	60
With injury:						
White	303,416	100	68,916	23	234,500	77
Black and other races	60,723	100	B	B	B	B
Attempted assault without weapon:						
White	742,298	100	325,454	44	416,843	56
Black and other races	106,441	100	51,684	49	54,757	51
Personal larceny with contact:						
White	118,648	100	112,718	95	5,930	5
Black and other races	42,918	100	B	B	B	B
Purse snatching:						
White	35,714	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	28,215	100	B	B	B	B
Attempted purse snatching:						
White	28,500	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	3,292	100	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking:						
White	54,434	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	11,411	100	B	B	B	B
Personal larceny without contact:						
White	5,760,058	100	217,973	4	5,542,084	96
Black and other races	776,654	100	62,308	8	714,345	92

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.28(83) Estimated number of personal victimizations, by type of victimization and lone versus multiple offenders, United States, 1983^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Total		Lone offender		Multiple offenders		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:								
Rape and attempted rape	154,180	100	132,407	86	18,960	12	2,814	2
Robbery	1,132,714	100	558,306	49	554,243	49	20,164	2
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	360,932	100	163,427	45	184,931	51	12,575	3
Serious assault	179,246	100	74,028	41	95,645	53	9,573	5
Minor assault	181,687	100	89,398	49	89,286	49	3,002	2
Robbery without injury	457,093	100	222,022	49	232,386	51	2,685	1
Attempted robbery without injury	314,688	100	172,857	55	136,926	44	4,905	2
Assault	4,601,759	100	3,421,167	74	1,108,376	24	72,217	2
Aggravated assault	1,517,319	100	1,017,658	67	456,197	30	43,465	3
With injury	537,123	100	346,993	65	171,433	32	18,697	3
Attempted assault with weapon	980,196	100	670,665	68	284,764	29	24,767	3
Simple assault	3,084,440	100	2,403,509	78	652,178	21	28,752	1
With injury	824,072	100	644,467	78	169,698	21	9,907	1
Attempted assault without weapon	2,260,368	100	1,759,042	78	482,480	21	18,845	1
Personal larceny with contact	562,560	100	237,258	42	90,421	16	234,881	42
Purse snatching	126,903	100	83,168	66	26,824	21	16,911	13
Attempted purse snatching	49,676	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	385,981	100	117,477	30	52,323	14	216,180	56

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.28(84) Estimated number of personal victimizations, by type of victimization and lone versus multiple offenders, United States, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Total		Lone offender		Multiple offenders		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:								
Rape and attempted rape	179,891	100	152,015	85	26,479	15	1,397	1
Robbery	1,096,761	100	532,582	49	555,620	51	8,560	1
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	399,071	100	180,901	45	214,376	54	3,794	1
Serious assault	204,071	100	83,486	41	118,676	58	1,908	1
Minor assault	195,000	100	97,415	50	95,700	49	1,886	1
Robbery without injury	435,810	100	209,991	48	225,819	52	0	X
Attempted robbery without injury	261,880	100	141,689	54	115,425	44	4,766	2
Assault	4,659,202	100	3,524,173	76	1,050,651	23	84,378	2
Aggravated assault	1,675,091	100	1,179,983	70	452,892	27	42,217	3
With injury	595,969	100	413,009	69	173,326	29	9,634	2
Attempted assault with weapon	1,079,122	100	766,973	71	279,566	26	32,583	3
Simple assault	2,984,111	100	2,344,191	79	597,759	20	42,161	1
With injury	787,524	100	616,292	78	162,430	21	8,803	1
Attempted assault without weapon	2,196,587	100	1,727,898	79	435,330	20	33,359	2
Personal larceny with contact	529,589	100	210,428	40	80,977	15	238,184	45
Purse snatching	91,271	100	47,511	52	22,012	24	21,749	24
Attempted purse snatching	34,036	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	404,282	100	137,733	34	50,114	12	216,435	54

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.29(83) Estimated number of personal victimizations, by type of victimization and perceived age of lone offender, United States, 1983^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). 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 12.

Type of victimization	Perceived age of lone offender (in years)									
	Total		Under 12		12 to 20		21 or older		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:										
Rape and attempted rape	132,407	100	0	X	26,045	20	95,575	72	10,787	8
Robbery	558,306	100	0	X	206,381	37	335,849	60	16,077	3
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	163,427	100	0	X	53,503	33	108,316	66	1,608	1
Serious assault	74,028	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Minor assault	89,398	100	0	X	37,930	42	51,469	58	0	X
Robbery without injury	222,022	100	0	X	76,097	34	131,456	59	14,469	7
Attempted robbery without injury	172,857	100	0	X	76,780	44	96,077	56	0	X
Assault	3,421,167	100	12,638	0	956,853	28	2,375,057	69	76,619	2
Aggravated assault	1,017,658	100	8,577	1	268,743	26	719,406	71	20,931	2
With injury	346,993	100	4,489	1	93,206	27	243,198	70	6,100	2
Attempted assault with weapon	670,665	100	4,088	1	175,537	26	476,208	71	14,832	2
Simple assault	2,403,509	100	4,061	0	688,110	29	1,655,651	69	55,689	2
With injury	644,467	100	0	X	203,425	32	430,561	67	10,481	2
Attempted assault without weapon	1,759,042	100	4,061	0	484,685	28	1,225,089	70	45,207	3
Personal larceny with contact	237,258	100	0	X	105,037	44	100,062	42	32,158	14
Purse snatching	83,168	100	0	X	41,605	50	31,198	38	10,365	12
Attempted purse snatching	36,612	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	117,477	100	0	X	41,505	35	54,178	46	21,794	19

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.29(84) Estimated number of personal victimizations, by type of victimization and perceived age of lone offender, United States, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.29(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Perceived age of lone offender (in years)									
	Total		Under 12		12 to 20		21 or older		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:										
Rape and attempted rape	152,015	100	0	X	27,923	18	120,953	80	3,218	2
Robbery	532,582	100	0	X	185,222	35	326,249	61	21,111	4
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	180,901	100	0	X	54,453	30	118,289	65	8,159	5
Serious assault	83,486	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Minor assault	97,415	100	0	X	34,155	35	55,100	57	8,159	8
Robbery without injury	209,991	100	0	X	66,435	32	132,141	63	11,416	5
Attempted robbery without injury	141,689	100	0	X	64,334	45	75,819	54	1,536	1
Assault	3,524,173	100	21,994	1	991,203	28	2,423,521	69	87,456	2
Aggravated assault	1,179,983	100	6,722	1	264,113	22	876,689	74	32,458	3
With injury	413,009	100	2,050	0	110,058	27	296,294	72	4,607	1
Attempted assault with weapon	766,973	100	4,672	1	154,055	20	580,395	76	27,851	4
Simple assault	2,344,191	100	15,271	1	727,090	31	1,546,832	66	54,998	2
With injury	616,292	100	6,641	1	232,622	38	366,351	59	10,678	2
Attempted assault without weapon	1,727,898	100	8,630	0	494,467	29	1,180,481	68	44,320	3
Personal larceny with contact	210,428	100	1,835	1	69,645	33	104,257	50	34,690	16
Purse snatching	47,511	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Attempted purse snatching	25,185	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	137,733	100	0	X	37,712	27	75,900	55	24,120	18

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.30(83) Estimated number of personal victimizations, by type of victimization and perceived ages of multiple offenders, United States, 1983^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). 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 12.

Type of victimization	Perceived ages of multiple offenders (in years)											
	Total		All under 12		All 12 to 20		All 21 and older		Mixed ^b		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:												
Rape and attempted rape	15,877	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery	551,115	100	0	X	219,825	40	161,007	29	102,257	19	68,026	12
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	184,931	100	0	X	68,953	37	45,807	25	44,445	24	25,726	14
Serious assault	95,645	100	0	X	34,008	36	29,298	31	22,975	24	9,364	10
Minor assault	89,286	100	0	X	34,945	39	16,509	18	21,470	24	16,362	18
Robbery without injury	230,855	100	0	X	96,268	42	75,680	33	31,147	13	27,759	12
Attempted robbery without injury	135,330	100	0	X	54,604	40	39,520	29	26,665	20	14,541	11
Assault	1,102,162	100	4,311	0	419,615	38	339,424	31	247,986	22	90,826	8
Aggravated assault	451,494	100	4,311	1	135,181	30	156,115	35	115,831	26	40,055	9
With injury	171,433	100	0	X	44,632	26	55,897	33	56,497	33	14,408	8
Attempted assault with weapon	280,060	100	4,311	2	90,550	32	100,218	36	59,334	21	25,647	9
Simple assault	650,668	100	0	X	284,434	44	183,310	28	132,154	20	50,771	8
With injury	169,698	100	0	X	72,716	43	49,828	29	33,065	19	14,089	8
Attempted assault without weapon	480,970	100	0	X	211,717	44	133,481	28	99,090	21	36,682	8
Personal larceny with contact	86,149	100	3,007	3	32,783	38	24,283	28	22,011	26	4,066	5
Purse snatching	26,824	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Attempted purse snatching	11,274	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	48,051	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
^b"Mixed" cases are those in which the victim reported that there were offenders from more than one age group. "Don't know/not

ascertained" 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.

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.30(84) Estimated number of personal victimizations, by type of victimization and perceived ages of multiple offenders, United States, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.30(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Perceived ages of multiple offenders (in years)											
	Total		All under 12		All 12 to 20		All 21 and older		Mixed ^b		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:												
Rape and attempted rape	26,479	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery	555,620	100	1,826	0	223,737	40	169,866	31	92,295	17	67,896	12
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	214,376	100	0	X	82,875	39	68,122	32	36,990	17	26,389	12
Serious assault	118,676	100	0	X	39,758	34	45,809	39	16,476	14	16,633	14
Minor assault	95,700	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery without injury	225,819	100	0	X	86,009	38	73,557	33	32,630	14	33,624	15
Attempted robbery without injury	115,425	100	1,826	2	54,853	48	28,187	24	22,675	20	7,884	7
Assault	1,048,806	100	4,592	0	417,205	40	348,543	33	216,741	21	61,725	6
Aggravated assault	452,892	100	0	X	152,262	34	159,959	35	115,069	25	25,601	6
With injury	173,326	100	0	X	59,612	34	58,365	34	48,293	28	7,057	4
Attempted assault with weapon	279,566	100	0	X	92,650	33	101,594	36	66,777	24	18,544	7
Simple assault	595,914	100	4,592	1	264,942	44	188,585	32	101,672	17	36,123	6
With injury	162,430	100	0	X	63,564	39	55,762	34	36,551	23	6,552	4
Attempted assault without weapon	433,485	100	4,592	1	201,378	46	132,822	31	65,121	15	29,572	7
Personal larceny with contact	79,018	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Purse snatching	22,012	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Attempted purse snatching	8,851	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	48,156	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
^b"Mixed" cases are those in which the victim reported that there were offenders from more than one age group. "Don't know/not

ascertained" 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.

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.31(83) Estimated number of personal victimizations, by type of victimization and perceived race of lone offender, United States, 1983^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). 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 12.

Type of victimization	Perceived race of lone offender							
	Total		White		Black and other races		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:								
Rape and attempted rape	132,407	100	80,542	61	46,084	35	5,782	4
Robbery	558,306	100	229,300	41	320,091	57	8,916	2
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	163,427	100	77,091	47	83,313	51	3,023	2
Serious assault	74,028	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Minor assault	89,398	100	34,740	39	54,659	61	0	X
Robbery without injury	222,022	100	79,562	36	136,567	62	5,893	3
Attempted robbery without injury	172,857	100	72,647	42	100,211	58	0	X
Assault	3,421,167	100	2,517,430	74	842,547	25	61,190	2
Aggravated assault	1,017,658	100	678,012	67	323,758	32	15,888	2
With injury	346,993	100	218,733	63	125,376	36	2,884	1
Attempted assault with weapon	670,665	100	459,279	68	198,382	30	13,004	2
Simple assault	2,403,509	100	1,839,418	77	518,789	22	45,302	2
With injury	644,467	100	516,365	80	125,219	19	2,884	0
Attempted assault without weapon	1,759,042	100	1,323,053	75	393,570	22	42,419	2
Personal larceny with contact	237,258	100	82,214	35	133,138	56	21,906	9
Purse snatching	83,168	100	14,982	18	65,326	79	2,860	3
Attempted purse snatching	36,612	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	117,477	100	50,796	43	47,636	41	19,046	16

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.31(84) Estimated number of personal victimizations, by type of victimization and perceived race of lone offender, United States, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.31(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Perceived race of lone offender							
	Total		White		Black and other races		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:								
Rape and attempted rape	152,015	100	91,399	60	58,888	39	1,728	1
Robbery	532,582	100	238,794	45	286,886	54	6,902	1
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	180,901	100	85,220	47	90,749	50	4,932	3
Serious assault	83,486	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Minor assault	97,415	100	47,632	49	47,950	49	1,833	2
Robbery without injury	209,991	100	92,118	44	115,904	55	1,970	1
Attempted robbery without injury	141,689	100	61,456	43	80,233	57	0	X
Assault	3,524,173	100	2,562,738	73	910,948	26	50,487	1
Aggravated assault	1,179,983	100	796,865	68	364,737	31	18,380	2
With injury	413,009	100	276,196	67	130,240	32	6,572	2
Attempted assault with weapon	766,973	100	520,669	68	234,496	31	11,808	2
Simple assault	2,344,191	100	1,765,873	75	546,211	23	32,107	1
With injury	616,292	100	468,761	76	141,359	23	6,173	1
Attempted assault without weapon	1,727,898	100	1,297,112	75	404,852	23	25,934	2
Personal larceny with contact	210,428	100	50,140	24	133,155	63	27,134	13
Purse snatching	47,511	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Attempted purse snatching	25,185	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	137,733	100	38,126	28	78,196	57	21,410	16

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.32(83) Estimated number of personal victimizations, by type of victimization and perceived races of multiple offenders, United States, 1983^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). 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 12.

Type of victimization	Perceived races of multiple offenders									
	Total		All white		Black and other races		Mixed ^b		Don't know or not ascertained ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:										
Rape and attempted rape	15,877	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery	551,155	100	149,620	27	342,737	62	48,666	9	10,092	2
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	184,931	100	63,660	34	102,572	55	18,699	10	0	X
Serious assault	95,645	100	35,060	37	54,975	57	5,610	6	0	X
Minor assault	89,286	100	28,600	32	47,597	53	13,089	15	0	X
Robbery without injury	230,855	100	48,606	21	158,634	69	16,149	7	7,465	3
Attempted robbery without injury	135,330	100	37,354	28	81,531	60	13,818	10	2,627	2
Assault	1,102,162	100	714,311	65	294,264	27	85,334	8	8,253	1
Aggravated assault	451,494	100	287,366	64	123,157	27	37,129	8	3,841	1
With injury	171,433	100	106,515	62	46,821	27	18,097	11	0	X
Attempted assault with weapon	280,060	100	180,851	65	76,336	27	19,032	7	3,841	1
Simple assault	650,668	100	426,945	66	171,107	26	48,204	7	4,412	1
With injury	169,698	100	105,982	62	48,103	28	14,032	8	1,580	1
Attempted assault without weapon	480,970	100	320,962	67	123,004	26	34,172	7	2,832	1
Personal larceny with contact	86,149	100	19,405	23	62,401	72	2,991	3	1,352	2
Purse snatching	26,824	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Attempted purse snatching	11,274	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	48,051	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^b"Mixed" cases are those in which the victim reported that there were offenders from more than one 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.

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.32(84) Estimated number of personal victimizations, by type of victimization and perceived races of multiple offenders, United States, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.32(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Perceived races of multiple offenders									
	Total		All white		Black and other races		Mixed ^b		Don't know or not ascertained ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:										
Rape and attempted rape	26,479	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery	555,620	100	151,336	27	336,794	61	63,710	11	3,779	1
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	214,376	100	57,789	27	135,508	63	21,079	10	0	X
Serious assault	118,676	100	27,633	23	75,425	64	15,619	13	0	X
Minor assault	95,700	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery without injury	225,819	100	52,395	23	138,954	62	30,691	14	3,779	2
Attempted robbery without injury	115,425	100	41,152	36	62,333	54	11,940	10	0	X
Assault	1,048,806	100	659,740	63	294,163	28	87,595	8	7,308	1
Aggravated assault	452,892	100	288,284	64	140,880	31	22,213	5	1,515	0
With injury	173,326	100	122,627	71	42,258	24	8,441	5	0	X
Attempted assault with weapon	279,566	100	165,656	59	98,623	35	13,772	5	1,515	1
Simple assault	595,914	100	371,456	62	153,283	26	65,382	11	5,793	1
With injury	162,430	100	86,281	53	55,155	34	19,449	12	1,545	1
Attempted assault without weapon	433,485	100	285,175	66	98,128	23	45,933	11	4,249	1
Personal larceny with contact	79,018	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Purse snatching	22,012	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Attempted purse snatching	8,851	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	48,156	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^b"Mixed" cases are those in which the victim reported that there were offenders from more than one 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.

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.33(83) 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, 1983^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). Self-protective measures include using or showing a weapon, using or trying physical force, trying to attract attention, threatening, and using evasive action. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Total		Offender with weapon		Offender without weapon	
	Number	Percent of victims using self-protective measure	Number	Percent of victims using self-protective measure	Number	Percent of victims using self-protective measure
Rape and attempted rape	154,180	85	27,264	B	126,916	89
Robbery total	1,132,714	63	525,134	52	607,580	72
Robbery with injury	360,932	76	143,863	73	217,070	77
Robbery without injury	457,093	34	250,885	24	206,208	47
Attempted robbery without injury	314,688	89	130,386	84	184,303	93
Aggravated assault	1,517,319	83	1,369,272	84	148,047	77
Completed aggravated assault	537,123	82	417,757	84	119,366	76
Attempted aggravated assault	980,196	84	951,515	84	28,681	B

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.33(84) 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, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.33(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Total		Offender with weapon		Offender without weapon	
	Number	Percent of victims using self-protective measure	Number	Percent of victims using self-protective measure	Number	Percent of victims using self-protective measure
Rape and attempted rape	177,891	86	39,544	B	140,347	87
Robbery total	1,096,761	66	503,807	55	592,954	75
Robbery with injury	399,071	73	148,919	77	250,152	70
Robbery without injury	435,810	43	249,147	26	186,663	66
Attempted robbery without injury	261,880	92	105,741	92	156,139	91
Aggravated assault	1,675,091	81	1,508,223	83	166,869	67
Completed aggravated assault	595,969	80	469,616	83	126,353	68
Attempted aggravated assault	1,079,122	82	1,038,607	83	40,515	B

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.34(83) Estimated number of personal and household victimizations, by type of victimization and value of stolen property (including damages), United States, 1983^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Value of stolen property, including damages									
	Total victimizations		Victimizations with loss		\$1 to \$9		\$10 to \$49		\$50 to \$249	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b
Personal victimizations:										
Rape and attempted rape	154,180	100	3,017	30	3,017	2	9,938	6	12,251	8
Robbery	1,132,714	100	759,544	67	81,789	7	161,444	14	206,616	18
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	360,932	100	272,625	76	22,025	6	56,670	16	62,137	17
Serious assault	179,246	100	135,988	76	10,498	6	23,528	13	35,271	20
Minor assault	181,687	100	136,637	75	11,527	6	33,142	18	26,866	15
Robbery without injury	457,093	100	457,093	100	55,268	12	96,647	21	142,121	31
Attempted robbery without injury	314,688	100	29,826	9	4,497	1	8,127	3	2,358	1
Personal larceny with contact	562,560	100	520,105	92	36,465	6	164,125	29	172,789	31
Purse snatching	126,903	100	126,903	100	4,185	3	37,250	29	39,704	31
Attempted purse snatching	49,676	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	385,981	100	385,981	100	30,773	8	123,628	32	133,085	34
Personal larceny without contact	14,094,785	100	13,598,234	96	2,058,960	15	4,497,577	32	4,142,311	29
Household victimizations:										
Burglary	6,064,692	100	5,004,521	83	353,527	6	867,920	14	1,188,460	20
Forcible entry	1,903,033	100	1,752,102	92	50,806	3	147,401	8	325,683	17
Unlawful entry without force	2,608,807	100	2,272,498	87	202,159	8	499,230	19	761,840	29
Attempted forcible entry	1,552,852	100	979,922	63	100,562	6	221,289	14	100,937	7
Larceny	9,113,726	100	8,707,719	96	1,377,630	15	2,951,436	32	2,642,606	29
Under \$50 ^c	4,324,097	100	4,324,097	100	1,358,406	31	2,914,053	67	0	X
\$50 or more	3,650,634	100	3,650,634	100	0	X	0	X	2,597,230	71
Amount not ascertained	563,138	100	563,138	100	0	X	0	X	0	X
Attempted	575,857	100	169,850	29	19,224	3	37,383	6	45,376	8
Vehicle theft	1,263,628	100	1,102,973	87	10,117	1	47,434	4	141,550	11
Completed	809,943	100	809,943	100	3,007	0	0	X	14,203	2
Attempted	453,686	100	293,031	65	7,110	2	47,434	10	127,347	28

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bPercent of total victimizations.^cThe category "under \$50" refers only to the value of the

property stolen. When damages are included, some cases fall into the higher loss columns.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

\$250 or more		No value, don't know, or not ascertained	
Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b
5,911	4	14,557	9
185,935	16	123,760	11
79,516	22	52,278	14
43,125	24	23,566	13
36,391	20	28,712	16
101,413	22	61,644	13
5,005	2	9,839	3
73,206	13	73,520	13
31,059	24	14,705	12
B	B	B	B
42,147	11	56,347	15
1,949,802	14	949,584	7
1,433,172	24	1,161,443	19
754,868	40	473,344	25
646,919	25	162,350	6
31,385	2	525,749	34
1,071,253	12	664,793	7
0	X	51,637	1
1,053,404	29	0	X
0	X	563,138	100
17,849	3	50,018	9
750,680	59	153,193	12
719,647	89	73,085	9
31,033	7	80,107	18

Table 3.34(84) Estimated number of persons and household victimizations, by type of victimization and value of stolen property (including damages), United States, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Value of stolen property, including damages									
	Total victimizations		Victimizations with loss ^b		\$1 to \$9 ^b		\$10 to \$49 ^b		\$50 to \$249 ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:										
Rape and attempted rape	179,891	100	34,208	19	2,149	1	10,338	6	8,866	5
Robbery	1,096,761	100	793,524	72	81,496	7	193,054	18	210,971	19
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	399,071	100	316,411	79	28,786	7	83,805	21	86,804	22
Serious assault	204,771	100	163,006	80	13,069	6	44,176	22	49,437	24
Minor assault	195,000	100	153,405	79	15,717	8	39,629	20	37,367	19
Robbery without injury	455,810	100	435,810	100	46,561	11	91,656	21	116,109	27
Attempted robbery without injury	261,880	100	41,303	16	6,149	2	17,593	7	8,058	3
Personal larceny with contact	529,589	100	495,553	94	67,664	13	165,325	31	150,369	28
Purse snatching	91,271	100	91,271	100	7,683	8	19,688	22	40,443	44
Attempted purse snatching	34,036	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	404,282	100	404,282	100	59,980	15	145,637	36	109,926	27
Personal larceny without contact	13,260,791	100	12,797,912	97	1,935,439	15	4,093,309	31	3,929,524	30
Household victimizations:										
Burglary	5,642,878	100	4,798,106	85	322,113	6	837,796	15	1,045,657	19
Forcible entry	1,843,909	100	1,745,541	95	57,710	3	165,849	9	272,265	15
Unlawful entry without force	2,477,737	100	2,160,826	87	183,610	7	457,879	18	674,044	27
Attempted forcible entry	1,321,231	100	891,739	67	80,794	6	214,068	16	99,348	8
Larceny	8,750,221	100	8,355,302	95	1,273,743	15	2,633,475	30	2,651,239	30
Under \$50 ^c	3,887,225	100	3,887,225	100	1,247,057	32	2,593,220	67	0	X
\$50 or more	3,742,662	100	3,742,662	100	0	X	0	X	2,610,733	70
Amount not ascertained	537,050	100	537,050	100	0	X	0	X	0	X
Attempted	583,285	100	188,366	32	26,686	5	40,255	7	40,506	7
Vehicle theft	1,340,316	100	1,169,591	87	14,207	1	62,960	5	146,086	11
Completed	835,588	100	835,588	100	6,885	1	0	X	17,912	2
Attempted	504,728	100	334,003	66	7,322	1	62,960	12	128,174	25

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bPercent of total victimizations.^cThe category "under \$50" refers only to the value of the

property stolen. When damages are included, some cases fall into the higher loss columns.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

\$250 or more		No value, don't know, or not ascertained	
Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b
5,038	3	7,817	4
196,150	18	111,853	10
68,966	17	48,049	12
34,350	17	21,972	11
34,616	18	26,077	13
123,457	28	58,028	13
3,727	1	5,777	2
55,379	10	56,817	11
14,110	15	9,347	10
B	B	B	B
41,269	10	47,470	12
1,876,467	14	963,173	7
1,520,695	27	1,071,846	19
810,168	44	439,550	24
682,673	28	162,620	7
27,854	2	469,676	36
1,163,768	13	633,077	7
0	X	46,948	1
1,131,929	30	0	X
0	X	537,050	100
31,840	5	49,079	8
751,503	56	194,834	15
692,599	83	118,192	14
58,904	12	76,643	15

Table 3.35(83) Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimization, by type of victimization and race of head of household, United States, 1983^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.8(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

(Rate per 100,000 households)

Type of victimization	Race of head of household	
	White	Black and other races
Base	75,583,453	11,046,057
Burglary	6,674	9,236
Forced entry	1,973	3,727
Unlawful entry without force	2,974	3,267
Attempted forcible entry	1,727	2,242
Larceny	10,333	11,803
Under \$50	5,055	4,560
\$50 or more	4,049	5,341
Amount not ascertained	575	1,165
Attempted	654	738
Vehicle theft	1,326	2,365
Completed	847	1,539
Attempted	480	826

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.35(84) Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimization, by type of victimization and race of head of household, United States, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.8(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

(Rate per 100,000 households)

Type of victimization	Race of head of household	
	White	Black and other races
Base	76,572,432	11,461,061
Burglary	6,062	8,734
Forced entry	1,869	3,604
Unlawful entry without force	2,827	2,733
Attempted forcible entry	1,367	2,397
Larceny	9,739	11,280
Under \$50	4,378	4,670
\$50 or more	4,143	4,976
Amount not ascertained	562	934
Attempted	657	700
Vehicle theft	1,390	2,406
Completed	851	1,602
Attempted	539	804

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.36(83) Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimization, by type of victimization and age of head of household, United States, 1983^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.8(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

(Rate per 100,000 households)

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	892,878	25,889,259	22,759,723	19,220,657	17,866,993
Burglary	38,474	9,833	7,138	4,481	3,861
Forcible entry	6,917	3,385	2,114	1,549	1,041
Unlawful entry without force	23,849	3,617	3,339	1,785	1,995
Attempted forcible entry	7,708	2,830	1,685	1,147	825
Larceny	63,530	16,474	10,004	6,665	4,051
Under \$50	31,264	7,979	4,205	3,293	2,179
\$50 or more	24,592	6,708	4,370	2,467	1,262
Amount not ascertained	3,780	864	658	471	366
Attempted	3,894	922	771	434	244
Vehicle theft	7,624	2,349	1,531	960	304
Completed	5,528	1,475	973	684	144
Attempted	2,095	874	558	276	160

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.36(84) Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimization, by type of victimization and age of head of household, United States, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.8(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

(Rate per 100,000 households)

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	897,439	26,191,456	23,529,006	19,074,913	18,340,678
Burglary	37,064	9,530	6,324	3,991	3,080
Forcible entry	6,890	3,216	2,016	1,497	991
Unlawful entry without force	25,222	3,804	2,913	1,654	1,386
Attempted forcible entry	4,952	2,510	1,395	840	713
Larceny	67,199	15,628	9,364	6,225	3,616
Under \$50	31,293	7,164	3,769	2,727	1,761
\$50 or more	30,000	6,621	4,396	2,633	1,105
Amount not ascertained	2,048	794	566	480	468
Attempted	3,858	1,048	634	385	282
Vehicle theft	8,749	2,549	1,487	897	398
Completed	6,375	1,518	1,000	541	231
Attempted	2,374	1,031	488	356	167

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.37(83) Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimization, by type of victimization, race of head of household, and family income, United States, 1983^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.8(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

(Rate per 100,000 households)

Type of victimization and race of head of household	Family income						
	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$7,499	\$7,500 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Not ascertained
Base:							
White	3,079,309	9,953,051	4,306,526	11,047,365	16,702,463	22,059,161	8,435,578
Black and other races	1,313,458	2,614,335	841,502	1,686,621	1,806,231	1,635,869	1,148,040
Burglary:							
White	12,251	8,179	6,176	7,131	6,392	5,944	4,985
Black and other races	12,577	10,181	10,186	8,444	7,856	7,918	7,783
Forcible entry:							
White	2,742	2,458	1,612	2,166	2,037	1,701	1,637
Black and other races	4,595	4,477	3,214	3,548	3,387	2,954	3,304
Unlawful entry without force:							
White	6,752	3,504	2,893	2,727	2,745	2,907	1,963
Black and other races	5,192	3,299	3,397	2,944	2,181	3,072	3,360
Attempted forcible entry:							
White	2,757	2,216	1,670	2,238	1,610	1,336	1,386
Black and other races	2,790	2,405	3,575	1,952	2,289	1,891	1,119
Larceny:							
White	13,853	9,713	9,739	11,057	10,357	10,731	8,046
Black and other races	8,129	11,411	11,040	14,170	12,273	13,489	10,843
Under \$50:							
White	7,598	5,081	5,343	5,521	5,065	5,135	3,105
Black and other races	3,526	4,526	4,286	5,733	4,107	5,321	3,925
\$50 or more:							
White	4,939	3,535	3,373	4,263	4,029	4,360	3,626
Black and other races	2,843	5,187	4,433	6,194	6,405	6,094	5,212
Amount not ascertained:							
White	655	545	443	567	603	529	723
Black and other races	1,305	1,054	1,528	1,563	872	873	1,280
Attempted:							
White	661	552	579	706	659	707	593
Black and other races	454	643	793	680	888	1,201	426
Vehicle theft:							
White	1,092	1,064	885	1,211	1,543	1,557	1,065
Black and other races	1,741	1,701	2,283	2,161	2,015	4,294	2,752
Completed:							
White	468	671	730	705	1,050	972	709
Black and other races	1,220	1,197	836	1,658	1,209	2,426	2,278
Attempted:							
White	624	392	156	506	493	586	356
Black and other races	520	504	1,446	503	806	1,868	474

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.37(84) Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimization, by type of victimization, race of head of household, and family income, United States, 1984^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.8(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

(Rate per 100,000 households)

Type of victimization and race of head of household	Family income						
	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$7,499	\$7,500 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Not ascertained
Base:							
White	2,920,187	9,395,392	4,161,926	10,555,139	16,108,471	24,394,711	9,036,606
Black and other races	1,334,453	2,658,309	781,171	1,686,907	1,873,051	1,840,266	1,286,903
Burglary:							
White	14,265	8,097	6,061	5,824	5,044	5,650	4,500
Black and other races	12,202	8,633	12,044	8,268	6,599	9,515	5,937
Forcible entry:							
White	3,689	2,500	2,449	1,739	1,550	1,714	1,495
Black and other races	3,525	3,255	5,036	3,867	3,273	4,332	2,632
Unlawful entry without force:							
White	8,036	3,595	1,759	2,798	2,317	2,774	1,921
Black and other races	5,987	2,547	3,912	1,974	1,400	3,227	1,260
Attempted forcible entry:							
White	2,540	2,002	1,853	1,287	1,177	1,163	1,084
Black and other races	2,690	2,831	3,097	2,427	1,926	1,955	2,046
Larceny:							
White	12,320	9,866	9,744	10,365	10,112	9,793	7,230
Black and other races	9,999	10,145	11,719	12,650	11,746	13,468	9,082
Under \$50:							
White	6,178	4,841	4,763	4,752	4,619	4,126	2,948
Black and other races	4,881	4,997	5,708	5,103	3,878	5,395	2,695
\$50 or more:							
White	4,403	3,965	3,966	4,253	4,365	4,339	3,271
Black and other races	3,588	3,977	4,465	6,270	6,381	5,700	4,013
Amount not ascertained:							
White	1,072	605	502	596	428	594	490
Black and other races	1,125	511	988	614	873	1,227	1,662
Attempted:							
White	667	454	513	763	700	735	521
Black and other races	405	660	557	664	614	1,146	711
Vehicle theft:							
White	1,747	952	1,391	1,298	1,192	1,636	1,529
Black and other races	753	1,289	1,439	2,159	3,679	4,457	2,554
Completed:							
White	958	587	1,020	840	752	964	902
Black and other races	525	724	1,142	1,553	1,906	3,206	2,139
Attempted:							
White	790	365	372	459	441	671	627
Black and other races	228	565	297	605	1,773	1,251	415

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.38 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, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). 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 12.

(Rate per 100,000 motor vehicles owned)

Characteristics of household	Base	Motor vehicle theft		
		Total	Completed	Attempted
All households	148,527,000	934	603	335
Race of head of household:				
White	135,613,000 ^a	813	516	297
Black	10,463,000 ^a	2,531	1,676	855
Age of head of household:				
12 to 19 years	948,000	4,256	2,842	1,414
20 to 34 years	43,645,000	1,282	802	480
35 to 49 years	46,831,000	968	646	322
50 to 59 years	26,280,000	735	505	230
60 to 64 years	10,875,000	505	294	210
65 years and older	19,945,000	461	256	205
Tenure:				
Home owners	109,788,000	630	410	220
Renters and no cash rent	38,739,000	1,811	1,151	660
Persons in household:				
One	18,318,000	1,461	934	527
Two to three	80,538,000	827	528	299
Four to five	42,006,000	913	602	311
Six or more and not ascertained	7,665,000	994	601	393

^aThe estimated number of motor vehicles owned for White and Black categories do not sum to the estimated total number of motor vehicles owned due to the inclusion of the "other races" category in the total.

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

NOTE: These data may differ from data published elsewhere by the Bureau of Justice Statistics due to slight differences in the definition and coding of categories, and in the selection criteria for cases.

Table 3.39 Number and rate (per 1,000 units of each respective category) of personal and household victimization, by type of victimization, United States, 1973-84^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83), 3.2, and 3.8(83). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

(Number of victimizations in thousands)

Type of victimization	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Personal victimization: (Rate per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older)												
Crimes of violence:												
Number	5,351	5,510	5,573	5,599	5,902	5,941	6,159	6,130	6,582	6,459	5,903	5,954
Rate	32.6	33.0	32.8	32.6	33.9	33.7	34.5	33.3	35.3	34.3	31.0	31.0
Rape:												
Number	156	163	154	145	154	171	192	174	178	153	154	180
Rate	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9
Robbery:												
Number	1,108	1,199	1,147	1,111	1,083	1,038	1,116	1,209	1,381	1,334	1,149	1,117
Rate	6.7	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.9	6.3	6.6	7.4	7.1	6.0	5.8
Assault:												
Number	4,087	4,148	4,272	4,344	4,664	4,732	4,851	4,747	5,024	4,973	4,600	4,657
Rate	24.9	24.8	25.2	25.3	26.8	26.9	27.2	25.8	27.0	26.4	24.1	24.3
Aggravated assault:												
Number	1,655	1,735	1,631	1,695	1,738	1,708	1,769	1,707	1,796	1,754	1,517	1,673
Rate	10.1	10.4	9.6	9.9	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.3	9.6	9.3	8.0	8.7
Simple assault:												
Number	2,432	2,413	2,641	2,648	2,926	3,024	3,082	3,041	3,228	3,219	3,083	2,984
Rate	14.8	14.4	15.6	15.4	16.8	17.2	17.3	16.5	17.3	17.1	16.2	15.5
Crimes of theft:												
Number	14,971	15,889	16,294	16,519	16,933	17,050	16,382	15,300	15,863	15,553	14,657	13,789
Rate	91.1	95.1	96.0	96.1	97.3	96.8	91.9	83.0	85.1	82.5	76.9	71.8
Personal larceny with contact:												
Number	504	520	524	497	461	549	511	558	605	577	563	530
Rate	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8
Personal larceny without contact:												
Number	14,466	15,369	15,770	16,022	16,472	16,501	15,871	14,742	15,258	14,976	14,095	13,259
Rate	88.0	92.0	92.9	93.2	94.6	93.6	89.0	80.0	81.9	79.5	74.0	69.1
Total population age 12 and older	164,363	167,058	169,671	171,901	174,093	176,215	178,284	184,324	186,336	188,497	190,504	191,962
Household victimization: (Rate per 1,000 households)												
Household burglary:												
Number	6,458	6,720	6,743	6,663	6,764	6,704	6,685	6,973	7,394	6,663	6,063	5,643
Rate	91.7	93.1	91.7	88.9	88.5	86.0	84.1	84.3	87.9	78.2	70.0	64.1
Household larceny:												
Number	7,537	8,933	9,223	9,300	9,418	9,351	10,630	10,468	10,176	9,705	9,114	8,750
Rate	107.0	123.8	125.4	124.1	123.3	119.9	133.7	126.5	121.0	113.9	105.2	99.4
Motor vehicle theft:												
Number	1,343	1,358	1,433	1,234	1,296	1,365	1,329	1,381	1,439	1,377	1,264	1,340
Rate	19.1	18.8	19.5	16.5	17.0	17.5	17.5	16.7	17.1	16.2	14.6	15.2
Total number of households	70,442	72,162	73,559	74,956	76,412	77,980	79,498	82,753	84,095	85,211	86,635	88,039

^aDetail 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 5D-NCS-N-18 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980), Table 1; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the U.S., Technical Report NCJ-87577 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1983), p. 2, Table 1; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, Special Report NCJ-90541 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1983), p. 2, Table 1; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization 1984, Bulletin NCJ-98904 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1985), p.2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.40 Percent change in rates (per 1,000 units of each respective category) of personal and household victimization between 1973 and 1984, by type of victimization, United States

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83), 3.2, and 3.8(83). The rates on which these percent change data were calculated are presented in Table 3.39. All changes have been computed using rates that were rounded to the nearest hundredth. The resulting percent changes have been rounded to one decimal point. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Percent change in victimization rate										
	1973-84	1974-84	1975-84	1976-84	1977-84	1978-84	1979-84	1980-84	1981-84	1982-84	1983-84
Personal victimization:											
Crimes of violence	-4.7 ^a	-5.9 ^b	-5.5 ^b	-4.8 ^a	-8.5 ^b	-8.0 ^b	-10.2 ^b	-6.7 ^b	-12.2 ^b	-9.5 ^b	0.1
Rape	-1.1	-4.1	3.3	11.9	5.6	-3.1	-13.0	0	-1.1	16.0	15.8
Robbery	-13.6 ^b	-18.9 ^b	-13.9 ^b	-9.9	-6.4	-1.2	-7.0	-11.3 ^a	-21.5 ^b	-17.8 ^b	-3.6
Assault	-2.5	-2.3	-3.7	-4.0	-9.4 ^b	-9.6 ^b	-10.8 ^b	-5.8 ^a	-10.0 ^b	-8.0 ^b	0.5
Aggravated assault	-13.4 ^b	-16.1 ^b	-9.3 ^a	-11.6 ^b	-12.6 ^b	-10.0 ^a	-12.1 ^b	-5.8	-9.5 ^a	-6.3	9.4
Simple assault	5.1	7.7 ^a	-0.1	0.9	-7.5 ^b	-9.4 ^b	-10.1 ^b	-5.7	-10.2 ^b	-9.0 ^b	-3.9
Crimes of theft	-21.1 ^b	-24.5 ^b	-25.2 ^b	-25.3 ^b	-26.1 ^b	-25.8 ^b	-21.8 ^b	-13.5 ^b	-15.6 ^b	-12.9 ^b	-6.6 ^b
Personal larceny with contact	-10.1	-11.3	-10.7	-4.5	4.2	-11.5	-3.8	-8.9	-15.1 ^a	-9.8	-6.6
Personal larceny without contact	-21.5 ^b	-24.9 ^b	-25.7 ^b	-25.9 ^b	-27.0 ^b	-26.2 ^b	-22.4 ^b	-13.6 ^b	-15.6 ^b	-13.1 ^b	-6.6 ^b
Household victimization:											
Household burglary	-30.1 ^b	-31.2 ^b	-30.1 ^b	-27.9 ^b	-27.6 ^b	-25.4 ^b	-23.8 ^b	-23.9 ^b	-27.1 ^b	-18.0 ^b	-8.4 ^b
Household larceny	-7.1 ^b	-19.7 ^b	-20.7 ^b	-19.9 ^b	-19.4 ^b	-17.1 ^b	-25.7 ^b	-21.4 ^b	-17.9 ^b	-12.7 ^b	-5.5 ^b
Motor vehicle theft	-20.2 ^b	-19.1 ^b	-21.9 ^b	-7.6	-10.3 ^a	-13.1 ^b	-13.1 ^b	-8.8	-11.0 ^a	-5.8	4.4

^aThe difference is statistically significant at the .10 level.

^bThe difference is statistically significant at the .05 level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization 1984, Bulletin NCJ-98904 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1985), p. 3, Table 4.

Table 3.41 Number and percent of "households touched by crime" during the last 12 months, by type of victimization, United States, 1975-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). The data presented for the years 1975-80 are weighted estimates based on 1970 population figures from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data for 1981 are weighted estimates based on a composite figure developed from 1970 and 1980 population figures. Data for 1982, 1983, and 1984 are weighted estimates based on 1980 population figures. Data for 1983 and 1984 are produced using a new National Crime Survey (NCS) data processing system. The Source reports that comparison of 1982 data produced under the new system with 1982 data produced under the old system indicates that the effect of the new processing system on the households-touched-by-crime measure is minimal (Source, 1983, p. 4). "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 12.

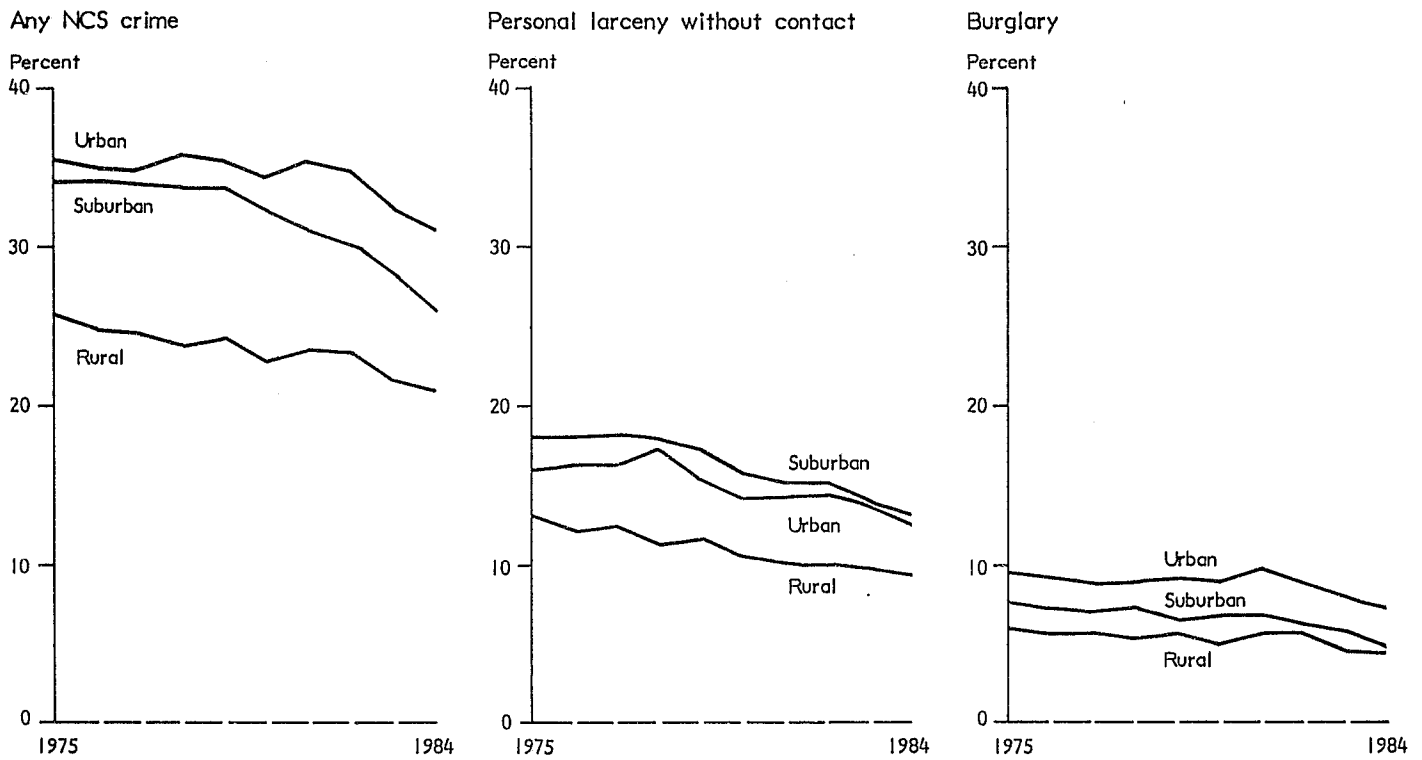
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Households, total (in thousands)	73,123	74,528	75,904	77,578	78,964	80,622	82,797	85,002	86,146	87,693
Households touched by crime (in thousands)	23,377	23,504	23,741	24,277	24,730	24,222	24,803	24,828	23,621	22,786
Percent of households touched by:										
All crimes	32.0	31.5	31.3	31.3	31.3	30.0	30.0	29.2	27.4	26.0
Rape	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Robbery	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0
Assault	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1
Personal larceny	16.4	16.2	16.3	16.2	15.4	14.2	13.9	13.8	13.0	12.3
Burglary	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.4	6.9	6.1	5.5
Household larceny	10.2	10.3	10.2	9.9	10.8	10.4	10.2	9.6	8.9	8.5
Motor vehicle theft	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4

^aDetail 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, Bulletin NCJ-75905 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1982), p. 1; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Households Touched by Crime 1981, Bulletin NCJ-84406, p. 2, Table 1; 1982, Bulletin NCJ-88671, p. 1, Table 1; 1983, Bulletin NCJ-93658, p. 2, Table 1; 1984, Bulletin NCJ-97689, p. 2, Table 1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.1 Percent of "households touched by crime" during the last 12 months, by type of victimization and place of residence, United States, 1975-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.41. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Households Touched by Crime, 1984, Bulletin NCJ-97689 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1985), p. 4, Figure 3.

Table 3.42 Percent of "households touched by crime" during the last 12 months, by race of head of household, family income, and place of residence, United States, 1984

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.41. The entries for white "households touched by crime" are computed as a percent of the total number of white households and the entries for black "households touched by crime" are computed as a percent of the total number of black households, and the entries for other "households touched by crime" are computed as a percent of the total number of other households. "Other" households refer to those headed by an individual whose racial identification is other than white or black. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

(Percent^a)

	Race of head of household			Annual family income				Place of residence		
	White	Black	Other	Under \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$15,000		\$25,000 and over	Central cities	Suburban	Rural
					to \$14,999	to \$24,999				
Any crime	25.5	29.4	27.9	23.8	24.1	26.3	30.3	31.2	26.2	20.9
Violent crime	4.8	6.1	5.5	5.6	4.8	4.8	5.1	6.3	4.9	3.7
Rape	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Robbery	0.9	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.9	0.9	0.5
Assault	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.1	3.4
Aggravated	1.4	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.3
Simple	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.0	2.3
Total larceny	18.5	19.1	19.9	15.1	16.8	19.4	23.0	21.0	19.6	15.1
Personal	12.3	11.8	12.9	8.6	10.2	12.8	16.7	13.6	13.5	9.5
Household	8.3	10.0	9.6	8.5	8.9	8.8	8.8	10.7	8.2	6.9
Burglary	5.2	7.5	5.8	7.3	5.5	4.9	5.2	7.3	4.8	4.5
Motor vehicle theft	1.2	2.3	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.4	0.7
Serious violent crime ^b	2.4	4.1	3.8	3.3	2.6	2.2	2.4	3.7	2.4	1.8
Crimes of high concern ^c	7.7	10.4	8.8	9.8	7.7	7.6	8.1	11.0	7.4	6.1

^aDetail does not add to total because of overlap in households touched by different crimes.

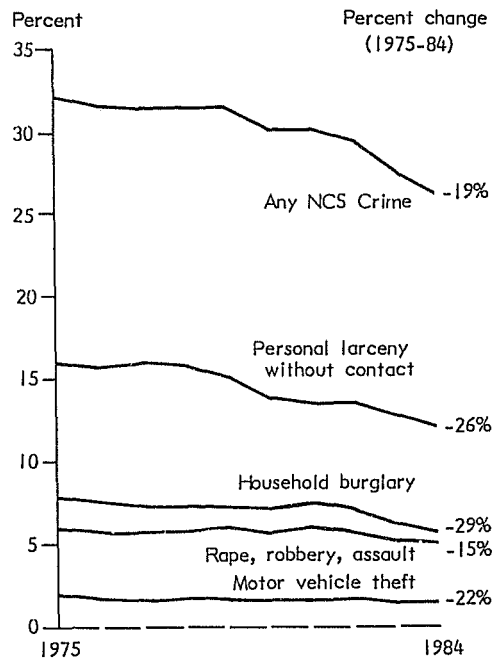
^bRape, robbery, aggravated assault.

^cRape, robbery, assault by stranger, or burglary.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Households Touched by Crime, 1984, Bulletin NCJ-97689 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1985), p. 2, Table 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.2 Percent of "households touched by crime" during the last 12 months, by type of victimization, United States, 1975-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83) and 3.41. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Households Touched by Crime, 1984*, Bulletin NCJ-97689 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1985), p. 1.

Table 3.43 Estimated percent of population victimized by violent crime,^a by demographic characteristics and type of crime, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1(83). The Crime Risk Index was developed to ascertain the proportion of the population victimized by violent crime (rape, robbery and assaults) by removing double counts of persons victimized more than once in the same year. Thus, the Crime Risk Index presented below is created by dividing the total number of distinct victims by the size of the population. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

	(Percent ^b)					
	All violent crimes	Type of crime				
		Rape	Robbery	Total assaults	Aggravated	Simple
Total	3.15	0.07	0.72	2.46	0.89	1.69
Sex:						
Male	4.07	B	0.98	3.22	1.30	2.09
Female	2.31	0.14	0.49	1.77	0.51	1.32
Race:						
White	3.05	0.07	0.62	2.46	0.84	1.73
Black	4.04	0.10	1.45	2.67	1.31	1.49
Other	2.78	B	1.12	1.72	0.50	1.25
Age:						
12 to 15 years	4.83	0.13	1.08	3.87	1.08	2.97
16 to 19 years	6.51	0.19	1.18	5.35	2.14	3.51
20 to 24 years	6.22	0.14	1.41	4.92	1.92	3.29
25 to 34 years	4.03	0.12	0.84	3.23	1.19	2.21
35 to 49 years	2.09	B	0.52	1.59	0.53	1.12
50 to 64 years	1.03	B	0.37	0.66	0.21	0.44
65 years and older	0.60	B	0.27	0.33	0.11	0.22

See footnotes at end of table.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.43 Estimated percent of population victimized by violent crime,^a by demographic characteristics and type of crime, United States, 1982--Continued

	All violent crimes	Type of crime				
		Rape	Robbery	Total assaults	Assault	
					Aggra- vated	Simple
Race, sex, and age summary:						
White males, ages:						
12 to 15 years	5.85	B	1.38	4.77	1.41	3.60
16 to 19 years	8.45	B	1.19	7.45	3.12	4.79
20 to 24 years	8.13	B	1.85	6.54	2.85	4.13
25 to 34 years	4.88	B	0.96	4.04	1.63	2.63
35 to 49 years	2.45	B	0.58	1.94	0.67	1.37
50 to 64 years	1.24	B	0.38	0.86	0.29	0.56
65 years and older	0.65	B	0.23	0.43	B	0.30
White females, ages:						
12 to 15 years	3.59	B	0.50	3.04	0.65	2.53
16 to 19 years	4.58	0.43	0.72	3.62	1.09	2.64
20 to 24 years	4.52	0.26	0.83	3.64	0.91	2.89
25 to 34 years	3.12	0.22	0.48	2.56	0.73	1.96
35 to 49 years	1.53	B	0.33	1.16	0.27	0.93
50 to 64 years	0.71	B	0.24	0.46	0.14	0.32
65 years and older	0.43	B	0.19	0.22	B	0.15
Black males, ages:						
12 to 15 years	7.05	B	2.76	4.88	1.86	3.32
16 to 19 years	8.26	B	3.67	5.29	3.45	2.43
20 to 24 years	7.30	B	2.38	5.07	3.47	1.91
25 to 34 years	5.99	B	1.97	4.37	2.29	2.46
35 to 49 years	3.60	B	1.07	2.52	1.49	1.03
50 to 64 years	2.37	B	1.40	B	B	B
65 years and older	B	B	B	B	B	B
Black females, ages:						
12 to 15 years	4.46	B	B	3.02	B	2.14
16 to 19 years	5.03	B	B	3.77	1.67	2.34
20 to 24 years	4.38	B	1.22	3.17	1.38	1.91
25 to 34 years	3.49	B	1.51	1.93	0.80	1.18
35 to 49 years	2.45	B	0.78	1.73	0.68	1.12
50 to 64 years	1.38	B	B	B	B	B
65 years and older	1.21	B	B	B	B	B
Marital status:						
Male:						
Never married	7.11	B	1.82	5.56	2.28	3.63
Married	2.25	B	0.42	1.86	0.72	1.22
Widowed	1.40	B	B	B	B	B
Separated and divorced	5.87	B	1.82	4.25	1.92	2.52
Female:						
Never married	3.92	0.29	0.79	3.02	0.80	2.33
Married	1.19	0.04	0.25	0.92	0.27	0.69
Widowed	0.86	B	0.30	0.54	0.21	0.34
Separated and divorced	5.54	0.36	1.19	4.24	1.37	3.07
Family income:						
White, victims with:						
Less than \$3,000	6.26	B	1.43	4.87	1.75	3.48
\$3,000 to \$7,499	4.12	0.17	0.92	3.18	1.18	2.14
\$7,500 to \$9,999	3.67	B	0.91	2.86	1.25	1.90
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3.53	0.11	0.69	2.86	1.06	1.94
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2.87	0.05	0.58	2.32	0.77	1.64
\$25,000 and over	2.50	0.03	0.45	2.10	0.63	1.56
Black, victims with:						
Less than \$3,000	5.57	B	2.13	3.49	1.59	1.98
\$3,000 to \$7,499	5.18	B	2.06	3.25	1.90	1.59
\$7,500 to \$9,999	4.06	B	1.32	2.72	1.48	1.35
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4.12	B	1.47	2.77	1.28	1.57
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3.04	B	1.24	1.84	0.62	1.29
\$25,000 and over	2.74	B	0.68	2.17	0.91	1.51

^aIncludes rape, robbery, and assault.

^bPercents may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, The Risk of Violent Crime, Special Report NCJ-97119 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1985), p. 3.

Table 3.44 Estimated percent of population victimized by violent crime,^a by type of crime and sex and race of victim, United States, 1978-82

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83), 3.2, and 3.43. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

(Percent)					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
All violent crimes	2.94	3.23	3.00	3.21	3.15
Sex:					
Male	3.91	4.23	3.99	4.17	4.07
Female	2.04	2.31	2.11	2.34	2.31
Race:					
White	2.89	3.14	2.97	3.04	3.05
Black	3.51	4.06	3.39	4.55	4.04
Other	2.17	3.11	2.62	3.80	2.78
Rape	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.07
Sex:					
Male	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	B
Female	0.17	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.14
Race:					
White	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.07
Black	0.17	0.19	0.11	0.14	0.10
Other	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery	0.53	0.62	0.60	0.70	0.72
Sex:					
Male	0.75	0.85	0.81	0.93	0.98
Female	0.33	0.41	0.40	0.49	0.49
Race:					
White	0.46	0.56	0.54	0.59	0.62
Black	1.15	1.18	1.15	1.60	1.45
Other	B	0.55	B	0.86	1.12
Assault	2.39	2.59	2.40	2.53	2.46
Sex:					
Male	3.25	3.45	3.26	3.36	3.22
Female	1.59	1.80	1.61	1.77	1.77
Race:					
White	2.42	2.56	2.42	2.47	2.46
Black	2.29	2.82	2.22	3.00	2.67
Other	1.70	2.65	2.43	2.80	1.72
Aggravated assault	0.89	1.01	0.91	0.96	0.89
Sex:					
Male	1.33	1.53	1.36	1.40	1.30
Female	0.49	0.53	0.49	0.57	0.51
Race:					
White	0.87	0.96	0.87	0.90	0.84
Black	1.13	1.39	1.14	1.49	1.31
Other	0.45	1.29	1.25	0.93	0.50
Simple assault	1.61	1.72	1.60	1.68	1.69
Sex:					
Male	2.09	2.13	2.05	2.13	2.09
Female	1.16	1.34	1.18	1.27	1.32
Race:					
White	1.66	1.75	1.66	1.68	1.73
Black	1.28	1.55	1.15	1.65	1.49
Other	1.24	1.50	1.31	2.06	1.25

^aIncludes rape, robbery, and assault.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *The Risk of Violent Crime*, Special Report NCJ-97119 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1985), p. 4.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.45 Estimated percent of population victimized by violent crime^a, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978-82

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83), 3.2, and 3.43. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

(Percent)

	All violent crimes						All violent crimes				
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982		1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total	2.94	3.23	3.00	3.21	3.15						
Sex:						Black females, ages:					
Male	3.91	4.23	3.99	4.17	4.07	12 to 15 years	2.94	2.44	3.11	5.16	4.46
Female	2.04	2.31	2.11	2.34	2.31	16 to 19 years	2.59	5.16	4.49	4.64	5.03
Race:						20 to 24 years	4.23	5.84	4.54	6.52	4.38
White	2.89	3.14	2.97	3.04	3.05	25 to 34 years	2.89	4.03	3.35	3.91	3.49
Black	3.51	4.06	3.39	4.55	4.04	35 to 49 years	1.70	2.24	1.98	2.94	2.45
Other	2.17	3.11	2.62	3.80	2.78	50 to 64 years	1.39	1.88	B	2.47	1.38
Age:						65 years and older	0.97	1.49	B	B	1.21
12 to 15 years	5.08	5.31	4.62	5.57	4.83	Marital status:					
16 to 19 years	5.53	6.59	6.01	5.67	6.51	Male:					
20 to 24 years	5.76	6.32	6.13	6.41	6.22	Never married	6.63	7.24	6.97	7.02	7.11
25 to 34 years	3.44	4.00	3.68	3.96	4.03	Married	2.25	2.31	2.20	2.43	2.25
35 to 49 years	1.91	2.01	1.94	2.07	2.09	Widowed	2.01	1.70	1.17	1.69	1.40
50 to 64 years	1.04	1.10	1.02	1.29	1.03	Separated and divorced	6.40	7.80	6.34	6.42	5.87
65 years and older	0.69	0.60	0.60	0.65	0.60	Female:					
Race, sex, and age summary:						Never married	3.30	4.08	3.46	3.92	3.92
White males, ages:						Married	1.18	1.13	1.15	1.24	1.19
12 to 15 years	6.40	6.63	5.95	6.50	5.85	Widowed	0.82	0.86	0.71	0.92	0.86
16 to 19 years	7.35	8.60	8.48	7.37	8.45	Separated and divorced	5.25	6.08	5.52	5.76	5.54
20 to 24 years	8.02	8.19	8.50	8.29	8.13	Family income:					
25 to 34 years	4.42	5.41	4.52	4.87	4.88	White, victims with:					
35 to 49 years	2.29	2.30	2.28	2.44	2.45	Less than \$3,000	5.34	6.25	7.05	6.60	6.26
50 to 64 years	1.12	1.21	1.17	1.46	1.24	\$3,000 to \$7,499	3.34	3.83	3.80	3.61	4.12
65 years and older	0.79	0.57	0.88	0.66	0.65	\$7,500 to \$9,999	3.42	4.05	3.58	3.53	3.67
White females, ages:						\$10,000 to \$14,999	3.04	3.05	3.28	3.41	3.53
12 to 15 years	3.50	4.09	3.06	3.90	3.59	\$15,000 to \$24,999	2.67	2.88	2.71	2.82	2.87
16 to 19 years	4.22	5.03	4.06	3.62	4.58	\$25,000 and over	2.34	2.81	2.35	2.59	2.50
20 to 24 years	3.69	4.18	4.12	4.20	4.52	Black, victims with:					
25 to 34 years	2.45	2.47	2.70	2.98	3.12	Less than \$3,000	3.98	5.48	4.59	6.25	5.57
35 to 49 years	1.47	1.59	1.52	1.47	1.53	\$3,000 to \$7,499	3.91	4.38	3.71	5.30	5.18
50 to 64 years	0.72	0.74	0.84	0.93	0.71	\$7,500 to \$9,999	3.72	3.70	3.99	4.42	4.06
65 years and older	0.54	0.49	0.37	0.46	0.43	\$10,000 to \$14,999	3.37	4.17	3.41	5.45	4.12
Black males, ages:						\$15,000 to \$24,999	2.75	2.43	3.05	3.74	3.04
12 to 15 years	8.92	8.02	7.43	9.66	7.05	\$25,000 and over	2.31	4.31	2.00	2.54	2.74
16 to 19 years	6.22	6.15	5.48	9.08	8.26						
20 to 24 years	6.35	8.20	6.51	8.69	7.30						
25 to 34 years	4.72	5.53	5.03	5.08	5.99						
35 to 49 years	3.17	3.11	2.81	2.84	3.60						
50 to 64 years	3.32	3.10	2.30	2.42	2.37						
65 years and older	1.49	B	B	2.46	B						

^aIncludes rape, robbery, and assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *The Risk of Violent Crime*, Special Report NCJ-97119 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1985), p. 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.46 Estimated percent of population victimized by rape, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978-82

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83), 3.2, and 3.43. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

	(Percent)						(Percent)				
	Rape						Rape				
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982		1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.07	Black females, ages:					
Sex:						12 to 15 years	B	B	B	B	B
Male	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	B	16 to 19 years	B	B	B	B	B
Female	0.17	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.14	20 to 24 years	B	B	B	B	B
Race:						25 to 34 years	B	B	B	B	B
White	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.07	35 to 49 years	B	B	B	B	B
Black	0.17	0.19	0.11	0.14	0.10	50 to 64 years	B	B	B	B	B
Other	B	B	B	B	B	65 years and older	B	B	B	B	B
Age:						Marital status:					
12 to 15 years	0.17	0.17	0.11	0.13	0.13	Male:					
16 to 19 years	0.19	0.32	0.31	0.22	0.19	Never married	B	0.06	B	B	B
20 to 24 years	0.24	0.25	0.21	0.24	0.14	Married	B	B	B	B	B
25 to 34 years	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.12	Widowed	B	B	B	B	B
35 to 49 years	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04	B	Separated and divorced	B	B	B	B	B
50 to 64 years	B	B	B	B	B	Female:					
65 years and older	B	B	B	B	B	Never married	0.33	0.38	0.34	0.35	0.29
Race, sex, and age summary:						Married	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.04
White males, ages:						Widowed	B	B	B	B	B
12 to 15 years	B	B	B	B	B	Separated and divorced	0.52	0.59	0.39	0.42	0.36
16 to 19 years	B	B	B	B	B	Family income:					
20 to 24 years	B	B	B	B	B	White, victims with:					
25 to 34 years	B	B	B	B	B	Less than \$3,000	0.17	0.42	0.29	0.30	B
35 to 49 years	B	B	B	B	B	\$3,000 to \$7,499	0.14	0.17	0.12	0.13	0.17
50 to 64 years	B	B	B	B	B	\$7,500 to \$9,999	0.08	0.11	0.13	0.17	B
65 years and older	B	B	B	B	B	\$10,000 to \$14,999	0.07	0.08	0.13	0.14	0.11
White females, ages:						\$15,000 to \$24,999	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.05
12 to 15 years	0.26	0.33	B	B	B	\$25,000 and over	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.03
16 to 19 years	0.33	0.52	0.56	0.37	0.43	Black, victims with:					
20 to 24 years	0.37	0.38	0.35	0.41	0.26	Less than \$3,000	0.41	B	B	B	B
25 to 34 years	0.18	0.16	0.21	0.27	0.22	\$3,000 to \$7,499	B	B	0.25	B	B
35 to 49 years	0.11	0.09	B	B	B	\$7,500 to \$9,999	B	B	B	B	B
50 to 64 years	B	B	B	B	B	\$10,000 to \$14,999	B	B	B	B	B
65 years and older	B	B	B	B	B	\$15,000 to \$24,999	B	B	B	B	B
Black males, ages:						\$25,000 and over	B	B	B	B	B
12 to 15 years	B	B	B	B	B						
16 to 19 years	B	B	B	B	B						
20 to 24 years	B	B	B	B	B						
25 to 34 years	B	B	B	B	B						
35 to 49 years	B	B	B	B	B						
50 to 64 years	B	B	B	B	B						
65 years and older	B	B	B	B	B						

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *The Risk of Violent Crime*, Special Report NCJ-97119 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1985), p. 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.47 Estimated percent of population victimized by robbery, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978-82

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83), 3.2, and 3.43. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

(Percent)

	Robbery						Robbery				
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982		1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total	0.53	0.62	0.60	0.70	0.72						
Sex:											
Male	0.75	0.85	0.81	0.93	0.98						
Female	0.33	0.41	0.40	0.49	0.49						
Race:											
White	0.46	0.56	0.54	0.59	0.62						
Black	1.15	1.18	1.15	1.60	1.45						
Other	B	0.55	B	0.86	1.12						
Age:											
12 to 15 years	0.99	1.02	0.76	1.24	1.08						
16 to 19 years	0.84	1.13	0.96	1.19	1.18						
20 to 24 years	0.83	1.09	1.42	1.04	1.41						
25 to 34 years	0.49	0.57	0.66	0.71	0.84						
35 to 49 years	0.41	0.49	0.42	0.50	0.52						
50 to 64 years	0.33	0.37	0.36	0.49	0.37						
65 years and older	0.29	0.26	0.29	0.35	0.27						
Race, sex, and age summary:											
White males, ages:											
12 to 15 years	1.38	1.54	1.02	1.56	1.38						
16 to 19 years	0.97	1.32	1.25	1.40	1.19						
20 to 24 years	1.03	1.40	1.42	1.12	1.85						
25 to 34 years	0.59	0.63	0.74	0.79	0.96						
35 to 49 years	0.45	0.47	0.42	0.50	0.58						
50 to 64 years	0.31	0.36	0.34	0.47	0.38						
65 years and older	0.32	0.25	0.34	0.28	0.23						
White females, ages:											
12 to 15 years	0.32	0.32	B	0.51	0.50						
16 to 19 years	0.55	0.91	0.55	0.70	0.72						
20 to 24 years	0.52	0.66	0.71	0.56	0.83						
25 to 34 years	0.30	0.35	0.47	0.45	0.48						
35 to 49 years	0.25	0.36	0.33	0.36	0.33						
50 to 64 years	0.16	0.23	0.32	0.35	0.24						
65 years and older	0.22	0.23	0.19	0.25	0.19						
Black males, ages:											
12 to 15 years	3.02	2.69	2.50	4.19	2.76						
16 to 19 years	2.26	1.96	2.36	3.14	3.67						
20 to 24 years	1.46	1.74	2.68	3.16	2.38						
25 to 34 years	1.12	1.98	1.96	1.73	1.97						
35 to 49 years	1.22	1.77	1.22	0.93	1.07						
50 to 64 years	2.37	1.83	1.34	1.55	1.40						
65 years and older	B	B	B	1.91	B						
Black females, ages:											
12 to 15 years	B	B	B	0.31	B						
16 to 19 years	B	B	B	B	B						
20 to 24 years	1.16	1.37	1.02	1.66	1.22						
25 to 34 years	0.62	0.62	0.71	1.32	1.51						
35 to 49 years	0.65	0.58	0.64	0.89	0.78						
50 to 64 years	B	B	B	1.27	B						
65 years and older	B	B	B	B	B						
Marital status:											
Male:											
Never married	1.34	1.55	1.35	1.64	1.82						
Married	0.33	0.32	0.43	0.44	0.42						
Widowed	1.12	0.92	B	1.24	B						
Separated and divorced	1.59	2.20	1.66	1.63	1.82						
Female:											
Never married	0.47	0.60	0.51	0.69	0.79						
Married	0.19	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.25						
Widowed	0.31	0.35	0.33	0.36	0.30						
Separated and divorced	0.88	1.10	1.10	1.47	1.19						
Family income:											
White, victims with:											
Less than \$3,000	0.95	1.09	1.37	1.34	1.43						
\$3,000 to \$7,499	0.67	0.76	0.88	0.94	0.92						
\$7,500 to \$9,999	0.48	0.68	0.76	0.66	0.91						
\$10,000 to \$14,999	0.45	0.53	0.59	0.66	0.69						
\$15,000 to \$24,999	0.39	0.46	0.41	0.43	0.58						
\$25,000 and over	0.28	0.49	0.37	0.45	0.45						
Black, victims with:											
Less than \$3,000	1.56	1.44	1.64	2.09	2.13						
\$3,000 to \$7,499	1.21	1.46	1.09	2.17	2.06						
\$7,500 to \$9,999	1.18	1.30	1.20	2.03	1.32						
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1.10	1.13	1.32	1.79	1.47						
\$15,000 to \$24,999	0.91	0.56	1.07	1.12	1.24						
\$25,000 and over	B	1.09	0.79	B	0.68						

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *The Risk of Violent Crime*, Special Report NCJ-97119 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1985), p. 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.48 Estimated percent of population victimized by assault, by demographic characteristics and type of assault, United States, 1978-82

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1(83), 3.2, and 3.43. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

(Percent^a)

	All assaults					Aggravated assault					Simple assault				
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total	2.39	2.59	2.40	2.53	2.46	0.89	1.01	0.91	0.96	0.89	1.61	1.72	1.60	1.68	1.69
Sex:															
Male	3.25	3.45	3.26	3.36	3.22	1.33	1.53	1.36	1.40	1.30	2.09	2.13	2.05	2.13	2.09
Female	1.59	1.80	1.61	1.77	1.77	0.49	0.53	0.49	0.57	0.51	1.16	1.34	1.18	1.27	1.32
Races:															
White	2.42	2.56	2.42	2.47	2.46	0.87	0.96	0.87	0.90	0.84	1.66	1.75	1.66	1.68	1.73
Black	2.29	2.82	2.22	3.00	2.67	1.13	1.39	1.14	1.49	1.31	1.28	1.55	1.15	1.65	1.49
Other	1.70	2.65	2.43	2.80	1.72	0.45	1.29	1.25	0.93	0.50	1.24	1.50	1.31	2.06	1.25
Age:															
12 to 15 years	4.13	4.30	3.88	4.52	3.87	1.25	1.41	1.32	1.40	1.08	3.03	3.10	2.69	3.33	2.97
16 to 19 years	4.68	5.34	5.02	4.61	5.35	1.83	2.18	1.96	1.96	2.14	3.10	3.48	3.21	2.82	3.51
20 to 24 years	4.84	5.23	4.97	5.30	4.92	1.88	2.22	1.95	2.18	1.92	3.19	3.37	3.35	3.39	3.29
25 to 34 years	2.94	3.39	3.00	3.22	3.23	1.21	1.30	1.10	1.17	1.19	1.88	2.31	2.02	2.19	2.21
35 to 49 years	1.47	1.51	1.51	1.60	1.59	0.54	0.58	0.58	0.66	0.53	0.99	0.98	0.98	1.03	1.12
50 to 64 years	0.72	0.72	0.67	0.84	0.66	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.12	0.21	0.49	0.46	0.43	0.28	0.44
65 years and older	0.40	0.34	0.31	0.30	0.33	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.07	0.11	0.30	0.21	0.18	0.23	0.22
Race, sex, and age summary:															
White males, ages:															
12 to 15 years	5.26	5.33	5.12	5.36	4.77	1.60	1.87	1.70	1.84	1.41	3.87	3.80	3.64	3.82	3.60
16 to 19 years	6.53	7.38	7.35	6.37	7.45	2.81	3.53	2.90	2.62	3.12	4.10	4.31	4.66	4.00	4.79
20 to 24 years	7.15	6.94	7.28	7.25	6.54	2.84	3.15	3.26	3.29	2.85	4.73	4.35	4.57	4.37	4.13
25 to 34 years	3.90	4.80	3.84	4.14	4.04	1.76	1.97	1.42	1.52	1.63	2.38	3.18	2.58	2.78	2.63
35 to 49 years	1.88	1.87	1.88	1.98	1.94	0.73	0.73	0.70	0.78	0.67	1.20	1.19	1.26	1.33	1.37
50 to 64 years	0.83	0.86	0.82	1.03	0.86	0.27	0.32	0.25	0.42	0.29	0.60	0.56	0.58	0.63	0.56
65 years and older	0.47	0.31	0.56	0.37	0.43	0.11	B	0.27	B	B	0.37	0.19	0.29	0.30	0.30
White females, ages:															
12 to 15 years	3.01	3.51	2.73	3.40	3.04	0.69	0.81	0.74	0.80	0.65	2.44	2.83	2.05	2.67	2.53
16 to 19 years	3.56	3.87	3.27	2.74	3.62	1.04	0.94	1.08	1.02	1.09	2.70	3.14	2.32	1.85	2.64
20 to 24 years	2.90	3.34	3.22	3.41	3.64	1.00	1.12	0.75	0.99	0.91	2.01	2.40	2.67	2.56	2.89
25 to 34 years	2.07	2.02	2.14	2.38	2.56	0.63	0.51	0.63	0.72	0.73	1.51	1.57	1.59	1.79	1.96
35 to 49 years	1.11	1.16	1.14	1.11	1.16	0.31	0.37	0.37	0.43	0.27	0.84	0.83	0.79	0.72	0.93
50 to 64 years	0.32	0.26	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.18	0.15	0.23	0.15	0.14	0.38	0.36	0.33	0.47	0.32
65 years and older	0.55	0.51	0.54	0.60	0.46	0.09	0.10	B	B	B	0.24	0.17	0.11	0.13	0.15
Black males, ages:															
12 to 15 years	6.35	5.59	4.92	5.97	4.88	2.67	3.02	2.81	2.48	1.86	3.94	2.71	2.52	3.48	3.32
16 to 19 years	4.10	4.19	3.89	6.21	5.29	2.24	3.22	2.60	4.03	3.45	2.00	1.25	1.42	2.57	2.43
20 to 24 years	5.04	6.45	3.96	6.00	5.07	2.89	4.56	2.74	3.88	3.47	2.26	2.49	1.51	2.72	1.91
25 to 34 years	3.68	3.75	3.24	3.53	4.37	2.19	2.17	2.20	2.23	2.29	1.91	1.76	1.15	1.29	2.46
35 to 49 years	1.95	1.34	1.68	1.99	2.52	1.30	B	1.36	0.98	1.49	0.87	0.84	B	1.17	1.03
50 to 64 years	1.18	1.35	1.05	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
65 years and older	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Black females, ages:															
12 to 15 years	1.96	2.14	2.41	4.48	3.02	0.91	B	B	B	B	1.04	1.41	1.59	3.78	2.14
16 to 19 years	1.46	3.88	3.39	3.18	3.77	B	1.01	1.46	1.78	1.67	0.99	3.08	1.92	1.56	2.34
20 to 24 years	2.49	4.60	2.99	4.33	3.17	0.90	1.20	B	1.59	1.38	1.71	3.67	2.16	2.94	1.91
25 to 34 years	1.96	3.11	2.43	2.72	1.93	0.92	1.22	0.70	0.99	0.80	1.17	1.96	1.72	1.77	1.18
35 to 49 years	1.13	1.63	1.34	2.12	1.73	B	0.94	B	1.20	0.68	0.80	0.75	0.97	0.98	1.12
50 to 64 years	0.72	1.07	B	1.13	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
65 years and older	B	1.13	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Marital status:															
Male:															
Never married	5.48	5.84	5.74	5.62	5.56	2.17	2.60	2.34	2.32	2.28	3.54	3.57	3.68	3.56	3.63
Married	1.96	2.00	1.81	2.02	1.86	0.79	0.81	0.78	0.81	0.72	1.28	1.31	1.09	1.31	1.22
Widowed	1.08	0.77	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	0.71	B	B	B	B
Separated and divorced	4.90	5.76	4.97	5.06	4.25	2.51	3.21	2.11	2.52	1.92	2.80	3.04	3.23	2.85	2.52
Female:															
Never married	2.59	3.26	2.73	3.04	3.02	0.75	0.82	0.74	0.96	0.80	1.92	2.56	2.07	2.21	2.33
Married	0.94	0.88	0.86	0.96	0.92	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.32	0.27	0.69	0.62	0.60	0.67	0.69
Widowed	0.48	0.48	0.36	0.55	0.54	0.18	0.14	B	0.24	0.21	0.31	0.34	0.30	0.33	0.34
Separated and divorced	4.13	4.65	4.34	4.22	4.24	1.47	1.63	1.52	1.24	1.37	2.92	3.32	3.10	3.11	3.07

^aSee footnote at end of table.

Table 3.48 Estimated percent of population victimized by assault, by demographic characteristics and type of assault, United States, 1978-82--Continued

	All assaults					Aggravated assault					Simple assault				
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Family income:															
White, victims with:															
Less than \$3,000	4.42	4.90	5.61	5.29	4.87	1.62	1.92	2.05	1.94	1.75	3.07	3.34	3.80	3.49	3.48
\$3,000 to \$7,499	2.66	3.03	2.96	2.71	3.18	0.98	1.27	1.13	1.00	1.18	1.80	1.90	2.00	1.85	2.14
\$7,500 to \$9,999	2.94	3.33	2.78	2.88	2.86	1.15	1.44	1.01	0.98	1.25	1.95	2.06	1.84	2.08	1.90
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2.60	2.50	2.68	2.72	2.86	1.01	0.96	0.97	1.09	1.06	1.73	1.66	1.82	1.76	1.94
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2.28	2.44	2.29	2.42	2.32	0.83	0.93	0.84	0.91	0.77	1.54	1.69	1.58	1.62	1.64
\$25,000 and over	2.02	2.29	1.97	2.15	2.10	0.53	0.72	0.63	0.67	0.63	1.56	1.69	1.39	1.56	1.56
Black, victims with:															
Less than \$3,000	2.30	3.92	2.87	4.22	3.49	1.22	1.79	1.70	2.73	1.59	1.12	2.29	1.24	1.80	1.98
\$3,000 to \$7,499	2.67	3.01	2.48	3.22	3.25	1.43	1.57	1.21	1.58	1.90	1.38	1.55	1.39	1.75	1.59
\$7,500 to \$9,999	2.53	2.21	2.87	2.59	2.72	1.17	1.60	1.41	1.40	1.48	1.44	0.75	1.46	1.28	1.35
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2.20	2.83	2.17	3.56	2.77	0.98	1.31	1.21	1.78	1.28	1.30	1.67	0.96	1.97	1.57
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1.77	1.82	1.97	2.62	1.84	0.82	0.92	1.11	1.09	0.62	1.25	0.95	0.95	1.63	1.29
\$25,000 and over	1.74	3.34	1.30	2.12	2.17	1.07	1.18	B	0.89	0.91	B	2.36	0.83	1.42	1.51

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *The Risk of Violent Crime*, Special Report NCJ-97119 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1985), pp. 7, 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.49 Respondents reporting being victimized during the last 12 months, by offense, United States, selected years 1972-84

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 9.

Question: "During the last 12 months, have any of these happened to you?"

(Percent responding yes)

	1972	1975	1977	1979	1981	1982	1983	1984
Crimes against property:								
Money or property stolen	8	11	8	11	11	14	12	12
Property vandalized	8	10	11	10	11	11	11	12
Home broken into or break-in attempted	7	8	5	7	7	7	8	9
Car stolen	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3
Crimes against person								
	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	4

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll*, (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Nov. 15, 1984), p. 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.50 Reports of child abuse or neglect, by type of report, 22 jurisdictions, 1983

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 37 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 definitions, comparability, correctness and completeness. Only edited reports have been tabulated.

The reader is urged to use caution in making comparisons with data presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. 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 13.

Type of report	Number	Percent
Abuse	75,296	27.9
Neglect	123,165	45.7
Abuse/neglect	51,160	19.0
Other	19,957	7.4
Total	269,578	100.0

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the American Humane Association, American Association for Protecting Children.

Table 3.51 Victims of child abuse or neglect, by age and sex, 21 jurisdictions, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.50. The data are based on children for whom a type of maltreatment was indicated rather than 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 13.

Age	Male victims	Female victims
0 to 3 years	61,930	55,649
4 to 7 years	50,420	48,086
8 to 12 years	48,771	49,354
13 to 17 years	29,723	45,683

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the American Humane Association, American Association for Protecting Children.

Table 3.52 Perpetrators of child abuse or neglect, by age and sex, 17 jurisdictions, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.50. Definitions of abuse and neglect, and reporting procedures vary from State to State. For information on the methodology of the study, see Appendix 13.

Age	Male perpetrator	Female perpetrator
0 to 15 years	1,078	428
15 to 19 years	2,870	902
20 to 24 years	9,331	1,820
25 to 29 years	13,130	3,080
30 to 34 years	14,024	7,033
35 to 39 years	11,660	14,139
40 to 44 years	7,827	21,846
45 to 49 years	3,972	26,285
50 to 54 years	2,529	25,367
55 to 59 years	1,506	8,638
60 years and older	1,814	428

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the American Humane Association, American Association for Protecting Children.

Table 3.53 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, 1983

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. A total of 1,978 questionnaires were mailed to public school teachers of which 1,596, or 80.7 percent, were returned. Of the returned questionnaires, 106 were eliminated for reasons such as failure to locate respondent or respondent no longer teaching. This resulted in an adjusted sample size of 1,872 with 1,490 completed questionnaires for a response rate of 79.6 percent. 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; and West--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming. (National Education Association, *Nationwide Teacher Opinion Poll* (Washington, D.C.: National Education Association, 1983), pp. 3-4.)

Question: "Has your personal property been stolen or intentionally damaged by a student within the past 12 months?"

	(Percent ^a)			
	No personal property stolen or intentionally damaged	Personal property stolen	Personal property intentionally damaged	Personal property both stolen and intentionally damaged
Total	71.9	15.3	6.5	6.3
Region:				
Northeast	73.7	13.7	5.6	7.0
Southeast	76.7	13.7	3.8	5.8
Middle	69.9	16.1	7.8	6.2
West	68.3	17.1	8.1	6.5
School system enrollment:				
25,000 students and over	67.8	18.0	7.5	6.7
3,000 to 24,999 students	72.7	15.4	5.4	6.5
2,999 and fewer students	74.4	12.4	7.5	5.7
Teaching level:				
Elementary	79.0	12.2	4.1	4.8
Secondary	65.5	18.1	9.0	7.4

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Education Association.

Table 3.54 High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months, by type of victimization, United States, 1976-84

NOTE: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted from 1975 through 1984 by the Institute for Social Research. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools throughout the continental United States. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables also refer to the number of weighted cases. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	(Percent)									
	Class of 1976 (N=3,027)	Class of 1977 (N=3,144)	Class of 1978 (N=3,778)	Class of 1979 (N=3,308)	Class of 1980 (N=3,286)	Class of 1981 (N=3,656)	Class of 1982 (N=3,688)	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?										
Not at all	63.8	62.3	64.2	68.2	67.8	64.1	64.6	63.7	64.8	
Once	23.3	23.5	23.3	21.8	21.6	24.5	24.1	25.5	25.9	
Twice	7.9	8.5	8.9	6.5	6.8	7.7	7.5	7.2	6.1	
3 or 4 times	3.3	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.1	
5 or more times	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?										
Not at all	92.2	90.8	91.9	92.0	90.9	87.4	89.0	88.0	88.2	
Once	6.1	7.5	6.5	6.1	6.6	10.2	8.4	8.7	8.7	
Twice	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.0	
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	
5 or more times	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?										
Not at all	74.2	75.1	74.8	75.8	74.9	69.5	74.3	74.5	75.8	
Once	16.9	16.0	16.6	16.0	17.1	20.7	17.0	17.9	16.3	
Twice	5.5	6.1	6.0	5.5	4.6	6.5	6.2	5.3	5.2	
3 or 4 times	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.6	2.1	
5 or more times	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?										
Not at all	94.3	95.2	95.4	95.2	95.6	93.4	95.4	95.1	96.0	
Once	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.9	4.7	2.8	3.1	2.8	
Twice	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.6	
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	
5 or more times	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	87.5	87.8	88.4	88.1	89.1	85.2	88.1	87.0	88.1	
Once	7.5	7.7	6.8	7.7	6.8	9.5	8.3	8.9	7.8	
Twice	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.4	
3 or 4 times	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.2	
5 or more times	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.6	
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?										
Not at all	86.4	88.9	87.8	87.9	88.9	85.4	87.9	86.0	87.5	
Once	7.7	6.7	7.5	7.7	6.8	8.9	8.0	9.1	7.6	
Twice	3.1	2.1	2.8	2.0	1.8	3.1	2.3	2.5	2.8	
3 or 4 times	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.3	
5 or more times	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	78.7	79.4	80.0	79.8	80.7	76.3	78.9	75.7	77.1	
Once	10.1	10.3	10.4	11.4	11.1	12.0	12.0	13.1	12.3	
Twice	3.9	4.4	4.2	3.3	3.8	5.0	4.6	5.3	4.4	
3 or 4 times	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.1	3.1	2.4	3.1	3.1	
5 or more times	4.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.4	3.6	2.2	2.9	3.2	

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1976*, pp. 166, 167; *1977*, pp. 138, 139; *1978*, pp. 137, 138; *1979*, pp. 194, 195; *1980*, pp. 198, 199; *1981*, pp. 199, 200; *1982*, pp. 140, 141; *1983*, pp. 140, 141 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.55 High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months, by type of victimization and sex, United States, 1976-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.54. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

(Percent)

Type of victimization	Class of 1976		Class of 1977		Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980	
	Male (N=1,420)	Female (N=1,479)	Male (N=1,505)	Female (N=1,530)	Male (N=1,711)	Female (N=1,917)	Male (N=1,538)	Female (N=1,650)	Male (N=1,519)	Female (N=1,626)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?										
Not at all	58.0	69.5	57.3	67.4	59.8	68.2	64.4	71.8	64.1	71.0
Once	26.3	20.4	27.0	20.6	25.4	21.2	22.8	21.0	22.5	20.7
Twice	8.6	6.8	9.2	7.7	10.2	7.7	7.8	5.0	8.3	5.4
3 or 4 times	4.4	2.3	4.6	2.9	3.4	2.2	3.8	1.7	3.1	2.3
5 or more times	2.8	1.1	1.9	1.5	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.4	2.1	0.5
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?										
Not at all	90.2	94.4	88.9	93.5	89.5	94.2	88.6	95.2	88.6	93.0
Once	7.5	4.4	8.6	5.8	8.1	4.9	8.5	4.0	7.9	5.3
Twice	1.3	0.8	1.8	0.4	1.6	0.6	1.2	0.6	2.2	1.6
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.8	0.1
5 or more times	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?										
Not at all	66.0	81.9	66.1	83.9	67.9	80.5	67.2	83.3	67.4	81.8
Once	20.7	13.4	22.1	10.2	20.6	13.2	21.6	11.6	21.0	13.7
Twice	8.5	2.6	8.5	3.8	7.9	4.5	7.2	3.8	7.1	2.5
3 or 4 times	3.1	1.4	2.5	1.7	2.7	1.4	2.7	1.0	3.4	1.4
5 or more times	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.6
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?										
Not at all	91.2	97.5	92.0	98.2	93.1	97.7	92.5	97.8	92.8	97.9
Once	5.4	1.4	5.3	1.4	4.4	1.5	4.5	1.7	4.2	1.7
Twice	1.9	0.5	1.5	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.4	0.4	1.6	0.1
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.1
5 or more times	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.1
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	81.6	93.1	82.3	93.2	82.9	93.1	82.6	93.1	83.3	94.4
Once	10.2	5.0	10.8	4.7	9.8	4.4	10.2	5.4	10.0	4.0
Twice	3.7	1.1	4.1	1.3	3.8	1.7	3.6	0.9	3.6	0.9
3 or 4 times	2.0	0.4	1.3	0.7	2.0	0.4	2.0	0.4	1.5	0.6
5 or more times	2.3	0.5	1.7	0.1	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.6	0.1
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?										
Not at all	83.1	89.9	86.9	91.0	85.7	89.8	84.4	91.3	85.4	91.8
Once	9.1	5.8	8.0	5.6	9.0	6.1	9.4	6.0	8.7	5.1
Twice	3.9	2.3	2.4	1.8	3.1	2.6	2.4	1.6	2.9	1.0
3 or 4 times	2.0	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.9	1.0	1.9	1.1
5 or more times	2.0	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.1	1.1	1.0
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	71.2	86.1	72.4	85.9	73.0	85.9	71.6	87.1	72.3	88.1
Once	11.6	8.6	13.0	7.9	13.1	8.2	14.1	8.9	14.5	8.4
Twice	6.0	1.8	6.1	3.0	5.3	3.2	4.8	1.9	6.1	1.7
3 or 4 times	4.5	1.4	4.1	1.6	3.8	1.3	4.4	1.4	3.2	0.9
5 or more times	6.7	2.1	4.5	1.7	4.7	1.6	5.1	0.8	3.7	0.9

^aLess than one-half of 1 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1976*, pp. 166, 167; *1977*, pp. 138, 139; *1978*, pp. 137, 138; *1979*, pp. 194, 195; *1980*, pp. 198, 199; *1981*, pp. 199, 200; *1982*, pp. 140, 141; *1983*, pp. 140, 141 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984	
Male (N=1,803)	Female (N=1,741)	Male (N=1,791)	Female (N=1,751)	Male (N=1,575)	Female (N=1,660)	Male (N=1,532)	Female (N=1,632)
60.8	67.2	60.4	69.1	60.7	66.7	61.4	68.1
26.3	22.8	26.8	21.2	27.2	23.6	27.0	25.2
8.5	7.1	9.0	6.2	7.5	7.1	6.9	5.0
3.2	1.9	2.7	2.9	3.3	2.1	3.2	1.2
1.2	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.6
83.8	90.9	86.1	92.1	86.5	90.3	86.3	90.5
12.6	7.7	10.3	6.3	9.8	7.3	9.8	7.5
2.6	0.9	2.4	0.8	2.8	1.5	2.2	1.7
0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.3
0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	(a)
59.6	79.1	67.9	80.9	67.2	81.7	68.9	82.4
27.1	14.4	20.7	13.5	23.1	13.1	19.4	13.1
8.9	4.0	8.2	4.1	6.7	3.8	7.6	3.1
3.4	1.5	2.6	1.2	1.9	1.0	3.0	1.3
0.9	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.1
90.5	96.6	93.2	97.7	92.9	97.6	93.5	98.5
7.1	2.0	3.9	1.7	4.3	1.5	4.5	1.0
1.4	1.0	1.5	0.4	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.3
0.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.2
0.3	0.3	0.2	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.4	(a)
79.7	90.6	83.9	92.4	82.8	91.8	82.4	93.2
12.9	6.1	10.7	5.7	11.2	5.7	10.5	5.5
3.9	2.0	3.1	1.3	3.4	1.6	4.0	0.9
2.2	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.2	2.2	0.2
1.3	0.9	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.3
81.6	89.3	84.7	91.2	83.0	89.0	84.2	91.0
11.5	6.1	10.5	5.5	10.8	7.3	9.5	5.7
4.2	2.1	2.9	1.6	3.1	2.1	3.6	2.0
1.2	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.8	0.6
1.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.7
67.7	84.8	71.7	85.8	68.6	82.3	68.8	85.0
16.1	7.9	14.5	9.3	14.9	11.0	15.6	8.9
6.5	3.4	6.6	2.8	7.3	3.5	5.8	3.0
4.6	1.7	3.8	1.2	4.3	1.9	3.9	2.3
5.0	2.2	3.5	0.9	4.7	1.3	5.9	0.7

Table 3.56 High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months, by type of victimization and race, United States, 1976-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.54. Data are given for those who identify themselves as White or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as Black or Afro-American because these are the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories because these groups comprise less than 3 percent of the sample in any given year (Source, 1982, p. 9). Data on race were unavailable for 1975. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix II.

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	(Percent)									
	Class of 1976		Class of 1977		Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980	
	White (N=2,352)	Black (N=347)	White (N=2,462)	Black (N=373)	White (N=2,973)	Black (N=417)	White (N=2,605)	Black (N=351)	White (N=2,549)	Black (N=439)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?										
Not at all	63.0	65.8	61.4	69.3	62.9	71.7	67.1	74.7	67.4	70.0
Once	23.9	20.4	24.5	17.6	24.6	16.9	23.3	13.4	22.3	17.1
Twice	7.8	11.2	8.6	9.0	8.9	7.6	6.5	7.5	6.4	10.0
3 or 4 times	3.5	1.5	3.9	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.6	3.6	2.8	2.1
5 or more times	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.5	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?										
Not at all	92.6	91.2	91.9	89.1	92.9	85.9	92.7	89.7	92.3	83.1
Once	6.2	4.2	6.7	8.3	5.8	10.6	5.8	6.3	5.9	10.1
Twice	0.7	2.3	1.1	1.5	0.9	2.9	0.9	2.0	1.4	4.7
3 or 4 times	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5	2.0	0.2	1.5
5 or more times	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?										
Not at all	74.9	70.2	75.7	78.9	74.3	78.7	75.5	79.4	74.7	78.3
Once	16.0	24.4	15.8	14.0	17.2	12.3	16.6	15.0	17.5	13.9
Twice	5.9	2.7	5.9	4.5	5.9	4.5	5.4	3.6	4.8	3.9
3 or 4 times	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.2	2.3	3.9
5 or more times	1.2	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.5	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?										
Not at all	95.0	92.3	96.0	92.0	96.1	92.9	96.0	91.7	96.5	89.9
Once	3.3	4.6	2.8	5.7	2.6	4.5	2.5	4.7	2.5	6.2
Twice	0.8	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.6	0.9	1.2	0.6	2.1
3 or 4 times	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.2	1.5
5 or more times	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.0
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	88.6	83.5	89.0	80.5	88.8	87.0	88.9	83.8	90.6	82.0
Once	7.0	9.2	6.8	13.7	6.8	7.2	7.3	11.1	6.4	7.8
Twice	2.1	3.1	2.5	3.1	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.8	1.9	5.1
3 or 4 times	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.7	3.0
5 or more times	1.1	2.7	0.7	1.1	0.7	2.6	0.6	1.6	0.5	1.5
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?										
Not at all	86.8	85.7	89.4	88.6	88.5	85.7	88.3	90.1	89.7	85.2
Once	7.5	7.3	6.6	6.8	7.1	9.4	7.3	6.7	6.8	7.4
Twice	2.6	5.4	2.0	1.5	2.9	1.6	2.0	0.8	1.7	3.0
3 or 4 times	1.6	0.4	1.3	1.9	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	4.5
5 or more times	1.4	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.7	2.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.3
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	78.8	75.8	79.8	75.8	79.6	82.4	79.7	82.1	81.0	80.1
Once	9.6	14.6	10.2	12.5	10.6	10.1	11.2	11.9	11.1	11.3
Twice	3.9	3.8	4.5	5.3	4.4	2.6	3.4	1.2	3.9	4.5
3 or 4 times	3.1	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.5	1.3	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.8
5 or more times	4.6	3.5	2.8	3.4	2.9	3.6	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.4

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1976*, pp. 166, 167; *1977*, pp. 138, 139; *1978*, pp. 137, 138; *1979*, pp. 194, 195; *1980*, pp. 198, 199; *1981*, pp. 199, 200; *1982*, pp. 140, 141; *1983*, pp. 140, 141 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984	
White (N=2,820)	Black (N=459)	White (N=2,837)	Black (N=424)	White (N=2,571)	Black (N=403)	White (N=2,482)	Black (N=442)
63.7	64.2	64.9	60.3	63.1	64.8	64.0	69.9
24.9	21.6	24.4	21.7	26.3	24.5	26.7	19.2
7.5	10.9	7.0	12.2	7.2	7.4	6.3	6.1
2.7	2.4	2.8	4.0	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.6
1.1	0.9	0.8	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	2.1
88.1	84.4	90.1	84.7	89.4	81.1	89.9	80.6
9.7	12.1	7.6	11.2	8.3	13.1	7.7	13.0
1.5	3.2	1.5	2.0	1.7	3.5	1.6	4.0
0.5	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.7	0.4	2.0
0.2	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4
69.6	70.3	74.4	74.6	75.0	76.9	75.7	78.2
20.9	19.2	17.3	15.1	18.1	14.6	15.9	16.4
6.2	7.5	6.1	4.2	5.1	5.0	5.6	2.4
2.4	1.8	1.7	5.4	1.2	3.2	2.2	2.4
0.9	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7
94.9	86.6	95.8	95.5	95.7	94.4	96.8	94.0
3.5	11.0	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.4	3.7
1.0	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.8
0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.9
0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
86.6	76.4	88.9	84.1	88.1	85.2	89.1	83.3
8.5	15.8	7.7	11.7	8.0	10.2	7.3	10.6
2.7	3.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.3	2.3	2.4
1.2	2.1	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.5
1.0	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.2
86.2	81.0	88.2	88.3	86.6	86.8	87.9	86.7
8.1	13.4	7.8	7.8	8.5	8.8	7.6	7.0
3.1	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.6	3.3	2.6	3.2
1.4	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.2
1.2	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.6	1.9
76.4	75.1	78.7	80.5	76.1	75.5	77.0	75.6
11.6	14.5	12.0	11.5	12.7	13.9	12.3	12.1
5.0	5.9	4.7	4.4	5.4	4.9	4.4	5.8
3.3	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.6	2.8	4.7
3.8	2.1	2.2	0.8	3.0	2.1	3.5	1.8

Table 3.57 High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months, by type of victimization, United States, 1976-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.54. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

(Percent)

Type of victimization	Class of 1976 (N=3,036)	Class of 1977 (N=3,197)	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?									
Not at all	55.4	58.6	57.1	55.6	56.1	56.3	54.8	52.4	56.0
Once	25.8	23.7	24.4	24.8	24.4	24.9	27.4	27.2	25.8
Twice	10.8	10.5	11.4	11.4	11.9	11.5	11.2	12.2	10.9
3 or 4 times	6.3	4.9	5.2	5.8	5.3	5.1	4.5	6.4	5.4
5 or more times	1.7	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?									
Not at all	87.8	87.7	86.7	84.8	84.7	83.3	83.8	83.7	83.6
Once	9.3	9.8	10.5	11.6	12.0	12.6	12.7	12.2	12.0
Twice	2.2	1.4	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.9	2.8
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2
5 or more times	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?									
Not at all	69.2	70.1	67.9	65.1	64.7	65.8	66.4	66.9	69.1
Once	19.0	18.2	19.1	21.4	20.9	21.2	21.1	19.9	18.7
Twice	7.6	7.2	8.3	8.6	9.6	8.7	7.8	8.8	6.8
3 or 4 times	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.6
5 or more times	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.7
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?									
Not at all	95.0	95.5	95.4	95.1	95.4	95.1	95.2	94.8	94.8
Once	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.7
Twice	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.0
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
5 or more times	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?									
Not at all	84.0	84.2	83.7	83.7	83.4	82.1	83.7	82.7	83.4
Once	9.9	9.7	10.0	11.1	10.6	12.1	10.5	10.8	10.3
Twice	3.2	3.0	3.6	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
3 or 4 times	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.7
5 or more times	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?									
Not at all	85.2	85.8	84.6	86.2	84.8	85.7	84.9	83.6	83.4
Once	8.7	7.9	9.5	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.6
Twice	3.2	3.8	2.8	3.0	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.8	3.4
3 or 4 times	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.2	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.2
5 or more times	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?									
Not at all	72.9	75.0	72.9	71.9	72.3	72.4	71.7	70.8	72.4
Once	14.3	11.3	12.5	14.3	12.7	13.0	14.5	14.5	13.3
Twice	4.7	5.6	5.8	5.4	6.5	6.5	5.5	5.4	5.3
3 or 4 times	3.9	3.7	4.4	4.1	3.7	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.5
5 or more times	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.9	4.2	4.6	5.1	4.4

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1976*, pp. 101, 102; *1977*, pp. 101, 102; *1978*, pp. 101, 102; *1979*, pp. 102, 103; *1980*, pp. 102, 103; *1981*, pp. 102, 103; *1982*, pp. 103, 104; *1983*, pp. 103, 104 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.58 High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months, by type of victimization and sex, United States, 1976-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.54. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

(Percent)

Type of victimization	Class of 1976		Class of 1977		Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980	
	Male (N=1,453)	Female (N=1,445)	Male (N=1,485)	Female (N=1,586)	Male (N=1,737)	Female (N=1,867)	Male (N=1,621)	Female (N=1,596)	Male (N=1,600)	Female (N=1,605)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?										
Not at all	49.5	61.0	53.5	63.9	52.5	61.8	51.4	60.0	49.6	62.6
Once	26.6	25.7	24.9	22.2	26.5	22.8	24.9	24.7	26.7	21.7
Twice	12.9	8.4	12.3	8.8	13.1	9.6	13.4	9.4	13.5	10.5
3 or 4 times	8.6	3.9	5.8	3.8	5.6	4.4	6.9	4.6	6.5	4.1
5 or more times	2.4	1.1	3.4	1.3	2.3	1.4	3.3	1.2	3.5	1.3
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?										
Not at all	84.0	91.8	83.3	92.2	83.3	90.8	79.9	90.5	80.6	89.2
Once	12.0	6.7	12.8	6.7	12.8	7.6	15.3	7.3	15.2	8.9
Twice	3.2	1.1	2.1	0.8	2.6	1.5	3.7	1.2	2.9	1.5
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.3
5 or more times	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?										
Not at all	61.0	77.5	61.9	78.1	58.8	76.6	56.4	73.6	57.3	72.3
Once	24.0	14.0	22.2	14.5	24.0	14.7	25.4	17.8	23.4	18.4
Twice	9.5	5.6	10.0	4.6	10.2	6.2	11.0	6.1	12.7	6.5
3 or 4 times	4.1	2.3	4.4	2.2	5.4	2.2	5.6	1.4	4.7	1.6
5 or more times	1.3	0.6	1.6	0.6	1.6	0.3	1.5	1.1	1.9	1.2
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?										
Not at all	92.5	97.9	93.5	98.0	92.4	98.5	92.1	98.3	92.9	98.3
Once	5.5	1.3	4.3	1.5	4.9	1.2	5.9	1.5	5.5	1.3
Twice	1.3	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.2
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.1
5 or more times	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	78.3	90.2	78.9	89.9	77.4	89.8	77.5	90.3	76.8	90.5
Once	12.3	7.1	12.3	6.9	12.8	7.0	14.9	7.0	14.1	6.6
Twice	4.9	1.5	4.0	1.9	5.8	1.5	3.8	1.6	4.7	1.8
3 or 4 times	2.3	0.8	2.6	1.0	2.0	1.5	2.6	0.6	2.3	0.9
5 or more times	2.1	0.4	2.2	0.4	2.0	0.2	1.1	0.6	2.1	0.3
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?										
Not at all	83.1	87.7	84.6	87.2	83.6	85.8	84.6	87.7	83.0	86.6
Once	10.1	6.9	9.2	6.4	10.5	8.3	9.9	6.8	10.1	7.2
Twice	3.7	2.8	3.8	3.8	3.5	2.0	3.1	3.0	4.0	2.6
3 or 4 times	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.1	1.5	2.5
5 or more times	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.1
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	64.6	81.3	69.1	80.9	65.4	80.0	63.9	80.2	63.4	81.2
Once	17.2	11.3	13.5	8.9	14.1	11.0	17.3	11.2	15.6	9.8
Twice	6.7	2.7	6.5	4.6	7.8	3.9	6.6	4.2	9.1	3.7
3 or 4 times	5.8	1.9	4.7	2.9	6.2	2.9	5.8	2.3	4.8	2.5
5 or more times	5.7	2.9	6.2	2.6	6.4	2.1	6.4	2.2	7.0	2.9

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1976*, pp. 101, 102; *1977*, pp. 101, 102; *1978*, pp. 101, 102; *1979*, pp. 102, 103; *1980*, pp. 102, 103; *1981*, pp. 102, 103; *1982*, pp. 103, 104; *1983*, pp. 103, 104 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984	
Male (N=1,762)	Female (N=1,762)	Male (N=1,791)	Female (N=1,767)	Male (N=1,671)	Female (N=1,641)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)
50.4	62.0	50.8	59.1	47.9	56.8	51.7	61.0
26.8	23.3	28.3	26.3	27.3	27.1	25.9	25.2
13.3	9.5	13.4	9.0	14.4	10.1	12.5	9.3
6.4	3.9	4.8	4.1	8.1	4.6	7.1	3.5
3.0	1.3	2.7	1.5	2.2	1.4	2.8	1.0
80.3	87.1	80.5	87.5	79.8	88.0	79.5	88.5
14.0	10.3	14.8	10.4	14.9	9.5	14.6	9.2
4.2	1.5	2.8	1.3	3.5	2.0	3.8	1.5
1.1	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.4	0.3	1.6	0.7
0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1
57.9	73.5	59.3	73.5	58.1	76.1	62.1	76.4
26.6	16.0	25.0	17.0	24.9	14.9	22.0	15.0
10.5	6.9	9.8	5.8	11.6	6.0	8.7	5.2
3.0	2.7	4.2	2.7	4.2	1.9	4.9	2.4
2.0	0.9	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.1	2.3	1.0
92.8	97.6	93.0	97.8	92.2	97.8	92.4	97.7
5.5	1.8	5.1	1.6	4.8	1.2	5.3	1.9
0.9	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.9	0.8	1.5	0.2
0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2
0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0
74.8	89.9	79.5	89.1	77.1	89.4	77.2	90.7
16.5	7.2	13.4	7.3	14.0	7.5	13.9	6.2
4.8	1.8	4.9	1.8	4.2	2.0	4.8	1.5
2.1	0.6	1.5	1.4	2.8	0.6	2.3	0.9
1.8	0.5	1.7	0.4	1.9	0.6	1.7	0.6
84.4	87.1	82.7	87.4	82.5	85.3	81.8	85.7
9.9	7.6	10.8	7.4	10.6	8.2	9.9	9.0
3.3	2.5	3.6	2.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	2.8
1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	2.1	1.4	2.5	1.6
1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.0
64.8	79.7	63.9	79.4	63.4	78.6	65.4	80.0
14.9	11.2	17.3	11.5	17.1	12.0	14.6	11.7
8.8	4.2	7.3	3.8	7.5	3.4	6.9	3.7
5.3	2.7	5.1	2.3	5.1	3.1	6.1	2.8
6.3	2.2	6.5	2.9	7.0	2.9	6.9	1.8

Table 3.59 High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months, by type of victimization and race, United States, 1976-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.54 and 3.56. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

(Percent)

Type of victimization	Class of 1976		Class of 1977		Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980	
	White (N=2,358)	Black (N=343)	White (N=2,435)	Black (N=411)	White (N=2,960)	Black (N=430)	White (N=2,681)	Black (N=356)	White (N=2,576)	Black (N=439)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?										
Not at all	55.2	52.9	58.0	64.0	56.6	60.2	56.3	54.2	55.8	58.7
Once	26.0	27.7	24.7	17.6	24.9	21.3	24.5	26.4	24.4	22.6
Twice	10.8	9.7	10.5	9.3	11.5	11.3	11.4	10.9	12.4	10.4
3 or 4 times	6.5	6.7	4.6	6.4	5.2	5.3	5.5	7.4	5.1	5.3
5 or more times	1.5	3.0	2.2	2.9	1.8	1.9	2.3	1.1	2.2	3.0
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?										
Not at all	89.1	82.8	88.4	88.9	87.6	83.6	85.8	83.4	86.1	80.8
Once	8.3	15.0	9.5	8.4	10.0	11.4	11.3	10.0	11.2	14.8
Twice	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.8	3.6	2.2	2.9	2.1	2.8
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.5	2.9	0.5	0.9
5 or more times	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?										
Not at all	69.4	71.1	69.8	74.5	67.5	72.2	64.3	74.5	65.1	65.9
Once	19.2	16.7	18.5	16.7	19.5	18.4	21.9	16.9	21.0	18.8
Twice	7.2	7.9	7.8	4.2	8.0	6.7	8.7	5.7	9.6	7.4
3 or 4 times	3.2	4.0	2.9	3.9	4.0	1.7	3.8	2.0	3.1	4.9
5 or more times	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.9	1.3	3.0
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?										
Not at all	96.3	91.5	96.8	92.6	96.0	94.2	95.5	94.8	96.0	94.7
Once	2.7	6.6	2.4	5.9	2.9	3.6	3.4	4.3	3.2	4.2
Twice	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.7	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.5
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5
5 or more times	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	85.6	77.6	85.5	80.9	84.6	80.0	84.8	80.8	83.9	82.7
Once	8.8	13.9	9.0	13.7	9.1	13.2	10.2	14.0	10.1	11.8
Twice	3.1	4.2	2.6	3.7	3.9	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.0
3 or 4 times	1.3	2.7	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	0.9
5 or more times	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.7	1.9	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.6
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?										
Not at all	85.5	84.8	86.2	86.0	84.8	84.9	86.2	87.6	84.2	89.1
Once	8.7	9.1	7.5	8.6	9.2	9.6	8.2	9.8	8.9	6.7
Twice	3.2	3.0	3.9	3.2	2.7	3.1	3.2	1.4	3.3	2.3
3 or 4 times	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.9	1.2	1.2	0.9	2.2	1.4
5 or more times	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.3	1.4	0.5
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	72.2	74.9	74.9	77.3	72.6	75.8	71.7	76.8	71.5	77.6
Once	14.2	14.1	11.0	11.3	12.3	14.1	14.4	13.2	12.6	11.3
Twice	4.9	4.9	5.6	6.2	5.9	6.2	5.6	3.4	6.6	6.0
3 or 4 times	4.2	3.1	4.0	3.0	4.9	1.9	4.2	3.7	4.1	1.4
5 or more times	4.5	3.4	4.5	2.2	4.4	1.9	4.1	3.2	5.2	3.5

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1976*, pp. 101, 102; *1977*, pp. 101, 102; *1978*, pp. 101, 102; *1979*, pp. 102, 103; *1980*, pp. 102, 103; *1981*, pp. 102, 103; *1982*, pp. 103, 104; *1983*, pp. 103, 104 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984	
White (N=2,761)	Black (N=467)	White (N=2,791)	Black (N=408)	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)
56.2	55.4	55.1	53.9	52.2	51.9	57.6	47.5
25.1	26.0	26.9	27.8	27.5	25.0	24.8	30.6
11.3	11.3	11.9	8.4	12.2	13.1	10.5	13.1
5.3	5.0	4.2	5.8	6.5	6.8	5.2	7.0
2.2	2.4	1.8	4.0	1.5	3.1	1.8	1.9
85.1	76.6	85.7	79.3	85.3	78.1	86.2	75.6
11.2	18.6	11.4	15.7	11.1	15.0	10.3	18.2
2.6	3.3	1.9	2.8	2.4	5.2	2.0	5.1
0.9	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0
0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0
65.4	68.7	66.2	68.5	66.0	71.3	69.6	69.7
21.5	17.8	21.5	19.7	20.7	16.0	18.7	18.3
8.7	8.9	7.7	7.7	9.1	7.4	6.8	6.7
2.8	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.4
1.5	2.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.8
95.6	93.9	95.8	94.8	95.3	93.2	95.6	94.3
3.5	3.9	3.0	4.1	2.8	4.4	3.3	4.2
0.5	2.0	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.4	0.6	1.3
0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2
0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0
83.8	75.6	85.2	76.6	84.1	76.5	84.8	77.9
10.6	16.8	9.4	16.1	10.2	15.1	9.5	14.7
3.0	5.4	2.9	5.3	2.9	4.7	3.2	4.2
1.5	1.1	1.6	0.6	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.8
1.1	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.0	2.2	1.0	1.5
85.8	87.4	85.2	85.7	83.0	86.1	83.4	86.0
8.7	8.7	8.8	10.1	9.9	8.2	9.7	9.5
2.8	3.1	3.2	2.3	3.9	3.6	3.4	2.5
1.5	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.8	1.0	2.3	0.6
1.2	0.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5
71.0	75.8	70.7	74.2	70.2	71.8	72.4	74.1
13.1	13.5	14.4	14.8	14.6	17.5	13.3	13.5
7.1	3.9	5.9	6.1	5.5	4.5	5.1	6.2
4.3	3.1	4.1	0.9	4.5	1.9	4.7	3.1
4.5	3.7	4.8	3.9	5.1	4.3	4.4	3.0

Table 3.60 High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months, United States, 1975-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.54. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you . . ."

(Percent)

Delinquent activity	Class of 1975 (N=2,972)	Class of 1976 (N=3,036)	Class of 1977 (N=3,197)	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents:										
Not at all	12.1	13.1	14.0	12.9	13.1	13.8	13.7	12.5	11.3	12.5
Once	8.0	9.9	10.6	10.5	9.2	10.5	10.0	9.4	11.0	9.9
Twice	9.6	11.9	11.8	13.1	11.4	11.5	11.8	12.8	11.6	11.6
3 or 4 times	22.6	25.7	22.4	23.8	25.0	23.6	22.7	24.6	24.4	24.3
5 or more times	47.7	39.4	41.3	39.7	41.2	40.6	41.8	40.7	41.8	41.7
Hit an instructor or supervisor:										
Not at all	96.9	96.7	96.7	96.9	96.9	96.8	97.0	97.3	96.6	96.6
Once	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.4
Twice	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2
5 or more times	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work:										
Not at all	85.4	85.8	86.0	85.9	84.8	84.2	84.6	82.7	82.4	82.6
Once	9.1	8.2	8.2	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.5	11.2	10.7	10.1
Twice	3.3	3.0	3.5	2.8	3.4	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.5
3 or 4 times	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.4
5 or more times	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.4
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group:										
Not at all	82.6	85.0	85.5	85.0	82.8	82.4	83.2	81.9	82.1	82.1
Once	10.8	8.9	8.4	9.2	10.3	10.5	9.5	10.0	10.1	10.1
Twice	3.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.0
3 or 4 times	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4
5 or more times	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor:										
Not at all	90.5	90.2	91.3	90.3	90.3	88.3	90.4	88.6	88.9	89.4
Once	6.1	6.5	5.8	6.1	6.2	7.6	6.0	7.5	7.2	6.3
Twice	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.2
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.1
5 or more times	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.1
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person:										
Not at all	97.3	97.5	97.2	97.2	97.4	97.1	97.5	97.7	97.0	96.8
Once	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7
Twice	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5
5 or more times	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50:										
Not at all	67.6	69.0	69.4	69.2	66.6	66.9	69.0	68.7	69.3	69.7
Once	13.2	13.5	12.6	13.5	14.5	14.6	14.6	13.9	14.8	13.3
Twice	7.3	6.5	7.0	7.0	8.0	7.4	6.0	6.9	6.6	7.2
3 or 4 times	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.4	4.6	5.1
5 or more times	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.2	4.6	4.8
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50:										
Not at all	94.4	93.9	95.2	94.4	93.1	93.4	92.9	93.1	93.6	93.3
Once	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.6	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.5	4.0
Twice	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.9
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
5 or more times	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0

Table 3.60 High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months, United States, 1975-84--
Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1975 (N=2,972)	Class of 1976 (N=3,306)	Class of 1977 (N=3,197)	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)
Taken something from a store without paying for it:										
Not at all	64.9	67.7	69.8	69.9	68.2	69.2	71.4	71.2	73.9	73.2
Once	13.7	13.5	12.7	12.0	13.5	13.0	12.8	12.5	12.7	12.4
Twice	7.1	7.2	6.0	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.2	5.0
3 or 4 times	6.7	4.9	5.7	6.1	6.0	5.3	4.6	4.6	4.2	5.0
5 or more times	7.6	6.7	5.8	5.4	5.7	6.4	5.1	5.9	4.0	4.4
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner:										
Not at all	96.1	95.8	95.9	95.7	95.7	95.2	96.1	95.9	94.5	94.2
Once	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.5
Twice	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.3
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5
5 or more times	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5
Taken a part of a car without permission of the owner:										
Not at all	94.4	94.1	93.7	94.0	93.2	92.9	94.7	94.3	94.3	93.6
Once	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.0	3.4	2.9	3.7
Twice	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.1
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.8
5 or more times	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there:										
Not at all	71.9	76.7	77.9	75.9	75.9	74.9	77.1	75.5	76.6	74.8
Once	13.2	11.5	10.1	11.8	11.8	12.1	11.4	12.6	11.5	12.3
Twice	7.5	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.7	5.5	6.2	6.5	6.8	6.1
3 or 4 times	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	4.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.9
5 or more times	3.6	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.9
Set fire to someone's property on purpose:										
Not at all	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.8	98.5	98.3	98.8	98.7	98.1
Once	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.1
Twice	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or more times	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Damaged school property on purpose:										
Not at all	87.2	88.1	87.6	87.7	85.8	86.8	86.7	87.6	85.9	85.9
Once	6.3	6.7	6.4	6.9	8.0	7.4	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.3
Twice	3.6	2.7	3.0	2.4	3.4	2.8	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.1
3 or 4 times	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.2	2.3	1.8
5 or more times	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.9
Damaged property at work on purpose:										
Not at all	94.9	94.2	94.5	93.8	91.9	93.0	93.5	94.2	94.5	95.0
Once	2.3	3.1	2.4	2.9	4.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.4
Twice	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.7
5 or more times	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
Gotten into trouble with police because of something you did:										
Not at all	79.9	82.3	80.6	80.7	79.2	77.6	78.2	78.2	78.7	79.5
Once	11.7	9.7	11.9	11.0	12.3	13.4	12.9	13.7	13.8	13.2
Twice	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.8	5.0	4.5	5.2	5.4	4.5	4.0
3 or 4 times	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.2
5 or more times	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.1

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, *Monitoring the Future 1975* (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), pp. 65-67; and Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1976*, pp. 99-101; *1977*, pp. 99-101; *1978*, pp. 99-101; *1979*, pp. 100-102; *1980*, pp. 100-102; *1981*, pp. 100-102; *1982*, pp. 100-102; *1983*, pp. 100-102 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.61 High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months, by sex, United States, 1975-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.54. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you . . ."

(Percent)

Delinquent activity	Class of 1975		Class of 1976		Class of 1977		Class of 1978		Class of 1979	
	Male (N=1,404)	Female (N=1,475)	Male (N=1,453)	Female (N=1,445)	Male (N=1,485)	Female (N=1,586)	Male (N=1,737)	Female (N=1,867)	Male (N=1,621)	Female (N=1,596)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents:										
Not at all	14.4	10.1	16.5	9.2	16.7	11.0	14.9	10.1	15.5	10.0
Once	8.7	7.0	10.7	9.2	11.6	9.5	11.6	9.1	9.9	8.4
Twice	11.0	8.5	11.1	12.1	12.3	11.6	13.5	13.0	12.0	10.6
3 or 4 times	23.5	21.4	26.2	25.5	21.6	23.3	24.6	23.4	26.0	24.6
5 or more times	42.4	52.8	35.6	43.8	37.9	44.6	35.5	44.4	36.5	46.4
Hit an instructor or supervisor:										
Not at all	94.5	99.1	95.2	98.7	95.2	98.4	94.6	99.1	95.5	98.6
Once	3.6	0.8	2.8	0.8	3.3	0.9	3.5	0.5	2.6	1.1
Twice	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.1
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1
5 or more times	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.0
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work:										
Not at all	80.0	90.5	80.6	91.8	81.5	90.9	80.6	91.3	80.6	89.1
Once	11.6	6.3	10.9	5.3	9.9	6.3	11.6	5.7	10.8	7.1
Twice	5.0	2.0	4.1	1.9	5.1	1.8	3.9	1.7	4.1	2.7
3 or 4 times	2.3	1.0	2.6	1.0	2.3	0.8	2.7	1.0	3.3	0.9
5 or more times	1.1	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.1
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group:										
Not at all	76.8	87.6	81.0	89.5	81.2	89.6	82.0	88.1	78.1	87.4
Once	13.6	8.6	10.2	7.4	10.1	6.9	10.3	8.0	11.3	9.5
Twice	5.1	2.2	3.9	1.5	4.0	1.5	3.7	2.1	5.6	2.1
3 or 4 times	2.6	1.2	2.8	1.5	2.8	1.3	2.2	1.7	3.2	0.5
5 or more times	1.9	0.4	2.1	0.3	1.9	0.8	1.8	0.2	1.7	0.4
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor:										
Not at all	82.5	97.8	83.6	97.6	85.4	97.3	83.3	97.6	83.8	97.3
Once	11.1	1.5	10.6	1.8	9.5	2.1	10.4	1.6	10.3	1.6
Twice	3.8	0.5	2.5	0.3	2.5	0.4	3.1	0.7	3.3	0.6
3 or 4 times	1.7	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.4	0.0	1.7	0.1	1.8	0.3
5 or more times	1.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.1
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person:										
Not at all	95.2	99.2	96.1	99.3	95.2	99.3	95.7	99.1	95.6	99.2
Once	2.4	0.3	1.7	0.6	2.3	0.4	2.1	0.4	2.8	0.6
Twice	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.1
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1
5 or more times	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50:										
Not at all	56.9	76.7	59.9	78.6	61.2	77.7	60.6	77.7	58.1	74.9
Once	15.6	11.1	16.0	10.8	14.6	10.2	16.2	10.9	17.3	11.5
Twice	9.8	5.2	8.2	4.6	9.6	4.6	9.3	4.8	10.3	5.9
3 or 4 times	7.5	4.0	6.5	3.9	6.8	3.6	6.6	3.5	6.4	4.6
5 or more times	10.1	2.9	9.4	2.0	7.7	3.8	7.2	3.1	7.8	3.0
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50:										
Not at all	89.3	99.0	89.7	98.7	92.1	98.3	90.4	98.5	89.2	97.3
Once	5.1	0.6	5.2	0.6	3.9	0.8	4.4	0.7	6.3	1.6
Twice	2.0	0.1	1.3	0.2	1.4	0.3	1.9	0.2	1.7	0.3
3 or 4 times	1.4	0.1	1.7	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.4
5 or more times	2.2	0.3	2.0	0.2	1.6	0.4	1.9	0.4	1.6	0.3

See footnote at end of table.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984	
Male (N=1,600)	Female (N=1,605)	Male (N=1,762)	Female (N=1,762)	Male (N=1,791)	Female (N=1,767)	Male (N=1,671)	Female (N=1,641)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)
14.3	12.4	16.6	10.4	14.5	10.2	13.3	8.8	14.9	9.7
11.9	8.9	10.3	9.2	11.3	7.7	11.2	10.4	11.1	8.5
12.0	11.0	13.0	10.7	14.4	11.2	10.7	12.5	12.6	10.6
24.5	23.1	23.0	22.1	24.9	23.8	26.2	22.9	23.4	25.7
37.2	44.7	37.1	47.5	34.9	47.1	38.6	45.3	38.1	45.5
94.5	99.0	95.1	99.0	95.6	99.1	94.6	98.7	94.7	98.8
3.4	0.6	3.3	0.6	2.8	0.5	2.9	0.7	3.5	1.1
1.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.1
0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.5	(a)
0.9	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0
78.9	89.5	79.1	90.1	79.2	87.0	75.3	89.6	78.3	88.0
11.0	7.6	12.6	6.5	13.0	8.9	14.0	7.2	11.9	8.1
6.1	1.8	4.2	2.2	3.6	2.2	5.1	1.6	4.4	2.3
2.4	1.0	2.6	1.0	2.2	1.3	4.1	1.3	3.2	1.2
1.6	0.1	1.5	0.3	2.0	0.6	1.4	0.4	2.1	0.3
75.8	89.4	77.9	88.7	77.6	86.5	78.5	86.1	76.5	88.7
13.4	7.4	11.6	7.3	12.0	8.2	11.1	9.0	12.7	7.0
5.4	1.8	4.8	2.5	4.9	3.2	5.3	3.1	4.6	3.0
3.0	0.9	3.3	1.1	3.1	1.6	3.0	1.3	3.6	1.0
2.5	0.5	2.3	0.4	2.4	0.5	2.2	0.5	2.5	0.3
79.4	97.2	83.6	97.4	82.1	95.8	81.4	96.7	82.9	96.7
13.3	2.1	10.0	2.0	11.0	3.4	11.7	2.5	9.8	2.3
4.1	0.6	3.9	0.5	3.9	0.4	2.9	0.5	3.4	0.8
2.2	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.7	(a)	2.5	(a)	2.0	0.1
1.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	1.5	0.2	1.9	0.1
94.8	99.1	96.2	99.1	96.8	98.7	95.2	99.0	95.2	98.7
2.8	0.8	2.1	0.7	2.0	1.1	2.2	0.7	2.4	0.7
1.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	(a)	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.4
0.8	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2
0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.0
57.5	75.6	60.2	77.7	60.4	77.0	61.5	77.2	62.0	78.4
17.8	11.8	17.0	11.7	15.7	12.1	16.6	13.3	15.6	10.2
9.4	5.3	7.3	4.8	9.2	4.5	8.8	4.3	9.1	5.2
6.7	4.3	7.1	3.5	6.7	4.1	6.3	2.9	6.7	3.6
8.5	2.9	8.3	2.2	8.1	2.3	6.8	2.3	6.6	2.7
88.3	98.3	88.8	97.2	89.3	97.2	89.9	97.8	89.2	97.9
6.3	1.2	6.0	1.7	5.4	1.9	5.7	1.0	6.4	1.3
2.1	0.1	2.5	0.6	2.0	0.1	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.2
0.9	0.1	1.1	0.3	1.6	0.2	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.5
2.4	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.2	1.6	0.2

Table 3.61 High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months, by sex, United States, 1975-84-
-Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1975		Class of 1976		Class of 1977		Class of 1978		Class of 1979	
	Male (N=1,404)	Female (N=1,475)	Male (N=1,453)	Female (N=1,445)	Male (N=1,485)	Female (N=1,586)	Male (N=1,737)	Female (N=1,867)	Male (N=1,621)	Female (N=1,596)
Taken something from a store without paying for it:										
Not at all	55.3	72.9	62.2	74.0	64.0	75.3	65.2	74.5	62.7	73.8
Once	16.0	11.8	13.1	13.3	14.5	11.2	11.9	11.9	14.3	12.3
Twice	9.2	5.3	9.0	5.2	7.9	4.3	7.3	5.9	7.8	5.4
3 or 4 times	7.5	6.2	5.7	4.2	6.2	5.1	7.3	5.0	7.7	4.6
5 or more times	12.0	3.9	9.9	3.3	7.3	4.1	8.2	2.7	7.5	3.9
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner:										
Not at all	94.1	97.9	93.9	97.7	93.8	98.0	93.8	97.5	94.2	97.5
Once	3.0	1.5	3.0	1.2	2.8	1.1	3.5	1.5	3.1	1.3
Twice	0.9	0.4	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.7
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.3
5 or more times	1.3	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3
Taken a part of a car without permission of the owner:										
Not at all	89.4	98.8	89.4	98.7	89.8	98.2	89.4	98.2	88.6	98.0
Once	6.1	0.7	5.4	1.0	5.6	1.3	5.6	1.2	5.9	1.3
Twice	2.3	0.1	2.4	0.2	2.3	0.4	2.4	0.5	2.9	0.4
3 or 4 times	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.2	0.2
5 or more times	1.3	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.4	0.1
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there:										
Not at all	60.5	81.7	69.8	83.6	71.0	84.2	68.3	83.1	69.0	82.6
Once	16.6	10.3	14.1	9.3	12.5	8.0	14.6	9.0	14.6	9.3
Twice	11.8	3.7	8.3	3.1	7.9	4.2	8.0	4.2	8.9	4.4
3 or 4 times	5.5	2.1	4.0	2.4	4.1	2.2	4.7	1.7	4.1	1.8
5 or more times	5.5	2.1	4.0	1.5	4.5	1.3	4.4	2.1	3.5	1.9
Set fire to someone's property on purpose:										
Not at all	96.7	99.7	97.1	99.5	97.0	99.8	96.9	99.6	98.1	99.6
Once	1.8	0.1	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.1	1.7	0.4	1.0	0.2
Twice	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1
5 or more times	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1
Damaged school property on purpose:										
Not at all	79.0	94.2	82.0	94.4	81.6	93.7	82.5	92.9	78.8	93.1
Once	10.2	3.1	10.1	3.2	8.5	4.0	9.5	4.5	11.3	4.8
Twice	6.1	1.5	3.9	1.4	4.8	1.2	3.5	1.4	5.2	1.3
3 or 4 times	2.1	0.9	2.1	0.6	2.4	0.8	2.2	0.8	2.6	0.6
5 or more times	2.7	0.3	2.0	0.3	2.6	0.4	2.4	0.4	2.1	0.3
Damaged property at work on purpose:										
Not at all	90.4	98.9	90.1	98.6	91.0	98.2	89.2	98.5	86.4	97.7
Once	4.2	0.5	5.2	0.9	3.9	0.8	4.9	0.8	6.4	1.6
Twice	2.6	0.4	2.0	0.4	2.2	0.4	2.9	0.4	3.3	0.2
3 or 4 times	1.3	0.1	1.3	0.0	1.8	0.4	1.6	0.1	2.1	0.3
5 or more times	1.6	0.2	1.3	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.9	0.2
Gotten into trouble with police because of something you did:										
Not at all	68.5	89.8	72.0	92.7	70.7	90.3	70.7	91.0	67.8	90.7
Once	17.6	6.9	14.4	4.8	16.4	7.3	15.0	6.8	17.3	7.3
Twice	7.7	2.2	7.6	1.5	7.4	1.4	7.5	1.7	8.5	1.1
3 or 4 times	3.6	0.7	4.0	0.8	3.7	0.9	4.5	0.4	4.0	0.6
5 or more times	2.7	0.4	1.9	0.1	1.7	0.1	2.3	0.1	2.4	0.3

^aLess than one-half of 1 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, *Monitoring the Future 1975* (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), pp. 65-67; and Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1976*, pp. 99-101; *1977*, pp. 99-101; *1978*, pp. 99-101; *1979*, pp. 100-102; *1980*, pp. 100-102; *1981*, pp. 100-102; *1982*, pp. 100-102; *1983*, pp. 100-102 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984	
Male (N=1,600)	Female (N=1,605)	Male (N=1,762)	Female (N=1,762)	Male (N=1,791)	Female (N=1,767)	Male (N=1,671)	Female (N=1,641)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)
61.8	76.6	64.6	78.7	65.2	77.2	68.4	79.5	69.3	78.6
14.6	11.1	14.7	10.5	13.4	11.5	13.9	11.9	12.8	11.3
7.6	4.9	7.0	5.1	7.1	4.5	6.7	3.4	5.8	4.0
7.2	3.5	5.4	3.7	6.2	3.1	5.6	2.6	5.9	3.8
8.8	3.8	8.3	2.1	8.1	3.7	5.3	2.6	6.3	2.4
92.7	97.9	94.5	97.8	94.6	97.2	92.3	97.0	92.4	96.3
3.4	1.1	3.1	1.8	3.1	1.8	3.9	2.3	4.0	2.9
1.9	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.6	0.5	2.0	0.5
1.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.1
0.8	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.1
87.3	98.6	90.3	99.0	90.6	98.2	90.9	98.0	89.4	98.3
6.9	0.7	5.2	0.8	5.5	1.3	4.7	1.2	6.2	1.1
2.8	0.6	2.2	0.1	2.2	0.2	2.2	0.6	1.7	0.2
1.9	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.2
1.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.3	1.1	(a)	1.4	0.2
66.5	83.1	69.7	84.6	69.4	81.9	69.3	84.2	68.5	81.7
14.8	9.7	13.4	9.5	14.2	10.9	13.6	9.1	13.6	10.7
7.4	3.6	8.8	3.6	8.7	4.3	9.5	4.2	8.5	3.6
6.8	2.4	4.2	1.2	4.2	1.5	4.5	1.6	5.4	2.5
4.5	1.2	3.9	1.1	3.5	1.4	3.1	0.9	4.0	1.5
97.3	99.7	96.9	99.7	98.3	99.3	97.7	99.9	96.7	99.8
2.2	0.2	2.1	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.8	0.1
0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0
0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.5	(a)
81.1	92.4	79.7	93.6	82.3	93.0	78.5	93.3	79.9	92.4
9.5	5.3	10.8	3.7	9.9	3.7	9.9	4.2	9.8	4.6
4.4	1.4	5.2	1.9	4.1	2.3	4.8	1.6	4.3	1.8
2.9	0.4	2.0	0.5	1.9	0.5	4.1	0.5	2.7	0.8
2.2	0.4	2.2	0.4	1.8	0.5	2.7	0.5	3.2	0.4
87.8	98.4	89.1	97.9	90.6	98.1	90.1	98.9	91.4	99.0
5.8	1.1	4.9	1.1	4.6	1.3	4.3	0.8	3.8	0.7
3.2	0.1	2.9	0.5	2.6	0.3	2.6	0.3	2.3	0.2
1.5	0.3	1.9	0.4	1.0	(a)	1.8	0.0	1.1	(a)
1.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.2	(a)	1.4	0.0
67.2	88.7	67.7	88.5	68.4	88.1	69.6	88.5	72.1	87.2
17.9	8.8	17.2	8.5	18.7	8.9	18.1	9.0	15.8	10.7
7.2	1.7	8.9	1.7	8.7	2.1	7.4	1.3	6.4	1.6
4.8	0.8	3.2	1.1	3.0	0.7	3.0	1.0	3.8	0.4
3.0	0.1	3.0	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.8	0.2	2.0	0.2

Table 3.62 High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months, by race, United States, 1976-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.54 and 3.56. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you . . ."

(Percent)

Delinquent activity	Class of 1976		Class of 1977		Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980	
	White (N=2,358)	Black (N=343)	White (N=2,435)	Black (N=411)	White (N=2,960)	Black (N=430)	White (N=2,681)	Black (N=356)	White (N=2,576)	Black (N=439)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents:										
Not at all	9.4	33.3	9.7	35.6	8.3	38.4	9.3	36.3	8.6	38.9
Once	8.4	18.5	9.7	13.8	9.6	14.9	8.1	14.6	9.2	15.4
Twice	11.8	8.8	12.0	10.1	13.8	10.7	11.6	11.7	11.2	11.0
3 or 4 times	27.5	17.9	23.9	17.0	25.3	16.4	26.6	16.0	26.1	14.2
5 or more times	42.7	21.5	44.7	23.6	43.1	19.7	44.4	21.1	44.8	20.5
Hit an instructor or supervisor:										
Not at all	96.8	97.6	97.4	96.1	97.1	96.4	97.3	98.0	96.8	97.9
Once	2.0	1.2	1.9	2.9	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.4
Twice	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5
5 or more times	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0
Got into a serious fight in school or at work:										
Not at all	86.7	85.9	86.7	88.7	86.2	87.4	85.0	88.7	84.2	87.1
Once	7.8	8.1	7.7	7.6	8.7	8.5	9.1	6.2	9.0	9.2
Twice	3.0	2.7	3.4	2.0	2.7	2.6	3.3	2.5	4.1	2.3
3 or 4 times	1.6	2.7	1.6	1.0	1.8	0.9	2.1	1.1	1.9	0.7
5 or more times	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.5
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group:										
Not at all	85.4	84.7	85.8	87.5	85.3	86.6	82.7	89.8	82.3	87.5
Once	8.8	9.3	8.6	7.6	9.0	9.3	10.4	7.6	10.8	7.2
Twice	2.6	4.2	2.8	2.0	2.9	2.6	4.0	1.4	3.8	3.0
3 or 4 times	2.2	0.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.8	0.8	1.8	1.4
5 or more times	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.3	1.3	1.2
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor:										
Not at all	90.9	91.0	92.2	89.7	91.0	90.2	91.3	89.8	88.2	90.5
Once	6.4	6.0	5.5	7.4	5.6	6.9	5.4	8.8	7.4	7.4
Twice	1.3	0.3	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.1	2.7	0.7
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.2
5 or more times	0.5	1.8	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.2
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person:										
Not at all	98.2	95.2	98.1	95.3	97.5	95.9	97.4	97.2	97.3	97.5
Once	1.0	2.1	0.9	3.2	1.2	2.4	1.6	2.5	1.6	1.6
Twice	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.5
5 or more times	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50:										
Not at all	68.1	76.4	68.7	77.5	68.1	77.3	65.8	76.3	64.8	76.9
Once	13.7	11.8	12.6	11.1	13.9	13.2	14.4	12.9	15.4	10.7
Twice	6.9	4.2	7.2	3.0	7.4	3.3	8.5	5.4	8.0	4.7
3 or 4 times	5.5	4.5	5.5	4.4	5.3	3.3	5.6	4.0	5.8	3.3
5 or more times	5.9	3.6	6.0	3.7	5.2	2.9	5.8	1.7	5.9	4.7
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50:										
Not at all	94.7	93.7	96.0	93.8	94.8	94.2	93.4	94.2	93.4	96.0
Once	2.7	3.3	2.1	2.7	2.5	3.1	3.8	4.0	3.8	1.4
Twice	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.5
3 or 4 times	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5
5 or more times	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.6

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984	
White (N=2,761)	Black (N=467)	White (N=2,791)	Black (N=408)	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)
7.6	41.8	8.4	34.0	7.1	32.0	7.4	33.2
8.9	13.6	7.7	15.3	8.9	19.0	9.4	11.9
12.4	9.3	13.0	12.9	12.4	7.5	11.6	10.1
24.3	16.4	25.9	15.4	25.6	16.4	25.5	22.7
46.8	18.8	44.9	22.4	46.0	25.1	46.2	22.1
97.5	97.0	97.5	96.9	96.9	97.2	96.7	98.1
1.5	2.4	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.4
0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0
0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2
84.8	86.2	83.6	83.8	82.3	82.5	82.4	87.4
9.2	10.1	10.6	10.2	10.4	12.0	10.5	7.8
3.2	2.2	3.0	2.1	3.8	1.9	3.6	2.8
1.8	0.9	1.6	1.8	2.8	3.1	2.3	1.1
1.0	0.6	1.1	2.0	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.8
83.0	87.1	82.4	82.0	82.2	85.9	83.1	81.9
9.6	7.1	9.9	10.2	10.0	7.0	9.8	9.8
3.6	3.0	4.4	2.5	4.0	4.1	3.4	4.9
2.4	1.5	2.0	2.9	2.6	1.5	2.4	2.2
1.3	1.3	1.3	2.4	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2
90.7	90.3	89.8	86.8	89.1	88.3	90.0	91.2
6.1	5.0	6.8	9.0	7.0	7.9	6.0	6.0
2.0	3.0	1.9	2.6	1.8	1.5	2.3	0.8
0.8	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.1
0.4	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.9
98.1	95.9	98.2	97.8	97.9	94.9	97.3	96.1
1.2	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.0	3.3	1.2	3.0
0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5
0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.0
67.1	80.4	67.7	77.2	67.2	80.0	67.9	80.8
15.1	9.5	14.6	11.2	15.4	11.1	13.5	9.5
6.5	4.1	7.1	4.1	7.4	3.7	8.2	3.5
5.8	2.6	5.5	4.3	5.0	2.5	5.6	2.7
5.5	3.4	5.2	3.2	4.9	2.7	4.8	3.4
93.0	93.9	94.1	92.7	94.3	92.7	93.3	95.2
3.9	3.0	3.3	5.0	3.2	4.0	3.9	3.5
1.5	1.7	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.3
0.7	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.7	0.9	0.5
1.0	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5

Table 3.62 High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months, by race, United States, 1976-84--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1976		Class of 1977		Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980	
	White (N=2,358)	Black (N=343)	White (N=2,435)	Black (N=411)	White (N=2,960)	Black (N=430)	White (N=2,681)	Black (N=356)	White (N=2,576)	Black (N=467)
Taken something from a store without paying for it:										
Not at all	68.6	63.4	71.3	64.9	70.5	70.4	68.8	69.5	68.4	74.9
Once	13.0	15.9	11.9	16.0	11.2	14.7	12.7	14.5	13.1	11.1
Twice	6.9	9.8	5.8	6.4	6.8	6.0	6.5	7.4	6.8	4.4
3 or 4 times	5.3	3.0	5.5	6.6	6.1	4.8	6.0	5.1	5.3	5.1
5 or more times	6.2	7.9	5.6	5.9	5.5	4.1	5.9	3.1	6.4	4.4
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner:										
Not at all	96.1	94.3	96.3	96.3	95.8	95.7	96.0	95.5	95.5	94.9
Once	1.9	3.0	1.8	2.0	2.2	3.3	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.8
Twice	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7
3 or 4 times	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.2
5 or more times	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7
Taken a part of a car without permission of the owner:										
Not at all	93.9	97.3	94.5	94.4	93.7	96.2	93.1	96.5	92.6	94.5
Once	3.3	1.8	3.2	4.4	3.4	2.4	3.8	1.7	4.2	3.2
Twice	1.4	0.0	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.4
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.2
5 or more times	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there:										
Not at all	76.5	78.1	77.2	83.8	75.0	82.0	75.4	84.1	73.5	81.9
Once	11.7	12.0	10.4	8.4	12.4	9.1	11.8	8.8	12.5	10.2
Twice	5.8	3.6	6.3	3.9	6.4	3.4	7.2	2.3	5.8	3.0
3 or 4 times	3.3	4.2	3.3	2.9	3.3	2.2	2.9	2.0	5.3	2.3
5 or more times	2.8	2.1	2.7	1.2	3.0	3.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.6
Set fire to someone's property on purpose:										
Not at all	98.7	98.5	98.8	97.3	98.5	98.1	98.9	98.6	98.6	98.1
Once	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.2	1.2
Twice	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
3 or 4 times	(a)	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2
5 or more times	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2
Damaged school property on purpose:										
Not at all	88.0	89.2	87.4	88.7	87.0	92.5	85.3	91.7	85.8	91.4
Once	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.1	7.4	4.1	8.4	4.0	7.8	4.4
Twice	2.8	1.8	3.1	2.7	2.6	1.4	3.6	2.3	3.1	1.6
3 or 4 times	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.7	0.6	1.8	1.9
5 or more times	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.6	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.9
Damaged property at work on purpose:										
Not at all	94.1	96.1	94.8	95.1	93.5	97.1	91.5	94.9	92.8	94.4
Once	3.3	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.9	1.9	4.3	3.1	3.5	2.5
Twice	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.7	0.7	1.8	1.1	1.9	0.5
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.9	1.2
5 or more times	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.4
Gotten into trouble with police because of something you did:										
Not at all	81.4	91.3	79.1	91.1	79.7	89.2	78.1	88.6	75.8	89.1
Once	10.2	5.4	13.0	6.4	11.5	6.9	12.9	8.2	14.4	7.6
Twice	4.9	2.4	4.5	1.7	5.0	3.3	5.1	2.0	5.0	1.4
3 or 4 times	2.5	0.9	2.6	0.7	2.7	0.5	2.5	0.0	3.1	1.2
5 or more times	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.2	1.3	1.1	1.7	0.7

^aLess than one-half of 1 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1976*, pp. 99-101; *1977*, pp. 99-101; *1978*, pp. 99-101; *1979*, pp. 100-102; *1980*, pp. 100-102; *1981*, pp. 100-102; *1982*, pp. 100-102; *1983*, pp. 100-102 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984	
White (N=2,761)	Black (N=343)	White (N=2,791)	Black (N=408)	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)
72.1	74.0	71.5	74.7	73.7	75.8	74.2	74.3
12.1	12.9	12.4	12.7	12.7	13.9	11.3	14.4
6.0	5.0	5.9	4.7	5.4	4.3	5.1	3.7
4.6	3.7	4.5	2.1	4.4	2.7	4.8	5.0
5.2	4.4	5.7	5.8	3.9	3.3	4.6	2.6
96.3	95.9	96.3	95.2	94.8	95.6	94.5	95.8
2.3	3.0	2.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.4	2.5
0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.3
0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.9
0.4	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5
94.2	97.2	94.5	94.8	94.3	94.8	93.2	96.0
3.4	1.5	3.6	2.9	3.1	2.1	4.1	2.3
1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.0	0.6
0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3
0.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8
76.1	84.0	75.1	80.3	75.3	83.1	73.8	81.1
11.9	9.1	12.7	9.3	11.8	10.0	12.6	9.5
6.5	3.9	6.6	6.7	7.9	2.7	6.3	5.0
2.8	2.2	3.1	1.3	3.1	2.7	4.5	1.5
2.7	0.9	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.5	2.8	2.9
98.3	98.9	99.0	98.7	99.1	98.2	98.4	97.8
1.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.6
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3
0.2	0.0	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.0	(a)	0.0
0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
86.0	90.3	87.4	89.5	85.3	89.3	85.4	89.2
7.3	5.4	7.1	7.1	7.4	6.6	7.1	7.3
4.0	2.4	3.4	1.7	3.5	1.5	3.4	2.1
1.2	1.3	1.1	0.5	2.5	1.3	2.1	0.3
1.4	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.1
92.8	96.1	94.0	95.9	94.5	95.6	94.9	97.5
3.5	1.3	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.4	1.6
1.8	1.5	1.6	0.6	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.7
1.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.0
0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2
75.9	90.9	76.3	90.1	77.1	89.9	77.7	89.3
14.4	6.3	15.5	6.3	15.1	5.7	14.5	7.6
5.6	2.2	5.7	2.2	4.6	2.6	4.2	1.5
2.4	0.2	1.9	1.1	2.2	1.3	2.5	0.7
1.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.8

Table 3.63 High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months, United States, 1976-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.54. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "Within the last 12 months how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

(Percent)

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1976 (N=15,138)	Class of 1977 (N=15,830)	Class of 1978 (N=18,916)	Class of 1979 (N=16,654)	Class of 1980 (N=16,524)	Class of 1981 (N=18,267)	Class of 1982 (N=18,348)	Class of 1983 (N=16,947)	Class of 1984 (N=16,499)
None	74.4	74.0	73.2	71.5	72.0	73.3	75.1	72.8	73.5
One	16.2	16.6	16.6	17.4	17.2	16.6	15.6	17.3	16.7
Two	5.2	5.3	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.8	6.0
Three	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.0
Four or more	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1976*, p. 22; *1977*, p. 22; *1978*, p. 22; *1979*, p. 22; *1980*, p. 22; *1981*, p. 22; *1982*, p. 22; *1983*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.**Table 3.64 High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months, by sex, United States, 1976-84**

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.54. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "Within the last 12 months how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

(Percent)

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1976		Class of 1977		Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980	
	Male (N=7,241)	Female (N=7,257)	Male (N=7,358)	Female (N=7,850)	Male (N=8,779)	Female (N=9,266)	Male (N=7,775)	Female (N=8,228)	Male (N=7,744)	Female (N=8,078)
None	62.8	85.7	62.8	84.4	62.1	83.6	59.3	82.7	60.3	82.8
One	21.4	11.1	21.8	11.7	21.6	12.1	22.8	12.5	22.1	12.7
Two	8.1	2.3	8.3	2.7	9.0	2.7	9.5	2.9	9.4	3.1
Three	4.5	0.6	3.6	0.7	3.8	0.9	4.5	1.2	4.3	1.0
Four or more	3.3	0.3	3.6	0.4	3.6	0.6	3.9	0.7	3.9	0.5

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1976*, p. 22; *1977*, p. 22; *1978*, p. 22; *1979*, p. 22; *1980*, p. 22; *1981*, p. 22; *1982*, p. 22; *1983*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.**Table 3.65 High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months, by race, United States, 1976-84**

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.54 and 3.56. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "Within the last 12 months, how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

(Percent)

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1976		Class of 1977		Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980	
	White (N=11,796)	Black (N=1,716)	White (N=12,240)	Black (N=1,938)	White (N=14,847)	Black (N=2,096)	White (N=13,293)	Black (N=1,742)	White (N=12,846)	Black (N=2,098)
None	72.7	87.6	72.2	86.0	71.3	87.5	69.9	85.3	70.1	84.1
One	17.2	8.7	17.8	9.7	17.6	8.8	18.2	10.2	18.2	11.1
Two	5.5	2.4	5.6	2.6	6.2	2.6	6.4	3.0	6.6	3.2
Three	2.7	1.0	2.3	1.1	2.6	0.8	3.0	0.6	2.8	1.0
Four or more	1.9	0.3	2.0	0.6	2.3	0.4	2.4	0.9	2.3	0.5

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1976*, p. 22; *1977*, p. 22; *1978*, p. 22; *1979*, p. 22; *1980*, p. 22; *1981*, p. 22; *1982*, p. 22; *1983*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984	
Male (N=8,725)	Female (N=8,865)	Male (N=8,828)	Female (N=8,788)	Male (N=8,074)	Female (N=8,227)	Male (N=7,800)	Female (N=8,029)
63.7	82.7	65.6	84.6	63.0	82.3	63.5	83.1
20.1	13.1	19.6	11.5	21.4	13.5	21.2	12.4
8.6	3.0	8.0	2.7	8.7	3.0	8.8	3.2
4.3	0.8	3.8	0.7	3.6	0.9	3.2	0.8
3.3	0.4	2.9	0.4	3.2	0.4	3.2	0.5

Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984	
White (N=13,985)	Black (N=2,265)	White (N=13,887)	Black (N=2,080)	White (N=12,806)	Black (N=2,066)	White (N=12,337)	Black (N=2,244)
71.4	83.2	72.5	88.7	70.0	87.8	70.7	89.2
17.6	12.3	17.1	8.3	19.1	8.8	18.3	7.9
6.2	2.9	5.9	2.3	6.4	2.3	6.7	2.0
2.8	0.9	2.6	0.5	2.5	0.9	2.3	0.6
2.0	0.8	1.9	0.2	2.0	0.2	2.0	0.4

Table 3.66 High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months, while under the influence of drugs, by type of drug, United States, 1976-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.54. The following question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See Table 3.63 for the screen question. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were . . .?"

(Percent)

Type of drug	Class of 1976	Class of 1977	Class of 1978	Class of 1979	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984
Drinking alcoholic beverages?									
None	84.2	82.6	82.4	81.4	81.1	80.3	80.0	81.1	83.1
One	11.6	12.8	13.4	13.4	13.9	14.5	14.9	14.7	12.7
Two	2.6	2.4	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.4	2.5	2.7
Three	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8
Four or more	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7
Smoking marihuana or hashish?									
None	90.4	90.7	89.6	89.8	90.3	91.3	91.3	93.5	94.6
One	7.1	6.4	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.1	4.8	3.9
Two	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.9
Three	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2
Four or more	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
Using other illegal drugs?									
None	97.9	97.6	97.7	97.8	97.6	97.3	97.3	98.0	98.0
One	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3
Two	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Three	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
Four or more	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1976*, pp. 22, 23; *1977*, pp. 22, 23; *1978*, pp. 22, 23; *1979*, pp. 22, 23; *1980*, pp. 22, 23; *1981*, pp. 22, 23; *1982*, p. 22; *1983*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.67 High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of drugs, by type of drug and sex, United States, 1976-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.54. The following question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See Table 3.64 for the screen question. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were . . .?"

(Percent)

Type of drug	Class of 1976		Class of 1977		Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Drinking alcoholic beverages?										
None	81.3	91.7	80.2	88.2	79.5	88.5	79.0	86.5	78.2	87.6
One	13.2	7.3	14.0	9.5	15.2	9.6	14.9	10.3	15.7	10.2
Two	3.4	0.6	3.1	1.0	3.6	1.5	4.1	2.4	4.3	1.5
Three	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.5
Four or more	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.2
Smoking marihuana or hashish?										
None	88.9	94.5	89.2	94.1	87.9	93.7	88.6	92.5	89.3	92.9
One	7.9	4.8	7.2	4.5	8.6	4.7	8.0	5.5	6.9	6.1
Two	1.9	0.5	1.9	1.1	2.5	1.0	2.3	1.1	1.9	0.6
Three	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.3
Four or more	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.2
Using other illegal drugs?										
None	97.6	99.2	97.3	98.6	97.3	98.7	97.8	97.9	97.3	98.3
One	1.6	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.8	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.3
Two	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2
Three	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Four or more	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0

^aLess than one-half of 1 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1976*, pp. 22, 23; *1977*, pp. 22, 23; *1978*, pp. 22, 23; *1979*, pp. 22, 23; *1980*, pp. 22, 23; *1981*, pp. 22, 23; *1982*, p. 22; *1983*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
76.5	87.3	77.5	85.3	79.0	85.8	80.7	87.9
16.6	10.7	16.2	12.1	15.9	12.5	14.5	9.3
5.1	1.4	4.2	1.8	3.0	1.3	3.0	2.1
0.6	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.3
1.1	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.5
89.7	94.7	89.9	94.3	92.6	95.5	93.8	96.4
6.9	4.3	7.0	4.2	5.1	3.9	4.4	2.7
1.9	0.7	1.8	0.6	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.5
0.8	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1
0.8	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4
96.5	98.8	96.9	97.9	97.4	99.1	97.9	98.5
2.0	0.8	1.7	1.3	1.8	0.6	1.4	1.0
0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1
0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	(a)
0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4

Table 3.68 High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of drugs, by type of drug and race, United States, 1976-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.54 and 3.56. The following question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See Table 3.65 for the screen question. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . . ?"

(Percent)

Type of drug	Class of 1976		Class of 1977		Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Drinking alcoholic beverages?										
None	83.9	92.5	82.0	92.9	81.7	93.6	80.7	93.7	80.0	93.6
One	11.7	6.9	13.4	4.9	14.1	5.0	14.2	3.9	14.8	3.9
Two	2.7	1.2	2.5	0.4	3.0	0.5	3.5	1.0	3.6	1.1
Three	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0
Four or more	0.8	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.1
Smoking marihuana or hashish?										
None	90.6	88.9	90.9	92.4	89.3	93.4	89.8	91.1	90.1	95.2
One	7.1	8.8	6.4	4.0	7.7	5.2	7.2	5.4	6.9	2.6
Two	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.5	0.4
Three	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.0
Four or more	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.6	1.9
Using other illegal drugs?										
None	98.0	98.8	98.1	95.5	97.9	98.6	97.9	98.5	97.6	98.9
One	1.4	1.8	1.2	2.7	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.7	0.0
Two	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4
Three	0.1	0.0	(a)	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0
Four or more	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7

^aLess than one-half of 1 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1976*, pp. 22, 23; *1977*, pp. 22, 23; *1978*, pp. 22, 23; *1979*, pp. 22, 23; *1980*, pp. 22, 23; *1981*, pp. 22, 23; *1982*, p. 22; *1983*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.69 High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents in last 12 months, United States, 1976-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.54. Respondents were informed that "accident" refers to "a collision involving property damage or personal injury - not bumps or personal scratches in parking lots" (Source, *1982*, p. 22). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "During the last 12 months, how many accidents have you had while you were driving (whether or not you were responsible)?"

(Percent)

Number of accidents	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class
	of 1976 (N=15,138)	of 1977 (N=15,830)	of 1978 (N=18,916)	of 1979 (N=16,654)	of 1980 (N=16,524)	of 1981 (N=18,267)	of 1982 (N=18,348)	of 1983 (N=16,947)	of 1984 (N=16,499)
None	75.8	75.1	73.6	72.5	74.8	76.6	77.8	77.8	77.3
One	18.3	18.9	19.8	20.0	19.4	18.3	17.0	17.3	17.6
Two	4.3	4.4	4.9	5.5	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.9
Three	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Four or more	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1976*, p. 23; *1977*, p. 23; *1978*, p. 23; *1979*, p. 23; *1980*, p. 23; *1981*, p. 23; *1982*, p. 23; *1983*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
79.1	92.6	79.6	92.6	80.4	93.1	82.6	92.5
15.7	4.9	15.4	6.6	15.4	4.6	13.2	5.6
4.0	1.5	3.5	0.3	2.6	1.8	2.7	1.0
0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.0
0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.9
91.0	94.6	91.5	95.2	93.3	95.0	94.5	96.7
6.3	3.5	6.1	4.0	4.9	3.6	4.1	2.1
1.5	1.3	1.4	0.0	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.0
0.6	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5
0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.7
97.3	98.1	97.5	99.2	97.9	98.0	98.2	99.0
1.7	0.9	1.5	0.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.3
0.5	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0
0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	(a)	0.6	0.1	0.2
0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5

Table 3.70 High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents while under the influence of drugs in last 12 months, by type of drug, United States, 1976-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.54 and 3.69. The following question was asked of respondents who reported involvement in one or more accidents. See Table 3.69 for the screen question. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "How many of these accidents occurred after you were . . .?"

(Percent)

Type of drug	Class of 1976	Class of 1977	Class of 1978	Class of 1979	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984
Drinking alcoholic beverages?									
None	88.7	86.8	86.5	86.4	84.6	84.4	85.3	86.2	87.8
One	9.4	10.9	11.6	11.0	13.1	13.1	12.5	12.1	10.4
Two	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.2
Three	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2
Four or more	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
Smoking marihuana or hashish?									
None	93.3	93.1	92.4	91.8	91.8	93.2	93.8	94.6	96.0
One	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.5	6.7	5.3	5.2	4.3	3.2
Two	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6
Three	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Four or more times	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Using other illegal drugs?									
None	98.3	98.5	98.2	98.3	98.1	97.9	98.0	98.5	98.5
One	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.0
Two	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
Three	(a)	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2
Four or more	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2

^aLess than one-half of 1 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1976*, pp. 23, 24; *1977*, pp. 23, 24; *1978*, pp. 23, 24; *1979*, pp. 23, 24; *1980*, pp. 23, 24; *1981*, pp. 23, 24; *1982*, p. 23; *1983*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.71 Reported alcohol use and most recent use among high school seniors, by sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1984

NOTE: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse from 1975 through 1984. 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 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 II.

Questions: "On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink in your lifetime? On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink during the last 12 months? On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink during the last 30 days?"

	(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)	7.4	92.6	67.2	18.8	6.6
Sex:					
Male	7.1	92.9	71.4	15.8	5.7
Female	7.8	92.2	62.8	21.9	7.5
Region:					
Northeast	4.5	95.5	73.6	17.7	4.2
North Central	6.0	94.0	70.6	16.9	6.5
South	9.4	90.6	62.1	20.3	8.2
West	9.3	90.7	63.6	20.6	6.5
Population density:					
Large SMSA	6.8	93.2	66.6	20.4	6.2
Other SMSA	7.9	92.1	66.2	19.3	6.6
Non-SMSA	7.3	92.7	69.0	16.9	6.8
College plans:					
None or under 4 years	6.7	93.3	69.0	17.8	6.5
Complete 4 years	7.7	92.3	65.7	19.8	6.8

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, Use of Licit and Illicit Drugs by America's High School Students 1975-1984, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), pp. 25, 27, 29. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.72 Reported drug use within last 12 months among high school seniors, by type of drug, United States, 1975-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.71. Data for the categories "inhalants" and "hallucinogens" are underestimated because some users of amyl and butyl nitrites, and PCP fail to report in these drug categories. Since 1979, the survey addresses this issue by asking specific questions about amyl and butyl nitrites (inhalants) and PCP (a hallucinogen) on one survey alternate form. The results of this survey are used to adjust for underreporting in these drug categories. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used . . . during the last 12 months?"

(Percent who used in last 12 months)

Type of drug	Class of 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)	Class of 1981 (N=17,500)	Class of 1982 (N=17,700)	Class of 1983 (N=16,300)	Class of 1984 (N=15,900)
Marihuana/hashish	40.0	44.5	47.6	50.2	50.8	48.8	46.1	44.3	42.3	40.0
Inhalants ^a	NA	3.0	3.7	4.1	5.4	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.3	5.1
Adjusted	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.2	7.8	6.0	6.6	6.7	7.9
Amyl and butyl nitrites ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.5	5.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.0
Hallucinogens	11.2	9.4	8.8	9.6	9.9	9.3	9.0	8.1	7.3	6.5
Adjusted	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.8	10.6	10.1	9.3	9.3	7.9
LSD ^b	7.2	6.4	5.5	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.1	5.4	4.7
PCP ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.0	4.4	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.3
Cocaine	5.6	6.0	7.2	9.0	12.0	12.3	12.4	11.5	11.4	11.6
Heroin	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Other opiates ^c	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.2
Stimulants ^c	16.2	15.8	16.3	17.1	18.3	20.8	26.0	26.1	24.6	NA
Sedatives ^c	11.7	10.7	10.8	9.9	9.9	10.3	10.5	9.1	7.9	6.6
Barbiturates ^c	10.7	9.6	9.3	8.1	7.5	6.8	6.6	5.5	5.2	4.9
Methaqualone ^c	5.1	4.7	5.2	4.9	5.9	7.2	7.6	6.8	5.4	3.8
Tranquilizers ^c	10.6	10.3	10.8	9.9	9.6	8.7	8.0	7.0	6.9	6.1
Alcohol	84.8	85.7	87.0	87.7	88.1	87.9	87.0	86.8	87.3	86.0
Cigarettes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

^aData based on four questionnaire forms. N is four-fifths of N indicated.

^bData based on a single questionnaire form. N is one-fifth of N indicated.

^cOnly drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, Use of Licit and Illicit Drugs by America's High School Students 1975-1984, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 35. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.73 Reported drug use within last 30 days among high school seniors, by type of drug, United States, 1975-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.71 and 3.72. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix II.

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . .during the last 30 days?"

(Percent who used in last 30 days)

Type of drug	Class of 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)	Class of 1981 (N=17,500)	Class of 1982 (N=17,700)	Class of 1983 (N=16,300)	Class of 1984 (N=15,900)
Marihuana/hashish	27.1	32.2	35.4	37.1	36.5	33.7	31.6	28.5	27.0	25.2
Inhalants ^a	NA	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9
Adjusted	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.7
Amyl and butyl nitrites ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4
Hallucinogens	4.7	3.4	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.6
Adjusted	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.6
LSD	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.5
PCP ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0
Cocaine	1.9	2.0	2.9	3.9	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.0	4.9	5.8
Heroin	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Other opiates ^c	2.1	2.0	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8
Stimulants ^c	8.5	7.7	8.8	8.7	9.9	12.1	15.8	13.7	12.4	NA
Sedatives	5.4	4.5	5.1	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.0	2.3
Barbiturates ^c	4.7	3.9	4.3	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.7
Methaqualone ^c	2.1	1.6	2.3	1.9	2.3	3.3	3.1	2.4	1.8	1.1
Tranquilizers ^c	4.1	4.0	4.6	3.4	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.1
Alcohol	68.2	68.3	71.2	72.1	71.8	72.0	70.7	69.7	69.4	67.2
Cigarettes	36.7	38.8	38.4	36.7	34.4	30.5	29.4	30.0	30.3	29.3

^aData based on four questionnaire forms. N is four-fifths of N indicated.

^bData based on a single questionnaire form. N is one-fifth of N indicated.

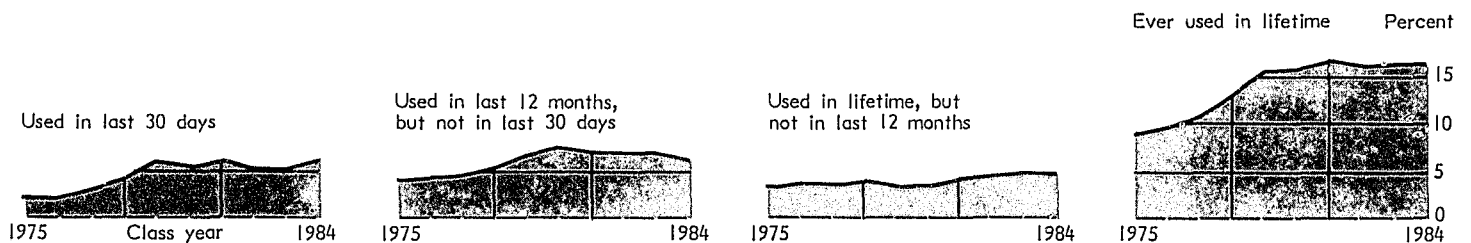
^cOnly drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Use of Licit and Illicit Drugs by America's High School Students 1975-1984*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 36. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.3 Reported cocaine use and most recent use among high school seniors, United States, 1975-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.71. These data were derived from the questions indicated below. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix II.

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used cocaine (sometimes called "coke") in your lifetime? On how many occasions, if any, have you used cocaine during the last 12 months? On how many occasions, if any, have you used cocaine during the last 30 days?"



Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Drugs and the Nation's High School Students, 1979 Highlights*, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 25-27; Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Highlights from Student Drug Use in America, 1975-1980*, p. 15; *1975-1981*, p. 17; *Student Drug Use, Attitudes and Beliefs, National Trends 1975-1982*, p. 19; Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Highlights from Drugs and American High School Students 1975-1983*, p. 19; and Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Use of Licit and Illicit Drugs by America's High School Students 1975-1984*, p. 21, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.74 Reported marihuana/hashish, cocaine, and heroin use and most recent use among high school seniors, by sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.71. These data were derived from the questions indicated below. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Questions: "On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marihuana/hashish, cocaine, heroin) in your lifetime? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marihuana/hashish, cocaine, heroin) during the last 12 months? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marihuana/hashish, cocaine, heroin) during the last 30 days?"

(Percent)

	Marihuana/hashish					Cocaine					Heroin				
	Most recent use					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)	45.1	54.9	25.2	14.8	14.9	83.9	16.1	5.8	5.8	4.5	98.7	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.8
Sex:															
Male	42.1	57.9	28.2	15.0	14.7	81.3	18.7	7.0	6.8	4.9	98.5	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.8
Female	48.7	51.3	21.1	14.9	15.3	87.2	12.8	4.4	4.7	3.7	99.0	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.7
Region:															
Northeast	36.0	64.0	33.3	16.3	14.4	75.2	24.8	11.0	8.5	5.3	98.4	1.6	0.5	0.1	1.0
North Central	47.7	52.3	22.1	14.3	15.9	90.6	9.4	2.3	3.5	3.6	98.7	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.7
South	50.9	49.1	22.4	13.2	13.5	88.5	11.5	4.0	3.7	3.8	98.9	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.6
West	40.2	59.8	25.9	17.3	16.6	74.7	25.3	9.0	10.3	6.0	98.9	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.7
Population density:															
Large SMSA	40.7	59.3	28.5	15.7	15.1	78.1	21.9	9.5	7.3	5.1	98.6	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.8
Other SMSA	44.0	56.0	25.1	15.9	15.0	84.6	15.4	5.0	6.0	4.4	99.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.6
Non-SMSA	50.2	49.8	22.5	12.8	14.5	87.8	12.2	4.0	4.3	3.9	98.5	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.8
College plans:															
None or under 4 years	39.3	60.7	29.2	15.0	16.5	81.4	18.6	6.9	6.3	5.4	98.5	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.9
Complete 4 years	50.3	49.7	20.9	15.0	13.8	86.7	13.3	4.6	5.1	3.6	99.0	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.6

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Use of Licit and Illicit Drugs by America's High School Students 1975-1984*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), pp. 25, 27, 29. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.75 Respondents reporting lifetime and current drug use, by type of drug, United States, 1985

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Questions: "First, have you ever used (drug type)? Are you using (drug type) these days?"

(Percent)

	Ever used	Use now
Any recreational drug	28	4
Marihuana	28	4
Cocaine	9	1
Heroin	1	(a)
LSD	5	(a)
Amphetamines	10	1
Sedatives/tranquilizers	28	3

^aLess than one-half of 1 percent.

Source: Peter Begans, *ABC News-Washington Post Poll*, Survey No. 0190 (New York: ABC News, May 8-13, 1985). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.76 Percent of respondents reporting alcohol-related problems within last 12 months, by sex and drinking level, United States, 1981

NOTE: These data are based on a nationwide survey conducted by the National Opinion Research Center during the Fall of 1981. Women and women with drinking problems were oversampled. Interviews were completed with 500 moderate-to-heavy drinking women, 39 women who were former drinkers, 378 light drinking or abstaining women, and 396 men.

"Temporary abstainers" include respondents who reported drinking in the previous 12 months but not within the past 30 days. "Light drinkers" include respondents whose average consumption was less than 0.22 ounces of ethanol per day. "Moderate drinkers" include respondents whose average consumption was between 0.22 and 0.99 ounces of ethanol per day. "Heavy drinkers" include respondents who consume 1.00 or more ounces of ethanol per day. (Source, pp. 4, 5.) The category "one or more dependence symptoms" refers to respondents who reported one or more of the following symptoms: memory lapses, gulping drinks, morning drinking, inability to quit or cut down on drinking, inability to stop drinking until intoxicated.

(Percent^a)

Problem	Drinking level											
	All drinkers		Temporary abstainers		Light drinkers		Moderate drinkers		Heavy drinkers		Two ounces/day ^b	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Drove while drunk or high	38	17	31	10	13	7	46	27	55	45	73	66
Started fight with spouse	17	11	6	9	8	4	14	16	36	34	27	64
Spouse told respondent to cut down drinking	21	5	14	4	12	2	17	7	41	17	45	41
Started fight with someone outside family	9	4	4	8	2	1	10	3	16	11	19	36
Harmed housework or chores	7	3	10	3	2	1	6	4	11	7	25	20
Problems in relations with children	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	3	8	6	17
Spouse threatened to leave	3	(c)	3	0	3	(c)	1	0	4	1	9	2
Hurt job chances	1	(c)	2	(c)	0	(c)	1	(c)	1	0	2	2
Accident in home	3	(c)	0	0	2	0	1	(c)	8	1	10	2
Two or more problem consequences	29	11	16	11	8	4	31	16	54	37	63	73
Memory lapses	23	10	16	5	10	2	15	18	54	36	67	57
Gulping drinks	17	8	11	11	6	2	15	11	32	21	46	41
Morning drinking	7	2	2	1	3	0	1	2	22	11	26	12
Inability to quit or cut down	4	2	2	2	0	(c)	2	1	12	12	17	17
Inability to stop drinking until intoxicated	9	3	3	3	1	1	5	5	26	7	30	19
One or more dependence symptoms	32	17	21	12	11	4	26	28	69	58	87	75

^a Percents are based on weighting and may not total to 100 because of rounding.

^b Included in heavier drinking category.

^c One-half of 1 percent or less.

Source: Sharon C. Wilsnack, Richard W. Wilsnack, and Albert D. Klassen, "Drinking and Drinking Problems Among Women in a U.S. National Survey," *Alcohol Health and Research World*, 9 (Winter 1984/85), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.77 Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior, by offense type, total adolescent population, United States, 1976-83

NOTE: The estimates of delinquent behavior presented below were obtained from the National Youth Survey project which involved a series of annual surveys with a representative national sample of American youth aged 11 to 17 in 1976. This sample of American youth constituted a national youth panel and each member of the youth panel was interviewed in successive years during 1977-81 and in 1984 about their involvement in delinquent activity. The reader should be aware that for 1976-80 and 1983, the recall period is 1 year. For 1981 and 1982, the recall period is 3 and 2 years, respectively, as data for 1981-83 were collected during 1984. Prevalence rates reflect the proportion of persons in the population who reported some involvement in the particular offense during the previous year. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 14.

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1976 Ages 11 to 17 (N=1,719)	1977 Ages 12 to 18 (N=1,655)	1978 Ages 13 to 19 (N=1,626)	1979 Ages 14 to 20 (N=1,543)	1980 Ages 15 to 21 (N=1,494)	1981 Ages 16 to 22 (N=1,495)	1982 Ages 17 to 23 (N=1,495)	1983 Ages 18 to 24 (N=1,496)
Felony assault:								
Aggravated assault	6	4	4	6	5	2	2	5
Sexual assault	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Gang fights	12	10	8	8	6	2	1	3
Minor assault:								
Hit teacher	8	7	7	5	4	1	0	0
Hit parent	6	5	5	4	3	1	1	2
Hit student	48	41	33	26	19	5	5	5
Robbery:								
Strongarmed students	3	3	3	2	1	0	0	0
Strongarmed teachers	1	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	3	2	2	2	1	0	0	0

Table 3.77 Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior, by offense type, total adolescent population, United States, 1976-83--Continued

Offense	1976 Ages 11 to 17 (N=1,719)	1977 Ages 12 to 18 (N=1,655)	1978 Ages 13 to 19 (N=1,626)	1979 Ages 14 to 20 (N=1,543)	1980 Ages 15 to 21 (N=1,494)	1981 Ages 16 to 22 (N=1,495)	1982 Ages 17 to 23 (N=1,495)	1983 Ages 18 to 24 (N=1,496)
Felony theft:								
Stole motor vehicle	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Stole something over \$50	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2
Broke into building or vehicle	4	4	3	3	2	1	1	2
Bought stolen goods	10	8	9	7	6	3	3	6
Minor theft:								
Stole something under \$5	18	18	15	10	10	7	7	8
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	6	6	6	5	4	3	3	3
Joyriding	5	5	5	5	6	2	1	3
Damaged property:								
Damaged family property	24	NA	13	8	6	1	1	2
Damaged school property	16	NA	11	8	7	1	1	2
Damaged other property	18	NA	14	11	10	2	2	4
Drug use:								
Alcohol	46	NA	NA	75	81	74	78	88
Marihuana	17	27	36	41	44	38	38	43
Hallucinogens	2	3	4	6	8	6	6	6
Amphetamines	3	5	7	12	12	9	10	13
Barbiturates	2	3	3	4	4	2	2	2
Heroin	0	0	0	1	0	NA	NA	0
Cocaine	1	3	5	8	10	9	11	14
Illegal services:								
Prostitution	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Sold marihuana	4	7	10	10	10	2	7	8
Sold hard drugs	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Public disorder:								
Hitchhiked	9	NA	9	7	7	4	3	6
Disorderly conduct	32	32	31	31	28	20	21	26
Public drunkenness	14	NA	27	33	37	30	32	41
Panhandled	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
Obscene calls	11	NA	7	7	4	2	1	1
Status offenses:								
Runaway	6	6	5	5	4	NA	NA	NA
Skipped classes	31	NA	42	42	42	NA	NA	NA
Lied about age	27	NA	32	29	27	NA	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	13	20	31	39	44	NA	NA	NA
Other:								
Cheated on school test	49	NA	42	36	29	NA	NA	NA
Stole at school	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2
School suspension	10	NA	12	11	9	NA	NA	NA
Thrown objects	47	NA	35	25	19	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	7	7	6	6	7	4	5	8
Stole from family	16	NA	9	6	5	2	1	2
Liquor for minor	5	NA	13	13	15	11	12	18
Evaded payment	21	NA	16	17	16	8	7	9
Didn't return change	29	NA	24	20	18	10	10	16
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	2	1	2	NA	NA	NA
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	1	1	0	0	1
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	1	1
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	5	4	1	1	4
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	0	0

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, Colo.: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 163-167, 216-220; and data provided by the Behavioral Research Institute. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.78 Reported incidence of delinquent behavior, by offense type, total adolescent population, United States, 1976-80 and 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.77. Incidence rates reflect the average number of offenses reported per person during the previous year. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 14.

Offense	(Mean number of offenses per person)					
	1976 Ages 11 to 17 (N=1,719)	1977 Ages 12 to 18 (N=1,655)	1978 Ages 13 to 19 (N=1,626)	1979 Ages 14 to 20 (N=1,543)	1980 Ages 15 to 21 (N=1,494)	1983 Ages 18 to 24 (N=1,496)
Felony assault:						
Aggravated assault	.17	.14	.09	.32	.14	.08
Sexual assault	.04	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01
Gang fights	.30	.66	.21	.19	.14	.06
Minor assault:						
Hit teacher	.50	.22	.14	.12	.07	.01
Hit parent	1.04	.10	.10	.12	.09	.03
Hit student	6.01	2.78	2.58	2.54	1.04	.18
Robbery:						
Strongarmed students	.11	.21	.13	.04	.03	.00
Strongarmed teachers	.07	.01	.01	.01	.00	NA
Strongarmed others	.11	.27	.15	.12	.07	.00
Felony theft:						
Stole motor vehicle	.02	.22	.02	.08	.02	.01
Stole something over \$50	.06	.10	.07	.15	.11	.10
Broke into building or vehicle	.13	.29	.06	.13	.08	.07
Bought stolen goods	.46	.42	.40	.34	.22	.26
Minor theft:						
Stole something under \$5	1.28	.97	.69	.84	.53	.40
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	.27	.24	.27	.31	.22	.22
Joyriding	.11	.14	.14	.12	.34	.12
Damaged property:						
Damaged family property	.89	NA	.40	.22	.18	.07
Damaged school property	.96	NA	.31	.25	.18	.03
Damaged other property	.88	NA	.39	.34	.29	.14
Drug use:^a						
Alcohol	2.12	NA	NA	3.59	4.02	4.69
Marihuana	1.57	1.95	2.30	2.48	2.61	2.54
Hallucinogens	1.04	1.05	1.08	1.14	1.15	1.12
Amphetamines	1.07	1.12	1.16	1.30	1.34	1.39
Barbiturates	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.11	1.09	1.08
Heroin	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.01
Cocaine	1.02	1.04	1.08	1.16	1.19	1.30
Illegal services:						
Prostitution	.08	.01	.02	.04	.02	.03
Sold marihuana	.84	1.68	2.33	2.47	3.25	2.91
Sold hard drugs	.21	.17	.35	.61	1.22	.94
Public disorder:						
Hitchhiked	1.22	NA	1.32	1.29	1.31	.91
Disorderly conduct	3.13	3.97	2.79	2.68	2.62	1.42
Public drunkenness	1.24	NA	3.40	5.09	6.11	5.04
Panhandled	.14	.10	.03	.06	.02	.01
Obscene calls	.80	NA	.54	.34	.26	.12
Status offenses:						
Runaway	.09	.16	.08	.09	.06	NA
Skipped classes	4.11	NA	5.56	5.75	5.97	NA
Lied about age	2.80	NA	3.60	3.74	3.73	NA
Sexual intercourse	2.78	3.96	7.74	14.62	17.70	42.95

See footnote at end of table.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.78 Reported incidence of delinquent behavior, by offense type, total adolescent population, United States, 1976-80 and 1983--Continued

Offense	1976 Ages 11 to 17 (N=1,719)	1977 Ages 12 to 18 (N=1,655)	1978 Ages 13 to 19 (N=1,623)	1979 Ages 14 to 20 (N=1,543)	1980 Ages 15 to 21 (N=1,494)	1983 Ages 18 to 24 (N=1,496)
Other:						
Cheated on school test	2.91	NA	2.64	2.09	1.53	NA
Stole at school	.32	.17	.17	.11	.08	.10
School suspension	.27	NA	.23	.27	.20	NA
Thrown objects	10.59	NA	4.59	2.51	1.43	NA
Carried hidden weapon	.99	2.62	3.30	3.25	4.26	5.55
Stole from family	.70	NA	.69	.38	.38	.15
Liquor for minor	.64	NA	1.05	1.54	1.56	1.23
Evaded payment	1.64	NA	1.68	1.00	.94	1.06
Didn't return change	1.40	NA	.66	.56	.42	.33
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	.00	.01	.00	.00
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	.05	.03	.03	.03
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	.01	.02	.01
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	.02	.04	.26
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	.28	.59	.11
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.01

^aIncidence rates for the drug use offenses are based on mean categorical responses rather than the mean number of reported offenses. The response categories were: 1=never, 2=once

or twice, 3=once every 2 to 3 months, 4=once a month, 5=once every 2 to 3 weeks, 6=once a week, 7=2 to 3 times a week, 8=once a day, and 9=2 to 3 times a day.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, Colo.: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 168-172, 178-182; and data provided by the Behavioral Research Institute. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.79 Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior, by offense type and sex of respondent, United States, 1976-83

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.77. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 14.

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Ages 11 to 17		Ages 12 to 18		Ages 13 to 19		Ages 14 to 20		Ages 15 to 21		Ages 16 to 22	
	Males (N=915)	Females (N=804)	Males (N=879)	Females (N=776)	Males (N=863)	Females (N=763)	Males (N=805)	Females (N=738)	Males (N=783)	Females (N=711)	Males (N=769)	Females (N=726)
Felony assault:												
Aggravated assault	9	3	6	2	7	1	8	3	6	3	3	1
Sexual assault	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Gang fights	17	7	14	6	11	4	11	4	8	3	3	1
Minor assault:												
Hit teacher	10	5	9	4	10	3	8	3	5	2	1	0
Hit parent	6	6	6	4	5	5	4	5	3	3	1	1
Hit student	63	31	58	23	46	18	36	14	28	9	8	1
Robbery:												
Strongarmed students	5	1	4	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	0	0
Strongarmed teachers	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	4	2	3	0	3	1	3	0	2	0	0	0
Felony theft:												
Stole motor vehicle	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	2	1	2	0
Stole something over \$50	4	1	4	0	4	1	5	1	5	1	3	1
Broke into building or vehicle	6	2	6	1	4	1	6	1	3	1	3	0
Bought stolen goods	13	6	13	3	14	3	10	3	10	3	5	2
Minor theft:												
Stole something under \$5	22	13	22	13	19	10	14	6	14	6	10	4
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	7	4	9	2	8	3	8	3	6	2	5	1
Joyriding	6	3	6	3	7	2	8	3	8	3	2	1
Damaged property:												
Damaged family property	30	18	NA	NA	17	8	11	5	8	4	1	1
Damaged school property	21	10	NA	NA	16	7	12	4	10	3	2	1
Damaged other property	25	10	NA	NA	21	6	17	4	16	4	4	0
Drug use:												
Alcohol	49	43	NA	NA	NA	NA	75	75	82	80	77	72
Marihuana	18	16	29	24	38	33	44	38	46	41	43	32
Hallucinogens	2	2	4	1	6	2	9	4	9	7	8	3
Amphetamines	3	4	6	5	9	6	13	10	14	10	12	7
Barbiturates	2	2	3	2	4	2	5	3	4	3	2	1
Heroin	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	NA	NA
Cocaine	2	1	3	2	7	2	10	6	12	7	11	7
Illegal services:												
Prostitution	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Sold marihuana	6	3	10	4	15	5	15	5	16	5	11	4
Sold hard drugs	1	1	2	0	2	1	3	1	4	1	3	1
Public disorder:												
Hitchhiked	12	4	NA	NA	13	4	9	4	9	4	7	1
Disorderly conduct	35	29	36	27	36	26	35	25	34	22	27	13
Public drunkenness	16	11	NA	NA	32	21	37	28	41	33	36	24
Panhandled	3	2	2	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Obscene calls	11	11	NA	NA	8	6	7	6	5	4	3	2
Status offenses:												
Runaway	6	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	3	5	NA	NA
Skipped classes	34	29	NA	NA	46	37	44	40	43	41	NA	NA
Lied about age	27	26	NA	NA	32	31	28	29	27	26	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	18	7	26	14	39	21	48	30	52	35	NA	NA
Other:												
Cheated on school test	50	47	NA	NA	43	41	36	36	30	28	NA	NA
Stole at school	8	5	8	4	6	3	5	3	5	2	2	1
School suspension	13	7	NA	NA	16	7	14	8	12	7	NA	NA
Thrown objects	57	35	NA	NA	45	25	33	15	28	10	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	10	2	12	2	11	1	10	3	11	3	7	2
Stole from family	17	13	NA	NA	10	8	7	5	6	4	3	1
Liquor for minor	6	4	NA	NA	17	8	17	9	19	11	15	7
Evaded payment	26	15	NA	NA	22	8	22	10	20	11	10	5
Didn't return change	33	24	NA	NA	29	18	25	14	20	15	12	7
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	1	0	0	0	NA	NA
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	0	2	0	3	0	NA	NA
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	0	1	0	0
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	1	1	1	0
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	2	7	1	1	0
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	0	0

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, Colo.: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 163-167, 173-177; and data provided by the Behavioral Research Institute. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

1982		1983	
Ages 17 to 23		Ages 18 to 24	
Males (N=769)	Females (N=726)	Males (N=770)	Females (N=726)
3	0	7	2
0	0	1	0
2	1	5	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	2	2
8	1	8	2
0	0	0	0
NA	NA	NA	NA
0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0
2	1	3	1
2	0	3	1
5	1	10	3
9	3	11	5
4	1	5	2
2	1	4	2
1	0	3	1
2	1	4	1
4	0	7	1
81	75	89	87
43	33	48	39
8	3	9	4
12	9	14	11
3	1	3	2
NA	NA	0	0
14	8	17	11
0	0	1	0
11	3	12	2
3	1	3	1
5	1	9	2
29	13	35	16
39	25	49	32
1	0	1	0
2	1	1	2
NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA
2	1	3	0
NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA
7	2	12	5
2	1	3	2
16	7	23	13
10	4	13	5
12	7	18	15
NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA
0	0	1	0
1	0	2	1
2	1	6	2
0	0	1	0

Table 3.80 Reported incidence of delinquent behavior, by offense type and sex of respondent, United States, 1976-80 and 1983

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.77 and 3.78. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 14.

(Mean number of offenses per person)

Offense	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1983	
	Ages 11 to 17		Ages 12 to 18		Ages 13 to 19		Ages 14 to 20		Ages 15 to 21		Ages 18 to 24	
	Males (N=915)	Females (N=804)	Males (N=879)	Females (N=776)	Males (N=863)	Females (N=763)	Males (N=805)	Females (N=738)	Males (N=783)	Females (N=711)	Males (N=770)	Females (N=726)
Felony assault:												
Aggravated assault	.28	.05	.23	.03	.15	.02	.43	.20	.20	.07	.12	.03
Sexual assault	.08	.01	.03	.00	.02	.00	.01	.00	.02	.00	.02	.01
Gang fights	.42	.16	1.12	.13	.32	.08	.28	.10	.22	.05	.10	.02
Minor assault:												
Hit teacher	.80	.15	.35	.06	.21	.06	.16	.08	.10	.03	.01	.00
Hit parent	1.81	.17	.11	.08	.09	.12	.13	.10	.07	.12	.03	.02
Hit student	8.64	3.03	4.22	1.15	3.58	1.46	2.53	2.54	1.76	.26	.32	.04
Robbery:												
Strongarmed students	.19	.02	.36	.03	.23	.01	.07	.01	.03	.02	.00	.00
Strongarmed teachers	.12	.01	.02	.00	.01	.00	.02	.00	.00	.01	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	.18	.04	.50	.01	.27	.01	.20	.03	.13	.01	.00	.00
Felony theft:												
Stole motor vehicle	.03	.01	.39	.01	.03	.00	.14	.01	.03	.01	.03	.00
Stole something over \$50	.11	.01	.18	.01	.11	.02	.15	.16	.17	.06	.19	.01
Broke into building or vehicle	.22	.03	.47	.08	.10	.01	.23	.01	.13	.03	.12	.01
Bought stolen goods	.61	.29	.74	.06	.70	.07	.56	.09	.35	.07	.42	.09
Minor theft:												
Stole something under \$5	2.01	.44	1.54	.33	.94	.42	.86	.82	.64	.41	.51	.28
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	.20	.24	.39	.07	.41	.12	.47	.14	.22	.21	.20	.23
Joyriding	.15	.07	.22	.05	.23	.04	.18	.05	.21	.49	.08	.17
Damaged property:												
Damaged family property	1.27	.46	NA	NA	.54	.24	.31	.12	.23	.12	.12	.02
Damaged school property	1.62	.20	NA	NA	.41	.20	.30	.19	.24	.11	.06	.01
Damaged other property	1.48	.20	NA	NA	.62	.13	.48	.18	.47	.08	.26	.01
Drug use:^a												
Alcohol	2.28	1.95	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.76	3.40	4.22	3.81	5.07	4.28
Marihuana	1.63	1.50	2.10	1.77	2.54	2.03	2.69	2.24	2.86	2.34	2.86	2.21
Hallucinogens	1.04	1.03	1.08	1.02	1.12	1.03	1.20	1.08	1.19	1.12	1.17	1.06
Amphetamines	1.06	1.07	1.12	1.12	1.19	1.11	1.32	1.28	1.39	1.28	1.43	1.35
Barbiturates	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.07	1.10	1.04	1.15	1.07	1.11	1.07	1.10	1.06
Heroin	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Cocaine	1.03	1.02	1.06	1.03	1.11	1.03	1.21	1.10	1.25	1.13	1.36	1.24
Illegal services:												
Prostitution	.14	.02	.02	.01	.03	.00	.08	.00	.05	.00	.05	.00
Sold marihuana	1.31	.29	2.23	1.05	3.81	.65	4.21	.57	5.61	.65	5.39	.27
Sold hard drugs	.37	.02	.32	.00	.64	.02	1.14	.04	2.32	.02	1.81	.02
Public disorder:												
Hitchhiked	2.16	.15	NA	NA	2.20	.33	1.71	.83	1.74	.85	1.70	.07
Disorderly conduct	4.61	1.44	4.88	2.95	3.50	1.98	3.31	2.01	3.44	1.72	2.24	.55
Public drunkenness	1.61	.82	NA	NA	4.96	1.64	6.85	3.17	8.45	3.54	6.64	3.34
Panhandled	.21	.07	.07	.15	.06	.01	.03	.09	.02	.02	.02	.00
Obscene calls	.77	.83	NA	NA	.36	.75	.39	.29	.21	.31	.19	.04
Status offenses:												
Runaway	.10	.08	.22	.09	.07	.08	.05	.13	.03	.08	NA	NA
Skipped classes	5.42	2.62	NA	NA	7.58	3.28	5.74	5.76	6.97	4.88	NA	NA
Lied about age	2.94	2.63	NA	NA	4.57	2.49	4.39	3.04	4.22	3.18	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	3.42	2.04	4.30	3.57	9.44	5.82	16.38	12.71	20.34	14.77	NA	NA

See footnote at end of table.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.80 Reported incidence of delinquent behavior, by offense type and sex of respondent, United States, 1976-80 and 1983--Continued

Offense	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1983	
	Ages 11 to 17		Ages 12 to 18		Ages 13 to 19		Ages 14 to 20		Ages 15 to 21		Ages 18 to 24	
	Males (N=915)	Females (N=804)	Males (N=879)	Females (N=776)	Males (N=863)	Females (N=763)	Males (N=805)	Females (N=738)	Males (N=783)	Females (N=711)	Males (N=770)	Females (N=726)
Other:												
Cheated on school test	2.98	2.84	NA	NA	2.61	2.68	1.95	2.24	1.50	1.57	NA	NA
Stole at school	.51	.10	.23	.11	.23	.10	.12	.11	.11	.05	.18	.02
School suspension	.34	.19	NA	NA	.36	.09	.39	.14	.26	.14	NA	NA
Thrown objects	14.87	5.73	NA	NA	6.77	2.13	3.61	1.31	2.12	.67	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	1.82	.04	4.76	.21	5.01	1.36	3.26	3.24	6.43	1.87	6.52	4.52
Stole from family	.47	.96	NA	NA	.27	1.17	.21	.57	.15	.64	.23	.06
Liquor for minor	.76	.51	NA	NA	1.66	.37	2.44	.56	2.14	.92	1.61	.84
Evaded payment	2.27	.92	NA	NA	2.78	.43	1.28	.70	.96	.92	1.76	.32
Didn't return change	1.60	1.18	NA	NA	.83	.46	.81	.30	.48	.35	.41	.26
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	.09	.00	.04	.02	.04	.01	.05	.01
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.02	.01	.04	.02	.01
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.03	.01	.03	.05	.15	.39
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.48	.06	1.09	.04	.20	.02
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.01	.01	.00

^aIncidence rates for the drug use offenses are based on mean categorical responses rather than the mean number of reported offenses. The response categories were: 1=never, 2=once or twice,

3=once every 2 to 3 months, 4=once a month, 5=once every 2 to 3 weeks, 6=once a week, 7=2 to 3 times a week, 8=once a day, and 9=2 to 3 times a day.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, Colo.: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 168-172, 178-182; and data provided by the Behavioral Research Institute. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.81 Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior, by offense type and race of respondent, United States, 1976-83

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.77. Due to the small number of respondents in the racial categories of Hispanic (1976, N=75), and other (1976, N=27), these groups are not included. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 14.

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Ages 11 to 17		Ages 12 to 18		Ages 13 to 19		Ages 14 to 20		Ages 15 to 21	
	White (N=1,358)	Black (N=259)	White (N=1,314)	Black (N=243)	White (N=1,297)	Black (N=239)	White (N=1,222)	Black (N=232)	White (N=1,182)	Black (N=226)
Felony assault:										
Aggravated assault	6	9	4	6	4	6	5	10	5	4
Sexual assault	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	2
Gang fights	12	14	9	12	8	6	7	10	5	6
Minor assault:										
Hit teacher	7	12	5	13	6	8	5	7	3	5
Hit parent	7	1	6	1	6	1	5	2	3	2
Hit student	48	51	41	43	34	32	25	29	18	21
Robbery:										
Strongarmed students	2	6	2	4	2	4	1	1	1	1
Strongarmed teachers	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Strongarmed others	3	3	2	3	2	4	1	4	1	2
Felony theft:										
Stole motor vehicle	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	0
Stole something over \$50	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
Broke into building or vehicle	4	5	4	2	3	1	3	2	2	2
Bought stolen goods	10	10	8	8	9	7	7	5	6	6
Minor theft:										
Stole something under \$5	19	12	18	12	16	7	11	5	11	7
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	6	5	6	4	6	5	5	4	4	4
Joyriding	5	4	5	3	5	3	6	4	6	6
Damaged property:										
Damaged family property	24	26	NA	NA	13	14	8	10	6	7
Damaged school property	17	11	NA	NA	12	9	9	4	7	4
Damaged other property	18	14	NA	NA	15	10	11	8	11	6
Drug use:										
Alcohol	50	34	NA	NA	NA	NA	79	57	85	61
Marihuana	18	15	28	21	38	30	43	32	45	41
Hallucinogens	2	0	3	1	5	1	7	1	9	1
Amphetamines	4	1	6	2	9	1	13	5	14	3
Barbiturates	2	0	3	2	4	2	5	1	4	1
Heroin	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Cocaine	2	1	3	2	5	3	8	4	11	6
Illegal services:										
Prostitution	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
Sold marihuana	5	4	8	5	11	6	11	7	12	7
Sold hard drugs	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	1
Public disorder:										
Hitchhiked	9	9	NA	NA	10	6	8	3	8	2
Disorderly conduct	34	23	34	18	35	14	34	16	31	14
Public drunkenness	16	6	NA	NA	31	9	37	14	42	15
Panhandled	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	0
Obscene calls	11	11	NA	NA	7	5	7	7	4	3
Status offenses:										
Runaway	6	5	6	3	5	3	5	2	4	2
Skipped classes	32	27	NA	NA	44	30	43	35	43	32
Lied about age	27	27	NA	NA	33	24	29	22	28	18
Sexual intercourse	11	26	18	35	28	51	36	57	42	59
Other:										
Cheated on school test	51	39	NA	NA	43	35	37	30	30	23
Stole at school	6	7	7	4	5	3	5	1	4	3
School suspension	8	22	NA	NA	11	18	10	16	8	14
Thrown objects	49	42	NA	NA	38	24	26	22	21	15
Carried hidden weapon	5	10	6	7	6	9	6	8	6	9
Stole from family	17	9	NA	NA	10	4	7	3	5	2
Liquor for minor	5	4	NA	NA	15	5	15	5	17	7
Evaded payment	20	25	NA	NA	16	16	16	18	15	18
Didn't return change	27	35	NA	NA	23	28	18	28	16	25
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1	0	1	0	0
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	4	1	3	1	3
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	1
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	2
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	6	4	7
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0

Source: Delbert S. Elliott, et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, Colo.: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 201-205, 216-220; and data provided by the Behavioral Research Institute. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

1981		1982		1983	
Ages 16 to 22		Ages 17 to 23		Ages 18 to 24	
White (N=1,176)	Black (N=233)	White (N=1,176)	Black (N=233)	White (N=1,177)	Black (N=233)
2	3	1	3	4	8
0	0	0	0	0	1
2	2	1	2	3	3
1	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	0	2	0
5	4	5	5	6	3
0	0	0	0	0	0
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0
2	0	1	1	1	3
2	0	1	0	2	1
3	4	3	3	6	7
8	2	7	3	9	3
3	1	3	1	4	1
2	1	1	1	3	5
1	1	1	1	2	3
1	0	1	0	2	1
2	1	2	1	4	3
79	52	82	60	91	76
40	28	40	33	45	41
7	2	6	1	7	1
10	3	12	3	14	4
2	2	2	3	3	2
NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0
10	6	12	6	15	7
0	1	0	1	0	2
8	5	7	6	8	6
2	2	2	1	2	1
5	1	4	0	7	2
24	7	25	9	29	14
35	11	37	12	46	20
0	0	0	0	0	1
2	2	1	1	2	1
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	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	0	2	0	2	0
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	6	4	6	8	10
2	1	2	1	2	1
12	5	13	6	21	7
7	8	7	7	8	11
10	8	10	9	16	16
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0	0	0	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	2	1
1	1	1	1	3	5
0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.82 Reported incidence of delinquent behavior, by offense type and race of respondent, United States, 1976-80 and 1983

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.77, 3.78, and 3.81. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 14.

(Mean number of offenses per person)

Offense	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1983	
	Ages 11 to 17		Ages 12 to 18		Ages 13 to 19		Ages 14 to 20		Ages 15 to 21		Ages 18 to 24	
	White (N=1,358)	Black (N=259)	White (N=1,314)	Black (N=243)	White (N=1,297)	Black (N=239)	White (N=1,222)	Black (N=232)	White (N=1,182)	Black (N=226)	White (N=1,177)	Black (N=233)
Felony assault:												
Aggravated assault	.12	.50	.08	.51	.08	.08	.28	.44	.15	.07	.06	.12
Sexual assault	.03	.15	.02	.01	.01	.01	.00	.02	.01	.02	.01	.02
Gang fights	.27	.38	.46	.39	.21	.13	.15	.21	.14	.11	.04	.09
Minor assault:												
Hit teacher	.50	.63	.22	.25	.14	.13	.11	.16	.06	.10	.01	.00
Hit parent	1.30	.04	.12	.01	.11	.06	.13	.03	.10	.02	.03	.00
Hit student	5.35	10.96	2.36	3.74	2.73	2.18	2.72	1.65	1.06	.83	.20	.09
Robbery:												
Strongarmed students	.10	.14	.23	.07	.13	.16	.04	.02	.03	.04	.00	.00
Strongarmed teachers	.08	.02	.01	.00	.00	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	.10	.12	.33	.05	.16	.14	.05	.45	.06	.15	.00	.01
Felony theft:												
Stole motor vehicle	.02	.02	.26	.04	.02	.02	.09	.00	.02	.00	.02	.00
Stole something over \$50	.07	.04	.09	.20	.05	.06	.14	.07	.11	.12	.11	.04
Broke into building or vehicle	.14	.14	.19	.82	.06	.01	.09	.13	.08	.08	.07	.02
Bought stolen goods	.53	.21	.26	.65	.38	.52	.31	.15	.18	.26	.27	.12
Minor theft:												
Stole something under \$5	1.51	.33	1.03	.46	.73	.11	.92	.17	.56	.21	.41	.05
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	.31	.14	.24	.24	.27	.10	.24	.31	.23	.08	.16	.01
Joyriding	.12	.04	.14	.07	.16	.07	.12	.09	.14	1.49	.05	.50
Damaged property:												
Damaged family property	.66	2.31	NA	NA	.40	.26	.22	.22	.18	.15	.08	.05
Damaged school property	.67	2.62	NA	NA	.32	.19	.25	.10	.19	.09	.04	.03
Damaged other property	.71	1.95	NA	NA	.40	.34	.32	.27	.30	.19	.10	.06
Drug use:^a												
Alcohol	2.21	1.82	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.81	2.57	4.27	2.87	4.89	3.73
Marihuana	1.59	1.57	2.01	1.74	2.37	2.11	2.54	2.24	2.66	2.47	2.58	2.50
Hallucinogens	1.04	1.00	1.06	1.02	1.09	1.02	1.15	1.03	1.18	1.02	1.12	1.04
Amphetamines	1.08	1.03	1.14	1.06	1.18	1.03	1.34	1.10	1.40	1.08	1.43	1.09
Barbiturates	1.04	1.01	1.07	1.05	1.09	1.02	1.13	1.05	1.10	1.04	1.09	1.07
Heroin	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.00
Cocaine	1.02	1.01	1.06	1.05	1.09	1.03	1.16	1.14	1.21	1.14	1.31	1.21
Illegal services:												
Prostitution	.09	.07	.01	.05	.01	.08	.02	.18	.01	.09	.01	.12
Sold marihuana	.75	1.54	1.38	1.04	2.20	1.73	2.42	.92	3.00	3.00	1.68	8.74
Sold hard drugs	.26	.01	.12	.46	.09	.34	.55	.02	1.46	.39	.20	3.04
Public disorders:												
Hitchhiked	1.30	1.18	NA	NA	1.60	.32	1.60	.04	1.64	.04	1.14	.03
Disorderly conduct	3.05	4.27	3.78	1.44	3.15	1.45	3.04	.61	2.87	.93	1.57	.34
Public drunkenness	1.43	.67	NA	NA	4.38	.32	5.80	1.67	7.17	.62	5.84	1.32
Panhandled	.16	.09	.13	.03	.04	.02	.07	.02	.02	.01	.01	.01
Obscene calls	.90	.45	NA	NA	.63	.10	.28	.32	.29	.07	.14	.03
Status offenses:												
Runaway	.09	.07	.12	.45	.09	.04	.10	.03	.06	.02	NA	NA
Skipped classes	4.01	4.50	NA	NA	6.23	2.55	6.22	2.78	6.57	2.53	NA	NA
Lied about age	2.38	5.89	NA	NA	3.78	1.88	3.89	2.16	3.95	1.59	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	2.59	4.70	3.65	6.52	7.04	13.49	13.66	20.57	16.38	25.67	NA	NA

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.82 Reported incidence of delinquent behavior, by offense type and race of respondent, United States, 1976-80 and 1983--
Continued

Offense	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1983	
	Ages 11 to 17		Ages 12 to 18		Ages 13 to 19		Ages 14 to 20		Ages 15 to 21		Ages 18 to 24	
	White (N=1,358)	Black (N=259)	White (N=1,314)	Black (N=243)	White (N=1,297)	Black (N=239)	White (N=1,222)	Black (N=232)	White (N=1,182)	Black (N=226)	White (N=1,177)	Black (N=233)
Other:												
Cheated on school test	3.10	2.45	NA	NA	2.83	1.51	2.36	.78	1.64	.73	NA	NA
Stole at school	.33	.29	.18	.08	.19	.06	.14	.01	.09	.03	.13	.00
School suspension	.22	.47	NA	NA	.20	.34	.26	.31	.16	.36	NA	NA
Thrown objects	9.49	19.79	NA	NA	5.22	1.99	2.70	1.87	1.58	.89	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	1.1	.38	2.40	3.84	3.21	3.34	3.10	4.22	3.74	4.42	5.59	5.54
Stole from family	.55	1.58	NA	NA	.83	.11	.42	.05	.47	.04	.18	.04
Liquor for minor	.75	.10	NA	NA	1.19	.14	1.70	1.05	1.80	.42	1.23	1.06
Evaded payment	.94	5.00	NA	NA	1.21	2.44	.88	1.85	.96	.94	.59	3.76
Didn't return change	.76	4.93	NA	NA	.60	.85	.57	.65	.37	.64	.35	.35
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	.00	.01	.00	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	.04	.12	.03	.04	.02	.03	.03	.02
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.03	.02	.01	.02	.00
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.02	.01	.04	.07	.33	.02
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.23	.12	.30	2.31	.09	.20
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.00	.01	.01

^aIncidence rates for the drug use offenses are based on mean categorical responses rather than the mean number of reported offenses. The response categories were: 1=never, 2=once or twice,

3=once every 2 to 3 months, 4=once a month, 5=once every 2 to 3 weeks, 6=once a week, 7=2 to 3 times a week, 8=once a day, and 9=2 to 3 times a day.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, Colo.: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 206-215, 221-229; and data provided by the Behavioral Research Institute. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.83 Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior, by offense type and social class, United States, 1976-83

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.77. The social class measure applies to the principal wage earner in each youth's family. Middle class primarily refers to professional/managerial occupations and college level educations. The working class category is comprised primarily of owners of small business, clerical workers, persons in sales occupations,

and skilled manual occupations with high school or some college completed. Semiskilled persons and those in unskilled manual occupations with high school or lower levels of education comprise the lower class category. (Source, pp. 39-42.) For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 14.

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1976			1977			1978			1979			1980		
	Ages 11 to 17			Ages 12 to 18			Ages 13 to 19			Ages 14 to 20			Ages 15 to 21		
	Middle (N=391)	Working (N=508)	Lower (N=720)	Middle (N=389)	Working (N=491)	Lower (N=683)	Middle (N=382)	Working (N=481)	Lower (N=676)	Middle (N=360)	Working (N=455)	Lower (N=646)	Middle (N=346)	Working (N=451)	Lower (N=619)
Felony assault:															
Aggravated assault	3	6	8	1	4	5	2	4	5	3	6	6	3	4	6
Sexual assault	1	1	2	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
Gang fights	8	13	14	3	12	12	4	7	10	4	8	10	3	6	7
Minor assault:															
Hit teacher	3	7	10	3	7	8	2	8	8	3	5	7	2	3	5
Hit parent	8	6	6	3	5	5	5	6	4	4	6	4	4	3	3
Hit student	39	48	52	33	42	45	26	35	36	19	26	30	16	17	22
Robbery:															
Strongarmed students	1	3	4	2	4	3	1	3	3	0	2	1	0	2	1
Strongarmed teachers	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strongarmed others	2	2	4	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	0	1	1
Felony theft:															
Stole motor vehicle	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
Stole something over \$50	1	3	3	1	3	2	1	4	2	1	3	4	2	3	4
Broke into building or vehicle	4	4	4	2	6	4	1	4	2	2	4	3	1	2	3
Bought stolen goods	8	9	11	7	8	9	5	10	11	3	8	8	3	7	8
Minor theft:															
Stole something under \$5	20	16	16	17	17	18	13	14	15	9	10	10	11	8	9
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	4	7	5	3	7	6	3	6	6	5	4	5	4	4	4
Joyriding	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	6	6	5	7	7	5
Damaged property:															
Damaged family property	20	27	24	NA	NA	NA	11	13	14	7	7	10	5	6	8
Damaged school property	13	18	16	NA	NA	NA	10	12	12	8	10	8	8	7	7
Damaged other property	15	20	17	NA	NA	NA	13	16	13	11	11	11	12	10	9
Drug use:															
Alcohol	50	44	45	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	77	79	71	87	83	77
Marihuana	16	20	14	29	27	24	36	35	35	39	46	38	41	46	44
Hallucinogens	2	3	1	2	4	3	4	6	4	5	9	6	8	9	7
Amphetamines	3	5	3	5	6	5	8	9	7	9	13	12	14	14	11
Barbiturates	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	2	4	5	4	2	4	4
Heroin	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Cocaine	1	3	1	2	3	2	5	6	4	8	9	6	12	11	7
Illegal services:															
Prostitution	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sold marihuana	5	4	4	6	8	7	10	11	10	8	12	10	10	13	10
Sold hard drugs	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	3	2
Public disorder:															
Hitchhiked	6	9	9	NA	NA	NA	8	10	9	6	7	7	9	7	6
Disorderly conduct	38	33	29	40	32	27	33	35	28	37	36	25	38	30	23
Public drunkenness	16	14	13	NA	NA	NA	30	29	24	36	34	30	44	40	33
Panhandled	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	1
Obscene calls	11	11	11	NA	NA	NA	7	8	7	5	6	8	4	5	4
Status offenses:															
Runaway	4	6	7	3	7	6	2	7	5	4	6	6	3	5	4
Skipped classes	29	31	31	NA	NA	NA	42	46	38	48	46	36	54	42	35
Lied about age	27	27	25	NA	NA	NA	36	31	29	34	32	23	34	27	23
Sexual intercourse	8	11	15	15	18	22	21	30	35	30	36	44	39	44	47

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

1981			1982			1983		
Ages 16 to 22			Ages 17 to 23			Ages 18 to 24		
Middle (N=349)	Working (N=442)	Lower (N=626)	Middle (N=349)	Working (N=442)	Lower (N=626)	Middle (N=349)	Working (N=442)	Lower (N=628)
1	2	2	1	2	2	2	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2	2	2	0	2	2	1	3	4
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	2
4	5	5	4	4	5	6	5	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	3
1	5	4	2	4	3	4	7	7
8	8	6	7	8	6	9	9	7
3	4	3	3	3	2	3	4	4
1	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	3
0	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	3
2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3
2	3	2	1	3	2	3	5	4
85	76	68	87	80	72	93	90	85
37	41	36	36	41	38	39	46	44
6	8	5	5	7	5	6	6	7
9	12	8	10	13	9	11	16	13
2	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	0
11	11	7	15	13	7	20	16	11
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	10	8	7	8	8	7	8	8
2	3	2	2	3	1	2	3	2
4	5	3	5	5	2	5	7	6
25	21	18	27	23	19	33	27	22
39	31	27	40	33	29	51	44	35
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
2	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1
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	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.83 Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior, by offense type and social class, United States, 1976-83--Continued

Offense	1976			1977			1978			1979			1980		
	Ages 11 to 17			Ages 12 to 18			Ages 13 to 19			Ages 14 to 20			Ages 15 to 21		
	Middle (N=391)	Working (N=508)	Lower (N=720)	Middle (N=389)	Working (N=491)	Lower (N=683)	Middle (N=382)	Working (N=481)	Lower (N=676)	Middle (N=360)	Working (N=455)	Lower (N=646)	Middle (N=346)	Working (N=451)	Lower (N=619)
Other:															
Cheated on school test	50	49	47	NA	NA	NA	46	40	41	39	36	36	36	29	26
Stole at school	3	8	7	5	8	5	4	6	4	3	6	3	4	4	3
School suspension	4	9	12	NA	NA	NA	6	10	16	5	11	14	5	9	12
Thrown objects	53	47	43	NA	NA	NA	38	37	33	26	26	23	26	18	17
Carried hidden weapon	2	7	8	4	8	8	3	6	7	3	8	7	6	8	7
Stole from family	17	16	15	NA	NA	NA	10	9	8	8	8	4	8	5	3
Liquor for minor	6	3	5	NA	NA	NA	15	12	12	16	13	12	18	15	14
Evaded payment	21	19	21	NA	NA	NA	15	15	15	18	17	14	19	14	15
Didn't return change	27	27	30	NA	NA	NA	26	20	25	22	17	21	18	16	18
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	1	1	0	1
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	4	5	3	4	5
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	1

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, Colo.: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 258-262, 273-277; and data provided by the Behavioral Research Institute. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.84 Reported incidence of delinquent behavior, by offense type and social class, United States, 1976-80 and 1983

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.77, 3.78, and 3.83. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 14.

(Mean number of offenses per person)

Offense	1976			1977			1978			1979			1980		
	Ages 11 to 17			Ages 12 to 18			Ages 13 to 19			Ages 14 to 20			Ages 15 to 21		
	Middle (N=391)	Working (N=508)	Lower (N=720)	Middle (N=389)	Working (N=491)	Lower (N=683)	Middle (N=382)	Working (N=481)	Lower (N=676)	Middle (N=360)	Working (N=455)	Lower (N=646)	Middle (N=346)	Working (N=451)	Lower (N=619)
Felony assault:															
Aggravated assault	.03	.10	.29	.02	.20	.17	.03	.08	.12	.34	.34	.33	.06	.11	.22
Sexual assault	.01	.01	.08	.00	.02	.02	.00	.01	.01	.01	.00	.01	.01	.00	.01
Gang fights	.15	.35	.34	.06	1.15	.70	.08	.26	.23	.09	.11	.30	.04	.21	.16
Minor assault:															
Hit teacher	.07	.90	.47	.05	.21	.32	.04	.17	.16	.06	.09	.18	.03	.06	.10
Hit parent	.24	1.01	1.64	.06	.15	.09	.07	.14	.10	.07	.18	.11	.08	.12	.09
Hit student	2.60	5.39	8.74	1.13	3.12	3.23	1.86	2.06	3.39	3.43	2.23	2.49	.60	.71	1.59
Robbery:															
Strongarmed students	.02	.19	.11	.13	.11	.34	.15	.19	.09	.00	.05	.05	.02	.05	.02
Strongarmed teachers	.00	.00	.15	.00	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.02	.01	.00	.00
Strongarmed others	.04	.09	.17	.03	.09	.57	.01	.21	.19	.03	.23	.09	.14	.08	.03
Felony theft:															
Stole motor vehicle	.01	.02	.01	.01	.03	.49	.01	.03	.01	.01	.03	.15	.02	.03	.02
Stole something over \$50	.02	.12	.04	.01	.15	.10	.01	.09	.08	.02	.06	.31	.05	.10	.17
Broke into building or vehicle	.06	.25	.09	.03	.37	.41	.01	.11	.05	.04	.20	.13	.04	.13	.08
Bought stolen goods	.24	.68	.45	.14	.31	.68	.07	.65	.41	.07	.25	.56	.06	.28	.27
Minor theft:															
Stole something under \$5	.73	.95	1.88	.47	1.73	.69	.34	.91	.68	1.32	.81	.67	.46	.46	.64
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	.11	.37	.29	.09	.40	.20	.07	.29	.31	.25	.24	.42	.32	.16	.22
Joyriding	.06	.10	.14	.09	.20	.14	.07	.29	.07	.08	.16	.12	.14	.86	.11
Damaged property:															
Damaged family property	.40	1.00	1.10	NA	NA	NA	.23	.37	.52	.16	.31	.20	.13	.18	.19
Damaged school property	.31	.60	1.62	NA	NA	NA	.26	.41	.27	.19	.27	.27	.23	.16	.18
Damaged other property	.42	1.12	1.01	NA	NA	NA	.29	.51	.37	.26	.41	.34	.23	.31	.32
Drug use: ^a															
Alcohol	2.18	2.14	2.04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.81	3.67	3.40	4.42	4.17	3.74
Marihuana	1.53	1.61	1.48	1.94	1.97	1.86	2.23	2.35	2.28	2.30	2.68	2.41	2.42	2.82	2.57
Hallucinogens	1.03	1.07	1.01	1.04	1.07	1.04	1.06	1.12	1.06	1.13	1.18	1.14	1.14	1.20	1.14
Amphetamines	1.07	1.08	1.06	1.08	1.15	1.12	1.13	1.20	1.15	1.29	1.35	1.29	1.39	1.38	1.31
Barbiturates	1.05	1.03	1.05	1.03	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.10	1.06	1.08	1.15	1.11	1.05	1.14	1.09
Heroin	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.03	1.02	1.01	1.00
Cocaine	1.02	1.04	1.01	1.04	1.06	1.03	1.07	1.12	1.05	1.14	1.20	1.13	1.25	1.24	1.13
Illegal services:															
Prostitution	.00	.01	.18	.01	.01	.02	.01	.03	.01	.01	.02	.08	.03	.01	.03
Sold marihuana	.56	.71	.77	1.20	1.46	2.25	.43	2.48	3.37	.62	2.57	3.63	.70	4.44	4.17
Sold hard drugs	.03	.03	.45	.01	.16	.29	.04	.15	.72	.04	.24	1.26	.13	1.49	1.80

See footnote at end of table.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

1981			1982			1983		
Ages 16 to 22			Ages 17 to 23			Ages 18 to 24		
Middle (N=349)	Working (N=442)	Lower (N=626)	Middle (N=349)	Working (N=442)	Lower (N=626)	Middle (N=349)	Working (N=442)	Lower (N=628)
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	2	1	2	1	1	4	2	1
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	5	5	3	5	6	6	8	11
2	2	2	2	1	1	4	2	1
14	12	8	14	12	10	28	19	13
10	7	7	9	5	6	11	8	8
10	10	9	8	11	10	16	14	18
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	1
1	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

1983		
Ages 18 to 24		
Middle (N=349)	Working (N=442)	Lower (N=628)
.03	.09	.10
.01	.01	.01
.01	.07	.09
.00	.01	.01
.03	.03	.03
.11	.16	.24
.00	.00	.00
NA	NA	NA
.00	.12	.04
.00	.01	.03
.14	.16	.06
.03	.12	.07
.08	.45	.24
.35	.42	.45
.21	.18	.27
.04	.26	.07
.02	.15	.05
.05	.02	.04
.05	.28	.10
5.13	4.81	4.44
2.25	2.67	2.62
1.10	1.12	1.14
1.31	1.46	1.42
1.11	1.07	1.09
1.01	1.02	1.01
1.41	1.34	1.22
.02	.01	.05
.93	2.53	4.62
.08	.31	1.99

Table 3.84 Reported incidence of delinquent behavior, by offense type and social class, United States, 1976-80 and 1983--Continued

Offense	1976			1977			1978			1979			1980		
	Ages 11 to 17			Ages 12 to 18			Ages 13 to 19			Ages 14 to 20			Ages 15 to 21		
	Middle (N=391)	Working (N=508)	Lower (N=720)	Middle (N=389)	Working (N=491)	Lower (N=683)	Middle (N=382)	Working (N=481)	Lower (N=676)	Middle (N=360)	Working (N=455)	Lower (N=646)	Middle (N=346)	Working (N=451)	Lower (N=619)
Public disorder:															
Hitchhiked	.21	2.24	1.09	NA	NA	NA	1.18	2.20	.81	.30	3.08	.73	.73	2.03	1.27
Disorderly conduct	2.33	4.11	2.73	2.34	6.33	3.30	3.50	2.98	2.36	3.21	2.84	2.40	3.68	2.66	2.16
Public drunkenness	.88	1.37	1.40	NA	NA	NA	3.81	4.11	2.74	6.99	5.33	4.22	9.70	5.98	4.61
Panhandled	.18	.09	.16	.03	.07	.18	.02	.03	.05	.19	.01	.03	.06	.01	.01
Obscene calls	.56	1.12	.74	NA	NA	NA	.49	.36	.74	.37	.46	.26	.12	.56	.13
Status offenses:															
Runaway	.05	.11	.09	.04	.13	.12	.03	.14	.06	.04	.13	.10	.05	.08	.05
Skipped classes	3.58	3.67	4.53	NA	NA	NA	4.72	5.54	5.29	6.58	6.69	4.78	7.61	6.90	4.11
Lied about age	1.69	2.27	3.85	NA	NA	NA	3.46	3.20	3.99	5.20	3.36	3.33	4.66	3.59	3.35
Sexual intercourse	.67	2.47	2.58	1.58	3.83	4.50	5.45	7.46	8.35	8.98	14.69	16.39	13.94	16.55	19.96
Other:															
Cheated on school test	3.77	2.38	2.87	NA	NA	NA	2.80	1.90	2.84	2.60	2.09	1.96	1.87	1.60	1.39
Stole at school	.04	.34	.47	.08	.30	.12	.08	.31	.12	.24	.12	.05	.10	.08	.08
School suspension	.07	.27	.31	NA	NA	NA	.08	.24	.30	.11	.41	.26	.08	.19	.29
Thrown objects	5.89	12.39	12.38	NA	NA	NA	3.63	5.00	5.01	2.36	3.57	2.06	2.09	1.32	1.30
Carried hidden weapon	.28	.54	1.80	1.06	4.08	2.15	2.99	3.36	1.97	.90	3.33	3.67	4.04	4.81	4.49
Stole from family	.70	.46	.93	NA	NA	NA	1.77	.46	.31	.94	.29	.18	1.20	.23	.07
Liquor for minor	.52	.62	.79	NA	NA	NA	.71	.75	1.28	1.57	1.72	1.50	1.97	1.41	1.42
Evaded payment	.96	1.13	1.59	NA	NA	NA	1.77	.98	1.21	.91	1.03	1.01	.97	.51	1.26
Didn't return change	.67	1.13	2.02	NA	NA	NA	.60	.56	.75	.54	.44	.66	.47	.36	.43
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.08	.04	.02	.03	.04	.04	.02	.01
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.02	.01	.01	.05	.01
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.02	.03	.06	.06	.02
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.10	.22	.44	.06	.57	.36
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.00	.02

^aIncidence rates for the drug use offenses are based on mean categorical responses rather than the mean number of reported offenses. The response categories were: 1=never, 2=once or twice,

3=once every 2 to 3 months, 4=once a month, 5=once every 2 to 3 weeks, 6=once a week, 7=2 to 3 times a week, 8=once a day, and 9=2 to 3 times a day.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, Colo.: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 263-271, 278-286; and data provided by the Behavioral Research Institute. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

1983		
Ages 18 to 24		
Middle (N=349)	Working (N=442)	Lower (N=628)
.20	2.67	.16
1.49	1.26	1.61
5.79	5.17	5.06
.00	.01	.02
.04	.10	.19
NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA
.09	.06	.15
NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA
5.25	3.18	6.69
.20	.03	.21
1.61	1.21	1.11
.62	.38	1.79
.27	.39	.33
.00	.00	.00
.08	.02	.01
.01	.02	.01
.03	.71	.11
.05	.09	.17
.00	.00	.01

Table 3.85 Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior, by offense type and place of residence, United States, 1976-80 and 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.77. The place of residence classification is created by using U.S. Bureau of the Census descriptions of the cities, towns, and areas where respondents lived. For this survey, the Source defines urban areas as central cities of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) or an urbanized area, with a population of 100,000 or more. Suburban areas are central cities of an urbanized area with a population less than 100,000 or any part of an SMSA not previously classified as "urban," or any community with a population of 25,000 or more. Rural areas are cities or places not included in an SMSA or part of a central city in an urbanized area, with a population less than 25,000. (Source, pp. 42-43.) For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 14.

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1976			1977			1978			1979			1980		
	Ages 11 to 17			Ages 12 to 18			Ages 13 to 19			Ages 14 to 20			Ages 15 to 21		
	Urban (N=443)	Suburban (N=770)	Rural (N=503)	Urban (N=422)	Suburban (N=729)	Rural (N=502)	Urban (N=409)	Suburban (N=720)	Rural (N=496)	Urban (N=407)	Suburban (N=682)	Rural (N=453)	Urban (N=391)	Suburban (N=651)	Rural (N=445)
Felony assault:															
Aggravated assault	10	4	6	7	2	4	6	3	4	8	6	3	6	5	3
Sexual assault	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Gang fights	17	13	8	13	10	9	9	8	7	8	9	6	7	6	4
Minor assault:															
Hit teacher	12	7	6	9	6	4	9	7	5	7	5	4	5	3	4
Hit parent	5	7	6	4	6	4	5	6	3	4	5	4	3	3	3
Hit student	51	46	48	43	40	42	34	31	35	26	26	25	20	20	17
Robbery:															
Strongarmed students	5	2	2	3	3	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Strongarmed teachers	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strongarmed others	4	3	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	1
Felony theft:															
Stole motor vehicle	2	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	0
Stole something over \$50	4	2	1	4	2	1	3	3	1	3	4	2	4	4	2
Broke into building or vehicle	5	4	3	4	4	4	2	3	2	2	4	3	2	3	2
Bought stolen goods	13	9	7	10	9	7	11	9	8	8	7	6	8	7	5
Minor theft:															
Stole something under \$5	19	18	16	19	20	14	16	17	10	10	11	9	10	12	7
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	8	5	3	5	7	4	7	7	3	6	6	3	6	4	2
Joyriding	5	5	4	3	6	4	4	6	2	6	7	3	7	8	3
Damaged property:															
Damaged family property	29	24	20	NA	NA	NA	13	13	12	10	9	6	8	6	5
Damaged school property	17	17	14	NA	NA	NA	12	12	10	9	10	6	6	8	5
Damaged other property	20	18	15	NA	NA	NA	15	15	12	10	13	7	11	11	7
Drug use:															
Alcohol	43	50	43	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	72	79	72	79	87	74
Marihuana	21	19	12	27	32	18	40	40	28	44	44	33	49	48	33
Hallucinogens	3	2	1	3	4	1	4	6	2	8	6	5	11	7	6
Amphetamines	3	4	2	5	7	3	7	8	6	11	13	10	13	14	9
Barbiturates	2	3	1	3	4	1	3	4	2	4	6	2	5	3	2
Heroin	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Cocaine	3	1	0	3	3	1	5	6	3	9	8	6	13	10	6
Illegal services:															
Prostitution	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Sold marihuana	7	4	2	8	10	4	10	13	6	12	11	8	12	11	7
Sold hard drugs	2	0	0	2	1	0	3	1	1	3	2	1	4	2	2
Public disorder:															
Hitchhiked	11	9	5	NA	NA	NA	9	11	6	7	8	5	6	8	5
Disorderly conduct	34	33	29	31	36	25	30	35	27	28	37	25	26	34	23
Public drunkenness	14	15	11	NA	NA	NA	24	31	23	29	37	30	33	44	32
Panhandled	4	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	1
Obscene calls	14	13	6	NA	NA	NA	8	9	4	8	8	4	4	5	4
Status offenses:															
Runaway	6	5	7	5	7	4	5	6	3	5	5	4	6	3	3
Skipped classes	34	34	25	NA	NA	NA	43	44	38	47	41	39	45	44	36
Lied about age	31	29	19	NA	NA	NA	36	35	23	33	32	19	28	31	20
Sexual intercourse	18	11	12	20	20	21	35	30	28	43	40	34	49	43	41

1983		
Ages 18 to 24		
Urban (N=408)	Suburban (N=675)	Rural (N=413)
5	5	5
0	1	0
3	3	2
0	0	0
2	3	1
4	6	4
0	0	0
NA	NA	NA
0	0	0
0	0	0
3	2	1
2	3	1
8	8	2
9	9	7
5	4	2
4	3	2
4	1	2
1	3	1
4	5	2
88	91	83
50	46	33
6	8	4
11	15	12
3	2	3
0	1	0
17	16	9
1	0	0
8	8	6
2	2	2
6	7	4
22	31	22
40	44	38
1	0	0
0	2	1
NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA
78	70	63

Table 3.85 Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior, by offense type and place of residence, United States, 1976-80 and 1983--
Continued

Offense	1976			1977			1978			1979			1980		
	Ages 11 to 17			Ages 12 to 18			Ages 13 to 19			Ages 14 to 20			Ages 15 to 21		
	Urban (N=443)	Suburban (N=770)	Rural (N=503)	Urban (N=422)	Suburban (N=729)	Rural (N=502)	Urban (N=409)	Suburban (N=720)	Rural (N=496)	Urban (N=407)	Suburban (N=682)	Rural (N=453)	Urban (N=391)	Suburban (N=651)	Rural (N=445)
Other:															
Cheated on school test	51	51	43	NA	NA	NA	44	42	40	35	39	32	28	33	25
Stole at school	10	6	5	8	7	4	4	6	4	4	4	3	5	4	2
School suspension	17	10	6	NA	NA	NA	13	13	10	14	10	10	10	8	10
Thrown objects	47	49	43	NA	NA	NA	33	39	32	24	26	23	19	21	18
Carried hidden weapon	11	5	4	7	7	6	6	5	5	8	5	6	11	6	5
Stole from family	16	17	13	NA	NA	NA	10	10	7	7	6	5	5	6	4
Liquor for minor	7	5	3	NA	NA	NA	11	16	10	13	15	12	14	18	12
Evaded payment	29	22	13	NA	NA	NA	22	17	10	21	18	11	19	18	9
Didn't return change	35	28	25	NA	NA	NA	31	22	21	25	20	15	23	18	12
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	0	0	1	1	0
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	0	2	1	0
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	4	4	7	3	4
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	0

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, Colo.: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 315-319, 330-334; and data provided by the Behavioral Research Institute. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.86 Reported incidence of delinquent behavior, by offense type and place of residence, United States, 1976-80 and 1983

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.77, 3.78, and 3.85. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 14.

(Mean number of offenses per person)

Offense	1976			1977			1978			1979			1980		
	Ages 11 to 17			Ages 12 to 18			Ages 13 to 19			Ages 14 to 20			Ages 15 to 21		
	Urban (N=443)	Suburban (N=770)	Rural (N=503)	Urban (N=422)	Suburban (N=729)	Rural (N=502)	Urban (N=409)	Suburban (N=720)	Rural (N=496)	Urban (N=407)	Suburban (N=682)	Rural (N=453)	Urban (N=391)	Suburban (N=651)	Rural (N=445)
Felony assault:															
Aggravated assault	.40	.08	.10	.37	.05	.07	.11	.10	.06	.33	.40	.20	.23	.15	.05
Sexual assault	.07	.04	.03	.01	.02	.02	.00	.01	.01	.01	.01	.00	.02	.01	.01
Gang fights	.47	.29	.16	.31	1.16	.22	.29	.22	.11	.23	.23	.11	.15	.14	.13
Minor assault:															
Hit teacher	.40	.26	.94	.21	.31	.09	.14	.17	.09	.14	.13	.08	.10	.06	.05
Hit parent	.11	.43	2.81	.06	.13	.08	.11	.12	.05	.17	.11	.08	.12	.10	.07
Hit student	9.69	4.31	5.44	3.49	2.70	2.30	3.19	2.19	2.66	2.58	3.55	.96	2.09	.76	.54
Robbery:															
Strongarmed students	.24	.06	.07	.05	.27	.24	.16	.16	.07	.07	.03	.03	.03	.03	.02
Strongarmed teachers	.01	.13	.01	.00	.03	.00	.01	.00	.01	.00	.02	.00	.00	.01	.00
Strongarmed others	.14	.12	.08	.06	.07	.75	.08	.05	.36	.28	.06	.06	.09	.10	.02
Felony theft:															
Stole motor vehicle	.02	.02	.00	.05	.46	.00	.04	.01	.01	.03	.03	.18	.02	.03	.01
Stole something over \$50	.15	.04	.01	.24	.07	.02	.11	.08	.01	.18	.22	.04	.14	.16	.03
Broke into building or vehicle	.31	.08	.05	.73	.14	.14	.06	.08	.01	.11	.14	.12	.12	.09	.04
Bought stolen goods	.86	.26	.41	.56	.53	.15	.82	.29	.22	.48	.36	.16	.34	.24	.08
Minor theft:															
Stole something under \$5	2.81	.95	.42	1.67	.99	.37	.69	.88	.42	.58	1.28	.42	.54	.74	.22
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	.51	.13	.27	.42	.23	.10	.36	.30	.15	.33	.46	.07	.20	.35	.04
Joyriding	.10	.13	.10	.20	.16	.06	.32	.11	.04	.15	.13	.08	.99	.15	.06
Damaged property:															
Damaged family property	1.73	.68	.49	NA	NA	NA	.38	.34	.49	.20	.23	.22	.21	.19	.15
Damaged school property	2.08	.75	.29	NA	NA	NA	.28	.36	.26	.29	.27	.17	.19	.20	.14
Damaged other property	1.94	.52	.49	NA	NA	NA	.44	.40	.33	.38	.39	.22	.42	.27	.20
Drug use: ^a															
Alcohol	2.02	2.26	2.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.42	3.82	3.39	3.93	4.34	3.65
Marihuana	1.79	1.62	1.30	1.96	2.20	1.58	2.47	2.47	1.93	2.68	2.60	2.11	2.97	2.74	2.11
Hallucinogens	1.05	1.04	1.02	1.06	1.06	1.03	1.08	1.10	1.04	1.18	1.14	1.12	1.25	1.14	1.10
Amphetamines	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.13	1.14	1.09	1.17	1.18	1.12	1.27	1.34	1.27	1.37	1.39	1.24
Barbiturates	1.05	1.05	1.01	1.06	1.09	1.02	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.11	1.15	1.05	1.15	1.08	1.05
Heroin	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.01	1.00
Cocaine	1.04	1.02	1.00	1.09	1.04	1.01	1.11	1.09	1.03	1.20	1.15	1.12	1.31	1.17	1.12
Illegal services:															
Prostitution	.03	.01	.24	.02	.01	.01	.04	.01	.01	.02	.01	.11	.02	.04	.01
Sold marihuana	1.56	.61	.32	.94	2.94	.46	3.44	2.90	.56	2.06	1.87	3.74	6.36	2.84	1.18
Sold hard drugs	.03	.01	.64	.43	.13	.01	.30	.53	.13	.27	.40	1.23	3.86	.43	.09

See footnote at end of table.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

1983		
Ages 18 to 24		
Urban (N=408)	Suburban (N=675)	Rural (N=413)
NA	NA	NA
1	3	1
NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA
11	8	8
3	3	1
18	20	15
11	11	4
16	19	13
0	0	0
1	2	1
1	1	0
2	1	2
4	4	3
0	1	0

1983		
Ages 18 to 24		
Urban (N=408)	Suburban (N=675)	Rural (N=413)
.07	.07	.08
.01	.02	.00
.04	.08	.06
.01	.00	.00
.03	.04	.01
.09	.26	.15
.00	.00	.00
.00	NA	NA
.00	.01	.00
.00	.03	.00
.07	.18	.01
.12	.08	.01
.23	.38	.09
.33	.49	.33
.10	.31	.17
.31	.06	.03
.07	.10	.03
.02	.05	.02
.16	.11	.16
4.52	4.94	4.44
2.76	2.70	2.06
1.13	1.15	1.06
1.31	1.45	1.39
1.08	1.07	1.10
1.00	1.02	1.00
1.42	1.30	1.19
.06	.02	.00
1.94	3.13	3.50
1.03	.34	1.83

Table 3.86 Reported incidence of delinquent behavior, by offense type and place of residence, United States, 1976-80 and 1983--
Continued

Offense	1976			1977			1978			1979			1980		
	Ages 11 to 17			Ages 12 to 18			Ages 13 to 19			Ages 14 to 20			Ages 15 to 21		
	Urban (N=443)	Suburban (N=770)	Rural (N=503)	Urban (N=422)	Suburban (N=729)	Rural (N=502)	Urban (N=409)	Suburban (N=720)	Rural (N=496)	Urban (N=407)	Suburban (N=682)	Rural (N=453)	Urban (N=391)	Suburban (N=651)	Rural (N=445)
Public disorder:															
Hitchhiked	2.76	.87	.40	NA	NA	NA	1.21	1.58	1.04	1.83	1.45	.57	2.61	.70	1.09
Disorderly conduct	4.41	2.25	3.37	2.97	5.80	2.17	2.57	3.49	1.93	1.85	3.10	2.82	2.10	3.21	2.26
Public drunkenness	1.47	1.48	.66	NA	NA	NA	2.48	4.68	2.31	4.19	5.90	4.68	5.45	8.15	3.80
Panhandled	.33	.11	.03	.05	.20	.01	.08	.02	.01	.01	.12	.01	.02	.02	.01
Obscene calls	1.39	.72	.40	NA	NA	NA	.32	.94	.15	.28	.48	.18	.45	.14	.27
Status offenses:															
Runaway	.08	.08	.10	.15	.10	.26	.09	.09	.05	.14	.08	.05	.08	.06	.04
Skipped classes	5.25	3.61	3.57	NA	NA	NA	4.88	7.72	2.98	6.74	5.85	4.71	9.24	5.28	4.17
Lied about age	5.39	2.53	.92	NA	NA	NA	3.67	5.01	1.48	4.05	4.53	2.27	3.68	5.03	1.87
Sexual intercourse	4.25	2.13	2.26	4.81	3.56	3.84	10.15	7.26	6.44	17.92	14.85	11.11	20.80	18.88	13.41
Other:															
Cheated on school test	3.33	3.06	2.30	NA	NA	NA	2.80	2.98	2.03	1.59	2.47	1.96	1.32	1.88	1.20
Stole at school	.42	.41	.09	.29	.18	.06	.31	.17	.06	.07	.18	.05	.13	.08	.03
School suspension	.42	.28	.11	NA	NA	NA	.26	.29	.13	.24	.37	.15	.23	.20	.19
Thrown objects	15.28	11.16	5.64	NA	NA	NA	3.03	4.69	5.74	1.79	2.49	3.19	1.05	1.43	1.72
Carried hidden weapon	1.26	.86	.94	5.11	2.25	1.08	3.68	4.39	1.40	5.65	2.38	2.40	5.69	4.45	2.78
Stole from family	.49	1.10	.26	NA	NA	NA	.36	1.07	.42	.18	.68	.12	.15	.75	.07
Liquor for minor	.45	.90	.40	NA	NA	NA	.56	1.39	.97	1.38	1.64	1.46	1.30	1.97	1.18
Evaded payment	3.98	1.16	.32	NA	NA	NA	3.71	1.34	.49	1.22	1.25	.44	1.06	1.12	.20
Didn't return change	3.29	.76	.73	NA	NA	NA	1.03	.55	.51	.67	.48	.60	.64	.36	.28
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.02	.06	.06	.05	.02	.02	.01	.03	.03
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.04	.00	.00	.01	.04	.00
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.04	.01	.05	.06	.00
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.58	.17	.17	1.83	.07	.26
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.02	.01	.00

^aIncidence rates for the drug use offenses are based on mean categorical responses rather than the mean number of reported offenses. The response categories were: 1=never, 2=once or twice,

3=once every 2 to 3 months, 4=once a month, 5=once every 2 to 3 weeks, 6=once a week, 7=2 to 3 times a week, 8=once a day, and 9=2 to 3 times a day.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott, et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, Colo.: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 320-328, 335-343; and data provided by the Behavioral Research Institute. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

1983		
Ages 18 to 24		
Urban (N=408)	Suburban (N=675)	Rural (N=413)
2.77	.23	.17
1.12	1.64	1.35
3.48	6.12	4.81
.03	.00	.00
.01	.20	.08
NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA
45.09	43.33	40.23
NA	NA	NA
.07	.17	.02
NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA
7.67	5.15	4.10
.32	.09	.06
1.22	1.54	.75
.57	.86	1.88
.33	.42	.19
.00	.00	.00
.01	.05	.01
.06	.02	.00
.06	.42	.21
.13	.08	.16
.00	.01	.00

Table 3.87a Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior, by offense type and age of respondent, United States, 1976-83

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.77. To improve readability of these data, this table is presented in two-year groupings (see Table 3.87b, Table 3.87c, and Table 3.87d). For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 14.

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1976							1977						
	11 N=250	12 N=257	13 N=268	14 N=258	15 N=251	16 N=238	17 N=197	12 N=242	13 N=252	14 N=259	15 N=243	16 N=243	17 N=231	18 N=185
Felony assault:														
Aggravated assault	2	5	6	6	7	8	8	1	4	4	6	5	3	4
Sexual assault	2	1	3	1	0	2	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Gang fights	14	13	13	10	16	9	13	11	11	10	10	14	9	6
Minor assault:														
Hit teacher	1	7	10	10	10	6	10	4	7	10	7	9	4	5
Hit parent	4	4	8	7	6	7	8	3	3	5	5	5	7	3
Hit student	44	52	55	50	52	41	38	43	40	47	48	45	35	27
Robbery:														
Strongarmed students	2	2	4	3	4	4	2	1	4	5	5	3	1	0
Strongarmed teachers	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Strongarmed others	2	4	4	2	4	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	1
Felony theft:														
Stole motor vehicle	0	0	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	3	1	1
Stole something over \$50	0	1	2	2	6	3	3	1	0	2	3	5	3	2
Broke into building or vehicle	2	1	5	7	7	5	3	3	4	4	5	6	3	3
Bought stolen goods	3	6	10	11	14	9	14	3	4	7	11	14	9	11
Minor theft:														
Stole something under \$5	8	15	16	21	25	18	21	10	16	18	21	25	18	17
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	1	3	5	6	10	8	7	2	2	7	6	10	7	6
Joyriding	1	2	4	5	8	7	5	1	2	6	7	8	4	3
Damaged property:														
Damaged family property	28	28	27	25	25	18	18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged school property	8	15	16	18	24	16	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	14	17	19	22	25	13	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Drug use:														
Alcohol	8	23	31	55	65	70	82	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Marihuana	0	2	9	18	28	31	39	4	9	19	32	38	43	49
Hallucinogens	0	0	0	2	3	4	6	0	0	1	2	6	4	9
Amphetamines	0	1	0	3	5	7	10	0	1	4	6	8	9	11
Barbiturates	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	0	0	2	3	5	5	5
Heroin	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Cocaine	0	0	0	1	3	2	4	0	0	2	3	3	4	4
Illegal services:														
Prostitution	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	15	16	15	15	14	11
Sold marihuana	0	1	2	5	6	9	10	1	1	8	9	14	10	11
Sold hard drugs	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	2	1
Public disorder:														
Hitchhiked	2	3	5	9	14	15	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Disorderly conduct	18	26	29	33	42	38	42	17	25	33	37	42	35	32
Public drunkenness	1	2	6	10	20	31	33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Panhandled	0	2	4	3	3	3	6	1	1	2	3	3	1	1
Obscene calls	6	11	18	13	14	10	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Status offenses:														
Runaway	4	5	5	6	6	7	9	4	4	6	7	7	4	6
Skipped classes	5	11	19	35	47	49	63	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lied about age	7	22	23	26	37	37	37	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	1	4	7	12	17	23	33	3	4	12	24	27	35	45
Other:														
Cheated on school test	31	37	45	54	64	60	51	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole at school	2	6	6	6	11	8	7	3	4	6	8	10	7	5
School suspension	2	4	11	11	14	17	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thrown objects	43	45	55	51	51	43	35	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	2	5	7	7	12	6	7	3	5	6	9	9	7	9
Stole from family	14	19	16	14	17	16	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Liquor for minor	0	0	2	3	5	13	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Evaded payment	8	17	20	20	33	27	22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Didn't return change	21	31	26	27	36	33	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.87b Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior, by offense type and age of respondent, United States, 1976-83--Continued

NOTE: To improve readability of these data, this table is presented in two-year groupings (see Table 3.87a, Table 3.87c, and Table 3.87d).

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1978							1979						
	13 N=241	14 N=249	15 N=252	16 N=238	17 N=235	18 N=225	19 N=186	14 N=230	15 N=237	16 N=249	17 N=222	18 N=219	19 N=210	20 N=176
Felony assault:														
Aggravated assault	2	4	5	6	6	5	2	4	4	6	9	6	5	4
Sexual assault	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	0
Gang fights	7	8	10	9	8	8	4	8	11	8	9	8	7	2
Minor assault:														
Hit teacher	4	4	9	9	11	5	3	4	8	9	9	5	1	0
Hit parent	4	4	7	6	6	4	3	4	3	7	7	4	3	1
Hit student	42	39	39	37	32	25	11	37	36	34	30	18	14	3
Robbery:														
Strongarmed students	5	3	3	2	3	2	0	1	2	1	3	1	1	0
Strongarmed teachers	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Strongarmed others	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	1	2	2
Felony theft:														
Stole motor vehicle	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
Stole something over \$50	1	0	4	5	4	3	1	3	4	3	5	2	2	2
Broke into building or vehicle	1	2	2	3	6	3	2	5	3	4	4	4	1	2
Bought stolen goods	3	6	11	11	14	11	8	4	5	8	7	10	6	7
Minor theft:														
Stole something under \$5	15	17	11	19	15	15	10	11	12	12	9	10	9	7
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	3	3	5	9	9	8	4	5	5	5	6	6	7	3
Joyriding	2	2	6	8	6	6	2	3	7	10	5	5	4	4
Damaged property:														
Damaged family property	19	15	16	14	13	7	5	12	8	10	10	8	3	4
Damaged school property	14	12	12	10	16	9	5	17	11	12	5	7	4	1
Damaged other property	16	15	16	13	18	12	8	14	9	11	10	12	11	5
Drug use:														
Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	51	63	74	79	86	90	88
Marihuana	12	21	30	45	49	52	49	22	31	35	46	50	52	56
Hallucinogens	0	1	3	6	7	6	7	2	3	7	7	10	8	9
Amphetamines	2	4	6	7	10	12	13	5	8	8	14	17	15	16
Barbiturates	1	2	2	3	6	4	4	3	5	4	3	6	5	3
Heroin	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	1
Cocaine	0	0	2	7	9	8	11	3	3	4	10	11	11	14
Illegal services:														
Prostitution	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Sold marihuana	1	5	8	16	17	14	14	6	8	10	15	12	11	11
Sold hard drugs	0	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	3	3	3	1	1
Public disorder:														
Hitchhiked	3	5	8	12	14	12	11	4	6	5	9	8	9	6
Disorderly conduct	22	27	30	34	35	36	35	24	26	31	26	39	31	39
Public drunkenness	4	9	21	30	39	45	45	8	21	29	35	44	49	49
Panhandled	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	0	1	3	1	1	1
Obscene calls	13	14	7	6	4	1	2	13	11	8	6	5	2	1
Status offenses:														
Runaway	3	5	6	5	9	3	2	4	9	6	6	3	4	2
Skipped classes	16	28	37	54	57	60	45	24	36	46	52	57	45	35
Lied about age	25	33	27	34	48	38	25	24	25	31	39	37	21	20
Sexual intercourse	5	15	22	37	40	51	54	14	23	30	46	55	57	54
Other:														
Cheated on school test	42	44	46	53	50	34	17	44	48	44	46	33	18	10
Stole at school	5	4	5	6	6	5	2	6	6	4	3	3	3	3
School suspension	10	13	15	15	15	12	3	12	16	16	16	10	3	1
Thrown objects	45	44	41	38	29	26	23	35	29	31	26	16	18	15
Carried hidden weapon	1	5	9	7	7	8	6	3	5	7	10	6	6	9
Stole from family	15	10	10	7	11	7	3	8	11	8	5	6	2	1
Liquor for minor	0	2	8	11	16	29	29	3	5	10	13	21	23	24
Evaded payment	12	9	18	16	23	18	15	14	14	18	18	22	16	13
Didn't return change	24	24	23	24	23	25	24	20	22	21	19	23	15	18
Physical threat for sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Pressured for sex	0	1	1	2	3	2	3	1	0	2	1	2	2	1
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1	1	1	2	1	1
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	6	3	6	6	4	1
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.87c Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior, by offense type and age of respondent, United States, 1976-83--Continued

NOTE: To improve readability of these data, this table is presented in two-year groupings (see Table 3.87a, Table 3.87b, and Table 3.87d).

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1980							1981						
	15 N=230	16 N=231	17 N=245	18 N=212	19 N=207	20 N=204	21 N=165	16 N=229	17 N=230	18 N=239	19 N=217	20 N=210	21 N=208	22 N=162
Felony assault:														
Aggravated assault	4	4	5	6	5	3	5	3	2	2	1	3	1	1
Sexual assault	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gang fights	7	5	7	6	6	4	2	3	2	4	0	1	1	1
Minor assault:														
Hit teacher	4	7	5	4	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Hit parent	5	3	4	2	3	3	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	0
Hit student	27	27	28	20	12	6	6	8	8	9	1	3	1	1
Robbery:														
Strongarmed students	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strongarmed teachers	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Felony theft:														
Stole motor vehicle	1	2	2	1	1	2	0	2	1	2	0	1	1	0
Stole something over \$50	3	4	3	4	3	3	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	1
Broke into building or vehicle	5	3	2	2	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	1	0
Bought stolen goods	5	7	5	9	8	3	8	3	3	5	2	3	3	4
Minor theft:														
Stole something under \$5	12	13	9	10	8	9	6	10	7	8	6	7	8	5
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	5	5	5	4	2	5	1	3	4	4	2	3	4	2
Joyriding	7	7	11	6	4	3	2	2	3	2	3	0	0	1
Damaged property:														
Damaged family property	13	11	7	5	3	3	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Damaged school property	13	12	8	7	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	0	1	0
Damaged other property	15	14	11	9	9	6	4	4	2	4	1	1	2	0
Drug use:														
Alcohol	67	74	80	85	87	91	86	58	65	77	80	79	83	83
Marihuana	30	35	42	53	51	49	52	27	34	39	41	41	43	43
Hallucinogens	5	6	7	9	9	9	9	3	6	5	6	7	9	7
Amphetamines	6	10	9	13	16	16	18	5	7	8	9	14	14	10
Barbiturates	4	2	2	4	6	3	4	0	2	1	3	4	3	2
Heroin	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	3	6	7	13	13	14	15	3	4	7	11	10	17	13
Illegal services:														
Prostitution	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Sold marihuana	7	7	12	12	13	10	13	5	7	8	9	8	10	7
Sold hard drugs	2	0	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	2	3	3	1
Public disorder:														
Hit/hiked	6	5	5	8	5	10	6	3	2	4	4	5	5	4
Disorderly conduct	23	25	29	32	32	32	25	16	20	23	20	22	23	18
Public drunkenness	19	25	36	37	50	53	45	15	24	29	36	34	44	33
Panhandled	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Obscene calls	9	6	5	5	2	3	1	5	5	3	1	1	0	0
Status offenses:														
Runaway	7	6	5	3	1	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Skipped classes	34	42	48	56	41	33	35	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lied about age	25	30	34	38	23	23	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	23	32	39	54	59	56	51	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other:														
Cheated on school test	43	45	41	31	20	7	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole at school	5	3	5	3	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	3
School suspension	14	16	11	14	5	3	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thrown objects	32	20	22	20	13	15	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	6	5	9	9	9	4	7	3	3	8	5	3	4	3
Stole from family	11	7	6	3	3	2	2	3	4	3	1	0	1	0
Liquor for minor	4	9	16	19	22	21	21	5	6	10	14	14	16	12
Evaded payment	17	13	14	19	22	12	13	10	9	8	6	7	8	4
Didn't return change	21	18	19	20	14	14	17	7	13	8	10	11	8	11
Physical threat for sex	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pressured for sex	1	2	0	3	1	3	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Credit card fraud	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Used checks illegally	1	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Fraud	8	3	3	6	6	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Arson	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.87d Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior, by offense type and age of respondent, United States, 1976-83--Continued

NOTE: To improve readability of these data, this table is presented in two-year groupings (see Table 3.87a, Table 3.87b, and Table 3.87c).

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1982							1983						
	17 N=229	18 N=230	19 N=239	20 N=217	21 N=210	22 N=208	23 N=162	18 N=229	19 N=230	20 N=239	21 N=218	22 N=210	23 N=208	24 N=163
Felony assault:														
Aggravated assault	3	2	2	1	2	1	0	5	5	7	4	5	4	3
Sexual assault	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Gang fights	3	3	2	0	1	0	1	5	3	5	3	1	1	2
Minor assault:														
Hit teacher	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hit parent	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	3	1	1	0	0
Hit student	11	9	6	2	1	0	1	14	8	5	3	1	1	1
Robbery:														
Strongarmed students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strongarmed teachers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Felony theft:														
Stole motor vehicle	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Stole something over \$50	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	1	2	1
Broke into building or vehicle	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	3	3	4	2	1	1	1
Bought stolen goods	2	4	3	3	3	2	2	9	7	6	7	7	4	4
Minor theft:														
Stole something under \$5	9	8	5	5	6	7	4	12	9	8	7	8	6	9
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	6	2	5	2	5	3	1
Joyriding	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	6	3	4	2	0	1	0
Damaged property:														
Damaged family property	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	4	2	2	1	1	1
Damaged school property	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	7	3	3	1	0	0	0
Damaged other property	4	2	3	1	1	2	0	7	5	5	3	1	4	0
Drug use:														
Alcohol	63	75	79	82	82	85	83	83	87	89	92	87	91	88
Marihuana	32	38	39	41	37	42	40	41	44	46	47	41	44	40
Hallucinogens	4	5	6	6	5	8	5	8	6	7	7	6	6	3
Amphetamines	7	10	8	12	12	13	11	12	14	16	13	13	13	9
Barbiturates	1	2	2	2	4	4	1	2	3	2	2	4	2	2
Heroin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	6	9	9	12	12	18	12	9	13	14	15	16	15	18
Illegal services:														
Prostitution	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Sold marihuana	6	8	8	9	7	8	7	10	8	8	10	6	6	6
Sold hard drugs	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	1
Public disorder:														
Hitchhiked	4	2	3	5	4	3	2	8	5	5	6	7	5	4
Disorderly conduct	22	23	25	19	20	23	16	31	31	31	23	23	21	19
Public drunkenness	21	28	32	35	33	44	34	35	40	41	44	40	51	38
Panhandled	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Obscene calls	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	2	1	1	0	0
Status offenses:														
Runaway	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Skipped classes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lied about age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other:														
Cheated on school test	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole at school	3	2	0	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	2	1	0	1
School suspension	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thrown objects	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	4	4	8	6	3	3	4	10	9	10	11	6	7	9
Stole from family	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	4	3	3	1	0	1	1
Liquor for minor	7	8	12	14	14	14	12	16	14	21	23	21	17	15
Evaded payment	11	9	6	5	6	6	2	14	9	9	11	9	5	5
Didn't return change	6	14	10	11	11	7	10	15	22	15	12	19	13	19
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
Credit card fraud	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Used checks illegally	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
Fraud	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	6	4	4	4	4	1	2
Arson	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, Colo.: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 408-412, 423-427; and data provided by the Behavioral Research Institute. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.88a Reported incidence of delinquent behavior, by offense type and age of respondent, United States, 1976-80 and 1983

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.77 and 3.78. To improve readability of these data, this table is presented in two-year groupings (see Table 3.88b and Table 3.88c). For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 14.

(Mean number of offenses per person)

Offense	1976						1977							
	11 N=250	12 N=257	13 N=268	14 N=258	15 N=251	16 N=238	17 N=197	12 N=242	13 N=252	14 N=259	15 N=243	16 N=243	17 N=231	18 N=185
Felony assault:														
Aggravated assault	.04	.32	.18	.15	.15	.19	.15	.02	.07	.07	.17	.35	.19	.10
Sexual assault	.04	.02	.04	.09	.00	.04	.08	.02	.00	.02	.01	.01	.02	.03
Gang fights	.27	.37	.29	.22	.41	.25	.25	.18	.92	.24	2.07	4.22	8.07	11.16
Minor assault:														
Hit teacher	.02	1.74	.68	.15	.34	.07	.41	.06	.13	.36	.51	.26	.09	.06
Hit parent	.21	1.48	.53	.15	.51	.13	5.17	.10	.05	.20	.08	.10	.09	.06
Hit student	2.54	8.83	8.10	6.57	6.69	2.05	7.10	2.79	2.74	2.63	4.33	3.28	2.14	1.06
Robbery:														
Strongarmed students	.07	.18	.18	.08	.11	.06	.06	.02	.08	.15	.97	.08	.09	.00
Strongarmed teachers	.00	.01	.38	.02	.00	.01	.01	.00	.00	.02	.00	.05	.00	.00
Strongarmed others	.10	.04	.11	.12	.09	.08	.29	.01	.03	.14	1.56	.07	.02	.02
Felony theft:														
Stole motor vehicle	.00	.00	.04	.01	.02	.01	.03	1.33	.00	.01	.02	.07	.04	.01
Stole something over \$50	.01	.01	.02	.12	.15	.06	.05	.01	.05	.04	.13	.24	.18	.03
Broke into building or vehicle	.02	.02	.09	.43	.21	.07	.06	.07	.25	.05	.44	.16	1.02	.03
Bought stolen goods	.06	.14	.28	1.12	.77	.44	.40	.04	.07	.30	.36	.56	1.42	.23
Minor theft:														
Stole something under \$5	.20	.29	3.84	1.37	1.50	.70	.72	.16	.49	.79	1.26	1.04	2.43	.66
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	.07	.05	.12	.84	.33	.33	.11	.02	.24	.16	.28	.46	.40	.09
Joyriding	.01	.09	.14	.09	.18	.13	.14	.00	.03	.13	.22	.15	.19	.31
Damaged property:														
Damaged family property	.86	.88	1.01	.57	2.11	.37	.31	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged school property	.17	.32	1.47	.53	3.01	.71	.32	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	.41	2.09	.92	.60	1.21	.47	.27	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Drug use:^a														
Alcohol	1.11	1.39	1.51	2.17	2.64	3.05	3.36	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Marihuana	1.00	1.04	1.21	1.63	1.87	2.11	2.39	1.09	1.23	1.54	2.28	2.43	2.62	2.70
Hallucinogens	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.05	1.08	1.11	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.05	1.10	1.06	1.16
Amphetamines	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.07	1.07	1.15	1.18	1.00	1.01	1.07	1.20	1.15	1.25	1.19
Barbiturates	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.09	1.03	1.05	1.14	1.00	1.00	1.05	1.06	1.06	1.16	1.10
Heroin	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.00
Cocaine	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.05	1.04	1.09	1.12
Illegal services:														
Prostitution	.00	.01	.04	.01	.02	.01	.59	.00	.00	.02	.00	.03	.00	.03
Sold marihuana	.00	.02	1.03	1.95	.61	1.34	.92	.01	.01	1.73	1.33	1.52	6.06	1.24
Sold hard drugs	.00	.00	.01	.02	.04	.05	1.65	.00	.00	.02	.53	.09	.52	.02
Public disorder:														
Hitchhiked	.04	.06	.43	1.78	2.64	1.47	2.45	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Disorderly conduct	.92	4.04	1.75	2.05	6.65	3.24	3.39	.49	3.63	7.99	4.42	4.51	3.84	2.25
Public drunkenness	.01	.04	.12	1.04	1.03	4.76	2.18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Panhandled	.01	.06	.25	.10	.17	.29	.13	.01	.02	.12	.45	.08	.02	.02
Obscene calls	.24	1.77	1.33	.55	.48	.51	.59	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Status offenses:														
Runaway	.04	.09	.04	.10	.13	.10	.11	.05	.07	.20	.12	.11	.50	.07
Skipped classes	.10	1.11	1.42	3.87	7.44	5.82	10.90	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lied about age	.28	1.05	.71	.98	3.44	6.24	8.49	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	.01	1.53	1.51	.74	1.67	4.28	11.78	.10	.15	2.54	3.58	4.22	8.07	11.16
Other:														
Cheated on school test	.87	1.60	2.66	23.92	4.37	4.24	2.80	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole at school	.03	.12	.97	.39	.25	.25	.12	.07	.06	.15	.19	.45	.19	.08
School suspension	.02	.07	.37	.34	.31	.45	.32	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thrown objects	12.19	17.29	12.96	12.22	11.30	3.70	1.90	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	.03	.33	.72	.41	1.06	2.34	2.44	.04	1.04	2.06	3.51	5.70	5.22	.50
Stole from family	1.89	.52	.40	.33	.50	.92	.28	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Liquor for minor	.00	.01	.12	.10	.67	2.65	1.24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Evaded payment	.66	.62	2.89	2.35	2.11	1.08	1.68	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Didn't return change	1.01	2.08	1.16	1.41	2.42	.77	.82	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnote at end of table.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.88b Reported incidence of delinquent behavior, by offense type and age of respondent, United States, 1976-80 and 1983--
Continued

NOTE: To improve readability of these data, this table is presented in two-year groupings (see Table 3.88a and Table 3.88c).

(Mean number of offenses per person)

Offense	1978							1979						
	13 N=241	14 N=249	15 N=252	16 N=238	17 N=235	18 N=225	19 N=186	14 N=230	15 N=237	16 N=249	17 N=222	18 N=219	19 N=210	20 N=176
Felony assault:														
Aggravated assault	.04	.04	.10	.10	.11	.18	.04	.54	.05	.14	.25	.55	.61	.11
Sexual assault	.00	.00	.00	.01	.03	.00	.01	.03	.00	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00
Gang fights	.10	.17	.41	.21	.22	.21	.09	.12	.25	.17	.23	.14	.36	.07
Minor assault:														
Hit teacher	.07	.10	.24	.24	.17	.08	.03	.12	.14	.19	.21	.13	.02	.00
Hit parent	.07	.07	.14	.13	.17	.06	.05	.15	.04	.26	.13	.11	.08	.01
Hit student	3.24	1.73	5.15	2.12	1.62	1.42	2.61	6.13	1.58	3.58	3.40	1.07	1.12	.06
Robbery:														
Strongarmed students	.07	.14	.36	.13	.14	.04	.00	.02	.03	.05	.04	.04	.11	.00
Strongarmed teachers	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.02	.00	.01	.00	.00	.01	.05	.00
Strongarmed others	.01	.28	.06	.50	.06	.06	.06	.05	.13	.01	.37	.02	.14	.10
Felony theft:														
Stole motor vehicle	.00	.00	.02	.03	.03	.03	.00	.01	.05	.04	.37	.00	.03	.01
Stole something over \$50	.01	.00	.06	.13	.07	.16	.01	.03	.27	.05	.39	.03	.26	.05
Broke into building or vehicle	.01	.04	.06	.05	.12	.10	.03	.08	.05	.06	.18	.24	.25	.02
Bought stolen goods	.06	.11	.48	.28	.51	1.17	.21	.19	.10	.27	.31	.32	1.04	.16
Minor theft:														
Stole something under \$5	.31	.69	.77	.90	.80	.71	.66	2.20	.59	.78	.51	.54	.90	.24
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	.10	.05	.35	.34	.24	.51	.34	.23	.20	.16	.75	.19	.60	.08
Joyriding	.02	.03	.50	.15	.09	.10	.03	.07	.10	.22	.14	.08	.14	.06
Damaged property:														
Damaged family property	.61	.47	.29	.68	.42	.10	.14	.34	.21	.20	.19	.44	.05	.05
Damaged school property	.21	.42	.35	.23	.52	.26	.16	.42	.49	.28	.13	.18	.13	.01
Damaged other property	.33	.39	.33	.32	.49	.43	.46	.56	.41	.32	.30	.39	.19	.13
Drug use:^a														
Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.06	2.59	3.18	3.69	4.36	4.89	4.84
Marihuana	1.25	1.66	2.01	2.69	2.88	2.93	2.94	1.63	2.03	2.33	2.72	2.90	2.89	3.06
Hallucinogens	1.00	1.02	1.06	1.07	1.17	1.10	1.14	1.05	1.05	1.17	1.16	1.23	1.19	1.16
Amphetamines	1.05	1.06	1.08	1.13	1.26	1.27	1.28	1.13	1.20	1.16	1.42	1.45	1.42	1.35
Barbiturates	1.03	1.07	1.04	1.09	1.12	1.08	1.07	1.05	1.12	1.09	1.11	1.22	1.12	1.08
Heroin	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.04	1.00	1.01	1.01
Cocaine	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.08	1.12	1.12	1.22	1.07	1.04	1.09	1.22	1.22	1.20	1.31
Illegal services:														
Prostitution	.00	.00	.00	.07	.00	.01	.04	.00	.00	.00	.14	.00	.01	.18
Sold marihuana	.02	.76	1.13	5.34	4.54	3.26	1.23	.51	1.43	.87	7.46	2.54	2.46	2.31
Sold hard drugs	.00	.06	.01	.26	.24	1.89	.04	.03	.05	.08	1.66	.47	1.08	1.16
Public disorder:														
Hitchhiked	.08	.40	1.48	2.08	2.46	.75	2.25	.10	4.83	1.22	.36	.87	.62	.70
Disorderly conduct	1.61	1.35	4.23	4.69	2.89	2.48	2.04	2.00	2.65	1.79	3.13	3.28	3.46	2.66
Public drunkenness	.06	.92	1.65	3.99	3.63	8.42	6.34	1.62	1.72	3.10	3.90	9.03	10.47	7.15
Panhandled	.02	.02	.01	.02	.05	.11	.01	.31	.00	.02	.04	.01	.01	.01
Obscene calls	2.04	.60	.48	.37	.09	.03	.02	.75	.46	.32	.58	.12	.04	.01
Status offenses:														
Runaway	.04	.08	.10	.06	.15	.06	.02	.04	.18	.15	.08	.08	.04	.03
Skipped classes	.61	2.08	4.64	6.52	10.85	9.08	5.74	4.21	4.57	5.87	6.12	7.81	1.96	3.49
Lied about age	.88	1.06	1.75	2.82	8.16	8.12	2.76	1.19	2.52	3.43	3.34	5.85	5.55	4.86
Sexual intercourse	.12	.82	3.44	8.42	7.57	16.02	22.10	1.29	5.01	7.85	18.27	17.90	26.56	31.60
Other:														
Cheated on school test	1.81	2.32	2.50	4.05	3.74	2.92	.83	2.51	2.70	2.69	2.86	2.32	.72	.22
Stole at school	.07	.19	.45	.11	.19	.10	.02	.28	.11	.14	.06	.10	.04	.03
School suspension	.17	.19	.47	.24	.23	.21	.09	.24	.30	.73	.29	.14	.06	.01
Thrown objects	5.05	9.19	6.04	2.46	3.80	2.86	1.70	2.37	5.68	2.73	3.09	.80	1.34	.91
Carried hidden weapon	.08	4.57	.21	5.55	1.66	7.74	3.78	.09	2.92	1.88	4.72	4.41	5.84	3.37
Stole from family	1.16	.33	2.08	.42	.40	.16	.04	1.48	.24	.27	.27	.22	.08	.02
Liquor for minor	.00	.04	.30	1.24	1.03	3.00	2.20	.08	.52	.59	1.78	1.99	3.82	2.61
Evaded payment	.32	.50	2.08	3.32	1.71	2.59	1.22	.59	.69	1.02	1.30	1.12	1.82	.45
Didn't return change	.65	.82	.47	.75	.60	.74	.57	.53	.59	.45	.93	.69	.34	.36
Physical threat for sex	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.02	.00	.00	.00
Pressured for sex	.00	.01	.06	.05	.06	.03	.19	.02	.00	.04	.03	.07	.04	.03
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.00	.05	.01	.03	.00	.00	.01
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.00	.05	.01	.02	.03	.02	.01
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.14	.37	.10	.12	.13	1.07	.02
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.88c Reported incidence of delinquent behavior, by offense type and age of respondent, United States, 1976-80 and 1983--
Continued

NOTE: To improve readability of these data, this table is presented in two-year groupings (see Table 3.88a and Table 3.88b).

(Mean number of offenses per person)

Offense	1980							1983						
	15 N=230	16 N=231	17 N=245	18 N=212	19 N=207	20 N=204	21 N=165	18 N=229	19 N=230	20 N=239	21 N=218	22 N=210	23 N=208	24 N=163
Felony assault:														
Aggravated assault	.10	.10	.22	.10	.18	.20	.07	.10	.07	.10	.05	.08	.05	.04
Sexual assault	.02	.01	.01	.02	.02	.00	.01	.00	.01	.01	.02	.00	.03	.01
Gang fights	.13	.10	.17	.08	.31	.10	.09	.19	.04	.06	.08	.01	.01	.02
Minor assault:														
Hit teacher	.09	.10	.13	.07	.03	.01	.01	.02	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Hit parent	.14	.16	.09	.04	.05	.14	.01	.06	.05	.04	.01	.02	.00	.00
Hit student	.87	1.10	3.29	.69	.46	.20	.08	.02	.19	.08	.04	.03	.01	.01
Robbery:														
Strongarmed students	.10	.02	.02	.00	.02	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Strongarmed teachers	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	.07	.23	.02	.12	.02	.02	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Felony theft:														
Stole motor vehicle	.02	.03	.04	.03	.00	.03	.00	.00	.07	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00
Stole something over \$50	.16	.13	.06	.17	.06	.18	.02	.04	.01	.33	.03	.20	.05	.02
Broke into building or vehicle	.16	.09	.05	.09	.03	.15	.00	.17	.03	.10	.03	.03	.12	.01
Bought stolen goods	.21	.15	.17	.34	.17	.38	.10	.31	.19	.68	.11	.26	.12	.05
Minor theft:														
Stole something under \$5	.79	.56	.45	.44	.37	.89	.13	.71	.51	.15	.21	.23	.77	.18
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	.49	.14	.15	.30	.10	.25	.04	.75	.02	.18	.04	.13	.28	.05
Joyriding	.14	.12	1.53	.17	.11	.05	.05	.09	.11	.49	.04	.00	.03	.00
Damaged property:														
Damaged family property	.31	.29	.21	.14	.05	.18	.01	.07	.06	.24	.06	.01	.01	.01
Damaged school property	.40	.32	.20	.16	.02	.02	.04	.10	.05	.04	.02	.01	.00	.00
Damaged other property	.60	.37	.29	.20	.20	.16	.08	.27	.34	.14	.06	.03	.07	.00
Drug use:^a														
Alcohol	2.63	3.20	3.72	4.36	4.75	5.10	4.88	4.12	4.68	4.64	4.88	4.81	5.05	4.67
Marihuana	1.98	2.31	2.53	2.88	2.92	2.87	2.96	2.39	2.61	2.69	2.57	2.48	2.49	2.56
Hallucinogens	1.10	1.13	1.16	1.16	1.18	1.19	1.18	1.17	1.11	1.14	1.11	1.10	1.13	1.04
Amphetamines	1.17	1.21	1.23	1.34	1.58	1.47	1.44	1.40	1.39	1.51	1.42	1.40	1.38	1.19
Barbiturates	1.08	1.04	1.05	1.10	1.22	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.14	1.07	1.04	1.12	1.08	1.06
Heroin	1.03	1.00	1.01	1.03	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.00
Cocaine	1.03	1.08	1.10	1.27	1.28	1.34	1.32	1.17	1.24	1.34	1.31	1.37	1.40	1.28
Illegal services:														
Prostitution	.00	.00	.04	.06	.00	.00	.08	.00	.00	.04	.03	.08	.00	.04
Sold marihuana	.91	.59	3.47	4.04	5.65	6.76	1.52	3.61	2.07	4.52	1.17	3.23	2.37	3.35
Sold hard drugs	.05	.01	4.21	.67	1.76	1.22	.16	3.07	.13	1.60	.21	.50	.65	.06
Public disorder:														
Hitchhiked	.70	.41	4.89	.54	1.32	.35	.28	.30	.13	4.34	.52	.23	.20	.11
Disorderly conduct	1.10	2.33	3.10	3.87	3.41	3.02	1.35	2.26	1.29	1.28	1.82	1.32	.98	.77
Public drunkenness	1.29	2.47	5.53	5.32	11.64	11.13	6.63	6.14	4.21	6.01	4.67	5.32	5.75	2.43
Panhandled	.04	.03	.01	.01	.03	.01	.01	.01	.00	.01	.00	.01	.02	.00
Obscene calls	1.04	.26	.09	.19	.02	.07	.01	.48	.20	.04	.02	.02	.00	.00
Status offenses:														
Runaway	.10	.10	.08	.04	.01	.00	.03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Skipped classes	3.54	6.97	9.51	5.78	5.17	4.67	5.59	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lied about age	2.05	2.53	4.04	3.70	4.16	6.74	3.04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	1.95	8.42	14.20	24.49	25.11	28.67	26.35	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other:														
Cheated on school test	2.36	2.73	2.10	1.42	1.02	.24	.21	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole at school	.10	.07	.19	.04	.05	.05	.01	.16	.37	.05	.05	.02	.00	.04
School suspension	.34	.37	.26	.26	.07	.03	.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thrown objects	2.99	1.31	1.72	1.63	.66	.91	.33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	3.76	2.63	2.09	2.36	6.78	5.21	8.55	5.94	5.30	4.03	7.50	1.93	2.85	13.03
Stole from family	1.75	.35	.16	.05	.12	.05	.02	.25	.12	.05	.06	.00	.49	.03
Liquor for minor	.43	1.14	1.77	2.05	1.55	1.66	2.66	1.38	.82	2.62	1.15	1.13	.69	.51
Evaded payment	.68	.94	.81	.54	1.08	2.14	.39	4.31	.43	.54	.45	.47	.62	.30
Didn't return change	.50	.57	.34	.46	.35	.31	.36	.50	.38	.30	.28	.30	.24	.31
Physical threat for sex	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Pressured for sex	.01	.03	.00	.05	.03	.03	.04	.10	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.03
Credit card fraud	.01	.01	.01	.10	.00	.00	.00	.01	.02	.00	.03	.02	.02	.00
Used checks illegally	.01	.02	.00	.13	.10	.00	.03	.01	.12	.27	.05	1.34	.02	.02
Fraud	.15	.40	.53	2.16	.71	.09	.01	.10	.12	.05	.07	.07	.07	.38
Arson	.02	.00	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

^a Incidence rates for the drug use offenses are based on mean categorical responses rather than the mean number of reported offenses. The response categories were: 1=never, 2=once or twice, 3=once every 2 to 3 months, 4=once a month, 5=once every 2 to 3 weeks, 6=once a week, 7=2 to 3 times a week, 8=once a day, and 9=2 to 3 times a day.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, Colo.: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 413-422, 428-437; and data provided by the Behavioral Research Institute. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.89 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, United States, 1960-84

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 1979-84, arson data are not displayed nor are they included in the Total Crime Index of the offenses known to the police.

The figures in this table are subject to updating by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The number of agencies reporting and populations represented may vary from year to year. This table and Tables 3.91 and 3.92 present estimates for the United States or particular areas based on agencies reporting. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

Population ^a	Total Crime Index ^b	Violent crime ^c	Property crime ^c	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Number of offenses:										
1960 - 179,323,175	3,384,200	288,460	3,095,700	9,110	17,190	107,840	154,320	912,100	1,855,400	328,200
1961 - 182,992,000	3,488,000	289,390	3,198,600	8,740	17,220	106,670	156,760	949,600	1,913,000	336,000
1962 - 185,771,000	3,752,200	301,510	3,450,700	8,530	17,550	110,860	164,570	994,300	2,089,600	366,800
1963 - 188,483,000	4,109,500	316,970	3,792,500	8,640	17,650	116,470	174,210	1,086,400	2,297,800	408,300
1964 - 191,141,000	4,564,600	364,220	4,200,400	9,360	21,420	130,390	203,050	1,213,200	2,514,400	472,800
1965 - 193,526,000	4,739,400	387,390	4,352,000	9,960	23,410	138,690	215,330	1,282,500	2,572,600	496,900
1966 - 195,576,000	5,223,500	430,180	4,793,300	11,040	25,820	157,990	235,330	1,410,100	2,822,000	561,200
1967 - 197,457,000	5,903,400	499,930	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 - 225,349,264	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
1981 - 229,146,000	13,290,300	1,321,900	11,968,400	22,520	81,540	574,130	643,720	3,739,800	7,154,500	1,074,000
1982 - 231,534,000	12,857,200	1,285,710	11,571,500	21,010	77,760	536,890	650,040	3,415,500	7,107,700	1,048,300
1983 - 233,981,000	12,070,200	1,237,980	10,832,200	19,310	78,920	500,220	639,530	3,120,800	6,707,000	1,004,400
1984 - 236,158,000	11,881,800	1,273,280	10,608,500	18,690	84,230	485,010	685,350	2,984,400	6,591,900	1,032,200
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants: ^d										
1960	1,887.2	160.9	1,726.3	5.1	9.6	60.1	86.1	508.6	1,034.7	183.0
1961	1,906.1	158.1	1,747.9	4.8	9.4	58.3	85.7	518.9	1,045.4	183.6
1962	2,019.8	162.3	1,857.5	4.6	9.4	59.7	88.6	535.2	1,124.8	197.4
1963	2,180.3	168.2	2,012.1	4.6	9.4	61.8	92.4	576.4	1,219.1	216.6
1964	2,388.1	190.6	2,197.5	4.9	11.2	68.2	106.2	634.7	1,315.5	247.4
1965	2,449.0	200.2	2,248.8	5.1	12.1	71.7	111.3	662.7	1,329.3	256.8
1966	2,670.8	220.0	2,450.9	5.6	13.2	80.8	120.3	721.0	1,442.9	286.9
1967	2,989.7	253.2	2,736.5	6.2	14.0	102.8	130.2	826.6	1,575.8	334.1
1968	3,370.2	298.4	3,071.8	6.9	15.9	131.8	143.8	932.3	1,746.6	393.0
1969	3,680.0	328.7	3,351.3	7.3	18.5	148.4	154.5	984.1	1,930.9	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	228.7	1,439.4	2,921.3	446.1
1977	5,055.1	466.6	4,588.4	8.8	29.1	187.1	241.5	1,410.9	2,729.9	447.6
1978	5,109.3	486.9	4,622.4	9.0	30.8	191.3	255.9	1,423.7	2,743.9	454.7
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
1981	5,799.9	576.9	5,223.0	9.8	35.6	250.6	280.9	1,632.1	3,122.3	468.7
1982	5,553.1	555.3	4,997.8	9.1	33.6	231.9	280.8	1,475.2	3,069.8	452.8
1983	5,158.6	529.1	4,629.5	8.3	33.7	213.8	273.3	1,333.8	2,866.5	429.3
1984	5,031.3	539.2	4,492.1	7.9	35.7	205.4	290.2	1,263.7	2,791.3	437.1

^aPopulations are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1, except for the Apr. 1, 1960, 1970, and 1980 preliminary census counts, and are subject to change.

^bDue to rounding, the offenses may not add to totals.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery,

and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^dCrime 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; *1982*, p. 43, Table 2; *1983*, p. 43, Table 2; *1984*, p. 41 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.90 Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population, 1983 and 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.89. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
Abilene, Tex	1983	6,285	7	32	125	210	1,425	4,231	255
	1984	5,813	5	85	94	155	1,526	3,592	356
Akron, Ohio	1983	15,949	19	128	645	637	3,236	10,447	837
	1984	15,638	19	152	491	810	3,599	9,590	977
Albany, N.Y.	1983	5,215	3	42	221	382	1,588	2,813	166
	1984	5,180	1	49	273	376	1,722	2,498	216
Albuquerque, N. Mex	1983	29,250	24	206	909	1,815	7,733	17,087	1,476
	1984	31,408	28	210	1,215	2,162	8,686	17,485	1,622
Alexandria, Va	1983	7,982	5	49	449	302	1,812	4,855	510
	1984	7,522	6	59	421	296	1,531	4,577	632
Allentown, Pa	1983	5,756	7	34	187	110	1,502	3,698	218
	1984	5,717	4	25	214	138	1,531	3,552	253
Amarillo, Tex	1983	11,202	18	52	186	588	2,904	6,909	545
	1984	9,949	2	52	164	480	2,457	6,233	541
Amherst, N.Y.	1983	2,558	2	8	31	145	594	1,600	178
	1984	2,533	0	5	35	184	397	1,712	200
Anaheim, Calif	1983	15,592	11	108	439	500	4,461	8,663	1,410
	1984	17,069	14	105	631	481	5,018	9,398	1,422
Anchorage, Alas	1983	14,232	16	217	373	542	2,889	8,762	1,433
	1984	14,914	16	215	430	581	3,151	8,958	1,563
Ann Arbor, Mich.	1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1984	9,638	1	51	96	438	1,990	6,646	416
Arlington, Tex	1983	12,219	7	75	186	317	2,886	7,754	994
	1984	14,784	13	93	200	459	3,041	9,654	1,324
Arlington, Va	1983	7,614	6	67	284	375	1,382	5,021	479
	1984	7,599	5	37	283	405	1,454	4,849	566
Atlanta, Ga	1983	48,413	141	619	3,552	5,014	12,501	23,566	3,020
	1984	48,632	135	632	4,029	5,729	10,813	24,110	3,184
Aurora, Colo	1983	12,343	12	65	333	1,296	2,879	7,207	551
	1984	14,736	13	95	317	1,397	3,451	8,636	827
Austin, Tex	1983	29,812	58	240	665	571	7,966	18,889	1,423
	1984	31,821	59	264	768	557	8,389	20,097	1,687
Bakersfield, Calif	1983	11,996	11	70	418	364	3,645	6,601	887
	1984	12,222	11	75	436	525	3,486	6,833	856
Baltimore, Md	1983	68,667	201	497	9,167	6,267	14,547	33,528	4,460
	1984	65,363	215	564	8,002	6,800	13,837	30,530	5,415
Baton Rouge, La	1983	24,848	46	141	816	2,772	6,570	13,364	1,139
	1984	24,282	31	137	676	2,956	5,581	13,852	1,049
Beaumont, Tex	1983	9,710	20	111	441	557	2,846	5,106	629
	1984	8,477	18	125	371	473	2,615	4,300	575
Berkeley, Calif	1983	12,835	11	42	603	415	2,896	8,191	677
	1984	13,582	9	50	549	454	2,892	8,846	782
Birmingham, Ala	1983	26,817	70	253	1,253	1,430	7,127	13,779	2,905
	1984	26,473	60	234	1,162	1,451	6,474	13,998	3,094
Boise, Idaho	1983	6,085	4	43	54	319	1,412	4,009	244
	1984	5,770	4	49	55	249	1,494	3,688	231
Boston, Mass	1983	67,302	90	367	6,713	4,195	11,471	26,419	18,047
	1984	63,555	82	460	5,539	4,476	11,446	24,333	17,219
Bridgeport, Conn	1983	17,121	32	41	1,120	564	4,357	7,832	3,175
	1984	15,378	27	62	1,265	870	3,639	6,765	2,750
Buffalo, N.Y.	1983	25,987	43	297	1,410	1,547	7,150	12,720	2,820
	1984	24,481	35	278	1,386	1,617	6,408	12,058	2,699
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1983	8,240	3	23	83	89	1,844	5,872	326
	1984	7,536	5	15	88	104	1,642	5,342	340
Charlotte, N.C.	1983	31,485	44	258	1,102	2,863	8,108	17,773	1,337
	1984	32,767	54	243	1,144	2,990	8,664	18,297	1,375
Chattanooga, Tenn	1983	13,051	22	69	293	867	2,610	8,287	903
	1984	13,212	22	71	340	1,012	2,696	8,183	888
Chesapeake, Va	1983	4,541	4	51	123	235	1,285	2,663	180
	1984	4,908	8	47	153	223	1,352	2,894	231
Chicago, Ill ^a	1983	241,603	729	2,246	23,471	13,330	48,955	113,821	39,051
	1984	276,240	741	2,261	28,535	28,420	55,240	117,408	43,635
Cincinnati, Ohio	1983	30,053	27	308	1,401	1,603	7,398	18,164	1,152
	1984	29,171	36	367	1,332	1,712	7,255	17,366	1,103
Cleveland, Ohio	1983	47,236	148	716	4,115	2,819	14,046	13,953	11,439
	1984	47,761	156	733	4,090	2,353	12,904	13,607	13,918
Colorado Springs, Colo	1983	18,097	14	151	446	656	4,339	11,550	941
	1984	17,917	12	169	390	618	4,426	11,378	924
Columbia, S.C.	1983	10,323	17	59	408	854	2,228	6,320	437
	1984	10,849	17	61	473	897	2,286	6,536	579
Columbus, Ga	1983	6,857	10	59	248	331	1,969	3,800	440
	1984	9,338	26	77	330	374	2,127	5,844	560
Columbus, Ohio	1983	43,619	74	324	2,407	1,392	12,918	24,014	2,490
	1984	45,613	62	394	2,298	1,598	12,943	25,653	2,665
Concord, Calif	1983	6,143	3	36	105	231	1,292	4,124	352
	1984	6,355	3	30	84	245	1,377	4,208	408
Corpus Christi, Tex	1983	20,700	41	145	495	561	5,189	12,972	1,297
	1984	19,694	36	147	374	633	4,689	12,408	1,407

See footnotes at end of table.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.90 Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population, 1983 and 1984--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Dallas, Tex	1983	107,808	268	891	4,914	5,405	29,576	59,593	7,161
	1984	113,446	294	1,022	4,841	5,953	29,956	63,096	8,284
Davenport, Iowa	1983	7,926	9	42	19	639	2,332	4,494	214
	1984	7,102	5	56	161	658	1,827	4,218	177
Dayton, Ohio	1983	20,784	54	153	1,737	893	5,802	11,327	818
	1984	18,120	27	178	1,550	728	4,582	10,224	833
Denver, Colo	1983	55,339	78	430	1,924	1,947	14,053	32,069	4,838
	1984	51,914	82	427	1,681	1,910	15,035	27,757	5,022
Des Moines, Iowa	1983	17,742	7	86	412	363	3,806	12,336	732
	1984	17,591	15	83	407	528	3,761	12,047	750
Detroit, Mich	1983	151,832	580	1,514	16,922	6,511	45,593	45,424	35,288
	1984	161,586	514	1,519	18,352	6,182	44,360	48,154	42,505
Durham, N.C.	1983	10,199	13	57	271	259	2,597	6,623	379
	1984	9,940	14	79	244	270	2,597	6,424	312
Elizabeth, N.J.	1983	8,749	8	55	716	766	1,990	3,858	1,356
	1984	7,763	3	46	714	463	1,579	3,549	1,409
El Paso, Tex	1983	29,202	33	177	865	3,200	7,375	15,380	2,172
	1984	30,065	24	175	1,050	2,481	7,205	16,419	2,711
Erie, Pa	1983	5,217	4	39	26	272	1,390	2,936	307
	1984	4,919	5	38	200	261	1,283	2,875	257
Eugene, Ore	1983	8,700	2	43	161	168	1,813	6,195	318
	1984	8,740	4	59	144	201	1,954	6,076	302
Evansville, Ind	1983	7,719	7	32	143	476	1,629	5,114	318
	1984	7,020	15	32	125	471	1,599	4,471	307
Flint, Mich	1983	21,844	32	199	778	2,269	7,031	10,616	919
	1984	22,323	46	249	882	2,416	6,813	10,397	1,520
Fort Lauderdale, Fla	1983	19,288	43	107	896	559	6,050	9,988	1,645
	1984	20,864	39	122	1,116	636	6,450	10,725	1,776
Fort Wayne, Ind	1983	13,613	15	91	340	214	2,189	10,134	630
	1984	12,549	3	90	270	344	1,822	9,376	644
Fort Worth, Tex	1983	45,858	112	454	2,020	2,518	12,782	24,456	3,516
	1984	50,111	119	467	2,080	2,786	13,872	26,629	4,158
Fremont, Calif	1983	6,976	1	29	72	463	1,859	4,168	384
	1984	6,296	4	35	82	472	1,660	3,693	350
Fresno, Calif	1983	25,553	32	172	984	725	6,233	15,855	1,552
	1984	26,956	34	134	1,066	760	6,367	16,852	1,743
Fullerton, Calif	1983	5,991	2	36	160	198	1,564	3,459	572
	1984	6,008	6	49	167	245	1,431	3,566	544
Garden Grove, Calif	1983	8,465	11	60	326	418	2,327	4,727	596
	1984	9,446	8	72	372	431	2,673	5,098	792
Garland, Tex	1983	6,725	8	37	96	145	1,629	4,476	334
	1984	7,664	8	71	94	148	1,815	5,088	440
Gary, Ind	1983	10,667	66	228	804	734	3,060	3,355	2,420
	1984	10,527	81	175	802	546	3,107	3,054	2,762
Glendale, Ariz ^a	1983	4,655	7	39	98	222	1,232	2,733	324
	1984	6,664	4	48	110	276	1,608	4,196	422
Glendale, Calif	1983	7,448	8	19	256	210	2,121	4,008	826
	1984	7,384	4	32	238	190	2,103	3,975	842
Grand Rapids, Mich	1983	16,917	20	198	598	1,178	4,482	9,804	637
	1984	16,133	19	193	561	1,255	4,206	9,251	648
Greensboro, N.C.	1983	9,782	11	43	227	666	2,205	6,255	375
	1984	8,812	8	56	180	653	1,796	5,805	314
Hampton, Va	1983	6,978	10	30	125	174	1,413	4,876	350
	1984	7,406	10	47	171	175	1,560	5,111	332
Hartford, Conn	1983	18,987	16	79	1,667	1,016	4,531	9,444	2,234
	1984	18,171	22	108	1,565	957	4,412	9,523	1,584
Hayward, Calif	1983	7,105	6	29	217	364	1,556	4,547	386
	1984	6,860	8	40	172	356	1,663	4,220	401
Hialeah, Fla	1983	10,452	12	23	458	692	1,863	6,026	1,378
	1984	10,284	22	14	433	662	1,981	5,700	1,472
Hollywood, Fla	1983	10,546	5	37	424	505	2,566	6,272	737
	1984	10,186	6	45	393	474	2,234	6,347	687
Honolulu, Ha	1983	46,228	45	249	1,243	599	10,044	30,195	3,853
	1984	44,560	25	255	1,117	553	9,320	30,191	3,099
Houston, Tex	1983	151,566	561	1,179	10,270	3,909	41,613	63,235	30,799
	1984	149,199	473	1,269	9,157	4,256	38,201	67,038	28,805
Huntington Beach, Calif	1983	8,234	4	38	157	227	2,341	4,759	708
	1984	8,818	8	48	194	249	2,518	5,042	759
Huntsville, Ala	1983	11,212	18	46	183	331	2,488	7,709	437
	1984	11,396	12	71	247	360	2,484	7,759	463
Independence, Mo	1983	6,220	2	20	83	269	1,678	3,813	355
	1984	5,400	7	23	87	220	1,238	3,509	316
Indianapolis, Ind	1983	31,302	56	376	1,821	1,886	9,235	15,123	2,805
	1984	29,103	49	324	1,842	2,151	8,163	13,552	3,022
Inglewood, Calif	1983	8,892	28	89	1,166	590	2,619	2,590	1,810
	1984	8,564	27	101	1,206	573	2,503	2,394	1,760
Irving, Tex	1983	8,552	10	38	146	407	1,868	5,443	640
	1984	9,901	16	68	184	522	2,273	6,099	739
Jackson, Miss ^b	1983	14,768	39	111	524	384	4,376	8,626	708
	1984	14,127	32	138	497	950	4,304	7,443	763

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.90 Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population, 1983 and 1984--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
Jacksonville, Fla	1983	42,330	82	411	2,288	2,889	12,509	22,634	1,517
	1984	42,659	103	587	2,134	3,404	11,630	22,936	1,865
Jersey City, N.J.	1983	17,267	37	138	2,227	973	4,416	6,487	2,989
	1984	16,135	32	141	1,758	1,022	4,261	6,077	2,844
Kansas City, Kans	1983	16,671	43	142	649	1,178	5,134	8,323	1,202
	1984	15,742	23	137	509	1,329	4,600	7,735	1,409
Kansas City, Mo	1983	45,388	106	425	2,876	4,045	11,636	23,244	3,056
	1984	45,416	88	372	2,440	4,267	11,182	22,729	4,338
Knoxville, Tenn	1983	9,994	19	83	370	485	2,984	4,768	1,285
	1984	9,796	20	86	281	492	3,192	4,450	1,275
Lakewood, Colo	1983	9,393	4	38	174	510	2,024	6,184	459
	1984	9,029	2	42	169	389	2,131	5,797	499
Lansing, Mich	1983	9,965	5	76	247	586	2,914	5,854	283
	1984	9,438	17	92	180	813	2,383	5,493	460
Laredo, Tex	1983	7,258	10	32	124	319	2,153	4,248	372
	1984	7,103	12	35	107	346	2,015	4,205	383
Las Vegas, Nev	1983	35,225	74	244	1,985	1,261	11,250	17,611	2,800
	1984	34,813	67	245	1,767	1,230	10,874	17,622	3,008
Lexington, Ky	1983	13,826	12	90	349	547	3,708	8,407	713
	1984	12,026	12	89	304	614	2,983	7,332	692
Lincoln, Nebr	1983	9,521	2	83	68	311	1,665	7,071	321
	1984	9,732	5	78	81	359	1,779	7,151	279
Little Rock, Ark	1983	17,665	31	162	684	1,192	4,928	9,651	1,017
	1984	16,779	35	169	733	1,398	4,746	8,911	787
Livonia, Mich	1983	4,968	1	16	67	180	1,178	2,682	844
	1984	3,223	2	6	56	98	759	1,653	649
Long Beach, Calif	1983	30,334	60	246	3,101	1,272	7,840	13,601	4,214
	1984	30,591	41	242	2,591	1,369	7,892	14,285	4,171
Los Angeles, Calif	1983	307,511	820	2,494	29,243	20,878	79,691	125,276	49,109
	1984	297,183	759	2,347	27,323	21,013	68,696	128,538	48,507
Louisville, Ky	1983	19,216	44	83	1,375	622	6,193	9,663	1,296
	1984	16,554	39	142	1,074	569	4,991	8,748	991
Lubbock, Tex	1983	17,647	35	125	303	1,246	5,139	10,030	769
	1984	18,246	27	100	341	1,238	6,006	9,680	854
Macon, Ga	1983	7,984	22	36	214	381	1,695	5,101	535
	1984	7,501	19	48	158	396	1,499	4,935	446
Madison, Wisc	1983	12,486	5	81	162	185	2,678	9,016	359
	1984	12,322	6	64	171	198	2,693	8,754	436
Memphis, Tenn	1983	55,222	127	763	4,493	2,181	18,224	23,844	5,590
	1984	52,792	113	794	4,763	3,488	14,952	20,755	7,927
Mesa, Ariz	1983	10,535	8	36	150	604	2,294	6,974	469
	1984	10,852	6	56	127	682	2,435	6,986	560
Miami, Fla	1983	49,799	144	365	4,719	4,556	9,984	24,729	5,302
	1984	51,893	170	273	5,705	4,780	10,682	24,738	5,545
Milwaukee, Wisc	1983	47,408	51	235	2,198	1,236	8,873	30,216	4,599
	1984	47,846	44	292	1,871	1,249	8,201	30,618	5,571
Minneapolis, Minn	1983	34,948	16	316	2,001	1,154	10,887	18,416	2,158
	1984	31,635	27	392	1,740	1,724	9,413	16,194	2,145
Mobile, Ala	1983	19,731	36	84	790	1,315	5,370	11,264	872
	1984	16,782	36	115	686	1,348	4,932	8,901	764
Modesto, Calif	1983	7,703	4	44	142	292	1,905	5,918	398
	1984	8,653	4	38	242	270	1,922	5,778	399
Montgomery, Ala	1983	9,856	24	45	224	231	2,407	6,489	436
	1984	9,398	24	48	166	202	2,655	5,942	361
Nashville, Tenn	1983	31,213	81	324	1,713	1,171	8,601	17,598	1,725
	1984	31,125	72	410	1,438	1,184	8,788	17,379	1,854
Newark, N.J.	1983	33,281	112	553	5,287	3,375	7,660	9,281	7,013
	1984	32,473	87	589	4,660	3,244	6,050	9,901	7,942
New Haven, Conn	1983	13,545	12	87	1,193	286	3,768	6,713	1,486
	1984	13,175	14	155	1,117	632	3,287	6,349	1,621
New Orleans, La	1983	44,523	211	536	4,550	2,752	10,782	20,847	4,845
	1984	46,980	214	555	4,705	3,213	10,821	22,238	5,234
Newport News, Va	1983	7,548	20	55	271	377	2,041	4,373	411
	1984	7,882	20	78	283	512	2,141	4,469	379
New York, N.Y.	1983	622,877	1,622	3,662	84,043	43,326	143,698	253,801	92,725
	1984	600,216	1,450	3,829	79,541	47,472	128,687	250,759	88,478
Norfolk, Va	1983	19,951	31	150	1,063	915	4,219	12,593	980
	1984	18,601	36	174	780	985	3,937	11,584	1,105
Oakland, Calif	1983	40,166	98	478	3,289	2,912	11,647	19,000	2,742
	1984	41,268	115	426	3,170	2,677	12,413	19,544	2,923
Odessa, Tex	1983	9,083	23	47	159	287	2,327	5,772	468
	1984	8,557	13	47	131	227	2,259	5,419	461
Oklahoma City, Okla	1983	36,369	61	533	1,917	2,174	12,334	15,142	4,208
	1984	39,711	65	516	1,603	2,075	12,432	18,868	4,152
Omaha, Nebr	1983	24,259	27	157	622	1,584	5,393	15,246	1,230
	1984	21,867	24	202	530	1,654	4,045	14,365	1,047
Ontario, Calif	1983	6,678	12	70	255	494	2,027	3,345	475
	1984	7,486	15	52	340	561	2,464	3,555	499
Orlando, Fla	1983	13,682	14	141	768	1,292	3,490	7,276	701
	1984	13,678	18	146	802	1,421	3,790	6,817	684

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.90 Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population, 1983 and 1984--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
Oxnard, Calif	1983	7,043	9	70	286	249	2,290	3,648	491
	1984	8,139	13	76	322	316	2,584	4,334	494
Pasadena, Calif	1983	11,401	15	74	729	592	3,055	5,899	1,037
	1984	11,318	23	72	988	721	2,892	5,632	990
Pasadena, Tex	1983	6,650	16	64	159	371	1,845	3,387	808
	1984	6,537	11	46	154	404	1,805	3,273	844
Paterson, N.J.	1983	11,456	19	27	1,426	667	2,744	4,525	2,048
	1984	10,339	36	34	1,037	658	2,704	4,157	1,713
Peoria, Ill	1983	10,639	5	63	244	919	2,719	6,485	204
	1984	9,214	2	63	235	920	2,163	5,635	196
Philadelphia, Pa	1983	89,764	311	822	10,744	5,096	21,254	37,611	13,926
	1984	82,529	264	937	9,365	5,034	18,318	35,286	13,325
Phoenix, Ariz	1983	68,692	83	499	1,971	2,717	18,771	39,933	4,718
	1984	71,279	101	525	2,106	3,640	19,340	41,128	4,439
Pittsburgh, Pa	1983	30,842	42	214	4,198	1,151	7,377	12,690	5,170
	1984	31,445	47	224	3,212	1,081	7,450	11,754	7,677
Pomona, Calif	1983	9,516	15	83	712	687	3,386	3,900	733
	1984	8,946	18	69	712	677	2,888	3,871	711
Portland, Ore	1983	48,318	36	377	2,964	3,502	13,222	25,813	2,404
	1984	50,267	34	370	3,042	3,962	14,630	25,884	2,345
Portsmouth, Va	1983	5,405	19	33	260	126	1,254	3,501	212
	1984	6,048	16	51	255	176	1,238	4,128	184
Providence, R.I.	1983	14,760	15	58	726	708	4,195	6,028	3,030
	1984	14,934	15	59	752	846	3,447	6,381	3,434
Pueblo, Colo	1983	8,025	2	58	157	604	2,205	4,701	298
	1984	7,257	5	60	129	642	1,681	4,457	283
Raleigh, N.C.	1983	9,765	12	46	289	532	2,379	6,120	387
	1984	9,552	8	47	306	586	1,950	6,075	580
Reno, Nev	1983	8,308	9	76	297	255	2,030	5,073	568
	1984	9,467	8	87	362	262	2,566	5,577	605
Richmond, Va	1983	23,079	61	194	1,489	1,193	7,487	11,754	901
	1984	19,274	76	205	1,278	1,198	5,465	10,149	903
Riverside, Calif	1983	14,435	11	116	469	891	4,261	7,707	980
	1984	14,127	15	112	522	977	4,473	7,308	846
Roanoke, Va	1983	8,421	10	29	187	224	2,098	5,598	275
	1984	7,996	14	45	152	243	1,633	5,667	242
Rochester, N.Y.	1983	25,192	30	124	1,137	1,441	5,772	15,399	1,289
	1984	23,257	40	141	1,066	1,677	5,394	13,759	1,180
Rockford, Ill	1983	11,538	8	51	353	621	3,654	6,548	303
	1984	11,865	10	62	388	592	3,822	6,661	330
Sacramento, Calif	1983	30,505	52	217	1,553	1,258	9,339	16,074	2,012
	1984	30,499	45	248	1,645	1,314	9,408	15,604	2,235
Saint Louis, Mo	1983	50,987	152	323	3,840	4,146	14,199	22,974	5,353
	1984	47,232	128	349	3,112	4,140	13,256	21,051	5,196
Saint Paul, Minn	1983	21,899	12	220	681	907	8,005	11,024	1,050
	1984	21,147	15	217	666	1,195	7,260	10,707	1,087
Saint Petersburg, Fla	1983	18,351	21	154	859	1,477	5,080	10,331	429
	1984	18,764	22	216	924	1,594	5,019	10,443	546
Salt Lake City, Utah	1983	18,763	14	128	523	498	4,214	12,356	1,030
	1984	17,764	8	98	490	492	3,689	11,797	1,100
San Antonio, Tex	1983	70,398	165	519	2,403	2,240	22,268	37,067	5,736
	1984	75,867	160	745	2,657	1,826	23,648	39,894	6,937
San Bernardino, Calif	1983	15,417	30	94	1,114	774	4,853	7,400	1,152
	1984	14,249	32	88	1,092	893	4,360	6,714	1,070
San Diego, Calif	1983	63,737	77	395	2,550	2,429	16,157	34,594	7,535
	1984	64,366	103	393	2,616	2,819	15,248	34,428	8,759
San Francisco, Calif	1983	62,646	83	539	5,945	3,550	12,389	34,481	5,659
	1984	59,896	73	495	5,222	3,582	13,217	31,524	5,783
San Jose, Calif	1983	43,307	48	447	1,461	1,504	10,104	26,959	2,784
	1984	39,818	48	421	1,175	1,651	9,457	24,296	2,770
Santa Ana, Calif	1983	19,437	26	96	732	691	5,062	11,386	1,444
	1984	22,098	39	74	835	790	6,131	12,414	1,815
Savannah, Ga	1983	12,736	25	115	526	524	2,907	8,076	563
	1984	12,942	39	97	609	400	3,296	7,979	522
Seattle, Wash	1983	53,039	61	434	2,032	2,291	12,999	32,910	2,112
	1984	56,019	50	448	2,386	2,669	14,406	33,771	2,289
Shreveport, La	1983	19,329	32	133	463	955	5,430	11,505	811
	1984	19,356	29	139	439	973	4,819	12,168	789
South Bend, Ind	1983	10,021	6	72	338	233	2,845	6,225	302
	1984	9,763	11	64	315	257	3,030	5,699	387
Spokane, Wash	1983	12,494	18	32	267	472	3,416	7,780	509
	1984	13,594	10	71	246	597	3,337	8,798	535
Springfield, Mass	1983	13,120	16	153	484	2,323	4,024	4,895	1,225
	1984	10,849	11	137	442	2,290	2,623	4,083	1,263
Springfield, Mo	1983	10,973	5	42	148	168	2,663	7,525	422
	1984	9,689	13	42	135	164	2,177	6,744	414
Stamford, Conn	1983	7,165	6	22	306	197	1,873	4,122	639
	1984	6,866	8	26	228	149	1,463	4,344	648

Table 3.90 Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population, 1983 and 1984--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
Sterling Heights, Mich	1983	5,162	1	26	40	301	806	3,406	582
	1984	4,575	1	31	37	211	881	2,822	592
Stockton, Calif	1983	16,060	26	98	597	433	4,618	9,390	898
	1984	17,234	29	90	653	525	4,648	10,377	912
Sunnyvale, Calif	1983	4,487	2	42	67	119	812	3,162	283
	1984	4,005	2	25	85	84	782	2,771	256
Syracuse, N.Y.	1983	11,669	9	57	737	302	3,722	6,459	383
	1984	11,405	12	67	544	314	3,407	6,643	418
Tacoma, Wash	1983	18,733	14	194	534	909	5,727	10,490	865
	1984	19,135	15	208	689	934	6,138	10,322	829
Tallahassee, Fla	1983	7,253	4	82	172	464	1,919	4,337	275
	1984	8,406	4	70	189	542	2,057	5,251	293
Tampa, Fla	1983	33,159	58	288	1,529	3,178	9,513	16,998	1,595
	1984	33,959	52	277	1,843	3,680	9,196	17,190	1,721
Toledo, Ohio	1983	30,889	36	224	1,411	749	8,335	18,133	2,001
	1984	26,268	34	215	1,095	936	6,285	15,572	2,131
Topeka, Kans	1983	8,350	5	51	257	373	1,985	5,415	264
	1984	8,449	3	59	216	425	1,918	5,586	242
Torrance, Calif	1983	6,448	3	52	352	221	1,460	3,308	1,052
	1984	6,662	6	34	289	230	1,457	3,620	1,026
Tucson, Ariz	1983	34,963	26	253	766	1,731	9,568	20,954	1,665
	1984	35,616	25	282	809	1,843	9,909	20,292	2,456
Tulsa, Okla	1983	31,487	35	193	968	1,208	9,058	16,442	3,583
	1984	31,609	30	246	904	1,439	8,712	15,919	4,359
Virginia Beach, Va	1983	14,496	11	73	252	251	2,928	10,449	532
	1984	14,697	13	118	235	252	3,213	10,288	578
Waco, Tex	1983	8,966	15	56	228	424	2,561	5,366	316
	1984	8,929	13	65	219	463	2,290	5,549	330
Warren, Mich	1983	10,580	6	36	215	420	1,766	6,282	1,855
	1984	10,901	5	49	259	539	1,763	6,144	2,142
Washington, D.C.	1983	57,776	183	406	7,698	3,646	12,483	29,405	3,955
	1984	53,524	175	366	6,087	4,097	10,954	27,471	4,374
Waterbury, Conn	1983	6,703	10	33	326	143	1,537	4,189	465
	1984	6,352	4	26	212	204	1,429	4,061	416
Wichita, Kans	1983	22,303	26	161	534	664	5,262	14,674	982
	1984	21,725	12	207	451	658	4,537	14,883	977
Wichita Falls, Tex	1983	7,656	12	69	236	465	2,188	4,255	431
	1984	7,244	15	80	206	309	1,756	4,479	399
Winston-Salem, N.C.	1983	12,597	17	75	281	1,548	3,180	7,014	482
	1984	11,347	23	59	262	1,515	2,561	6,471	456
Worcester, Mass	1983	12,361	9	65	525	551	4,336	5,622	1,253
	1984	10,281	8	87	524	724	3,202	4,786	950
Yonkers, N.Y.	1983	9,216	10	28	572	173	2,357	4,641	1,435
	1984	9,015	14	30	594	327	2,164	4,398	1,488
Youngstown, Ohio	1983	8,186	19	64	478	459	3,030	2,807	1,329
	1984	7,190	23	54	377	598	2,503	2,619	1,016

^aFigures are not comparable with previous years.

^b1983 and 1984 aggravated assault figures are not comparable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1983*, pp. 64-114; *1984*, pp. 63-109 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.91 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense and extent of urbanization, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.89. These figures are aggregated from individual State statistics presented in Table 3.92. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports (Source, p. 325). For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

Area	Population ^a	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
United States total	236,158,000	11,881,755	1,273,282	10,608,473	18,692	84,233	485,008	685,349	2,984,434	6,591,874	1,032,165
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,031.3	539.2	4,492.1	7.9	35.7	205.4	290.2	1,263.7	2,791.3	437.1
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	179,598,637										
Area actually reporting ^c	97.8%	10,127,651	1,136,452	8,991,199	15,645	72,796	467,285	580,726	2,521,340	5,524,240	945,619
Estimated total	100.0%	10,267,903	1,147,501	9,120,402	15,803	73,745	469,963	587,990	2,557,967	5,605,048	957,387
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,717.1	638.9	5,078.2	8.8	41.1	261.7	327.4	1,424.3	3,120.9	533.1
Other cities	22,798,725										
Area actually reporting ^c	93.7%	949,497	66,197	883,300	996	4,430	9,315	51,456	205,842	638,322	39,136
Estimated total	100.0%	1,014,766	71,247	943,519	1,082	4,759	9,991	55,415	220,458	681,244	41,817
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,451.0	312.5	4,138.5	4.7	20.9	43.8	243.1	967.0	2,988.1	183.4
Rural	33,763,638										
Area actually reporting ^c	90.3%	550,748	49,219	501,529	1,614	5,158	4,522	37,925	189,328	282,246	29,955
Estimated totals	100.0%	599,086	54,534	544,552	1,807	5,729	5,054	41,944	206,009	305,582	32,961
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	1,774.4	161.5	1,612.8	5.4	17.0	15.0	124.2	610.2	905.1	97.6

^aPopulations are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1, 1984, and are subject to change.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cThe percentage representing area actually reporting will not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals, since these data represent the sum of the calculations for individual States that have varying populations, portions reporting, and crime rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1984* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 42, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.92 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.89. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 but more than 2 months of offense reports (Source, p. 325). For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
ALABAMA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,534,932										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	122,239	13,015	109,224	269	809	3,442	8,495	31,322	69,903	7,999
Estimated totals	100.0%	123,071	13,108	109,963	270	813	3,460	8,565	31,512	70,402	8,049
Other cities	622,719										
Area actually reporting	95.7%	23,495	3,015	20,480	55	102	281	2,577	5,260	14,421	799
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,556	3,151	21,405	57	107	294	2,693	5,498	15,072	835
Rural	832,349										
Area actually reporting	94.1%	7,589	889	6,700	44	77	74	694	2,786	3,505	409
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,064	945	7,119	47	82	79	737	2,960	3,724	435
State total	3,990,000	155,691	17,204	138,487	374	1,002	3,833	11,995	39,970	89,198	9,319
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,902.0	431.2	3,470.9	9.4	25.1	96.1	300.6	1,001.8	2,235.5	233.6
ALASKA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	223,316										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	14,914	1,242	13,672	16	215	430	581	3,151	8,958	1,563
Other cities	128,074										
Area actually reporting	88.6%	8,287	776	7,511	10	79	76	611	1,202	5,515	794
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,350	875	8,475	11	89	86	689	1,356	6,223	896
Rural	148,610										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,312	991	5,321	31	154	31	775	1,677	2,959	685
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,576	3,108	27,468	58	458	547	2,045	6,184	18,140	3,144
State total	500,000	6,115.2	621.6	5,493.6	11.6	91.6	109.4	409.0	1,236.8	3,628.0	628.8
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X										
ARIZONA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,298,776										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	165,275	13,011	152,264	184	1,142	3,651	8,034	44,231	97,097	10,126
Other cities	386,036										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	24,580	1,767	22,813	21	118	283	1,345	5,349	16,427	1,037
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,580	1,767	22,813	21	118	283	1,345	5,349	16,427	1,037
Rural	368,188										
Area actually reporting	91.6%	7,853	895	6,958	30	51	63	751	2,517	3,9e3	528
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,571	978	7,593	33	56	69	820	2,747	4,270	576
State total	3,053,000	198,426	15,756	182,670	238	1,316	4,003	10,199	52,327	118,604	11,739
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,499.4	516.1	5,983.3	7.8	43.1	131.1	334.1	1,714.0	3,884.8	384.5
ARKANSAS											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	911,608										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	45,951	4,742	41,209	90	445	1,256	2,951	11,586	27,285	2,338
Other cities	583,682										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	22,749	1,974	20,775	37	133	262	1,542	5,595	14,234	946
Estimated totals	100.0%	22,923	1,989	20,934	37	134	264	1,554	5,638	14,343	953
Rural	853,710										
Area actually reporting	98.4%	10,069	805	9,264	48	116	66	575	3,530	5,098	636
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,229	818	9,411	49	118	67	584	3,586	5,179	646
State total	2,349,000	79,103	7,549	71,554	176	697	1,587	5,089	20,810	46,807	3,937
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,367.5	321.4	3,046.1	7.5	29.7	67.6	216.6	885.9	1,992.6	167.6
CALIFORNIA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	24,389,933										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	1,597,159	189,774	1,407,385	2,623	11,291	83,090	92,770	425,804	823,114	158,467
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,597,603	189,819	1,407,784	2,623	11,294	83,108	92,794	425,921	823,358	158,505
Other cities	526,954										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	34,887	2,565	32,322	26	190	519	1,830	8,491	22,268	1,563
Estimated totals	100.0%	35,075	2,579	32,496	26	191	522	1,840	8,537	22,388	1,571
Rural	705,113										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	24,642	3,191	21,451	68	217	294	2,612	8,636	11,582	1,233
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,642	3,191	21,451	68	217	294	2,612	8,636	11,582	1,233
State total	25,622,000	1,657,320	195,589	1,461,731	2,717	11,702	83,924	97,246	443,094	857,328	161,309
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,468.3	763.4	5,705.0	10.6	45.7	327.5	379.5	1,729.3	3,346.1	629.6
COLORADO											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,552,604										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	178,144	13,027	165,117	156	1,166	3,496	8,209	43,967	109,583	11,567
Other cities	298,024										
Area actually reporting	95.9%	17,195	966	16,229	13	41	86	826	3,129	12,492	608
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,936	1,009	16,927	14	43	90	862	3,264	13,029	634
Rural	327,372										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,572	512	9,060	14	29	37	432	2,388	6,247	425
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,572	512	9,060	14	29	37	432	2,388	6,247	425
State total	3,178,000	205,652	14,548	191,104	184	1,238	3,623	9,503	49,619	128,859	12,626
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,471.1	457.8	6,013.3	5.8	39.0	114.0	299.0	1,561.3	4,054.7	397.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.92 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1984--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
CONNECTICUT											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,895,042										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	139,753	11,992	127,761	115	721	5,932	5,224	33,522	81,356	12,883
Other cities	88,869										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,772	114	2,658	1	17	28	68	807	1,657	194
Rural	170,089										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,470	316	3,154	6	21	49	240	1,278	1,617	259
State total	3,154,000	145,995	12,422	133,573	122	759	6,009	5,532	35,607	84,630	13,336
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,628.9	393.8	4,235.0	3.9	24.1	190.5	175.4	1,128.9	2,683.3	422.8
DELAWARE											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	410,166										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	22,357	1,833	20,524	12	206	617	998	4,752	14,396	1,376
Other cities	65,802										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,320	369	3,951	6	25	65	273	705	3,144	102
Rural	137,032										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,015	469	3,546	7	69	29	364	1,221	2,207	118
State total	613,000	30,692	2,671	28,021	25	300	711	1,653	6,678	19,747	1,596
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,006.9	435.7	4,571.1	4.1	48.9	116.0	266.7	1,089.4	3,221.4	260.4
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA^c											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	623,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	54,815	11,213	43,602	178	397	6,319	4,319	11,007	28,166	4,429
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	623,000	54,815	11,213	43,602	178	397	6,319	4,319	11,007	28,166	4,429
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	8,798.6	1,799.8	6,998.7	28.6	63.7	1,014.3	693.3	1,766.8	4,521.0	710.9
FLORIDA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	9,991,182										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	710,755	90,815	619,940	1,179	5,245	29,584	54,807	187,008	387,864	45,068
Other cities	272,709										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,151	1,803	14,348	23	92	381	1,307	4,086	9,590	672
Rural	712,109										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	21,793	2,652	19,141	62	233	346	2,011	7,352	10,699	1,090
State total	10,976,000	748,699	95,270	653,429	1,264	5,570	30,311	58,125	198,446	408,153	46,830
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,821.2	868.0	5,953.3	11.5	50.7	276.2	529.6	1,808.0	3,718.6	426.7
GEORGIA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,665,432										
Area actually reporting	78.7%	157,152	17,751	139,401	317	1,447	6,450	9,537	39,692	89,145	10,564
Estimated totals	100.0%	199,719	21,371	178,348	378	1,803	7,441	11,749	51,403	113,288	13,657
Other cities	832,003										
Area actually reporting	71.4%	27,583	2,824	24,759	59	195	525	2,045	7,054	16,517	1,188
Estimated totals	100.0%	38,642	3,830	34,812	79	270	680	2,801	10,087	23,041	1,684
Rural	1,339,565										
Area actually reporting	67.9%	16,431	1,921	14,510	64	195	216	1,446	5,896	7,466	1,148
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,195	2,734	21,461	89	283	293	2,069	8,820	10,922	1,719
State total	5,837,000	262,556	27,935	234,621	546	2,356	8,414	16,619	70,310	147,251	17,060
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,498.1	478.6	4,019.5	9.4	40.4	144.1	284.7	1,204.6	2,522.7	292.3
HAWAII											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	810,772										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	44,560	1,950	42,610	25	255	1,117	553	9,320	30,191	3,099
Other cities	36,722										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,118	58	2,060	2	10	12	34	466	1,478	116
Rural	191,506										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,304	401	9,903	7	49	75	270	2,823	6,660	420
State total	1,039,000	56,982	2,409	54,573	34	314	1,204	857	12,609	38,329	3,635
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,484.3	231.9	5,252.5	3.3	30.2	115.9	82.5	1,213.6	3,689.0	349.9
IDAHO											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	186,113										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	8,184	593	7,591	5	59	73	456	2,080	5,172	339
Other cities	398,969										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	20,492	1,123	19,369	7	70	145	901	4,014	14,604	751
Rural	415,918										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	7,988	632	7,356	22	57	26	527	2,628	4,314	414
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,077	639	7,438	22	58	26	533	2,657	4,362	419
State total	1,001,000	36,753	2,355	34,398	34	187	244	1,890	8,751	24,138	1,509
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,671.6	235.3	3,436.4	3.4	18.7	24.4	188.8	874.2	2,411.4	150.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.92 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1984--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
ILLINOIS											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	9,402,900										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	557,317	80,077	477,420	986	3,415	34,457	41,219	121,944	289,736	65,560
Estimated totals	100.0%	558,735	80,169	478,566	987	3,418	34,488	41,276	122,247	290,627	65,692
Other cities	1,062,734										
Area actually reporting	97.7%	37,669	2,346	35,323	25	110	410	1,801	8,178	25,979	1,166
Estimated totals	100.0%	38,554	2,402	36,152	26	113	420	1,843	8,370	26,589	1,193
Rural	1,045,366										
Area actually reporting	98.2%	13,039	855	12,184	20	62	56	717	4,371	7,300	513
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,276	870	12,406	20	63	57	730	4,451	7,433	522
State total	11,511,000	610,565	83,441	527,124	1,033	3,594	34,965	43,849	135,068	324,649	67,407
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,304.2	724.9	4,579.3	9.0	31.2	303.8	380.9	1,173.4	2,820.3	585.6
INDIANA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,731,774										
Area actually reporting	87.0%	156,010	13,214	142,796	241	1,106	4,772	7,095	37,552	90,135	15,109
Estimated totals	100.0%	171,553	14,195	157,358	256	1,177	5,011	7,751	41,087	99,669	16,602
Other cities	627,568										
Area actually reporting	75.8%	21,188	990	20,198	10	39	210	731	3,698	15,459	1,041
Estimated totals	100.0%	27,937	1,305	26,632	13	51	277	964	4,876	20,383	1,373
Rural	1,138,658										
Area actually reporting	61.1%	10,106	783	9,323	21	88	90	584	3,087	5,428	808
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,549	1,281	15,268	34	144	147	956	5,056	8,889	1,323
State total	5,498,000	216,039	16,781	199,258	303	1,372	5,435	9,671	51,019	128,941	19,298
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,929.4	305.2	3,624.2	5.5	25.0	98.9	175.9	928.0	2,345.2	351.0
IOWA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,229,533										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	67,811	4,042	63,769	41	280	980	2,741	15,863	45,099	2,807
Other cities	700,304										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	30,375	1,459	28,916	5	79	118	1,257	5,645	22,015	1,256
Rural	980,123										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,380	280	12,100	13	16	16	235	3,849	7,704	547
State total	2,910,000	110,566	5,781	104,785	59	375	1,114	4,233	25,357	74,818	4,610
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,799.5	198.7	3,600.9	2.0	12.9	38.3	145.5	871.4	2,571.1	158.4
KANSAS											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,219,806										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	70,730	5,897	64,833	55	518	1,437	3,887	16,836	44,192	3,805
Other cities	633,340										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	26,451	1,655	24,796	15	106	269	1,265	5,737	18,235	824
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,598	1,664	24,934	15	107	270	1,272	5,769	18,336	829
Rural	584,854										
Area actually reporting	584,854										
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,465	586	7,879	19	44	38	485	2,972	4,500	407
State total	2,438,000	105,793	8,147	97,646	89	669	1,745	5,644	25,577	67,028	5,041
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,339.3	334.2	4,005.2	3.7	27.4	71.6	231.5	1,049.1	2,749.3	206.8
KENTUCKY											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,669,543										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	71,578	5,975	65,603	85	502	2,141	3,247	18,208	43,421	3,974
Estimated totals	100.0%	71,995	6,005	65,990	85	504	2,149	3,267	18,295	43,702	3,993
Other cities	593,580										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	19,257	1,519	17,738	24	120	215	1,160	4,257	12,508	973
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,374	1,528	17,846	24	121	216	1,167	4,283	12,584	979
Rural	1,429,877										
Area actually reporting	95.8%	17,990	2,692	15,298	129	193	255	2,115	6,377	7,257	1,664
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,776	2,809	15,967	135	201	266	2,207	6,656	7,574	1,737
State total	3,723,000	110,145	10,342	99,803	244	826	2,631	6,641	29,234	63,860	6,709
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,958.5	277.8	2,680.7	6.6	22.2	70.7	178.4	785.2	1,715.3	180.2
LOUISIANA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,074,483										
Area actually reporting	92.2%	180,470	23,917	156,553	449	1,480	7,904	14,084	43,129	101,443	11,981
Estimated totals	100.0%	191,577	25,171	166,406	472	1,560	8,164	14,975	45,860	107,911	12,635
Other cities	490,526										
Area actually reporting	65.2%	13,577	1,440	12,137	24	38	100	1,278	2,885	8,942	310
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,830	2,209	18,621	37	58	153	1,961	4,426	13,719	476
Rural	896,991										
Area actually reporting	75.9%	11,864	2,181	9,683	50	187	140	1,804	3,360	5,861	462
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,622	2,871	12,751	66	246	184	2,375	4,425	7,718	608
State total	4,462,000	228,029	30,251	197,778	575	1,864	8,501	19,311	54,711	129,348	13,719
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,110.5	678.0	4,432.5	12.9	41.8	190.5	432.8	1,226.2	2,898.9	307.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.92 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1984--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
MAINE											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	426,814										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	21,223	1,056	20,167	4	66	216	770	4,899	14,308	960
Other cities	396,512										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	13,712	462	13,250	5	37	67	353	2,872	9,812	566
Rural	332,674										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,841	314	5,527	11	52	22	229	2,496	2,691	340
State total	1,156,000	40,776	1,832	38,944	20	155	305	1,352	10,267	26,811	1,866
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,527.3	158.5	3,368.9	1.7	13.4	26.4	117.0	888.1	2,319.3	161.4
MARYLAND											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,043,408										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	215,394	33,337	182,057	342	1,557	12,977	18,461	48,621	116,576	16,860
Other cities	77,459										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,428	380	6,048	5	32	85	258	1,431	4,388	229
Rural	228,133										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,958	738	4,220	7	51	35	645	1,432	2,603	185
State total	4,349,000	226,780	34,455	192,325	354	1,640	13,097	19,364	51,484	123,567	17,274
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,214.5	792.3	4,422.3	8.1	37.7	301.1	445.3	1,183.8	2,841.3	397.2
MASSACHUSETTS											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,304,523										
Area actually reporting	91.9%	232,427	27,841	204,586	194	1,455	9,773	16,419	54,414	105,202	44,970
Estimated totals	100.0%	246,673	28,843	217,830	201	1,519	10,000	17,123	57,957	112,452	47,421
Other cities	486,150										
Area actually reporting	89.6%	17,214	1,335	15,879	9	94	108	1,124	5,160	9,596	1,123
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,223	1,491	17,732	10	105	121	1,255	5,762	10,716	1,254
Rural	7,327										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	141	28	113	X	3	1	24	37	46	30
State total	5,798,000	266,037	30,362	235,675	211	1,627	10,122	18,402	63,756	123,214	48,705
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,588.4	523.7	4,064.8	3.6	28.1	174.6	317.4	1,099.6	2,125.1	840.0
MICHIGAN											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,305,481										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	526,786	64,628	462,158	841	4,920	27,210	31,657	130,504	255,752	75,902
Estimated totals	100.0%	531,200	64,991	466,209	844	4,948	27,320	31,879	131,458	258,316	76,435
Other cities	670,746										
Area actually reporting	98.4%	28,165	1,289	26,876	8	170	166	945	4,873	21,134	869
Estimated totals	100.0%	28,624	1,310	27,314	8	173	169	960	4,952	21,479	883
Rural	1,098,773										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	35,134	2,678	32,456	27	759	343	1,549	12,799	18,397	1,260
State total	9,075,000	594,958	68,979	525,979	879	5,880	27,832	34,388	149,209	298,192	78,578
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,556.0	760.1	5,795.9	9.70	64.8	306.7	378.9	1,644.2	3,285.9	865.9
MINNESOTA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,693,183										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	123,663	7,901	115,762	59	923	2,861	4,058	32,672	76,288	6,802
Other cities	522,620										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	20,555	394	20,161	4	62	69	259	3,405	15,859	897
Rural	946,197										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,666	507	15,159	11	66	30	400	5,165	9,093	901
State total	4,162,000	159,884	8,802	151,082	74	1,051	2,960	4,717	41,242	101,240	8,600
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,841.5	211.5	3,630.0	1.8	25.3	71.1	113.3	990.9	2,432.5	206.6
MISSISSIPPI											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	751,814										
Area actually reporting	80.3%	32,856	2,918	29,938	62	273	826	1,757	10,198	17,900	1,840
Estimated totals	100.0%	37,321	3,216	34,105	73	311	892	1,940	12,050	19,896	2,159
Other cities	694,591										
Area actually reporting	81.6%	25,791	2,050	23,741	66	166	322	1,496	7,143	15,717	881
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,513	2,505	29,008	81	203	393	1,828	8,728	19,204	1,076
Rural	1,151,595										
Area actually reporting	51.3%	5,471	823	4,648	50	103	147	523	2,405	1,977	266
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,661	1,605	9,056	98	201	287	1,019	4,686	3,852	518
State total	2,598,000	79,495	7,326	72,169	252	715	1,572	4,787	25,464	42,952	3,753
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,059.9	282.0	2,777.9	9.7	27.5	60.5	184.3	980.1	1,653.3	144.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.92 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1984--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
MISSOURI											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,281,274										
Area actually reporting	95.0%	178,180	20,310	157,870	295	1,123	6,776	12,116	45,558	97,460	14,852
Estimated totals	100.0%	182,521	20,642	161,879	300	1,145	6,837	12,360	46,760	99,943	15,176
Other cities	466,656										
Area actually reporting	92.2%	18,138	1,315	16,823	10	77	144	1,084	3,741	12,402	680
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,676	1,427	18,249	11	84	156	1,176	4,058	13,453	738
Rural	1,260,070										
Area actually reporting	60.2%	7,829	603	7,226	28	58	36	481	3,039	3,827	360
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,997	1,002	11,995	47	96	60	799	5,045	6,353	597
State total	5,008,000	215,194	23,071	192,123	358	1,325	7,053	14,335	55,863	119,749	16,511
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,297.0	460.7	3,836.3	7.1	26.5	140.8	286.2	1,115.5	2,391.2	329.7
MONTANA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	198,182										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	12,729	509	12,220	12	51	131	315	2,739	8,620	861
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,760	511	12,249	12	51	131	317	2,744	8,644	861
Other cities	204,491										
Area actually reporting	84.1%	11,157	542	10,615	7	48	46	441	1,380	8,861	554
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,265	644	12,621	8	57	55	524	1,641	10,321	659
Rural	421,327										
Area actually reporting	91.7%	11,288	737	10,551	15	57	37	628	2,461	7,439	651
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,313	803	11,510	16	62	40	685	2,685	8,115	710
State total	824,000	38,338	1,958	36,380	36	170	226	1,526	7,070	27,080	2,230
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,652.7	237.6	4,415.0	4.4	20.6	27.4	185.2	858.0	3,286.4	270.6
NEBRASKA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	731,294										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	37,181	3,072	34,109	35	314	643	2,080	7,040	25,482	1,587
Other cities	389,257										
Area actually reporting	95.8%	13,027	352	12,675	12	43	38	259	1,921	10,311	443
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,594	368	13,226	13	45	40	270	2,005	10,759	462
Rural	485,449										
Area actually reporting	86.5%	4,650	162	4,488	5	19	9	129	1,119	3,142	227
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,378	187	5,191	6	22	10	149	1,294	3,634	263
State total	1,606,000	56,153	3,627	52,526	54	381	693	2,499	10,339	39,875	2,312
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,496.5	225.8	3,270.6	3.4	23.7	43.2	155.6	643.8	2,482.9	144.0
NEVADA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	746,444										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	54,293	5,186	49,107	852	506	2,447	2,148	16,570	28,355	4,182
Other cities	28,140										
Area actually reporting	58.5%	730	54	676	X	10	10	34	149	491	36
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,249	92	1,157	X	17	17	58	255	840	62
Rural	136,416										
Area actually reporting	52.7%	2,227	236	1,991	7	16	41	172	631	1,218	142
Estimated totals	100.0%	4,229	448	3,781	13	30	781	327	1,198	2,313	270
State total	911,000	59,771	5,726	54,045	98	553	2,542	2,533	18,023	31,508	4,514
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,561.0	628.5	5,932.5	10.8	60.7	279.0	278.0	1,978.4	3,458.6	495.5
NEW HAMPSHIRE											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	515,949										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	19,527	791	18,736	2	102	178	509	4,532	12,895	1,309
Other cities	296,985										
Area actually reporting	98.4%	10,127	437	9,690	4	80	40	313	2,214	7,000	476
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,287	444	9,843	4	81	41	318	2,249	7,110	484
Rural	164,066										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	841	73	768	4	19	8	42	409	309	50
State total	977,000	30,655	1,308	29,347	10	202	227	869	7,190	20,314	1,843
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,137.7	133.9	3,003.8	1.0	20.7	23.2	88.9	735.9	2,079.2	188.6
NEW JERSEY											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,515,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	364,890	39,659	325,231	402	2,446	18,218	18,593	79,871	202,181	43,179
Other cities	None										
Rural	None										
State total	7,515,000	364,890	39,659	325,231	402	2,446	18,218	18,593	79,871	202,181	43,179
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,855.5	527.7	4,327.8	5.3	32.5	242.4	247.4	1,062.8	2,690.4	574.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.92 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1984--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
NEW MEXICO											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	659,036										
Area actually reporting	87.2%	46,403	5,030	41,373	45	328	1,401	3,256	12,772	26,210	2,391
Estimated totals	100.0%	50,296	5,470	44,826	51	382	1,473	3,564	14,260	27,951	2,615
Other cities	462,188										
Area actually reporting	84.1%	24,597	2,299	22,298	24	173	226	1,876	5,233	16,072	993
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,241	2,734	26,507	29	206	269	2,230	6,221	19,106	1,180
Rural	302,776										
Area actually reporting	56.3%	5,273	897	4,376	28	110	64	695	1,614	2,329	433
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,369	1,594	7,775	50	195	114	1,235	2,868	4,138	769
State total	1,424,000	88,906	9,798	79,108	130	783	1,856	7,029	23,349	51,195	4,564
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,243.4	688.1	5,555.3	9.1	55.0	130.3	493.6	1,639.7	3,595.2	320.5
NEW YORK											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	16,036,714										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	935,293	158,597	776,696	1,747	5,371	89,540	61,939	208,554	454,462	113,680
Estimated totals	100.0%	937,907	158,781	779,126	1,748	5,381	89,604	62,048	209,142	456,112	113,872
Other cities	803,945										
Area actually reporting	95.0%	29,769	1,698	28,071	12	105	184	1,397	6,309	20,867	895
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,347	1,789	29,558	13	111	194	1,471	6,643	21,973	942
Rural	894,341										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	19,872	1,587	18,285	25	107	102	1,353	7,171	10,536	578
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,872	1,587	18,285	25	107	102	1,353	7,171	10,536	578
State total	17,735,000	989,126	162,157	826,969	1,786	5,599	89,900	64,872	222,956	488,621	115,392
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,577.3	914.3	4,662.9	10.1	31.6	506.9	365.8	1,257.2	2,755.1	650.6
NORTH CAROLINA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,367,345										
Area actually reporting	99.3%	165,922	16,812	149,110	263	968	3,607	11,974	44,754	96,762	7,594
Estimated totals	100.0%	167,251	16,957	150,294	264	972	3,628	12,093	45,049	97,595	7,650
Other cities	893,282										
Area actually reporting	94.1%	47,972	4,535	43,437	138	176	690	3,351	11,706	29,969	1,762
Estimated totals	100.0%	50,955	4,817	46,138	147	187	733	3,750	12,434	31,832	1,872
Rural	1,904,373										
Area actually reporting	97.1%	30,201	3,020	27,181	124	166	244	2,486	11,903	13,853	1,425
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,116	3,111	28,005	128	171	251	2,561	12,264	14,273	1,468
State total	6,165,000	249,322	24,885	224,437	539	1,330	4,612	18,404	69,747	143,700	10,990
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,044.2	403.6	3,640.5	8.7	21.6	74.8	298.5	1,131.3	2,330.9	178.3
NORTH DAKOTA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	245,084										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,175	194	8,981	4	38	36	116	1,290	7,333	358
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,175	194	8,981	4	38	36	116	1,290	7,333	358
Other cities	145,195										
Area actually reporting	96.4%	5,215	82	5,133	3	21	12	46	684	4,211	238
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,412	85	5,327	3	22	12	48	710	4,370	247
Rural	295,721										
Area actually reporting	97.5%	3,055	87	2,968	1	29	5	52	719	2,098	151
Estimated totals	100.0%	3,135	89	3,046	1	30	5	53	738	2,153	155
State total	686,000	17,722	368	17,354	8	90	53	217	2,738	13,856	760
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,583.4	53.6	2,529.7	1.2	13.1	7.7	31.6	399.1	2,019.8	110.8
OHIO											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	8,476,574										
Area actually reporting	90.6%	377,550	36,168	341,382	486	3,220	14,735	17,727	93,047	213,235	35,100
Estimated totals	100.0%	400,927	37,734	363,193	500	3,367	15,104	18,763	98,549	227,982	36,662
Other cities	856,786										
Area actually reporting	84.9%	31,878	1,924	29,954	18	167	365	1,374	6,598	22,234	1,122
Estimated totals	100.0%	37,545	2,266	35,279	21	197	430	1,618	7,771	26,187	1,321
Rural	1,418,640										
Area actually reporting	87.2%	18,278	1,246	17,032	26	148	106	966	5,724	10,442	866
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,969	1,430	19,539	30	170	122	1,108	6,567	11,979	993
State total	10,752,000	459,441	41,430	418,011	551	3,734	15,656	21,489	112,887	266,148	38,976
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,273.1	385.3	3,887.8	5.1	34.7	145.6	199.9	1,049.9	2,475.3	362.5
OKLAHOMA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,892,334										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	116,625	10,222	106,403	164	1,072	3,202	5,784	34,655	59,626	12,122
Estimated totals	100.0%	116,625	10,222	106,403	164	1,072	3,202	5,784	34,655	59,626	12,122
Other cities	744,484										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	32,573	2,369	30,204	51	144	365	1,809	8,566	19,642	1,996
Estimated totals	100.0%	32,573	2,369	30,204	51	144	365	1,809	8,566	19,642	1,996
Rural	661,182										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,157	847	11,310	43	99	101	604	4,758	5,576	976
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,157	847	11,310	43	99	101	604	4,758	5,576	976
State total	3,298,000	161,335	13,438	147,917	258	1,315	3,668	8,197	47,979	84,844	15,094
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,892.5	407.5	4,485.1	7.8	39.9	111.2	248.5	1,454.8	2,572.6	457.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.92 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1984--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
OREGON											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,793,718										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	128,909	11,603	117,306	88	905	4,244	6,366	38,806	72,315	6,185
Estimated totals	100.0%	129,185	11,614	117,571	88	906	4,247	6,373	38,881	72,493	6,197
Other cities	410,389										
Area actually reporting	98.3%	24,672	1,094	23,578	10	105	182	797	5,611	16,898	1,069
Estimated totals	100.0%	25,106	1,113	23,993	10	107	185	811	5,710	17,195	1,088
Rural	469,893										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,665	806	11,859	30	188	76	512	4,164	7,054	641
State total	2,674,000	166,956	13,533	153,423	128	1,201	4,508	7,696	48,755	96,742	7,926
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,243.7	506.1	5,737.6	4.8	44.9	168.6	287.8	1,823.3	3,617.9	296.4
PENNSYLVANIA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	10,071,513										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	328,945	36,083	292,862	498	2,521	17,357	15,707	77,559	176,735	38,568
Estimated totals	100.0%	330,572	36,195	294,377	498	2,529	17,389	15,779	77,900	177,764	38,713
Other cities	788,100										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	19,105	1,232	17,873	13	116	176	927	4,068	12,900	905
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,204	1,239	17,965	13	117	177	932	4,089	12,966	910
Rural	1,041,387										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	14,338	720	13,618	27	118	90	485	6,528	6,269	821
State total	11,901,000	364,114	38,154	325,960	538	2,764	17,656	17,196	88,517	196,999	40,444
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,059.5	320.6	2,738.9	4.5	23.2	148.4	144.5	743.8	1,655.3	339.8
RHODE ISLAND											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	899,492										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	42,154	3,052	39,102	33	189	1,038	1,792	10,695	22,032	6,375
Other cities	62,508										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,708	147	3,561	X	15	46	86	692	2,596	273
Rural	X										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	64	21	43	X	1	7	13	9	26	8
State total	962,000	45,926	3,220	42,706	33	205	1,091	1,891	11,396	24,654	6,656
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,774.0	334.7	4,439.3	3.4	21.3	113.4	196.6	1,184.6	2,562.8	691.9
SOUTH CAROLINA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,978,451										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	103,954	13,583	90,371	170	907	2,584	9,922	26,451	58,335	5,585
Estimated totals	100.0%	104,170	13,608	90,562	170	908	2,590	9,940	26,501	58,466	5,595
Other cities	407,035										
Area actually reporting	99.3%	25,006	3,402	21,604	45	162	481	2,714	6,185	14,456	963
Estimated totals	100.0%	25,194	3,427	21,767	45	163	485	2,734	6,232	14,565	970
Rural	914,514										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	24,513	3,572	20,941	90	258	333	2,891	7,913	11,722	1,306
State total	3,300,000	153,877	20,607	133,270	305	1,329	3,408	15,565	40,646	84,753	7,871
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,662.9	624.5	4,038.5	9.2	40.3	103.3	471.7	1,231.7	2,568.3	238.5
SOUTH DAKOTA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	114,205										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,179	192	3,987	3	48	25	116	787	3,034	166
Other cities	223,405										
Area actually reporting	89.5%	8,961	375	8,586	1	39	50	285	1,375	6,828	383
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,010	419	9,591	1	44	56	318	1,536	7,627	428
Rural	368,390										
Area actually reporting	53.9%	2,294	232	2,062	5	53	13	161	650	1,316	96
Estimated totals	100.0%	4,255	430	3,825	9	98	24	299	1,206	2,441	178
State total	706,000	18,444	1,041	17,403	13	190	105	733	3,529	13,102	772
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,612.5	147.5	2,465.0	1.8	26.9	14.9	103.8	499.9	1,855.8	109.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.92 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1984--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TENNESSEE											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,061,970										
Area actually reporting	93.4%	144,090	17,417	126,673	283	1,616	7,346	8,172	40,791	71,237	14,645
Estimated totals	100.0%	148,574	17,767	130,807	292	1,657	7,406	8,412	42,348	73,453	15,006
Other cities	588,104										
Area actually reporting	84.5%	18,208	1,664	16,544	36	105	265	1,258	4,544	10,941	1,059
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,555	1,970	19,585	43	124	314	1,489	5,379	12,952	1,254
Rural	1,066,926										
Area actually reporting	73.5%	9,801	935	8,866	43	78	108	706	3,875	4,239	752
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,343	1,273	12,070	59	106	147	961	5,275	5,771	1,024
State total	4,717,000	183,472	21,010	162,462	394	1,887	7,867	10,862	53,002	92,176	17,284
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,889.6	445.4	3,444.2	8.4	40.0	166.8	230.3	1,123.6	1,954.1	366.4
TEXAS											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	12,796,033										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	876,786	73,046	803,740	1,846	6,838	27,775	36,587	239,291	481,192	83,287
Other cities	1,441,548										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	57,764	5,225	52,539	87	287	545	4,306	14,959	34,948	2,632
Rural	1,751,419										
Area actually reporting	99.3%	29,378	2,450	26,928	159	217	219	1,855	11,744	13,317	1,867
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,578	2,466	27,112	160	218	220	1,868	11,824	13,408	1,880
State total	15,989,000	964,128	80,737	883,391	2,093	7,343	28,540	42,761	266,074	529,518	87,799
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,029.9	505.0	5,525.0	13.1	45.9	178.5	267.4	1,664.1	3,311.8	549.1
UTAH											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,269,572										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	67,177	3,425	63,752	35	279	908	2,203	12,156	48,378	3,218
Estimated totals	100.0%	67,304	3,430	63,874	35	279	909	2,207	12,177	48,473	3,224
Other cities	194,991										
Area actually reporting	94.8%	7,246	327	6,919	6	30	27	264	1,120	5,486	313
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,646	345	7,301	6	32	28	279	1,182	5,789	330
Rural	187,437										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,788	260	3,528	6	25	21	208	817	2,520	191
State total	1,652,000	78,738	4,035	74,703	47	336	958	2,694	14,176	56,782	3,745
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,776.2	244.2	4,522.0	2.8	20.3	58.0	163.1	858.1	3,437.2	226.7
VERMONT											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	101,124										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,536	189	7,347	1	26	57	105	1,620	5,461	266
Other cities	188,101										
Area actually reporting	97.5%	7,785	291	7,494	1	36	34	220	1,624	5,528	342
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,983	299	7,684	1	37	35	226	1,665	5,668	351
Rural	240,775										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,511	281	5,230	10	42	30	199	2,102	2,925	203
State total	530,000	21,030	769	20,261	12	105	122	530	5,387	14,054	820
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,967.9	145.1	3,822.8	2.3	19.8	23.0	100.0	1,016.4	2,651.7	154.7
VIRGINIA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,980,034										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	180,112	14,262	165,850	336	1,288	5,429	7,209	39,205	117,834	8,811
Other cities	442,897										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,020	918	15,102	19	76	173	650	2,817	11,641	644
Rural	1,213,069										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	17,109	1,480	15,629	79	139	163	1,099	5,414	9,333	882
State total	5,636,000	213,241	16,660	196,581	434	1,503	5,765	8,958	47,436	138,808	10,337
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,783.6	295.6	3,488.0	7.7	26.7	102.3	158.9	841.7	2,462.9	183.4
WASHINGTON											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,512,329										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	223,529	15,559	207,970	170	1,921	5,016	8,452	63,159	135,533	9,278
Estimated totals	100.0%	224,632	15,614	209,018	170	1,929	5,027	8,488	63,400	136,296	9,322
Other cities	372,602										
Area actually reporting	94.6%	26,115	1,200	24,915	13	133	161	893	5,625	18,470	820
Estimated totals	100.0%	27,603	1,269	26,334	14	141	170	944	5,945	19,522	867
Rural	464,069										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	13,128	793	12,335	18	106	50	619	4,676	7,087	572
State total	4,349,000	265,363	17,676	247,687	202	2,176	5,247	10,051	74,021	162,905	10,761
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,101.7	406.4	5,695.3	4.6	50.0	120.6	231.1	1,702.0	3,745.8	247.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.92 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1984--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
WEST VIRGINIA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	712,681										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	24,761	1,749	23,012	23	155	531	1,040	6,600	14,643	1,769
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,792	1,750	23,042	23	155	531	1,041	6,606	14,665	1,771
Other cities	373,877										
Area actually reporting	96.5%	10,399	541	9,858	13	28	100	400	2,178	7,127	553
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,772	560	10,212	13	29	104	414	2,256	7,383	573
Rural	865,442										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,032	973	9,059	50	121	109	93	3,787	4,248	1,024
State total	1,952,000	45,596	3,283	42,313	86	305	744	2,148	12,649	26,296	3,368
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,335.9	168.2	2,167.7	4.4	15.6	38.1	110.0	648.0	1,347.1	172.5
WISCONSIN											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,188,520										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	156,644	7,773	148,871	89	654	3,031	3,999	29,703	109,497	9,671
Estimated totals	100.0%	157,994	7,816	150,178	89	658	3,041	4,028	29,936	110,523	9,719
Other cities	535,669										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	22,435	772	21,663	6	65	74	627	3,377	17,643	643
Estimated totals	100.0%	22,509	774	21,735	6	65	74	629	3,388	17,702	645
Rural	1,041,811										
Area actually reporting	98.3%	18,038	764	17,274	22	66	51	625	6,322	10,127	825
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,348	777	17,571	22	67	52	636	6,431	10,301	839
State total	4,766,000	198,851	9,367	189,484	117	790	3,167	5,293	39,755	138,526	11,203
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,172.3	196.5	3,975.7	2.5	16.6	66.4	111.1	834.1	2,906.5	235.1
WYOMING											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	76,627										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,584	208	3,376	2	17	19	170	853	2,331	192
Other cities	281,357										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	11,874	729	11,145	7	64	79	579	1,724	8,981	432
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,910	731	11,179	7	64	79	581	1,729	9,017	433
Rural	152,016										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,325	298	3,027	8	26	20	244	697	2,170	160
State total	511,000	18,819	1,237	17,582	17	107	118	995	3,279	13,518	785
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,682.8	242.1	3,440.7	3.3	20.9	23.1	194.7	641.7	2,645.4	153.6

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cIncludes 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, *Crime in the United States, 1984* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), pp. 52-62. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.93 Offenses known to police, by offense and size of place, 1983 and 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.89. Figures represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1983 and 1984 (Source, p. 326). For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

(1984 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
12,941 agencies; total population 220,697,000:										
1983	11,272,099	1,155,139	10,116,960	17,668	73,478	467,514	596,479	2,929,192	6,284,944	902,824
1984	11,034,961	1,163,584	9,871,377	17,087	78,306	445,656	622,535	2,784,390	6,156,057	930,930
Percent change	-2.1	+0.7	-2.4	-3.3	+6.6	-4.7	+4.4	-4.9	-2.1	+3.1
TOTAL CITIES										
8,891 cities; total population 148,179,000:										
1983	9,185,456	965,919	8,219,537	13,684	57,698	425,672	468,864	2,278,858	5,175,444	765,235
1984	8,995,484	970,659	8,024,825	13,052	61,190	405,771	490,646	2,154,863	5,079,504	790,458
Percent change	-2.1	+0.5	-2.4	-4.6	+6.1	-4.7	+4.6	-5.4	-1.9	+3.3
Group I:										
59 cities, 250,000 and over; population 40,377,000:										
1983	3,488,691	520,058	2,968,633	8,004	28,355	285,014	198,685	901,002	1,673,610	394,021
1984	3,445,263	517,474	2,927,789	7,487	29,729	268,865	211,393	851,485	1,663,404	412,900
Percent change	-1.2	-0.5	-1.4	-6.5	+4.8	-5.7	+6.4	-5.5	-0.6	+4.8
5 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 14,918,000:										
1983	1,323,550	244,507	1,079,043	3,894	9,671	151,222	79,720	331,849	525,347	221,847
1984	1,283,872	239,670	1,044,202	3,435	9,853	142,906	83,476	296,729	526,858	220,615
Percent change	-3.0	-2.0	-3.2	-11.8	+1.9	-5.5	+4.7	-10.6	+0.3	-0.6
17 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 11,956,000:										
1983	974,190	124,045	850,145	2,013	8,224	66,040	47,768	249,215	519,751	81,179
1984	970,020	124,594	845,426	2,050	9,028	60,904	52,612	242,909	510,455	92,062
Percent change	-0.4	+0.4	-0.6	+1.8	+9.8	-7.8	+10.1	-2.5	-1.8	+13.4
37 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,503,000:										
1983	1,190,951	151,506	1,039,445	2,097	10,460	67,752	71,197	319,938	628,512	90,995
1984	1,191,371	153,210	1,038,161	2,002	10,848	65,055	75,305	311,847	626,091	100,223
Percent change	(c)	+1.1	-0.1	-4.5	+3.7	-4.0	+5.8	-2.5	-0.4	+10.1
Group II:										
122 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,774,300:										
1983	1,343,257	129,124	1,214,133	1,769	8,752	51,477	67,126	348,922	772,222	92,989
1984	1,320,622	132,499	1,188,123	1,850	9,461	50,024	71,164	334,791	758,393	94,939
Percent change	-1.7	+2.6	-2.1	+4.6	+8.1	-2.8	+6.0	-4.0	-1.8	+2.1
Group III:										
298 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 20,363,000:										
1983	1,207,948	106,409	1,101,539	1,232	7,151	36,979	61,047	305,363	701,503	94,673
1984	1,171,485	107,998	1,063,487	1,171	7,511	36,604	62,712	287,592	680,275	95,620
Percent change	-3.0	+1.5	-3.5	-5.0	+5.0	-1.0	+2.7	-5.8	-3.0	+1.0
Group IV:										
634 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,962,000:										
1983	1,169,377	84,065	1,085,312	1,004	5,564	26,152	51,345	278,851	729,614	76,847
1984	1,136,164	85,462	1,050,702	1,000	6,069	25,212	53,181	263,446	708,404	78,852
Percent change	-2.8	+1.7	-3.2	-0.4	+9.1	-3.6	+3.6	-5.5	-2.9	+2.6
Group V:										
1,581 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,045,000:										
1983	1,090,645	71,323	1,019,322	932	4,443	17,175	48,773	250,888	703,935	64,499
1984	1,061,228	71,080	990,148	859	4,798	16,491	48,932	235,620	689,069	65,459
Percent change	-2.7	-0.3	-2.9	-7.8	+8.0	-4.0	+0.3	-6.1	-2.1	+1.5
Group VI:										
6,197 cities under 10,000; population 22,654,000:										
1983	885,538	54,940	830,598	743	3,434	8,875	41,888	193,832	594,560	42,206
1984	860,722	56,146	804,576	685	3,622	8,575	43,264	181,929	579,959	42,688
Percent change	-2.8	+2.2	-3.1	-7.8	+5.5	-3.4	+3.3	-6.1	-2.5	+1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.93 Offenses known to police, by offense and size of place, 1983 and 1984--Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
SUBURBAN COUNTIES										
1,238 agencies; population 43,794,000:										
1983	1,548,963	145,254	1,403,709	2,447	11,645	37,298	93,864	462,762	831,286	109,661
1984	1,519,150	147,407	1,371,743	2,522	12,365	35,738	96,782	450,731	808,716	112,296
Percent change	-1.9	+1.5	-2.3	+3.1	+6.2	-4.2	+3.1	-2.6	-2.7	+2.4
RURAL COUNTIES ^d										
2,812 agencies; population 28,724,000:										
1983	537,680	43,966	493,714	1,537	4,134	4,544	33,751	187,572	278,214	27,928
1984	520,327	45,518	474,809	1,513	4,751	4,147	35,107	178,796	267,837	28,176
Percent change	-3.2	+3.5	-3.8	-1.6	+14.9	-8.7	+4.0	-4.7	-3.7	+0.9
SUBURBAN AREA ^e										
6,087 agencies; population 89,978,000:										
1983	3,576,059	279,733	3,296,326	3,968	20,136	75,462	180,167	932,523	2,116,174	247,629
1984	3,498,909	284,479	3,214,430	3,999	21,640	73,107	185,733	894,720	2,066,287	253,423
Percent change	-2.2	+1.7	-2.5	+0.8	+7.5	-3.1	+3.1	-4.1	-2.4	+2.3

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^dIncludes State police agencies with no county breakdown.

^eIncludes 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, 1984* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), pp. 139, 140. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.94 Offenses in Federal parks known to police, by offense, 1975-84

NOTE: The National Park Service is responsible for the administration of 335 park areas that are owned by the Federal Government. Three urban park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Police, whereas other park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Rangers. The offense categories listed below are the Uniform Crime Reports Part I offenses; see Appendix 3 for definitions. Note, however, that these offenses are not counted in the Federal Bureau of Investigation figures. In 1975, the "Human Kindness Day" activities held in Washington, D.C. accounted for approximately 500 robbery incidents in that year.

Offense	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total offenses	7,697	7,521	7,763	8,247	8,561	9,074	8,319	7,892	7,617	6,612
Total annual visitation (in thousands)	238,849	267,827	261,584	283,090	282,435	300,324	329,663	344,448	335,646	332,507
Criminal homicide	10	10	17	12	15	16	19	30	19	18
Forcible rape	84	66	60	91	87	89	87	83	81	57
Robbery	779	281	238	261	264	294	303	330	306	266
Aggravated assault	385	470	458	494	505	643	575	607	542	527
Burglary	1,031	954	1,097	1,188	1,330	1,552	1,391	1,083	1,238	717
Larceny-theft	5,156	5,570	5,662	5,986	6,124	6,230	5,451	5,468	5,125	4,766
Motor vehicle theft	252	170	231	215	236	250	296	220	200	178
Arson ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	197	71	106	83

^aIncluded in tabulations as a Part I offense beginning in 1981.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.95 Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by type of weapon used, United States, 1964-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.89. 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.

(Percent)

Year	Type of weapon used						Total ^c	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters
	Firearm	Cutting or stabbing instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, feet, fists, etc.) ^a	Other ^b	Unknown or not stated		
1964	55	24	5	10	3	2	100	7,990
1965	57	23	6	10	3	1	100	8,773
1966	59	22	5	9	2	1	100	9,552
1967	63	20	5	9	2	1	100	11,114
1968	65	18	6	8	2	1	100	12,503
1969	65	19	4	8	3	1	100	13,575
1970	66	18	4	8	3	1	100	13,649
1971	66	19	4	8	2	1	100	16,183
1972	66	19	4	8	2	1	100	15,832
1973	66	17	5	8	2	2	100	17,123
1974	67	17	5	8	1	1	100	18,632
1975	65	17	5	9	2	2	100	18,642
1976	64	18	5	8	2	3	100	16,605
1977	62	19	5	8	2	3	100	18,033
1978	64	19	5	8	2	3	100	18,714
1979	63	19	5	8	2	3	100	20,591
1980	62	19	5	8	2	4	100	21,860
1981	62	19	5	7	2	3	100	20,053
1982	60	21	5	8	2	3	100	19,485
1983	58	22	6	9	2	3	100	18,673
1984	59	21	6	8	2	4	100	16,689

^aThis category includes beatings and strangulations. Pushed is also included in personal weapons.

^bThis category includes drownings, arson, poison, explosives, narcotics, asphyxiation, etc.

^cBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1964, p. 104, Table 16; 1965, p. 106, Table 16; 1966, p. 107, Table 20; 1967, p. 112, Table 20; 1968, p. 108, Table 20; 1969, p. 106, Table 21; 1970, p. 188, Table 21; 1971, p. 114, Table 21; 1972, p. 188, Table 24; 1973, p. 8; 1974, p. 18; 1975, p. 18; 1976, p. 10; 1977, p. 11; 1978, p. 12; 1979, p. 11; 1980, p. 12; 1981, p. 11; 1982, p. 11; 1983, p. 10; 1984, p. 10 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.96 Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by type of weapon used and region, 1984

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.89 and 3.95. 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 3.95. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

(Percent)

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Unknown or other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons (hands, feet, fists, etc.)
Northeast	100.0	51.1	26.8	12.2	9.9
Midwest	100.0	60.5	18.8	15.1	5.6
South	100.0	63.2	19.2	12.9	4.8
West	100.0	54.9	22.8	14.3	8.1
Total	100.0	58.8	21.2	13.4	6.5

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1984 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 10.

Table 3.97 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by type of weapon used and age of victim, United States, 1984

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.89 and 3.95.

Age of victim	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	Strangu- lation	Asphyx- iation	Other weapon or weapon not stated
Total	16,689	9,819	3,540	973	1,090	6	8	192	19	317	111	614
Infant (under 1)	180	10	10	8	88	1	1	3	1	5	22	31
1 to 4	319	38	21	29	165	0	0	16	1	2	15	32
5 to 9	130	45	20	12	22	0	0	15	0	5	4	7
10 to 14	191	88	40	20	11	0	0	5	0	9	7	11
15 to 19	1,240	781	273	38	46	0	0	11	3	32	4	52
20 to 24	2,694	1,755	609	87	90	1	0	17	2	55	7	71
25 to 29	2,833	1,781	678	110	104	1	0	12	5	55	13	74
30 to 34	2,191	1,430	462	102	97	1	0	11	6	34	8	40
35 to 39	1,696	1,096	335	95	78	0	1	16	0	22	1	52
40 to 44	1,207	768	244	62	66	1	1	9	0	15	1	40
45 to 49	844	535	167	55	46	0	2	8	0	3	3	25
50 to 54	716	417	154	59	37	0	0	12	0	11	4	22
55 to 59	574	313	127	51	44	0	1	13	0	11	4	10
60 to 64	480	230	117	53	41	0	2	10	0	6	2	19
65 to 69	310	144	62	47	28	0	0	6	0	8	3	12
70 to 74	301	106	70	39	39	1	0	14	0	11	4	17
75 and older	403	95	95	83	64	0	0	11	1	22	6	26
Unknown	380	187	56	23	24	0	0	3	0	11	3	73

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1984 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 10.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses.

Table 3.98 Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by victim-offender relationship and circumstances of the offense, United States, 1984

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.89 and 3.95. Law enforcement agencies are requested to describe the circumstances of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters. These descriptions are categorized by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. "Felony type" refers to killings that occur in conjunction with the commission of another felony, such as robbery or burglary. The total number of offenses for each "circumstances of the offense" category was provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Section.

(Percent)

Relationship of victim to offender	Total (N=16,689)	Circumstances of the offense						
		Felony type (N=3,008)	Suspected felony type (N=461)	Romantic triangle (N=408)	Argument over money or property (N=452)	Other arguments (N=5,740)	Miscellaneous non-felony type (N=2,933)	Unable to determine circumstances (N=3,687)
Total (N=16,689) ^a	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Husband	3.2	0.4	0.0	3.9	1.3	6.9	3.1	0.5
Wife	5.2	0.8	0.0	7.4	2.4	9.0	7.4	1.8
Mother	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	1.8	0.4
Father	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.1	2.3	1.4	0.2
Daughter	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	4.3	0.8
Son	1.6	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.3	4.7	0.5
Brother	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.4	2.5	1.7	0.2
Sister	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1
Other family	2.6	1.2	0.2	0.2	4.6	4.3	3.3	1.1
Acquaintances	29.8	23.8	9.3	57.6	56.9	39.3	37.8	9.7
Friend	3.9	1.7	0.9	4.4	12.8	6.1	4.6	1.2
Boyfriend	1.6	0.2	0.0	3.7	1.3	3.3	1.2	0.4
Girlfriend	2.4	0.5	0.0	7.4	1.3	4.7	2.0	0.7
Neighbor	1.3	1.2	0.0	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.3	0.5
Stranger	17.6	40.5	66.4	11.3	8.8	11.3	13.9	7.5
Unknown relationship	25.8	26.7	22.8	2.5	2.9	5.3	11.1	74.5

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1984 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.99 Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by age of victim, United States, 1964-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.89 and 3.95.

(Percent)												
Age of victim	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Infant (under 1)	2	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
5 to 9	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
15 to 19	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	9	9	9
20 to 24	12	12	13	14	14	15	16	16	16	16	16	16
25 to 29	12	13	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	14	15	15
30 to 34	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	11
35 to 39	12	12	12	12	11	10	9	10	10	9	9	9
40 to 44	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8
45 to 49	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
50 to 54	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
55 to 59	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
65 to 69	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
70 to 74	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
75 and older	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Unknown	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
Total ^a	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

^aBecause 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, Table 17; 1975, p. 17; 1976, p. 11; 1977, p. 12; 1978, p. 19; 1979, p. 10; 1980, p. 11; 1981, p. 10; 1982, p. 8; 1983, p. 8; 1984, p. 8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.100 Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by sex of victim, United States, 1964-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.89 and 3.95.

(Percent)				
Year	Sex of victim		Total ^a	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters
	Male	Female		
1964	74	26	100	7,990
1965	74	26	100	8,773
1966	74	26	100	9,552
1967	75	25	100	11,114
1968	78	22	100	12,503
1969	78	22	100	13,575
1970	78	22	100	13,649
1971	79	21	100	16,183
1972	78	22	100	15,832
1973	77	23	100	17,123
1974	77	23	100	18,632
1975	76	24	100	18,642
1976	76	24	100	16,605
1977	75	25	100	18,033
1978	76	24	100	18,714
1979	77	23	100	20,591
1980	77	23	100	21,860
1981	77	23	100	20,053
1982	76	24	100	19,485
1983	76	24	100	18,673
1984	75	25	100	16,689

^aBecause 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; 1981, p. 10; 1982, p. 8; 1983, p. 8; 1984, p. 8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.101 Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by race of victim, United States, 1964-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.89 and 3.95.

(Percent)					
Year	Race of victim			Total ^a	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
1981	54	44	2	100	20,053
1982	55	42	2	100	19,485
1983	55	42	3	100	18,673
1984	56	41	3	100	16,689

^aBecause 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; 1981, p. 10; 1982, p. 8; 1983, p. 8; 1984, p. 8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	7
16	16	16	17	17	16	16	16	16
15	15	16	16	17	16	16	17	17
11	12	12	12	13	14	13	13	13
9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10
8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
7	6	6	6	5	6	5	5	5
6	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	4
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
16,605	18,033	18,714	20,591	21,860	20,053	19,485	18,673	16,689

Table 3.102 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by age, sex, race, and ethnicity of victim, United States, 1984

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.89 and 3.95.

Age of victim	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters		Sex of victim			Race of victim			Ethnicity of victim			
	Number	Percent	Male	Female	Un-known	White	Black	Other	Un-known	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Unknown
Total	16,689	X	12,440	4,214	35	9,375	6,855	332	127	2,610	10,961	3,118
Percent	X	100.0 ^a	74.5	25.3	0.2	56.2	41.1	2.0	0.8	15.6	65.7	18.7
Infant (under 1)	180	1.1	106	73	1	98	77	4	1	8	144	28
1 to 4	319	1.9	162	157	0	195	114	8	2	41	225	53
5 to 9	130	0.8	61	69	0	70	53	7	0	12	98	20
10 to 14	191	1.1	102	89	0	124	63	4	0	28	125	38
15 to 19	1,240	7.4	889	351	0	669	546	21	4	225	786	229
20 to 24	2,694	16.1	2,006	688	0	1,443	1,196	42	13	510	1,688	496
25 to 29	2,833	17.0	2,206	627	0	1,466	1,305	53	9	513	1,834	486
30 to 34	2,191	13.1	1,732	459	0	1,160	981	40	10	391	1,432	368
35 to 39	1,696	10.2	1,322	374	0	950	703	38	5	277	1,129	290
40 to 44	1,207	7.2	949	258	0	692	479	33	3	182	805	220
45 to 49	844	5.1	666	178	0	500	321	21	2	116	576	152
50 to 54	716	4.3	587	129	0	441	258	17	0	83	483	150
55 to 59	574	3.4	439	135	0	376	185	13	0	53	404	117
60 to 64	480	2.9	352	128	0	305	168	4	3	37	335	108
65 to 69	310	1.9	212	98	0	194	111	5	0	12	228	70
70 to 74	301	1.8	195	106	0	187	106	7	1	20	222	59
75 and older	403	2.4	199	203	1	291	103	8	1	14	304	85
Unknown	380	2.3	255	92	33	214	86	7	73	88	143	149

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1984 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 8.

Table 3.103 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by race, sex, and ethnicity of victim and offender, United States, 1984

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.89 and 3.95. These data pertain only to the 9,937 murders and nonnegligent manslaughters in which there was a single offender and a single victim.

Characteristics of victim	Total victims/offenders	Characteristics of offender									
		Race			Sex			Ethnicity			
		White	Black	Other	Un-known	Male	Female	Un-known	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Un-known
Race:											
White	5,372	4,739	544	56	33	4,729	610	33	1,205	3,331	836
Black	4,357	231	4,105	11	10	3,452	895	10	127	3,305	925
Other	170	45	16	107	2	143	25	2	7	139	24
Unknown	38	10	7	0	21	15	2	21	2	9	27
Sex:											
Male	7,290	3,525	3,607	123	35	5,990	1,265	35	1,104	4,918	1,268
Female	2,609	1,490	1,058	51	10	2,334	265	10	235	1,857	517
Unknown	38	10	7	0	21	15	2	21	2	9	27
Ethnicity:											
Hispanic	1,338	1,148	163	17	10	1,223	105	10	1,080	228	30
Non-Hispanic	6,822	3,102	3,559	135	26	5,660	1,106	26	238	6,511	73
Unknown	1,777	775	950	22	30	1,426	321	30	23	45	1,709
Total	9,937	5,025	4,672	174	66	8,339	1,532	66	1,341	6,784	1,812

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1984 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 9.

Table 3.104 Percent distribution of robberies known to police, by type of weapon used, United States, 1974-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.89 and 3.95.

(Percent)

Year	Type of weapon				Total ^a	Total number of robberies
	Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed		
1974	45	13	8	34	100	422,989
1975	45	12	8	35	100	444,937
1976	43	13	8	36	100	410,651
1977	42	13	8	37	100	391,128
1978	41	13	9	37	100	408,358
1979	40	13	9	38	100	458,749
1980	40	13	9	38	100	530,070
1981	40	13	9	38	100	548,038
1982	40	14	9	37	100	522,823
1983	37	14	10	40	100	489,227
1984	36	13	9	42	100	435,732

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1974, pp. 26, 160; 1975, pp. 26, 160; 1976, pp. 21, 153; 1977, pp. 19, 153; 1978, pp. 19, 170; 1979, pp. 18, 170; 1980, pp. 19, 173; 1981, pp. 18, 144; 1982, pp. 18, 149; 1983, pp. 18, 152; 1984, pp. 18, 145 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.105 Percent distribution of robberies known to police, by type of weapon used and region, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.89. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

(Percent)

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
Northeast	100.0	29.7	15.9	10.3	44.0
Midwest	100.0	36.8	10.8	12.4	40.0
South	100.0	42.1	11.6	7.3	39.0
West	100.0	35.7	13.8	8.6	41.9
Total	100.0	35.8	13.4	9.4	41.5

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1984 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 18.

Table 3.106 Percent distribution of robberies known to police, by place of occurrence, United States, 1973-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.89 and 3.95. "Commercial house" refers to nonresidential structures, with the exception of gas stations, convenience stores, and banking-type institutions.

(Percent)

Year	Place of occurrence							Total ^a	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
1981	52	13	4	6	11	1	12	100	553,784
1982	54	12	4	6	11	1	12	100	492,793
1983	54	11	3	6	11	1	13	100	454,397
1984	54	12	3	6	11	1	13	100	409,042

^aBecause 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; 1981, p. 150, Table 17; 1982, p. 155, Table 17; 1983, p. 158, Table 17; 1984, p. 151, Table 18 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.107 Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police, by type of weapon used, United States, 1964-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.89 and 3.95.

(Percent)

Year	Type of weapon used				Total ^a	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	382,586
1974	25	24	23	27	100	409,886
1975	25	24	25	27	100	436,172
1976	24	24	26	27	100	459,761
1977	23	23	27	26	100	485,078
1978	22	23	28	27	100	531,006
1979	23	22	28	27	100	586,914
1980	24	22	28	27	100	622,879
1981	24	22	28	26	100	603,161
1982	22	23	28	26	100	611,134
1983	21	24	29	26	100	604,406
1984	21	23	31	25	100	594,440

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1964, pp. 9, 92; 1965, pp. 8, 94; 1966, pp. 9, 96; 1967, pp. 11, 100; 1968, pp. 10, 96; 1969, pp. 10, 94; 1970, pp. 12, 104; 1971, pp. 12, 100; 1972, pp. 10, 102; 1973, pp. 11, 104; 1974, pp. 20, 160; 1975, pp. 20, 160; 1976, pp. 13, 153; 1977, pp. 21, 153; 1978, pp. 21, 168; 1979, pp. 20, 170; 1980, pp. 21, 73; 1981, pp. 20, 144; 1982, pp. 22, 149; 1983, pp. 23, 152; 1984, pp. 23, 145 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.108 Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police, by type of weapon used and region, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.89. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

(Percent)

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon; club, poison, etc.	Personal weapons
Northeast	100.0	13.6	24.6	31.9	29.9
Midwest	100.0	21.8	22.2	32.2	23.9
South	100.0	25.3	24.7	28.9	21.0
West	100.0	20.5	20.6	31.3	27.7
Total	100.0	21.1	23.2	30.7	25.0

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1984 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 23.

Table 3.109 Percent distribution of burglaries known to police, by place and time of occurrence, United States, 1976-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.89 and 3.95.

(Percent)

Year	Residence (dwelling)			Non-residence (store, office, etc.)			Total ^a	Total number of burglaries
	Night	Day	Unknown	Night	Day	Unknown		
1976	22	25	16	23	5	9	100	2,912,050
1977	23	26	16	21	5	9	100	2,832,287
1978	22	26	16	20	6	10	100	2,929,403
1979	21	26	16	21	6	10	100	3,142,796
1980	21	28	17	18	5	10	100	3,577,928
1981	22	29	17	18	5	9	100	3,520,825
1982	22	27	16	19	6	10	100	3,078,604
1983	23	26	18	18	6	10	100	2,859,583
1984	22	27	18	17	6	10	100	2,652,289

^aBecause 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; 1981, p. 150, Table 17; 1982, p. 155, Table 17; 1983, p. 158, Table 17; 1984, p. 151, Table 18 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.110 Percent distribution of larceny-thefts known to police, by type of target, United States, 1973-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.89 and 3.95.

(Percent)

Year	Type of target										Total ^a	Total number of larceny-thefts
	Pocket- picking	Purse- snatching	Shop- lifting	From motor vehicles (except access- ories)	Motor vehicle access- ories	Bicycles	From buildings	From coin- operated machines	All others	Total ^a		
1973	1	2	11	17	16	17	17	1	18	100	3,175,300	
1974	1	2	11	18	16	17	17	1	17	100	4,091,787	
1975	1	2	11	18	19	13	17	1	18	100	4,842,335	
1976	1	2	10	20	22	10	15	1	18	100	5,799,785	
1977	1	2	11	17	20	11	16	1	20	100	5,524,660	
1978	1	2	11	17	19	11	17	1	21	100	5,676,249	
1979	1	1	11	17	19	11	16	1	22	100	6,259,041	
1980	1	2	11	17	19	10	17	1	23	100	6,764,087	
1981	1	2	11	18	19	9	17	1	22	100	6,743,638	
1982	1	1	12	19	20	9	16	1	21	100	6,458,876	
1983	1	1	13	19	19	8	16	1	22	100	6,185,011	
1984	1	1	13	19	18	8	16	1	22	100	5,899,388	

^aBecause 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; 1981, p. 150, Table 18; 1982, p. 155, Table 17; 1983, p. 158, Table 17; 1984, p. 151, Table 18 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.111 Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute and of the Hobbs Act, by type of violation and jurisdiction, 1982-84

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, savings and loan institutions, and credit unions. Violations of the Hobbs Act involve extortion and kidnaping of bank officials or their families.

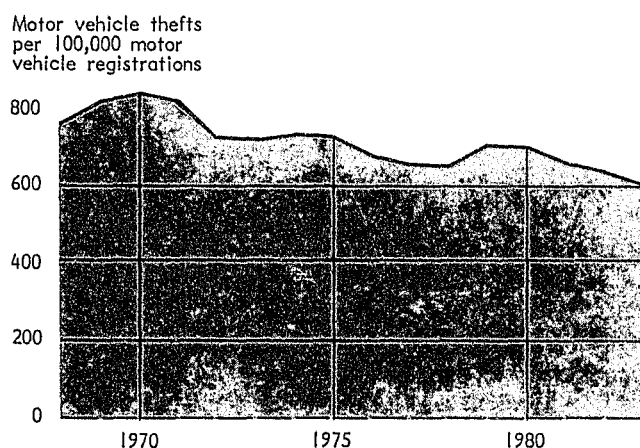
Jurisdiction	1982				1983				1984			
	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act
Total	6,381	551	203	175	6,138	396	231	174	6,067	484	245	128
Alabama	31	11	5	6	38	7	2	0	31	7	5	3
Alaska	21	1	0	1	17	1	0	0	22	2	0	0
Arizona	105	11	4	3	106	8	6	12	92	10	5	5
Arkansas	15	9	4	1	12	6	3	0	17	4	1	0
California	2,423	59	23	26	2,627	55	31	35	2,293	137	30	16
Colorado	76	8	2	0	80	4	1	4	92	5	4	1
Connecticut	62	7	1	3	31	4	0	1	45	5	5	0
Delaware	8	4	2	0	11	1	0	1	20	0	3	1
District of Columbia	46	2	1	0	70	0	3	2	55	2	1	1
Florida	292	37	16	8	306	36	17	6	362	19	7	9
Georgia	84	20	1	5	68	7	8	1	84	5	6	0
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hawaii	45	2	0	0	27	4	3	0	41	1	1	0
Idaho	13	0	1	3	8	0	0	2	9	1	0	0
Illinois	64	16	8	3	88	8	13	8	76	8	11	3
Indiana	99	9	2	4	76	5	2	3	101	5	1	3
Iowa	14	3	2	0	11	1	4	0	13	4	3	0
Kansas	27	0	1	3	30	2	1	0	28	4	4	1
Kentucky	51	14	1	3	30	8	2	1	39	7	0	1
Louisiana	87	11	4	1	61	17	6	1	69	14	13	7
Maine	11	0	0	0	5	3	1	0	2	0	0	0
Maryland	115	11	10	6	116	6	4	3	126	8	8	3
Massachusetts	85	5	6	0	85	3	5	1	140	1	5	1
Michigan	115	31	6	2	97	8	15	2	109	8	4	2
Minnesota	64	11	2	3	58	7	2	1	53	15	19	2
Mississippi	32	11	3	3	25	4	4	1	27	7	6	0
Missouri	48	8	5	1	59	7	4	4	52	10	0	1
Montana	3	1	0	0	2	3	3	0	8	0	1	1
Nebraska	19	4	3	1	11	1	1	0	14	1	1	0
Nevada	93	16	0	2	75	3	0	0	51	9	2	1
New Hampshire	7	2	0	0	5	0	1	1	8	0	0	0
New Jersey	123	24	1	12	128	12	2	4	68	17	7	7
New Mexico	15	2	1	0	18	2	1	1	36	3	3	1
New York	589	40	4	11	476	25	13	6	502	26	9	7
North Carolina	89	6	0	5	72	17	3	2	113	34	4	7
North Dakota	6	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
Ohio	201	38	23	7	153	14	9	22	237	15	6	13
Oklahoma	29	10	2	9	28	16	3	4	23	5	2	1
Oregon	161	3	1	1	241	1	4	1	207	5	3	4
Pennsylvania	240	19	6	5	195	8	10	4	145	17	12	3
Puerto Rico	6	0	2	1	5	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Rhode Island	6	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	13	0	0	0
South Carolina	28	12	5	3	28	8	1	2	26	5	4	3
South Dakota	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Tennessee	68	18	3	3	53	7	5	2	67	2	3	2
Texas	282	17	10	11	213	28	20	29	139	19	15	7
Utah	41	0	0	7	31	0	1	1	21	1	1	5
Vermont	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Virginia	112	20	6	4	124	21	5	4	140	19	6	3
Washington	130	3	3	7	95	8	5	0	173	7	3	1
West Virginia	7	4	2	0	4	1	1	1	15	3	1	0
Wisconsin	81	6	19	1	27	4	5	1	47	5	13	1
Wyoming	6	1	2	0	3	1	0	0	2	1	2	1

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1982-June 30, 1982," pp. 15, 16; "July 1, 1982-December 31, 1982," pp. 15, 16; "January 1, 1983-June 30, 1983," pp. 15, 16; "July 1, 1983-December 31, 1983," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1984-December 31, 1984," pp. 13, 14. U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. (Mimeographed.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.4 Estimated rate (per 100,000 motor vehicle registrations) of motor vehicle thefts known to police, United States, 1968-83

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.

(Rate per 100,000 motor vehicle registrations)



Source: Insurance Information Institute, *Insurance Facts*, 1978, p. 63; 1984-85, p. 88 (New York: Insurance Information Institute). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.112 Number of offenses known to police and average loss incurred, by selected offenses and type of target, United States, 1984

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.89 and 3.106. "Loss" refers to property taken during the commission of the offense only. All offenses, including those that involve no loss of property, were used in compiling "average loss." For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

(13,156 agencies; 1984 estimated population 214,307,000)

Offense and type of target	Number of offenses 1984	Percent change over 1983	Percent ^a	Average loss (in dollars)
Murder	15,880	-2.8	100.0	\$103
Forcible rape	73,131	+7.5	100.0	36
Robbery	409,042	-4.3	100.0	609
Street/highway	222,844	-3.3	54.5	430
Commercial house	47,080	-4.2	11.5	991
Gas or service station	13,575	-1.4	3.3	387
Convenience store	22,387	-15.0	5.5	429
Residence	44,946	-6.9	11.0	887
Bank	5,723	-3.3	1.4	2,690
Miscellaneous	52,487	-2.0	12.8	690
Burglary	2,652,289	-4.3	100.0	900
Residence (dwelling)	1,768,009	-3.6	66.7	927
Night	584,724	-6.5	22.0	789
Day	704,195	-0.9	26.6	1,005
Unknown	479,090	-3.8	18.1	981
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.)	884,280	-5.8	33.3	846
Night	461,293	-8.5	17.4	796
Day	153,767	-0.3	5.8	761
Unknown	269,220	-3.9	10.2	982
Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)	5,899,388	-1.9	100.0	376
By type:				
Pocket-picking	67,843	-2.8	1.1	239
Purse-snatching	72,755	-7.4	1.2	181
Shoplifting	791,973	+2.7	13.4	79
From motor vehicles (except accessories)	1,106,886	-1.4	18.8	399
Motor vehicle accessories	1,060,966	-7.4	18.0	273
Bicycles	484,218	-5.9	8.2	162
From buildings	938,913	-1.6	15.9	556
From coin-operated machines	50,711	-3.0	0.9	114
All others	1,325,123	+1.7	22.5	596
By value:				
Over \$200	1,978,178	-0.4	33.5	1,003
\$50 to \$200	1,702,015	-6.0	28.9	113
Under \$50	2,219,195	+0.2	37.6	19
Motor vehicle theft	886,379	+3.9	100.0	4,418

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1984* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 151, Table 18.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.113 Assaults on Federal officers, by department and agency, 1978-83

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	1981	1982	1983	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Total	771	622	724	728	712	580	588	539	592	593	611	547
U.S. Department of the Interior	24	25	19	29	22	11	27	22	20	25	21	17
Bureau of Indian Affairs	20	15	13	22	19	7	24	18	12	17	18	14
National Park Service	4	10	6	7	3	4	3	4	8	8	3	3
U.S. Department of Justice	261	208	243	316	252	143	179	169	184	249	220	131
Bureau of Prisons	107	99	120	111	115	59	76	79	102	99	101	58
Drug Enforcement Administration	3	2	52	95	63	18	2	2	35	64	47	19
Federal Bureau of Investigation	75	43	37	42	40	22	44	36	23	40	34	17
Immigration and Naturalization Service	56	41	19	46	22	18	45	36	17	34	22	16
U.S. and Assistant U.S. Attorney	6	4	9	8	4	5	3	2	4	2	10	5
U.S. Marshals Service	14	19	6	14	8	21	9	14	3	10	6	16
U.S. Department of the Treasury	450	358	406	333	395	396	356	330	352	273	332	370
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	36	32	28	31	9	15	29	25	30	19	11	8
Internal Revenue Service	312	254	316	251	347	334	252	241	277	217	290	324
U.S. Customs Service	59	36	25	25	15	19	46	39	22	16	12	17
U.S. Secret Service	43	36	37	26	24	28	29	25	23	21	19	21
Judicial branch	8	10	28	24	22	21	5	4	17	23	22	22
U.S. Postal Service	28	21	28	26	21	9	21	14	19	23	16	7
Postal Inspectors	13	4	13	4	6	2	9	3	9	4	5	1
Postal Security Police	15	17	15	22	15	7	12	11	10	19	11	6

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Assaults on Federal Officers, 1979, p. 7; 1981, p. 4, Table 1, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1982, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1983), p. 50, Table 1; and Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), p. 49, Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.114 Assaults on Federal officers, by type of weapon used and extent of injury, 1977-83

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.113.

Type of weapon used	Total	1977			1978			1979			1980			1981			1982			1983		
		Kill- ed	In- jured	No injury	Kill- ed	In- jured	No injury	Kill- ed	In- jured	No injury	Kill- ed	In- jured	No injury	Kill- ed	In- jured	No injury	Kill- ed	In- jured	No injury	Kill- ed	In- jured	No injury
Total victims	4,437	0	140	740	1	121	649	5	126	491	2	118	604	1	133	594	2	123	587	7	78	495
Firearm	562	0	13	109	0	8	83	5	15	48	2	6	64	1	17	107	2	13	69	4	8	50
Personal weapons	1,396	0	88	216	1	91	157	0	91	139	0	85	154	0	80	117	0	73	104	0	43	81
Knife	115	0	8	21	0	5	14	0	3	3	0	11	8	0	7	11	0	8	16	2	7	12
Blunt object	182	0	22	15	0	13	26	0	14	15	0	7	18	0	19	18	0	4	11	1	4	14
Threat	1,915	0	0	346	0	0	336	0	0	271	0	0	326	0	0	312	0	0	324	0	0	312
Vehicle	174	0	8	32	0	4	28	0	1	13	0	8	23	0	8	16	0	7	26	0	4	9
Bomb	8	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other	85	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	10	0	2	13	0	17	37	0	12	17

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Assaults on Federal Officers, 1981, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 5, Table 3; and Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), p. 50. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.115 Law enforcement officers killed, by circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1974-83 (aggregate)

NOTE: These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers feloniously killed in the United States, its territories, Puerto Rico, and abroad. These tabulations have only included Guam and the Virgin Islands since 1975.

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment							Off-duty
		2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment		
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	1,031	196	322	150	12	5	61	155	130
Disturbance calls (bar fights, man with gun)	126	40	28	28	2	0	2	18	18
Domestic disturbance calls (family quarrels)	56	15	15	16	0	0	0	8	2
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	65	14	26	11	1	0	6	2	5
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	174	22	40	19	1	2	13	16	61
Attempting other arrests	159	29	37	31	2	2	6	41	11
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	41	10	6	4	0	0	10	10	1
Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances	106	18	49	10	4	0	4	9	12
Ambush (entrapment and premeditation)	53	10	12	7	0	0	5	8	11
Ambush (unprovoked attack)	40	5	15	2	2	0	8	1	7
Mentally deranged	23	4	6	8	0	0	1	3	1
Traffic pursuits and stops	129	26	87	12	0	0	1	1	2
Drug-related matters	58	3	1	2	0	1	5	45	1

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), p. 18.

Table 3.116 Law enforcement officers killed, by circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.115.

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment							Off-duty
		2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment		
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	80	10	27	17	0	0	2	16	8
Disturbance calls (bar fights, man with gun)	10	3	2	1	X	X	0	3	1
Domestic disturbance calls (family quarrels)	5	0	1	4	X	X	0	0	0
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	4	0	2	2	X	X	0	0	0
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	11	0	1	3	X	X	1	0	6
Attempting other arrests	9	1	1	2	X	X	0	5	0
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	3	0	1	0	X	X	1	1	0
Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances	10	2	6	2	X	X	0	0	0
Ambush (entrapment and premeditation)	6	2	2	2	X	X	0	0	0
Ambush (unprovoked attack)	3	1	2	0	X	X	0	0	0
Mentally deranged	1	0	0	1	X	X	0	0	0
Traffic pursuits and stops	11	1	9	0	X	X	0	0	1
Drug-related matters	7	0	0	0	X	X	0	7	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), p. 19.

Table 3.117 Percent distribution of law enforcement officers killed, by selected characteristics of officers, United States, 1978-83

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.115. Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100. Length of service was not reported for four law enforcement officers killed during the 1978-82 period.

Characteristics of officers killed	(Percent)					
	1978 (N=93)	1979 (N=106)	1980 (N=104)	1981 (N=91)	1982 (N=92)	1983 (N=80)
Race:						
White	91	88	86	85	84	67
Black	9	9	13	14	15	10
Other	0	3	0	1	1	3
Sex:						
Male	100	99	99	98	97	80
Female	0	1	1	2	3	0
Age:						
Under age 25	14	9	12	13	9	8
25 through 30	30	20	26	23	24	24
31 through 40	30	41	43	42	44	36
41 and older	26	30	19	22	23	12
Length of service:						
Less than 5 years of service						
1 year or less of service	39	34	31	38	29	30
5 through 10 years of service	10	10	2	4	4	3
Over 10 years of service	30	40	42	33	38	26
In uniform	31	26	27	29	32	21
In uniform	80	71	69	80	52	64

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1978, p. 22; 1979, p. 22; 1980, p. 23; 1981, p. 18; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1982, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1983), p. 20; and Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), p. 20. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.118 Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers, by demographic characteristics and prior record, United States, 1974-83 (aggregate) and 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.115. 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	1974 to 1983		1983	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,394	100	103	100
Age:				
Under age 18	103	7	8	8
18 to 30	810	58	48	47
Sex:				
Male	1,338	96	100	97
Female	56	4	3	3
Race:				
White	768	55	68	66
Black	595	43	33	32
Other	31	2	2	2
Ethnicity:				
Hispanic	83	6	22	21
Non-Hispanic	428	31	81	79
Prior record:				
Prior criminal arrest	963	69	74	72
Convicted on prior criminal charge	699	50	41	40
Prior arrest for crime of violence	478	34	11	11
Convicted on prior criminal charges--granted leniency	563	40	37	36
On parole or probation at time of killing	285	20	25	24
Prior arrest on murder charge	71	5	3	3
Prior arrest on narcotic drug law violation	257	18	14	14
Prior arrest for assaulting policeman or resisting arrest	101	7	9	9
Prior arrest for weapons violation	382	27	23	22

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), p. 21. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.119 Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers, by type of disposition, United States, 1972-81 (aggregate)

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.115. Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.

Type of disposition	Total	Percent
Persons identified	1,568	100
Fugitives	16	1
Justifiably killed	186	12
Committed suicide	42	3
Arrested and charged	1,324	84
Persons arrested and charged	1,324	100
Guilty of murder	884	67
Guilty of a lesser offense related to murder	108	8
Guilty of crime other than murder	103	8
Acquitted or otherwise dismissed	152	11
Committed to mental institution	38	3
Case pending	22	2
Died in custody	17	1

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), p. 22. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.120 Assaults on law enforcement officers and percent receiving personal injury, by type of weapon used, 1979-83

NOTE: These data are based upon the number of agencies reporting assaults to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program during the particular year. Data for 1983 are based on 9,908 agencies covering approximately 85 percent of the total population; 1982 data are based on 8,829 agencies covering approximately 76 percent of the total population; 1981 data are based on 9,019 agencies covering approximately 78 percent of the total population; 1980 data are based on 9,235 agencies covering approximately 81 percent of the total population; 1979 data are based on 9,638 agencies covering approximately 83 percent of the total population.

Type of weapon used	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Total	Percent receiving personal injury	Total	Percent receiving personal injury	Total	Percent receiving personal injury	Total	Percent receiving personal injury	Total	Percent receiving personal injury
Total victims	59,031	36.9	57,847	37.2	57,116	35.5	55,775	30.7	62,324	33.4
Firearm	3,237	20.7	3,295	22.5	3,330	18.3	2,642	16.4	3,067	21.8
Personal weapons	48,531	37.6	47,484	38.2	47,253	36.2	46,802	30.7	51,901	33.4
Knife or cutting instrument	1,720	34.4	1,653	34.4	1,733	34.3	1,452	27.0	1,829	31.4
Other dangerous weapons	5,543	41.1	5,415	38.0	4,800	40.6	4,879	39.1	5,527	40.2

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), p. 45, Table 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.121 Law enforcement officers assaulted, by circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.120.

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment						
		2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Detective, special assignment		Other	
		Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	62,324	17,162	12,543	20,747	812	2,600	2,971	5,489
Percent of total ^a	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	20,723	6,489	3,795	8,908	130	290	295	816
Percent	33.2	37.8	30.3	42.9	16.0	11.2	9.9	14.9
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	1,090	377	183	391	17	62	25	35
Percent	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.4	0.8	0.6
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	788	307	87	163	12	130	63	26
Percent	1.2	1.8	0.7	0.8	1.5	5.0	2.1	0.5
Attempting other arrests	11,980	3,139	2,463	3,860	234	878	572	834
Percent	19.2	18.3	19.6	18.6	28.8	33.8	19.3	15.2
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	942	254	114	240	10	79	66	179
Percent	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.2	3.0	2.2	3.3
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	8,003	1,736	1,190	1,741	94	283	713	2,246
Percent	12.8	10.1	9.5	8.4	11.6	10.9	24.0	40.9
Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances	4,954	1,401	1,256	1,425	92	338	198	244
Percent	7.9	8.2	10.0	6.9	11.3	13.0	6.7	4.4
Ambush (no warning)	282	101	68	33	5	23	34	18
Percent	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.3
Mentally deranged	1,089	423	143	345	4	19	51	104
Percent	1.7	2.5	1.1	1.7	0.5	0.7	1.7	1.9
Traffic pursuits and stops	6,210	1,593	1,915	2,277	61	85	102	177
Percent	9.9	9.3	15.3	11.0	7.5	3.3	3.4	3.2
All other	6,263	1,342	1,329	1,364	153	413	852	810
Percent	10.0	7.8	10.6	6.6	18.8	15.9	28.7	14.8

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), p. 44.

Table 3.122 Drug thefts, by type of drug and region, 1976-83

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 1981-83 are not available by geographic area.

(In thousands of dosage units)

Type of drug and region	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 ^a
Narcotics ^b	10,614	10,072	11,732	12,210	10,881	10,770	8,530	4,678
Northeast	3,891	2,572	3,222	2,587	1,463	NA	NA	NA
Southeast	2,147	2,400	2,708	2,988	2,711	NA	NA	NA
North Central	2,446	2,675	3,157	2,867	2,762	NA	NA	NA
South Central	791	979	1,025	1,497	1,498	NA	NA	NA
West	1,339	1,446	1,626	2,271	2,447	NA	NA	NA
Stimulants	12,315	9,596	11,636	11,268	5,555	6,639	2,883	1,447
Northeast	5,731	2,863	5,011	5,784	1,013	NA	NA	NA
Southeast	1,697	1,826	1,567	1,343	1,198	NA	NA	NA
North Central	2,942	1,980	2,592	1,814	1,489	NA	NA	NA
South Central	838	960	1,191	1,028	706	NA	NA	NA
West	1,107	1,967	1,275	1,299	1,149	NA	NA	NA
Depressants	43,512	24,601	23,349	21,436	18,755	22,363	8,931	1,167
Northeast	27,809	7,920	5,490	5,436	3,720	NA	NA	NA
Southeast	4,454	5,293	4,747	4,967	4,746	NA	NA	NA
North Central	6,515	5,658	7,537	5,635	5,368	NA	NA	NA
South Central	1,965	2,500	2,398	2,359	2,276	NA	NA	NA
West	2,769	3,230	3,177	3,039	2,645	NA	NA	NA
Total	66,441	44,269	46,717	44,914	35,191	39,773	20,344	7,292

^aThe drug theft data for 1983 are for the first 6 months only.

^bIncludes methadone, cocaine, and other narcotics.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1979 (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 3.123 Estimated average illegal market retail drug prices, by type of drug, United States, fiscal years 1974-84

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).

The notation "d.u." means dosage unit.

Type of drug	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Heroin (gm.) ^a	\$1,230.00	\$1,150.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,590.00	\$2,190.00	\$2,290.00	\$2,200.00	\$2,340.00	\$2,110.00	\$2,200.00	\$2,300.00
Cocaine (gm.) ^a	490.00	560.00	530.00	640.00	650.00	780.00	670.00	690.00	600.00	110.00	112.50
Marihuana (gm.)	.56	.65	.64	.69	.80	1.42	1.66	1.64	1.74	2.50	1.94
Hashish (gm.)	9.85	8.38	10.20	8.67	9.64	5.37	2.61	3.82	7.76	8.00	5.29
LSD (d.u.)	1.66	1.73	1.91	2.06	2.18	3.18	3.23	3.58	4.30	3.00	4.00
PCP (d.u.)	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.59	7.95	8.36	11.60	14.00	12.50	12.50
Methamphetamine (d.u.)	.62	1.07	1.26	1.14	.93	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.00	5.00
Barbiturates (d.u.)	.75	.80	.83	.92	1.07	2.99	3.50	3.62	4.50	4.60	5.00
Amphetamine (d.u.)	.59	.63	.72	.74	.93	3.49	3.23	3.23	3.60	NA	5.00
Methadone (d.u.)	3.45	5.17	4.62	3.49	3.79	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.72	NA

^aPrices 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 3.124 Explosives incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, by type of incident, United States, 1976-83

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 explosives-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. "Attempted bombings" are unsuccessful attempts to commit a bombing with high or low explosives or

blasting agents, due to the malfunction, recovery, or disarmament of an explosive device. "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, p. v.)

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	1981	1982	1983
Total	2,706	3,177	3,256	3,092	2,875	2,338	1,769	1,690
Bombings	870	1,058	963	901	922	805	597	575
Recoveries and seizures of explosives	579	853	987	1,167	908	637	503	499
Incendiary bombings	352	339	446	346	368	329	235	164
Thefts of explosives	327	227	362	335	349	243	201	208
Attempted bombings	319	319	287	178	163	152	127	131
Attempted incendiary bombings	101	81	71	44	68	99	48	40
Hoax devices	67	105	47	26	11	12	8	15
Noncriminal accidents	47	62	71	60	64	37	40	49
Threats to U.S. Department of the Treasury facilities	44	33	22	35	22	24	10	9

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Explosives Incidents, Annual Report, 1977, p. 4; 1979, p. 4; 1980, p. 4 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); and Explosives Incidents, 1982, p. 4; 1983, p. 4 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.125 Bombing incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, by jurisdiction, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.124. Bombing incidents include "bombings" and "attempted bombings."

Jurisdiction	Number
Illinois	76
California	61
New York	56
Texas	35
Washington	35
Florida	28
Ohio	26
Tennessee	26
Pennsylvania	23
Kentucky	21
North Carolina	20
Michigan	19
New Jersey	19
Colorado	17
Puerto Rico/Virgin Islands	17
Maryland	16
Georgia	14
Massachusetts	14
Indiana	13
Missouri	13
Utah	13
South Carolina	12
Alabama	11
Arizona	11
Oklahoma	11
Nevada	9
Oregon	9
District of Columbia	8
Connecticut	7
Virginia	7
Iowa	6
Nebraska	6
Wisconsin	6
Wyoming	5
Idaho	4
Kansas	4
Minnesota	4
Alaska	3
Louisiana	3
Rhode Island	3
Arkansas	2
New Hampshire	2
Maine	1
Mississippi	1
Montana	1
West Virginia	1
Delaware	0
Guam	0
Hawaii	0
North Dakota	0
South Dakota	0
Vermont	0

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Explosives Incidents 1983 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1984), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.126 Bombing incidents known to police, by type of incident and device, value of property damage, and outcome of incident, United States, 1973-84

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			
Total	16,158	8,762	4,564	1,705	1,127	\$181,604,405	2,006	325
1973	1,955	742	787	253	173	7,261,832	187	22
1974	2,044	893	758	236	157	9,886,563	207	24
1975	2,074	1,088	613	238	135	27,003,981 ^a	326 ^a	69 ^a
1976	1,570	852	405	188	125	11,265,426	212	50
1977	1,318	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 ^a	133	30
1982	795	485	194	77	39	7,202,848	99	16
1983	687	442	127	77	41	6,342,652	100	12
1984	803	518	127	118	40	5,618,581	112	6

^aIncludes major bombing incidents resulting in an unusually high number of personal injuries and deaths, and substantial damage to property.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bomb Summary 1982, Table 1; 1984, p. 3, Table 1; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

Table 3.127 Bombing incidents known to police, by type of target and device, value of property damage, and outcome of incident, United States, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.126.

Type of target	Total actual and attempted bombings	Actual		Attempted		Property damage (dollar value)	Personal injury	Death
		Explo-sive	Incen-diary	Explo-sive	Incen-diary			
Total	803	518	127	118	40	\$5,618,581	112	6
Residence	226	136	49	25	16	475,736	17	1
Private residence	115	58	35	10	12	306,136	10	1
Apartment house	32	13	10	6	3	152,355	6	0
Other private property	79	65	4	9	1	17,245	1	0
Commercial operations	136	94	22	17	3	1,365,035	24	0
Commercial building	96	66	17	13	0	1,192,635	14	0
Office building	24	15	5	2	2	108,300	0	0
Industrial building	5	4	0	1	0	4,050	9	0
Bank	5	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Theater	4	4	0	0	0	39,050	1	0
Hotel or motel	2	2	0	0	0	21,000	0	0
Vehicles	129	83	25	14	7	473,650	8	0
Automobile	94	56	21	11	6	188,250	8	0
Other vehicle	35	27	4	3	1	285,400	0	0
Aircraft	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
School facilities	49	39	3	3	4	43,155	8	0
Public safety	14	8	2	3	1	98,800	1	0
Law enforcement:								
Building	3	2	1	0	0	49,000	0	0
Vehicle	8	6	1	1	0	49,500	1	0
Other	2	0	0	1	1	300	0	0
Fire department and equipment	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Government property	16	6	2	7	1	30,800	0	0
Federal	2	0	2	1	0	200	0	0
State	6	1	1	4	0	30,100	0	0
Local	8	5	0	2	1	500	0	0
Persons	62	32	3	25	2	166,500	37	3
Public utilities	11	9	0	1	1	643,300	0	0
Recreation facilities	7	5	1	1	0	4,025	0	0
Telephone facilities	9	8	0	0	1	2,700	0	0
Other communication facilities	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Transportation facilities	9	4	2	2	1	8,400	0	0
Construction sites and equipment	6	4	1	1	0	10,600	0	0
Postal facilities and equipment	19	16	0	3	0	1,300	0	0
Churches	12	9	2	0	1	16,375	0	0
Military facilities	9	5	1	3	0	751,000	1	0
International establishments	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical facilities	15	9	6	0	0	1,369,000	0	0
Newspaper facilities	12	12	0	0	0	6,125	0	0
Open area	29	14	7	6	2	3,400	3	0
Unknown (premature detonation)	11	11	0	0	0	110	11	2
Other	20	12	1	7	0	148,540	2	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bomb Summary 1984, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 4.

Table 3.128 Explosives stolen and recovered as reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, by type of explosive, United States, 1976-83

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.124. "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	1981	1982	1983	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Blasting agents (lbs.)	128,651	20,834	42,172	65,457	51,168	24,036	31,476	4,975	9,317	21,260	23,623	33,335	27,744	12,822	16,046	319
Low explosives (lbs.):																
Black powder	2,297	145	379	2,446	772	325	558	1,034	113	277	723	2,856	433	19	41	363
Smokeless powder	84	0	163	6	307	973	73	47	59	16	1,361	7,546	45	114	6	49
Photoflash cartridge powder	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	600	2	150	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
High explosives (lbs.):																
Potassium chlorate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,401	--	6,300	600	0	500	35	10
Boosters	6,617	2,177	9,528	447	1,851	494	243	1,331	1,460	2,804	362	2,897	2,425	377	604	298
Military explosives	103	44	123	1,418	93	20	1,744	64	349	156	697	3,436	182	407	2,072	120
RDX	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	--	484	4	20	0	1	0	NA
TNT	140	5	17	37	79	0	127	11	313	699	86	1,897	106	95	589	23
Dynamite	47,226	36,498	44,316	33,886	107,453	21,317	29,267	25,588	32,933	43,039	41,008	30,975	87,653	24,546	22,574	20,755
Primer	27,039	1,300	4,333	545	2,681	1,461	474	821	14,768	2,733	344	138	268	47	124	170
Blasting caps (each)	37,270	61,531	66,614	47,918	87,664	33,990	42,466	26,455	20,857	40,719	44,456	29,222	37,690	11,386	17,000	15,053
Detonating cord, safety fuse, ignitor cord (ft.)	168,369	183,224	113,510	141,628	148,117	80,356	56,047	85,813	99,504	84,554	101,117	148,850	120,561	48,375	82,887	57,492
Grenades (each)	NA	NA	NA	1,822	90	40	0	191	NA	NA	NA	566	136	96	138	49
Other (lbs.) ^a	NA	NA	186	5	100	291	150	0	NA	NA	308	497	513	79	140	174

^aOther 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); and Explosives Incidents, 1982, pp. 18, 23; 1983, pp. 18, 23 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.129 Deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting from criminal bombings and accidental explosions reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States, 1976-83

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.124. 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	73	272	\$12.1
1977	127	374	61.3
1978	69	707	27.5
1979	54	328	16.0
1980	91	483	31.2
1981	75	262	105.6
1982	56	211	12.3
1983	71	401	29.9

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents, Annual Report, 1977*, p. 4; 1979, p. 4; 1980, p. 4 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); and *Explosives Incidents, 1982*, p. 4; 1983, p. 4 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.130 Estimated number of fires, civilian fire deaths, and value of property loss due to incendiary or suspicious structure fires, United States, 1984

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 28,260 departments from which 8,130 were selected for the survey. Completed questionnaires were received from 2,670 fire departments. Readers are advised to see the Source for more detailed information on methodology and weighting procedures.

"Incendiary fires" are fires in which "legal decision or physical evidence indicates that the fire was deliberately set." "Suspicious fires" are fires in which "circumstances indicate the possibility that a fire may have been deliberately set, multiple ignitions were found, or there were suspicious circumstances and no accidental or natural ignition factor could be found." "Civilians" include "anyone other than a fire fighter, and covers public service personnel such as police officers, civil defense staff, non-fire service medical personnel, and utility company employees." (Source, p. 25.)

	Estimated number of fires	Estimated number of civilian fire deaths	Estimated value of property loss (in thousands)
Total, all fires in structures	848,000	4,525	\$5,891,000
Total, incendiary and suspicious fires	110,500	530	1,417,000
Incendiary fires	66,000	385	883,000
Suspicious fires	44,500	145	534,000

Source: Michael J. Karter, Jr., "Fire Loss in the United States During 1984," *Fire Journal* 79(September 1985), p. 16, Tables 2 and 3; p. 67, Table 6. Copyright © National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.131 International terrorist incidents involving U.S. citizens or property, by type of incident, 1979-83

NOTE: Terrorism is defined as premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine State agents. International terrorism is terrorism involving citizens or territory of more than one country (Source). New coding criteria for 1983 data have excluded nonterrorist hijackings, threats and hoaxes, arms smuggling, conspiracies, and events where the victim was a suspected terrorist. Terrorist assassinations, both completed and attempted, are categorized according to the method used and are now distinguished from executions and other forms of murder. The category "other" is comprised of incidents of sabotage, vandalism, theft, extortion, and harassment or intimidation (Source, p. 2). The Source notes that tallies of incidents are not necessarily comprehensive and are derived mainly from incident reports provided by host governments or by the international news media.

"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 Combatting Terrorism. Data have been revised from previous presentations by the Source.

Type of incident	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Total
Total	188	178	163	211	205	945
Kidnaping	8	10	9	8	10	45
Barricade-hostage	6	7	1	3	8	25
Bombing	92	76	72	109	96	445
Armed attack	36	33	29	18	24	140
Hijacking	6	4	10	1	1	22
Arson	31	23	25	59	36	174
Other	9	25	17	13	30	94

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office for Combatting Terrorism, *Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1983* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of State, 1984), p. 7, Table 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.132 Regional distribution of international terrorist incidents involving U.S. citizens or property, by type of incident, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.131.

Type of incident	North America	Latin America	Western Europe	USSR/ Eastern Europe	Sub-Saharan Africa	Middle East	Asia/ Pacific	Total
Total	3	60	95	0	3	26	18	205
Kidnaping	0	6	1	0	2	1	0	10
Barricade-hostage	0	2	4	0	0	1	1	8
Bombing	3	29	41	0	1	17	5	96
Armed attack	0	8	5	0	0	7	4	24
Assassination incidents	X	2	3	X	X	2	1	8
Hijacking	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Arson	0	6	23	0	0	0	7	36
Other	0	9	20	0	0	0	1	30

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office for Combatting Terrorism, Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1983 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of State, 1984), p. 7, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.133 Reported aircraft hijackings in and outside the United States, by outcome, 1931-67 (aggregate), 1968-84

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 1931-67 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 the United States						Outside the United States			
	Successful		Incomplete		Unsuccessful		Successful		Unsuccessful	
	Total	To Cuba	Total	To Cuba	Total	To Cuba	Total	To Cuba	Total	To Cuba
1931 to 1967	7	6	1	1	4	2	52	5	15	2
1968	18	18	1	1	3	0	11	8	2	1
1969	33	31	1	1	6	5	37	27	10	6
1970	18	14	5	1	4	0	37	17	19	4
1971	12	10	9	1	6	3	10	3	21	6
1972	10	6	14	0	7	1	13	3	18	1
1973	1	0	1	0	0	0	10	2	10	2
1974	3	1	2	0	2	0	5	1	14	1
1975	4	0	3	1	5	0	3	0	10	1
1976	1	0	1	0	2	0	6	0	8	0
1977	0	0	3	0	3	0	16	0	10	0
1978	2	0	6	2	5	1	8	1	10	0
1979	6	2	5	3	2	1	8	0	6	0
1980	13	13	3	0	6	4	9	2	10	2
1981	2	1	0	0	6	2	13	3	11	0
1982	4	3	1	0	5	1	12	1	10	0
1983	13	11	3	1	3	1	6	0	9	1
1984	4	3	1	0	2	0	17	1	4	0
Total	151	119	60	12	71	21	273	74	197	27

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, Aircraft Hijackings and Other Criminal Acts Against Civil Aviation Statistical and Narrative Reports, Updated to January 1, 1985 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1985), Section E. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.134 Criminal acts involving U.S. civil aviation, by type of act, 1961-67 (aggregate), 1968-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.133.

	Type of act						
	Hijacking ^a	Explosions		Explosive devices found		Bomb threats to	
		Aircraft	Airports	Aircraft	Airports	Aircraft	Airports
1961 to 1967	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
1982	10	1	1	3	6	887	203
1983	19	0	0	0	1	467	188
1984	7	0	0	1	4	465	139

^aIncludes 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, 1982 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1983), Exhibit 5; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration.

Table 3.135 Results of airline passenger screening, United States, 1976-84

NOTE: Screening consists of x-ray inspection of carry-on items, physical search of carry-on items, and weapons detector screening of individuals. The firearm category of "other" includes items such as starter pistols, flare pistols, and BB guns.

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Persons screened (millions)	413.6	508.8	579.7	592.5	585.0	598.5	630.2	709.1	775.6
Weapons detected:									
Firearms	3,936	2,034	2,058	2,161	2,022	2,255	2,676	2,784	2,957
Handguns	1,913	1,730	1,827	1,962	1,878	2,124	2,559	2,634	2,766
Long guns	136	64	67	55	36	44	57	67	100
Other	1,887	240	164	144	108	87	60	83	91
Explosive/incendiary devices	8	5	3	3	8	11	1	4	6
Persons arrested:									
For carriage of firearms/explosives	884	810	896	1,060	1,031	1,187	1,314	1,282	1,285
For giving false information	156	44	64	47	32	49	27	34	27
Other offenses detected:									
Narcotics	332	282	250	201	176	219	305	NA	NA
Illegal aliens	798	957	1,328	1,689	1,600	1,421	1,388	NA	NA
Other	1,149	393	775	149	174	98	67	NA	NA

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 1 to December 31, 1984 Exhibit 7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.136 Percent of fatally-injured motor vehicle drivers by level of blood alcohol concentration, 15 jurisdictions, 1980-83

NOTE: The data in this table are based on those jurisdictions that routinely test fatally injured drivers for the presence of alcohol. These jurisdictions are: California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin. Eighty to ninety percent of all fatally injured drivers in these jurisdictions are tested. Generally, tests are not performed on drivers who died more than 4 hours after the accident, received blood transfusions, or had other factors that would invalidate the results of tests to detect the presence or concentration of alcohol in their blood (Source, p. 17).

(Percent of fatally-injured motor vehicle drivers)

Blood alcohol content	1980	1981	1982	1983
None (0.00%)	38.5	40.4	40.9	43.4
Some (0.01 to 0.05%)	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.2
Impaired (0.06 to 0.09%)	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	50.1	48.7	48.0	46.2

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Fatal Accident Reporting System, 1982* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), p. 16, Table 27; and *Fatal Accident Reporting System, 1983* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1984), p. 17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.137 Reports of offenses against railroads, by offense, United States and Canada, 1978-84

NOTE: Data in this table are compiled from monthly statistical reports of railroad police.

Offense	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Number of rail carriers reporting	36	34	33	30	28	23	24
Percent of United States and Canadian rail mileage represented	74.3	73.4	78.7	78.3	78.0	77.0	85.5
Theft:							
Theft from freight cars	10,302	11,217	8,915	7,503	5,064	3,867	3,043
Theft from trailers	6,856	6,973	4,386	3,874	4,094	5,049	5,406
Theft of entire trailer	46	64	91	73	91	88	94
Theft from multi-level carrier	9,476	7,787	4,538	3,681	2,439	1,917	2,039
Theft of copper wire	909	1,659	3,379	2,647	1,186	1,248	809
Theft of brass	232	256	443	431	261	182	111
Theft of other company property	8,123	9,666	11,471	11,131	9,051	3,028	6,188
Theft from employees	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	980	901
Burglary of buildings	1,931	2,079	2,342	2,241	2,019	1,511	1,312
Other theft	2,393	3,122	3,333	3,696	3,357	1,693	3,241
Vandalism:							
Multi-level carriers	29,878	22,488	13,442	11,053	6,526	4,523	4,092
Company property and equipment	5,096	5,549	5,745	5,463	4,963	4,050	3,738
Track and signals	5,823	5,788	5,947	5,243	4,872	4,263	3,663
Switch tampering	1,718	1,446	1,228	1,056	986	757	644
Track obstructions	7,695	7,329	7,127	7,834	6,434	4,680	4,327
Track obstructions resulting in derailments	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	195	168
Stoning of trains	9,009	8,262	7,868	8,826	7,056	4,990	4,788
Shooting of trains	757	777	802	624	425	456	455
Other vandalism	2,947	2,574	2,043	1,771	1,427	1,144	1,181
Trespassing	371,971	439,678	450,825	489,193	541,310	340,996	129,886
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	417	275
Drugs/controlled substances	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	190	217
Criminal offenses not listed above	8,195	9,632	11,493	12,718	12,663	9,377	8,959
Total	483,357	546,346	545,418	579,058	614,224	395,601	185,537

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Association of American Railroads, Safety and Special Services Division.

Table 3.138 Crime insurance policies in effect in December 1984 and insurance claims paid by the Federal Crime Insurance Program in the 12 months prior to Dec. 31, 1984, 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 Emergency Management Agency through its Federal Insurance Administration, which is authorized to offer Federal crime insurance policies in States in which it is concluded that there exists a critical problem in the availability of crime insurance. In 1984, 23 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands were participating in the program. Policies, offered both to individuals and businesses, cover losses due to robbery and burglary.

"Annual written premiums" are the payments that would be received if all policies were in effect for the entire year. A commercial "package" policy provides equal amounts of insurance for robbery and burglary, whereas a "combination" policy provides different coverage limits for robbery and burglary.

Type of policy and coverage	Policies in effect in December 1984			Claims paid in 12 months prior to Dec. 31, 1984	
	Number	Amount of insurance (in thousands)	Annual written premiums	Number	Amount
Residential policies	31,947	\$233,586	\$3,244,958	1,229	\$1,851,877
Commercial policies	10,184	109,354	6,655,127	2,325	8,544,695
Package	1,937	31,844	1,816,588	592	1,674,376
Robbery	2,563	12,413	1,237,514	357	734,783
Burglary	3,627	39,418	2,015,535	727	3,466,176
Combination	2,057	X	1,585,490	X	X
Robbery	X	3,845	X	173	190,722
Burglary	X	21,834	X	476	2,478,637
Total	42,131	\$342,940	\$9,900,085	3,554	\$10,396,572

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration.

Table 3.139 Federal crime insurance policies and amount of insurance in effect, by jurisdiction, as of Dec. 31, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.138.

Jurisdiction	Policies in effect			Insurance in effect (in thousands)		
	Residential	Commercial	Total	Residential	Commercial	Total
Total	31,947	10,184	42,131	\$233,586	\$109,354	\$342,940
Alabama	668	28	696	4,925	149	5,074
Arkansas	49	13	62	278	68	346
California	1,392	310	1,702	10,742	5,136	15,878
Colorado	36	33	69	285	249	534
Connecticut	136	31	167	967	179	1,146
Delaware	95	4	99	522	34	556
District of Columbia	71	128	199	505	1,473	1,978
Florida	1,953	455	2,408	16,434	5,100	21,534
Georgia	263	175	438	1,881	1,539	3,420
Illinois	434	305	739	2,950	2,497	5,447
Iowa	4	1	5	33	5	38
Kansas	297	25	322	1,475	201	1,676
Louisiana	35	11	46	241	34	275
Maryland	91	154	245	655	1,554	2,209
Massachusetts	916	324	1,240	5,245	3,183	8,428
Missouri	804	176	980	4,973	994	5,967
New Jersey	1,317	300	1,617	9,429	3,489	12,918
New York	18,922	6,291	25,213	142,884	71,052	213,936
North Carolina	711	16	727	4,410	150	4,560
Ohio	306	164	470	1,785	1,588	3,373
Pennsylvania	2,113	739	2,852	12,631	6,366	18,997
Rhode Island	58	21	79	400	133	533
Tennessee	150	152	302	1,007	820	1,827
Virginia	87	15	102	527	101	628
Puerto Rico	944	281	1,225	7,791	2,903	10,694
Virgin Islands	95	32	127	611	357	968

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration.

**Characteristics and distribution
of persons arrested**

Most of these data are compiled through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The summary statistics collected by the FBI on arrests involve--for each offense classification--breakdowns by the age, sex, and race of arrestees, as well as arrest rates for population size groups. In 1984, police agencies representing approximately 96 percent of the nation's population reported arrest data to the FBI. On each 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 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 one indicator of police activity. However, the police are called upon to perform many functions, and 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 at the national level.

Data for law enforcement activities under the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies (Immigration and Naturalization Service, Secret Service, Coast Guard, Customs Service, and Drug Enforcement Administration) are maintained by these agencies and are included in this section.

Table 4.1 Estimated number of arrests,^a by offense charged, United States, 1984

NOTE: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies report the number of offenses that become known to them in the following crime categories: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, forcible rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. All of these crime categories, except manslaughter by negligence, are used to establish a crime index in order to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the United States. The "Total Crime Index" is a simple sum of the index offenses. Arson was designated as a Part I Index offense in October 1978. Unlike the tables from Crime in the United States presented in Section 3, arrest statistics for the crime of arson are complete and appear in the "Total Crime Index" and "Property crime" total.

Arrest statistics are compiled as part of this monthly data collection effort. Participating law enforcement agencies are instructed to count one arrest each time a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited for criminal infractions other than traffic violations. Annual arrest figures do not measure the number of individuals taken into custody because one person may be arrested several times during the year for the same type of offense or for different offenses. A juvenile is counted as a person arrested when he/she commits an act that would be a criminal offense if committed by an adult. Two offense categories, "curfew and loitering" and "runaway," are tabulated only for juveniles. Violations of local juvenile acts other than runaway and curfew and loitering law violations are included in the "all other" classification (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook (Washington, 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 1984 (Source, p. 326).

For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

Offense charged	
Total ^b	11,564,000
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	17,770
Forcible rape	36,700
Robbery	138,630
Aggravated assault	300,860
Burglary	433,600
Larceny-theft	1,291,700
Motor vehicle theft	121,200
Arson	19,000
Violent crime ^c	493,960
Property crime ^d	1,865,600
Total Crime Index ^e	2,359,500
Other assaults	527,000
Forgery and counterfeiting	82,400
Fraud	270,700
Embezzlement	8,100
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	123,100
Vandalism	245,900
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	177,500
Prostitution and commercialized vice	112,200
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	97,800
Drug abuse violations	708,400
Opium or cocaine and their derivatives	181,800
Marihuana	419,400
Synthetic or manufactured drugs	19,000
Other--dangerous nonnarcotic drugs	88,300
Gambling	34,700
Bookmaking	3,200
Numbers and lottery	8,800
All other gambling	22,700
Offenses against family and children	44,300
Driving under the influence	1,779,400
Liquor laws	505,500
Drunkenness	1,152,300
Disorderly conduct	665,900
Vagrancy	29,100
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,406,900
Suspicion (not included in total)	21,300
Curfew and loitering law violations	86,600
Runaways	147,000

^aArrest totals based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.

^bBecause of rounding, items may not add to totals.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^eIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1984 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 163.

Table 4.2 Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of arrests, by offense charged and size of place, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. These figures present information from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 12 months in 1984. Population figures are July 1, 1984 population estimates for individual agencies (Source, p. 326). For definitions of offenses, suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

(Population figures rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated on the population before rounding. Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.)

Offense charged	Total (9,879 agencies; population 179,871,000)	Cities						Group VI (4,516 cities under 10,000; population 17,471,000)
		Total city arrests (6,742 cities; population 122,752,000)	Group I (49 cities 250,000 and over; population 33,473,000)	Group II (107 cities 100,000 to 249,999; population 15,599,000)	Group III (259 cities 50,000 to 99,999; population 17,671,000)	Group IV (535 cities 25,000 to 49,999; population 18,441,000)	Group V (1,276 cities 10,000 to 24,999; population 20,026,000)	
Total	8,905,289	6,871,656	2,519,135	878,172	824,614	850,418	915,832	883,485
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	4,950.9	5,598.0	7,525.8	5,629.6	4,666.4	4,611.4	4,557.3	5,057.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	13,676	9,560	5,223	1,384	1,020	797	687	449
Rate	7.6	7.8	15.6	8.9	5.8	4.3	3.4	2.6
Forcible rape	28,336	21,057	9,988	3,114	2,528	2,011	1,869	1,547
Rate	15.8	17.2	29.8	20.0	14.3	10.9	9.3	8.9
Robbery	108,614	92,577	56,277	12,131	9,642	6,741	4,961	2,825
Rate	60.4	75.4	168.1	77.8	54.6	36.6	24.7	16.2
Aggravated assault	231,620	172,126	70,670	23,728	21,580	19,120	18,683	18,345
Rate	128.8	140.2	211.1	152.1	122.1	103.7	93.0	105.0
Burglary	334,399	246,105	79,716	35,853	37,172	34,389	31,879	27,096
Rate	185.9	200.5	238.1	229.8	210.4	186.5	158.6	155.1
Larceny-theft	1,009,743	846,766	240,273	127,766	128,847	133,197	126,758	89,925
Rate	561.4	689.8	717.8	819.1	729.1	722.3	630.8	514.7
Motor vehicle theft	93,285	71,033	31,756	8,054	8,739	7,623	7,473	7,388
Rate	51.9	57.9	94.9	51.6	49.5	41.3	37.2	42.3
Arson	14,675	10,744	3,364	1,613	1,491	1,569	1,428	1,279
Rate	8.2	8.8	10.0	10.3	8.4	8.5	7.1	7.3
Violent crime ^c	382,246	295,320	142,158	40,357	34,770	28,669	26,200	23,166
Rate	212.5	240.6	424.7	258.7	196.8	155.5	130.4	132.6
Property crime ^d	1,452,102	1,174,648	355,109	173,286	176,249	176,778	167,538	125,688
Rate	807.3	956.9	1,060.9	1,110.9	997.4	958.6	833.7	719.4
Total Crime Index ^e	1,834,348	1,469,968	497,267	213,643	211,019	205,447	193,738	148,854
Rate	1,019.8	1,197.5	1,485.6	1,369.6	1,194.1	1,114.1	964.1	852.0
Other assaults	408,389	318,423	96,758	55,510	40,925	44,401	43,783	37,046
Rate	227.0	259.4	289.1	355.9	231.6	240.8	217.9	212.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	63,359	46,308	13,856	7,312	6,127	6,900	6,728	5,385
Rate	35.2	37.7	41.4	46.9	34.7	37.4	33.5	30.8
Fraud	203,175	112,890	39,595	12,694	12,918	14,516	20,651	12,516
Rate	113.0	92.0	118.3	81.4	73.1	78.7	102.8	71.6
Embezzlement	6,290	4,066	1,387	685	658	620	399	317
Rate	3.5	3.3	4.1	4.4	3.7	3.4	2.0	1.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	95,527	75,967	26,973	9,588	10,980	10,687	10,299	7,440
Rate	53.1	61.9	80.6	61.5	62.1	58.0	51.2	42.6
Vandalism	189,524	151,904	36,529	20,029	21,679	22,700	26,111	24,856
Rate	105.4	123.7	109.1	128.4	122.7	123.1	129.9	142.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	137,909	110,636	48,791	16,142	13,340	11,279	11,338	9,746
Rate	76.7	90.1	145.8	103.5	75.5	61.2	56.4	55.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	88,337	82,479	62,799	11,469	5,138	1,618	964	491
Rate	49.1	67.2	187.6	73.5	29.1	8.8	4.8	2.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	75,709	56,503	21,022	8,916	7,942	7,127	6,192	5,304
Rate	42.1	46.0	62.8	57.2	44.9	38.6	30.8	30.4
Drug abuse violations	562,255	437,326	191,956	57,642	56,101	46,123	45,679	39,825
Rate	312.6	356.3	573.5	369.5	317.5	250.1	227.3	228.0
Gambling	27,377	22,486	15,645	2,181	1,717	1,188	1,175	580
Rate	15.2	18.3	46.7	14.0	9.7	6.4	5.8	3.3
Offenses against family and children	32,877	14,437	3,595	1,643	1,845	2,239	2,765	2,346
Rate	18.3	11.8	10.8	10.5	10.4	12.1	13.8	13.4
Driving under the influence	1,346,586	850,755	181,346	104,495	117,025	135,505	150,410	161,974
Rate	748.6	693.1	541.8	669.9	662.2	734.8	748.5	927.1
Liquor laws	383,234	314,203	80,290	24,199	36,806	44,101	56,185	72,622
Rate	213.1	256.0	239.9	155.1	208.3	239.1	279.6	415.7
Drunkenness	886,434	736,929	223,929	110,938	86,830	86,875	109,416	118,941
Rate	492.8	600.3	669.0	711.2	491.4	471.1	544.5	680.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested

Counties		
Suburban counties ^a (947 agencies; population 34,991,000)	Rural counties (2,190 agencies; population 22,128,000)	Suburban area ^b (4,661 agencies; population 74,439,000)
1,352,622 3,865.6	681,011 3,077.6	3,070,410 4,124.7
2,814 8.0	1,302 5.9	4,115 5.5
5,060 14.5	2,219 10.0	8,822 11.9
13,681 39.1	2,356 10.6	25,183 33.8
41,016 117.2	18,478 83.5	77,552 104.2
59,421 169.8	28,873 130.5	123,000 165.2
121,795 348.1	41,182 186.1	353,846 475.4
15,428 44.1	6,824 30.8	30,628 41.1
2,628 7.5	1,303 5.9	5,549 7.5
62,571 178.8	24,355 110.1	115,672 155.4
199,272 569.5	78,182 353.3	513,023 689.2
261,843 748.3	102,537 463.4	628,695 844.6
61,362 175.4	28,604 129.3	143,238 192.4
10,930 31.2	6,121 27.7	22,261 29.9
53,878 154.0	36,407 164.5	85,353 114.7
1,638 4.7	586 2.6	2,528 3.4
14,264 40.8	5,296 23.9	35,332 47.5
25,170 71.9	12,450 56.3	76,073 102.2
20,539 58.7	6,734 30.4	43,384 58.3
5,684 16.2	174 0.8	8,455 11.4
13,520 38.6	5,686 25.7	26,515 35.6
87,826 251.0	37,103 167.7	184,061 247.3
4,160 11.9	731 3.3	5,942 8.0
11,608 33.2	6,832 30.9	16,139 21.7
326,423 932.9	169,408 765.6	613,489 824.2
37,504 107.2	31,527 142.5	139,015 186.8
81,555 233.1	67,950 307.1	252,159 338.7

Table 4.2 Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of arrests, by offense charged and size of place, 1984--Continued

Offense charged	Total (9,879 agencies; population 179,871,000)	Cities						
		Total city arrests (6,742 cities; population 122,752,000)	Group I (49 cities 250,000 and over; population 33,473,000)	Group II (107 cities 100,000 to 249,999; population 15,599,000)	Group III (259 cities 50,000 to 99,999; population 17,671,000)	Group IV (535 cities 25,000 to 49,999; population 18,441,000)	Group V (1,276 cities 10,000 to 24,999; population 20,096,000)	Group VI (4,516 cities under 10,000; population 17,471,000)
Disorderly conduct	514,403	456,032	151,952	57,894	51,031	57,187	65,570	72,398
Rate	286.0	371.5	454.0	371.1	288.8	310.1	326.3	414.4
Vagrancy	22,640	20,704	13,598	1,493	1,904	1,212	1,283	1,214
Rate	12.6	16.9	40.6	9.6	10.8	6.6	6.4	6.9
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,845,398	1,438,366	758,907	145,063	118,855	129,392	140,085	146,064
Rate	1,026.0	1,171.8	2,267.2	929.9	672.6	701.6	697.1	836.1
Suspicion (not included in totals)	16,419	15,026	9,775	439	1,826	846	1,258	882
Rate	9.1	12.2	29.2	2.8	10.3	4.6	6.3	5.0
Curfew and loitering law violations	67,243	64,988	32,734	3,683	6,381	7,371	8,467	6,352
Rate	37.4	52.9	97.8	23.6	36.1	40.0	42.1	36.4
Runaways	114,275	86,286	20,202	12,953	15,393	13,930	14,594	9,214
Rate	63.5	70.3	60.4	83.0	87.1	75.5	72.6	52.7

^aIncludes only suburban county law enforcement agencies.
^bIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
^eIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1984 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), pp. 164, 165.

Table 4.3 Arrests, by offense charged and age group, 1975 and 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. These figures present information from all law enforcement agencies submitting annual reports in 1975 and reports for all 12 months in 1984. Population figures are July 1, 1984 population estimates (Source, p. 326). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

(5,907 agencies; 1984 estimated population 132,927,000)

Offense charged	Total all ages			Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and older		
	1975	1984	Percent change	1975	1984	Percent change	1975	1984	Percent change
Total	5,521,816	6,609,323	+19.7	1,487,943	1,160,233	-22.0	4,033,873	5,449,090	+35.1
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	10,490	8,959	-14.6	960	697	-27.4	9,530	8,262	-13.3
Forcible rape	15,485	19,126	+23.5	2,688	2,933	+9.1	12,797	16,193	+26.5
Robbery	90,503	76,600	-15.4	30,823	20,110	-34.8	59,680	56,490	-5.3
Aggravated assault	140,528	161,844	+15.2	23,898	22,647	-5.2	116,630	139,197	+19.3
Burglary	322,421	239,930	-25.6	170,413	93,575	-45.1	152,008	146,355	-3.7
Larceny-theft	691,489	759,132	+9.8	320,189	259,410	-19.0	371,300	499,722	+34.6
Motor vehicle theft	87,202	68,208	-21.8	47,811	25,119	-47.5	39,391	43,089	+9.4
Arson	10,426	10,540	+1.1	5,644	4,717	-16.4	4,782	5,823	+21.8
Violent crime ^a	257,006	266,529	+3.7	58,369	46,387	-20.5	198,637	220,142	+10.8
Property crime ^b	1,111,538	1,077,810	-3.0	544,057	382,821	-29.6	567,481	694,989	+22.5
Total Crime Index ^c	1,368,544	1,344,339	-1.8	602,426	429,208	-28.8	766,118	915,131	+19.5
Other assaults	241,709	311,956	+29.1	48,502	52,203	+7.6	193,207	259,753	+34.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	41,633	46,953	+12.8	5,432	4,786	-11.9	36,201	42,167	+16.5
Fraud	95,291	145,594	+52.8	3,478	15,957	+358.8	91,813	129,637	+41.2
Embezzlement	4,480	4,618	+3.1	513	334	-34.9	3,967	4,284	+8.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	74,434	71,553	-3.9	24,593	17,829	-27.5	49,841	53,724	+7.8
Vandalism	131,589	146,515	+11.3	87,252	67,609	-22.5	44,337	78,906	+78.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	88,369	96,663	+9.4	14,391	14,981	+4.1	73,978	81,682	+10.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	29,854	70,170	+135.0	1,563	1,761	+12.7	28,291	68,409	+141.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	35,411	55,609	+57.0	7,859	10,232	+30.2	27,552	45,377	+64.7
Drug abuse violations	365,008	412,169	+12.9	89,931	50,211	-44.2	275,077	361,958	+31.6
Gambling	27,756	18,082	-34.9	892	436	-51.1	26,864	17,646	-34.3
Offenses against family and children	32,222	21,445	-33.4	4,448	1,004	-77.4	27,774	20,441	-26.4
Driving under the influence	672,016	1,021,550	+52.0	12,642	14,194	+12.3	659,374	1,007,356	+52.8
Liquor laws	197,722	269,992	+36.6	81,024	78,035	-3.7	116,698	191,957	+64.5
Drunkenness	787,270	652,660	-17.1	30,852	16,981	-45.0	756,418	635,679	-16.0
Disorderly conduct	404,512	392,160	-3.1	82,403	59,101	-28.3	322,109	333,059	+3.4
Vagrancy	20,771	18,844	-9.3	3,807	1,602	-57.9	16,964	17,242	+1.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	707,996	1,388,416	+96.1	190,706	203,734	+6.8	517,290	1,184,682	+129.0
Suspicion (not included in totals)	21,237	14,562	-31.4	6,653	1,759	-73.6	14,584	12,803	-12.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	59,354	36,381	-38.7	59,354	36,381	-38.7	X	X	X
Runaways	135,875	83,654	-38.4	135,875	83,654	-38.4	X	X	X

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^cIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1984 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 166.

Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested

Counties		
Suburban counties ^a (947 agencies; population 34,991,000)	Rural counties (2,190 agencies; population 22,128,000)	Suburban area ^b (4,661 agencies; population 74,439,000)
34,008	24,363	159,863
97.2	110.1	214.8
1,631	305	4,271
4.7	1.4	5.7
276,777	130,255	559,866
791.0	588.6	752.1
416	977	2,634
1.2	4.4	3.5
1,488	767	16,382
4.3	3.5	22.0
20,814	7,175	47,389
59.5	32.4	63.7

Table 4.4 Percent distribution of total U.S. population and persons arrested for all offenses, by age group, United States, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. These figures present information from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for all 12 months in 1984 (Source, U.S. Department of Justice, p. 326). Because of rounding, percents do not add to 100.

(Percent)

Age group	U.S. resident population	Persons arrested
12 years and younger	18.6	1.9
13 to 15	4.8	7.1
16 to 18	4.6	13.0
19 to 21	5.3	15.0
22 to 24	5.5	13.4
25 to 29	9.0	17.0
30 to 34	8.3	11.5
35 to 39	7.1	7.3
40 to 44	5.8	4.7
45 to 49	4.8	3.1
50 to 54	4.6	2.3
55 to 59	4.8	1.6
60 to 64	4.6	1.0
65 and older	11.8	0.9

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1984 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), pp. 172, 173; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Preliminary Estimates of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980 to 1984, Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 965 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), pp. 9, 10. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.5 Arrests, by offense charged and age, United States, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. These figures present information from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for all 12 months in 1984 (Source, p. 326). Population figures are July 1, 1984 population estimates. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

(9,789 agencies; 1984 estimated population 179,871,000)

Offense charged	Total all ages	Ages under 15	Ages 15-18	Ages 18 and older	Under 10	10 to 12	13 to 14	15	16	17	18
Total	8,921,708	524,760	1,537,688	7,384,020	41,405	125,260	358,095	280,263	346,115	386,550	428,265
Percent ^a	100.0	5.9	17.2	82.8	0.5	1.4	4.0	3.1	3.9	4.3	4.8
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	13,676	138	1,004	12,672	6	25	107	156	288	422	562
Forcible rape	28,336	1,481	4,397	23,939	73	324	1,084	833	956	1,127	1,171
Robbery	108,614	7,206	27,795	80,819	213	1,328	5,665	5,583	6,865	8,141	8,316
Aggravated assault	231,620	9,966	31,148	200,472	669	2,352	6,945	5,593	7,184	8,405	9,236
Burglary	334,399	49,704	127,708	206,691	4,030	12,273	33,401	24,411	26,857	26,736	26,228
Larceny-theft	1,009,743	156,595	338,785	670,958	14,256	45,870	96,469	59,993	62,000	60,197	56,152
Motor vehicle theft	93,285	8,504	33,838	59,447	143	1,065	7,296	7,831	8,979	8,524	7,201
Arson	14,675	4,091	6,244	8,431	1,103	1,227	1,761	849	694	610	532
Violent crime ^b	382,246	18,791	64,344	317,902	961	4,029	13,801	12,165	15,293	18,095	19,285
Percent ^a	100.0	4.9	16.8	83.2	0.3	1.1	3.6	3.2	4.0	4.7	5.0
Property crime ^c	1,452,102	218,894	506,575	945,527	19,532	60,435	138,927	93,084	98,530	96,067	90,113
Percent ^a	100.0	15.1	34.9	65.1	1.3	4.2	9.6	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.2
Total Crime Index ^d	1,834,348	237,685	570,919	1,263,429	20,493	64,464	152,728	105,249	113,823	114,162	109,398
Percent ^a	100.0	13.0	31.1	68.9	1.1	3.5	8.3	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.0
Other assaults	408,389	26,014	66,880	341,509	1,951	6,514	17,549	12,240	13,480	15,146	15,051
Forgery and counterfeiting	63,359	1,206	6,179	57,180	42	222	942	975	1,651	2,347	2,915
Fraud	203,175	7,850	16,997	186,178	157	1,487	6,206	5,793	1,276	2,078	4,070
Embezzlement	6,290	65	455	5,835	3	15	47	65	108	217	276
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	95,527	6,665	22,989	72,538	265	1,275	5,125	4,596	5,464	6,264	6,924
Vandalism	189,524	46,016	87,135	102,389	6,631	14,035	25,350	14,148	13,620	13,351	10,703
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	137,909	5,769	20,657	117,252	244	1,096	4,425	3,971	4,786	6,131	7,022
Prostitution and commercialized vice	88,337	261	2,375	85,962	5	25	231	320	675	1,119	3,127
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	75,709	6,401	13,409	62,300	589	1,639	4,173	2,429	2,256	2,323	2,169
Drug abuse violations	562,255	11,407	67,211	495,044	139	1,163	10,105	12,464	18,448	24,892	31,467
Gambling	27,377	104	671	26,706	6	12	86	83	177	307	486
Offenses against family and children	32,877	690	1,577	31,300	244	136	310	253	307	327	927
Driving under the influence	1,346,586	457	18,563	1,328,023	130	41	286	778	4,632	12,696	32,602
Liquor laws	383,234	8,476	101,904	281,330	99	552	7,825	14,438	30,339	48,651	56,846
Drunkenness	886,434	2,704	23,582	862,852	131	239	2,334	3,434	6,179	11,265	22,459
Disorderly conduct	514,403	22,111	73,552	440,851	1,430	5,111	15,570	12,786	16,966	21,689	27,683
Vagrancy	22,640	582	2,044	20,596	33	101	448	408	476	578	1,271
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,845,398	70,453	256,575	1,588,823	6,170	15,147	49,136	40,805	69,183	76,134	92,228
Suspicion	16,419	927	2,496	13,923	175	189	563	455	569	545	641
Curfew and loitering law violations	67,243	18,905	67,243	X	600	3,150	15,155	14,508	17,873	15,957	X
Runaways	114,275	50,012	114,275	X	1,868	8,647	39,497	30,065	23,827	10,371	X

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^dIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1984* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), pp. 172, 173.

Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested

19	20	21	22	23	24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 and older
451,629 5.1	450,484 5.0	439,960 4.9	412,751 4.6	403,910 4.5	382,657 4.3	1,517,355 17.0	1,022,903 11.5	652,803 7.3	421,855 4.7	276,677 3.1	203,324 2.3	145,278 1.6	93,242 1.0	80,927 0.9
628	724	666	700	704	661	2,685	1,864	1,239	762	531	341	238	164	203
1,329	1,317	1,289	1,267	1,271	1,223	5,373	3,671	2,592	1,441	770	520	312	188	205
7,664	6,828	6,420	5,647	5,282	4,730	17,423	9,873	4,464	2,122	964	524	276	129	157
9,926	10,498	10,770	10,670	10,800	10,595	44,397	30,676	19,789	12,555	7,787	5,228	3,314	2,212	2,019
22,352	18,913	15,765	13,798	12,482	11,100	40,564	22,829	10,842	5,303	2,810	1,675	968	546	516
49,720	44,011	38,852	35,054	33,517	31,031	127,719	90,515	55,258	33,509	21,964	16,989	13,616	9,894	13,157
6,112	5,053	4,507	3,809	3,436	3,221	11,452	6,623	3,554	1,987	1,061	633	402	165	231
503	449	440	449	417	354	1,613	1,210	847	601	396	270	171	96	83
19,547 5.1	19,367 5.1	19,145 5.0	18,284 4.8	18,057 4.7	17,209 4.5	69,878 18.3	46,084 12.1	28,084 7.3	16,880 4.4	10,052 2.6	6,613 1.7	4,140 1.1	2,693 0.7	2,584 0.7
78,687 5.4	68,426 4.7	59,564 4.1	53,110 3.7	49,852 3.4	45,706 3.1	181,348 12.5	121,177 8.3	70,501 4.9	41,400 2.9	26,231 1.8	19,567 1.3	15,157 1.0	10,701 0.7	13,987 1.0
98,234 5.4	87,793 4.8	78,709 4.3	71,394 3.9	67,909 3.7	62,915 3.4	251,226 13.7	167,261 9.1	98,585 5.4	58,280 3.2	36,283 2.0	26,180 1.4	19,297 1.1	13,394 0.7	16,571 0.9
17,049	18,608	19,805	19,443	19,988	19,285	78,753	51,963	32,633	19,967	11,476	7,412	4,628	2,783	2,665
3,350	3,538	3,459	3,446	3,460	3,175	13,552	9,337	5,156	2,637	1,432	815	471	279	158
6,268	7,859	8,442	9,158	9,535	9,684	42,844	33,164	23,428	13,970	7,703	4,759	2,687	1,416	1,191
327	356	336	301	321	271	1,147	868	596	451	303	139	83	43	17
6,385	5,716	5,140	4,431	4,127	3,750	14,571	9,427	5,221	2,956	1,552	1,015	652	395	276
9,262	8,204	7,483	6,637	6,067	5,535	20,430	12,180	6,779	3,772	2,108	1,362	855	509	503
7,169	6,692	7,015	6,530	6,270	6,063	24,644	16,620	10,820	6,723	4,294	2,924	2,001	1,239	1,226
4,790	5,564	7,447	7,136	7,343	6,628	22,911	10,617	4,474	2,244	1,336	842	680	468	355
2,398	2,717	2,755	2,733	2,658	2,714	11,923	9,425	7,438	4,964	3,265	2,448	1,838	1,408	1,447
35,014 583	36,017 632	36,811 809	35,251 859	33,975 841	32,429 929	120,869 4,278	68,490 3,553	33,231 3,074	14,927 2,691	7,240 2,331	4,016 1,988	2,477 1,518	1,775 1,043	1,055 1,091
1,145	1,171	1,213	1,303	1,349	1,519	7,028	5,974	4,229	2,620	1,304	735	382	214	187
47,711	58,202	69,177	69,319	69,783	67,582	277,955	197,756	140,777	99,539	69,576	50,951	36,731	22,792	17,570
49,226	39,108	16,795	13,277	11,233	9,366	29,678	17,505	11,374	8,402	6,188	4,823	3,582	2,183	1,744
29,867	32,852	39,084	37,568	38,546	37,546	160,885	123,983	91,091	71,417	54,687	47,096	35,323	22,735	17,713
29,898	30,341	30,852	28,460	26,767	24,832	89,535	55,738	34,141	21,371	13,374	9,893	7,707	5,983	4,276
1,230	1,129	1,078	896	907	797	3,634	3,085	2,120	1,621	1,062	790	456	290	230
100,971 752	103,208 777	102,793 757	93,846 763	92,098 733	86,883 754	338,148 3,344	223,589 2,368	136,350 1,286	82,574 729	50,773 390	34,852 284	23,765 145	14,195 98	12,550 102
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 4.6 Arrests, by offense charged and sex, United States, 1984

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.5. Estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census indicate that on July 1, 1984, males comprised 48.7 percent and females 51.3 percent of the total U.S. population (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Preliminary Estimates of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980 to 1984, Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 965 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 9). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

(9,879 agencies; 1984 estimated population 179,871,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
Total	8,921,708	7,432,608	83.3	1,489,100	16.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	13,676	11,856	86.7	1,820	13.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forcible rape	28,336	28,074	99.1	262	0.9	0.3	0.4	(b)
Robbery	108,614	100,791	92.8	7,823	7.2	1.2	1.4	0.5
Aggravated assault	231,620	200,667	86.6	30,953	13.4	2.6	2.7	2.1
Burglary	334,399	309,807	92.6	24,592	7.4	3.7	4.2	1.7
Larceny-theft	1,009,743	704,889	69.8	304,854	30.2	11.3	9.5	20.5
Motor vehicle theft	93,285	84,740	90.8	8,545	9.2	1.0	1.1	0.6
Arson	14,675	12,891	87.8	1,784	12.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Violent crime ^c	382,246	341,388	89.3	40,858	10.7	4.3	4.6	2.7
Property crime ^d	1,452,102	1,112,327	76.6	339,775	23.4	16.3	15.0	22.8
Total Crime Index ^e	1,834,438	1,453,715	79.2	380,633	20.8	20.6	19.6	25.6
Other assaults	408,389	346,569	84.9	61,820	15.1	4.6	4.7	4.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	63,359	42,008	66.3	21,351	33.7	0.7	0.6	1.4
Fraud	203,175	121,159	59.6	82,016	40.4	2.3	1.6	5.5
Embezzlement	6,290	3,966	63.1	2,324	36.9	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	95,527	84,418	88.4	11,109	11.6	1.1	1.1	0.7
Vandalism	189,524	171,127	90.3	18,397	9.7	2.1	2.3	1.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	137,909	127,542	92.5	10,367	7.5	1.5	1.7	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	88,337	26,621	30.1	61,716	69.9	1.0	0.4	4.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	75,709	70,620	93.3	5,089	6.7	0.8	1.0	0.3
Drug abuse violations	562,255	484,156	86.1	78,099	13.9	6.3	6.5	5.2
Gambling	27,377	23,698	86.6	3,679	13.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Offenses against family and children	32,877	28,315	86.1	4,562	13.9	0.4	0.4	0.3
Driving under the influence	1,346,586	1,190,733	88.4	155,853	11.6	15.1	16.0	10.5
Liquor laws	383,234	320,283	83.6	62,951	16.4	4.3	4.3	4.2
Drunkenness	886,434	810,042	91.4	76,392	8.6	9.9	10.9	5.1
Disorderly conduct†	514,403	425,795	82.8	88,608	17.2	5.8	5.7	6.0
Vagrancy	22,640	20,022	88.4	2,618	11.6	0.3	0.3	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,845,398	1,567,991	85.0	277,407	15.0	20.7	21.1	18.6
Suspicion	16,419	14,299	87.1	2,120	12.9	0.2	0.2	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	67,243	51,324	76.3	15,919	23.7	0.8	0.7	1.1
Runaways	114,275	48,205	42.2	66,070	57.8	1.3	0.6	4.4

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible

rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^eIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1984 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 179. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested

Table 4.7 Arrests, by offense charged, sex, and age group, United States, 1983 and 1984

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.5.

(8,658 agencies; 1984 estimated population 162,547,000)

Offense charged	Males						Females					
	Total			Under 18			Total			Under 18		
	1983	1984	Percent change	1983	1984	Percent change	1983	1984	Percent change	1983	1984	Percent change
Total	6,845,124	6,844,155	(a)	1,111,882	1,111,692	(a)	1,359,602	1,378,565	+1.4	307,102	316,165	+3.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	11,305	10,737	-5.0	886	836	-5.6	1,731	1,681	-2.9	109	96	-11.9
Forcible rape	23,880	25,820	+8.1	3,607	4,014	+11.3	253	228	-9.9	45	53	+17.8
Robbery	96,897	91,743	-5.3	26,202	24,135	-7.9	7,836	7,198	-8.1	1,840	1,654	-10.1
Aggravated assault	179,061	182,925	+2.2	22,896	23,773	+3.8	27,373	28,334	+3.5	4,506	4,791	+6.3
Burglary	307,152	281,582	-8.3	120,594	108,313	-10.2	22,885	22,711	-0.8	8,894	8,524	-4.2
Larceny-theft	662,926	651,251	-1.8	227,666	229,973	+1.0	285,644	282,069	-1.3	84,361	84,572	+0.3
Motor vehicle theft	75,307	77,295	+2.6	26,290	27,414	+4.3	7,555	7,844	+3.8	3,270	3,516	+7.5
Arson	12,222	11,921	-2.5	4,860	5,291	+8.9	1,690	1,617	-4.3	542	511	-5.7
Violent crime ^b	311,143	311,225	(a)	53,591	52,758	-1.6	37,193	37,441	+0.7	6,500	6,594	+1.4
Property crime ^c	1,057,607	1,022,049	-3.4	379,410	370,991	-2.2	317,774	314,241	-1.1	97,067	97,123	+0.1
Total Crime Index ^d	1,368,750	1,333,274	-2.6	433,001	423,749	-2.1	354,967	351,682	-0.9	103,567	103,717	+0.1
Other assaults	294,285	319,017	+8.4	44,984	47,544	+5.7	51,388	57,384	+11.7	12,822	14,398	+12.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	38,915	38,707	-0.5	3,775	3,982	+5.5	20,034	19,905	-0.6	1,853	1,825	-1.5
Fraud	115,525	111,778	-3.2	15,287	12,945	-15.3	73,282	75,764	+3.4	4,183	3,747	-10.4
Embezzlement	3,579	3,554	-0.7	269	274	+1.9	1,883	2,111	+12.1	112	141	+25.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	79,932	77,608	-2.9	19,935	19,110	-4.1	10,413	10,311	-1.0	2,126	2,097	-1.4
Vandalism	151,881	158,037	+4.1	69,387	73,915	+6.5	15,825	17,033	+7.6	6,357	6,901	+8.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	115,918	116,912	+0.9	16,580	17,776	+7.2	9,893	9,652	-2.4	1,103	1,220	+10.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	24,643	23,583	-4.3	621	606	-2.4	65,642	58,582	-10.8	1,498	1,560	+4.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	56,460	65,399	+15.8	9,493	11,648	+22.7	4,452	4,670	+4.9	618	831	+34.5
Drug abuse violations	408,329	435,303	+6.6	48,267	51,805	+7.3	66,450	70,148	+5.6	9,487	9,356	-1.4
Gambling	24,304	21,138	-13.0	623	526	-15.6	3,190	3,293	+3.2	41	56	+36.6
Offenses against family and children	24,893	24,055	-3.4	635	904	+42.4	3,617	3,996	+10.5	385	497	+29.1
Driving under the influence	1,107,412	1,092,028	-1.4	16,718	14,607	-12.6	141,277	143,925	+1.9	2,478	2,361	-4.7
Liquor laws	291,081	289,838	-0.4	70,183	69,818	-0.5	56,964	57,096	+0.2	24,070	24,365	+1.2
Drunkennes	800,996	763,142	-4.7	21,489	18,179	-15.4	75,772	72,171	-4.8	3,935	3,469	-11.8
Disorderly conduct	393,247	393,955	+0.2	57,012	56,223	-1.4	78,144	82,992	+6.2	12,818	12,829	+0.1
Vagrancy	19,986	18,809	-5.9	1,916	1,531	-20.1	2,425	2,378	-1.9	320	359	+12.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,437,181	1,464,198	+1.9	193,900	192,730	-0.6	253,900	258,732	+1.9	49,245	49,696	+0.9
Suspicion (not included in totals)	9,520	9,738	+2.3	1,832	1,900	+3.7	1,592	1,562	-1.9	430	425	-1.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	46,930	49,167	+4.8	46,930	49,167	+4.8	14,044	15,163	+8.0	14,044	15,163	+8.0
Runaways	40,877	44,653	+9.2	40,877	44,653	+9.2	56,040	61,577	+9.9	56,040	61,577	+9.9

^aLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^dIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1984 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 171.

Table 4.8 Arrests, by offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1984

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.5. Estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census indicate that on July 1, 1984, whites comprised 85.1 percent, blacks 12.1 percent, and other racial categories 2.8 percent, of the total U.S. population (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Preliminary Estimates of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980 to 1984, Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 965 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 9). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

(9,851 agencies; 1984 estimated population 179,374,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	8,890,662	6,528,686	2,216,299	89,873	55,804	100.0	73.4	24.9	1.0	0.6
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	13,656	7,339	6,133	91	93	100.0	53.7	44.9	0.7	0.7
Forcible rape	28,297	14,929	13,013	208	147	100.0	52.8	46.0	0.7	0.5
Robbery	108,534	40,693	66,725	472	644	100.0	37.5	61.5	0.4	0.6
Aggravated assault	231,403	140,053	88,213	1,926	1,211	100.0	60.5	38.1	0.8	0.5
Burglary	333,854	234,423	95,187	2,556	1,688	100.0	70.2	28.5	0.8	0.5
Larceny-theft	1,008,105	681,959	305,935	10,845	9,366	100.0	67.6	30.3	1.1	0.9
Motor vehicle theft	93,187	63,464	28,169	856	698	100.0	68.1	30.2	0.9	0.7
Arson	14,647	11,369	3,068	116	94	100.0	77.6	20.9	0.8	0.6
Violent crime ^b	381,890	203,014	174,084	2,697	2,095	100.0	53.2	45.6	0.7	0.5
Property crime ^c	1,449,793	991,215	432,359	14,373	11,846	100.0	68.4	29.8	1.0	0.8
Total Crime Index ^d	1,831,683	1,194,229	606,443	17,070	13,941	100.0	65.2	33.1	0.9	0.8
Other assaults	407,841	274,770	126,494	3,946	2,631	100.0	67.4	31.0	1.0	0.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	63,215	43,083	19,596	334	202	100.0	68.2	31.0	0.5	0.3
Fraud	202,875	141,865	59,328	682	1,000	100.0	69.9	29.2	0.3	0.5
Embezzlement	6,287	4,664	1,545	27	51	100.0	74.2	24.6	0.4	0.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	95,284	59,840	34,551	501	392	100.0	62.8	36.3	0.5	0.4
Vandalism	189,326	153,370	33,297	1,591	1,068	100.0	81.0	17.6	0.8	0.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	137,789	89,057	47,243	630	859	100.0	64.6	34.3	0.5	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	88,308	49,294	37,776	391	847	100.0	55.8	42.8	0.4	1.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	75,589	60,816	13,726	627	420	100.0	80.5	18.2	0.8	0.6
Drug abuse violations	560,729	392,904	162,979	2,056	2,790	100.0	70.1	29.1	0.4	0.5
Gambling	27,370	11,900	14,315	25	1,130	100.0	43.5	52.3	0.1	4.1
Offenses against family and children	32,587	23,407	8,857	245	78	100.0	71.8	27.2	0.8	0.2
Driving under the influence	1,330,495	1,195,305	116,163	12,691	6,336	100.0	89.8	8.7	1.0	0.5
Liquor laws	382,078	334,161	38,177	7,690	2,050	100.0	87.5	10.0	2.0	0.5
Drunkenness	883,878	718,748	145,199	18,502	1,429	100.0	81.3	16.4	2.1	0.2
Disorderly conduct	513,496	358,488	146,457	6,579	1,972	100.0	69.8	28.5	1.3	0.4
Vagrancy	22,621	14,354	7,605	431	231	100.0	63.5	33.6	1.9	1.0
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,841,681	1,255,685	555,583	14,351	16,062	100.0	68.2	30.2	0.8	0.9
Suspicion	16,398	7,991	8,130	14	263	100.0	48.7	49.6	0.1	1.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	67,073	47,225	18,778	423	647	100.0	70.4	28.0	0.6	1.0
Runaways	114,059	97,530	14,057	1,067	1,405	100.0	85.5	12.3	0.9	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested

Table 4.8 Arrests, by offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1984--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	1,534,372	1,153,612	354,038	11,969	14,753	100.0	75.2	23.1	0.8	1.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,004	539	454	7	4	100.0	53.7	45.2	0.7	0.4
Forcible rape	4,394	1,986	2,364	31	13	100.0	45.2	53.8	0.7	0.3
Robbery	27,788	8,421	19,041	67	259	100.0	30.3	68.5	0.2	0.9
Aggravated assault	31,126	18,508	12,225	217	176	100.0	59.5	39.3	0.7	0.6
Burglary	127,521	96,975	28,589	1,010	947	100.0	76.0	22.4	0.8	0.7
Larceny-theft	338,235	240,949	89,552	3,634	4,100	100.0	71.2	26.5	1.1	1.2
Motor vehicle theft	33,795	24,335	8,769	348	343	100.0	72.0	25.9	1.0	1.0
Arson	6,235	5,285	845	61	44	100.0	84.8	13.6	1.0	0.7
Violent crime ^b	64,312	29,454	34,084	322	452	100.0	45.8	53.0	0.5	0.7
Property crime ^c	505,786	367,544	127,755	5,053	5,434	100.0	72.7	25.3	1.0	1.1
Total Crime Index ^d	570,098	396,998	161,839	5,375	5,886	100.0	69.6	28.4	0.9	1.0
Other assaults	66,809	44,512	21,008	512	777	100.0	66.6	31.4	0.8	1.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,172	5,134	971	43	24	100.0	83.2	15.7	0.7	0.4
Fraud	16,992	8,720	7,936	39	297	100.0	51.3	46.7	0.2	1.7
Embezzlement	454	353	94	1	6	100.0	77.8	20.7	0.2	1.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	22,963	15,367	7,350	121	125	100.0	66.9	32.0	0.5	0.5
Vandalism	87,040	73,761	12,282	486	511	100.0	84.7	14.1	0.6	0.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	20,644	14,383	5,992	82	187	100.0	69.7	29.0	0.4	0.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2,375	1,363	977	20	15	100.0	57.4	41.1	0.8	0.6
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	13,385	10,052	3,212	51	70	100.0	75.1	24.0	0.4	0.5
Drug abuse violations	66,484	52,497	13,020	301	666	100.0	79.0	19.6	0.5	1.0
Gambling	671	216	372	1	82	100.0	32.2	55.4	0.1	12.2
Offenses against family and children	1,564	1,287	261	7	9	100.0	82.3	16.7	0.4	0.6
Driving under the influence	18,391	17,720	406	194	71	100.0	96.4	2.2	1.1	0.4
Liquor laws	101,662	97,529	2,471	1,220	442	100.0	95.9	2.4	1.2	0.4
Drunkenness	23,510	21,919	1,158	390	43	100.0	93.2	4.9	1.7	0.2
Disorderly conduct	73,478	55,164	17,703	390	221	100.0	75.1	24.1	0.5	0.3
Vagrancy	2,043	1,779	242	15	7	100.0	87.1	11.8	0.7	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	256,012	188,219	63,323	1,229	3,241	100.0	73.5	24.7	0.5	1.3
Suspicion	2,493	1,884	586	2	21	100.0	75.6	23.5	0.1	0.8
Curfew and loitering law violations	67,073	47,225	18,778	423	647	100.0	70.4	28.0	0.6	1.0
Runaways	114,059	97,530	14,057	1,067	1,405	100.0	85.5	12.3	0.9	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.8 Arrests, by offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1984--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	7,356,290	5,375,074	1,862,261	77,904	41,051	100.0	73.1	25.3	1.1	0.6
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	12,652	6,800	5,679	84	89	100.0	53.7	44.9	0.7	0.7
Forcible rape	23,903	12,943	10,649	177	134	100.0	54.1	44.6	0.7	0.6
Robbery	80,746	32,272	47,684	405	385	100.0	40.0	59.1	0.5	0.5
Aggravated assault	200,277	121,545	75,988	1,709	1,035	100.0	60.7	37.9	0.9	0.5
Burglary	206,333	137,448	66,598	1,546	741	100.0	66.6	32.3	0.7	0.4
Larceny-theft	669,870	441,010	216,383	7,211	5,266	100.0	65.8	32.3	1.1	0.8
Motor vehicle theft	59,392	39,129	19,400	508	355	100.0	65.9	32.7	0.9	0.6
Arson	8,412	6,084	2,223	55	50	100.0	72.3	26.4	0.7	0.6
Violent crime ^b	317,578	173,560	140,000	2,375	1,643	100.0	54.7	44.1	0.7	0.5
Property crime ^c	944,007	623,671	304,604	9,320	6,412	100.0	66.1	32.3	1.0	0.7
Total Crime Index ^d	1,261,585	797,231	444,604	11,695	8,055	100.0	63.2	35.2	0.9	0.6
Other assaults	341,032	230,258	105,486	3,434	1,854	100.0	67.5	30.9	1.0	0.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	57,043	37,949	18,625	291	178	100.0	66.5	32.7	0.5	0.3
Fraud	185,883	133,145	51,392	643	703	100.0	71.6	27.6	0.3	0.4
Embezzlement	5,833	4,311	1,451	26	45	100.0	73.9	24.9	0.4	0.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	72,321	44,473	27,201	380	267	100.0	61.5	37.6	0.5	0.4
Vandalism	102,286	79,609	21,015	1,105	557	100.0	77.8	20.5	1.1	0.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	117,145	74,674	41,251	548	672	100.0	63.7	35.2	0.5	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	85,933	47,931	36,799	371	832	100.0	55.8	42.8	0.4	1.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	62,204	50,764	10,514	576	350	100.0	81.6	16.9	0.9	0.6
Drug abuse violations	494,245	340,407	149,959	1,755	2,124	100.0	68.9	30.3	0.4	0.4
Gambling	26,699	11,684	13,943	24	1,048	100.0	43.8	52.2	0.1	3.9
Offenses against family and children	31,023	22,120	8,596	238	69	100.0	71.3	27.7	0.8	0.2
Driving under the influence	1,312,104	1,177,585	115,757	12,497	6,265	100.0	89.7	8.8	1.0	0.5
Liquor laws	280,416	236,632	35,706	6,470	1,608	100.0	84.4	12.7	2.3	0.6
Drunkenness	860,368	696,829	144,041	18,112	1,386	100.0	81.0	16.7	2.1	0.2
Disorderly conduct	440,018	303,324	128,754	6,189	1,751	100.0	68.9	29.3	1.4	0.4
Vagrancy	20,578	12,575	7,363	416	224	100.0	61.1	35.8	2.0	1.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,585,669	1,067,466	492,260	13,122	12,821	100.0	67.3	31.0	0.8	0.8
Suspicion	13,905	6,107	7,544	12	242	100.0	43.9	54.3	0.1	1.7
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

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.^dIncludes arson.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1984 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), pp. 180-182.

Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested

Table 4.9 Arrests in cities, by offense charged and sex, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. These figures present information from all city law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for all 12 months in 1984 (Source, p. 326). Population figures are July 1, 1984 population estimates. For definitions of offenses and city areas, see Appendix 3.

(6,742 agencies; 1984 estimated population 122,752,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
Total	6,886,682	5,709,329	82.9	1,177,353	17.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	9,560	8,263	86.4	1,297	13.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Forcible rape	21,057	20,885	99.2	172	0.8	0.3	0.4	(b)
Robbery	92,577	85,863	92.7	6,714	7.3	1.3	1.5	0.6
Aggravated assault	172,126	148,203	86.1	23,923	13.9	2.5	2.6	2.0
Burglary	246,105	227,296	92.4	18,809	7.6	3.6	4.0	1.6
Larceny-theft	846,766	584,404	69.0	262,362	31.0	12.3	10.2	22.3
Motor vehicle theft	71,033	64,512	90.8	6,521	9.2	1.0	1.1	0.6
Arson	10,744	9,415	87.6	1,329	12.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Violent crime ^c	295,320	263,214	89.1	32,106	10.9	4.3	4.6	2.7
Property crime ^d	1,174,648	885,627	75.4	289,021	24.6	17.1	15.5	24.5
Total Crime Index ^e	1,469,968	1,148,841	78.2	321,127	21.8	21.3	20.1	27.3
Other assaults	318,423	269,525	84.6	48,898	15.4	4.6	4.7	4.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	46,308	30,597	66.1	15,711	33.9	0.7	0.5	1.3
Fraud	112,890	71,318	63.2	41,572	36.8	1.6	1.2	3.5
Embezzlement	4,066	2,601	64.0	1,465	36.0	0.1	(b)	0.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	75,967	66,942	88.1	9,025	11.9	1.1	1.2	0.8
Vandalism	151,904	136,905	90.1	14,999	9.9	2.2	2.4	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	110,636	102,150	92.3	8,486	7.7	1.6	1.8	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	82,479	23,951	29.0	58,528	71.0	1.2	0.4	5.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	56,503	52,441	92.8	4,062	7.2	0.8	0.9	0.3
Drug abuse violations	437,326	377,844	86.4	59,482	13.6	6.4	6.6	5.1
Gambling	22,486	19,501	86.7	2,985	13.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Offenses against family and children	14,437	11,427	79.2	3,010	20.8	0.2	0.2	0.3
Driving under the influence	850,755	746,819	87.8	103,936	12.2	12.4	13.1	8.8
Liquor laws	314,203	263,400	83.8	50,803	16.2	4.6	4.6	4.3
Drunkennes	736,929	673,860	91.4	63,069	8.6	10.7	11.8	5.4
Disorderly conduct	456,032	376,074	82.5	79,958	17.5	6.6	6.6	6.8
Vagrancy	20,704	18,453	89.1	2,251	10.9	0.3	0.3	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,438,366	1,218,099	84.7	220,267	15.3	20.9	21.3	18.7
Suspicion	15,026	13,108	87.2	1,918	12.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	64,988	49,706	76.5	15,282	23.5	0.9	0.9	1.3
Runaways	86,286	35,767	41.5	50,519	58.5	1.3	0.6	4.3

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible

rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^eIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1984* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 191. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.10 Arrests in cities, by offense charged, age group, and race, 1984

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.9. For definitions of offenses and city areas, see Appendix 3.

(6,728 agencies; 1984 estimated population 122,595,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	6,876,245	4,845,758	1,910,293	72,346	47,848	100.0	70.5	27.8	1.1	0.7
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	9,557	4,459	4,973	53	72	100.0	46.7	52.0	0.6	0.8
Forcible rape	21,047	9,757	11,012	154	124	100.0	46.4	52.3	0.7	0.6
Robbery	92,546	32,618	58,922	400	606	100.0	35.2	63.7	0.4	0.7
Aggravated assault	172,057	96,502	73,141	1,421	993	100.0	56.1	42.5	0.8	0.6
Burglary	245,870	162,742	79,761	1,935	1,432	100.0	66.2	32.4	0.8	0.6
Larceny-theft	845,647	559,114	268,460	9,787	8,286	100.0	66.1	31.7	1.2	1.0
Motor vehicle theft	70,980	45,174	24,535	658	613	100.0	63.6	34.6	0.9	0.9
Arson	10,728	7,959	2,606	84	79	100.0	74.2	24.3	0.8	0.7
Violent crime ^b	295,207	143,336	148,048	2,028	1,795	100.0	48.6	50.2	0.7	0.6
Property crime ^c	1,173,225	774,989	375,362	12,464	10,410	100.0	66.1	32.0	1.1	0.9
Total Crime Index ^d	1,468,432	918,325	523,410	14,492	12,205	100.0	62.5	35.6	1.0	0.8
Other assaults	318,128	205,417	107,503	3,140	2,068	100.0	64.6	33.8	1.0	0.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	46,253	30,275	15,606	221	151	100.0	65.5	33.7	0.5	0.3
Fraud	112,787	73,056	38,524	422	785	100.0	64.8	34.2	0.4	0.7
Embezzlement	4,065	2,939	1,072	16	38	100.0	72.3	26.4	0.4	0.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	75,837	44,690	30,414	384	349	100.0	58.9	40.1	0.5	0.5
Vandalism	151,764	119,560	30,003	1,273	928	100.0	78.8	19.8	0.8	0.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	110,559	67,780	41,530	494	755	100.0	61.3	37.6	0.4	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	82,478	45,254	36,033	377	814	100.0	54.9	43.7	0.5	1.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	56,462	43,730	11,873	516	343	100.0	77.5	21.0	0.9	0.6
Drug abuse violations	436,338	290,373	141,981	1,630	2,354	100.0	66.5	32.5	0.4	0.5
Gambling	22,483	8,379	13,058	19	1,027	100.0	37.3	58.1	0.1	4.6
Offenses against family and children	14,365	10,422	3,754	135	54	100.0	72.6	26.1	0.9	0.4
Driving under the influence	849,118	753,059	83,520	8,138	4,401	100.0	88.7	9.8	1.0	0.5
Liquor laws	313,207	270,158	34,341	6,841	1,867	100.0	86.3	11.0	2.2	0.6
Drunkenness	735,061	584,792	132,824	16,213	1,232	100.0	79.6	18.1	2.2	0.2
Disorderly conduct	455,528	310,044	138,491	5,145	1,848	100.0	68.1	30.4	1.1	0.4
Vagrancy	20,696	12,729	7,329	411	227	100.0	61.5	35.4	2.0	1.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,436,672	930,227	480,389	11,206	14,850	100.0	64.7	33.4	0.8	1.0
Suspicion	15,008	6,927	8,034	7	40	100.0	46.2	53.5	(e)	0.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	64,843	45,460	18,594	384	405	100.0	70.1	28.7	0.6	0.6
Runaways	86,161	72,162	12,010	882	1,107	100.0	83.8	13.9	1.0	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested

Table 4.10 Arrests in cities, by offense charged, age group, and race, 1984--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	1,284,254	937,461	323,882	10,221	12,690	100.0	73.0	25.2	0.8	1.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	790	385	402	1	2	100.0	48.7	50.9	0.1	0.3
Forcible rape	3,530	1,415	2,081	24	10	100.0	40.1	59.0	0.7	0.3
Robbery	25,297	7,343	17,648	55	251	100.0	29.0	69.8	0.2	1.0
Aggravated assault	24,701	13,910	10,485	159	147	100.0	56.3	42.4	0.6	0.6
Burglary	95,798	69,273	24,962	773	790	100.0	72.3	26.1	0.8	0.8
Larceny-theft	293,055	204,653	81,374	3,393	3,635	100.0	69.8	27.8	1.2	1.2
Motor vehicle theft	26,403	17,980	7,839	290	294	100.0	68.1	29.7	1.1	1.1
Arson	4,975	4,144	748	47	36	100.0	83.3	15.1	0.9	0.7
Violent crime ^b	54,318	23,053	30,616	239	410	100.0	42.4	56.4	0.4	0.8
Property crime ^c	420,231	296,050	114,923	4,503	4,755	100.0	70.4	27.3	1.1	1.1
Total Crime Index ^d	474,549	319,103	145,539	4,742	5,165	100.0	67.2	30.7	1.0	1.1
Other assaults	55,563	35,896	18,636	424	607	100.0	64.6	33.5	0.8	1.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,937	4,025	861	36	15	100.0	81.5	17.4	0.7	0.3
Fraud	16,065	7,951	7,785	37	292	100.0	49.5	48.5	0.2	1.8
Embezzlement	343	268	71	1	3	100.0	78.1	20.7	0.3	0.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	19,662	12,677	6,763	108	114	100.0	64.5	34.4	0.5	0.6
Vandalism	70,509	58,459	11,229	389	432	100.0	82.9	15.9	0.6	0.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	17,831	12,126	5,458	75	172	100.0	68.0	30.6	0.4	1.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2,227	1,253	939	20	15	100.0	56.3	42.2	0.9	0.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	10,253	7,347	2,810	42	54	100.0	71.7	27.4	0.4	0.5
Drug abuse violations	54,734	42,142	11,817	259	516	100.0	77.0	21.6	0.5	0.9
Gambling	576	177	337	1	61	100.0	30.7	58.5	0.2	10.6
Offenses against family and children	1,158	908	237	4	9	100.0	78.4	20.5	0.3	0.8
Driving under the influence	12,686	12,172	320	143	51	100.0	95.9	2.5	1.1	0.4
Liquor laws	83,240	79,578	2,275	1,013	374	100.0	95.6	2.7	1.2	0.4
Drunkenness	19,707	18,311	1,028	330	38	100.0	92.9	5.2	1.7	0.2
Disorderly conduct	67,269	49,837	16,915	310	207	100.0	74.1	25.1	0.5	0.3
Vagrancy	1,693	1,463	213	11	6	100.0	86.4	12.6	0.6	0.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	218,002	154,484	59,472	1,008	3,038	100.0	70.9	27.3	0.5	1.4
Suspicion	2,246	1,662	573	2	9	100.0	74.0	25.5	0.1	0.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	64,843	45,460	18,594	384	405	100.0	70.1	28.7	0.6	0.6
Runaways	86,161	72,162	12,010	882	1,107	100.0	83.8	13.9	1.0	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.10 Arrests in cities, by offense charged, age group, and race, 1984--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	5,591,991	3,908,297	1,586,411	62,125	35,158	100.0	69.9	28.4	1.1	0.6
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	8,767	4,074	4,571	52	70	100.0	46.5	52.1	0.6	0.8
Forcible rape	17,517	8,342	8,931	130	114	100.0	47.6	51.0	0.7	0.7
Robbery	67,249	25,275	41,274	345	355	100.0	37.6	61.4	0.5	0.5
Aggravated assault	147,356	82,592	62,656	1,262	846	100.0	56.0	42.5	0.9	0.6
Burglary	150,072	93,469	54,799	1,162	642	100.0	62.3	36.5	0.8	0.4
Larceny-theft	552,592	354,461	187,086	6,394	4,651	100.0	64.1	33.9	1.2	0.8
Motor vehicle theft	44,577	27,194	16,696	368	319	100.0	61.0	37.5	0.8	0.7
Arson	5,753	3,815	1,858	37	43	100.0	66.3	32.3	0.6	0.7
Violent crime ^b	240,889	120,283	117,432	1,789	1,385	100.0	49.9	48.7	0.7	0.6
Property crime ^c	752,994	478,939	260,439	7,961	5,655	100.0	63.6	34.6	1.1	0.8
Total Crime Index ^d	993,883	599,222	377,871	9,750	7,040	100.0	60.3	38.0	1.0	0.7
Other assaults	262,565	169,521	88,8678	2,716	1,461	100.0	64.6	33.8	1.0	0.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	41,316	26,250	14,745	185	136	100.0	63.5	35.7	0.4	0.3
Fraud	96,722	65,105	30,739	385	493	100.0	67.3	31.8	0.4	0.5
Embezzlement	3,722	2,671	1,001	15	35	100.0	71.8	26.9	0.4	0.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	56,175	32,013	23,651	276	235	100.0	57.0	42.1	0.5	0.4
Vandalism	81,255	61,101	18,774	884	496	100.0	75.2	23.1	1.1	0.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	92,728	55,654	36,072	419	583	100.0	60.0	38.9	0.5	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	80,251	44,001	35,094	357	799	100.0	54.8	43.7	0.4	1.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	46,209	36,383	9,063	474	289	100.0	78.7	19.6	1.0	0.6
Drug abuse violations	381,604	248,231	130,164	1,371	1,838	100.0	65.0	34.1	0.4	0.5
Gambling	21,907	8,202	12,721	18	966	100.0	37.4	58.1	0.1	4.4
Offenses against family and children	13,207	9,514	3,517	131	5	100.0	72.0	26.6	1.0	0.3
Driving under the influence	836,432	740,887	83,200	7,995	4,350	100.0	88.6	9.9	1.0	0.5
Liquor laws	229,967	190,580	32,066	5,828	1,493	100.0	82.9	13.9	2.5	0.6
Drunkenness	715,354	566,481	131,796	15,883	1,194	100.0	79.2	18.4	2.2	0.2
Disorderly conduct	388,259	260,207	121,576	4,835	1,641	100.0	67.0	31.3	1.2	0.4
Vagrancy	19,003	11,266	7,116	400	221	100.0	59.3	37.4	2.1	1.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,218,670	775,743	420,917	10,198	11,812	100.0	63.7	34.5	0.8	1.0
Suspicion	12,762	5,265	7,461	5	31	100.0	41.3	58.5	(e)	0.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.^dIncludes arson.^eLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1984 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), pp. 192-194.

Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested

Table 4.11 Arrests in suburban areas,^a by offense charged and sex, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. These figures present information from all suburban law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for all 12 months in 1984 (Source, p. 327). Population figures are July 1, 1984 preliminary counts by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

(4,661 agencies; 1984 estimated population 74,439,000)

Offense charged	Total number	Persons arrested				Percent distribution of offenses charged ^b		
		Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	3,073,044	2,559,482	83.3	513,562	16.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4,115	3,580	87.0	535	13.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Forcible rape	8,822	8,742	99.1	80	0.9	0.3	0.3	(c)
Robbery	25,183	23,455	93.1	1,728	6.9	0.8	0.9	0.3
Aggravated assault	77,552	67,843	87.5	9,709	12.5	2.5	2.7	1.9
Burglary	123,000	113,816	92.5	9,184	7.5	4.0	4.4	1.8
Larceny-theft	353,846	246,451	69.6	107,395	30.4	11.5	9.6	20.9
Motor vehicle theft	30,628	27,649	90.3	2,979	9.7	1.0	1.1	0.6
Arson	5,549	4,918	88.6	631	11.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Violent crime ^d	115,672	103,620	89.6	12,052	10.4	3.8	4.0	2.3
Property crime ^e	513,023	392,834	76.6	120,189	23.4	16.7	15.3	23.4
Total Crime Index ^f	628,695	496,454	79.0	132,241	21.0	20.5	19.4	25.7
Other assaults	143,238	121,152	84.6	22,086	15.4	4.7	4.7	4.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	22,261	14,675	65.9	7,586	34.1	0.7	0.6	1.5
Fraud	85,353	47,156	55.2	38,197	44.8	2.8	1.8	7.4
Embezzlement	2,528	1,570	62.1	958	37.9	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	35,332	31,187	88.3	4,145	11.7	1.1	1.2	0.8
Vandalism	76,073	68,906	90.6	7,167	9.4	2.5	2.7	1.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	43,384	40,431	93.2	2,953	6.8	1.4	1.6	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	8,455	3,669	43.4	4,786	56.6	0.3	0.1	0.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	26,515	25,196	95.0	1,319	5.0	0.9	1.0	0.3
Drug abuse violations	184,061	156,717	85.1	27,344	14.9	6.0	6.1	5.3
Gambling	5,942	5,127	86.3	815	13.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Offenses against family and children	16,139	14,321	88.7	1,818	11.3	0.5	0.6	0.4
Driving under the influence	613,489	540,190	88.1	73,299	11.9	20.0	21.1	14.3
Liquor laws	139,015	115,043	82.8	23,972	17.2	4.5	4.5	4.7
Drunkenness	252,159	229,207	90.9	22,952	9.1	8.2	9.0	4.5
Disorderly conduct	159,863	135,315	84.6	24,548	15.4	5.2	5.3	4.8
Vagrancy	4,271	3,543	83.0	728	17.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	559,866	474,837	84.8	85,029	15.2	18.2	18.6	16.6
Suspicion	2,634	2,241	85.1	393	14.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	16,382	12,068	73.7	4,314	26.3	0.5	0.5	0.8
Runaways	47,389	20,477	43.2	26,912	56.8	1.5	0.8	5.2

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

^bBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^cLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^dViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^eProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^fIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1984 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 227. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.12 Arrests in suburban areas,^a by offense charged, age group, and race, 1984

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.11. For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

(4,654 agencies; 1984 estimated population 74,267,000)

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	3,058,277	2,543,117	495,909	11,010	8,241	100.0	83.2	16.2	0.3	0.4
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4,114	2,762	1,323	16	13	100.0	67.1	32.2	0.3	0.4
Forcible rape	8,814	6,042	2,704	38	30	100.0	68.6	30.7	0.3	0.4
Robbery	25,160	12,494	12,556	64	46	100.0	49.7	49.9	0.2	0.3
Aggravated assault	77,470	55,966	20,922	329	253	100.0	72.2	27.0	0.3	0.4
Burglary	122,830	97,269	24,908	392	261	100.0	79.2	20.3	0.2	0.3
Larceny-theft	353,325	262,276	88,007	1,267	1,775	100.0	74.2	24.9	0.5	0.4
Motor vehicle theft	30,599	24,452	5,953	123	71	100.0	79.9	19.5	0.2	0.4
Arson	5,542	4,799	714	16	13	100.0	86.6	12.9	0.2	0.3
Violent crime ^c	115,558	77,264	37,505	447	342	100.0	66.9	32.5	0.3	0.4
Property crime ^d	512,296	388,796	119,582	1,798	2,120	100.0	75.9	23.3	0.4	0.4
Total Crime Index ^e	627,854	466,060	157,087	2,245	2,462	100.0	74.2	25.0	0.4	0.4
Other assaults	143,159	110,734	31,352	629	444	100.0	77.4	21.9	0.3	0.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	22,224	16,496	5,611	68	49	100.0	74.2	25.2	0.2	0.3
Fraud	85,297	63,562	21,399	127	209	100.0	74.5	25.1	0.2	0.1
Embezzlement	2,528	1,932	584	7	5	100.0	76.4	23.1	0.2	0.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	35,275	25,972	9,117	110	76	100.0	73.6	25.8	0.2	0.3
Vandalism	76,012	67,688	7,925	235	164	100.0	89.0	10.4	0.2	0.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	43,336	33,493	9,565	122	156	100.0	77.3	22.1	0.4	0.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	8,427	5,630	2,736	20	41	100.0	66.8	32.5	0.5	0.2
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	26,466	23,244	3,037	73	112	100.0	87.8	11.5	0.4	0.3
Drug abuse violations	183,425	152,780	30,000	352	293	100.0	83.3	16.4	0.2	0.2
Gambling	5,938	3,843	2,058	3	34	100.0	64.7	34.7	0.6	0.1
Offenses against family and children	16,068	11,965	4,030	51	22	100.0	74.5	25.1	0.1	0.3
Driving under the influence	604,352	561,914	38,716	1,885	1,837	100.0	93.0	6.4	0.3	0.3
Liquor laws	138,503	130,995	6,848	442	218	100.0	94.6	4.9	0.2	0.3
Drunkenness	250,955	222,262	25,816	2,396	481	100.0	88.6	10.3	0.2	1.0
Disorderly conduct	159,534	134,983	23,885	433	233	100.0	84.6	15.0	0.1	0.3
Vagrancy	4,263	3,526	693	34	10	100.0	82.7	16.3	0.2	0.8
All other offenses (except traffic)	558,402	446,493	109,104	1,569	1,236	100.0	80.0	19.5	0.2	0.3
Suspicion	2,619	2,164	441	7	7	100.0	82.6	16.8	0.3	0.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	16,334	14,685	1,566	49	34	100.0	89.9	9.6	0.2	0.3
Runaways	47,306	42,696	4,339	153	118	100.0	90.3	9.2	0.2	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested

Table 4.12 Arrests in suburban areas,^a by offense charged, age group, and race, 1984--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18					Percent ^b				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	567,913	485,910	78,658	1,670	1,675	100.0	85.6	13.9	0.3	0.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	242	170	69	3	X	100.0	70.2	28.5	1.2	X
Forcible rape	1,355	860	486	6	3	100.0	63.5	35.9	0.4	0.2
Robbery	5,092	2,258	2,815	8	11	100.0	44.3	55.3	0.2	0.2
Aggravated assault	11,094	7,976	3,038	38	42	100.0	71.9	27.4	0.3	0.4
Burglary	49,964	42,473	7,167	173	151	100.0	85.0	14.3	0.3	0.3
Larceny-theft	124,709	98,015	25,684	378	632	100.0	78.6	20.6	0.3	0.5
Motor vehicle theft	11,899	9,951	1,858	60	30	100.0	83.6	15.6	0.5	0.3
Arson	2,647	2,407	226	9	5	100.0	90.9	8.5	0.3	0.2
Violent crime ^c	17,783	11,264	6,408	55	56	100.0	63.3	36.0	0.3	0.3
Property crime ^d	189,219	152,846	34,935	620	818	100.0	80.8	18.5	0.3	0.4
Total Crime Index ^e	207,002	164,110	41,343	675	874	100.0	79.3	20.0	0.3	0.4
Other assaults	25,577	19,844	5,566	93	74	100.0	77.6	21.8	0.4	0.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,304	2,029	257	8	10	100.0	88.1	11.2	0.3	0.4
Fraud	1,572	1,295	272	1	4	100.0	82.4	17.3	0.1	0.3
Embezzlement	148	123	24	X	1	100.0	83.1	16.2	X	0.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	9,042	7,023	1,974	22	23	100.0	77.7	21.8	0.2	0.3
Vandalism	39,538	36,042	3,308	104	84	100.0	91.2	8.4	0.3	0.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	7,510	6,288	1,166	19	37	100.0	83.7	15.5	0.3	0.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	309	235	74	X	X	100.0	76.1	23.9	X	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	5,422	4,591	809	9	13	100.0	84.7	14.9	0.2	0.2
Drug abuse violations	25,887	23,494	2,283	53	57	100.0	90.8	8.8	0.2	0.2
Gambling	149	82	67	X	X	100.0	55.0	45.0	X	X
Offenses against family and children	704	640	56	3	5	100.0	90.9	8.0	0.4	0.7
Driving under the influence	8,227	8,021	165	28	13	100.0	97.5	2.0	0.3	0.2
Liquor laws	45,031	44,094	747	124	66	100.0	97.9	1.7	0.3	0.1
Drunkenness	8,447	8,050	304	73	20	100.0	95.3	3.6	0.9	0.2
Disorderly conduct	30,411	26,496	3,819	61	35	100.0	87.1	12.6	0.2	0.1
Vagrancy	991	870	111	7	3	100.0	87.8	11.2	0.7	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	85,033	74,351	10,293	186	203	100.0	87.4	12.1	0.2	0.2
Suspicion	969	851	115	2	1	100.0	87.8	11.9	0.2	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	16,334	14,685	1,566	49	34	100.0	89.9	9.6	0.3	0.2
Runaways	47,306	42,696	4,339	153	118	100.0	90.3	9.2	0.3	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.12 Arrests in suburban areas,^a by offense charged, age group, and race, 1984--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	2,490,364	2,057,207	417,251	9,340	6,566	100.0	82.6	16.8	0.4	0.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,872	2,592	1,254	13	13	100.0	66.9	32.4	0.3	0.3
Forcible rape	7,459	5,182	2,218	32	27	100.0	69.5	29.7	0.4	0.4
Robbery	20,068	10,236	9,741	56	35	100.0	51.0	48.5	0.3	0.2
Aggravated assault	66,376	47,990	17,884	291	211	100.0	72.3	26.9	0.4	0.3
Burglary	72,866	54,796	17,741	219	110	100.0	75.2	24.3	0.3	0.2
Larceny-theft	228,616	164,261	62,323	889	1,143	100.0	71.9	27.3	0.4	0.5
Motor vehicle theft	18,700	14,501	4,095	63	41	100.0	77.5	21.9	0.3	0.2
Arson	2,895	2,392	488	7	8	100.0	82.6	16.9	0.2	0.3
Violent crime ^c	97,775	66,000	31,097	392	286	100.0	67.5	31.8	0.4	0.3
Property crime ^d	323,077	235,950	84,647	1,178	1,302	100.0	73.0	26.2	0.4	0.4
Total Crime Index ^e	420,852	301,950	115,744	1,570	1,588	100.0	71.7	27.5	0.4	0.4
Other assaults	117,582	90,890	25,786	536	370	100.0	77.3	21.9	0.5	0.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	19,920	14,467	5,354	60	39	100.0	72.6	26.9	0.3	0.2
Fraud	83,725	62,267	21,127	126	205	100.0	74.4	25.2	0.2	0.2
Embezzlement	2,380	1,809	560	7	4	100.0	76.0	23.5	0.3	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	26,233	18,949	7,143	88	53	100.0	72.2	27.2	0.3	0.2
Vandalism	36,474	31,646	4,617	131	80	100.0	86.8	12.7	0.4	0.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	35,826	27,205	8,399	103	119	100.0	75.9	23.4	0.3	0.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	8,118	5,395	2,662	20	41	100.0	66.5	32.8	0.2	0.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	21,044	18,653	2,228	64	99	100.0	88.6	10.6	0.3	0.5
Drug abuse violations	157,538	129,286	27,717	299	236	100.0	82.1	17.6	0.2	0.1
Gambling	5,789	3,761	1,991	3	34	100.0	65.0	34.4	0.1	0.6
Offenses against family and children	15,364	11,325	3,974	48	17	100.0	73.7	25.9	0.3	0.1
Driving under the influence	596,125	553,893	38,551	1,857	1,824	100.0	92.9	6.5	0.3	0.3
Liquor laws	93,472	86,901	6,101	318	152	100.0	93.0	6.5	0.3	0.2
Drunkenness	242,508	214,212	25,512	2,323	461	100.0	88.3	10.5	1.0	0.2
Disorderly conduct	129,123	108,487	20,066	372	198	100.0	84.0	15.5	0.3	0.2
Vagrancy	3,272	2,656	582	27	7	100.0	81.2	17.8	0.8	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	473,369	372,142	98,811	1,383	1,033	100.0	78.6	20.9	0.3	0.2
Suspicion	1,650	1,313	326	5	6	100.0	79.6	19.8	0.3	0.4
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

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

^bBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape,

robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^eIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1984* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), pp. 228-230.

Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested

Table 4.13 Arrests in rural counties, by offense charged and sex, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. These figures present information from all rural county law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for all 12 months in 1984 (Source, p. 327). Population figures are July 1, 1984 population estimates. For definitions of offenses and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

(2,190 agencies; 1984 estimated population 22,128,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	681,988	588,300	86.3	93,688	13.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,302	1,108	85.1	194	14.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
Forcible rape	2,219	2,189	98.6	30	1.4	0.3	0.4	(b)
Robbery	2,356	2,168	92.0	188	8.0	0.3	0.4	0.2
Aggravated assault	18,478	16,476	89.2	2,002	10.8	2.7	2.8	2.1
Burglary	28,873	27,202	94.2	1,671	5.8	4.2	4.6	1.8
Larceny-theft	41,182	33,447	81.2	7,735	18.8	6.0	5.7	8.3
Motor vehicle theft	6,824	6,234	91.4	590	8.6	1.0	1.1	0.6
Arson	1,303	1,161	89.1	142	10.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
Violent crime ^c	24,355	21,941	90.1	2,414	9.9	3.6	3.7	2.6
Property crime ^d	78,182	68,044	87.0	10,138	13.0	11.5	11.6	10.8
Total Crime Index ^e	102,537	89,985	87.8	12,552	12.2	15.0	15.3	13.4
Other assaults	28,604	25,002	87.4	3,602	12.6	4.2	4.2	3.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,121	4,343	71.0	1,778	29.0	0.9	0.7	1.9
Fraud	36,407	20,154	55.4	16,253	44.6	5.3	3.4	17.3
Embezzlement	586	358	61.1	228	38.9	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	5,296	4,802	90.7	494	9.3	0.8	0.8	0.5
Vandalism	12,450	11,393	91.5	1,057	8.5	1.8	1.9	1.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	6,734	6,341	94.2	393	5.8	1.0	1.1	0.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	174	76	43.7	98	56.3	(b)	(b)	0.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	5,686	5,454	95.9	232	4.1	0.8	0.9	0.2
Drug abuse violations	37,103	32,245	86.9	4,858	13.1	5.4	5.5	5.2
Gambling	731	643	88.0	88	12.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Offenses against family and children	6,832	6,270	91.8	562	8.2	1.0	1.1	0.6
Driving under the influence	169,408	154,290	91.1	15,118	8.9	24.8	26.2	16.1
Liquor laws	31,527	25,923	82.2	5,604	17.8	4.6	4.4	6.0
Drunkenness	67,950	62,570	92.1	5,380	7.9	10.0	10.6	5.7
Disorderly conduct	24,363	20,820	85.5	3,543	14.5	3.6	3.5	3.8
Vagrancy	305	259	84.9	46	15.1	(b)	(b)	(b)
All other offenses (except traffic)	130,255	112,728	86.5	17,527	13.5	19.1	19.2	18.7
Suspicion	977	842	86.2	135	13.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	767	519	67.7	248	32.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Runaways	7,175	3,283	45.8	3,892	54.2	1.1	0.6	4.2

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible

rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^eIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1984 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 215. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.14 Arrests in rural counties, by offense charged, age group, and race, 1984

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.13. For definitions of offenses and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

(2,178 agencies; 1984 estimated population 21,924,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	671,810	587,182	67,260	13,133	4,235	100.0	87.4	10.0	2.0	0.6
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,286	983	263	29	11	100.0	76.4	20.5	2.3	0.9
Forcible rape	2,194	1,679	474	29	12	100.0	76.5	21.6	1.3	0.5
Robbery	2,327	1,651	623	33	20	100.0	70.9	26.8	1.4	0.9
Aggravated assault	18,390	14,548	3,418	328	96	100.0	79.1	18.6	1.8	0.5
Burglary	28,672	24,811	3,257	454	150	100.0	86.5	11.4	1.6	0.5
Larceny-theft	40,896	34,519	5,235	629	513	100.0	84.4	12.8	1.5	1.3
Motor vehicle theft	6,795	6,046	543	148	58	100.0	89.0	8.0	2.2	0.9
Arson	1,292	1,172	86	23	11	100.0	90.7	6.7	1.8	0.9
Violent crime ^b	24,197	18,861	4,778	419	139	100.0	77.9	19.7	1.7	0.6
Property crime ^c	77,655	66,548	9,121	1,254	732	100.0	85.7	11.7	1.6	0.9
Total Crime Index ^d	101,852	85,409	13,899	1,673	871	100.0	83.9	13.6	1.6	0.9
Other assaults	28,373	22,412	5,087	491	383	100.0	79.0	17.9	1.7	1.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,047	4,917	1,028	71	31	100.0	81.3	17.0	1.2	0.5
Fraud	36,232	29,701	6,299	172	60	100.0	82.0	17.4	0.5	0.2
Embezzlement	584	514	55	7	8	100.0	88.0	9.4	1.2	1.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	5,213	4,526	611	61	15	100.0	86.8	11.7	1.2	0.3
Vandalism	12,400	11,369	722	218	91	100.0	91.7	5.8	1.8	0.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	6,707	5,859	734	79	35	100.0	87.4	10.9	1.2	0.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	174	124	47	1	2	100.0	71.3	27.0	0.6	1.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	5,648	5,224	325	73	26	100.0	92.5	5.8	1.3	0.5
Drug abuse violations	36,817	33,069	3,147	283	318	100.0	89.8	8.5	0.8	0.9
Gambling	731	480	157	3	91	100.0	65.7	21.5	0.4	12.4
Offenses against family and children	6,668	4,970	1,603	79	16	100.0	74.5	24.0	1.2	0.2
Driving under the influence	163,211	148,905	9,854	3,752	700	100.0	91.2	6.0	2.3	0.4
Liquor laws	31,378	29,439	1,115	700	124	100.0	93.8	3.6	2.2	0.4
Drunkenness	67,477	60,505	5,253	1,688	31	100.0	89.7	7.8	2.5	(e)
Disorderly conduct	24,095	19,650	3,053	1,310	82	100.0	81.6	12.7	5.4	0.3
Vagrancy	294	261	24	9	X	100.0	88.8	8.2	3.1	X
All other offenses (except traffic)	129,058	112,091	14,007	2,310	650	100.0	86.9	10.9	1.8	0.5
Suspicion	974	696	54	2	222	100.0	71.5	5.5	0.2	22.8
Curfew and loitering law violations	748	472	13	28	235	100.0	63.1	1.7	3.7	31.4
Runaways	7,129	6,589	173	123	244	100.0	92.4	2.4	1.7	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested

Table 4.14 Arrests in rural counties, by offense charged, age group, and race, 1984--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	66,649	60,926	3,119	1,125	1,479	100.0	91.4	4.7	1.7	2.2
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	70	56	8	4	2	100.0	80.0	11.4	5.7	2.9
Forcible rape	189	140	46	3	X	100.0	74.1	24.3	1.6	X
Robbery	211	157	45	4	5	100.0	74.4	21.3	1.9	2.4
Aggravated assault	1,221	1,019	159	38	5	100.0	83.5	13.0	3.1	0.4
Burglary	9,386	8,542	588	159	97	100.0	91.0	6.3	1.7	1.0
Larceny-theft	9,053	8,035	642	136	240	100.0	88.8	7.1	1.5	2.7
Motor vehicle theft	2,220	2,049	88	44	39	100.0	92.3	4.0	2.0	1.8
Arson	301	280	5	9	7	100.0	93.0	1.7	3.0	2.3
Violent crime ^b	1,691	1,372	258	49	12	100.0	81.1	15.3	2.9	0.7
Property crime ^c	20,960	18,906	1,323	348	383	100.0	90.2	6.3	1.7	1.8
Total Crime Index ^d	22,651	20,278	1,581	397	395	100.0	89.5	7.0	1.8	1.7
Other assaults	2,087	1,647	250	40	150	100.0	78.9	12.0	1.9	7.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	457	416	30	6	5	100.0	91.0	6.6	1.3	1.1
Fraud	230	211	14	1	4	100.0	91.7	6.1	0.4	1.7
Embezzlement	16	9	5	X	2	100.0	56.3	31.3	X	12.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	696	654	34	4	4	100.0	94.0	4.9	0.6	0.6
Vandalism	4,725	4,511	103	55	56	100.0	95.5	2.2	1.2	1.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	417	399	13	2	3	100.0	95.7	3.1	0.5	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	12	10	2	X	X	100.0	83.3	16.7	X	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	775	712	49	4	10	100.0	91.9	6.3	0.5	1.3
Drug abuse violations	2,678	2,427	94	20	137	100.0	90.6	3.5	0.7	5.1
Gambling	31	9	1	X	21	100.0	29.0	3.2	X	67.7
Offenses against family and children	124	113	10	1	X	100.0	91.1	8.1	0.8	X
Driving under the influence	2,222	2,146	22	41	13	100.0	96.6	1.0	1.8	0.6
Liquor laws	8,124	7,863	56	154	51	100.0	96.8	0.7	1.9	0.6
Drunkenness	1,453	1,368	34	50	1	100.0	94.2	2.3	3.4	0.1
Disorderly conduct	1,825	1,617	132	64	12	100.0	88.6	7.2	3.5	0.7
Vagrancy	43	39	2	2	X	100.0	90.7	4.7	4.7	X
All other offenses (except traffic)	10,118	9,362	499	133	124	100.0	92.5	4.9	1.3	1.2
Suspicion	88	74	2	X	12	100.0	84.1	2.3	X	13.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	748	472	13	28	235	100.0	63.1	1.7	3.7	31.4
Runaways	7,129	6,589	173	123	244	100.0	92.4	2.4	1.7	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.14 Arrests in rural counties, by offense charged, age group, and race, 1984--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	605,161	526,256	64,151	12,008	2,756	100.0	87.0	10.6	2.0	0.5
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,216	927	255	25	9	100.0	76.2	21.0	2.1	0.7
Forcible rape	2,005	1,539	428	26	12	100.0	76.8	21.3	1.3	0.6
Robbery	2,116	1,494	578	29	15	100.0	70.6	27.3	1.4	0.7
Aggravated assault	17,169	13,529	3,259	290	91	100.0	78.8	19.0	1.7	0.5
Burglary	19,286	16,269	2,669	295	53	100.0	84.4	13.8	1.5	0.3
Larceny-theft	31,843	26,484	4,593	493	273	100.0	83.2	14.4	1.5	0.9
Motor vehicle theft	4,575	3,997	455	104	19	100.0	87.4	9.9	2.3	0.4
Arson	991	892	81	14	4	100.0	90.0	8.2	1.4	0.4
Violent crime ^b	22,506	17,489	4,520	370	127	100.0	77.7	20.1	1.6	0.6
Property crime ^c	56,695	47,642	7,798	906	349	100.0	84.0	13.8	1.6	0.6
Total Crime Index ^d	79,201	65,131	12,318	1,276	476	100.0	82.2	15.6	1.6	0.6
Other assaults	26,286	20,765	4,837	451	233	100.0	79.0	18.4	1.7	0.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,590	4,501	998	65	26	100.0	80.5	17.9	1.2	0.5
Fraud	36,002	29,490	6,285	171	56	100.0	81.9	17.5	0.5	0.2
Embezzlement	568	505	50	7	6	100.0	88.9	8.8	1.2	1.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	4,517	3,872	577	57	11	100.0	85.7	12.8	1.3	0.2
Vandalism	7,675	6,858	619	163	35	100.0	89.4	8.1	2.1	0.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	6,290	5,460	721	77	32	100.0	86.8	11.5	1.2	0.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	162	114	45	1	2	100.0	70.4	27.8	0.6	1.2
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	4,873	4,512	276	69	16	100.0	92.6	5.7	1.4	0.3
Drug abuse violations	34,139	30,642	3,053	263	181	100.0	89.8	8.9	0.8	0.5
Gambling	700	471	156	3	70	100.0	67.3	22.3	0.4	10.0
Offenses against family and children	6,544	4,857	1,593	78	16	100.0	74.2	24.3	1.2	0.2
Driving under the influence	160,989	146,759	9,832	3,711	687	100.0	91.2	6.1	2.3	0.4
Liquor laws	23,254	21,576	1,059	546	73	100.0	92.8	4.6	2.3	0.3
Drunkenness	66,024	59,137	5,219	1,638	30	100.0	89.6	7.9	2.5	(e)
Disorderly conduct	22,270	18,033	2,921	1,246	70	100.0	81.0	13.1	5.6	0.3
Vagrancy	251	222	22	7	X	100.0	88.4	8.8	2.8	X
All other offenses (except traffic)	118,940	102,729	13,508	2,177	526	100.0	86.4	11.4	1.8	0.4
Suspicion	886	622	52	2	210	100.0	70.2	5.9	0.2	23.7
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

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.
^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

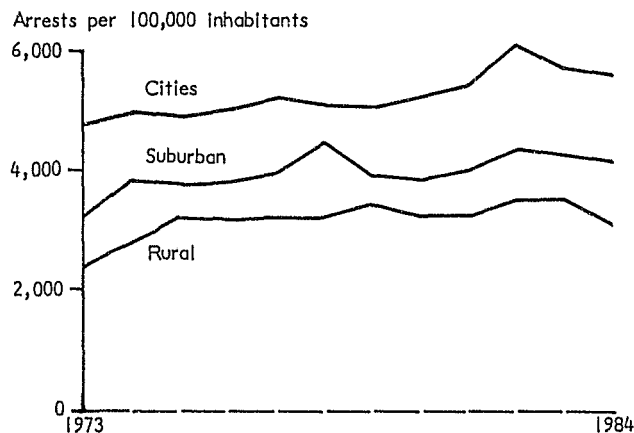
^dIncludes arson.

^eLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1984* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), pp. 216-218.

Figure 4.1 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for all offenses, by extent of urbanization, 1973-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.2. Suburban arrest rates for 1978 and 1979 represent county law enforcement agencies only. For definitions of city and suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1976*, p. 171; *1977*, p. 170; *1978*, p. 186, Table 25; *1979*, p. 188, Table 25; *1980*, p. 192; *1981*, p. 163; *1982*, pp. 168, 169; *1983*, pp. 171, 172; *1984*, pp. 164, 165 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.15 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for violent crimes, by offense charged and region, 1970-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. The number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

(Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

Offense charged and region	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
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	6.3	7.1	6.6	6.1
Midwest	8.7	8.8	7.8	7.0	10.2	6.9	6.4	7.8	7.3	9.1	7.5	7.5	10.0	8.0	5.8
South	12.1	12.7	13.3	12.8	14.3	13.1	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.9	11.1	11.3	11.1	10.4	9.5
West	7.0	8.6	10.1	9.1	11.1	9.2	4.5	9.5	9.2	10.3	10.4	12.6	10.8	10.2	8.0
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	13.1	13.5	14.3	16.1
Midwest	10.3	9.6	10.1	9.4	11.1	9.2	9.8	11.6	10.9	11.9	12.1	12.4	15.2	14.6	15.1
South	11.3	12.2	13.7	13.5	15.2	14.0	13.7	14.5	14.2	15.2	14.8	14.6	15.6	15.4	16.3
West	12.0	13.1	16.4	15.5	15.8	14.4	13.8	14.8	14.8	17.8	17.1	16.1	16.0	15.7	15.2
Robbery:															
Northeast	60.3	83.4	82.2	84.8	87.2	91.2	84.6	83.7	110.7	79.4	91.9	98.6	102.0	101.7	103.4
Midwest	55.3	55.3	54.0	41.3	69.0	53.2	44.6	52.3	46.7	46.6	48.1	48.7	63.1	49.5	37.9
South	51.0	54.4	58.6	59.3	75.5	69.3	56.9	53.2	52.5	56.6	54.4	55.7	55.3	54.7	48.9
West	67.2	73.0	84.7	85.9	96.9	81.8	67.7	76.8	75.3	82.8	85.1	84.2	83.9	70.4	56.8
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	115.2	129.6	127.7	139.4
Midwest	58.0	59.0	63.1	58.8	74.7	64.1	62.5	59.5	57.9	67.7	64.5	69.7	82.5	77.8	84.9
South	112.6	119.5	125.0	120.2	134.1	139.2	135.6	137.1	144.7	151.9	147.0	148.5	158.7	155.1	141.4
West	97.3	111.3	134.4	134.7	164.7	145.2	136.9	154.7	152.1	174.4	170.5	163.5	161.3	148.5	143.5

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; 1981, p. 161; 1982, p. 166; 1983, p. 169; 1984, p. 162 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.16 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for property crimes, by offense charged and region, 1970-84

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 3.

(Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

Offense charged and region	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Burglary:															
Northeast	143.0	173.7	164.0	189.6	207.9	222.0	232.9	243.6	259.6	221.0	226.1	213.4	199.5	177.9	159.6
Midwest	167.8	170.7	157.9	154.3	213.5	186.5	170.2	178.8	166.7	163.2	167.2	172.5	188.8	166.2	139.3
South	202.2	204.8	200.3	193.9	269.5	271.0	241.5	233.8	231.5	237.9	239.0	235.0	234.5	209.7	194.3
West	267.7	295.2	306.7	314.2	361.5	344.3	307.2	320.8	304.5	315.8	303.5	305.9	304.9	275.9	247.9
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	474.2	492.4	475.8	466.2
Midwest	465.6	455.8	447.2	424.6	586.0	528.8	491.9	507.9	485.9	499.5	535.1	558.2	661.6	593.9	545.8
South	451.5	445.2	431.0	425.7	542.5	571.7	550.4	521.3	515.9	537.9	516.3	541.7	590.4	566.4	549.9
West	493.7	572.1	593.5	572.6	680.9	658.1	692.3	658.1	646.2	697.5	674.8	685.9	735.4	703.1	692.6
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	55.2	57.8	49.5	50.0
Midwest	78.1	69.5	61.2	58.9	62.3	49.9	46.4	57.7	55.4	52.2	46.0	42.8	49.4	41.7	38.3
South	73.0	67.5	62.3	60.6	66.7	56.8	51.1	53.6	57.5	58.1	50.2	47.8	47.6	46.0	49.5
West	136.6	151.2	137.4	126.0	139.9	112.2	115.0	125.4	124.0	129.2	107.4	93.9	83.7	78.1	71.2
Arson:															
Northeast	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9.9	9.8	9.2	9.0	8.5	8.0
Midwest	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8.1	8.3	8.6	11.5	9.1	8.0
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7.9	8.1	8.5	7.5	7.8	7.1
West	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11.2	9.8	10.5	9.9	9.3	10.2

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; 1981, p. 161; 1982, p. 166; 1983, p. 169; 1984, p. 162 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.17 Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest, by offense and size of place, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. "An offense is 'cleared by arrest' or solved for crime reporting purposes when at least one person is: (1) arrested; (2) charged with the commission of the offense; and (3) turned over to the court for prosecution. The prosecution can follow arrest, court summons, or police notice." An offense is also counted as cleared by arrest if any of the following "exceptional" conditions pertain: (1) suicide of the offender; (2) double murder; (3) deathbed confession; (4) offender killed by police or citizen; (5) confession by offender already in custody or serving a sentence; (6) an offender prosecuted in another jurisdiction for a different offense and that jurisdiction does not release offender to first jurisdiction; (7) extradition denied; (8) victim refuses to cooperate in prosecution; (9) 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, arson data are not included in this table. These figures present information from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1984 (Source, p. 326). Population figures are July 1, 1984 population estimates. For definitions of offenses, suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

(1984 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
13,383 agencies; population 221,410,000:										
Offenses known	11,121,418	1,172,616	9,948,802	17,135	78,663	447,319	629,499	2,797,637	6,196,104	955,061
Percent cleared by arrest	21.0	47.4	17.9	74.1	53.6	25.8	61.3	14.5	19.9	15.1
TOTAL CITIES										
9,268 cities; population 149,348,000:										
Offenses known	9,095,383	979,622	8,115,761	13,111	61,642	407,582	497,287	2,173,579	5,127,641	814,541
Percent cleared by arrest	21.0	45.5	18.0	74.2	52.4	25.3	60.4	14.0	20.5	13.6
Group I:										
59 cities, 250,000 and over; population 40,377,000:										
Offenses known	3,462,482	517,474	2,945,008	7,487	29,729	268,865	211,393	851,485	1,663,404	430,119
Percent cleared by arrest	18.5	40.3	14.7	70.8	52.2	23.8	58.6	12.1	17.2	10.0
5 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 14,918,000:										
Offenses known	1,283,872	239,670	1,044,202	3,435	9,853	142,906	83,476	296,729	526,858	220,615
Percent cleared by arrest	15.9	35.6	11.3	66.9	48.6	21.9	56.2	10.5	13.2	7.9
17 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 11,956,000:										
Offenses known	987,239	124,594	862,645	2,050	9,028	60,904	52,612	242,909	510,455	109,281
Percent cleared by arrest	18.9	42.5	15.5	71.8	55.0	25.0	59.5	12.7	17.6	11.4
37 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,503,000:										
Offenses known	1,191,371	153,210	1,038,161	2,002	10,848	65,055	75,305	311,847	626,091	100,223
Percent cleared by arrest	21.0	45.8	17.4	76.3	53.2	26.7	60.5	13.1	20.2	13.0
Group II:										
122 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,774,000:										
Offenses known	1,323,486	133,828	1,189,658	1,850	9,469	50,038	72,471	355,099	759,542	95,017
Percent cleared by arrest	21.1	47.5	18.1	75.8	49.9	28.0	59.9	14.0	20.4	14.5
Group III:										
300 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 20,514,000:										
Offenses known	1,198,447	110,810	1,087,637	1,192	7,703	37,292	64,623	293,348	694,334	99,955
Percent cleared by arrest	21.9	48.0	19.3	80.5	51.5	26.7	59.3	14.8	21.9	13.7
Group IV:										
639 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,127,000:										
Offenses known	1,148,195	86,865	1,061,330	1,007	6,130	25,703	54,025	266,840	714,359	80,131
Percent cleared by arrest	23.5	50.1	21.3	79.7	51.3	27.9	60.0	15.3	24.1	16.7
Group V:										
1,593 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,232,000:										
Offenses known	1,075,015	75,464	1,002,551	879	4,856	16,830	49,899	238,638	697,470	66,443
Percent cleared by arrest	23.6	54.4	21.4	79.4	55.3	30.1	62.1	15.8	23.2	21.8
Group VI:										
6,555 cities under 10,000; population 23,324,000:										
Offenses known	887,758	58,181	829,577	696	3,755	80,854	44,876	188,469	598,532	42,876
Percent cleared by arrest	22.9	63.5	20.1	81.6	60.4	33.1	69.5	16.9	20.4	29.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested

Table 4.17 Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest, by offense and size of place, 1984--Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
SUBURBAN COUNTIES										
1,247 agencies; population 42,854,000:										
Offenses known	1,498,699	146,565	1,352,134	2,488	12,112	35,480	96,485	443,095	797,130	111,909
Percent cleared by arrest	20.9	55.0	17.3	71.5	55.7	30.3	63.6	15.7	17.6	20.6
RURAL COUNTIES										
2,868 agencies; population 29,207,000:										
Offenses known	527,336	46,429	480,907	1,536	4,909	4,257	35,727	180,963	271,333	28,611
Percent cleared by arrest	22.3	65.7	18.1	77.3	62.7	39.6	68.7	17.6	16.9	33.6
SUBURBAN AREAS ^c										
6,267 agencies; population 89,672,000:										
Offenses known	3,518,669	287,329	3,231,340	3,992	21,574	73,840	187,923	896,943	2,078,534	255,863
Percent cleared by arrest	21.7	53.8	18.8	73.2	54.6	28.9	63.0	15.4	20.3	19.0

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

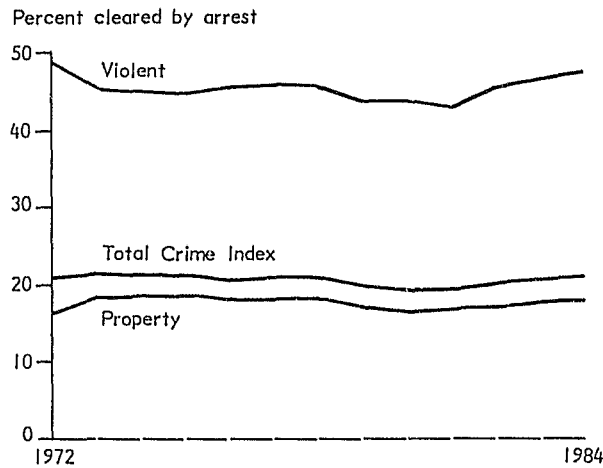
^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cIncludes 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, 1984 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), pp. 154, 155. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.2 Percent of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest, by type of offense, United States, 1972-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.17. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.



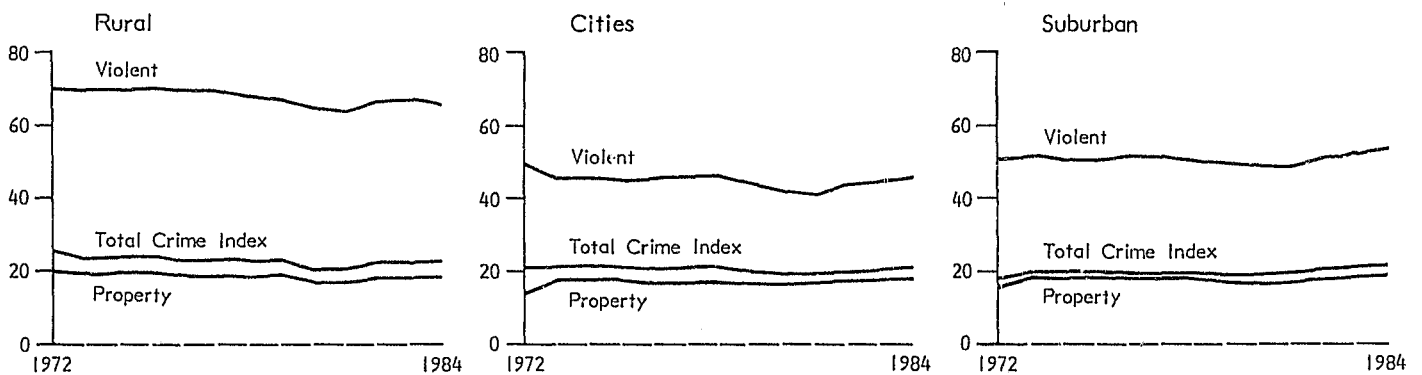
^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1972, pp. 107, 108; 1973, pp. 109, 110; 1974, pp. 166, 167; 1975, pp. 166, 167; 1976, pp. 162, 163; 1977, pp. 162, 163; 1978, pp. 177, 178; 1979, pp. 179, 180; 1980, pp. 182, 183; 1981, pp. 153, 154; 1982, pp. 158, 159; 1983, pp. 161, 162; 1984, pp. 154, 155 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.3 Percent of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest, by extent of urbanization and type of offense, United States, 1972-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.17. For definitions of offenses, rural counties, and city and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

Percent cleared by arrest



^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault.
^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cIncludes 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*, 1972, pp. 107, 108; 1973, pp. 109, 110; 1974, pp. 166, 167; 1975, pp. 166, 167; 1976, pp. 162, 163; 1977, pp. 162, 163; 1978, pp. 177, 178; 1979, pp. 179, 180; 1980, pp. 182, 183; 1981, pp. 153, 154; 1982, pp. 158, 159; 1983, pp. 161, 162; 1984, pp. 154, 155 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested

Table 4.18 Number of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest and percent of offenses cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age, by offense and size of place, 1984

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.17. For definitions of offenses, suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

(Percent of total cleared; 1984 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
13,210 agencies; population 218,538,000:										
Total clearances	2,320,780	551,878	1,768,902	12,548	41,643	114,881	332,806	400,445	1,226,255	142,202
Percent under 18	20.1	9.8	23.3	4.6	9.9	12.7	9.1	22.0	24.3	18.1
TOTAL CITIES										
9,234 cities; population 148,121,000:										
Total clearances	1,897,991	443,011	1,454,980	9,652	32,041	102,576	298,742	301,450	1,043,065	110,465
Percent under 18	20.6	10.2	23.8	4.6	10.2	12.9	9.4	21.9	24.9	18.0
Group I:										
58 cities, 250,000 and over; population 39,902,000:										
Total clearances	636,895	207,446	429,449	5,252	15,357	63,618	123,219	101,934	284,753	42,762
Percent under 18	14.7	8.2	17.8	4.2	7.7	11.0	7.0	15.8	18.9	15.2
5 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 14,918,000:										
Total clearances	203,653	85,338	118,315	2,298	4,793	31,298	46,949	31,110	69,685	17,520
Percent under 18	11.1	6.9	14.1	3.5	7.1	9.7	5.1	12.1	15.8	11.1
17 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 11,956,000:										
Total clearances	186,380	53,012	133,368	1,472	4,965	15,246	31,329	30,799	90,067	12,502
Percent under 18	16.3	9.9	18.9	4.1	8.2	13.7	8.5	19.2	18.8	19.2
36 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,027,000:										
Total clearances	246,862	69,096	177,766	1,482	5,599	17,074	44,941	40,025	125,001	12,740
Percent under 18	16.4	8.6	19.4	5.4	7.9	11.1	7.8	16.2	20.7	17.1
Group II:										
120 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,492,000:										
Total clearances	275,834	63,108	212,726	1,380	4,661	13,926	43,141	46,243	152,859	13,624
Percent under 18	20.1	10.6	22.9	3.9	10.6	15.3	9.3	20.3	24.1	17.9
Group III:										
298 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 20,394,000:										
Total clearances	261,327	53,005	208,322	956	3,951	9,910	38,188	43,207	151,474	13,641
Percent under 18	23.7	14.5	26.1	6.5	13.4	17.4	14.0	23.9	27.2	20.6
Group IV:										
634 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,949,000:										
Total clearances	268,301	43,312	224,989	798	3,139	7,142	32,233	40,747	170,957	13,285
Percent under 18	24.1	11.9	26.4	6.1	12.3	16.2	11.1	25.5	27.2	20.0
Group V:										
1,587 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,150,000:										
Total clearances	252,757	39,306	213,451	698	2,673	5,056	30,879	37,625	161,446	14,380
Percent under 18	25.7	11.7	28.2	6.2	12.0	15.6	11.1	28.1	29.0	19.3
Group VI:										
6,537 cities under 10,000; population 23,235,000:										
Total clearances	202,877	36,834	166,043	568	2,260	2,924	31,082	31,694	121,576	12,773
Percent under 18	25.1	10.6	28.3	3.3	15.0	13.7	10.2	29.4	28.7	21.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.18 Number of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest and percent of offenses cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age, by offense and size of place, 1984--Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
SUBURBAN COUNTIES										
1,203 agencies; population 42,098,000:										
Total clearances	309,348	79,613	229,735	1,753	6,648	10,687	60,525	68,175	139,113	22,447
Percent under 18	18.4	9.3	21.6	4.6	9.6	12.1	9.0	22.4	21.7	18.1
RURAL COUNTIES										
2,773 agencies; population 28,329,000:										
Total clearances	113,441	29,254	84,187	1,143	2,954	1,618	23,539	30,820	44,077	9,290
Percent under 18	15.8	5.9	19.2	4.0	8.3	7.1	5.6	22.2	17.1	19.1
SUBURBAN AREAS ^c										
6,210 agencies; population 88,688,000:										
Total clearances	756,464	153,231	603,233	2,893	11,672	21,276	117,390	136,323	418,982	47,928
Percent under 18	22.3	11.1	25.1	5.0	11.3	14.3	10.6	25.1	25.9	19.1

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1984* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), pp. 159, 160. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.19 Percent of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age, by type of offense, United States, 1972-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.17. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

(Percent)

	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b
1972	27.3	13.2	33.8
1973	30.6	12.2	35.9
1974	31.3	12.5	36.3
1975	30.0	12.8	34.4
1976	28.6	12.2	32.7
1977	28.4	11.8	32.8
1978	28.1	11.7	32.6
1979	26.6	11.6	30.9
1980	24.4	11.2	28.2
1981	21.4	9.8	24.7
1982	20.6	9.5	23.8
1983	20.1	9.5	23.2
1984	20.1	9.8	23.3

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1972*, pp. 110, 111; 1973, pp. 112, 113; 1974, pp. 170, 171; 1975, pp. 170, 171; 1976, pp. 168, 169; 1977, pp. 167, 168; 1978, pp. 182, 183; 1979, pp. 184, 185; 1980, pp. 187, 188; 1981, pp. 158, 159; 1982, pp. 163, 164; 1983, pp. 166, 167; 1984, pp. 159, 160 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.20 Arrests for alcohol-related offenses, by offense and State, 1983

NOTE: These data were compiled from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The data presented in this table differ from those presented in the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1983* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984). This is because this table includes data processed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation after the cut off date for that publication. "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." (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), p. 145.) In the table, an "X" indicates that the State does not treat drunkenness and/or vagrancy as a criminal action.

State	Total alcohol-related arrests	Driving under influence	Drunk-ness	Liquor law violation	Dis-orderly conduct	Vagrancy
National	3,728,517	1,613,184	977,924	427,230	678,917	31,262
Alabama	75,147	28,748	29,289	7,275	9,718	116
Alaska	5,482	2,734	56	1,661	1,031	X
Arizona	57,815	32,396	X	14,689	10,005	725
Arkansas	56,126	23,723	21,729	4,528	5,714	432
California	644,779	351,898	226,133	40,360	14,926	11,462
Colorado	59,184	29,156	488	12,847	16,625	68
Connecticut	31,654	9,676	85	1,205	20,540	148
Delaware	3,516	1,383	27	263	1,732	111
District of Columbia	10,009	299	72	67	9,650	11
Florida	105,154	51,043	22,121	14,139	16,830	1,031
Georgia	125,638	76,212	28,291	3,881	16,942	312
Hawaii	7,104	3,729	X	2,207	1,168	X
Idaho	13,440	9,705	191	1,918	1,614	12
Illinois	208,826	41,925	1,618	31,701	133,404	178
Indiana	57,395	18,541	23,129	8,540	7,140	45
Iowa	34,649	14,052	12,405	5,175	2,930	87
Kansas	22,445	13,067	429	4,388	4,444	117
Kentucky	93,277	35,116	48,174	3,794	6,138	55
Louisiana	42,350	16,222	15,541	653	9,735	199
Maine	14,927	10,748	43	2,112	2,005	19
Maryland	44,304	31,347	16	3,905	8,250	786
Massachusetts	45,134	27,534	2	6,781	10,654	163
Michigan	96,906	56,359	363	23,017	16,898	269
Minnesota	34,371	21,895	X	7,282	5,150	44
Mississippi	35,684	16,172	13,597	1,300	4,578	37
Missouri	46,423	26,868	1,158	5,689	12,199	509
Montana	8,970	3,778	X	2,395	2,797	X
Nebraska	19,578	10,310	X	5,301	3,699	268
Nevada	15,139	6,329	1,699	2,724	2,132	2,255
New Hampshire	13,027	7,731	1,715	1,589	1,969	23
New Jersey	78,697	27,981	26	11,060	39,451	179
New Mexico	25,399	16,371	118	4,780	4,116	14
New York	153,528	54,938	7	18,946	70,058	9,579
North Carolina	103,119	79,941	X	10,142	12,972	64
North Dakota	12,966	6,628	1	4,953	1,337	47
Ohio	103,888	37,244	30,126	11,091	25,328	99
Oklahoma	90,732	35,675	45,198	5,369	4,490	X
Oregon	43,293	26,798	X	13,325	3,170	X
Pennsylvania	158,943	28,347	41,547	41,953	46,634	462
Rhode Island	7,921	2,465	94	1,382	3,859	121
South Carolina	67,788	23,136	28,426	4,617	11,591	18
South Dakota	10,334	6,255	80	2,289	1,692	18
Tennessee	86,138	24,004	50,480	3,191	8,240	223
Texas	447,432	139,022	255,932	16,158	35,786	534
Utah	29,842	11,940	6,102	9,823	1,908	69
Vermont	1,453	813	19	194	427	X
Virginia	121,539	45,252	56,600	8,167	11,520	X
Washington	49,030	29,576	539	15,780	2,943	192
West Virginia	19,121	6,086	10,822	429	1,767	17
Wisconsin	76,289	27,820	325	18,778	29,236	130
Wyoming	12,602	5,316	3,111	2,296	1,865	14

Table 4.21 Arrests for alcohol-related offenses and driving under the influence, United States, 1972-84

NOTE: Alcohol-related offenses include driving under the influence, liquor law violations, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

(In thousands)

	Alcohol-related offenses	Driving while intoxicated
1972	2,835	604
1973	2,539	654
1974	2,297	617
1975	3,044	909
1976	2,790	838
1977	3,303	1,104
1978	3,406	1,205
1979	3,455	1,232
1980	3,535	1,304
1981	3,745	1,422
1982	3,640	1,405
1983	3,729	1,613
1984	3,153	1,347

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1972*, p. 126; *1973*, p. 128; *1974*, p. 186; *1975*, p. 188; *1976*, p. 181; *1977*, p. 180; *1978*, p. 194; *1979*, p. 196; *1980*, p. 200; *1981*, p. 171; *1982*, pp. 176, 177; *1983*, pp. 179, 180; *1984*, pp. 172, 173 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

Table 4.22 Respondents reporting arrest (excluding traffic violations), by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-84

NOTE: Data within the "occupation" categories have been revised from those presented in earlier editions of SOURCEBOOK due to changes in the coding of response categories. Information on respondents who refused to answer (less than 1 percent) has been excluded from this table. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Were you ever picked up, or charged by the police for any other reason (other than a traffic violation), whether or not you were guilty?"

	(Percent ^a)													
	1973		1974		1976		1977		1980		1982		1984	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	11	89	10	90	9	91	10	90	12	88	12	88	13	87
Sex:														
Male	19	81	18	82	16	84	20	80	20	80	22	78	22	78
Female	4	96	4	96	3	97	3	97	6	94	6	94	6	94
Race:														
White	10	90	9	91	8	92	9	91	13	87	12	88	13	87
Black/other	15	85	19	81	15	85	19	81	10	90	15	85	13	87
Education:														
College	11	89	10	90	9	91	10	90	10	90	12	88	12	88
High school	11	89	9	91	9	91	11	89	14	86	13	87	13	87
Grade school	10	90	13	87	8	92	9	91	13	87	11	89	14	86
Occupation:														
Professional/business	10	90	7	93	6	94	7	93	9	90	10	90	12	88
Clerical	4	96	6	94	4	96	4	96	6	93	8	92	11	89
Manual	14	86	15	85	13	87	15	85	20	80	16	84	15	85
Farmer	23	77	17	83	10	90	14	86	6	94	15	85	3	97
Income:														
\$15,000 and over	11	89	7	93	7	93	8	92	12	88	12	88	13	87
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8	92	12	88	7	93	10	90	16	84	14	86	12	88
\$7,000 to \$9,999	8	92	10	90	10	90	12	88	12	88	19	81	13	87
\$5,000 to \$6,999	14	86	12	88	8	92	10	90	14	86	13	87	15	85
\$3,000 to \$4,999	13	87	13	87	13	87	17	83	14	86	13	87	20	80
Under \$3,000	15	85	15	85	11	89	15	85	8	92	16	84	20	80
Age:														
18 to 20 years	25	75	18	82	22	78	20	80	18	82	15	85	33	67
21 to 29 years	15	85	17	83	13	87	19	81	18	82	23	77	17	83
30 to 49 years	12	88	10	90	8	92	10	90	15	85	12	88	14	86
50 years and older	6	94	6	94	5	95	6	94	7	93	7	93	8	92
Region:														
Northeast	9	91	10	90	7	93	10	90	12	88	10	90	11	89
Midwest	8	92	10	90	8	92	10	90	11	89	14	86	14	86
South	9	91	8	92	8	92	11	89	12	88	12	88	10	90
West	20	80	15	85	13	87	11	89	16	84	15	85	17	83
Religion:														
Protestant	9	91	9	91	7	93	10	90	12	88	10	90	11	89
Catholic	12	88	8	92	8	92	10	90	11	89	13	87	14	86
Jewish	0	100	5	95	8	92	9	91	6	94	3	97	8	92
None	29	71	25	75	23	77	17	83	28	72	29	71	22	78
Politics:														
Republican	8	92	6	94	6	94	6	94	9	91	9	91	9	91
Democrat	9	91	9	91	6	94	10	91	12	88	11	89	15	85
Independent	13	87	13	87	13	87	14	86	16	84	16	84	13	87

^a 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.

Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested

Table 4.23 Juveniles taken into police custody, by method of disposition and size of place, 1984

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.5. For definitions of suburban areas and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

(1984 estimated population)

Population group	Total ^a	Handled within department and released	Referred to juvenile court jurisdiction	Referred to welfare agency	Referred to other police agency	Referred to criminal or adult court
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES						
7,681 agencies; total population 144,815,000:						
Number	1,052,233	331,740	630,937	21,369	13,843	54,344
Percent ^b	100.0	31.5	60.0	2.0	1.3	5.2
TOTAL CITIES						
5,174 cities; total population 97,981,000:						
Number	880,399	283,167	520,638	17,786	11,735	47,073
Percent	100.0	32.2	59.1	2.0	1.3	5.3
Group I: 43 cities, 250,000 and over; population 23,581,000:						
Number	209,522	56,033	144,236	3,480	4,685	1,088
Percent	100.0	26.7	68.8	1.7	2.2	0.5
Group II: 97 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 14,031,000:						
Number	117,605	39,608	72,475	3,116	841	1,565
Percent	100.0	33.7	61.6	2.6	0.7	1.3
Group III: 224 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 15,257,000:						
Number	127,820	44,222	70,632	3,361	1,345	8,260
Percent	100.0	34.6	55.3	2.6	1.1	6.5
Group IV: 447 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 15,535,000:						
Number	148,045	53,386	80,316	3,727	1,969	8,647
Percent	100.0	36.1	54.3	2.5	1.3	5.8
Group V: 1,027 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 16,283,000:						
Number	155,279	53,022	85,708	2,494	1,423	12,632
Percent	100.0	34.1	55.2	1.6	0.9	8.1
Group VI: 3,336 cities under 10,000; population 13,293,000:						
Number	122,128	36,896	67,271	1,608	1,472	14,881
Percent	100.0	30.2	55.1	1.3	1.2	12.2
SUBURBAN COUNTIES						
801 agencies; population 30,080,000:						
Number	128,471	40,114	80,394	2,490	1,178	4,295
Percent	100.0	31.2	62.6	1.9	0.9	3.3
RURAL COUNTIES						
1,706 agencies; population 16,754,000:						
Number	43,363	8,459	29,905	1,093	930	2,976
Percent	100.0	19.5	69.0	2.5	2.1	6.9
SUBURBAN AREA^c						
3,697 agencies; population 69,122,000:						
Number	466,681	174,966	245,078	9,271	4,831	32,535
Percent	100.0	37.5	52.5	2.0	1.0	7.0

^aIncludes all offenses except traffic and neglect cases.

^bBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^cIncludes 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, 1984 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 238.

Table 4.24 Percent distribution of juveniles taken into custody, by method of disposition, United States, 1972-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1

(Percent)

	Referred to juvenile court jurisdiction	Handled within department and released	Referred to criminal or adult court	Referred to other police agency	Referred to welfare agency
1972	50.8	45.0	1.3	1.6	1.3
1973	49.5	45.2	1.5	2.3	1.4
1974	47.0	44.4	3.7	2.4	2.5
1975	52.7	41.6	2.3	1.9	1.4
1976	53.4	39.0	4.4	1.7	1.6
1977	53.2	38.1	3.9	1.8	3.0
1978	55.9	36.6	3.8	1.8	1.9
1979	57.3	34.6	4.8	1.7	1.6
1980	58.1	33.8	4.8	1.7	1.6
1981	58.0	33.8	5.1	1.6	1.5
1982	58.9	32.5	5.4	1.5	1.6
1983	57.5	32.8	4.8	1.7	3.1
1984	60.0	31.5	5.2	1.3	2.0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1972, p. 116; 1973, p. 119; 1974, p. 177; 1975, p. 177; 1976, p. 220; 1977, p. 219; 1978, p. 228; 1979, p. 230; 1980, p. 258; 1981, p. 233; 1982, p. 242; 1983, p. 245; 1984, p. 238 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.25 Percent distribution of arrests for drug law violations, by type of drug and region, United States, 1977-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1.

(Percent^a)

Region	1977					1978					1979					1980				
	Total	Heroin or cocaine	Marihuana	Synthetic narcotics	Other	Total	Heroin or cocaine	Marihuana	Synthetic narcotics	Other	Total	Heroin or cocaine	Marihuana	Synthetic narcotics	Other	Total	Heroin or cocaine	Marihuana	Synthetic narcotics	Other
Northeast	100	18	72	4	5	100	19	71	3	6	100	16	72	4	8	100	18	71	4	6
Sale/manufacture	20	6	11	1	2	20	6	12	1	2	21	6	11	1	2	22	7	11	1	2
Possession	80	12	62	3	4	80	13	60	2	5	79	10	61	2	5	78	11	59	3	4
Midwest	100	8	72	3	17	100	9	74	3	15	100	9	73	3	14	100	8	74	4	15
Sale/manufacture	22	3	11	1	7	18	3	9	1	5	16	3	7	1	5	33	4	18	1	11
Possession	78	5	61	2	10	82	6	65	2	9	84	6	66	2	9	67	4	56	2	4
South	100	6	81	4	9	100	6	81	4	10	100	7	75	5	13	100	7	73	6	14
Sale/manufacture	18	2	11	1	4	19	2	11	2	4	20	2	10	2	6	20	2	10	2	7
Possession	82	4	70	2	5	81	4	70	2	5	80	5	65	3	7	80	5	63	4	8
West	100	22	58	1	19	100	22	56	1	22	100	18	59	1	22	100	17	60	1	22
Sale/manufacture	15	5	6	(b)	2	15	5	7	(b)	3	14	4	7	(b)	3	16	4	7	(b)	4
Possession	85	17	51	(b)	17	85	17	49	(b)	19	86	14	52	1	18	84	13	52	1	18
Total	100	13	71	3	13	100	13	71	3	13	100	12	70	3	14	100	12	69	4	15
Sale/manufacture	18	4	10	1	4	18	4	10	1	4	18	4	9	1	4	22	4	11	1	6
Possession	82	9	62	2	9	82	10	61	2	9	82	8	61	2	10	78	8	58	3	9

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bLess than or equal to 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1977*, p. 169; *1978*, p. 184; *1979*, p. 186; *1980*, p. 189; *1981*, p. 160; *1982*, p. 165; *1983*, p. 168; *1984*, p. 161 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.26 Drug seizures by the U.S. Customs Service, by type, amount, and value of drugs seized, fiscal years 1975-84

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.

(Dollar values in thousands)

Type of drug seized	1975 ^a	1976 ^a	Transition quarter ^a	1977 ^b	1978 ^b	1979 ^b	1980 ^b	1981 ^b	1982 ^b
Heroin:^c									
Number of seizures	436	437	104	245	179	173	149	170	168
Quantity (in pounds)	114.8	367.7	45.3	277.7	188.6	122.5	268.7	234.7	289.9
Value	\$39,367	\$126,089	\$15,534	\$124,705	\$86,823	\$75,080	\$166,150	\$147,306	\$174,170
Cocaine:									
Number of seizures	1,011	1,167	330	1,025	846	1,259	1,307	1,372	1,364
Quantity (in pounds)	728.9	1,029.6	236.1	952.1	1,418.7	1,438.1	4,742.9	3,741.1	11,149.5
Value	\$155,392	\$219,561	\$50,333	\$246,167	\$380,013	\$424,383	\$1,528,826	\$1,126,645	\$3,462,205
Hashish:									
Number of seizures	4,003	5,162	1,343	6,323	4,919	4,379	3,979	2,689	2,610
Quantity (in pounds)	3,400.9	13,436.7	469.6	15,923.0	22,658.5	50,848.9	14,675.4	17,991.8	58,276.6
Value	\$17,185	\$67,896	\$2,373	\$75,332	\$95,664	\$198,056	\$26,717	\$29,003	\$126,111
Marihuana:									
Number of seizures	13,792	13,705	4,620	14,902	12,826	12,323	12,620	14,036	11,947
Quantity (in pounds)	466,510.3	759,359.9	115,334.4	1,652,772.7	4,616,883.7	3,583,555.5	2,361,141.5	5,109,792.5	3,958,870.9
Value	\$143,685	\$233,883	\$35,523	\$509,054	\$1,426,617	\$2,164,468	\$1,661,535	\$3,796,576	\$3,115,631
Opium:									
Number of seizures	46	72	18	50	51	41	33	52	265
Quantity (in pounds)	18.6	37.6	4.4	20.2	20.3	26.1	49.9	9.5	197.0
Value	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Morphine:									
Number of seizures	7	15	1	15	6	21	15	75	165
Quantity (in pounds)	1.2	3.9	-	1.4	1.8	8.8	50.7	6.2	17.8
Value	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other drugs, barbiturates, and LSD:									
Number of seizures	2,606	2,581	836	2,105	2,911	3,130	3,495	3,877	3,017
Quantity (in dosage units)	11,625,507	21,418,652	2,114,245	7,813,721	7,683,298	15,912,218	43,000,416	38,947,804	2,339,360
Value	\$9,649	\$17,777	\$1,755	\$4,376	\$7,837	\$44,236	\$148,351	\$137,096	\$11,814
Total:									
Number of seizures	21,901	22,989	7,252	24,665	21,738	21,326	21,598	22,271	19,536
Value	\$365,278	\$655,207	\$105,518	\$959,634	\$1,996,954	\$2,906,224	\$3,531,580	\$5,236,626	\$6,889,931

^aValue data were computed using retail values as of the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1976.

^bValue data were computed using retail values as of the third quarter of the fiscal year.

^cHeroin 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; *1984*, p. 37 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested

	1981				1982				1983				1984						
	Heroin or co- caine	Mari- huana	Synthetic nar- cotics	Other	Heroin or co- caine	Mari- huana	Synthetic nar- cotics	Other	Heroin or co- caine	Mari- huana	Synthetic nar- cotics	Other	Heroin or co- caine	Mari- huana	Synthetic nar- cotics	Other			
100	22	68	4	6	100	27	62	4	7	100	27	60	4	9	100	30	56	4	10
24	9	12	1	2	27	12	12	1	2	27	11	12	2	3	30	12	12	2	4
76	13	57	3	4	73	16	50	3	4	73	17	48	3	5	70	18	44	2	6
100	8	75	4	14	100	6	74	7	14	100	8	69	4	19	100	8	72	3	18
22	3	10	1	9	18	2	9	2	6	24	2	10	2	10	24	3	12	1	8
78	5	65	3	5	82	4	65	5	7	76	5	59	3	9	76	4	60	2	9
100	8	74	5	13	100	10	72	4	14	100	13	70	5	12	100	17	69	3	10
21	2	11	1	6	21	3	11	1	5	24	5	12	2	5	21	6	11	1	3
79	6	63	3	7	79	6	61	3	9	76	9	57	3	8	79	11	58	2	7
100	16	68	1	14	100	24	61	1	14	100	37	49	1	14	100	40	44	1	15
13	4	7	(b)	2	15	4	8	(b)	2	16	5	7	(b)	3	15	5	7	(b)	3
87	12	61	1	12	85	20	53	1	11	84	32	41	(b)	11	85	35	37	1	12
100	13	72	4	12	100	17	67	4	12	100	23	61	3	13	100	26	59	3	12
20	4	10	1	5	20	5	10	1	4	22	6	10	1	4	22	7	10	1	4
80	9	62	2	7	80	12	57	3	8	78	17	50	2	8	78	19	48	2	9

1983 ^b	1984 ^b
285	396
593.6	664.3
\$342,258	\$383,022
1,731	1,625
19,601.5	27,525.8
\$5,339,449	\$7,498,028
1,829	1,530
2,209.8	42,389.5
\$4,033	\$77,361
12,101	12,304
2,732,974.5	3,274,927.2
\$2,107,123	\$2,524,969
103	429
78.9	258.0
NA	NA
199	156
60.0	12.6
NA	NA
2,862	2,627
5,592,669	6,819,717
\$23,657	\$28,847
19,110	19,067
\$7,816,520	\$10,512,227

Table 4.27 Drug removals from the domestic market by the Drug Enforcement Administration, by type of drug, fiscal years 1974-84

NOTE: As of 1981, domestic drug removals have been kept in the aggregate only. This differs slightly from the data formerly maintained in the Statistical Report, which is no longer published. The notation "d.u." means dosage unit.

Type of drug	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Opium (lbs.)	14	20	11	79	27	4	NA	NA	NA	263	18
Heroin (lbs.)	462	603	645	488	442	169	201	332	608	662	850
Cocaine (lbs.)	465	447	512	399	1,009	1,139	2,590	4,352	12,493	19,625	25,344
Marihuana (lbs.)	113,484	234,116	290,909	335,452	1,117,422	887,032	994,468	1,935,202	2,814,787	1,795,875	2,909,393
Hashish (lbs.)	812	3,771	5,040	6,651	3,004	43,261	5,993	30,162	3,086	31,339	2,059
Hallucinogens (d.u.)	3,263,671	1,351,405	1,824,276	3,848,117	4,349,917	6,439,136	7,522,905	36,064,329	1,978,617	5,854,261	596,999
Depressants (d.u.)	793,131	385,404	907,029	867,960	311,044	5,671,379	8,337,806	21,701,603	5,739,423	2,535,040	688,491
Stimulants (d.u.)	16,009,317	6,242,105	4,975,021	5,917,767	2,901,948	7,711,628	6,434,742	47,475,580	4,482,404	11,345,783	16,500,791
Methadone (d.u.)	3,432	737	3,531	23	39	14,998	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,218

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.

Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested

Table 4.28 Number of marihuana plots sighted and eradicated, plants destroyed, arrests, and weapons seized under the Drug Enforcement Administration's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program^a, by State, 1984

NOTE: The data below were collected by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in conjunction with the Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program. This program is a joint Federal and State effort in which DEA contributes funding, training, equipment, investigative and aircraft resources to the participating States in the effort to eradicate domestically-cultivated marihuana. The data below are from the 48 States that participated in the program in 1984.

Data for sightings were compiled from individual State reports and information provided by the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. "Plots" are defined by the presence of marihuana plants and vary in size. "Plots eradicated" refer to those plots in which the marihuana plants were destroyed.

State	Plots sighted	Plots eradicated	Number of plants destroyed	Number of arrests	Number of weapons seized
United States, total	21,075	19,199	3,802,927	4,941	1,424
Alabama	950	935	110,098	278	9
Alaska	58	11	909	4	0
Arizona	50	50	5,611	68	4
Arkansas	803	803	87,727	236	45
California	2,682	2,002	256,976	477	645
Colorado	53	53	22,639	35	5
Connecticut	3	3	620	4	1
Delaware	16	16	665	6	0
Florida	810	810	102,802	381	40
Georgia	319	319	124,537	71	0
Hawaii	7,371	7,028	447,778	729	72
Idaho	46	34	4,649	75	2
Illinois	801	169	68,890	66	22
Indiana	155	155	565,495	15	2
Iowa	25	18	12,585	10	0
Kansas	93	89	247,003	36	8
Kentucky	862	862	300,798	298	22
Louisiana	81	81	4,514	8	0
Maine	32	31	3,100	9	2
Maryland	36	29	1,086	20	1
Massachusetts	9	9	1,258	4	0
Michigan	182	180	89,286	47	18
Minnesota	39	26	4,104	14	11
Mississippi	374	374	106,799	58	15
Missouri	296	296	68,911	186	28
Montana	7	7	1,685	8	0
Nebraska	37	34	4,479	51	35
Nevada	27	27	456	5	0
New Hampshire	16	16	2,590	4	6
New Jersey	8	8	168	0	0
New Mexico	33	33	3,844	33	0
New York	38	38	3,080	12	0
North Carolina	733	733	100,540	132	2
North Dakota	11	9	1,022	1	8
Ohio	318	318	21,111	27	7
Oklahoma	269	269	405,746	47	9
Oregon	1,013	1,013	45,049	297	156
Pennsylvania	376	376	24,018	92	13
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	192	185	25,218	155	0
South Dakota	9	5	1,070	2	2
Tennessee	539	489	362,796	219	4
Texas	138	133	10,956	59	19
Utah	87	49	3,684	70	2
Vermont	11	11	7,122	49	6
Virginia	493	493	26,006	134	29
Washington	329	329	31,987	283	164
West Virginia	164	164	15,739	78	2
Wisconsin	42	42	65,070	18	0
Wyoming	39	35	351	30	8

^aThese do not reflect the total number of plots or plants under cultivation in the United States. No correlation should be attempted.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, 1984 Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program--Final Report (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1984), pp. 7, 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.29 Seizures of illegal drug laboratories, by type of drug manufactured, United States, fiscal years 1975-84

NOTE: This figure represents activities of the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration as reported to the U.S. General Accounting Office.

	PCP	Methamphetamine	Amphetamine	Methaqualone	Hashish oil	LSD	Cocaine	Other hallucinogens	Other controlled substances ^a
1975	15	11	2	1	0	0	3	0	X
1976	30	36	11	5	4	4	7	0	X
1977	66	46	10	10	6	1	2	7	X
1978	79	69	12	7	5	0	4	4	X
1979	53	137	10	9	4	2	5	15	X
1980	49	126	20	17	1	4	2	15	X
1981	35	87	14	13	2	4	5	10	12
1982	47	132	18	7	0	0	6	7	7
1983	39	119	25	10	4	0	11	11	7
1984	13	121	19	3	3	0	16	3	19

^aThis category includes other controlled substances such as phenyl 2 propanone, a precursor used in making methamphetamine and amphetamine, and methadone, an opiate-type heroin substitute.

Source: Comptroller General of the United States, Report to the Congress: Stronger Crackdown Needed on Clandestine Laboratories Manufacturing Dangerous Drugs (Washington, D.C.: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1981), p. 37; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Table 4.30 Seizures for violations of laws enforced by the U.S. Customs Service, by type and value of property seized, fiscal years 1975-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.26. The domestic value of an article seized is estimated from retail value lists kept by U.S. Customs inspectors.

(Domestic value in thousands)

Type of property seized	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Prohibited non-narcotic articles:											
Number of seizures	15,752	27,875	8,000	27,156	28,085	20,959	18,464	19,198	23,463	25,870	20,225
Domestic value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicles:											
Number of seizures	11,680	10,897	4,010	11,196	6,198	2,829	3,039	4,011	5,951	9,481	9,347
Domestic value	\$29,564	\$33,573	\$9,311	\$29,940	\$19,351	\$9,060	\$12,269	\$14,882	\$35,936	\$63,912	\$62,954
Aircraft:											
Number of seizures	68	130	42	124	94	135	195	272	206	203	157
Domestic value	\$3,277	\$18,799	\$1,834	\$5,640	\$16,554	\$19,979	\$11,584	\$32,487	\$34,742	\$19,104	\$50,327
Vessels:											
Number of seizures	129	191	63	291	334	272	1,319	556	500	405	558
Domestic value	\$18,197	\$46,400	\$1,945	\$90,656	\$32,421	\$74,529	\$91,269	\$46,535	\$44,462	\$33,209	\$49,256
Monetary instruments:											
Number of seizures	300	374	168	538	721	1,328	1,257	1,554	1,802	2,066	2,088
Domestic value	\$7,345	\$7,782	\$2,695	\$7,430	\$13,076	\$22,472	\$31,382	\$39,846	\$32,757	\$50,174	\$67,734
General merchandise:											
Number of seizures	27,188	27,667	7,063	28,750	26,151	24,318	19,789	23,250	27,132	36,972	33,334
Domestic value	\$88,266	\$49,675	\$16,002	\$80,732	\$46,782	\$41,639	\$39,606	\$63,491	\$92,015	\$142,824	\$348,796
Total											
Number of seizures	55,117	67,134	19,346	68,055	61,583	49,841	34,063	48,841	59,054	74,997	65,709
Domestic value	\$146,648	\$156,228	\$31,788	\$214,399	\$128,183	\$167,680	\$186,109	\$197,242	\$239,912	\$309,223	\$579,068

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, Prologue '76 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1976), p. 37; and U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, Customs U.S.A., 1980, p. 32; 1984, p. 36 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested

Table 4.31 Seizures and arrests by the U.S. Coast Guard, by type and amount of property seized, 1976-84

NOTE: A "thai stick" is a Southeast Asian marihuana bud that is bound onto a short section of bamboo. It may be laced with opium, hashish, or another narcotic in order to increase its potency. This definition was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Source. Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous presentations in SOURCEBOOK.

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Vessels seized	16	38	141	101	134	146	174	170	218
Vessels seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation	12	21	32	23	17	21	28	21	38
Marihuana seized (lbs.)	183,168	1,032,609	3,321,035	2,682,586	2,494,774	2,629,273	3,524,785	2,397,641	2,555,679
Marihuana seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	164,406	179,538	326,829	353,950	279,607	186,991	194,073	91,988	249,666
Cocaine seized (lbs.)	68.1	0	.01	.01	0	40.1	9.36	46.20	1,966.92
Cocaine seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	4.4	0	.01	0	10.01	96.1	828.01	1,000.01	75.00
Hashish seized (lbs.)	0	0	0	43,550	564	34,580	0	29,962	1
Hashish seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	0	1,700	1,100	1	168	0	18	0	0
Hashish oil seized (gal.)	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	10	18
Thai sticks seized (lbs.)	10,185	17,130	0	0	12,623	0	3,190	0	1
Thai sticks seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	0	0	5,500	251	0	0	0	0	16,000
Dangerous drugs seized (doses)	0	200	500,000	4,186,060	514,584	5,961,009	61,628	100	0
Arrests	184	306	904	572	728	803	1,080	879	1,045
Street value of contraband seized (in millions)	\$146.28	\$435.13	\$1,345.04	\$1,916.23	\$1,922.75	\$1,795.09	\$2,285.43	\$1,223.48	--

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Coast Guard, Operational Law Enforcement Division.

Table 4.32 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 1972-84

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	IN THOUSANDS									Actual counterfeiting plant operations suppressed	
	Total value of notes and coins	Counterfeit notes				Value of counterfeit coins					
		Passed on the public	Seized before circulation	Passed on the public	Seized before circulation	Total value	Passed on the public	Seized before circulation	Total value	Notes	Coins
1972	\$27,752	287	\$4,816	1,097	\$22,911	\$27,726	\$15.3	\$10.7	\$26.0	84	1
1973	25,306	179	3,340	1,143	21,942	25,282	12.4	10.9	23.3	72	0
1974	21,402	121	2,431	660	18,951	21,382	7.9	11.7	19.7	56	1
1975	48,625	156	3,616	1,286	44,986	48,602	7.7	14.8	22.5	75	1
1976	35,089	135	3,375	673	31,706	35,080	5.4	3.3	8.8	58	1
Transition quarter	5,475	49	1,108	145	4,365	5,473	.8	.7	1.5	12	0
1977	44,039	255	4,872	1,178	39,158	44,030	7.1	1.3	8.5	87	0
1978	22,341	197	4,000	561	18,338	22,338	2.2	.9	3.1	57	0
1979	50,770	188	4,515	1,240	46,249	50,764	1.8	3.6	5.4	63	0
1980	60,846	189	5,541	1,324	55,292	60,833	1.8	11.5	13.2	78	0
1981	58,554	228	6,906	1,390	51,642	58,547	4.8	1.7	6.5	83	1
1982	82,273	273	8,586	1,484	73,681	82,267	7.0	4.1	5.2	86	2
1983	71,790	215	7,803	1,518	63,960	71,763	2.3	24.8	27.2	115	2
1984	89,293	207	7,559	2,087	81,731	89,290	.9	1.7	2.7	90	2

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1982. (Mimeographed.); and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.33 Aliens deported from the United States, by reason for deportation, fiscal years 1908-83

NOTE: The data presented for years prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year, the period July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. "Aliens deported" refers to those aliens required to leave the country under formal orders of deportation. "Public charge" refers to persons deported for vagrancy and similar reasons. "Miscellaneous" includes persons who, at the time of their entry, were excludable as: polygamists, draft evaders, illiterates over 16 years of age, children under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent(s), and smugglers.

(Deportation statistics by reason for deportation not available prior to fiscal year 1908)

Fiscal years	Total	Reason for deportation											
		Subversive or anar- chistic	Criminal	Immoral	Violation of narcotic law	Mental or physical defect	Pre- viously excluded or deported	Failed to maintain or comply with conditions of non- immigrant status	Entered without proper documents	Entered without inspection or by false statements	Public charge	Unable to read (over 16 years of age)	Miscel- laneous
1908 to 1983	860,349	1,533	49,280	16,597	8,958	27,313	41,345	129,903	156,219	373,404	22,559	16,762	16,476
1908 to 1910	6,888	0	236	784	0	3,228	0	0	0	1,106	474	0	1,060
1911 to 1920	27,912	353	1,209	4,324	0	6,364	178	0	0	4,128	9,086	704	1,566
1921 to 1930	92,157	642	8,383	4,238	374	8,936	1,842	5,556	31,704	5,265	10,703	5,977	8,537
1931 to 1940	117,086	253	16,597	4,838	1,108	6,301	9,729	14,669	45,480	5,159	1,886	8,329	2,737
1941 to 1950	110,849	17	8,945	759	822	1,560	17,642	13,906	14,288	50,209	143	1,746	812
1951 to 1960	129,887	230	6,742	1,175	947	642	4,002	25,260	35,090	54,457	225	5	1,112
1961 to 1970	96,374	15	3,694	397	1,462	236	3,601	31,334	11,831	43,561	8	0	235
1961	7,438	4	498	73	106	54	357	3,020	400	2,916	2	0	8
1962	7,637	2	493	58	131	53	353	2,967	378	3,185	0	0	17
1963	7,454	4	452	61	158	29	368	2,302	417	3,642	1	0	20
1964	8,746	0	417	40	146	22	373	2,473	688	4,580	0	0	7
1965	10,143	0	385	53	143	23	355	3,241	1,036	4,881	2	0	24
1966	9,168	1	323	30	130	13	336	3,668	984	3,615	0	0	68
1967	9,260	0	320	29	154	14	360	3,126	1,272	3,947	2	0	36
1968	9,130	0	266	21	137	8	345	3,200	1,356	3,777	1	0	19
1969	10,505	3	272	14	155	12	361	2,901	1,789	4,983	0	0	15
1970	16,893	1	268	18	202	8	393	4,436	3,511	8,035	0	0	21
1971 to 1980	231,684	19	2,515	67	3,622	38	4,028	33,725	16,501	170,955	31	1	182
1971	17,639	2	286	9	232	7	476	4,140	2,979	9,483	4	0	21
1972	16,266	2	266	7	307	3	487	3,966	2,710	8,486	6	0	26
1973	16,842	7	226	7	395	7	594	3,989	2,247	9,342	4	0	24
1974	18,824	3	191	7	396	7	440	3,839	2,086	11,839	2	0	14
1975	23,438	0	225	4	583	6	526	3,649	1,896	16,529	1	0	19
1976	27,998	1	272	8	464	2	481	3,782	1,185	21,777	1	1	24
Transition quarter	8,927	0	83	2	110	0	141	1,007	271	7,304	3	0	6
1977	30,228	3	285	6	372	3	315	3,150	1,066	25,012	1	0	15
1978	28,371	0	220	4	314	1	236	2,543	871	24,165	5	0	12
1979	25,889	1	264	9	265	2	202	1,901	707	22,525	3	0	10
1980	17,262	0	197	4	184	0	130	1,759	483	14,493	1	0	11
1981	16,595	0	193	4	159	0	120	1,927	470	13,707	2	0	13
1982	14,154	2	228	4	168	2	88	1,716	407	11,520	0	0	19
1983	16,763	2	538	7	296	6	115	1,810	448	13,337	1	0	203

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested

Table 4.34 Arrests for offenses against railroads, by offense and age group, United States and Canada, 1979-84

NOTE: Data in this table are compiled from monthly statistical reports of railroad police.

Offense	1979			1980			1981			1982			1983			1984		
	Ju-venile	Adult	Em-ployee	Ju-venile	Adult	Em-ployee	Ju-venile	Adult	Em-ployee	Ju-venile	Adult	Em-ployee	Ju-venile	Adult	Em-ployee	Ju-venile	Adult	Em-ployee
Theft:																		
Theft from freight cars	1,777	1,258	43	1,243	919	44	1,113	981	30	694	740	12	557	576	5	540	434	3
Theft from trailers	616	554	31	394	380	15	328	482	24	591	546	70	645	721	9	601	635	8
Theft of entire trailer	9	21	1	4	35	2	3	22	1	0	32	0	0	34	0	4	22	0
Theft from multi-level carrier	128	199	12	105	169	16	74	122	9	57	118	4	66	101	1	101	120	0
Theft of copper wire	87	376	5	187	677	13	151	636	6	47	207	0	42	312	3	27	169	0
Theft of brass	2	19	9	3	45	5	3	26	5	2	27	3	3	43	2	1	6	0
Theft of other company property	526	1,885	189	641	2,436	226	563	2,298	152	461	1,512	138	373	988	87	369	1,073	41
Theft from employees	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	38	1	50	61	3
Burglary of buildings	125	113	6	125	181	13	143	167	16	138	156	3	129	148	5	110	119	2
Other theft	209	347	45	208	404	43	123	621	46	114	418	14	143	283	18	154	314	9
Vandalism:																		
Multi-level carriers	138	36	1	60	31	0	72	37	2	87	26	0	63	14	0	77	54	3
Company property and equipment	678	242	14	581	275	16	497	216	13	506	245	6	594	159	4	428	130	1
Track and signals	465	120	67	491	145	2	461	144	0	453	144	0	204	103	0	341	84	0
Switch tampering	294	18	0	221	31	0	244	27	0	167	24	0	161	15	0	141	24	0
Track obstructions	740	153	4	625	131	0	796	264	0	564	140	0	483	124	0	561	75	0
Track obstructions resulting in derailments	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50	7	0	96	3	2
Stoning of trains	1,623	123	12	1,408	111	7	1,500	131	0	1,324	121	0	1,229	98	0	1,255	71	0
Shooting of trains	211	46	0	225	60	0	234	48	0	139	38	0	125	32	0	140	30	0
Other vandalism	284	117	11	239	111	5	270	123	6	195	60	7	170	42	2	147	49	0
Trespassing	3,440	42,254	63	2,408	36,304	12	3,042	42,938	12	2,818	51,757	22	2,691	66,274	7	3,482	71,427	10
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	93	35	6	176	42	1
Drugs/controlled substances	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	96	41	21	105	79
Criminal offenses not listed	727	3,094	281	706	3,413	218	637	4,766	238	542	4,907	195	480	3,012	76	472	3,345	65
Total	12,079	50,975	794	9,874	45,858	637	10,254	54,049	560	8,899	61,218	474	8,337	73,245	267	9,294	78,392	227

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Association of American Railroads, Safety and Special Services Division.

Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested

Table 4.34 Arrests for offenses against railroads, by offense and age group, United States and Canada, 1979-84

NOTE: Data in this table are compiled from monthly statistical reports of railroad police.

Offense	1979			1980			1981			1982			1983			1984		
	Ju-venile	Adult	Em-ployee	Ju-venile	Adult	Em-ployee	Ju-venile	Adult	Em-ployee	Ju-venile	Adult	Em-ployee	Ju-venile	Adult	Em-ployee	Ju-venile	Adult	Em-ployee
Theft:																		
Theft from freight cars	1,777	1,258	43	1,243	919	44	1,113	981	30	694	740	12	557	576	5	540	434	3
Theft from trailers	616	554	31	394	380	15	328	482	24	591	546	70	645	721	9	601	635	8
Theft of entire trailer	9	21	1	4	35	2	3	22	1	0	32	0	0	34	0	4	22	0
Theft from multi-level carrier	128	199	12	105	169	16	74	122	9	57	118	4	66	101	1	101	120	0
Theft of copper wire	87	376	5	187	677	13	151	636	6	47	207	0	42	312	3	27	169	0
Theft of brass	2	19	9	3	45	5	3	26	5	2	27	3	3	43	2	1	6	0
Theft of other company property	526	1,885	189	641	2,436	226	563	2,298	152	461	1,512	138	373	988	87	369	1,073	41
Theft from employees	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	38	1	50	61	3
Burglary of buildings	125	113	6	125	181	13	143	167	16	138	156	3	129	148	5	110	119	2
Other theft	209	347	45	208	404	43	123	621	46	114	418	14	143	263	18	154	314	9
Vandalism:																		
Multi-level carriers	138	36	1	60	31	0	72	37	2	87	26	0	63	14	0	77	54	3
Company property and equipment	678	242	14	581	275	16	497	216	13	506	245	6	594	159	4	428	130	1
Track and signals	465	120	67	491	145	2	461	144	0	453	144	0	204	103	0	341	84	0
Switch tampering	294	18	0	221	31	0	244	27	0	167	24	0	161	15	0	141	24	0
Track obstructions	740	153	4	625	131	0	796	264	0	564	140	0	483	124	0	561	75	0
Track obstructions resulting in derailments	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50	7	0	96	3	2
Stoning of trains	1,623	123	12	1,408	111	7	1,500	131	0	1,324	121	0	1,229	88	0	1,255	71	0
Shooting of trains	211	46	0	225	60	0	234	48	0	139	38	0	125	32	0	140	30	0
Other vandalism	284	117	11	239	111	5	270	123	6	195	60	7	170	42	2	147	49	0
Trespassing	3,440	42,254	63	2,408	36,304	12	3,042	42,938	12	2,818	51,757	22	2,691	66,274	7	3,482	71,427	10
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	93	35	6	176	42	1
Drugs/controlled substances	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	96	41	21	105	79
Criminal offenses not listed	727	3,094	281	706	3,413	218	637	4,766	238	542	4,907	195	480	3,012	76	472	3,345	65
Total	12,079	50,975	794	9,874	45,858	637	10,254	54,049	560	8,899	61,218	474	8,337	73,245	267	9,294	78,392	227

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Association of American Railroads, Safety and Special Services Division.

Judicial Processing of Defendants

Table 5.2 State appellate court filings and dispositions, by State, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1.

State	Courts of last resort		Intermediate appellate courts		All appellate courts	
	Filings	Dispositions	Filings	Dispositions	Filings	Dispositions
Alabama ^d	1,304	X	2,016	1,866	3,320	NA
Alaska	509	538	584	594	1,093	1,132
Arizona	1,225	1,165	2,559	2,519	3,784	3,684
Arkansas	479	474	863	907	1,342	1,381
California	3,856 ^b	3,827 ^b	16,353 ^c	16,363 ^c	20,209	20,190
Colorado	971	X	1,453	1,381	2,424	NA
Connecticut	837	711	294	209	1,131	920
Delaware	413	446	X	X	413	446
District of Columbia	1,679	1,710	X	X	1,679	1,710
Florida	1,686	1,517	13,765	14,118	15,451	15,635
Georgia	1,589 ^d	1,610	2,215 ^d	NA	3,804	NA
Hawaii	518 ^d	480	91 ^d	131	518	611
Idaho	472	392	165 ^d	111	472	503
Illinois	1,786	1,758	6,815	7,396	8,601	9,154
Iowa	1,781 ^d	1,348	(d)	555	1,781	1,903
Kansas	218	378	1,087	986	1,305	1,364
Kentucky	998	954	2,822	2,229	3,820	3,183
Louisiana	2,664	2,885	5,378	4,698	8,042	7,583
Maine	540	530	X	X	540	530
Maryland	753	682	2,063	1,936	2,816	2,618
Massachusetts	1,183	NA	1,416	1,284	2,599	NA
Michigan	2,112	2,224	7,023	NA	9,135	NA
Minnesota	1,312	NA	682	NA	1,994	NA
Mississippi	1,232	995	X	X	1,232	995
Missouri	1,061	1,264	3,062	2,982	4,123	4,246
Montana	561	546	X	X	561	546
Nebraska	993	993	X	X	993	993
New Hampshire	587	542	X	X	587	542
New Jersey	1,798	1,633	7,067	7,312	8,865	8,945
New Mexico	621	245	561	522	1,182	767
New York	784 ^e	684 ^e	13,219	11,685	14,003	12,369
North Carolina	683	689	1,398	1,186	2,081	1,875
North Dakota	462	NA	X	X	462	NA
Ohio	2,103 ^f	1,882	9,713 ^d	NA	11,816	NA
Oklahoma ^f	2,657 ^d	2,493	763 ^d	1,052	2,657	2,493
Oregon	1,159	1,113	3,702	3,423	4,861	4,536
Pennsylvania ^g	1,333	NA	9,338	NA	10,671	NA
Rhode Island	670	619	X	X	670	619
South Carolina	2,267	1,563	270	41	2,537	1,604
South Dakota	406	399	X	X	406	399
Tennessee ^d	986	1,013	1,886	1,830	2,372	2,843
Texas ^h	4,109	3,987	7,037	8,038	11,146	12,025
Utah	784	NA	X	X	784	NA
Vermont	602	544	X	X	602	544
Virginia	2,073	1,922	X	X	2,073	1,922
Washington	913	947	2,910	2,729	3,823	3,676
West Virginia	1,159	409	X	X	1,159	409
Wisconsin	804	941	2,418	2,284	3,222	3,225
Wyoming	276	223	X	X	276	223

^dAlabama, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee have two intermediate appellate courts.

^bDoes not include disciplinary (judicial/attorney conduct) or executive clemency cases.

^cIncludes motions to dismiss on clerk's certificate.

^dAll appellate cases are filed in the courts of last resort. A portion of this caseload is transferred to the intermediate appellate court for disposition.

^eAppeals only.

^fThese States have two courts of last resort (one civil/one criminal).

^gThe data reported were recently submitted to the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts by the separate courts of Pennsylvania. Consequently, the Administrative Office cannot confirm, at this time, the accuracy of the data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Case Filings in State Courts, 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-95111 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1984), p. 5.

Table 5.3 Percent change in filings in State appellate courts, by State, 1978 and 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. The 1978 data are taken from State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report, 1978, produced by the National Center for State Courts (Source, p. 4). Texas was not included because of jurisdictional changes. Wisconsin was not included because of an administrative change affecting the base year reporting period.

State	Courts of last resort			Intermediate appellate courts			All appellate courts		
	1978	1983	Percent change	1978	1983	Percent change	1978	1983	Percent change
Alabama ^a	667	1,304	+96	1,273	2,016	+58	1,940	3,320	+71
Alaska ^{b,c}	630	509	-19	X	584	X	630	1,093	+73
Arizona	1,171	1,225	+5	2,183	2,559	+17	3,354	3,784	+13
Arkansas ^c	584	479	-17	X	863	X	584	1,342	+130
California	3,881	3,856	-1	13,018	16,353	+26	16,899	20,209	+20
Colorado	854	971	+14	1,119	1,453	+30	1,973	2,424	+23
Connecticut	474	837	+76	223	294	+32	697	1,131	+62
Delaware	361	413	+14	X	X	X	361	413	+14
District of Columbia	1,372	1,679	+22	X	X	X	1,372	1,679	+22
Florida	(d)	(d)	X	9,563	13,765	+44	X	X	X
Georgia ^e	1,506	1,589	+6	2,000	2,215	+11	3,506	3,804	+9
Hawaii ^e	374	518	+38	X	91	X	374	518	+38
Idaho ^e	340	472	+39	X	165	X	340	472	+39
Illinois	1,250	1,786	+42	4,411	6,815	+55	5,661	8,601	+52
Iowa ^g	1,490	1,781	+20	NA	NA	X	1,490	1,781	+20
Kansas	156	218	+40	792	1,087	+37	948	1,305	+38
Kentucky	771	998	+29	1,571	2,822	+80	2,342	3,820	+63
Louisiana	2,405	2,664	+11	2,386	5,378 ^f	+125	4,791	8,042	+68
Maine	422	540	+28	X	X	X	422	540	+28
Maryland	585	753	+29	1,644	2,063	+25	2,229	2,816	+26
Massachusetts	(d)	(d)	NA	1,050	1,416	+35	X	X	X
Michigan	1,636	2,112	+29	5,248	7,023	+34	6,884	9,135	+33
Minnesota ^c	1,117	1,312	+17	X	682	X	1,117	1,994	+79
Mississippi	774	1,232	+59	X	X	X	774	1,232	+59
Missouri	615	1,061	+72	2,255	3,062	+36	2,870	4,123	+44
Montana	517	561	+8	X	X	X	517	561	+8
Nebraska	646	993	+54	X	X	X	646	993	+54
New Hampshire	310	587	+89	X	X	X	310	587	+89
New Jersey	1,016	1,798	+77	6,098	7,067	+16	7,114	8,865	+25
New Mexico	654	621	-5	539	561	+4	1,193	1,182	-1
New York	614	791	+29	10,599	13,219	+25	11,213	14,003	+25
North Carolina	541	681	+26	1,525	1,398	-8	2,006	2,081	+4
North Dakota	278	462	+66	X	X	X	278	462	+66
Ohio	1,593	2,103	+32	7,546	9,713	+29	9,139	11,816	+29
Oklahoma ^{e,g}	1,729	2,657	+54	449	763	+69	1,729	2,657	+54
Oregon	594	1,159	+95	3,106	3,702	+19	3,700	4,861	+31
Pennsylvania ^a	1,944	1,333 ^h	-31	7,692	9,338	+21	9,636	10,671	+11
Rhode Island	445	670	+50	X	X	X	455	670	+50
South Carolina ^c	714	2,267	+217	X	270	X	714	2,537	+255
South Dakota	279	406	+46	X	X	X	279	406	+46
Tennessee ^d	813	986	+21	1,424	1,886	+32	2,237	2,872	+28
Utah	625	784	+25	X	X	X	625	784	+25
Vermont	359	602	+68	X	X	X	359	602	+68
Virginia	1,846	2,073	+12	X	X	X	1,846	2,073	+12
Washington	654	913	+40	2,093	2,910	+39	2,747	3,823	+39
West Virginia	713	1,159	+62	X	X	X	713	1,159	+62
Wyoming	157	276	+76	X	X	X	157	276	+76

^aAlabama, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee have two intermediate appellate courts.

^bAlaska changed to fiscal year reporting in 1982.

^cThe following States added intermediate appellate courts between 1978 and 1983: Alaska, Arkansas, Hawaii, Idaho, Minnesota, and South Carolina.

^dData from these States were submitted, but are not presented here because of problems with comparability.

^eAll appellate cases are filed in the courts of last resort.

A portion of this caseload is transferred to the intermediate appellate court for disposition.

This increase may be attributable in part to change in the court's jurisdiction in mid 1982 to include criminal matters.

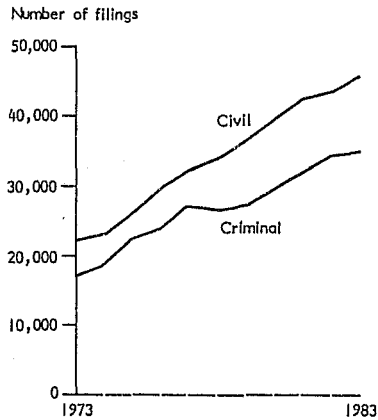
^fOklahoma has two courts of last resort.

^gThe Pennsylvania Supreme Court's jurisdiction was changed to make it a certiorari court in 1981.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Case Filings in State Courts, 1983, Bulletin NCJ-95111 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1984), p. 6.

Figure 5.1 Civil and criminal appeals filed in State appellate courts, 38 States^a, 1973-83

NOTE: Appeals included in this survey are initial appeals from trial courts and administrative agencies, as well as direct filings in both supreme and intermediate appellate courts. Writs, petitions, bar discipline, judicial discipline, advisory opinions, transfers from one appellate court to another and supreme court review of cases filed initially in intermediate appellate courts are excluded from the caseload measure. Juvenile delinquent appeals are counted as civil appeals. Appeals from trial court decisions on post-conviction writs are counted as criminal appeals, except in those cases where the appellate courts process them in a summary fashion. The Source notes that "some of these statistics collected depart from these rules for defining an appeal, but the departures affect only a small portion of the caseload in any one court, and caseload definition is consistent from year to year in each State." (Source, p. 5.)



^aVirginia and West Virginia are exceptions to the rule that writs for discretionary appeals are not counted as appeals filed; almost all filings are discretionary, but they are counted as appeals because they are briefed and argued in a manner similar to the regular appellate review conducted in other States.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *The Growth of Appeals*, Bulletin NCJ-96381 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1985), p. 2, Figure 2.

Table 5.4 Rate (per appellate court judgeship) of civil and criminal appeals filed in State appellate courts, by State, 1973 and 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 5.1. Lack of uniformity in the procedures used for docketing appeals, combined with docketing system and appellate jurisdiction changes can affect appellate case growth. The statistics for roughly half the States are based on the court's fiscal year, ending in June, August, or September; data for the remainder of the States are for the calendar year. (Source, p. 6.) No data were available for Indiana.

State	1973	1983	Percent increase 1973 over 1983
South Carolina ^a	NA	323	X
Pennsylvania	231	303	31
Florida	178	260	46
Virginia ^{b,c}	151	243	61
New Jersey	155	224	44
Oregon	99	218	120
Michigan ^b	98	198	102
New York	129	193	50
Minnesota ^a	78	188	141
Georgia	NA	174	X
District of Columbia	109	171	57
Ohio	109	162	49
Alabama	63	161	156
Illinois ^c	74	145	96
Nevada ^b	54	139	157
Utah	64	138	116
Kentucky ^d	87	131	51
Nebraska ^b	78	131	68
California ^b	98	126	29
West Virginia ^c	NA	123	X
Arizona	69	119	72
Vermont	47	112	138
Arkansas	NA	105	X
Wisconsin	NA	105	X
New Hampshire ^d	42	103	145
Rhode Island	48	100	108
Alaska	38	97	155
Iowa	88	95	8
Mississippi ^b	69	95	38
Colorado ^b	57	91	60
Massachusetts ^b	48	92	92
Washington	57	94	65
Oklahoma	65	90	38
Maryland	68	89	31
Connecticut ^d	35	85	143
North Carolina ^b	NA	85	X
Delaware	82	83	1
Kansas	60	80	33
Tennessee ^b	59	78	32
Texas ^{b,c}	51	73	43
Louisiana ^b	49	71	45
Missouri	47	71	51
New Mexico	45	70	56
Maine ^a	31	69	123
Montana ^b	31	63	103
South Dakota	25	63	152
North Dakota	NA	62	X
Hawaii ^b	32	60	88
Idaho	49	52	6
Wyoming ^b	23	47	104

^aBecause an intermediate appellate court was added late in the year, the number of judges was prorated for additions during the year. The number of filings per judge will decrease when the new court begins hearing cases.

^bAll or most appeals are counted by the court at a point later than the filing of a notice to appeal, understating the State's caseload compared to States that count the notice to appeal.

^cVirginia and West Virginia are exceptions to the rule that writs for discretionary appeals are not counted as appeals filed; almost all filings are discretionary, but they are counted as appeals because they are briefed and argued in a manner similar to the regular appellate review conducted in other States.

^dDocketing systems changed, artificially increasing the number of filings.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *The Growth of Appeals*, Bulletin NCJ-96381 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1985), p. 4, Table 2.

Table 5.5 Number and rate (per appellate court judgeship) of appellate decisions, by appellate court structure and State, 1983

NOTE: See NOTES, Figure 5.1 and Table 5.4. A "solitary supreme court" indicates the absence of an intermediate appellate court within a State. The Source notes that much of the variation in the data below may be due to differences among the States in appellate decision procedures such as the use of oral arguments and full written opinions (Source, p. 5).

Appellate court structure and State	Number of judgeships	Decisions	
		Number	Per judgeship
States with solitary supreme courts:			
Virginia ^a	7	1,580	226
West Virginia ^a	5	625	125
District of Columbia	9	875	97
Utah	5	437	87
New Hampshire ^a	5	404	81
Nebraska	7	502	72
Rhode Island ^a	5	304	61
Delaware ^a	5	296	59
Mississippi ^a	9	502	56
South Dakota	5	271	54
North Dakota	5	241	48
Montana	7	320	46
Vermont	5	209	42
Maine	7	288	41
Nevada	5	193	39
Wyoming	5	147	29
States with intermediate appellate courts:			
New York ^a	55	10,214	186
Florida ^a	53	9,379	177
New Jersey	28	4,419	158
Michigan	25	3,925	157
Georgia	16	2,331	146
Oregon	17	2,443	144
Pennsylvania	31	3,803	123
Ohio	59	7,362	125
Illinois	48	5,121	107
South Carolina ^{a,b}	5	499	100
California	81	7,838	97
Indiana	17	1,573	93
Alabama	17	1,530	90
Alaska	8	707	88
Texas	97	8,443	87
Arizona	20	1,696	85
Wisconsin	19	1,600	84
Minnesota ^{a,b}	9	743	83
Maryland	20	1,647	82
Iowa	14	1,127	81
Kentucky	21	1,701	81
Arkansas	13	1,003	77
Oklahoma	24	1,770	74
Kansas	14	1,002	72
Colorado	17	1,192	70
North Carolina	19	1,283	68
Louisiana	55	3,556	65
Massachusetts ^a	17	1,107	65
Tennessee	26	1,664	64
Washington	25	1,432	57
New Mexico	12	668	56
Hawaii	8	397	50
Missouri ^b	39	1,679	43
Connecticut ^b	6	233	39
Idaho	8	285	36

^aCourts in the State decide at least a third of the cases without writing opinions.

^bAn intermediate appellate court was established late in the year. Because each new court had decided only a small number of cases by the end of the reporting period, neither the number of judgeships nor the number of decisions is included here.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *The Growth of Appeals*, Bulletin NCJ-96381 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1985), p. 4, Table 3.

Table 5.6 Requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors to the U.S. Attorney General and witnesses involved in these requests, by origin of request, fiscal years 1973-84

NOTE: These data reflect requests received from Federal prosecutors under 18 U.S.C. 6001-6005, the statute that now governs the granting of use immunity. 18 U.S.C. 6003 requires all Federal prosecuting attorneys to receive authorization from the U.S. Attorney General (or representative) before seeking a court order for witness immunity. It should be noted that in some cases in which the authorization is obtained, the prosecutor may decide not to seek the immunity order from the courts. Therefore, the number of witnesses actually granted immunity is probably lower than the data in the 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, Civil Division, Civil Rights, and Lands and Natural Resources), as well as to the other Federal agencies (e.g., Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, and Department of the Army) and to the Congress, all of which may request immunity of witnesses.

Fiscal year	Requests			Witnesses		
	Total number	Percent		Total number	Percent	
		Criminal Division	Other		Criminal Division	Other
1973	1,160	66	34	2,715	59	41
1974	1,410	80	20	3,655	56	44
1975	1,632	77	23	3,733	58	42
1976	1,789	76	24	3,923	60	40
1977	1,798	70	30	4,413	44	56
1978	1,445	66	34	2,997	47	53
1979	1,596	73	27	3,204	57	43
1980	1,653	73	27	3,530	54	46
1981	1,686	74	26	3,271	62	38
1982	1,836	75	25	3,810	58	42
1983	1,986	72	28	4,226	53	47
1984	2,378	77	23	4,784	59	41

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division.

Table 5.7 Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, by nature of order, duration and location of interception, and jurisdiction, 1984.

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 31 jurisdictions had statutes authorizing the interception of wire or oral communications during 1984. Seven of these jurisdictions did not have any court-authorized orders for interception during 1984--the District of Columbia, Louisiana, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin. In the table body, - represents zero.

Jurisdiction	Number of intercept orders					Average length in days			Place or facility authorized in original application						
	Authorization	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
Total	801	37	8	20	773	377	26	26	20,923	361	157	18	111	74	80
Federal	289	24	-	12	277	217	29	29	10,530	118	36	1	43	52	39
Arizona:															
Maricopa	2	-	-	-	2	-	23	-	37	1	-	-	1	-	-
Colorado:															
Arapahoe	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	13	1	-	-	-	-	-
El Paso	2	-	-	-	2	1	30	30	79	2	-	-	-	-	-
Larimer	1	-	-	-	1	1	30	30	60	1	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut:															
State Attorney General	1	-	-	-	1	-	15	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
Judicial District of Ansonia-Milford	1	-	-	-	1	3	15	15	45	1	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial District of Fairfield	6	-	-	-	6	5	15	15	136	4	2	-	-	-	-
Judicial District of Litchfield	3	-	-	-	3	1	15	15	22	2	1	-	-	-	-
Judicial District of New Haven	1	-	-	-	1	-	15	-	10	-	-	1	-	-	-
Judicial District of Stamford-Norwalk	5	-	-	-	5	-	15	-	41	1	-	2	2	-	-
Judicial District of Tolland	2	-	-	-	2	1	15	15	45	2	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial District of Windham	1	-	-	-	1	-	15	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware:															
State Attorney General	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	11	-	-	-	-	1	-
Florida:															
Fourth Judicial Circuit (Duval)	11	-	-	-	11	3	30	30	319	5	1	-	3	-	2
Sixth Judicial Circuit (Pasco and Pinellas)	5	-	-	-	5	1	30	30	108	4	-	-	-	-	1
Ninth Judicial Circuit (Orange)	7	-	-	-	7	3	19	30	222	-	1	-	6	-	-
Eleventh Judicial Circuit (Dade)	13	-	-	-	13	-	30	-	135	6	6	-	-	-	1
Twelfth Judicial Circuit (Sarasota)	2	-	-	-	2	1	30	30	58	2	-	-	-	-	-
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit (Palm Beach)	8	-	-	-	8	-	30	-	165	4	2	-	-	-	2
Seventeenth Judicial Circuit (Broward)	11	-	-	-	11	-	30	-	122	1	3	1	5	-	1
Eighteenth Judicial Circuit (Brevard)	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	22	1	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia:															
State Attorney General	1	-	-	-	1	1	20	20	35	-	-	-	1	-	-
Bibb	5	-	-	-	5	4	20	20	130	1	-	-	3	-	1
Clayton	1	-	-	-	1	1	20	20	37	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cobb	1	-	-	-	1	-	20	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
Irwin	1	-	-	-	1	-	20	-	16	1	-	-	-	-	-
Richmond	2	-	-	-	2	1	20	20	42	1	1	-	-	-	-
Hawaii:															
Honolulu	2	-	-	-	2	2	30	15	73	2	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho:															
Ada	2	-	-	-	2	1	30	30	82	-	1	-	-	1	-
Kansas:															
Johnson	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
Lyon	1	1	-	-	1	-	28	-	17	1	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland:															
Baltimore City	12	-	-	-	12	18	30	30	786	2	1	-	3	-	6
Baltimore County	3	-	-	-	3	-	30	-	20	1	2	-	-	-	-
Charles County	1	-	-	-	1	-	25	-	23	-	-	-	1	-	-
Howard County	2	-	-	-	2	-	29	-	16	1	-	-	-	-	1
Montgomery County	3	1	-	-	3	-	29	-	55	-	2	-	-	-	1
Prince George's County	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.7 Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, by nature of order, duration and location of interception, and jurisdiction, 1984--Continued

Jurisdiction	Number of intercept orders					Average length in days			Place or facility authorized in original application						
	Authorization	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
Massachusetts:															
Essex	1	-	-	-	1	3	15	15	45	-	1	-	-	-	-
Middlesex	2	-	-	-	2	3	30	15	25	-	2	-	-	-	-
Norfolk	6	-	-	-	6	2	15	10	94	4	1	-	-	-	-
Suffolk	3	-	-	-	3	-	15	-	35	2	1	-	-	-	1
Minnesota:															
Hennepin	2	-	-	-	2	1	10	10	30	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska:															
Douglas	9	-	-	-	9	5	30	30	267	6	2	-	-	1	-
Lancaster	2	-	2	-	-	-	30	-	NA	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nevada:															
Clark	2	1	-	-	2	2	30	19	96	1	-	-	-	1	-
Washoe	1	-	-	-	1	1	30	30	31	1	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey:															
State Attorney General	27	-	-	3	24	6	17	10	390	12	4	-	8	-	3
Atlantic	2	-	-	-	2	-	20	-	38	2	-	-	-	-	-
Bergen	21	2	-	-	21	1	20	10	225	13	4	1	3	-	-
Burlington	3	-	-	-	3	-	20	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	3
Camden	1	-	-	-	1	-	20	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cape May	3	-	-	-	3	1	20	10	51	-	3	-	-	-	-
Cumberland	2	-	-	-	2	-	20	-	20	2	-	-	-	-	-
Essex	14	1	-	-	14	-	18	-	143	4	6	1	3	-	-
Gloucester	4	-	-	-	4	2	20	10	55	4	-	-	-	-	-
Hudson	39	-	-	2	37	15	20	10	628	1	19	4	5	9	1
Mercer	2	-	-	-	2	-	20	-	36	1	1	-	-	-	-
Middlesex	5	-	-	-	5	-	20	-	56	1	3	-	-	-	1
Monmouth	1	-	-	-	1	-	20	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	-
Morris	4	-	-	-	4	-	16	-	39	2	-	-	1	-	1
Ocean	4	-	-	-	4	4	20	10	90	4	-	-	-	-	-
Passaic	10	-	-	-	10	2	20	10	122	1	6	1	2	-	-
Union	9	-	-	-	9	3	17	10	115	4	1	3	-	-	1
New Mexico:															
Bernalillo	3	-	-	-	3	-	30	-	65	1	1	-	-	-	1
New York:															
State Attorney General	19	5	-	-	19	26	29	27	1,030	9	2	-	1	4	3
Bronx	2	-	-	-	2	-	30	-	51	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cattaraugus	2	-	2	-	-	-	30	-	NA	2	-	-	-	-	-
Chautauqua	1	-	1	-	-	-	30	-	NA	1	-	-	-	-	-
Erle	2	-	-	-	2	-	30	-	9	1	1	-	-	-	-
Fulton	3	-	3	-	-	-	30	-	NA	1	-	-	1	-	1
Kings	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Madison	2	-	-	-	2	-	30	-	57	2	-	-	-	-	-
Monroe	7	-	-	-	7	-	26	-	79	5	2	-	-	-	-
Nassau	6	-	-	-	6	-	30	-	163	4	1	1	-	-	-
New York	10	-	-	-	10	8	27	30	384	1	7	-	-	1	1
Niagara	2	-	-	-	2	1	30	30	47	2	-	-	-	-	-
Oneida	2	1	-	-	2	2	30	30	107	2	-	-	-	-	-
Onondaga	16	-	-	1	15	-	30	-	236	5	9	-	2	-	-
Ontario	2	-	-	-	2	-	30	-	46	2	-	-	-	-	-
Orange	7	-	-	-	7	-	30	-	129	3	3	-	-	-	-
Richmond	6	-	-	-	6	1	30	30	34	2	-	-	4	-	-
Rockland	2	-	-	-	2	-	30	-	58	2	-	-	-	-	-
Schenectady	4	-	-	-	4	-	30	-	56	3	-	-	1	-	-
Suffolk	13	-	-	-	13	4	30	30	253	11	1	1	-	-	-
Sullivan	2	-	-	-	2	1	30	30	56	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ulster	1	-	-	-	1	1	10	20	30	1	-	-	-	-	-
Warren	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wayne	1	-	-	-	1	1	30	30	36	1	-	-	-	-	-
Westchester	8	-	-	-	8	3	30	30	214	2	3	-	1	-	2
Oregon:															
Lincoln	1	1	-	-	1	-	30	-	12	1	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow	2	-	-	1	1	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Multnomah	3	-	-	1	2	-	30	-	21	2	1	-	-	-	-
Umatilla	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.7 Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, by nature of order, duration and location of interception, and jurisdiction, 1984--Continued

Jurisdiction	Number of intercept orders							Average length in days	Place or facility authorized in original application						
	Authorization	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
Pennsylvania:															
State Attorney General	27	-	-	-	27	2	20	20	387	23	4	-	-	-	-
Berks	2	-	-	-	2	-	20	-	18	2	-	-	-	-	-
Clearfield	1	-	-	-	1	-	20	-	20	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lackawanna	1	-	-	-	1	-	20	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	1
Luzerne	4	-	-	-	4	-	20	-	30	3	1	-	-	-	-
Lycoming	2	-	-	-	2	-	20	-	36	1	-	-	1	-	-
Philadelphia	6	-	-	-	6	1	18	20	78	2	2	-	-	-	2
Wyoming	3	-	-	-	3	-	20	-	45	1	2	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island:															
State Attorney General	3	-	-	-	3	1	30	30	79	2	-	-	-	-	1
Texas:															
Atascosa	2	-	-	-	2	-	30	-	60	2	-	-	-	-	-
Brooks	2	-	-	-	2	-	30	-	60	1	-	-	1	-	-
Harris	5	-	-	-	5	1	30	30	128	4	1	-	-	-	-
Jones and Tyler	7	-	-	-	7	-	30	-	121	1	-	-	5	1	-
Nueces	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	21	1	-	-	-	-	-
Webb	3	-	-	-	3	1	30	30	104	3	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia:															
State Attorney General	7	-	-	-	7	7	30	30	283	5	-	-	1	-	1

^aBased on the actual number of intercept devices installed as reported by the prosecuting official.

^bCombination refers to the number of authorized interceptions where more than one location was reported.

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, 1984 to December 31, 1984 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1985), pp. 10, 11.

Table 5.8 Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communications, United States, 1968-84^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.7.

	State	Federal
1968 ^a	174	0
1969	268	33
1970	414	182
1971	531	285
1972	649	206
1973	734	130
1974	607	121
1975	593	108
1976	549	137
1977	549	77
1978	489	81
1979	466	87
1980	483	81
1981	483	106
1982	448	130
1983	440	208
1984	512	289

^aFor 1968, the reporting period was from June to December.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire or Oral Communications for the Period January 1, 1977 to December 31, 1977, p. xvi; January 1, 1984 to December 31, 1984, p. 21 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts).

Table 5.9 Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, by major offense under investigation and jurisdiction, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.7. In the table body, - represents zero.

(This table shows 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	801	11	4	186	30	4	9	9	483	2	53	10
Federal	289	10	2	10	4	4	-	3	220	-	30	6
Arizona:												
Maricopa	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado:												
Arapahoe	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
El Paso	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Larimer	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Connecticut:												
State Attorney General	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial District of Ansonia-Milford	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Judicial District of Fairfield	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Judicial District of Litchfield	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial District of New Haven	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial District of Stamford-Norwalk	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial District of Tolland	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Judicial District of Windham	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware:												
State Attorney General	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Florida:												
Fourth Judicial Circuit (Duval)	11	-	-	5	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Sixth Judicial Circuit (Pasco and Pinellas)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Ninth Judicial Circuit (Orange)	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-
Eleventh Judicial Circuit (Dade)	13	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
Twelfth Judicial Circuit (Sarasota)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit (Palm Beach)	8	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Seventeenth Judicial Circuit (Broward)	11	-	-	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Eighteenth Judicial Circuit (Brevard)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Georgia:												
State Attorney General	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bibb	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Clayton	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cobb	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Irwin	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Richmond	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Hawaii:												
Honolulu	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Idaho:												
Ada	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Kansas:												
Johnson	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Lyon	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Maryland:												
Baltimore City	12	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
Baltimore County	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Charles County	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Howard County	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Montgomery County	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prince George's County	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts:												
Essex	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Norfolk	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Suffolk	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.9 Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, by major offense under investigation and jurisdiction, 1984--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
Minnesota:												
Hennepin	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Nebraska:												
Douglas	9	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Lancaster	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Nevada:												
Clark	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Washoe	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey:												
State Attorney General	27	-	-	8	3	-	2	3	9	-	-	2
Atlantic	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Bergen	21	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Burlington	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camden	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape May	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Cumberland	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Essex	14	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-
Gloucester	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Hudson	39	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-
Mercer	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Middlesex	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Monmouth	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Morris	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Ocean	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Passaic	10	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Union	9	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
New Mexico:												
Bernalillo	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
New York:												
State Attorney General	19	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	12	-	-	-
Bronx	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cattaraugus	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chautauqua	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Erie	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fulton	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kings	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madison	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monroe	7	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-
Nassau	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
New York	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Niagara	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Oneida	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Onondaga	16	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Ontario	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Orange	7	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Richmond	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Rockland	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schenectady	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Suffolk	13	-	-	5	1	-	-	2	5	-	-	-
Sullivan	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ulster	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warren	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wayne	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Westchester	8	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Oregon:												
Lincoln	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Multnomah	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umatilla	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.9 Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, by major offense under investigation and jurisdiction, 1984--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
Pennsylvania:												
State Attorney General	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	20	-
Berks	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clearfield	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Lackawanna	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luzerne	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lycoming	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Philadelphia	6	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Rhode Island:												
State Attorney General	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Texas:												
Atascosa	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Brooks	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Harris	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Jones and Taylor	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Nueces	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Webb	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Virginia:												
State Attorney General	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-

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, 1984 to December 31, 1984 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1985), pp. 12, 13.

Judicial Processing of Defendants

Table 5.10 Arrests and convictions resulting from court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, United States, 1971-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.7. Arrests, trials, and convictions resulting from the interceptions of wire or oral communication do not always occur within the same year as the implementation of the court order. This table presents arrests 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)	1982 (N=518)	1983 (N=648)	1984 (N=801)
1971:														
Arrests	2,811	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	322	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1972:														
Arrests	641	2,861	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	708	402	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1973:														
Arrests	150	532	2,306	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	441	1,091	409	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1974:														
Arrests	178	129	293	2,162	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	252	433	607	179	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1975: ^a														
Arrests	493	270	403	707	2,234	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	461	291	597	676	336	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1976: ^a														
Arrests	0	9	21	91	538	2,189	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	52	68	146	413	615	358	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1977: ^a														
Arrests	0	0	7	19	203	647	2,191	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	35	62	46	161	412	772	372	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1978: ^a														
Arrests	0	0	0	13	53	145	492	1,825	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	1	1	21	30	155	246	502	337	X	X	X	X	X	X
1979: ^a														
Arrests	0	0	0	0	16	26	50	274	1,717	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	1	0	1	9	22	75	198	303	368	X	X	X	X	X
1980: ^a														
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	106	585	1,871	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	4	2	2	19	48	146	424	259	X	X	X	X
1981: ^a														
Arrests	0	0	0	5	9	45	119	18	111	637	1,735	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	2	6	9	36	97	49	250	474	248	X	X	X
1982: ^a														
Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	16	44	93	558	1,725	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	1	1	26	22	108	310	745	453	X	X
1983: ^a														
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	61	290	330	705	1,716	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	159	122	325	473	776	521
1984: ^a														
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	26	17	116	238	664	2,393
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	18	95	143	389	833	649

^aIncludes 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, p. 20; 1982, p. 22; 1983, p. 23; 1984, p. 27 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.11 Civil and criminal trials argued by U.S. Attorneys' offices, fiscal years 1970-83

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 Act cases, and other civil matters. U.S. Attorneys are responsible for collecting criminal fines, civil judgments, prejudgment claims, forfeitures, penalties, and other monies owed to the Federal Government.

Fiscal year	Total	Civil trials	Criminal trials
1970	5,849	4,752	1,097
1971	6,355	5,202	1,153
1972	7,133	5,943	1,190
1973	7,304	6,203	1,101
1974	6,448	5,128	1,320
1975	6,247	5,180	1,067
1976	6,412	5,337	1,075
1977	5,490	4,446	1,044
1978	4,837	3,845	992
1979	4,752	3,663	1,089
1980	4,430	3,361	1,069
1981	4,791	3,627	1,164
1982	4,816	3,657	1,159
1983	6,242	4,994	1,248

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys, *United States Attorneys' Offices: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1979*, Chart 5; 1983, Chart 5 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.12 Criminal cases pending in U.S. Attorneys' offices, by offense, on Sept. 30, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.11

(Total criminal cases pending=25,458)

	Offenses for which there are criminal cases pending	
	Number	Percent
Total	25,458	100.00
All others	7,163	28.14
Controlled substances	6,238	24.50
Fraud/government	1,502	5.90
Weapons control	1,480	5.81
Conspiracy	1,320	5.19
Stolen property	1,213	4.76
Consumer protection	1,174	4.16
Bank robbery	1,117	4.39
Bail	1,076	4.23
Immigration	843	3.31
Income tax	809	3.18
Postal crimes	794	3.12
Banks and banking	729	2.86

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys, *United States Attorneys' Offices: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1983* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), Chart 6.

Table 5.13 Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by case commencement method, 1980-84

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	1982	1983 ^a	1984	Percent change 1984 over 1983
Total	29,265	30,681	31,918	35,855	37,579	4.8
Indictment	16,770	17,755	19,471	20,019	21,740	8.6
Information, indictment waived	582	590	2,267	3,149	2,419	-23.2
Information, other	9,691	9,183	6,676	7,934	8,370	5.5
Remanded from appellate court	84	89	66	32	41	28.1
Removed from State court	23	14	26	13	24	84.6
Reopened/reinstated	105	117	108	72	117	62.5
Appeal from U.S. Magistrate	188	192	164	155	154	-0.7
Juvenile delinquency proceedings	90	84	111	58	180	10.3
Consent before magistrate	1,675	2,590	2,830	4,230	4,263	0.8
Retrial on mistrial	26	25	75	69	93	34.8
Retrial, remand from appeals court	31	42	124	124	178	43.5

^aData for 1983 represent adjusted totals.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Judicial Workload Statistics During the Twelve Month Period Ended December 31, 1984* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1984), p. A-40. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.14 Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1955-84

NOTE: There are two reporting changes during fiscal year 1976 that have affected the data base. Beginning Oct. 1, 1975, all minor offenses (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 1 year imprisonment or a fine of more than \$1,000), with the exception of most petty offenses (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 6 months incarceration and/or a fine of not more than \$500), are included. Minor offenses are generally disposed of by the magistrates and, in past years, most of these minor offenses would not have been counted in the workload of the district courts. Second, when the Federal Government's motion to dismiss an original indictment or information is granted, the superseding indictment or information does not become a new case as in the years prior to 1976, but remains the same case. (An indictment is the charging document of the grand jury and an information is the charging document of the U.S. Attorney.)

"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.

	Pending July 1	Total filed			Pending June 30
		Original proceedings	Received by transfer	Total terminated	
1955	10,100	35,310	1,813	38,580	8,643
1956	8,643	28,739	1,914	32,053	7,243
1957	7,243	28,120	1,958	29,826	7,495
1958	7,495	28,897	1,840	30,781	7,451
1959	7,451	28,729	1,924	30,377	7,727
1960	7,727	28,137	1,691	29,864	7,691
1961	7,691	28,460	1,808	29,881	8,078
1962	8,078	29,274	1,743	30,013	9,082
1963	9,082	29,858	1,888	31,546	9,282
1964	9,282	29,944	1,789	31,437	9,578
1965	9,578	31,569	1,765	32,078	10,834
1966	10,834	29,729	1,765	30,644	11,684
1967	11,684	30,534	1,673	30,350	13,541
1968	13,541	30,714	1,857	31,349	14,763
1969	14,763	33,585	1,828	32,406	17,770
1970	17,770	38,102	1,857	36,819	20,910
1971	20,910	41,290	1,867	39,582	24,485
1972	24,485	47,043	2,011	48,101	25,438
1973	25,438	40,367	2,067	43,456	24,416
1974	24,416	37,667	2,087	41,526	22,644
1975	22,644	41,108	2,174	43,515	22,411
1976	22,411	39,147	1,873	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	15,866
1982	15,866	31,623	1,059	31,889	16,659
1983	16,659	34,681	1,191	33,985	18,546
1984	18,546	35,911	934	35,494	19,938
Percent change 1984 over 1983	11.6	2.8	-5.2	4.4	7.3

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1981, p. 94; 1984, p. 166 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.15 Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by offense, years ending June 30, 1983 and 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.14.

Nature of offense	1983 offenses	1984 offenses	Percent change
Total	34,928	35,911	2.8
Miscellaneous general offenses	9,931	10,655	7.3
Drunk driving and traffic	6,294	7,226	14.8
Weapons and firearms	1,730	1,668	-3.6
Other miscellaneous general offenses	940	879	-6.5
Escape ^a	905	805	-11.1
Kidnaping	62	77	24.2
Fraud	5,598	5,844	4.4
Narcotics laws	5,088	5,611	10.3
Narcotics	2,166	2,744	26.7
Marihuana	2,031	2,099	3.3
Controlled substance	891	768	-13.8
Larceny and theft	3,409	3,400	-0.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,324	1,966	-15.4
Embezzlement	2,107	1,802	-14.5
Immigration laws	1,903	2,144	12.7
Federal statutes	1,808	1,856	2.7
Other Federal statutes	1,074	1,150	7.1
Agricultural acts	288	259	-10.1
Migratory bird laws	111	67	-39.6
Civil rights ^b	78	103	32.1
Motor Cariler Act	76	75	-1.3
Antitrust violations	74	77	4.1
Food and drug acts	65	56	-13.9
Contempt	42	69	64.3
Robbery	1,357	1,329	-2.1
Bank	1,245	1,247	0.2
Postal	60	49	-18.3
Other	52	33	-36.5
Assault	552	525	-4.9
Auto theft	354	286	-19.2
Burglary	184	155	-15.8
Homicide	156	156	--
Sex offenses	141	163	15.6
Liquor, Internal Revenue	16	19	18.8

^aIncludes escape from custody, aiding and abetting an escape, failure to appear in court, and bail jumping.

^bThese are principally cases removed from State courts under provisions of the Civil Rights Act, Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1443.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1984 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1985), p. 172.

Table 5.16 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, 1945-83

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.14. These data represent defendants charged with Federal offenses under the following statutes: Title 21 U.S.C. 176(a) (the Marihuana Tax Act); Title 26 U.S.C. 1407 (Customs laws governing border crossings by narcotic addicts or violators); Title 18 U.S.C. 4741-62 (imposition of tax and affixing of tax stamps); 18 U.S.C. 494 (making false statements with intent to defraud the United States); 18 U.S.C. 1403 (conspiracy to commit an offense under the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act); 18 U.S.C. 1406 (immunity from prosecution for grand jury testimony concerning violations of the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act); other provisions of the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act (Title 18 U.S.C. 171-200); and other narcotic drug laws (26 U.S.C. 4701-4736, 7237).

The District of Columbia is excluded from these data through 1973. The territorial courts of the Virgin Islands, Canal Zone, and Guam are excluded through 1976. 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	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced					
		Total	Dismissed ^a	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere		Convicted by		Total
				Court	Jury		Court	Jury			
1945	1,413	228	197	5	26	1,185	35	88	1,062		861
1946	1,687	349	305	13	31	1,338	37	83	1,218		949
1947	1,880	210	153	17	40	1,670	57	96	1,517		1,128
1948	1,790	308	237	14	57	1,482	48	110	1,324		1,048
1949	1,806	208	148	14	46	1,598	59	135	1,404		1,187
1950	2,400	264	184	28	52	2,136	61	168	1,907		1,654
1951	2,332	304	234	25	45	2,028	105	178	1,745		1,659
1952	2,121	252	184	29	39	1,869	109	237	1,523		1,551
1953	2,336	333	237	30	66	2,003	121	293	1,589		1,586
1954	2,220	310	239	28	43	1,910	107	312	1,491		1,483
1955	2,166	363	279	32	52	1,803	95	322	1,386		1,457
1956	1,835	314	221	36	57	1,521	93	260	1,168		1,258
1957	1,910	256	184	28	44	1,654	91	299	1,264		1,432
1958	1,942	301	217	25	59	1,641	129	374	1,138		1,351
1959	1,742	364	267	40	57	1,378	112	261	1,005		1,151
1960	1,846	340	263	38	39	1,506	93	258	1,155		1,232
1961	1,828	313	248	20	45	1,515	74	270	1,171		1,258
1962	1,643	240	175	29	36	1,403	113	268	1,022		1,173
1963	1,689	283	222	34	27	1,406	112	254	1,040		1,085
1964	1,679	271	205	32	34	1,408	112	257	1,039		1,076
1965	2,078	323	257	41	25	1,755	132	239	1,384		1,257
1966	2,223	349	280	36	33	1,874	119	286	1,469		1,272
1967	2,250	428	363	34	31	1,822	119	279	1,424		1,180
1968	2,692	563	466	49	48	2,129	138	327	1,664		1,368
1969	3,545	836	716	50	70	2,709	123	347	2,239		1,581
1970	3,420	959	886	48	45	2,461	97	334	2,030		1,283
1971	5,366	2,204	2,080	43	81	3,162	94	386	2,682		1,834
1972	6,848	1,600	1,396	52	152	5,248	228	629	4,391		3,050
1973	9,983	2,169	1,905	83	181	7,814	393	1,124	6,297		5,097
1974	10,989	2,744	2,430	80	234	8,245	437	1,142	6,666		5,125
1975	10,901	2,750	2,454	62	234	8,151	393	1,227	6,531		4,887
1976	10,762	2,721	2,404	73	244	8,041	446	1,271	6,324		5,039
1977	9,741	2,106	1,754	53	299	7,635	387	1,278	5,970		5,212
1978	7,860	2,043	1,729	37	277	5,817	290	1,087	4,440		4,119
1979	6,609	1,542	1,297	34	211	5,067	240	1,165	3,662		3,641
1980	6,343	1,594	1,337	32	225	4,749	236	1,063	3,450		3,479
1981	7,008	1,662	1,385	29	248	5,346	308	1,281	3,757		3,856
1982	7,981	1,645	1,360	51	234	6,336	342	1,196	4,798 ^h		4,586
1983	9,164	1,674	1,393	36	245	7,490	363	1,353	5,774 ^h		5,449

^aBeginning 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.

^bIncludes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).

^cThe split sentence is a sentence on a one-count indictment of 6 months or less in a jail type institution followed by a term of probation. Included in these figures are mixed sentences involving confinement for 6 months or less on one count, to be followed by a term of probation on one or more counts.

^dTitle 18 U.S.C. 4205b(1) and (2). Included in total imprisonment

prior to 1978.

^eTitle 18 U.S.C. 5010(b)(c). Included in total imprisonment prior to 1978.

^fIncludes deportation, suspended sentences, imprisonment for 4 days or less or for time already served, remitted and suspended fines.

^gExcludes split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences, and life sentences beginning in 1978.

^hIncludes 40 pleas of nolo contendere in 1982 and 39 nolo contendere pleas in 1983.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1983* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), pp. H-20, H-21. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Judicial Processing of Defendants

Type of sentence												
Total regular ^b	Imprisonment					Split sentence ^c	Indeterminate ^d	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^e	Probation	Fine and other ^f	Average sentence of imprisonment (in months) ^g	Average sentence to probation (in months)
	1 year and 1 day and under	Over 1 year and 1 day to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 years and over								
X	308	360	140	53	X	X	X	287	37	22.2	NA	
X	430	377	108	34	X	X	X	369	20	18.7	NA	
X	471	452	161	44	X	X	X	504	38	19.7	NA	
X	488	408	122	30	X	X	X	411	23	18.6	NA	
X	541	451	152	43	X	X	X	398	13	18.9	NA	
X	595	736	218	105	X	X	X	471	11	21.9	NA	
X	473	671	328	187	X	X	X	345	24	27.1	NA	
X	221	652	402	276	X	X	X	312	6	35.2	NA	
X	108	789	358	331	X	X	X	403	14	38.4	NA	
X	72	681	360	370	X	X	X	411	16	41.3	NA	
X	47	648	360	402	X	X	X	329	17	43.5	NA	
X	511	511	341	376	X	X	X	250	13	45.8	NA	
X	16	326	248	842	X	X	X	220	2	66.0	NA	
X	25	167	141	1,018	X	X	X	282	8	69.4	NA	
X	43	126	95	887	X	X	X	224	3	74.2	NA	
X	33	145	148	906	X	X	X	271	3	72.8	NA	
X	42	126	105	985	X	X	X	252	5	74.0	NA	
X	38	129	106	900	X	X	X	217	13	70.5	NA	
X	39	144	113	789	X	X	X	304	17	70.1	NA	
X	28	142	157	749	X	X	X	309	23	63.7	NA	
X	53	186	197	821	X	X	X	480	18	60.3	NA	
X	85	154	276	757	X	X	X	589	13	61.3	NA	
X	83	139	245	713	X	X	X	620	22	62.0	NA	
X	93	141	203	841	X	X	X	728	33	64.4	NA	
X	110	179	500	892	X	X	X	1,110	18	63.7	NA	
X	101	166	276	740	X	X	X	1,156	22	64.8	NA	
X	249	300	428	857	X	X	X	1,258	70	58.5	NA	
X	882	396	789	983	X	X	X	2,068	130	46.4	NA	
X	1,445	744	1,343	1,565	X	X	X	2,591	126	45.5	NA	
X	1,547	792	1,390	1,396	X	X	X	3,039	81	43.7	NA	
X	1,366	706	1,441	1,374	X	X	X	3,209	55	45.3	NA	
X	1,221	790	1,544	1,484	X	X	X	2,927	75	47.6	NA	
4,668	1,505	886	1,366	1,466	87	367	90	2,324	90	42.1	39.5	
3,605	885	623	956	1,141	169	275	70	1,630	68	51.3	38.6	
2,820	369	614	868	969	454	190	177	1,379	47	50.8	37.8	
2,547	281	565	792	909	499	248	185	1,232	38	54.5	38.7	
2,865	403	578	748	1,136	527	321	143	1,371	119	55.5	36.6	
3,516	383	729	966	1,438	643	312	115	1,617	133	61.4	34.1	
4,150	447	890	1,011	1,802	755	437	107	1,893	148	63.8	33.7	

Table 5.17 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts and defendants held in custody, by time in custody, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1984

NOTE: The Federal statute, 18 U.S.C. 3164(b), requires that the "trial of any person (held in custody) shall commence no later than ninety days following the beginning of such continuous detention...". "Time in custody" refers to time in detention prior to dismissal, guilty plea, or commencement of trial minus excludable time. "Excludable time" refers to periods of delay for specified reasons as set forth in 18 U.S.C. 3161. "Custody" refers to detention in a local jail or detention facility for which payment is made to a local or State government by the U.S. Government, or to detention in a metropolitan correctional center or other correctional institution operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Not included is detention by local or State authorities on local or State charges when a Federal charge is also pending.

Circuit and district	Total defendants	Time in custody													
		Total detainees		1 to 10 days		11 to 30 days		31 to 90 days		91 to 120 days		121 to 150 days		151 days and over	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,661	10,942	25.6	4,882	44.6	1,748	16.0	3,789	34.6	283	2.6	74	0.7	166	1.5
District of Columbia	579	264	45.6	151	57.2	43	16.3	54	20.5	9	3.4	3	1.1	4	1.5
First Circuit	1,220	518	42.5	196	37.8	99	19.1	200	38.6	12	2.3	4	0.8	7	1.4
Maine	182	57	31.3	6	10.5	36	63.2	7	12.3	3	5.3	2	3.5	3	5.3
Massachusetts	514	179	34.8	118	65.9	16	8.9	42	23.5	1	0.6	0	X	2	1.1
New Hampshire	41	3	7.3	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3	0	X	0	X	0	X
Rhode Island	66	1	1.5	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	1	100.0
Puerto Rico	417	278	66.7	71	25.5	46	16.5	150	54.0	8	2.9	2	0.7	1	0.4
Second Circuit	2,690	531	19.7	207	39.0	114	21.5	172	32.4	9	1.7	4	0.8	25	4.7
Connecticut	286	11	3.8	2	18.2	5	45.5	4	36.4	0	X	0	X	0	X
New York:															
Northern	150	1	0.7	1	100.0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Eastern	835	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Southern	1,054	427	40.5	174	40.7	96	22.5	146	34.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	9	2.1
Western	294	59	20.1	14	23.7	4	6.8	20	33.9	6	10.2	2	3.4	13	22.0
Vermont	71	33	46.5	16	48.5	9	27.3	2	6.1	2	6.1	1	3.0	3	9.1
Third Circuit	2,520	240	9.5	63	26.3	51	21.3	116	48.3	4	1.7	2	0.8	4	1.7
Delaware	86	27	31.4	14	51.9	9	33.3	4	14.8	0	X	0	X	0	X
New Jersey	708	45	6.4	8	17.8	6	13.3	27	60.0	2	4.4	0	X	2	4.4
Pennsylvania:															
Eastern	824	52	6.3	1	1.9	8	15.4	43	82.7	0	X	0	X	0	X
Middle	286	20	7.0	5	25.0	3	15.0	12	60.0	0	X	0	X	0	X
Western	279	12	4.3	4	33.3	2	16.7	5	41.7	0	X	0	X	1	8.3
Virgin Islands	337	84	24.9	31	36.9	23	27.4	25	29.8	2	2.4	2	2.4	1	1.2
Fourth Circuit	5,372	627	11.7	290	46.3	108	17.2	216	34.4	6	1.0	2	0.3	5	0.8
Maryland	1,042	136	13.1	43	31.6	26	19.1	66	48.5	1	0.7	0	X	0	X
North Carolina:															
Eastern	643	19	3.0	9	47.4	2	10.5	8	42.1	0	X	0	X	0	X
Middle	261	47	18.0	15	31.9	20	42.6	12	25.5	0	X	0	X	0	X
Western	300	158	41.6	109	69.0	13	8.2	29	18.4	4	2.5	1	0.6	2	1.3
South Carolina	463	127	27.4	43	33.9	21	16.5	63	49.6	0	X	0	X	0	X
Virginia:															
Eastern	2,035	82	4.0	38	46.3	19	23.2	20	24.4	1	1.2	1	1.2	3	3.7
Western	209	10	4.8	10	100.0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
West Virginia:															
Northern	143	10	7.0	2	20.0	1	10.0	7	70.0	0	X	0	X	0	X
Southern	196	38	19.4	21	55.3	6	15.8	11	28.9	0	X	0	X	0	X
Fifth Circuit	4,772	2,129	44.6	772	36.3	366	17.2	831	39.0	124	5.8	11	0.5	25	1.2
Louisiana:															
Eastern	467	117	25.1	24	20.5	36	30.8	50	42.7	3	2.6	0	X	4	3.4
Middle	89	39	43.8	12	30.8	10	25.6	16	41.0	0	X	0	X	1	2.6
Western	165	21	12.7	2	9.5	8	38.1	11	52.4	0	X	0	X	0	X
Mississippi:															
Northern	85	9	10.6	1	11.1	5	55.6	3	33.3	0	X	0	X	0	X
Southern	200	37	18.5	15	40.5	9	24.3	11	29.7	0	X	0	X	2	5.4
Texas:															
Northern	710	296	41.7	153	51.7	51	17.2	83	28.0	5	1.7	1	0.3	3	1.0
Eastern	184	2	1.1	2	100.0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Southern	1,795	744	41.4	251	33.7	99	13.3	303	40.7	74	9.9	9	1.2	8	1.1
Western	1,077	864	80.2	312	36.1	148	17.1	354	41.0	42	4.9	1	0.1	7	0.8
Sixth Circuit	3,604	611	17.0	299	48.9	109	17.8	173	28.3	17	2.8	7	1.1	6	1.0
Kentucky:															
Eastern	257	12	4.7	9	75.0	2	16.7	1	8.3	0	X	0	X	0	X
Western	465	101	21.7	54	53.5	8	7.9	39	38.6	0	X	0	X	0	X
Michigan:															
Eastern	761	99	13.0	32	32.3	28	28.3	31	31.3	4	4.0	0	X	4	4.0
Western	219	23	10.5	5	21.7	5	21.7	9	39.1	2	8.7	1	4.3	1	4.3
Ohio:															
Northern	474	92	19.4	43	46.7	20	21.7	29	31.5	0	X	0	X	0	X
Southern	364	108	29.7	49	45.4	27	25.0	23	21.3	4	3.7	4	3.7	1	0.9
Tennessee:															
Eastern	286	82	28.7	55	67.1	5	6.1	17	20.7	4	4.9	1	1.2	0	X
Middle	374	3	0.8	1	33.3	0	X	2	66.7	0	X	0	X	0	X
Western	404	91	22.5	51	56.0	14	15.4	22	24.2	3	3.3	1	1.1	0	X

Table 5.17 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts and defendants held in custody, by time in custody, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1984--Continued

Circuit and district	Total defendants	Time in custody													
		Total detainees		1 to 10 days		11 to 30 days		31 to 90 days		91 to 120 days		121 to 150 days		151 days and over	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Seventh Circuit	2,191	904	41.3	585	64.7	77	8.5	202	22.3	16	1.8	9	1.0	15	1.7
Illinois:															
Northern	935	546	58.4	386	70.7	27	4.9	97	17.8	14	2.6	9	1.6	13	2.4
Central	257	48	18.7	12	25.0	13	27.1	21	43.8	1	2.1	0	X	1	2.1
Southern	237	45	19.0	31	68.9	7	15.6	7	15.6	0	X	0	X	0	X
Indiana:															
Northern	148	71	48.0	41	57.7	9	12.7	19	26.8	1	1.4	0	X	1	1.4
Southern	283	189	66.8	112	59.3	20	10.6	57	30.2	0	X	0	X	0	X
Wisconsin:															
Eastern	222	1	0.5	0	X	0	X	1	100.0	0	X	0	X	0	X
Western	109	4	3.7	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Eighth Circuit	2,443	451	18.5	199	44.1	104	23.1	127	28.2	10	2.2	7	1.6	4	0.9
Arkansas:															
Eastern	226	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Western	140	33	23.6	7	21.2	14	42.4	12	36.4	0	X	0	X	0	X
Iowa:															
Northern	108	3	2.8	2	66.7	0	X	1	33.3	0	X	0	X	0	X
Southern	131	46	35.1	17	37.0	7	15.2	16	34.8	3	6.5	3	6.5	0	X
Minnesota:	304	85	28.0	45	52.9	16	18.8	20	23.5	0	X	3	3.5	1	1.2
Missouri:															
Eastern	333	131	39.3	69	52.7	38	29.0	24	18.3	0	X	0	X	0	X
Western	709	53	7.5	18	34.0	15	28.3	18	34.0	1	1.9	0	X	1	1.9
Nebraska:	153	3	2.0	0	X	0	X	2	66.7	0	X	1	33.3	0	X
North Dakota:	140	37	26.4	15	40.5	3	8.1	13	35.1	6	16.2	0	X	0	X
South Dakota:	199	60	30.2	26	43.3	11	18.3	21	35.0	0	X	0	X	2	3.3
Ninth Circuit	9,154	3,918	42.8	1,762	45.0	546	13.9	1,462	37.3	63	1.6	21	0.5	64	1.6
Alaska:	135	16	11.9	11	68.8	3	18.8	2	12.5	0	X	0	X	0	X
Arizona:	676	453	67.0	209	46.1	69	15.2	164	36.2	6	1.3	3	0.7	2	0.4
California:															
Northern	834	350	42.0	145	41.4	54	15.4	137	39.1	10	2.9	0	X	4	1.1
Eastern	563	256	45.5	114	44.5	43	16.8	68	26.6	9	3.5	8	3.1	14	5.5
Central	1,431	881	61.6	320	36.3	85	9.6	411	46.7	24	2.7	10	1.1	31	3.5
Southern	1,231	1,101	89.4	437	39.7	208	18.9	445	40.4	9	0.8	0	X	2	0.2
Hawaii:	2,207	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Idaho:	199	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Montana:	172	39	22.7	22	56.4	8	20.5	9	23.1	0	X	0	X	0	X
Nevada:	360	170	47.2	96	56.5	13	7.6	57	33.5	1	0.6	0	X	3	1.8
Oregon:	231	109	47.2	34	31.2	17	15.6	50	45.9	1	0.9	0	X	7	6.4
Washington:															
Eastern	178	99	55.6	34	34.3	31	31.3	32	32.3	1	1.0	0	X	1	1.0
Western	894	444	49.7	340	76.6	15	3.4	87	19.6	2	0.5	0	X	0	X
Guam:	42	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Northern Marianas:	1	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Tenth Circuit	2,478	463	18.7	169	36.5	103	22.2	174	37.6	10	2.2	4	0.9	3	0.6
Colorado:	405	82	20.2	36	43.9	18	22.0	24	29.3	2	2.4	1	1.2	1	1.2
Kansas:	303	111	36.6	41	36.9	23	20.7	39	35.1	3	2.7	3	2.7	2	1.8
New Mexico:	335	86	25.7	2	2.3	23	26.7	61	70.9	0	X	0	X	0	X
Oklahoma:															
Northern	193	43	22.3	11	25.6	13	30.2	14	32.6	5	11.6	0	X	0	X
Eastern	158	1	0.6	1	100.0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Western	791	140	17.7	78	55.7	26	18.6	36	25.7	0	X	0	X	0	X
Utah:	190	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Wyoming:	103	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Eleventh Circuit	5,638	286	5.1	189	66.1	28	9.8	62	21.7	3	1.0	0	X	4	1.4
Alabama:															
Northern	606	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Middle	278	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Southern	194	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Florida:															
Northern	217	1	0.5	0	X	0	X	1	100.0	0	X	0	X	0	X
Middle	714	1	0.1	0	X	0	X	0	X	1	100.0	0	X	0	X
Southern	2,033	29	1.4	12	41.4	4	13.8	9	31.0	0	X	0	X	4	13.8
Georgia:															
Northern	505	252	49.9	176	69.8	24	9.5	50	19.8	2	0.6	0	X	0	X
Middle	808	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Southern	283	3	1.1	1	33.3	0	X	2	66.7	0	X	0	X	0	X

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1984 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1985), pp. 402-405.

Table 5.18 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1984

NOTE: These data are computed only for the respective time intervals actually begun and terminated during the year ending June 30, 1984. 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 5.14 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, 1984			Indicted or first appearance during year ended July 1, 1984			Convicted and sentenced during year ended June 30, 1984		
	Total defendants	Arrest to indictment 30 days or less		Total defendants	Indictment or appear- ance to trial 70 days or less		Total defendants	Defendants sentenced 45 days or less after conviction	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total all districts	13,508	13,080	96.8	42,661	41,249	96.7	35,875	24,561	68.5
District of Columbia	216	189	87.5	579	546	94.3	484	305	63.0
First Circuit	501	484	96.6	1,220	1,164	95.4	986	738	74.8
Maine	55	52	94.5	182	181	99.5	138	56	40.6
Massachusetts	176	164	93.2	514	472	91.8	422	378	89.6
New Hampshire	5	5	100.0	41	40	97.6	32	24	75.0
Rhode Island	18	18	100.0	66	65	98.5	55	21	38.2
Puerto Rico	247	245	99.2	417	406	97.4	339	259	76.4
Second Circuit	1,453	1,439	99.0	2,690	2,656	98.7	2,438	956	39.2
Connecticut	37	37	100.0	286	279	97.6	262	180	68.7
New York:									
Northern	50	50	100.0	150	147	98.0	133	113	85.0
Eastern	549	549	100.0	835	833	99.8	753	235	31.2
Southern	672	664	98.8	1,054	1,051	99.7	968	276	28.5
Western	111	105	94.6	294	275	93.5	256	129	50.4
Vermont	34	34	100.0	71	71	100.0	66	23	34.8
Third Circuit	792	755	95.3	2,520	2,494	99.0	2,103	1,090	51.8
Delaware	24	24	100.0	86	86	100.0	70	47	67.1
New Jersey	313	290	92.7	708	699	98.7	616	300	48.7
Pennsylvania:									
Eastern	96	92	95.8	824	821	99.6	717	351	49.0
Middle	49	49	100.0	286	286	100.0	249	98	39.4
Western	48	48	100.0	279	279	100.0	240	150	62.5
Virgin Islands	262	252	96.2	337	323	95.8	211	144	68.2
Fourth Circuit	755	715	94.7	5,372	5,296	98.6	4,400	3,324	75.5
Maryland	219	211	96.3	1,042	1,005	96.4	926	464	50.1
North Carolina:									
Eastern	57	54	94.7	643	642	99.8	437	359	82.2
Middle	31	31	100.0	261	261	100.0	230	218	94.8
Western	40	34	85.0	380	370	97.4	319	308	96.6
South Carolina	97	97	100.0	463	463	100.0	349	153	43.8
Virginia:									
Eastern	220	200	90.9	2,035	2,018	99.2	1,695	1,534	90.5
Western	65	63	96.9	209	198	94.7	164	126	76.8
West Virginia:									
Northern	1	1	100.0	143	143	100.0	124	67	54.0
Southern	25	24	96.0	196	196	100.0	156	95	60.9
Fifth Circuit	2,121	2,049	96.6	4,772	4,531	94.9	4,070	3,169	77.9
Louisiana:									
Eastern	131	130	99.2	467	465	99.6	418	308	73.7
Middle	29	29	100.0	89	89	100.0	82	24	29.3
Western	34	32	94.1	165	161	97.6	135	74	54.8
Mississippi:									
Northern	6	6	100.0	85	85	100.0	71	63	88.7
Southern	24	24	100.0	200	192	96.0	158	123	77.8
Texas:									
Northern	189	182	96.3	710	692	97.5	630	513	81.4
Eastern	22	21	95.5	184	183	99.5	145	108	74.5
Southern	1,083	1,062	98.1	1,795	1,679	93.5	1,493	1,217	81.5
Western	603	563	93.4	1,077	985	91.5	938	739	78.8

Table 5.18 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1984--Continued

Circuit and district	Arrested during year ended July 1, 1984			Indicted or first appearance during year ended July 1, 1984			Convicted and sentenced during year ended June 30, 1984		
	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	856	816	95.3	3,604	3,416	94.8	3,097	1,768	57.1
Kentucky:									
Eastern	32	31	96.9	257	239	93.0	193	136	70.5
Western	254	246	96.9	465	437	94.0	377	353	93.6
Michigan:									
Eastern	64	45	70.3	761	683	89.8	653	176	27.0
Western	65	64	98.5	219	195	89.0	185	104	56.2
Ohio:									
Northern	139	131	94.2	474	463	97.7	419	159	37.9
Southern	92	89	96.7	364	355	97.5	333	160	48.0
Tennessee:									
Eastern	38	38	100.0	286	286	100.0	252	194	77.0
Middle	126	126	100.0	374	369	98.7	327	299	91.4
Western	46	46	100.0	404	389	96.3	358	187	52.2
Seventh Circuit	369	336	91.1	2,191	1,967	89.8	1,891	1,121	59.3
Illinois:									
Northern	207	182	87.9	935	755	80.7	829	479	57.8
Central	65	62	95.4	257	247	96.1	210	111	52.9
Southern	19	19	100.0	237	221	93.2	200	152	76.0
Indiana:									
Northern	16	11	68.8	148	148	100.0	122	71	58.2
Southern	45	45	100.0	283	281	99.3	256	147	57.4
Wisconsin:									
Eastern	14	14	100.0	222	215	96.8	186	147	79.0
Western	3	3	100.0	109	100	91.7	88	14	15.9
Eighth Circuit	425	410	96.5	2,443	2,387	97.7	1,932	1,268	65.6
Arkansas:									
Eastern	17	15	88.2	226	218	96.5	191	168	88.0
Western	19	18	94.7	140	138	98.6	111	87	78.4
Iowa:									
Northern	12	10	83.3	108	98	90.7	88	75	85.2
Southern	38	38	100.0	131	130	99.2	108	84	77.8
Minnesota:									
Northern	95	95	100.0	304	297	97.7	277	82	29.6
Missouri:									
Eastern	147	143	97.3	333	328	98.5	305	239	78.4
Western	39	38	97.4	709	708	99.9	459	320	69.7
Nebraska:									
Northern	10	9	90.0	153	144	94.1	128	70	54.7
South Dakota	29	26	89.7	140	139	99.3	111	57	51.4
South Dakota	19	18	94.7	199	187	94.0	154	86	55.8
Ninth Circuit	2,935	2,851	97.1	9,154	8,853	96.7	7,637	5,719	74.9
Alaska:									
Northern	29	29	100.0	135	132	97.8	119	94	79.0
Southern	261	245	93.9	676	664	98.2	492	390	79.3
California:									
Northern	318	299	94.0	834	753	90.3	709	475	67.0
Eastern	186	172	92.5	563	537	95.4	480	277	57.7
Central	763	749	98.2	1,431	1,314	91.8	1,249	913	73.1
Southern	879	866	98.5	1,231	1,208	98.1	1,053	618	58.7
Hawaii:									
Northern	28	27	96.4	2,207	2,195	99.5	1,795	1,719	95.8
Southern	74	74	100.0	199	199	100.0	170	107	62.9
Idaho:									
Northern	26	26	100.0	172	170	98.8	128	100	78.1
Southern	107	105	98.1	360	355	98.6	288	125	43.4
Nevada:									
Northern	63	59	93.7	231	223	96.5	207	110	53.1
Washington:									
Eastern	48	48	100.0	178	178	100.0	131	106	80.9
Western	131	130	99.2	894	888	99.3	788	658	83.5
Guam:									
Northern	21	21	100.0	42	36	85.7	28	27	96.4
Northern Marianas	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0	--	--	--
Tenth Circuit	920	900	97.8	2,478	2,436	98.3	2,120	1,514	71.4
Colorado:									
Northern	109	95	87.2	405	393	97.0	334	250	74.9
Southern	44	43	97.7	303	290	95.7	256	166	64.8
New Mexico:									
Northern	137	134	97.8	335	326	97.3	275	254	92.4
Oklahoma:									
Northern	49	49	100.0	193	192	99.5	159	130	81.8
Eastern	15	15	100.0	158	158	100.0	130	48	36.9
Western	527	527	100.0	791	788	99.6	728	481	66.1
Utah:									
Northern	9	7	77.8	190	187	98.4	154	134	87.0
Southern	30	30	100.0	103	102	99.0	84	51	60.7

Judicial Processing of Defendants

Table 5.18 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1984--Continued

Circuit and district	Arrested during year ended July 1, 1984			Indicted or first appearance during year ended July 1, 1984			Convicted and sentenced during year ended June 30, 1984		
	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
Eleventh Circuit	2,165	2,136	98.7	5,638	5,503	97.6	4,717	3,589	76.1
Alabama:									
Northern	41	41	100.0	606	606	100.0	530	515	97.2
Middle	115	114	99.1	278	277	99.6	234	209	89.3
Southern	43	41	95.3	194	184	94.8	173	132	76.3
Florida:									
Northern	80	78	97.5	217	215	99.1	183	121	66.1
Middle	177	168	94.9	714	711	99.6	606	415	68.5
Southern	1,374	1,361	99.1	2,033	1,941	95.5	1,662	1,004	60.4
Georgia:									
Northern	87	86	98.9	505	499	98.8	435	377	86.7
Middle	74	73	98.6	808	787	97.4	--	--	--
Southern	174	174	100.0	283	283	100.0	--	--	--

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1984 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1985), pp. 398, 399, 401.

Table 5.19 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by type of disposition, and type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1945-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.14. 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									
			Acquitted by				Convicted and sentenced			
	Total defendants	Total	Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act ^d	Dis-missed	Court	Jury	Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Court	Jury
1945	43,755	7,641	X	6,462	331	848	36,114	30,817	3,082	2,215
1946	38,872	6,693	X	5,599	259	835	32,179	27,385	3,250	1,544
1947	38,180	5,592	X	4,512	279	801	32,588	29,138	2,336	1,114
1948	35,431	4,911	X	3,990	225	696	30,520	27,833	1,672	1,015
1949	37,318	4,245	X	3,332	297	616	33,073	30,447	1,628	998
1950	38,835	4,210	X	3,268	276	666	34,225	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	32,053	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	3,962
1979	41,175	8,262	NA	6,791	303	1,168	32,913	27,295	2,006	3,612
1980	36,560	7,962	NA	6,633	283	1,046	28,598	23,111	1,851	3,636
1981	38,127	8,259	NA	6,981	266	1,012	29,868	24,322	1,867	3,679
1982	40,466	8,214	NA	7,051	255	938	32,252	27,392	1,205	3,655
1983	43,329	7,738	NA	6,566	281	891	35,591	30,523	1,286	3,782
1984	44,501	8,397	NA	7,022	327	1,048	36,104	31,461	969	3,674

^aIncludes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).

^bIncludes defendants who were committed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2902(b) of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act.

^cA split sentence is a sentence on a one-count indictment of 6 months or less in a jail-type institution followed by a term of probation, 18 U.S.C. 3651 approved Aug. 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 834). Included are mixed sentences involving confinement for 6 months or less on one count to be followed by a term of probation on one

more counts. For years 1959 through 1962, split sentences are included in prison terms less than 1 year and 1 day.

^d18 U.S.C. 4205B(1) and (2).

^e18 U.S.C. 5010(b) and (c).

^fIncluded with sentences of probation.

^gSplit sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences are not included in computing the average sentence to imprisonment.

^hIncludes Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act sentences.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in the United States District Courts July 1973-June 1974* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. H-1; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1979*, p. 108; 1981, p. 101, Table 46; 1982, p. 141; 1984, p. 177 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Judicial Processing of Defendants

Total	Type of sentence											Average sentence to imprisonment (in months)	Average sentence to probation (in months)	
	Imprisonment ^f						Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^e				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	Split sentence ^c	Indeterminate ^d	Pro-bation	Pro-bation					
17,095	X	10,522	3,634	2,017	922	X	X	X	14,359	4,660	(f)	16.5	NA	
15,393	X	9,316	3,610	1,809	658	X	X	X	12,691	4,095	(f)	18.6	NA	
15,146	X	9,033	3,679	1,746	688	X	X	X	13,318	4,124	(f)	17.3	NA	
13,505	X	8,033	3,329	1,517	626	X	X	X	14,014	3,001	(f)	17.6	NA	
14,730	X	9,389	3,378	1,392	571	X	X	X	15,161	3,182	(f)	15.8	NA	
14,998	X	8,910	3,799	1,588	701	X	X	X	16,603	3,024	(f)	17.5	NA	
15,568	X	9,215	3,758	1,805	790	X	X	X	19,855	2,767	(f)	18.1	NA	
15,963	X	9,094	3,817	2,072	980	X	X	X	17,687	2,393	(f)	19.1	NA	
16,355	X	8,969	4,213	2,164	1,009	X	X	X	15,811	2,719	(f)	19.4	NA	
19,221	X	10,977	4,546	2,487	1,211	X	X	X	17,517	2,806	(f)	18.9	NA	
17,542	X	8,942	4,584	2,724	1,292	X	X	X	14,584	2,945	(f)	21.9	NA	
13,576	X	5,681	4,217	2,478	1,200	X	X	X	12,365	2,955	(f)	24.9	NA	
13,798	X	5,473	4,018	2,635	1,672	X	X	X	11,434	2,508	(f)	28.0	NA	
14,101	X	5,382	4,029	2,861	1,829	X	X	X	11,617	2,620	(f)	28.2	NA	
14,350	X	5,024	3,680	3,237	1,849	(c)	X	X	11,379	2,660	(f)	29.2	NA	
14,170	X	5,024	3,877	3,288	1,981	(c)	X	X	11,081	2,905	(f)	29.6	NA	
14,462	X	4,057	4,753	3,481	2,171	(c)	X	X	10,714	2,772	677	31.0	NA	
14,042	X	4,088	4,441	3,418	2,095	(c)	X	X	11,071	2,618	780	32.0	NA	
13,639	X	2,949	4,218	3,228	2,076	1,168	X	X	12,047	2,847	1,270	32.3	NA	
13,273	X	2,992	4,085	3,094	1,987	1,115	X	X	11,634	2,689	1,574	31.9	NA	
13,668	X	3,748	3,139	3,262	2,252	1,267	X	X	10,779	2,477	1,833	33.5	NA	
13,282	X	3,549	2,926	3,332	2,092	1,383	X	X	10,256	2,356	1,420	32.9	NA	
13,085	X	3,236	2,837	3,411	2,381	1,220	X	X	9,435	2,293	1,531	36.5	NA	
12,610	X	2,473	2,413	3,568	2,915	1,241	X	X	9,820	1,816	1,428	42.2	NA	
12,847	X	2,771	2,252	3,500	3,012	1,312	X	X	9,991	1,682	2,283	42.0	NA	
12,415	X	2,753	2,253	3,290	2,775	1,344	X	X	11,387	1,935	2,441	41.1	NA	
14,378	X	2,820	2,599	3,326	3,482	2,151	X	X	13,243	1,789	2,693	42.1	NA	
16,832	X	4,450	2,645	3,695	3,569	2,473	X	X	15,395	2,232	2,761	38.1	NA	
17,540	X	3,384	2,912	4,141	4,220	2,883	X	X	15,026	1,866	551	15.4	NA	
17,180	X	3,333	2,880	4,107	3,960	2,900	X	X	16,623	2,078	349	42.2	NA	
17,301	X	3,337	2,825	4,437	4,387	2,315	X	X	17,913	1,876	343	45.5	NA	
18,477	X	3,530	3,096	4,731	4,862	2,258	X	X	18,208	3,199	228	47.2	NA	
19,552	13,772	4,016	2,938	2,953	3,865	3,217	1,604	959	16,135	5,409	360	34.7 ⁹	32.8	
17,426	12,234 ^h	3,284	2,804	2,792	3,354	3,263	1,132	797	14,525	4,279	285	48.6 ⁹	32.4	
14,580	9,818 ^h	2,320	2,344	2,389	2,765	3,234	887	641	13,459	4,368	506	49.0 ⁹	32.3	
13,191	8,484 ^h	2,016	1,936	1,945	2,587	3,012	1,123	572	11,053	3,916	438	51.9 ⁹	33.1	
13,700	8,906 ^h	2,192	1,904	1,906	2,906	3,069	1,232	491	12,173	3,507	488	55.3 ⁹	31.7	
15,857	10,673 ^h	2,202	2,313	2,422	3,736	3,538	1,163	483	12,723	3,395	277	58.6 ⁹	32.2	
17,886	11,979 ^h	2,503	2,671	2,543	4,262	3,973	1,496	438	14,097	3,220	388	57.9 ⁹	33.5	
17,710	11,828 ^h	2,282	2,666	2,628	4,252	4,063	1,482	337	13,880	3,977	537	58.0 ⁹	35.0	

Table 5.20 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by offense and type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1984

Nature of offense	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced				
		Total	Dis-missed ^a	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty	Plea of nolo contendere	Convicted by	
				Court	Jury				Court	Jury
Total	44,501	8,397	7,022	327	1,048	36,104	31,060	401	969	3,674
GENERAL OFFENSES										
Homicide	164	46	31	1	14	118	78	1	3	36
Murder—first degree	54	21	12	1	8	33	16	0	2	15
Murder—second degree	32	7	2	0	5	25	19	0	0	6
Manslaughter	78	18	17	0	1	60	43	1	1	15
Robbery	1,383	138	113	1	24	1,245	1,021	1	23	200
Bank	1,286	124	102	1	21	1,162	956	1	21	184
Postal	52	6	6	0	0	46	38	0	0	8
Other	45	8	5	0	3	37	27	0	2	8
Assault	572	162	112	8	42	410	320	1	23	66
Burglary	199	40	35	1	4	159	142	0	5	12
Bank	63	5	4	1	0	58	50	0	2	6
Postal	42	5	5	0	0	37	36	0	0	1
Interstate shipments	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Other	91	30	26	0	4	61	53	0	3	5
Larceny and theft	4,138	712	594	40	78	3,426	3,113	26	74	213
Bank	273	27	19	4	4	246	216	1	3	26
Postal	783	68	62	1	5	715	681	1	5	28
Interstate shipments	360	76	59	0	17	284	246	3	1	37
Other U.S. property	1,744	332	276	28	28	1,412	1,311	13	41	47
Transport etc. stolen property	481	82	61	2	19	399	330	5	5	59
Other	497	127	117	5	5	370	329	3	19	19
Embezzlement	1,922	197	166	2	29	1,725	1,643	13	7	62
Bank	1,029	72	65	1	6	957	931	1	3	22
Postal	277	40	35	0	5	237	219	2	2	14
Other	616	85	66	1	18	531	493	10	2	26
Fraud	7,186	1,206	968	20	218	5,980	5,218	72	68	622
Income tax	1,159	169	129	4	36	990	787	16	23	164
Lending institution	581	72	56	0	16	509	454	10	4	41
Postal	1,940	371	290	6	75	1,569	1,335	21	13	200
Veterans and allotments	59	9	9	0	0	50	44	3	1	2
Securities and Exchange	34	2	1	0	1	32	29	0	0	3
Social Security	350	56	54	1	1	294	281	2	5	6
False personation	54	8	7	0	1	46	44	0	1	1
Nationality laws	152	23	20	1	2	129	119	0	2	8
Passport fraud	100	11	10	0	1	89	81	0	1	7
False claims and statements	1,280	242	176	6	60	1,038	916	9	13	100
Other	1,477	243	216	2	25	1,234	1,128	11	5	90
Auto theft	419	79	70	2	7	340	302	0	4	34
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,426	399	346	10	43	2,027	1,846	7	33	141
Transport forged securities	210	33	26	2	5	177	149	0	5	23
Postal forgery	162	31	23	1	7	131	116	1	1	13
Counterfeiting	1,331	214	198	4	12	1,117	1,051	3	14	49
Sex offenses	723	121	99	3	19	602	530	3	13	56
Rape	124	39	26	0	13	85	62	2	3	18
Other	34	7	4	0	3	27	17	1	2	7
Drug Prevention and Control Act	9,191	1,732	1,421	28	283	7,459	5,776	17	218	1,448
Marihuana	3,179	667	516	10	141	2,512	1,894	1	70	547
Drugs	4,548	786	668	16	102	3,762	2,927	8	124	703
Controlled substances	1,464	279	237	2	40	1,185	955	8	24	198
Miscellaneous general offense	10,695	2,691	2,365	167	159	8,004	6,961	180	354	509
Bribery	214	43	21	1	21	171	139	5	3	24
Drunk driving and traffic	6,720	1,909	1,754	145	10	4,811	4,364	145	270	32
Escape	733	121	106	4	11	612	552	0	15	45
Extort racketeering threats	703	180	124	3	53	528	348	6	8	166
Gambling and lottery	127	40	31	1	8	87	73	6	0	8
Kidnaping	98	18	18	0	0	80	53	0	4	23
Perjury	125	30	16	2	12	95	52	2	3	38
Weapons and firearms	1,857	306	251	11	44	1,551	1,325	12	45	169
Other	113	44	44	0	0	69	55	4	6	4
SPECIAL OFFENSES										
Immigration laws	3,076	315	279	14	22	2,761	2,633	6	45	77
Liquor, Internal Revenue	23	2	1	0	1	21	20	0	0	1
Federal statutes	2,953	639	495	33	111	2,344	1,925	75	109	235
Agricultural acts	374	100	82	11	7	274	220	14	23	17
Antitrust violations	212	39	5	0	34	173	117	28	0	28
Food and Drug Act	101	16	13	0	3	85	76	3	2	4
Migratory bird laws	105	50	45	3	2	55	45	0	5	5
Motor Carriage Act	67	9	8	0	1	58	53	3	1	1
National defense laws	6	3	3	0	0	3	2	0	1	0
Civil rights	198	89	59	3	27	109	66	1	0	42
Contempt	64	28	23	3	2	36	20	1	10	5
Customs laws	127	30	28	2	0	97	78	1	5	13
Postal laws	359	31	27	0	4	328	311	5	0	12
Other	1,370	244	202	11	31	1,126	937	19	62	108

^aIncluded in this column are defendants who were committed pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. 2902 of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966.

Sources: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1984 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1985), pp. 348, 349, 351.

Table 5.21 Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts, by offense, and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1984

Offense	Total defendants sentenced	Total imprisonment	Sentences to imprisonment						Type of sentence			
			Total regular	Regular ^a			Average sentence in months ^b	Other		Youthful offender ^e		
				1 thru 12 months	13 thru 35 months	36 thru 59 months		60 months and over	Split sentence ^c		Indeter- minate ^d	
Total	36,104	17,710	11,828	2,282	2,666	2,628	4,252	58.0	4,063	1,482	337	
GENERAL OFFENSES												
Homicide	118	79	60	0	7	17	36	134.5	3	11	5	
Murder—first degree	33	17	15	0	1	2	12	201.2	0	2	0	
Murder—second degree	25	17	11	0	0	1	10	178.9	0	4	2	
Manslaughter	60	45	34	0	6	14	14	90.7	3	5	3	
Robbery	1,245	1,146	797	6	32	51	708	154.6	42	222	85	
Bank	1,162	1,074	755	3	31	46	675	157.7	36	204	79	
Postal	46	39	24	1	0	3	20	110.0	1	12	2	
Other	37	33	18	2	1	2	13	83.0	5	6	4	
Assault	410	262	185	55	40	22	68	54.4	50	19	8	
Burglary	159	127	92	4	14	26	48	89.4	21	8	6	
Bank	58	54	42	0	2	6	34	135.4	5	5	2	
Postal	37	28	22	0	7	12	3	38.3	3	1	2	
Interstate shipments	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	12.0	0	0	0	
Other	61	44	27	3	5	8	11	62.4	13	2	2	
Larceny and theft	3,426	1,480	960	219	241	246	254	41.6	389	99	32	
Bank	246	152	96	10	12	25	49	67.4	29	19	8	
Postal	715	435	288	55	97	90	46	32.6	108	28	11	
Interstate shipments	284	165	116	13	28	30	45	55.9	40	5	4	
Other U.S. property	1,412	329	208	90	43	38	37	28.4	108	10	3	
Transport etc. stolen property	399	264	171	10	46	47	68	57.4	30	33	0	
Other	370	135	81	41	15	16	9	23.4	44	4	6	
Embezzlement	1,725	528	230	54	67	64	45	36.2	268	24	6	
Bank	957	285	126	26	38	39	23	35.1	140	16	3	
Postal	237	73	25	9	7	5	4	36.1	47	0	1	
Other	531	170	79	19	22	20	18	38.0	81	8	2	
Fraud	5,980	2,336	1,324	371	408	301	244	35.9	878	124	10	
Income tax	990	463	226	96	61	42	27	26.3	220	17	0	
Lending institution	509	178	87	22	47	9	9	25.1	83	7	1	
Postal	1,569	735	475	74	156	126	119	44.6	212	45	3	
Veterans and allotments	50	6	1	1	0	0	0	1.0	5	0	0	
Securities and Exchange	32	17	12	1	1	8	2	75.0	3	1	1	
Social Security	294	37	16	7	4	5	0	20.2	20	1	0	
False personation	46	24	16	5	5	5	1	24.4	4	2	2	
Nationality laws	129	53	24	14	5	4	1	19.4	25	4	0	
Passport fraud	89	43	26	14	7	4	1	20.5	16	1	0	
False claims and statements	1,038	347	184	46	66	42	30	33.2	139	24	0	
Other	1,234	433	257	91	56	56	54	37.0	151	22	3	
Auto theft	340	231	162	10	39	59	54	48.4	35	31	3	
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,027	1,125	759	116	206	203	234	45.1	249	90	27	
Transport forged securities	177	112	80	13	18	25	24	47.9	13	16	3	
Postal forgery	131	86	65	6	9	17	33	59.3	16	2	3	
Other forgery	1,117	578	379	73	118	98	90	38.4	143	40	16	
Counterfeiting	602	349	235	24	61	63	87	51.0	77	32	5	
Sex offenses	85	68	44	1	6	7	30	121.2	5	10	9	
Rape	58	46	26	1	3	2	20	146.2	2	10	8	
Other	27	22	18	0	3	5	10	35.1	3	0	1	
Drug Prevention and Control Act	7,459	5,756	4,306	354	845	1,173	1,934	65.7	773	580	97	
Marihuana	2,512	1,841	1,344	128	346	418	452	54.4	283	197	17	
Drugs	3,762	3,049	2,326	179	396	569	1,182	71.8	356	302	65	
Controlled substances	1,185	866	636	47	103	186	300	67.6	134	81	15	
Miscellaneous: general offense	8,004	2,561	1,784	646	404	287	447	44.0	590	158	29	
Bribery	171	71	35	7	11	11	6	35.8	31	5	0	
Drunk driving and traffic	4,811	505	261	254	6	1	0	2.7	243	1	0	
Escape	612	510	417	220	78	64	55	25.1	52	38	3	
Extort racketeering threats	528	400	296	22	39	63	172	91.6	59	36	9	
Gambling and lottery	87	24	15	9	4	1	1	21.1	8	1	0	
Kidnaping	80	59	43	3	5	2	33	176.3	3	7	6	
Perjury	95	56	35	3	10	8	8	35.5	15	6	0	
Weapons and firearms	1,551	914	665	115	250	133	167	43.8	178	61	10	
Other	69	22	17	7	1	4	5	43.2	1	3	1	

See footnotes at end of table.

Judicial Processing of Defendants

Total	Probation				Average sentence in months	Fine only	Other f
	1 thru 12 months	13 thru 24 months	25 thru 36 months	37 months and over			
13,880	2,896	2,755	3,989	4,240	35.0	3,977	537
16	1	1	8	6	42.0	1	22
1	0	0	0	1	60.0	0	15
1	0	0	1	0	36.0	0	7
14	1	1	7	5	41.1	1	0
94	1	3	23	67	51.8	0	5
83	1	1	18	63	53.1	0	5
7	0	2	2	3	42.9	0	0
4	0	0	3	1	42.0	0	0
119	31	41	29	18	27.8	22	7
29	4	7	8	10	37.3	1	2
3	0	0	1	2	52.0	0	1
7	0	1	2	4	48.0	1	1
2	0	0	2	0	36.0	0	0
17	4	6	3	4	30.4	0	0
1,781	518	351	515	397	31.2	133	32
89	6	16	18	49	43.9	2	3
270	15	64	129	62	36.6	3	7
114	7	19	36	52	42.2	4	1
986	402	188	234	162	27.2	84	13
125	0	16	55	54	43.7	4	6
157	88	48	43	18	24.0	36	2
1,167	135	208	381	443	39.5	18	12
662	67	117	208	270	40.5	4	6
155	26	43	57	29	32.3	8	1
350	42	48	116	144	40.6	6	5
3,424	424	839	1,044	1,117	37.4	166	54
495	48	145	163	139	36.5	20	12
307	32	72	83	120	39.7	20	4
791	40	125	301	325	42.0	30	13
44	5	11	11	17	37.9	0	0
9	2	0	5	2	35.3	6	0
255	98	50	45	62	29.5	2	0
20	1	7	8	4	34.4	0	2
74	5	16	29	24	38.4	0	2
45	7	11	12	15	36.9	0	1
624	45	157	180	242	40.0	51	16
760	141	245	207	167	32.7	37	4
106	3	9	47	47	44.0	0	3
882	41	183	353	305	40.0	6	14
62	0	6	23	33	46.8	1	2
44	0	10	13	21	43.4	1	0
532	36	122	204	170	38.9	1	6
244	5	45	113	81	40.2	3	6
14	3	6	2	3	30.1	0	3
9	2	4	0	3	32.9	0	3
5	1	2	2	0	25.2	0	0
1,584	166	165	467	786	43.2	18	101
616	95	63	162	296	42.0	11	44
661	46	72	206	337	44.3	4	48
307	25	30	99	153	43.4	3	9
2,106	1,031	336	383	356	24.5	3,183	154
86	10	13	36	27	38.2	11	3
1,098	935	123	35	5	11.4	3,112	96
87	12	25	19	31	36.6	1	14
117	9	22	32	54	41.6	5	6
60	15	17	9	19	31.6	3	0
8	1	1	2	4	46.5	0	13
38	1	9	20	8	37.1	0	1
586	32	122	229	203	40.1	31	20
26	16	4	1	5	21.0	20	1

Table 5.21 Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts, by offense, and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1984--
Continued

Offense	Total defendants sentenced	Total imprisonment	Total regular	Sentences to imprisonment					Type of sentence		
				Regular ^a				Average sentence in months ^b	Split sentence ^c	Indeterminate ^d	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^e
				1 thru 12 months	13 thru 35 months	36 thru 59 months	60 months and over				
SPECIAL OFFENSES											
Immigration laws	2,761	1,389	731	292	274	96	69	24.0	563	80	15
Liquor, Internal Revenue	21	7	0	X	X	X	X	X	4	3	0
Federal statutes	2,344	615	394	154	83	76	81	35.7	193	23	5
Agricultural acts	274	42	19	13	2	2	2	18.8	1	0	2
Antitrust violations	173	33	15	14	1	0	0	4.7	18	0	0
Food and Drug Act	85	3	2	1	1	0	0	12.5	1	0	0
Migratory bird laws	55	5	3	2	0	1	0	17.0	2	0	0
Motor Carrier Act	58	8	3	3	0	0	0	6.3	5	0	0
National defense laws	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	4.0	1	0	0
Civil rights	109	40	21	5	6	3	7	67.3	15	4	0
Contempt	36	20	17	9	1	2	5	34.2	3	0	0
Customs laws	97	37	15	4	6	4	1	25.4	21	1	0
Postal laws	328	63	38	27	6	4	1	12.7	24	1	0
Other	1,126	362	260	75	60	60	65	41.1	82	17	3

^aIncludes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).
^bExcludes split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act/youthful offender sentences, and life sentences included in "other" category.
^cA split sentence is a sentence on a one-count indictment of 6 months or less in a jail-type institution followed by a term of probation, 18 U.S.C. 3651. Included in these figures are mixed sentences involving confinement for 6 months or less on one count, to be followed by a term of probation on one or more counts.

^dTitle 18 U.S.C. 4205b(1) and (2).
^eTitle 18 U.S.C. 5010(b) and (c).
^fIncludes deportation, suspended sentences, imprisonment for 4 days or less or for time already served, remitted and suspended fines, and life sentences.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1984 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1985), pp. 352-357.

Table 5.22 Petitions filed in U.S. District Courts by State and Federal prisoners, by type of petition, years ending June 30, 1970-84

NOTE: Petitions by Federal prisoners are suits brought against the Federal Government. Petitions by State prisoners are those petitions in which the State or its representative(s) is named as the defendant(s). "Habeas corpus" is a writ whose object is to bring a party before a court or a judge. "Mandamus" is a writ from a superior court to an inferior court or to a public official, a corporation, etc., commanding that a specified action be taken.

Type of petition	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	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
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
Parole Commission reviews	232	202	268	466	371	662	538	237	121	87	52
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
Habeas corpus	1,600	1,671	1,368	1,294	1,718	1,682	1,421	1,508	1,730	1,577	1,413
Other prisoner petitions	856	913	952	1,053	1,076	1,675	1,666	1,262	1,301	1,015	978
Mandamus, etc.	720	699	700	639	631	1,197	1,164	779	665	427	375
Civil rights	136	214	252	414	445	478	502	483	636	588	603
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
Habeas corpus	9,063	8,372	7,949	7,784	7,626	7,843	7,833	6,866	7,033	7,123	7,031
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
Mandamus, etc.	719	858	791	725	561	289	238	228	206	184	146
Civil rights	2,030	2,915	3,348	4,174	5,236	6,128	6,958	7,752	9,730	11,195	12,397

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1979, p. 61; 1984, p. 143 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Judicial Processing of Defendants

Probation							
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
1,270	100	250	428	492	40.7	6	96
14	0	1	11	2	37.3	0	0
1,274	438	355	290	191	26.7	423	32
143	59	39	29	16	24.4	85	4
46	10	15	11	10	30.0	93	1
36	15	13	3	5	23.1	45	1
40	28	6	3	3	15.8	10	0
25	4	7	8	6	34.3	24	1
0	X	X	X	X	X	X	1
63	5	21	25	12	34.4	3	3
5	0	4	1	0	26.4	11	0
48	4	11	22	11	36.1	10	2
251	82	99	55	15	24.0	8	6
617	231	140	133	113	27.2	134	13

1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent change 1984 over 1983
27,711	29,303	30,775	31,107	1.1
4,104	4,328	4,354	4,526	4.0
51	X	X	X	X
1,248	1,186	1,311	1,427	8.8
1,629	1,927	1,914	1,905	-0.5
1,227	1,215	1,129	1,194	5.8
393	381	339	372	9.7
834	834	790	822	4.1
23,607	24,975	26,421	26,581	0.6
7,790	8,059	8,532	8,349	-2.1
15,817	16,916	17,889	18,232	1.9
178	175	202	198	-2.0
15,639	16,741	17,687	18,034	2.0

Table 5.23 Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals, by nature of suit or offense, years ending June 30, 1972-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.22. "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	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent change 1984 over 1983
Total cases	12,379	13,329	13,491	13,679	15,054	15,718	15,649	16,322	19,259	21,391	23,551	25,039	26,606	6.3
Total civil cases	8,399	8,876	9,424	9,492	10,404	10,980	11,162	12,220	14,854	17,014	18,784	20,249	21,725	7.3
U.S. cases	2,604	2,704	3,267	2,981	3,327	3,622	3,928	3,983	4,654	4,940	5,517	5,820	6,259	7.5
U.S. plaintiff	399	388	510	513	407	449	537	720	869	777	899	964	958	-0.6
Contract actions	45	34	45	57	41	24	52	64	99	55	91	96	109	13.5
Real property actions	70	66	95	73	67	73	67	71	101	141	148	136	126	-7.4
Civil rights	38	22	62	42	44	55	47	49	62	47	96	77	91	18.2
Labor laws	83	75	82	65	59	52	46	46	68	62	87	109	94	-13.8
All other	163	191	226	276	196	245	323	490	539	452	477	546	538	-1.5
U.S. defendant	2,205	2,316	2,757	2,468	2,920	3,173	3,391	3,263	3,785	4,163	4,618	4,856	5,301	9.2
Contract actions	138	129	156	115	134	107	209 ^a	158	179	212	136	136	169	24.3
Real property actions	45	51	40	40	33	32	58 ^a	62	63	82	80	80	76	-5.0
Tort actions	162	165	163	146	162	181	286	308	324	395	443	496	410	-17.3
Civil rights	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	405	432	454	469	619	632	625	-1.1
Prisoner petitions:														
Motions to vacate sentence	504	579	684	509	526	502	343	389	450	459	359	388	470	21.1
Habeas corpus	234	261	261	207	206	242	268	214	302	344	455	440	462	5.0
Prisoner civil rights	39	53	53	61	64	71	89	102	159	234	234	282	294	4.3
Other prisoner petitions	113	108	225	103	99	60	59	70	96	118	155	148	171	15.5
Selective Service Act	88	14	6	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Social Security laws	210	193	246	247	293	478	585 ^a	574	627	642	779	992	1,204	21.4
Tax suits	260	213	233	220	212	193	240	206	197	239	248	259	457	76.4
Environmental matters	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	124	89	94	5.6
Freedom of Information Act	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	96	103	104	1.0
All other	412	550	690	818	1,191	1,304	849 ^a	748	934	784	875	811	765	-5.7
Private cases	5,795	6,172	6,157	6,511	7,077	7,358	7,234	8,237	10,200	12,074	13,267	14,429	15,466	7.2
Federal question	4,053	4,483	4,521	4,676	5,267	5,589	5,383	6,208	7,728	9,005	9,994	10,769	11,734	9.0
Contract actions	132	113	163	126	143	137	165	201	252	307	373	401	495	23.4
Tort actions	262	381	319	310	341	349	378	412	497	581	600	607	680	12.0
Civil rights	991	953	1,118	1,126	1,297	1,334	1,535	1,795	2,145	2,587	2,787	3,043	3,215	5.7
Antitrust	131	190	256	233	251	261	279	343	391	391	378	345	303	-12.2
Prisoner petitions:														
Habeas corpus	1,319	1,301	1,084	871	866	837	676	859	1,020	1,258	1,529	1,683	1,609	-4.4
Prisoner civil rights	349	478	472	633	619	774	753	1,069	1,578	1,851	2,038	2,297	2,796	21.7
Other prisoner petitions	56	49	46	48	54	39	37	50	70	47	63	89	162	82.0
Labor laws	226	260	235	284	279	287	349	363	417	580	704	845	966	14.3
Copyrights, patent and trademark	117	144	114	149	150	95	234 ^a	232	270	394	434	334	303	-9.3
Securities, commodities, exchange	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	305	308	342	11.0
Constitutionality of State statutes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	117	116	82	-29.3
All other	470	614	714	896	1,267	1,476	977 ^a	953	1,136	594	666	701	781	11.4
Diversity of citizenship	1,499	1,468	1,527	1,745	1,714	1,713	1,796	1,991	2,427	3,030	3,217	3,610	3,668	1.6
Contract actions	789	779	864	1,004	942	996	980	1,129	1,362	1,815	1,808	1,983	2,102	6.0
Tort actions	610	620	605	619	709	622	700	775	996	1,029	1,240	1,413	1,409	-0.3
All other	100	69	58	122	63	95	116	87	69	186	169	214	157	-26.6
General local jurisdiction	243	221	109	90	96	56	55	38	45	39	56	50	64	28.0
Contract actions	25	119	73	47	46	33	11	10	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	X
Tort actions	65	74	22	22	25	14	8	11	14	5	NA	NA	NA	X
Prisoner petitions	7	5	11	6	11	9	1	0	7	0	NA	NA	NA	X
All other	146	23	13	15	14	0	35	17	14	28	NA	NA	NA	X
Total criminal cases	3,980	4,453	4,067	4,187	4,650	4,738	4,487	4,102	4,405	4,377	4,767	4,790	4,881	1.9
Homicide	76	97	46	63	48	39	51	41	52	51	62	54	53	-1.9
Assault	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	74	90	61	-32.2
Robbery and burglary	515	518	435	420	484	396	358	291	310	304	362	327	294	-10.1
Larceny and theft	261	268	223	276	303	251	306	247	244	324	285	287	239	-16.7
Embezzlement and fraud	288	369	392	424	482	650	704	689	826	887	912	917	855	-6.8
Auto theft	178	178	164	143	139	116	84	95	64	64	60	52	49	-5.8
Narcotics	820	1,271	1,328	1,332	1,388	1,381	1,303	1,371	1,369	1,583	1,605	1,774	1,970	11.0
Extortion, racketeering, and threats	162	165	145	111	184	176	154	153	251	143	158	158	188	19.0
Firearms	246	215	258	265	301	276	298	221	175	169	281	293	248	-15.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	178	188	214	167	194	191	221	15.7
Selective Service Act	324	214	95	56	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Immigration	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	99	94	97	3.2
All other	1,110	1,158	981	1,097	1,307	1,448	1,051 ^a	806	900	480	675	553	606	9.6

^aData revised from previous report.

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; *1982*, p. 82; *1984*, p. 112 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.24 Appeals commenced and judgeships authorized in U.S. Courts of Appeals, selected years ending June 30, 1970-84

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.

	Appeals commenced	Judgeships authorized
1970	11,622	97
1971	12,788	97
1972	14,535	97
1973	15,629	97
1974	16,436	97
1975	16,658	97
1976	18,408	97
1977	19,118	97
1978	18,918	97
1979	20,219	132
1980	23,200	132
1981	26,362	132
1982	27,946	132
1983	29,630	132
1984	31,490	132

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1980, p. 1; 1984, p. 106 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.25 Cases filed, disposed of, and pending in the U.S. Supreme Court, by method of filing, at conclusion of the October terms 1976-83

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."

	Total	Original	Paid	In forma pauperis
1976:				
Cases on docket	4,730	8	2,324	2,398
Disposed of	3,918	2	1,852	2,064
Remaining on dockets	812	6	472	334
1977:				
Cases on docket	4,704	14	2,341	2,349
Disposed of	3,867	3	1,911	1,953
Remaining on dockets	837	11	430	396
1978:				
Cases on docket	4,731	17	2,383	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	4,196	7	2,222	1,950
Remaining on dockets	948	17	527	421
1981:				
Cases on docket	5,311	22	2,935	2,354
Disposed of	4,433	6	2,390	2,037
Remaining on dockets	878	16	545	317
1982:				
Cases on docket	5,079	17	2,170	2,352
Disposed of	4,201	3	2,190	2,008
Remaining on dockets	878	14	520	344
1983:				
Cases on docket	5,100	18	2,688	2,394
Disposed of	4,140	7	2,148	1,985
Remaining on dockets	960	11	540	409

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1981, p. A-1; 1984, p. 227 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.26 Activities of the U.S. Supreme Court, at conclusion of the October terms 1976-83

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.25.

	October terms							
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Argued during term	176	172	168	156	154	184	183	184
Disposed of by full opinions	154	153	153	143	144	169	174	174
Disposed of by per curiam opinions	22	8	8	12	8	10	6	6
Set for reargument	0	9	8	1	2	4	3	4
Granted review this term	169	162	163	154	183	210	183	149
Reviewed and decided without oral argument	207	129	110	128	130	134	135	86
Total to be available for argument at outset of following term	88	75	79	78	102	126	113	80

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1981, p. A-1; 1984, p. 227 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.27 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, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.23 "U.S. civil" filings involve suits against the Federal Government brought in U.S. District Courts. "Private civil" filings involve suits wherein litigation is between States and/or private citizens. Administrative appeals include applications for enforcement or petitions for review of orders of an administrative board or agency. For a list of U.S. District Courts in each circuit, see Table 5.17.

Circuit and nature of proceeding	Pending July 1, 1983 ^a	Terminated			Dis-missed	Pending June 30, 1984
		Filed	Granted	Denied		
Total	920	2,861	186	2,495	10	1,090
Criminal	249	930	30	814	3	332
U.S. civil	90	395	40	317	2	126
Private civil	511	1,425	85	1,262	4	585
Administrative appeals	70	111	31	102	1	47
District of Columbia Circuit	16	86	17	68	2	15
Criminal	4	10	1	12	1	0
U.S. civil	4	43	8	26	0	13
Private civil	4	9	0	13	0	0
Administrative appeals	4	24	8	17	1	2
First Circuit	19	117	12	100	1	23
Criminal	6	29	0	26	0	9
U.S. civil	2	17	1	12	0	6
Private civil	10	70	11	60	1	8
Administrative appeals	1	1	0	2	0	0
Second Circuit	63	260	24	250	1	48
Criminal	11	63	1	61	0	12
U.S. civil	8	48	8	37	1	10
Private civil	39	137	12	139	0	25
Administrative appeals	5	12	3	13	0	1
Third Circuit	50	271	19	241	1	60
Criminal	10	121	1	112	0	18
U.S. civil	14	46	7	40	0	13
Private civil	20	87	5	77	1	24
Administrative appeals	6	17	6	12	0	5
Fourth Circuit	254	242	8	94	0	394
Criminal	80	72	3	13	0	136
U.S. civil	12	29	3	22	0	16
Private civil	154	138	2	56	0	234
Administrative appeals	8	3	0	3	0	8
Fifth Circuit	50	285	6	283	0	46
Criminal	10	76	1	76	0	9
U.S. civil	6	17	1	19	0	3
Private civil	27	185	3	176	0	33
Administrative appeals	7	7	1	12	0	1
Sixth Circuit	50	315	21	292	1	51
Criminal	12	86	2	84	1	11
U.S. civil	6	49	0	43	0	12
Private civil	29	168	16	154	0	27
Administrative appeals	3	12	3	11	0	1
Seventh Circuit	127	238	7	200	1	157
Criminal	30	64	1	52	0	41
U.S. civil	14	49	2	30	1	30
Private civil	76	119	4	114	0	77
Administrative appeals	7	6	0	4	0	9
Eighth Circuit	18	174	6	141	0	45
Criminal	3	48	1	36	0	14
U.S. civil	1	30	0	27	0	4
Private civil	13	93	5	75	0	26
Administrative appeals	1	3	0	3	0	1
Ninth Circuit	170	443	46	424	0	143
Criminal	42	156	14	142	0	42
U.S. civil	18	39	8	38	0	11
Private civil	90	230	18	231	0	71
Administrative appeals	20	18	6	13	0	19
Tenth Circuit	31	124	5	119	1	30
Criminal	16	63	3	59	1	16
U.S. civil	1	13	0	12	0	2
Private civil	14	47	2	47	0	12
Administrative appeals	0	1	0	1	0	0
Eleventh Circuit	72	306	15	283	2	78
Criminal	25	142	2	141	0	24
U.S. civil	4	15	2	11	0	6
Private civil	35	142	7	120	2	48
Administrative appeals	8	7	4	11	0	0

^aAdjusted.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1984 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1985), p. 236.

Table 5.28 U.S. Supreme Court cases argued and decided on merits, at conclusion of the October terms 1976-83

NOTE: The data below represent actions taken during the annual terms of the U.S. Supreme Court. "Amicus" refers to a party who is not involved directly in the suit, but who demonstrates an interest in the case by filing a supportive brief. "Decided on merits" refers to a reassessment and resolution of the substantive issues presented in the case, but that does not involve active participation of the litigants through the filing of written and oral arguments.

	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Argued	176	100	164 ^a	100	168 ^a	100	156 ^a	100	154 ^a	100	184 ^a	100	183	100	184	100
Government involvement	99	56	97	59	99	59	108	69	101	66	104 ^a	57	131	72	118	64
Government as petitioner or appellant ^b	29	29	35	36	29	29	43	40	31	31	30	29	44	34	46	39
Government as respondent or appellee ^b	36	36	40	41	34	34	35	32	37	36	27	26	44	34	33	28
Government as amicus ^b	34 ^c	35	22 ^c	23	36 ^c	37	30 ^c	28	33 ^c	33	47 ^c	45	43	33	39	33
No Government involvement	77	44	67	41	69	41	48	31	53	34	80	43	52	28	66	36
Decided on merits ^d	372	100	276	100	267	100	281	100	277	100	315	100	283	100	262	100
Government involvement	186	50	139	50	122	46	158	56	128	46	136	43	172	61	150	57
Decided in favor of Government's position ^b	111	60	87	63	82	67	104	66	92	72	111	82	115	67	124	83
Decided against Government's position ^b	64	34	41	29	32	26	51	32	33	25	20	15	50	29	23	15
Not classifiable as for or against ^b	11	6	11	8	8	7	3	2	3	5	3	7	4	3	2	2
No Government involvement	186	50	137	50	145	54	123	44	149	54	179	57	111	39	112	43

^aIncludes cases set for reargument in succeeding terms.

^bPercent is based on the total cases in which the Government participated.

^cIncludes cases in which the Government filed briefs as amicus

curiae, but did not participate in the argument.

^dIncludes cases 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 Solicitor General. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.29 Executive clemency applications for Federal offenses received, disposed of, and pending, in the office of the U.S. Pardon Attorney, fiscal years 1953-84

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	Received	Granted			Pending
		Pardons	Commu- tations	Denied	
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
1981	548	76	7	260	679
1982	462	83	3	547	508
1983	447	91	2	306	556
1984	447	37	5	326	635

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); and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Pardon Attorney. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.30 Criminal tax fraud cases initiated by the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-84

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	1982	1983	1984
Cases initiated by Criminal Investigation Division	9,035	8,901	9,481	9,780	7,114	5,838	6,498	5,910	6,194
Disposed of by Criminal Investigation Division:									
Prosecution recommended	3,147	3,408	3,439	3,338	2,267	1,978	2,297	2,610	2,990
Prosecution not recommended	5,650	5,459	5,969	6,252	6,329	3,701	3,852	3,549	3,446
Disposed of by Office of Chief Counsel:									
Prosecution not warranted, including cases declined by the U.S. Department of Justice	589	486	597	800	1,285	571	293	257	267
Prosecutions	2,037	2,161	2,153	2,515	2,321	1,621	1,680	1,948	1,921

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 5.31 Criminal tax fraud cases handled by the Internal Revenue Service Office of Chief Counsel, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.30. For an explanation of indictments and Informations, see NOTE, Table 5.13. 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	1982	1983	1984
Referrals by Office of Chief Counsel for prosecution	2,037	2,695	2,634	2,883	2,726	1,955	2,176	2,457	2,568
Grand jury actions:									
Indictments and Informations	1,331	1,636	1,724	1,820	1,832	1,785	1,844	1,801	2,158
No true bill	1	31	11	26	15	9	10	3	3
Disposition:									
Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	977	1,229	1,189	1,270	1,337	1,212	1,291	1,203	1,444
Convicted after trial	216	247	225	342	264	282	333	295	364
Acquitted	77	55	70	86	80	81	65	69	54
Nolle prosequere or dismissed	71	110	119	183	193	142	145	146	152

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 5.32 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 1978-84

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							Convictions				
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Theft of mail by employees, contractors, and others (internal)	8,026	7,146	6,801	6,331	5,059	4,126	NA	796	745	665	782	853
Embezzlement of postal funds	3,067	3,287	3,850	4,182	3,031	2,329	NA	185	288	236	259	258
Burglary of post offices	1,125	1,095	1,324	1,197	1,016	876	NA	344	354	242	213	238
Hold up of postal facilities, carriers and Motor Vehicle Service drivers	241	241	242	248	216	203	NA	112	125	143	127	107
Assaults/threats against U.S. Postal Service personnel	1,873	1,815	1,651	1,930	1,922	1,550	NA	173	182	110	111	126
Mail theft from delivery receptacles	150,515	142,563	160,819	207,473 ^a	252,791 ^a	194,216 ^a	185,236 ^a	12,936	10,246	5,761	2,442	1,873
Forgery/counterfeiting of U.S. Postal Service money orders	2,550	2,287	2,183	1,040	(b)	(b)	NA	228	221	184	80	(b)
Willful damage or destruction of mail receptacles	28,530	30,946	25,621	18,959 ^a	(b)	(b)	NA	1,517	1,159	381	176	(b)
Unlawful mailings:												
Pornography	104	114	301	237	161	110	NA	16	11	16	34	39
Firearms	NA	NA	NA	NA	73	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4
Bombs/explosives	188	250	132	111	159	66	NA	27	49	31	16	26
Narcotics, dangerous drugs, and controlled substances	871	688	409	300	201	207	NA	209	154	81	71	68
Scurrilous and defamatory matter	NA	NA	NA	NA	23	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Extortion letters	105	74	52	53	48	NA	NA	13	12	9	15	10
Other	NA	1,007	911	616	162	270	NA	NA	61	64	11	11
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)	1,956	1,894	1,616	1,583	4,273	2,788	NA	608	436	283	27	204
Mail fraud	5,724	5,497	4,430	3,550	2,867	2,347	2,089	2,012	2,063	1,370	1,046	966
Sale, distribution and/or possession of narcotics on postal property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	204,475	198,904	210,342	247,810	272,002	209,088	NA	19,176	16,106	9,576	5,410	4,783

^aNumber of complaints of theft and damage; most often, investigations cover numerous related complaints.

^bIncluded in the "miscellaneous" offenses.

^cIncluded in the "other" category under unlawful mailings.

^dIncludes \$927,747 restitution from non-fraud criminal offense areas.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Postal Service, Chief Postal Inspector.

Judicial Processing of Defendants

		Recoveries and restitutions							
1983	1984	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	
720	688	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
309	250	NA	\$515,448	\$812,918	\$1,173,873	NA	NA	NA	
233	236	NA	NA	19,419	7,788	NA	NA	NA	
114	108	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
128	117	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
2,174	2,022	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
(b)	(b)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
(b)	(b)	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
36	42	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
25	5	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
47	(c)	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
NA	(c)	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
NA	(c)	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
43	134	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
252	345	0	0	2,638,820	1,335,136	NA	NA	NA	
938	1,042	NA	15,265,869	3,372,270	9,590,239	15,647,917	NA	NA	
NA	106	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
5,019	5,095	NA	\$15,781,317	\$6,843,427	\$12,107,036	\$16,575,664 ^d	14,700,000 ^d	NA	

Table 5.33 Complaints, criminal investigations completed, arrests, and convictions in mail fraud cases handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, fiscal years 1960-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.32.

Fiscal year	Complaints	Investigations completed	Arrests	Convictions
1960	-	9,263	594	366
1961	-	10,395	651	431
1962	72,550	9,842	676	524
1963	88,223	9,012	619	581
1964	119,092	8,769	709	544
1965	115,139	9,985	929	607
1966	130,457	9,836	877	633
1967	135,203 ^a	8,169	714	557
1968	146,847 ^a	8,851	1,018	681
1969	194,052	9,638	1,061	767
1970	125,898	10,047	1,163	910
1971	135,648	10,319	1,513	1,113
1972	125,048	12,921	1,965	1,350
1973	118,995	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 ^b	5,724	2,232	2,012
1979	204,332 ^{b,c}	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
1982	200,000 ^{b,c}	2,867	1,026	966
1983	200,000 ^{b,c}	2,347	1,194	938
1984	200,000 ^{b,c}	2,089	1,272	1,042

^aIncludes certain nonfraud complaints.^bDoes not include consumer protection complaints.^cEstimated.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Postal Service, Chief Postal Inspector.

Table 5.34 Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by type of case, years ending June 30, 1960-84

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 ^a	Other ^a
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
1982	1,148	29	82	0	1,037
1983	1,287	21	74	0	1,192
1984	1,201	24	77	0	1,100

^aIncludes antitrust cases transferred under 28 U.S.C. 1407.^bIncludes nine U.S. electrical industry cases filed in 1961, two in 1962, and three in 1963.^cIncludes 26 cases transferred under 28 U.S.C. 1404(a).^dAll cases were transferred under 28 U.S.C. 1404(a).

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1981, p. 66; 1984, p. 151 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Judicial Processing of Defendants

Table 5.35 Criminal proceedings in cases referred by the Securities and Exchange Commission to the U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution, fiscal years 1967-82

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 below refer to cases terminated in a given year. Data on "cases referred to the U.S. Department of Justice" and "convictions" were unavailable for 1982.

	Cases referred to U.S. Department of Justice	Defendants indicted	Convictions
1967	44	213	127
1968	40	123	84
1969	37	213	83
1970	35	102	55
1971	22	83	89
1972	38	67	75
1973	49	178	83
1974	67	169	81
1975	88	199	116
1976	116	118	97
1977	100	230	135
1978	109	144	174
1979	45	112	87
1980	74	49	58
1981	86	48	26
1982	-	47	-

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; Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1981, p. 150; Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1982, p. 118 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.36 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 1975-84

NOTE: The data presented for years prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal years. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

Violations of nationality laws include false representations as citizens of the United States, false statements and procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully, and reproduction of citizenship and naturalization papers.

Type of case and disposition	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total, all cases											
Dismissals ^a	14,172	17,126	3,563	17,176	16,796	17,398	14,863	16,005	14,138	16,493	17,980
Acquittals	1,340	1,319	364	1,754	1,402	1,893	1,882	3,195	3,767	5,202	7,370
Convictions	21	35	25	34	46	42	46	39	51	58	64
Aggregate fines imposed	12,811	15,772	3,174	15,388	15,348	15,463	12,935	12,771	10,320	11,233	10,546
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	\$754,746	\$1,050,148	\$256,228	\$879,208	\$786,370	\$606,818	\$821,579	\$672,746	\$877,753	\$503,716	\$785,689
Total cases pending end of year	5,313	6,367	1,370	6,478	7,597	7,867	6,361	5,605	4,892	5,451	5,701
	985	1,066	1,037	1,015	1,199	1,422	2,817	3,259	3,230	4,764	4,103
Immigration cases, total											
Dismissals ^a	13,947	16,927	3,467	16,776	16,445	16,970	14,498	15,602	13,712	15,848	16,989
Acquittals	1,251	1,240	304	1,521	1,265	1,767	1,778	3,057	3,606	4,845	6,688
Convictions	20	34	24	32	40	40	42	36	48	56	64
Aggregate fines imposed	12,676	15,653	3,139	15,223	15,140	15,163	12,678	12,509	10,058	10,947	10,237
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	\$747,796	\$1,043,448	\$249,228	\$877,108	\$779,720	\$602,818	\$806,029	\$667,756	\$834,953	\$422,244	\$767,764
Total cases pending end of year	5,111	6,185	1,316	6,259	7,307	7,505	6,167	5,441	4,622	4,677	5,496
	937	1,006	970	930	1,108	1,345	2,698	3,129	3,025	4,478	3,909
Nationality cases, total											
Dismissals ^a	225	199	96	400	351	428	365	403	426	645	991
Acquittals	89	79	60	233	137	126	104	138	161	357	682
Convictions	1	1	1	2	6	2	4	3	3	2	0
Aggregate fines imposed	135	119	35	165	208	300	257	262	262	286	309
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	\$6,250	\$6,700	\$7,000	\$2,100	\$6,450	\$4,000	\$15,550	\$4,990	\$42,800	\$81,472	\$17,925
Nationality cases pending end of year	202	182	54	219	250	362	194	164	270	774	205
	48	60	67	85	91	77	119	130	205	286	194

^aDismissed or otherwise closed.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 5.37 Convictions for violations of U.S. immigration and nationality laws, by offense, fiscal years 1974-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.36.

Offense	Transition											
	1974	1975	1976	quarter	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total	16,634	12,811	15,772	3,174	15,388	15,346	15,463	12,935	12,771	10,320	11,233	10,546
Violations of immigration laws	16,566	12,676	15,653	3,139	15,223	15,140	15,163	12,678	12,509	10,058	10,947	10,237
Entry of aliens illegally	15,003	11,094	13,707	2,853	13,276	12,257	12,371	10,067	10,022	7,878	8,060	6,695
Reentries of deported aliens	516	494	499	103	481	619	542	577	351	341	543	634
Bringing in, transporting, harboring, and inducing illegal entry of aliens	607	370	465	88	497	1,143	1,291	1,135	1,200	965	1,579	1,754
Fraud, misuse of visas, entry permits, and other entry documents	206	125	38	14	82	85	158	89	97	44	58	124
Fraud and false statements or entries	53	61	114	6	15	30	10	36	34	77	69	80
Alien registration or alien address violations	9	20	7	1	11	2	8	38	57	51	15	5
Alien crewmen who remained longer	11	25	30	6	14	12	5	2	2	1	0	0
Stowaways on vessels or aircraft	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Perjury	0	1	7	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	2	4
Importation of aliens for immoral purposes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other violations	161	486	786	68	847	990	776	733	746	698	621	941
Violations of nationality laws	68	135	119	35	165	208	300	257	262	262	286	309
False representation as citizens of the United States	60	112	87	30	115	161	207	177	194	179	185	228
False statements and procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully	3	3	0	0	1	0	1	6	4	12	2	9
Reproduction of citizenship and naturalization papers	5	20	32	5	49	47	92	74	64	71	99	72

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 5.38 Investigative activity of the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1974-84

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	Transition											
	1974	1975	1976	quarter	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total cases for investigation	182,678	202,042	244,462	155,250	310,092	259,205	198,338	192,358	232,563	260,166	289,707	293,875
Cases pending beginning of the fiscal year	50,030	52,368	61,852	104,180	113,363	99,123	70,376	54,247	78,280	83,157	101,697	87,654
Counterfeiting	2,323	1,998	2,580	2,604	2,701	2,548	3,377	2,710	3,253	3,040	3,569	3,396
Check forgery	30,846	35,385	43,115	83,162	93,517	31,488	53,733	37,974	59,899	63,815	80,844	60,545
Bond forgery	15,032	13,068	13,981	14,773	13,854	12,119	9,501	9,248	9,803	9,799	8,333	10,385
Protective intelligence	666	551	452	742	639	627	803	823	915	1,621	1,556	1,217
Other criminal and noncriminal	1,163	1,366	1,724	2,899	2,652	2,341	2,962	3,492	4,410	4,882	7,395	12,111
Cases received	132,648	149,694	182,610	51,070	196,729	160,082	127,962	138,111	154,283	177,009	188,010	206,221
Counterfeiting	18,739	22,750	14,944	4,602	20,777	21,417	21,041	18,289	18,038	20,190	19,335	16,874
Check forgery	70,880	84,863	113,035	35,022	128,500	92,832	65,322	69,414	78,746	101,291	110,335	115,455
Bond forgery	13,805	13,183	14,735	2,825	12,588	10,670	9,966	8,446	10,075	9,676	10,009	7,003
Protective intelligence	15,319	11,207	15,802	3,664	14,623	14,703	12,070	13,428	16,562	17,333	12,359	14,103
Other criminal and noncriminal	13,905	17,671	24,094	4,957	20,241	20,460	19,563	28,534	30,862	28,519	35,972	52,786
Cases closed	128,947	139,159	139,346	41,101	208,679	186,224	140,845	112,178	147,424	156,102	198,880	189,034
Counterfeiting	18,778	22,055	14,833	4,419	20,701	20,466	20,556	17,575	17,952	19,396	19,097	16,042
Check forgery	66,282	76,743	72,667	24,273	139,365	119,735	80,024	46,467	73,798	82,762	128,488	108,135
Bond forgery	14,836	11,824	13,471	3,510	13,526	11,740	9,366	7,363	9,617	10,715	7,455	7,363
Protective intelligence	15,403	11,268	15,494	3,748	14,605	14,500	12,022	13,291	15,820	17,354	12,658	13,538
Other criminal and noncriminal	13,648	17,269	22,931	5,151	20,482	19,783	18,877	27,482	30,237	25,875	31,182	43,956

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1982. (Mimeographed.); and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Judicial Processing of Defendants

Table 5.39 Dispositions of arrests by the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1974-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.38. For definitions of "nolle prosequere" and "no true bill," see NOTE, Table 5.31.

Disposition	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Convicted	6,934	7,788	7,283	1,815	10,979	12,017	9,543	6,310	6,142	7,646	8,202	6,739
Acquitted	131	106	101	23	130	104	98	60	43	42	65	56
Nolle prosequere	183	183	91	23	154	86	101	79	52	60	38	32
No true bill	5	7	4	2	3	1	1	1	3	4	1	4
Other dismissals	605	584	511	115	531	489	403	302	247	348	362	316
Total	7,858	8,668	7,990	1,978	11,797	12,697	10,146	6,752	6,487	8,100	8,668	7,147

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1982. (Mimeographed.); and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.40 Forged check and forged bond cases received and closed by the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1973-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.38. "Forged check cases" includes U.S. Government-issued checks only.

	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979
Forged check cases:								
Number of checks paid	650,778,132	708,071,443	781,642,177	822,607,245	174,650,139	727,408,380	716,747,047	694,314,158
Forged checks received for investigation	59,004	64,363	78,148	108,724	33,679	121,022	85,286	59,495
Checks received for investigation per million checks paid	91	91	100	132	193	166	119	86
Forged check cases closed	58,480	59,936	70,085	68,302	23,120	132,135	112,000	74,011
Value of forged checks in cases closed	\$10,736,304	\$13,743,149	\$15,950,460	\$16,460,178	\$5,146,619	\$32,644,134	\$30,527,400	\$20,472,639
Forged bond cases:								
Forged bonds received for investigation	13,849	13,163	12,645	14,356	2,738	12,189	10,399	9,624
Forged bond cases closed	14,428	14,190	11,285	13,110	3,425	13,097	11,465	9,019
Value of forged bonds in cases closed	\$1,229,846	\$1,166,703	\$1,024,298	\$1,119,774	\$283,505	\$1,173,031	\$1,074,141	\$796,160

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1982. (Mimeographed.); and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
680,134,101	656,847,315	646,076,116	622,107,103	612,033,165
65,808	74,269	96,689	106,843	112,770
97	113	150	172	184
42,972	69,288	78,129	124,832	105,481
\$12,133,942	\$20,982,549	\$26,540,293	\$45,821,647	\$42,641,247
8,242	9,867	9,451	9,811	6,878
7,152	9,392	10,499	7,265	7,236
\$783,661	\$911,283	\$1,207,623	\$645,498	\$816,788

Table 5.41 Persons indicted, awaiting trial on Dec. 31, and convicted of offenses involving abuse of public office, by level of government, 1970-84

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 individuals who hold no official position, but who participated in an offense aimed at corrupting another's public office. "Abuse of public office" includes offenses such as extortion, bribery, and conflict of interest.

	Elected or appointed officials														Total	
	Federal			State			Local			Others involved			Total			
	In-dicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Con- victed	In-dicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Con- victed	In-dicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Con- victed	In-dicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Con- victed	In-dicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Con- victed	
Total	1,737	243	1,495	650	226	477	2,284	623	1,748	2,265	616	1,860	6,936	1,708	5,580	
1970	9	0	9	10	0	7	26	0	16	18	0	12	63	0	44	
1971	58	0	40	21	0	16	46	0	28	35	0	24	160	0	108	
1972	58	4	42	17	0	10	106	0	75	27	1	15	208	5	142	
1973	60	2	48	19	0	17	85	2	64	80	14	52	244	18	181	
1974	59	1	51	36	0	23	130	4	87	66	0	56	291	5	217	
1975	53	5	43	36	5	18	139	15	94	27	2	24	255	27	179	
1976	111	1	101	59	30	35	194	98	100	199	70	144	563	199	380	
1977	129	32	94	50	33	38	157	62	164	171	83	144	507	210	440	
1978	133	42	91	55	20	56	171	72	127	198	71	135	557	205	409	
1979	128	21	115	58	30	32	212	67	156	289	69	252	687	187	555	
1980	123	16	131	72	28	51	247	82	168	279	87	202	721	213	552	
1981	198	23	159	87	36	66	244	102	211	349	70	294	878	231	730	
1982	158	38	147	49	18	43	257	58	232	265	72	249	729	186	671	
1983	460 ^a	58	424	81	26	65	270	61	226	262	77	257	1,073	222	972	
1984	408	77	429	58	21	52	203	74	196	267	97	257	936	269	934	

^aThe 1983 figures were reviewed to attempt to identify the reason for the substantial jump in prosecutions of Federal officials. The explanation appears to be two-fold; there clearly has been a greater focus on Federal corruption nationwide, but there also appears to have been more consistent reporting of lower-level employees who abused their office, cases that may have been overlooked in the past. For

reference, the U.S. Attorneys' Offices were told: "For purposes of this questionnaire, a public corruption case includes any case involving abuse of office by a public employee. We are not excluding low-level employees or minor crimes, but rather focusing on the job-relatedness of the offense and whether the offense involves abuse of the public trust placed in the employee."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division, "Report to Congress on the Activities and Operations of the Public Integrity Section for 1981," p. 20; "1984," p. 32, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. (Mimeographed.)

Table 5.42 Judicial misconduct complaints, by type of disposition and State, 1983

NOTE: The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations conducts annual surveys of judicial conduct commissions. These commissions are typically State agencies created by statute or constitutional amendment with the mandate to receive, investigate, and dispose of complaints regarding judicial misconduct. The judicial conduct commissions handle complaints such as judicial prejudice or bias, slow processing of orders, procedural or administrative irregularity, courtroom demeanor, and conflict of interest. (Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, Judicial Conduct Reporter 3(Fall 1981), p. 2.) The data presented are for 1983, however reporting periods vary across jurisdictions, with some States reporting by calendar year and others by fiscal year. Cross jurisdiction comparisons should be done cautiously due to differences among the States in definitions of complaints and recording practices (Source, p. 1). Information was not available for Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Montana, Ohio, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii ^a	Idaho	Illinois	Kansas	Louisiana	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri
Complaints:																					
Pending at beginning of reporting period	5	33	6	3	22	24	2	1	2	3	18	13	3	2	3	5	7	48	18	24	17
Received during reporting period	100	69	44	13	351	76	33	10	23	263	112	21	26	195	128	32	63	382	83	175	80
Pending at end of reporting period	4	26	7	0	13	20	4	2	4	0	30	7	2	15	3	10	7	108	27	9	10
Dispositions:																					
Dismissed without formal adjudication ^b	99	70	38	16	323	64	30	9	19	251	66	24	25	171	125	11	60	308	61	144	83
Informal action taken	1	3	2	0	25	0	0	0	2	10	4	0	1	8	0	8	0	10	1	28	2
Judge resigned before formal charges filed	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Judge resigned after formal charges filed	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 ^c	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Judge retired before formal charges filed	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
Case dismissed after formal hearing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Judge privately censured or reprimanded	0	2	1	0	6	11	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	6	12	0
Judge publicly censured or reprimanded	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
Judge suspended as final sanction	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Judge involuntarily retired	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Judge removed from office	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0 ^d	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	20	3	0	0	2 ^d	0	1	0	5	2	0

^aDetailed information not released.

^bNot within commission jurisdiction, insufficient information, unfounded, no action required, cause for appeal, frivolous, etc. In some instances, investigation occurred before dismissal.

^cTwo cases involving same judge.

^dThese were confidential cease-and-desist orders which the involved judges consented to make public.

^eOne withdrawn complaint, two moot (judges had left office before complaints were filed).

Judge was not re-elected.

^fOne complaint withdrawn, one letter kept on file, three referred to Oregon Bar.

Source: The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, Judicial Conduct Reporter 6(Fall 1984), pp. 1-3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.43 Physicians suspended or excluded from participation in Medicaid or Medicare programs, by year of suspension or exclusion, United States, 1977-82

NOTE: Data on physicians found to have violated laws regulating practice under Medicaid and Medicare were gathered from lists issued by the Federal Health Care Financing Administration. Suspension or exclusion from participation in Medicaid or Medicare is provided under sections 1128, 1160, 1862(d), and 1862(e) of the Social Security Act.

Year	Number of suspensions/exclusions
1977 ^a	3
1978	22
1979	23
1980	30
1981	20
1982	49
Total	147

^aIncludes November and December only.

Source: Henry N. Pontell et al., "A Demographic Portrait of Physicians Sanctioned by the Federal Government for Fraud and Abuse Against Medicare and Medicaid," Medical Care 23(August 1985), p. 1029. Reprinted by permission.

Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Washington
6	3	6	31	7	142	28	8	11	0	46	0	7	2	8	23	12
31	35	25	99	46	810	78	17	39	70	385	8	46	11	168	275	102
4	4	8	0	16	182	12	5	8	4	96	1	11	0	5	10	11
31	30	18	64	31	674	91	18	0	50	304	6	32	10	165	263	95
0	4	0	5	2	46	0	0	0	2	22	0	5	1	4	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	11	5
0	0	0	0	1	22	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	3 ^a	0	1	0	0	0	0 ^a	5	6	1	1	0	0	8	0

Table 5.44 Number and percent of physicians suspended or excluded from Medicare and Medicaid programs because of fraud or abuse, by medical specialty, United States, 1977-82^a (aggregate)

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.43. Background information on physicians was obtained through the American Medical Directory and inquiries to State licensing boards.

Medical specialty	Number of suspensions/exclusions	Percent
Family, general	40	27.2
Psychiatry	27	18.4
General surgery	16	10.9
Internal medicine	11	7.5
Obstetrics/gynecology	10	6.8
Specialized surgery	5	3.4
Pediatrics	4	2.7
Osteopathy	3	2.0
Anesthesiology	3	2.0
Other	18	12.2
Unknown	10	6.8
Total	147	100.0

^aData for 1977 include November and December only.

Source: Henry N. Pontell et al., "A Demographic Portrait of Physicians Sanctioned by the Federal Government for Fraud and Abuse Against Medicare and Medicaid," Medical Care 23(August 1985), p. 1030. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.45 Army personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel, fiscal years 1971-84

NOTE: In the military justice system, a General Court-Martial consists of a military judge and not less than five members (jurors), although a trial may be heard by a military judge alone, if requested by the accused (10 U.S.C. 815). A Special Court-Martial consists of not less than three members, or a military judge and not less than three members, or trial by military judge alone, if requested by the accused (10 U.S.C. 815). The jurisdiction of the Special Court-Martial is limited to non-capital offenses. In addition, a Special Court-Martial cannot adjudge a dishonorable discharge, dismissal, confinement longer than 6 months, hard labor without confinement for longer than 3 months, forfeiture of more than two-thirds pay, or any forfeiture of pay for longer than 6 months. If a bad conduct discharge (BCD) is adjudged, the Special Court-Martial must have included a verbatim record of the proceeding, counsel for the accused, and a military judge (10 U.S.C. 819). This is referred to as a Special (BCD) Court-Martial.

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 ^d	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
1982	4,090	73.5
Officers	47	95.7
Enlisted personnel	4,043	73.2
1983	3,670	95.6
Officers	47	91.5
Enlisted personnel	3,623	95.6
1984	2,845	95.3
Officers	41	85.4
Enlisted personnel	2,804	95.5

^aIncludes one cadet.
^bIncludes one civilian.
^cIncludes two prisoners.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Table 5.46 Air Force personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of court and personnel, 1971-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.45. The Air Force provides counsel and a military judge for all Special Courts-Martial. Therefore, no distinction is made between BCD and non-BCD Special Courts-Martial. These data refer to calendar years.

Year and type of personnel	General Courts-Martial		Special Courts-Martial	
	Number tried	Percent convicted	Number tried	Percent convicted
1971	184	85.3	2,018	90.0
Officers	9	77.8	4	0.0
Enlisted personnel	175	85.7	2,014	90.0
1972	228	89.9	2,306	93.4
Officers	7	42.9	1	100.0
Enlisted personnel	221	91.4	2,305	93.4
1973	296	91.6	2,395	92.4
Officers	6	100.0	1	0.0
Enlisted personnel	290	91.4	2,394	92.4
1974	225	89.8	2,168	91.1
Officers	5	60.0	4	25.0
Enlisted personnel	220	90.5	2,164	91.2
1975	235	92.8	1,509	88.8
Officers	8	87.5	5	60.0
Enlisted personnel	227	93.0	1,504	88.9
1976	165	90.3	909	89.5
Officers	5	80.0	1	0.0
Enlisted personnel	160	90.6	908	89.6
1977	173	87.9	866	87.4
Officers	7	85.7	2	50.0
Enlisted personnel	166	87.9	864	87.5
1978	122	92.6	843	89.3
Officers	5	80.0	2	0.0
Enlisted personnel	117	93.2	841	89.5
1979	202	92.6	1,033	90.7
Officers	12	66.7	3	33.3
Enlisted personnel	190	94.2	1,030	90.9
1980	289	86.9	1,368	92.7
Officers	19	78.9	2	100.0
Enlisted personnel	270	87.4	1,366	92.7
1981	360	94.7	1,345	92.7
Officers	20	80.0	5	60.0
Enlisted personnel	340	95.6	1,340	92.8
1982	428	98.1	1,563	93.0
Officers	43	93.0	4	25.0
Enlisted personnel	385	98.7	1,559	93.2
1983	431	94.2	1,225	93.2
Officers	48	79.2	0	X
Enlisted personnel	383	96.1	1,225	93.2
1984	429	94.2	993	91.9
Officers	41	90.2	0	X
Enlisted personnel	388	65.5	991	91.9

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Judicial Processing of Defendants

Table 5.47 Air Force personnel tried and percent pleading guilty to all charges entered in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of court, 1971-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.45 and 5.46.

	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
1982:		
Total number tried	428	1,563
Percent pleading guilty	41.4	48.4
1983:		
Total number tried	431	1,225
Percent pleading guilty	37.6	46.2
1984:		
Total number tried	429	993
Percent pleading guilty	33.5	44.5

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.48 Air Force personnel convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of disposition and court, 1971-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.45 and 5.46. 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						
	Total	General Courts-Martial			Special Courts-Martial		
		Dis-honorable discharge ^a	Bad conduct	No discharge or dismissal	Total	Bad conduct	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
1982:							
Number	428	99	248	81	1,563	411	1,152
Percent	100.0	23.1	57.9	18.9	100.0	26.3	73.7
1983:							
Number	431	112	234	85	1,225	398	827
Percent	100.0	26.0	54.3	19.7	100.0	32.5	67.5
1984:							
Number	429	127	228	74	993	335	658
Percent	100.0	29.6	53.1	17.2	100.0	33.7	66.3

^aIncludes dismissals of officers.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.49 Navy and Marine Corps personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel, fiscal years 1971-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.45. 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 1977-84 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
1982	3,792	99.7	1,467	99.0
Officers	9	100.0	3	66.7
Enlisted personnel	3,783	99.7	1,464	99.0
1983	4,521	99.3	1,401	98.4
Officers	24	83.3	6	83.3
Enlisted personnel	4,497	99.4	1,395	98.5
1984	3,637	99.3	1,039	98.5
Officers	17	88.2	13	84.6
Enlisted personnel	3,620	99.4	1,026	98.6

Sources: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Navy.

Table 5.50 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 1971-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.45 and 5.49.

(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 pleas	65	241	155	96
1972:				
Total number tried	203	478	670	1,515
Guilty pleas	145	418	527	1,335
Negotiated pleas	78	116	188	106
1973:				
Total number tried	191	336	597	1,668
Guilty pleas	129	275	449	1,448
Negotiated pleas	71	77	282	264
1974:				
Total number tried	187	373	422	1,742
Guilty pleas	108	277	291	1,505
Negotiated pleas	55	93	147	234
1975:				
Total number tried	171	617	520	2,302
Guilty pleas	97	458	342	1,741
Negotiated pleas	52	145	200	366
1976:				
Total number tried	240	821	401	1,606
Guilty pleas	165	623	235	1,133
Negotiated pleas	99	198	172	326
1977:				
Total number tried	200	754	211	1,086
Guilty pleas	124	616	130	879
Negotiated pleas	89	260	88	436
1978:				
Total number tried	144	657	205	835
Guilty pleas	93	583	129	747
Negotiated pleas	72	231	101	383
1979:				
Total number tried	134	1,178	158	583
Guilty pleas	88	1,036	103	482
Negotiated pleas	64	468	87	248
1980:				
Total number tried	165	1,606	162	1,048
Guilty pleas	125	1,506	113	915
Negotiated pleas	79	866	85	452
1981:				
Total number tried	210	2,058	211	1,081
Guilty pleas	150	1,916	130	914
Negotiated pleas	71	980	89	378
1982:				
Total number tried	364	3,428	275	1,192
Guilty pleas	263	2,998	202	1,003
Negotiated pleas	165	1,256	135	477
1983:				
Total number tried	540	3,981	296	1,105
Guilty pleas	391	3,186	201	874
Negotiated pleas	223	1,711	159	590
1984:				
Total number tried	478	3,159	271	768
Guilty pleas	281	2,605	185	615
Negotiated pleas	171	1,957	137	451

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Navy.

Table 5.51 Navy and Marine Corps personnel disposed of in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel and disposition, fiscal years 1971-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.45 and 5.49. 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.

(Percent)

Fiscal year and type of personnel	Navy					Marine Corps					
	Number of convictions	Disposition			No dis- missal or discharge	Number of convictions	Disposition			No dis- missal or discharge	
		Dis- honorable conduct	Bad conduct discharge	Dis- missal			Dis- honorable conduct	Bad conduct discharge	Dis- missal		
1971: Officers											
Enlisted personnel	3	X	X	66.7	33.3	6	X	X	50.0	50.0	
1972: Officers	1,700	1.1	95.6	X	3.3	1,860	5.3	91.5	X	3.2	
Enlisted personnel											
1972: Officers	4	X	X	25.0	75.0	7	X	X	71.4	28.6	
Enlisted personnel	664	3.8	88.1	X	6.4	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	100.0	7	X	X	100.0	0.0	
Enlisted personnel	543	3.3	90.2	X	6.6	2,126	4.9	92.9	X	2.2	
1975: Officers	1	X	X	0.0	100.0	1	X	X	100.0	0.0	
Enlisted personnel	779	2.4	93.7	X	3.9	2,800	4.8	93.5	X	1.7	
1976: Officers	4	X	X	25.0	75.0	2	X	X	100.0	0.0	
Enlisted personnel	1,035	2.0	94.3	X	3.9	1,966	3.8	93.9	X	2.3	
1977: Officers	4	X	X	25.0	75.0	3	X	X	100.0	0.0	
Enlisted personnel	926	1.5	94.3	X	4.2	1,275	2.7	94.0	X	3.3	
1978: Officers	1	X	X	0.0	100.0	0	X	X	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	
1982: Officers	9	X	X	22.2	77.8	2	X	X	100.0	0.0	
Enlisted personnel	3,771	1.1	97.8	X	1.1	1,450	6.2	92.2	X	1.6	
1983: Officers	20	X	X	60.0	40.0	5	X	X	60.0	40.0	
Enlisted personnel	4,471	2.0	97.1	X	0.9	1,374	7.3	90.5	X	2.2	
1984: Officers	15	X	X	40.0	60.0	11	X	X	36.4	63.6	
Enlisted personnel	3,598	2.9	95.9	X	1.2	1,012	8.5	89.7	X	1.8	

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Navy.

Table 5.52 Coast Guard personnel tried in General, Special (BCD), and Summary Courts-Martial, by type of court, fiscal years 1966-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.45. 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	95	212
1967	2	68	211
1968	0	91	216
1969	2	92	207
1970	2	76	174
1971	2	129	287
1972	6	167	348
1973	5	206	307
1974	7	190	212
1975	4	189	267
1976	4	181	221
Transition quarter	0	25	47
1977	5	84	188
1978	3	58	180
1979	2	47	122
1980	3	67	169
1981	2	58	192
1982	9	79	151
1983	10	68	128
1984	6	33	105

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Table 5.53 Coast Guard personnel convicted in Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1978-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.45.

	1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number of convictions	52	100	42	100	64	100	55	100	74	100	62	100	32	100
Disposition: ^a														
Bad conduct discharge	2	4	5	12	9	14	5	9	9	12	16	26	3	9
Confinement at hard labor	25	48	24	57	37	58	34	62	41	55	35	56	18	56
Hard labor without confinement	12	23	4	10	8	12	13	24	4	5	6	10	1	3
Reduction in rate	28	54	26	62	34	53	38	69	46	62	49	79	25	78
Restriction	18	35	6	14	12	19	11	20	11	15	9	14	6	19
Forfeiture of pay	28	54	30	71	45	70	41	74	48	65	35	56	21	66
Fine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	5	24	39	2	6
Other	9	17	9	21	22	34	5	9	13	18	17	27	10	31

^aDisposition 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 5.54 Offenses involved in Coast Guard Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, fiscal years 1970-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.45 and 5.52. 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 5.52 for the number of personnel tried.

Type of offense	1970 ^a	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 ^b	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
AWOL or desertion	58	103	197	214	239	215	252	82	72	50	73	44	56	38	18
Marihuana offenses	(c) 39	39	56	73	41	89	49	15	8	49	30	22	88	41	17
Offenses involving controlled drugs	17	6	31	27	16	34	3	3	1	26	4	19	18	25	20
Missing ship movements	16	25	58	51	47	28	55	14	14	2	7	7	9	3	4
Willful disobedience or disrespect	5	21	25	70	63	77	110	6	7	5	6	16	10	2	2
Assault	12	16	10	34	16	40	34	16	1	4	4	14	6	4	3
Violation of order or regulation	7	14	27	8	53	33	45	33	7	16	20	26	63	15	14
False representation of official statements	7	13	8	18	NA	NA	33	1	3	NA	2	1	22	8	1
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46	72	NA	NA	NA	NA
Larceny or wrongful appropriation	28	12	18	12	21	36	83	20	33	66	62	20	35	70	11
Breaking restriction	NA	11	35	28	21	36	41	10	8	1	13	6	35	37	14
Offenses against Coast Guard property	NA	8	17	12	9	20	16	8	8	5	13	7	16	3	NA
Drunk or disorderly	4	5	NA	NA	NA	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	NA	NA	NA
Neglect of duty	NA	2	4	4	10	15	36	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sleeping on post	NA	2	1	2	NA	NA	NA	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	NA	NA	NA
Cheating on advancement examination	NA	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mutiny	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Conspiracy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Housebreaking or unlawful entry	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	10	29	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bad checks	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	8	31	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dereliction of duty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other offenses	15	12	27	42	25	52	52	29	41	22	48	42	46	61	5

^aIncludes two General Court-Martial cases.

^bIncludes transition quarter.

^cMarihuana 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 5.55 Dispositions of persons arrested for offenses against railroads, by offense, United States and Canada, 1978-84

NOTE: Data in this table are compiled from monthly statistical reports of railroad police.
"Referrals" indicate referrals of arrested persons to other-than-railroad authorities.

Offense	1978			1979			1980			1981		
	Convictions	Referrals	Dismissals	Convictions	Referrals	Dismissals	Convictions	Referrals	Dismissals	Convictions	Referrals	Dismissals
Theft:												
Theft from freight cars	1,431	405	208	1,485	550	201	1,164	391	102	1,067	375	108
Theft from trailers	529	267	89	665	350	85	430	182	54	359	165	53
Theft of entire trailer	16	2	4	6	10	0	14	7	4	14	0	2
Theft from multi-level carrier	203	149	57	181	127	48	135	42	16	100	39	16
Theft of copper wire	114	24	7	196	38	16	381	99	34	462	102	15
Theft of brass	19	3	2	8	2	1	20	14	0	16	10	2
Theft of other company property	1,041	254	179	1,337	380	184	1,768	383	268	1,773	394	241
Theft from employees	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Burglary of buildings	132	68	10	134	38	6	174	54	9	204	48	15
Other theft	214	110	24	288	77	39	323	126	29	382	96	51
Vandalisms:												
Multi-level carriers	148	327	17	68	69	10	47	17	3	71	20	5
Company property and equipment	417	126	54	575	215	80	422	234	62	352	187	43
Track and signals	305	150	26	342	186	29	351	198	19	324	192	35
Switch tampering	175	110	22	167	89	27	107	93	6	134	70	15
Track obstructions	456	231	69	473	336	39	447	251	33	480	405	60
Track obstructions resulting in derailments	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stoning of trains	807	532	179	807	633	75	744	493	82	836	586	87
Shooting of trains	171	54	41	131	70	14	133	82	13	165	70	13
Other vandalism	173	69	85	152	104	30	172	114	20	149	114	30
Trespassing	4,368	18,497	437	4,509	39,396	356	4,150	31,122	384	8,216	25,400	276
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Drugs/controlled substances	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Criminal offenses not listed above	2,196	851	229	2,192	662	164	2,290	1,536	171	3,184	714	206
Total	12,915	22,229	1,739	13,706	43,332	1,404	13,272	35,438	1,309	18,288	28,987	1,273

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Association of American Railroads, Safety and Special Services Division.

1982			1983			1984		
Convictions	Re-ferrals	Dis-missals	Convictions	Re-ferrals	Dis-missals	Convictions	Re-ferrals	Dis-missals
690	254	78	484	125	39	448	176	29
581	269	47	784	163	46	692	118	26
7	0	1	18	2	0	12	4	0
91	28	6	82	35	6	122	18	6
252	13	22	159	19	13	125	11	10
14	5	2	2	0	1	11	0	0
1,157	266	170	848	80	75	820	124	69
NA	NA	NA	42	7	1	45	3	1
140	36	23	216	31	8	154	23	14
280	90	31	188	58	18	223	46	29
57	21	4	41	4	3	61	18	1
359	211	35	850	89	26	307	118	10
263	235	24	273	139	22	259	92	16
81	86	17	129	28	1	86	54	5
296	290	46	355	177	25	417	160	38
NA	NA	NA	31	11	0	36	15	13
549	543	75	783	302	37	697	447	41
76	58	9	70	51	29	103	46	7
153	74	22	84	51	1	109	67	4
20,157	32,100	903	59,219	1,422	317	70,456	1,483	222
NA	NA	NA	73	19	5	122	35	5
NA	NA	NA	66	14	8	84	41	15
3,305	7,571	172	1,953	448	132	1,920	457	67
28,508	42,150	1,687	66,750	3,275	813	77,309	3,556	628

Section 6

Persons under correctional supervision

These data are on persons under supervision or otherwise detained under some form of court or correctional authority. Data are reported on probation, prisons and parole; and on persons sentenced to death.

The probation data are from the National Probation Reports program and from the Federal Probation System. These data describe the flow of persons entering and leaving local and Federal probationary supervision.

Data on institutional corrections includes characteristics of residents of juvenile correctional facilities, local jails, and adult prisons. The juvenile data are broken down according to confinement in public or private facilities, and detention or correctional facilities.

Data on inmates of local jails are available from the 1983 National Jail Census and the 1983 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, which were conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Data are presented, by State, for adults and juveniles. The data on local jail inmate characteristics include age, sex, alcohol and drug use, and legal and conviction status. Further data are presented on overcrowding in local jails and similar data are available on adult inmates in State and Federal institutions. Also presented are data on the population of U.S. Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps correctional institutions.

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 from the Uniform Parole Reports program on the number of admissions to and departures from parole supervision are also included.

This section concludes with statistics on State and Federal inmates who have been executed or who are presently under sentence of death. These data are presented by the inmate's age, sex, race, commitment offense, and time spent in detention awaiting execution.

Table 6.1 Rate (per 100,000 adult residents) of persons under community supervision, by type of supervision, region, and State, 1983

NOTE: These data are from a survey of probation and parole agencies of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system on 1983 probation and parole populations. The survey was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Persons on probation are defined as those offenders who have been placed under the supervision of a probation agency resulting from a court order. Excluded under this definition are persons placed on bench probation, court probation, summary probation, or any status not requiring supervision by a probation agency. Parolees are those offenders conditionally released from prison to parole supervision either by a parole board decision or through mandatory release. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 15.

(Rate per 100,000 adults^a)

Region and State	Parole supervision	Probation supervision ^b
United States, total	147	897
Federal	12	30
State, total	135	866
Northeast	145	726
Connecticut	54	1,714
Maine	16	417
Massachusetts	115	560
New Hampshire	67	315
New Jersey	219	746
New York	177	626
Pennsylvania	115	712
Rhode Island	51	892
Vermont	79	1,108
North Central	109	609
Illinois	138	698
Indiana	75	NA
Iowa	73	537
Kansas	108	820
Michigan	134	475
Minnesota	50	920
Missouri	103	617
Nebraska	31	946
North Dakota	35	282
Ohio	132	462
South Dakota	79	308
Wisconsin	97	607
South	157	1,075
Alabama	70	554
Arkansas	204	218
Delaware	159	1,202
District of Columbia	578	1,968
Florida	77	750
Georgia	162	2,219
Kentucky	131	561
Louisiana	64	795
Maryland	189	1,914
Mississippi	179	352
North Carolina	113	1,023
Oklahoma	81	673
South Carolina	138	709
Tennessee	104	349
Texas	290	1,961
Virginia	179	393
West Virginia	42	196
West	122	963
Alaska	32	551
Arizona	79	740
California	137	948
Colorado	66	679
Hawaii	52	824
Idaho	63	471
Montana	119	424
Nevada	163	770
New Mexico	171	418
Oregon	93	1,018
Utah	107	796
Washington	140	1,981
Wyoming	82	421

^aUnpublished U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the adult population age 18 and older for July 1, 1983 were used to calculate rates.

^bAdjusted to reflect missing data for Indiana.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-94776 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1984), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table 6.2 Number and rate (per 100,000 adult residents) of persons entering community supervision, by type of supervision, region, and jurisdiction, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.1. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 15.

Region and jurisdiction	Number of entries			Entry rate (per 100,000 adult residents)		
	Total	Parole	Probation	Total ^a	Parole	Probation ^b
United States, total	1,067,367	176,214	891,153	637	103	532
Federal	33,457	9,381	24,076	20	5	14
State, total	1,033,910	166,833	867,077	617	97	518
Northeast	182,764	28,149	154,615	491	76	415
Connecticut	34,556	1,151	33,405	1,453	48	1,405
Maine	3,592	12	3,580	429	1	427
Massachusetts	23,338	3,731	19,607	532	85	447
New Hampshire	1,982	195	1,787	280	28	252
New Jersey	31,129	7,147	23,982	556	128	428
New York	49,975	11,255	38,720	377	85	292
Pennsylvania	30,379	4,074	26,305	339	46	294
Rhode Island	3,649	378	3,271	501	52	449
Vermont	4,164	206	3,958	1,082	54	1,028
North Central	187,545	36,462	151,083	482	85	388
Illinois	44,118	8,231	35,887	527	98	428
Indiana	NA	3,794	NA	NA	96	NA
Iowa	11,268	1,340	9,928	532	63	469
Kansas	10,047	1,172	8,875	565	66	499
Michigan	19,270	6,306	12,964	294	96	198
Minnesota	30,086	1,286	28,800	998	43	955
Missouri	14,771	2,236	12,535	404	61	342
Nebraska	12,221	395	11,826	1,057	34	1,023
North Dakota	1,075	205	870	222	42	179
Ohio	25,509	8,909	16,600	326	114	212
South Dakota	3,084	371	2,713	622	75	547
Wisconsin	12,302	2,217	10,085	355	64	291
South	465,333	66,128	399,205	805	114	690
Alabama	7,007	1,065	5,942	246	37	209
Arkansas	3,583	1,316	2,267	214	78	135
Delaware	4,052	541	3,511	898	120	778
District of Columbia	10,803	1,722	9,081	2,214	353	1,861
Florida	70,998	6,874	64,124	863	84	780
Georgia	48,550	6,982	41,568	1,181	170	1,011
Kentucky	6,243	2,588	3,655	233	97	136
Louisiana	14,074	793	13,281	457	26	431
Maryland	46,886	4,601	42,285	1,460	126	1,333
Mississippi	4,230	1,884	2,346	237	105	131
North Carolina	33,939	10,415	23,524	757	232	525
Oklahoma	8,032	866	7,166	337	36	301
South Carolina	9,656	1,278	8,378	413	55	358
Tennessee	15,608	3,881	11,727	454	113	341
Texas	166,639	16,362	150,277	1,503	148	1,355
Virginia	12,515	5,084	7,431	304	123	180
West Virginia	2,518	416	2,102	177	29	148
West	198,268	36,094	162,174	592	108	484
Alaska	1,015	80	935	312	25	288
Arizona	8,260	2,037	6,223	388	96	292
California	129,033	26,032	103,001	693	140	553
Colorado	11,433	1,756	9,677	499	76	422
Hawaii	5,194	109	5,085	703	15	688
Idaho	2,077	206	1,871	310	31	279
Montana	1,520	331	1,189	261	57	204
Nevada	3,054	582	2,472	461	88	373
New Mexico	3,131	840	2,291	323	87	236
Oregon	11,539	1,904	9,635	591	97	493
Utah	5,443	667	4,776	539	66	473
Washington ^b	15,465	1,356	14,109	490	43	447
Wyoming	1,104	194	910	311	55	256

^aAdjusted to reflect missing data for Indiana.

^bWashington State was unable to provide the number of parole entries and exits during 1983. The number of entries reported is the difference between the 1982 and 1983 year-end parole populations.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Probation and Parole 1983, Bulletin NCJ-94776 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1984), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.3 Movement of the probation population, by region and jurisdiction, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.1. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 15.

Region and jurisdiction	Probation population on Jan. 1, 1983	Movement during 1983		Probation population on Dec. 31, 1983
		Entries	Exits	
United States, total	1,357,264	891,153	746,170	1,502,247
Federal	49,134	24,076	21,762	51,448
State, total	1,308,130	867,077	724,408	1,450,799
Northeast	237,660	154,615	122,177	270,098
Connecticut	33,061	33,405	25,715	40,751
Maine	3,040	3,580	3,125	3,495
Massachusetts	21,787	19,607	16,821	24,573
New Hampshire	2,263	1,787	1,821	2,229
New Jersey	38,186	23,982	20,428	41,740
New York	72,047	38,720	27,900	82,867
Pennsylvania	56,548	26,305	19,169	63,684
Rhode Island	6,501	3,271	3,277	6,495
Vermont	4,227	3,958	3,921	4,264
North Central	223,982	151,083	138,087	236,978
Illinois	61,549	35,887	38,924	58,512
Indiana	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iowa	10,625	9,928	9,187	11,366
Kansas	13,175	8,875	7,474	14,576
Michigan	27,517	12,964	9,361	31,120
Minnesota	24,320	28,800	25,375	27,745
Missouri	21,637	12,535	11,597	22,575
Nebraska	9,964	11,826	10,855	10,935
North Dakota	1,159	870	662	1,367
Ohio	32,435	16,600	12,810	36,225
South Dakota	1,998	2,713	3,183	1,528
Wisconsin	19,603	10,085	8,659	21,029
South	539,693	399,205	317,590	621,308
Alabama	14,409	5,942	4,408	15,763
Arkansas	3,384	2,267	1,998	3,653
Delaware	4,626	3,511	2,718	5,419
District of Columbia	7,584	9,081	7,063	9,602
Florida	57,074	64,124	59,551	61,647
Georgia	78,097	41,568	28,482	91,183
Kentucky	14,516	3,655	3,172	14,999
Louisiana	20,377	13,281	9,164	24,494
Maryland	52,603	42,825	33,947	61,481
Mississippi	6,304	2,345	2,357	6,293
North Carolina	44,274	23,524	21,935	45,863
Oklahoma	14,749	7,166	5,903	16,012
South Carolina	16,981	8,378	8,791	16,568
Tennessee	10,101	11,727	9,849	11,979
Texas	177,270	150,277	110,197	217,350
Virginia	14,813	7,431	6,040	16,204
West Virginia	2,711	2,102	2,015	2,798
West	306,795	162,174	146,554	322,415
Alaska	1,816	935	960	1,791
Arizona	14,949	6,223	5,415	15,757
California	167,633	103,001	94,079	176,555
Colorado	14,603	9,677	8,717	15,563
Hawaii	5,725	5,085	4,718	6,092
Idaho	2,955	1,871	1,663	3,163
Montana	2,371	1,189	1,089	2,471
Nevada	4,733	2,472	2,110	5,095
New Mexico	3,854	2,291	2,095	4,050
Oregon	18,106	9,635	7,868	19,873
Utah	8,605	4,776	5,346	8,035
Washington	60,142	14,109	11,776	62,475
Wyoming	1,303	910	718	1,495

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-94776 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1984), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table 6.4 Persons received for supervision by the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision, years ending June 30, 1974-84

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

These data represent persons who began supervision in the 12-month period prior to June 30 of the year noted. The Canal Zone, Guam, and the Virgin Islands began reporting data in 1977.

"Pretrial diversion" was called "deferred prosecution" in years prior to 1977.

"Special parole" refers to a specified period of parole attached to a term of imprisonment at sentencing. This provision is applicable to violations of certain drug laws (see Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, Public Law 91-513, Oct. 27, 1970, 84 Stat. 1260).

Type of supervision	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
All cases	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Court probation	59.6	51.8	52.3	50.0	45.0	41.7	38.8	40.2	42.1	43.2	42.3
U.S. Magistrate probation	10.2	13.5	15.3	16.2	16.7	15.4	14.6	18.3	20.5	21.5	21.9
Pretrial diversion	3.0	3.2	4.9	5.9	6.1	6.7	6.4	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.3
Parole	19.3	21.9	17.9	14.9	16.7	20.2	24.4	21.8	18.7	17.5	18.1
Mandatory release	7.3	6.7	5.5	7.2	9.5	9.5	8.5	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.3
Military parole	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7
Special parole	-	2.4	3.4	5.0	5.5	6.3	6.6	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.4
Number of cases	32,660	36,061	35,102	35,098	34,808	33,839	31,410	29,575	31,531	33,784	34,582

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1975*, p. X-8; *1984*, p. 212 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.5 Movement of persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System, year ending June 30, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.4.

	Number	Percent ^a
Persons under supervision, July 1, 1983	59,389	X
Total received	42,456	100
Court probation	14,634	34
Pretrial diversion	2,175	5
U.S. magistrate probation	7,582	18
Parole	6,250	15
Mandatory release	2,192	5
Military parole	231	1
Special parole	1,518	4
Received by transfer	7,874	18
Total removed	38,753	100
Court probation	12,336	32
Pretrial diversion	2,152	6
U.S. magistrate probation	6,893	18
Parole	5,941	15
Mandatory release	2,099	5
Military parole	293	1
Special parole	1,362	4
Removed by transfer	7,677	20
Persons under supervision, June 30, 1984	63,092	X

^aPercents do not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1984 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1985), pp. 406, 407. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.6 Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System and authorized probation officers on June 30, 1975-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.4.

	Number of probationers	Number of probation officers
1975	64,261	1,377
1976	64,246	1,452
1977	64,427	1,578
1978	66,681	1,604
1979	66,087	1,604
1980	64,450	1,604
1981	59,016	1,534
1982	58,373	1,637
1983	60,180	1,574
1984	62,996	1,690

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1982*, p. 19, Table 19; *1983*, pp. 20, 38; *1984*, p. 18, Table 17, p. 46 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.7 Residents of public and private juvenile custody facilities, by adjudication status and offense category, 1983

NOTE: These data are from the censuses of State and local detention and correctional facilities. The censuses were conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice. These figures are one-day population counts; for 1971-75 the data are as of June 30, for 1977 and 1979, as of Dec. 31, and for 1983, as of Feb. 1. The first two censuses, 1971 and 1973, were restricted to public facilities, but all later censuses were expanded to include private facilities. The reader should note that these data are from the same survey that was labelled 1982 in the 1984 edition of SOURCEBOOK. The category "nonoffenders" includes youths admitted to custody facilities as dependent, neglected, abused, emotionally disturbed or mentally retarded. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of offenses and terms, see Appendix 4.

	Public	Private	Public and private combined
Total	48,701	31,390	80,091
Delinquents	45,351	10,712	56,063
Committed	33,434	10,382	43,816
Detained	11,917	330	12,247
Violent offenders	12,164	1,523	13,687
More serious	8,901	716	9,617
Less serious	3,263	807	4,070
Property offenders	22,624	5,096	27,720
More serious	16,644	2,872	19,516
Less serious	5,980	2,224	8,204
Alcohol/drug offenders	2,239	611	2,850
Public order offenders	2,582	399	2,981
Other offenders	5,742	3,083	8,825
Nondelinquents	2,983	14,920	17,903
Status offenders	2,390	6,652	9,042
Nonoffenders	593	8,268	8,861
Voluntary admissions	367	5,758	6,125

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

Table 6.8 Selected characteristics of residents of public juvenile custody facilities, United States, selected years 1971-83

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.7. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

Selected characteristics	1971	1973	1974	1975	1977	1979	1983
Number of residents, total	57,239	47,983	47,268	49,126	45,920	45,396	50,799
Juvenile	54,729	45,694	44,922	46,980	44,096	43,234	48,701
Male	41,781	35,057	34,783	37,926	36,921	37,167	42,182
Female	12,948	10,637	10,139	9,054	7,175	6,067	6,519
Adult	2,510	2,289	2,346	2,146	1,824	2,162	2,098
Average age (in years) ^a	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.3	15.3	15.4
Male	NA	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.5
Female	NA	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.1	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: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980), Table 1; and U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), Tables 1 and 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.9 Selected characteristics of residents of private juvenile custody facilities, United States, selected years 1974-83

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.7. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

Selected characteristics	1974	1975	1977	1979	1983
Number of residents, total	31,749	27,450	29,377	28,717	31,473
Juvenile	31,749	27,290	29,070	28,688	31,390
Male	22,104	19,152	20,387	20,512	22,242
Female	9,645	8,138	8,683	8,176	9,148
Adult	0	160	307	29	83
Average age (in years) ^a	NA	NA	14.9	14.9	14.9
Male	14.6	15.3	14.9	14.9	14.9
Female	14.8	15.4	15.0	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: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), Table 1; and U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities, Including Comparisons with Public Facilities (Draft) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1984), Tables 1 and 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.10 Selected characteristics of residents of public juvenile custody facilities, United States, Dec. 31, 1979 and Feb. 1, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.7. 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	
	1979	1983	1979	1983	1979	1983
Number of juveniles, total	43,234	48,701	12,185	15,203	31,049	33,498
Sex:						
Male	37,167	42,182	10,004	12,420	27,163	29,762
Female	6,067	6,519	2,181	2,783	3,886	3,736
Average age (in years)	15.3	15.4	15.1	15.2	15.6	15.6
Race:						
White	26,053	27,805	7,313	8,472	18,740	19,333
Black	13,752	18,020	3,446	4,848	10,306	13,172
Other	950	1,104	203	400	747	704
Not reported ^a	2,479	1,772	1,223	1,483	1,256	289
Ethnic composition:						
Hispanic	4,395	5,727	1,439	2,020	2,956	3,707
Non-Hispanic	38,839	42,974	10,746	13,183	28,093	29,791
Adjudication status:						
Detained	11,552	13,156	10,860	12,348	692	808
Committed	31,381	35,178	1,278	2,829	30,103	32,349
Voluntary admission	301	367	47	26	254	341
Type of offense:						
Delinquency	39,519	45,351	10,806	13,963	28,713	31,388
Status offense	2,789	2,390	1,052	985	1,737	1,405
Other ^b	926	960	327	255	599	705
Physical environment:						
Institutional facilities	31,562	38,431	11,274	13,904	20,288	24,527
Open facilities	11,672	10,270	911	1,299	10,761	8,971

^aIn 1979 race data on 1,976 juveniles in 51 Florida facilities were not reported; for the more recent year, there were 1,772 juveniles in several States for whom race data were not reported.

^bThis category consists of persons held for dependency, neglect, abuse, emotional disturbance, or mental retardation, and persons admitted by self or parent without adjudication.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), Table 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.11 Selected characteristics of residents of private juvenile custody facilities, United States, Dec. 31, 1979 and Feb. 1, 1983

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 6.7 and 6.10. 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	
	1979	1983	1979	1983	1979	1983
Number of juveniles, total	28,688	31,390	733	1,667	27,955	29,723
Sex:						
Male	20,512	22,242	445	805	20,067	21,437
Female	8,176	9,148	288	862	7,888	8,286
Average age (in years)	14.9	14.9	14.6	14.6	15.0	15.0
Race:						
White	21,654	22,377	547	1,071	21,107	21,306
Black	5,843	7,822	106	539	5,737	7,283
Other ^a	1,191	916	80	57	1,111	859
Not reported	0	275	0	0	0	275
Ethnic composition:						
Hispanic	1,906	2,117	41	75	1,865	2,042
Non-Hispanic	26,782	29,273	692	1,592	26,090	27,681
Adjudication status:						
Detained	737	1,220	463	941	274	279
Committed	21,747	24,412	199	580	21,548	23,832
Voluntary admission ^b	6,204	5,758	71	146	6,133	5,612
Type of offense:						
Delinquency	9,607	10,712	237	524	9,370	10,188
Status offense	6,296	6,652	246	616	6,050	6,036
Other ^c	12,785	14,026	250	527	12,535	13,499
Physical environment:						
Institutional facilities	5,456	5,535	264	476	5,192	5,059
Open facilities	23,232	25,855	469	1,191	22,763	24,664

^aIncludes Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, or Alaskan Native.

^bPerson admitted by self or parent without adjudication.

^cIncludes voluntary admissions and non-offenders such as those persons held for dependency, neglect, abuse, emotional disturbance, or mental retardation; an insignificant portion consists of detained or committed juveniles for whom the reason held was not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities, Including Comparisons with Public Facilities* (Draft) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1984), Table 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.12 Average length of stay (in days) for public juvenile custody facilities, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.7. These data are for the 1982 annual period. Estimated average lengths of stay were calculated by multiplying each facility's reported average length of stay for juveniles departing during the year by the number of juveniles who departed from that facility during the year, then summing over all facilities and dividing by the total number of juveniles who departed. Because average lengths of stay for 1982 have been calculated differently from past length of stay figures, comparisons with those earlier figures are not advised. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

	Average length of stay (in days)
Overall average length of stay	38
Detained	12
Committed	148
Voluntarily admitted	51
Short-term facilities	14
Long-term facilities	157
Institutional facilities	34
Open facilities	83
Short-term institutional	13
Detained	1
Committed	32
Voluntary	18
Short-term open	26
Detained	13
Committed	139
Voluntary	14
Long-term institutional	172
Detained	18
Committed	215
Voluntary	251
Long-term open	122
Detained	11
Committed	152
Voluntary	61

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

Table 6.13 Number of jails, number of jail inmates, and rate of inmates (per 100,000 population), by legal status of inmates, region, and State, on Feb. 15, 1978 and June 30, 1983

NOTE: The 1983 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=3,358) locally administered jails in the Nation in January 1983. Through the use of various follow-up procedures a response rate of 99 percent was achieved.

A jail was defined as "a locally administered confinement facility,

intended primarily for adults but sometimes also detaining juveniles, that holds persons pending adjudication and/or persons committed after adjudication for sentences, usually of a year or less" (Source, p. 1). Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island and Vermont had integrated jail-prison systems and therefore, were excluded from the analysis. Alaska, which had five locally-operated jails in addition to an integrated jail-prison system, was included.

Region and State	Jails			Total			Jail inmates			Rate of inmates per 100,000 population					
	1978	1983	Percent change	1978	1983	Percent change	Adults		Percent change	Juveniles		1978	1983	Percent change	
							1978	1983		1978	1983				
United States	3,493	3,338	-4	158,394	223,551	41	156,783	221,815	42	1,611	1,736	8	76	98	29
Northeast	207	223	8	24,228	36,634	52	24,129	36,315	51	99	319	222	54	82	52
Maine	13	14	8	325	560	72	319	542	70	6	18	300	30	49	63
Massachusetts	15	17	13	2,317	3,304	43	2,317	3,304	43	0	0	0	40	57	43
New Hampshire	11	11	0	370	475	28	362	469	30	8	6	-25	43	50	16
New Jersey	28	32	14	3,873	5,971	54	3,873	5,956	54	0	15	X	53	80	51
New York	72	72	0	10,936	16,154	48	10,852	15,877	46	84	277	230	61	91	49
Pennsylvania	68	77	13	6,407	10,170	59	6,406	10,167	59	1	3	200	54	85	57
North Central	1,042	972	-7	28,452	39,538	39	27,937	39,200	40	515	338	-34	49	67	37
Illinois	100	98	-2	5,781	8,849	53	5,758	8,819	53	23	30	30	52	77	48
Indiana	90	93	3	2,453	3,599	47	2,301	3,466	51	152	133	-13	46	66	44
Iowa	91	90	-1	664	839	26	654	828	27	10	11	10	23	29	26
Kansas	86	86	0	998	1,328	33	934	1,305	40	64	23	-64	43	55	28
Michigan	93	87	-7	5,729	7,637	33	5,708	7,627	34	21	10	-52	63	84	33
Minnesota	65	67	3	1,517	1,954	29	1,504	1,941	29	13	13	0	38	47	24
Missouri	137	129	-6	2,849	3,783	33	2,829	3,761	33	20	22	10	60	76	27
Nebraska	77	67	-13	676	844	25	638	817	28	38	27	-29	44	53	21
North Dakota	39	31	-21	118	243	106	117	236	102	1	7	600	18	36	100
Ohio	150	121	-19	5,465	7,116	30	5,377	7,087	32	98	29	-67	51	66	29
South Dakota	44	31	-30	276	316	15	253	310	23	23	6	-74	40	45	13
Wisconsin	70	72	3	1,926	3,030	57	1,864	3,003	61	62	27	-57	41	64	56
South	1,678	1,607	-4	67,444	89,479	33	66,775	88,639	33	669	840	26	98	113	15
Alabama	108	108	0	5,049	4,464	-12	5,027	4,452	-11	22	12	-46	137	113	-18
Arkansas	92	89	-3	1,334	1,602	20	1,277	1,540	21	57	62	9	62	69	11
District of Columbia	2	2	0	1,407	2,843	102	1,407	2,820	100	0	23	X	208	456	119
Florida	112	103	-8	10,305	14,668	42	10,263	14,313	40	42	355	745	122	137	12
Georgia	223	203	-9	8,278	10,214	23	8,269	10,213	24	9	1	-89	165	178	8
Kentucky	111	96	-14	2,149	3,711	73	2,089	3,652	75	60	59	-2	62	100	61
Louisiana	93	94	1	5,232	8,507	63	5,217	8,501	62	15	6	-60	134	192	43
Maryland	25	30	20	3,553	4,608	30	3,553	4,572	29	0	36	X	86	107	24
Mississippi	94	91	-3	2,427	2,498	3	2,359	2,482	6	68	16	-77	102	97	-5
North Dakota	95	99	4	2,798	3,496	25	2,766	3,474	26	32	22	-35	51	57	12
Oklahoma	102	104	2	1,704	2,215	30	1,676	2,164	29	28	51	82	61	67	10
South Carolina	68	58	-15	2,362	2,690	14	2,328	2,674	15	34	16	-53	84	82	-2
Tennessee	111	108	-3	4,553	6,005	40	4,692	5,975	33	61	30	-51	106	128	21
Texas	296	273	-8	10,995	15,224	39	10,931	15,176	39	64	48	-25	86	97	13
Virginia	92	95	3	4,232	5,719	35	4,077	5,616	38	155	103	-34	84	103	23
West Virginia	54	54	0	1,066	1,015	-5	1,044	1,015	3	22	0	-100	57	52	-9
West	566	536	-5	38,270	57,900	51	37,942	57,661	52	328	239	-27	100	129	29
Alaska	6	5	-17	44	37	-16	43	34	21	1	3	200	11	8	-27
Arizona	39	31	-21	2,501	2,940	18	2,484	2,906	17	17	34	100	108	99	-8
California	135	142	5	26,206	41,720	59	26,093	41,656	60	113	64	-58	120	166	38
Colorado	61	60	-2	1,681	2,747	63	1,658	2,739	65	23	8	-65	65	88	35
Idaho	45	36	-20	539	604	12	498	566	14	41	38	-7	62	61	-2
Montana	58	50	-14	324	405	25	304	394	30	20	11	-45	43	50	16
Nevada	22	23	5	912	940	3	896	928	4	16	12	-25	144	105	-27
New Mexico	38	35	-8	794	1,346	70	755	1,324	75	39	22	-44	67	96	43
Oregon	48	39	-19	1,872	2,304	23	1,855	2,304	24	17	0	-100	78	87	12
Utah	24	24	0	676	906	34	675	906	34	1	0	-100	53	56	6
Washington	59	65	10	2,453	3,610	47	2,437	3,595	48	16	15	-6	68	84	24
Wyoming	31	26	-16	268	341	27	244	309	27	24	32	33	66	66	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, The 1983 Jail Census, Bulletin NCJ-95536 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1984), p. 2.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table 6.14 Number of jails, number of jail inmates, and rate of inmates (per 100,000 population), by sex, legal status, region, and State, on June 30, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.13.

Region and State	Jails	Jail inmates									Rate of Inmates per 100,000 population
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
United States	3,338	223,551	207,782	15,769	221,815	206,163	15,652	1,736	1,619	117	98
Northeast	223	36,634	34,615	2,019	36,315	34,309	2,006	319	306	13	82
Maine	14	560	547	13	542	529	13	18	18	0	49
Massachusetts	17	3,304	3,301	3	3,304	3,301	3	0	0	0	57
New Hampshire	11	475	451	24	469	445	24	6	6	0	50
New Jersey	32	5,971	5,596	375	5,956	5,581	375	15	15	0	80
New York	72	16,154	15,100	1,054	15,877	14,836	1,041	277	264	13	91
Pennsylvania	77	10,170	9,620	550	10,167	9,617	550	3	3	0	85
North Central	972	39,538	37,000	2,538	39,200	36,689	2,511	338	311	27	67
Illinois	98	8,849	8,468	381	8,819	8,440	379	30	28	2	77
Indiana	93	3,599	3,359	240	3,466	3,235	231	133	124	9	66
Iowa	90	839	798	41	828	787	41	11	11	0	29
Kansas	86	1,328	1,244	84	1,305	1,222	83	23	22	1	55
Michigan	87	7,637	7,064	573	7,627	7,054	573	10	10	0	84
Minnesota	67	1,954	1,849	105	1,941	1,836	105	13	13	0	47
Missouri	129	3,783	3,523	260	3,761	3,503	258	22	20	2	76
Nebraska	67	844	796	48	817	773	44	27	23	4	53
North Dakota	31	243	222	21	236	215	21	7	7	0	36
Ohio	121	7,116	6,549	567	7,087	6,526	561	29	23	6	66
South Dakota	31	316	289	27	310	283	27	6	6	0	0
Wisconsin	72	3,030	2,839	191	3,003	2,815	188	27	24	3	64
South	1,607	89,479	83,696	5,783	88,639	82,916	5,723	840	780	60	113
Alabama	108	4,464	4,216	248	4,452	4,205	247	12	11	1	113
Arkansas	89	1,602	1,508	94	1,540	1,449	91	62	59	3	69
District of Columbia	2	2,843	2,570	273	2,820	2,547	273	23	23	0	456
Florida	103	14,668	13,489	1,179	14,313	13,157	1,156	355	332	23	137
Georgia	203	10,214	9,659	555	10,213	9,658	555	1	1	0	178
Kentucky	96	3,711	3,471	240	3,652	3,423	229	59	48	11	100
Louisiana	94	8,507	8,046	461	8,501	8,040	461	6	6	0	192
Maryland	30	4,608	4,343	265	4,572	4,310	262	36	33	3	107
Mississippi	91	2,498	2,374	124	2,482	2,358	124	16	16	0	97
North Carolina	99	3,496	3,305	191	3,474	3,286	188	22	19	3	57
Oklahoma	104	2,215	2,034	181	2,164	1,986	178	51	48	3	67
South Carolina	58	2,690	2,572	118	2,674	2,556	118	16	16	0	82
Tennessee	108	6,005	5,614	391	5,975	5,588	387	30	26	4	128
Texas	273	15,224	14,215	1,009	15,176	14,173	1,003	48	42	6	97
Virginia	95	5,719	5,317	402	5,616	5,217	0	103	100	3	103
West Virginia	54	1,015	963	52	1,015	963	52	0	0	0	52
West	536	57,900	52,471	5,429	57,661	52,249	5,412	239	222	17	129
Alaska	5	37	32	5	34	29	5	3	3	0	8
Arizona	31	2,940	2,756	184	2,906	2,722	184	34	34	0	99
California	142	41,720	37,312	4,408	41,656	37,252	4,404	64	60	4	166
Colorado	60	2,747	2,591	156	2,739	2,584	155	8	7	1	88
Idaho	36	604	563	41	566	532	34	38	31	7	61
Montana	50	405	369	36	394	359	35	11	10	1	50
Nevada	26	341	313	28	309	282	27	32	31	1	66
New Mexico	23	940	847	93	928	835	93	12	12	0	105
Oregon	35	1,346	1,273	73	1,324	1,254	70	22	19	3	96
Utah	39	2,304	2,163	141	2,304	2,163	141	0	0	0	87
Washington	24	906	862	44	906	862	44	0	0	0	56
Wyoming	65	3,610	3,390	220	3,595	3,375	220	15	15	0	84

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, The 1983 Jail Census, Bulletin NCJ-95536 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1984), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 6.15 Jails and jail inmates, by region, United States, 1970, 1972, 1978, and 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.13. The census dates were Mar. 15, 1970; June 30, 1972; Feb. 15, 1978; and June 30, 1983.

Region	Number of jails				Number of inmates			
	1970	1972	1978	1983	1970	1972	1978	1983
United States	4,037	3,921	3,493	3,338	160,863	141,588	158,394	223,551
Northeast	235	231	207	223	31,458	27,362	24,228	36,634
North Central	1,178	1,153	1,042	972	29,209	23,516	26,452	39,538
South	1,914	1,865	1,678	1,607	61,655	55,461	67,444	89,479
West	710	672	566	536	38,541	35,249	38,270	57,900

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, The 1983 Jail Census, Bulletin NCJ-95536 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1984), p. 1.

Table 6.16 Admissions to and releases from jails, by legal status and sex of inmates, and region, United States, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.13. Data are for the annual period ending June 30, 1983.

Region	Total	Admissions				Releases ^a				
		Adults		Juveniles		Total	Adults		Juveniles	
		Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
United States	8,084,344	7,270,663	708,315	86,850	18,516	7,941,236	7,145,818	691,338	85,564	18,516
Northeast	489,546	442,005	40,978	5,840	723	471,700	426,171	39,271	5,469	789
North Central	1,366,779	1,223,836	117,678	19,897	5,368	1,349,288	1,207,471	116,752	19,715	5,350
South	4,008,646	3,643,062	315,822	41,792	7,970	3,959,636	3,602,767	307,710	41,224	7,935
West	2,219,373	1,961,760	233,837	19,321	4,455	2,160,612	1,909,409	227,605	19,156	4,442

^aReleases include expirations of sentence, transfers to probation or parole, transfers to State and Federal correctional facilities, and transfers to other jurisdictions.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, The 1983 Jail Census, Bulletin NCJ-95536 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1984), p. 5, Table 7.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table 6.17 Average daily population of jails, by legal status of inmates, sex of adult inmates, region, and State, 1978 and 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.13. Data for 1978 were based on average weekday populations for the annual period ending Feb. 15, 1978. Data for 1983 are average daily populations for the period ending June 30, 1983.

Region and State	Total		Adults				Juveniles	
	1978	1983	Male		Female		1978	1983
			1978	1983	1978	1983		
United States	157,930	227,541	146,312	210,451	9,878	15,330	1,740	1,760
Northeast	24,150	37,498	22,870	35,219	1,185	2,009	95	270
Maine	310	557	294	537	8	13	8	7
Massachusetts	2,269	3,516	2,234	3,511	35	5	0	0
New Hampshire	389	492	363	462	25	28	1	2
New Jersey	3,930	6,297	3,659	5,899	270	392	1	6
New York	10,926	16,371	10,285	15,062	559	1,057	82	252
Pennsylvania	6,326	10,265	6,035	9,748	288	514	3	3
North Central	28,767	41,327	26,420	38,398	1,825	2,561	522	368
Illinois	5,993	9,262	5,675	8,827	291	409	27	26
Indiana	2,552	3,834	2,262	3,423	136	261	154	150
Iowa	719	905	652	840	48	48	19	17
Kansas	942	1,313	839	1,233	50	67	53	13
Michigan	5,815	7,624	5,290	7,082	498	531	27	11
Minnesota	1,396	2,208	1,288	2,071	84	119	24	18
Missouri	2,870	3,937	2,639	3,677	189	250	42	10
Nebraska	545	951	480	872	32	55	33	24
North Dakota	146	260	128	239	12	18	6	3
Ohio	5,516	7,578	5,078	6,954	370	581	68	43
South Dakota	306	337	273	282	19	30	14	25
Wisconsin	1,967	3,118	1,816	2,898	96	192	55	28
South	66,855	91,946	62,427	85,123	3,676	5,939	752	884
Alabama	5,052	4,884	4,840	4,607	195	264	17	13
Arkansas	1,217	1,630	1,093	1,494	76	84	48	52
District of Columbia	1,360	2,361	1,235	2,126	110	220	15	15
Florida	10,317	14,950	9,553	13,489	715	1,126	49	335
Georgia	8,070	10,797	7,723	10,243	331	554	16	0
Kentucky	2,310	3,833	2,097	3,512	140	254	73	67
Louisiana	5,084	8,207	4,834	7,724	234	474	16	9
Maryland	3,619	4,629	3,498	4,342	121	267	0	20
Mississippi	2,273	2,473	2,102	2,318	107	138	64	17
North Carolina	2,623	3,885	2,434	3,639	159	217	30	29
Oklahoma	1,735	2,490	1,556	2,285	152	169	27	36
South Carolina	2,260	2,840	2,123	2,658	107	149	30	33
Tennessee	4,623	6,269	4,320	5,787	217	417	86	65
Texas	10,859	15,366	10,052	14,148	727	1,165	80	53
Virginia	4,396	6,226	3,982	5,696	228	390	186	140
West Virginia	1,057	1,106	985	1,055	57	51	15	0
West	38,158	56,770	34,595	51,711	3,192	4,821	371	238
Alaska	37	34	31	32	3	2	3	0
Arizona	2,408	2,913	2,037	2,725	362	163	9	25
California	26,199	40,622	23,892	36,889	2,176	3,667	131	66
Colorado	1,632	2,523	1,509	2,164	97	353	26	6
Idaho	532	661	458	591	37	34	37	36
Montana	398	416	340	388	30	18	28	10
Nevada	988	964	879	853	95	102	14	9
New Mexico	738	1,308	660	1,201	47	79	31	28
Oregon	1,876	2,342	1,713	2,213	126	128	37	1
Utah	647	944	609	911	34	33	4	0
Washington	2,457	3,660	2,264	3,428	165	225	28	7
Wyoming	256	383	203	316	20	17	23	50

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, The 1983 Jail Census, Bulletin NCJ-95536 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1984), p. 5, Table 6.

Table 6.18 Adult jail inmates, by sex, conviction status, and region, United States, on Feb. 15, 1978 and June 30, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.13.

Region and conviction status	Total			Male			Female		
	1978	1983	Percent change	1978	1983	Percent change	1978	1983	Percent change
United States	156,783 ^a	221,815 ^a	41	143,853	203,016	43	9,038	15,628	73
Unconvicted	77,453	113,984	47	72,394	105,459	46	5,059	8,525	69
Convicted	75,438	107,660	43	71,459	100,557	41	3,979	7,103	79
Northeast	23,636	36,270	53	22,523	34,269	52	1,113	2,001	80
Unconvicted	11,872	18,044	52	11,279	16,998	51	593	1,046	76
Convicted	11,764	18,226	55	11,244	17,271	54	520	955	84
North Central	27,188	39,176	44	25,559	36,668	43	1,629	2,508	54
Unconvicted	14,813	21,215	43	13,938	19,867	43	875	1,348	54
Convicted	12,375	17,961	45	11,621	16,801	45	754	1,160	55
South	64,654	88,571	37	61,378	82,864	35	3,276	5,707	74
Unconvicted	32,652	46,844	43	30,546	43,517	42	2,106	3,327	58
Convicted	32,002	41,727	30	30,832	39,347	28	1,170	2,380	103
West	37,413	57,627	54	34,393	52,215	52	3,020	5,412	79
Unconvicted	18,116	27,881	54	16,631	25,077	51	1,485	2,804	89
Convicted	19,297	29,746	54	17,762	27,138	53	1,535	2,608	70

^aUnited States totals include inmates not classified by conviction status. Unconvicted inmates were awaiting arraignment, awaiting trial, or currently being tried. Convicted inmates were awaiting sentence, serving a sentence, technical probation violators, and those returned from parole.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, The 1983 Jail Census, Bulletin NCJ-95536 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1984), p. 5, Table 8.

Table 6.19 Estimated number of jail inmates, and percent distribution by selected demographic characteristics and conviction status, United States, 1978 and 1983

NOTE: The 1983 Survey of Jail Inmates was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. A nationally-selected random sample of inmates (N=5,785) was drawn from a stratified random sample of 407 jails in the United States. In order to insure statistical reliability, female inmates were oversampled. Personal interviews with inmates were conducted with a response rate of 92 percent. These data update the 1978 Survey of Jail Inmates, also conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

A jail was defined as "a facility that holds inmates usually for more than 48 hours and that is administered by local, city or county officials" (Source, p. 1). Jails "house persons awaiting arraignment and awaiting or standing trial as well as persons who have been convicted and are awaiting or serving a sentence, usually not exceeding 1 year" (Source, p. 1). Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island and Vermont have combined jail-prison systems and therefore were excluded from the survey.

Selected characteristics	1983			1978
	Convicted	Unconvicted	Total ^b	Total
Number of jail inmates	132,620	88,120	223,552	158,394
Sex	100	100	100	100
Male	93	93	93	94
Female	7	7	7	6
Race	100	100	100	100
White	61	54	58	56
Black	36	44	39	41
Other	3	2	3	2
Ethnicity	100	100	100	100
Hispanic	14	15	14	10
Nonhispanic	86	85	86	90
Age	100	100	100	100
Under 18	1	2	1	3
18 to 24 years	39	42	40	46
25 to 34 years	39	38	39	32
35 to 44 years	13	11	12	11
45 to 75 years	8	7	7	8
Median age ^c	27 years	26 years	27 years	25 years
Marital status	100	100	100	100
Married	22	20	21	21
Widowed	1	1	1	2
Divorced	17	14	16	14
Separated	8	8	8	9
Never married	52	56	54	54
Education	100	100	100	100
Less than 12 years	59	60	59	61
12 or more years	41	40	41	39
Median education	11 years	11 years	11 years	10 years
Military service	100	100	100	100
Served	23	19	21	25
Never served	77	81	79	75

^a Percents may not add to total because of rounding.
^b Includes inmates with no offense and inmates whose conviction status was not determined.
^c Medians are based on grouped data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-99175 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1985), p. 2, Table 2.

Table 6.20 Estimated number of jail inmates, and percent distribution by type of offense and conviction status, United States, 1978 and 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.19.

(Percent^a)

Type of offense	1983			1978
	Convicted	Unconvicted	Total ^b	Total
Number of jail inmates	132,620	88,120	223,552	158,394
Total	100	100	100	100
Violent	24	40	30	30
Murder/attempted murder	2	10	5	5
Manslaughter	1	(c)	1	1
Rape/sexual assault	3	4	3	3
Robbery	9	14	11	12
Assault	7	9	8	8
Other violent ^d	2	3	2	1
Property	39	38	38	41
Burglary	13	16	14	17
Auto theft	2	2	2	3
Fraud/forgery/embezzlement	4	6	5	6
Larceny	14	9	11	10
Stolen property	3	2	2	3
Other property ^e	3	3	3	2
Drug	10	8	10	9
Traffic	4	4	4	4
Possession/use	5	4	5	4
Other drug	(c)	(c)	1	1
Public order	26	13	20	19
Weapons	2	3	2	2
Obstructing justice	5	3	4	4
Traffic	3	1	2	7
Driving while intoxicated ^f	10	2	7	(c)
Drunkenness/morals offenses ^g	4	3	3	5
Other public order ^h	2	1	1	1
Other ⁱ	1	1	1	1
Unavailable	(c)	(c)	1	(c)

^a Percents may not add to total because of rounding.
^b Includes jail inmates with unknown conviction status and a small number for whom it was not determined whether they had an offense.
^c Less than 0.5 percent.
^d Includes kidnaping, nurse snatching, hit-and-run driving, and child abuse.
^e Includes arson, destruction of property, property damage from hit-and-run driving, and trespass.
^f Includes driving while intoxicated and driving under the influence of drugs, which were included under "traffic" in 1978.
^g Also includes vagrancy and commercialized vice.
^h Includes rioting, family related offenses such as nonsupport or abandonment, invasion of privacy, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, and habitual offenders.
ⁱ Includes juvenile offenses and unspecified offenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-99175 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1985), p. 4, Table 5.

Table 6.21 Estimated number of jail inmates, and percent distribution by detention status and type of offense, United States, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.19.

(Percent^a)

Detention status	All inmates	Type of offense				
		Violent	Property	Drug	Public order	Other
Number of jail inmates	223,552	67,439	84,730	20,478	45,254	2,839
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Convicted	59	47	61	64	75	57
Awaiting sentence	8	9	8	7	6	43
Sentenced	51	38	53	57	70	15
Unconvicted	40	53	39	36	25	43
Not yet arraigned	11	13	11	8	12	4
Arraigned and awaiting or on trial	28	40	28	28	13	39
Conviction status not determined/no offense	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-99175 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1985), p. 4, Table 6.

Table 6.22 Estimated number of jail inmates, and percent distribution by type of offense, sex, race and age, United States, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.19.

(Percent^a)

Type of offense	Sex		Race			Age			
	Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Under 25 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 years and older
Number of jail inmates	207,783	15,769	130,118	87,508	5,926	93,203	86,326	27,756	16,237
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Violent	31	21	27	35	25	30	31	31	27
Murder/attempted murder	5	5	5	7	3	5	5	5	7
Manslaughter	1	1	1	1	1	(b)	1	1	(b)
Rape/sexual assault	4	(b)	4	3	2	3	3	6	6
Robbery	11	6	7	16	9	14	10	9	4
Assault	8	7	8	7	9	7	9	7	8
Other violent ^c	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
Property	38	41	37	40	35	45	35	28	28
Burglary	15	5	14	14	11	21	11	6	4
Auto theft	2	(b)	2	2	3	3	2	(b)	2
Fraud/forgery/embezzlement	4	15	6	4	4	3	5	7	9
Larceny	11	18	9	15	14	13	11	11	7
Stolen property ^d	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	1	2
Other property ^d	3	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	4
Drugs	9	13	9	9	13	7	12	12	5
Public order	20	21	25	13	23	15	20	27	39
Weapons	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	3
Obstructing justice	4	5	6	2	2	5	4	4	3
Traffic	2	1	3	1	4	2	3	2	1
Driving while intoxicated ^e	7	5	10	2	11	4	6	11	20
Drunkenness/morals offenses ^f	3	8	4	3	2	2	2	6	10
Other public order ^g	1	1	1	1	2	(b)	2	2	2
Other ^h	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	(b)	0
Unavailable ⁱ	1	3	1	2	4	2	1	2	1

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.^bLess than 0.5 percent.^cIncludes kidnapping, purse snatching, hit-and-run driving, and child abuse.^dIncludes arson, destruction of property, property damage from hit-and-run driving, and trespass.^eIncludes driving while intoxicated and driving under the influence of drugs.^fIncludes vagrancy and commercialized vice.^gIncludes rioting, habitual offender, family related offenses such as nonsupport or abandonment, invasion of privacy, and contributing to the delinquency of a minor.^hIncludes juvenile offenses and unspecified offenses.ⁱIncludes a small number for whom it was not determined whether they had an offense.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-99175 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1985), p. 5, Table 7.

Table 6.23 Estimated number of jail inmates, and percent reporting having ever used drugs, by type of drug, United States, 1978 and 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.19.

(Percent)

Type of drug	Percent of inmates ever using drugs ^a	
	1978	1983
Number of jail inmates	158,394	223,552
Any drug	68	75
Marihuana	66	72
Cocaine	29	38
Amphetamines	31	32
Barbiturates	30	27
Methaqualone	NA	23
LSD	21	22
Heroin	26	22
PCP	16	15
T's and blues ^b	NA	11
Methadone ^c	7	7

^aInmates may have used more than one drug.

^bAmphetamines and barbiturates taken in combination.

^cDoes not include methadone used in a drug treatment program.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-99175 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1985), p. 6, Table 12.

Table 6.24 Estimated number of convicted jail inmates and percent reporting having used drugs just prior to current offense, by type of offense, United States, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.19. Only convicted offenders were asked if they had used drugs just prior to their current offense.

Type of offense	Number convicted	Percent of convicted who used drugs
Total	132,620	26
Violent	32,112	25
Murder/attempted murder	3,345	30
Manslaughter	1,188	19
Rape/sexual assault	4,017	19
Robbery	11,945	31
Assault	9,609	22
Other violent ^a	2,008	18
Property	51,660	31
Burglary	17,335	39
Auto theft	2,960	33
Fraud/forgery/embezzlement	5,976	20
Larceny	18,001	30
Stolen property ^b	3,676	27
Other property ^b	3,712	23
Drugs	13,181	45
Traffic	5,469	42
Possession	6,830	46
Other drugs	882	48
Public order	34,036	11
Weapons	2,769	21
Obstructing justice	6,856	12
Traffic	3,734	9
Driving while intoxicated ^c	13,406	7
Drunkenness/morals ^e offenses ^d	4,894	13
Other public order	2,377	6
Other ^f	1,008	25
Unavailable	623	NA

^aIncludes kidnaping, purse snatching, hit-and-run driving, and child abuse.

^bIncludes arson, destruction of property, property damage from hit-and-run driving, and trespass.

^cIncludes driving while intoxicated and driving under the influence of drugs.

^dAlso includes vagrancy and commercialized vice.

^eIncludes rioting, habitual offender, family related offenses such as nonsupport or abandonment, invasion of privacy, and contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

^fIncludes juvenile offenses and unspecified offenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-99175 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1985), p. 7, Table 13.

Table 6.25 Estimated number of convicted jail inmates and percent reporting having used alcohol just prior to current offense, by type of offense, United States, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.19. Only convicted offenders were asked if they had used alcohol just prior to their current offense.

Type of offense	Number convicted	Percent of convicted who used alcohol
Total	132,620	48
Violent	32,112	54
Murder/attempted murder	3,345	49
Manslaughter	1,188	68
Rape/sexual assault	4,017	52
Robbery	11,945	48
Assault	9,609	62
Other violent ^a	2,008	49
Property	51,660	40
Burglary	17,335	44
Auto theft	2,960	51
Fraud/forgery/embezzlement	5,976	22
Larceny	18,001	37
Stolen property	3,676	45
Other property ^b	3,712	51
Drugs	13,181	29
Traffic	5,469	26
Possession	6,830	30
Other drugs	882	44
Public order	34,036	64
Weapons	2,769	32
Obstructing justice	6,856	43
Traffic	3,734	36
Driving while intoxicated ^c	13,406	93
Drunkenness/morals offenses ^d	4,894	70
Other public order ^e	2,377	28
Other^f	1,008	40
Unavailable	623	NA

^aIncludes kidnaping, purse snatching, hit-and-run driving, and child abuse.

^bIncludes arson, destruction of property, property damage from hit-and-run driving, and trespass.

^cIncludes driving while intoxicated and driving under the influence of drugs.

^dAlso includes vagrancy and commercialized vice.

^eIncludes rioting, habitual offender, family related offenses such as nonsupport or abandonment, invasion of privacy, and contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

^fIncludes juvenile offenses and unspecified offenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-99175 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1985), p. 7, Table 15.

Table 6.26 Deaths among jail inmates, by cause of death and region, United States, 1978 and 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.13. Data are for the annual periods ending Feb. 15, 1978 and June 30, 1983.

Region and cause of death	1978		1983	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	611	100	554 ^a	100
Natural causes	223	36	200	36
Suicide	297	49	294	53
Injury by another person	24	4	10	2
Other ^b	67	11	50 ^a	9
Northeast	50	100	65	100
Natural causes	21	42	18	28
Suicide	23	46	47	72
Injury by another person	1	2	0	0
Other ^b	5	10	0	0
North Central	123	100	92	100
Natural causes	36	29	28	30
Suicide	81	66	57	62
Injury by another person	3	2	0	0
Other ^b	3	3	7	8
South	312	100	284 ^a	100
Natural causes	131	42	106	37
Suicide	126	40	132	47
Injury by another person	12	4	7	2
Other ^b	43	14	39 ^a	14
West	127	100	113	100
Natural causes	35	28	48	42
Suicide	67	53	58	51
Injury by another person	9	7	3	3
Other ^b	16	12	4	4

^aIncludes 29 inmate deaths due to fire that destroyed the jail in Biloxi, Miss., in September 1982.

^bIncludes accidental self-injury.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *The 1983 Jail Census*, Bulletin NCJ-95536 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1984), p. 9, Table 13.

Table 6.27 Number of adult jail inmates and number held in jails because of crowding in other facilities, by jurisdictional authority for which inmates are being held and region, United States, on Feb. 15, 1978 and June 30, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.13. The data below refer to adult inmates held in local jails as a direct result of crowding in Federal or State prisons or in other local jails (Source, p. 7).

Region	Inmates held because of overcrowding elsewhere						
	Adult Inmates		Jurisdictional authority for which held (percent)				
	Number	Percent of all inmates	Total	Federal	State	Other local	
United States:							
1978	158,394	9,944	6	100	7	78	15
1983	223,551	7,675	3	100	8	76	16
Northeast:							
1978	24,228	673	3	100	10	74	16
1983	36,634	1,689	5	100	2	77	21
North Central:							
1978	28,452	725	3	100	8	11	81
1983	39,538	549	1	100	15	28	57
South:							
1978	67,444	7,957	12	100	6	88	6
1983	89,479	4,727	5	100	7	84	9
West:							
1978	38,270	589	2	100	16	31	53
1983	57,900	710	1	100	21	63	16

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *The 1983 Jail Census*, Bulletin NCJ-95536 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1984), p. 7, Table 11.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table 6.28 Jails holding inmates because of crowding at other facilities, by jurisdictional authority for which inmates are being held, region, and State, United States, on Feb. 15, 1978 and June 30, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.13.

Region and State	Jails		Jails holding inmates because of overcrowding elsewhere				Jails holding inmates for:					
	1978	1983	1978		1983		Federal authorities ^a		State authorities ^a		Other local authorities ^a	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1978	1983	1978	1983	1978	1983
United States	3,493	3,338	630	18	553	17	70	76	409	337	252	211
Northeast	207	223	42	20	81	36	10	9	26	50	17	34
Maine	13	14	5	38	10	71	0	1	0	10	5	4
Massachusetts	15	17	11	73	12	71	6	4	11	7	1	5
New Hampshire	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	28	32	14	50	19	59	0	2	14	19	2	0
New York	72	72	5	7	24	33	3	1	1	14	3	10
Pennsylvania	68	77	7	10	16	21	1	1	0	0	6	15
North Central	1,042	972	98	9	109	11	12	16	5	0	90	80
Illinois	100	98	10	10	3	3	0	1	0	0	10	1
Indiana	90	93	4	4	5	5	3	0	0	3	1	2
Iowa	91	90	8	9	15	17	1	1	0	4	7	11
Kansas	86	86	6	7	4	5	2	0	0	2	4	2
Michigan	93	87	11	12	18	21	0	5	4	1	10	13
Minnesota	65	67	14	22	12	18	2	3	0	2	14	10
Missouri	137	129	15	11	24	19	0	4	0	5	15	18
Nebraska	77	67	6	8	4	6	0	0	0	1	6	4
North Dakota	39	31	2	5	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
Ohio	150	121	15	10	9	7	3	1	1	0	14	8
South Dakota	44	31	2	5	1	3	1	0	0	0	2	1
Wisconsin	70	72	5	7	13	18	0	1	0	4	5	9
South	1,678	1,607	439	26	297	19	35	33	372	232	106	70
Alabama	108	108	73	68	46	43	3	3	72	41	12	13
Arkansas	92	89	8	9	23	26	2	1	0	21	7	2
District of Columbia	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	112	103	17	15	11	11	6	5	11	4	8	4
Georgia	223	203	32	14	20	10	3	2	19	13	16	8
Kentucky	111	96	4	4	23	24	0	3	0	17	4	8
Louisiana	93	94	40	43	45	48	4	1	32	42	13	10
Maryland	25	30	17	68	6	20	2	1	17	4	4	2
Mississippi	94	91	66	70	50	55	2	0	64	48	10	5
North Carolina	95	99	14	15	12	12	0	2	13	9	4	1
Oklahoma	102	104	3	3	4	4	1	2	0	2	2	0
South Carolina	68	58	48	71	1	2	2	1	46	0	2	0
Tennessee	111	108	46	41	14	13	1	0	46	12	3	3
Texas	296	273	11	4	16	6	6	11	0	2	5	3
Virginia	92	95	56	61	22	23	2	0	52	16	13	8
West Virginia	54	54	4	7	4	7	1	1	0	1	3	3
West	566	536	51	9	66	12	13	18	6	32	39	27
Alaska	6	5	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	1	0	0
Arizona	39	31	4	10	6	19	1	5	3	0	2	1
California	135	142	12	9	14	10	2	4	0	7	10	7
Colorado	61	60	3	5	21	35	0	5	0	14	3	5
Idaho	45	36	1	2	2	6	0	0	0	1	1	1
Montana	58	50	3	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Nevada	22	23	3	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
New Mexico	38	35	6	16	6	17	2	1	0	3	5	3
Oregon	48	39	6	13	4	10	1	2	0	1	5	2
Utah	0	24	24	3	13	2	8	1	0	3	2	10
Washington	59	65	9	15	8	12	3	1	0	3	8	5
Wyoming	31	26	1	3	2	8	0	0	0	0	1	2

^aDetail may add to more than total shown because a jail may hold inmates for more than one authority.

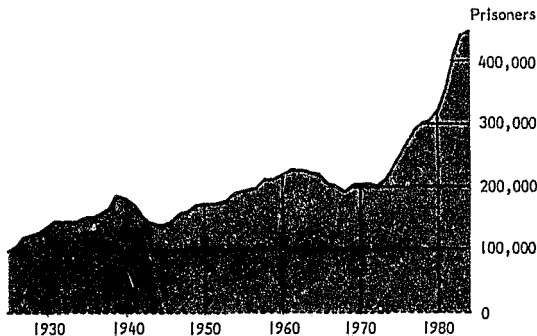
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, The 1983 Jail Census, Bulletin NCJ-95536 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1984), p. 8.

Figure 6.1 Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, United States, 1925-84

NOTE: Prison population data were compiled by a yearend census of prisoners held in custody in State and Federal institutions. Data for 1925 through 1939 include sentenced prisoners in State and Federal prisons and reformatories whether committed for felonies or misdemeanors. Data for 1940 through 1970 include all adult felons serving sentences in State and Federal institutions. Since 1971, the census has included all adults or youthful offenders sentenced to a State or Federal correctional institution with maximum sentences of over 1 year.

Beginning on Dec. 31, 1978, a distinction was made between prisoners "in custody" and prisoners "under jurisdiction." As defined in a 1978 report (U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978*, 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 the inmate's physical location; jurisdiction is determined by the legal authority holding the inmate. Examples of prisoners under the jurisdiction of a given system, but not in its custody, are those housed in local jails, in other States, or in hospitals (including mental health facilities) outside the correctional system; inmates on work release, furlough, or bail; and State prisoners held in Federal prisons or vice versa. Both custody figures and jurisdiction figures are shown for 1977 to facilitate year to year comparison.

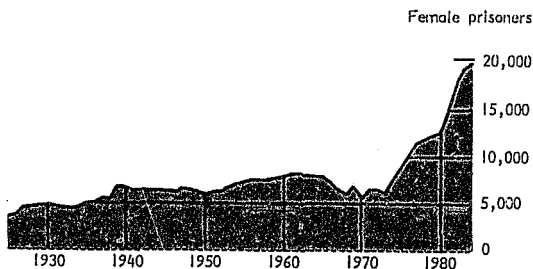
For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 3; and *Prisoners in 1984*, Bulletin NCJ-97118, p. 2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.2 Sentenced female prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, United States, 1925-84

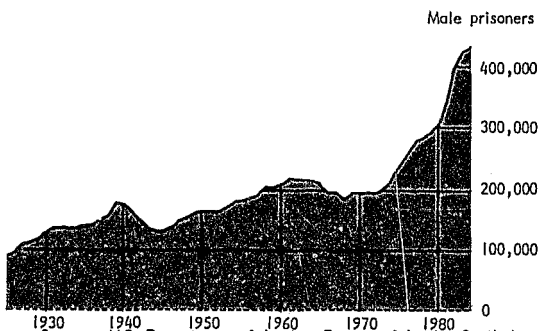
NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1982), p. 2; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1982*, Bulletin NCJ-87933, p. 4; and *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; and *Prisoners in 1984*, Bulletin NCJ-97118, p. 2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.3 Sentenced male prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, United States, 1925-84

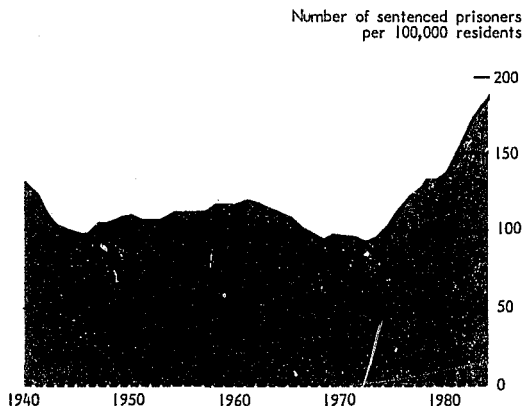
NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1982), p. 2; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1982*, Bulletin NCJ-87933, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; and *Prisoners in 1984*, Bulletin NCJ-97118, p. 2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.4 Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, United States, 1940-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.1. The rates for the period before 1980 are based on the civilian population. The civilian population represents the resident population less the armed forces stationed in the United States. Since 1980, the rates are based on the total resident population. 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, 1981*, NCJ-86485 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 3; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1982*, Bulletin NCJ-89733, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; and *Prisoners in 1984*, Bulletin NCJ-97118, p. 2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.29 Number and rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, by sex, United States, 1925-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Figures 6.1 and 6.4. 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)

Year	Total	Rate	Males		Females	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1925	91,669	79	88,231	149	3,438	6
1926	97,991	83	94,287	157	3,704	6
1927	109,983	91	104,983	173	4,363	7
1928	116,390	96	111,836	182	4,554	8
1929	120,496	98	115,876	187	4,620	8
1930	129,453	104	124,785	200	4,668	8
1931	137,082	110	132,638	211	4,444	7
1932	137,997	110	133,573	211	4,424	7
1933	136,810	109	132,520	209	4,290	7
1934	138,316	109	133,769	209	4,547	7
1935	144,180	113	139,278	217	4,902	8
1936	145,038	113	139,990	217	5,048	8
1937	152,741	118	147,375	227	5,366	8
1938	160,285	123	154,826	236	5,459	8
1939	179,818	137	173,143	263	6,675	10
1940	173,706	131	167,345	252	6,361	10
1941	165,439	124	159,228	239	6,211	9
1942	150,384	112	144,167	217	6,217	9
1943	137,220	103	131,054	202	6,166	9
1944	132,456	100	126,350	200	6,106	9
1945	133,649	98	127,609	193	6,040	9
1946	140,079	99	134,075	191	6,004	8
1947	151,304	105	144,961	202	6,343	9
1948	155,977	106	149,739	205	6,238	8
1949	163,749	109	157,663	211	6,086	8
1950	166,123	109	160,309	211	5,814	8
1951	165,680	107	159,610	208	6,070	8
1952	168,233	107	161,994	208	6,239	8
1953	173,579	108	166,909	211	6,670	8
1954	182,901	112	175,907	218	6,994	8
1955	185,780	112	178,655	217	7,125	8
1956	189,565	112	182,190	218	7,375	9
1957	195,414	113	188,113	221	7,301	8
1958	205,643	117	198,208	229	7,435	8
1959	208,105	117	200,469	228	7,636	8
1960	212,953	117	205,265	230	7,688	8
1961	220,149	119	212,268	234	7,881	8
1962	218,830	117	210,823	229	8,007	8
1963	217,283	114	209,538	225	7,745	8
1964	214,336	111	206,632	219	7,704	8
1965	210,895	108	203,327	213	7,568	8
1966	199,654	102	192,703	201	6,951	7
1967	194,896	98	188,661	195	6,235	6
1968	187,914	94	182,102	187	5,812	6
1969	196,007	97	189,413	192	6,594	6
1970	196,429	96	190,794	191	5,635	5
1971	198,061	95	191,732	189	6,329	6
1972	196,092	93	189,823	185	6,269	6
1973	204,211	96	197,523	191	6,004	6
1974	218,466	102	211,077	202	7,389	7
1975	240,593	111	231,918	220	8,675	8
1976	262,833	120	252,794	238	10,039	9
1977	278,141	126	267,097	249	11,044	10
1977	285,456	129	274,244	255	11,212	10
1978	294,396	132	282,813	261	11,583	10
1979	301,470	133	289,465	264	12,005	10
1980	315,974	138	303,643	274	12,331	11
1981	353,167	153	338,940	302	14,227	12
1982	394,374	170	378,045	336	16,329	14
1983	419,820	179	402,391	352	17,429	14
1984	445,381	188	425,986	369	19,395	16

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1982), p. 2; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1982*, Bulletin NCJ-87933, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; and *Prisoners in 1984*, Bulletin NCJ-97118, p. 2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.30 Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, by region and jurisdiction, 1971-84

NOTE: See NOTES, Figures 6.1 and 6.4. The data for the years 1971-77 represent sentenced prisoners in the custody of State and Federal institutions. The data for 1978-84 represent sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities. The 1984 rates are preliminary and subject to revision. For information on the population counts upon which the rates are based, see Table 6.33. 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 ^a													
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
United States, total	96.4	94.6	97.8	103.6	113	123	129	135	136	139	153	170	179	188
Federal institutions, total	10.2	10.5	10.9	10.6	11	13	13	12	10	9	10	10	11	12
State institutions, total	86.2	84.1	86.8	93.0	102	111	116	123	126	130	144	160	167	176
Northeast	56.4	56.8	60.4	63.4	70	73	77	82	84	87	103	115	127	136
Maine	45.1	46.3	43.8	50.4	60	57	61	53	58	61	71	69	75	72
New Hampshire	28.0	30.8	34.8	27.1	31	30	26	32	35	35	42	47	50	57
Vermont	46.5	30.0	40.3	51.5	51	64	57	76	62	67	76	84	72	74
Massachusetts	38.3	32.1	34.3	38.4	42	46	48	49	50	56	65	77	79	84
Rhode Island	40.5	36.1	43.2	48.7	41	53	56	56	63	65	72	82	92	92
Connecticut	63.3	59.3	54.2	47.6	59	62	53	70	69	68	95	114	114	119
New York	65.0	64.0	71.4	78.5	89	98	108	114	120	123	145	158	172	187
New Jersey	72.5	72.4	73.5	71.6	77	78	78	74	76	76	92	107	136	138
Pennsylvania	44.7	52.6	55.0	56.9	60	56	56	65	67	68	78	88	98	109
Midwest	72.9	65.6	62.8	69.0	84	95	108	104	105	109	121	130	135	144
Ohio	84.7	77.2	71.9	86.9	107	117	120	122	125	125	139	160	155	174
Indiana	82.9	72.8	63.4	57.5	73	79	80	82	98	114	138	152	164	165
Illinois	52.4	50.4	50.3	55.9	73	87	95	96	95	94	113	119	135	149
Michigan	106.4	93.9	86.8	94.6	119	137	151	162	163	163	165	162	159	161
Wisconsin	55.4	44.9	47.2	56.4	65	71	72	73	73	85	93	96	102	105
Minnesota	40.2	34.5	36.0	35.1	42	41	44	49	51	49	49	50	52	52
Iowa	53.6	45.5	49.0	51.6	63	66	70	70	72	86	88	93	92	97
Missouri	76.8	74.7	79.4	88.0	92	105	111	116	113	112	131	147	162	175
North Dakota	21.3	28.8	24.9	20.7	27	26	30	21	19	28	33	47	51	54
South Dakota	57.8	51.0	34.9	37.0	49	70	76	74	77	88	97	109	115	127
Nebraska	69.1	62.8	66.0	67.9	80	93	83	80	71	89	104	99	91	95
Kansas	90.5	73.5	60.6	63.5	76	91	97	98	95	106	116	129	152	173
South	123.9	124.5	128.3	135.0	150	161	169	181	196	188	201	224	225	231
Delaware	33.2	49.3	57.1	76.1	100	118	120	173	181	183	208	250	273	263
Maryland	124.9	139.3	144.0	155.0	169	192	198	193	187	183	218	244	277	285
District of Columbia	349.2	340.8	324.2	289.2	326	334	330	383	433	426	467	531	556	649
Virginia	108.9	106.3	107.9	105.1	110	126	142	157	158	161	165	177	177	185
West Virginia	59.6	59.1	60.8	57.3	65	71	67	63	66	64	80	77	83	82
North Carolina	153.0	159.9	183.9	207.2	210	214	234	223	240	244	248	255	233	246
South Carolina	118.4	121.2	130.1	158.4	198	230	239	243	237	238	251	270	276	284
Georgia	146.1	174.3	173.3	191.4	204	225	224	216	224	219	220	247	259	254
Florida	135.8	139.3	132.5	137.9	183	211	221	239	220	208	224	261	235	242
Kentucky	94.1	89.5	89.4	91.7	100	107	106	97	105	99	114	110	127	128
Tennessee	86.1	81.9	84.2	90.9	109	114	127	134	151	153	171	173	187	154
Alabama	110.0	103.5	104.5	110.3	121	83	94	144	141	149	183	215	243	256
Mississippi	82.7	83.1	75.5	91.8	103	91	67	110	141	132	177	210	211	229
Arkansas	83.9	80.4	82.2	99.6	102	115	111	115	132	128	143	166	179	188
Louisiana	113.0	92.2	108.3	127.7	126	120	152	184	190	211	216	251	290	310
Oklahoma	144.2	139.7	120.4	108.5	114	133	129	146	147	151	169	201	212	236
Texas	140.9	136.0	146.6	140.6	154	167	176	189	196	210	210	237	221	226
West	81.9	78.6	8.6	93.9	84	91	92	99	101	105	119	139	152	166
Montana	35.4	39.5	43.5	45.6	50	73	81	87	96	94	104	114	104	121
Idaho	40.9	49.6	54.6	65.5	71	82	87	91	92	87	99	107	121	127
Wyoming	77.5	75.7	76.6	73.9	80	87	98	102	95	113	117	135	138	143
Colorado	85.9	81.3	77.5	79.4	80	87	89	93	90	96	92	108	109	104
New Mexico	61.3	55.7	66.4	80.7	86	105	126	123	112	106	100	126	142	133
Arizona	74.3	76.9	81.0	97.0	118	125	129	146	139	160	184	209	223	247
Utah	53.3	51.2	44.7	46.1	54	60	64	69	68	64	73	77	77	84
Nevada	124.0	121.2	134.9	130.3	136	156	187	204	224	230	245	301	354	380
Washington	82.4	77.1	77.1	86.2	96	109	118	122	113	106	125	148	155	156
Oregon	93.5	84.4	74.7	88.3	108	122	122	117	122	120	124	146	157	170
California	87.4	83.9	96.7	105.6	81	85	80	88	93	98	114	135	150	162
Alaska	65.6	61.0	56.3	57.1	56	63	75	127	133	143	170	194	219	252
Hawaii	33.7	38.8	37.3	38.6	42	39	44	57	58	65	77	88	103	124

^aUnpublished U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates for the resident population were used to calculate rates of incarceration. Sentenced prisoners are defined as those serving sentences of more than one year.

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); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6, p. 16; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-7, p. 14; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-8, NCJ-80520, p. 16; NCJ-86485, p. 16 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1982*, Bulletin NCJ-87933, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1984*, Bulletin NCJ-97118, p. 2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table 6.31 Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.1. For information on the population counts upon which the rates are based, see Table 6.33. 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^a)

Jurisdiction	Rate per 100,000 resident population
District of Columbia	649
Nevada	380
Louisiana	310
Maryland	285
South Carolina	284
Delaware	263
Alabama	256
Georgia	254
Alaska	252
Arizona	247
North Carolina	246
Florida	242
Oklahoma	236
Mississippi	229
Texas	226
Arkansas	188
New York	187
Virginia	185
Missouri	175
Ohio	174
Kansas	173
Oregon	170
Indiana	165
California	162
Michigan	161
Washington	156
Tennessee	154
Illinois	149
Wyoming	143
New Jersey	138
New Mexico	133
Kentucky	128
Idaho	127
South Dakota	127
Hawaii	124
Montana	121
Connecticut	119
Pennsylvania	109
Wisconsin	105
Colorado	104
Iowa	97
Nebraska	95
Rhode Island	92
Massachusetts	84
Utah	84
West Virginia	82
Vermont	74
Maine	72
New Hampshire	57
North Dakota	54
Minnesota	52
Federal system	12

^aUnpublished U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates for the resident population were used to calculate rates of incarceration. Sentenced prisoners are defined as those serving sentences of more than one year.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1984*, Bulletin NCJ-97118 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1985), p. 2. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.32 Movement of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions, by region and jurisdiction, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.1. All figures on admissions and departures represent the number of transactions and not the number of individual prisoners who were involved in such movements. Because of different counting procedures among the States, a "0" entry in any category can mean that: (1) the State uses this category of admission or release but had no inmates in the category during 1983; (2) the State uses this category but cannot report the number of inmates in the category; or (3) the State does not use this category. "Unconditional releases"

include expiration of sentence, commutation of sentence, and other such unqualified discharges. "Conditional releases" are those involving some form of supervision over the offender upon return to the community and include parole, probation, supervised mandatory release (early release because of good behavior), and other forms of conditional discharge. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners on Dec. 31, 1982	Total	New court commitments	Admissions				
				Parole or other conditional release violators returned	Return of escapees and persons absent without leave	Return from appeal or bond	Transfers from other jurisdictions	Other admissions
United States, total	395,516	250,061	187,408	45,568	8,428	4,356	3,708	593
Federal institutions, total	23,652	17,986	14,119	2,583	376	43	865	NA
State institutions, total	371,864	232,075	173,289	42,985	8,052	4,313	2,843	593
Northeast	56,303	33,560	24,175	7,599	722	101	958	5
Maine	892	618	517	78	7	9	7	0
New Hampshire	445	284	233	33	18	NA	0	0
Vermont ^a	435	289	153	97	39	0	0	0
Massachusetts ^b	4,238	2,543	1,691	388	290	NA	174	0
Rhode Island ^a	781	510	347	138	16	3	5	1
Connecticut ^a	3,129	2,815	2,198	509	105	3	0	0
New York	27,945	14,747	10,415	3,673	137	49	469	4
New Jersey	7,990	6,034	4,695	1,286	38	15	NA	0
Pennsylvania	10,448	5,720	3,926	1,397	72	22	303	0
North Central	77,236	47,622	35,438	9,684	1,997	38	465	0
Ohio ^c	17,317	11,096	8,818	2,122	16	0	140	0
Indiana	8,295	4,637	4,343	178	116	NA	0	0
Illinois	13,949	10,730	7,307	3,218	205	NA	NA	0
Michigan	14,913	7,305	4,511	1,420	1,204	0	170	0
Wisconsin	4,714	2,649	2,069	580	NA	NA	NA	0
Minnesota	2,081	1,480	1,124	344	12	0	0	0
Iowa ^d	2,829	1,970	1,367	282	139	28	154	0
Missouri	7,445	3,987	3,067	673	239	8	0	0
North Dakota	276	311	289	21	1	0	0	0
South Dakota	755	533	451	74	7	0	1	0
Nebraska	1,584	613	511	73	27	2	0	0
Kansas	3,078	2,311	1,581	699	31	NA	0	0
South	175,654	105,370	82,190	13,921	3,565	4,156	1,204	334
Delaware ^a	1,513	735	524	24	85	0	0	102
Maryland	11,032	4,555	3,983	399	130	NA	73	0
District of Columbia ^{a,b}	3,351	2,576	1,305	277	227	NA	467	0
Virginia	9,715	5,614	4,421	812	100	NA	281	0
West Virginia	1,547	921	864	37	19	1	0	0
North Carolina	15,349	8,943	7,648	806	466	0	3	20
South Carolina	8,629	4,188	3,071	841	266	10	NA	0
Georgia ^b	14,038	10,021	8,485	1,258	233	NA	NA	45
Florida ^b	27,139	17,836	11,603	1,396	723	4,088	26	NA
Kentucky	4,031	3,690	2,545	1,039	96	NA	0	10
Tennessee	7,869	4,658	3,632	511	515	0	0	0
Alabama	8,581	4,662	4,419	100	41	57	16	29
Mississippi	5,359	2,832	2,199	435	58	NA	12	128
Arkansas	3,922	2,229	1,751	422	30	NA	26	0
Louisiana	10,930	4,538	4,231	209	93	0	5	0
Oklahoma ^d	6,500	4,513	3,836	200	467	NA	10	0
Texas ^a	36,149	22,859	17,673	5,155	16	NA	15	0
West	62,671	45,523	31,486	11,781	1,768	18	216	254
Montana	914	455	343	86	24	2	0	0
Idaho	1,044	872	664	191	14	3	0	0
Wyoming	702	361	330	19	12	0	NA	0
Colorado	3,042	2,349	1,784	376	179	6	2	2
New Mexico	1,447	1,346	917	383	40	6	0	0
Arizona	6,048	3,310	2,880	408	NA	0	22	0
Utah	1,199	867	483	254	129	1	0	0
Nevada	2,753	1,487	1,197	268	22	0	0	0
Washington	6,264	2,796	1,655	808	309	NA	24	0
Oregon ^d	3,900	2,986	1,190	469	368	0	11	228
California ^b	33,583	27,511	18,401	8,435	671	NA	4	0
Alaska ^a	872	864	631	56	NA	NA	153	24
Hawaii ^a	903	319	291	28	0	0	0	0

^a Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^b All data for California, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Texas are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts.

^c Data for Ohio include persons with sentences of one year or less.

^d Data for Oklahoma may include a small number of persons with a one year sentence.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1983*, NCJ-99861 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), Table 12.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Releases								
Total	Conditional releases	Unconditional releases	Escapes and absent without leave	Out on appeal or bond	Transfers to other jurisdictions	Deaths	Other releases	Number of prisoners on Dec. 31, 1983
225,856	166,345	38,307	9,166	5,581	3,492	896	2,069	419,721
15,307	8,151	5,264	491	65	332	69	935	26,331
210,549	158,194	33,043	8,675	5,516	3,160	827	1,134	393,390
27,886	22,366	3,092	714	344	1,177	120	73	61,977
649	214	397	14	16	8	0	0	861
250	200	17	19	13	0	1	0	479
346	289	23	30	0	0	4	0	378
2,409	1,361	494	266	NA	279	9	0	4,372
413	352	27	11	9	14	0	0	878
2,367	976	1,241	73	56	14	7	0	3,577
12,151	10,924	373	133	112	548	55	6	30,541
4,832	4,536	132	56	93	0	15	0	9,192
4,469	3,514	388	112	45	314	29	67	11,699
43,493	38,171	2,415	2,036	48	476	138	209	81,365
10,406	10,084	140	18	0	134	30	0	18,007
3,959	3,683	125	130	NA	0	21	0	8,973
9,157	8,151	556	217	NA	NA	24	209	15,522
7,836	6,110	349	1,186	0	178	13	0	14,382
2,498	2,215	276	NA	NA	0	7	0	4,865
1,448	1,286	127	30	0	0	5	0	2,113
1,985	1,487	177	135	20	163	3	0	2,814
3,157	2,602	248	273	11	0	23	0	8,275
237	209	27	1	0	0	0	0	350
480	331	135	10	0	1	3	0	808
646	372	252	10	8	0	4	0	1,551
1,684	1,641	3	26	9	0	5	0	3,705
101,061	64,179	25,648	4,043	4,915	1,191	456	629	179,963
669	422	83	101	0	0	6	57	1,579
3,608	2,932	42	104	457	45	24	4	11,979
2,462	791	682	278	NA	699	12	0	3,465
5,474	5,036	168	72	5	121	72	0	9,855
844	612	121	33	0	0	4	74	1,624
10,035	6,776	2,803	415	0	0	35	6	14,257
3,741	2,405	994	298	14	0	30	0	9,076
9,124	5,816	2,858	218	44	159	29	0	14,935
19,582	5,332	8,896	744	4,342	58	56	154	25,393
2,969	2,489	330	104	NA	0	13	33	4,752
4,326	3,021	520	750	4	0	18	13	8,201
3,602	1,478	1,643	303	45	74	25	34	9,641
2,710	2,087	507	47	NA	11	11	47	5,481
1,925	1,626	257	28	NA	4	10	0	4,226
2,656	706	1,906	18	0	3	20	3	12,812
3,585	1,394	1,643	520	4	5	17	2	7,428
23,749	21,256	2,195	10	NA	12	74	202	35,259
38,109	33,478	1,888	1,882	209	316	113	223	70,085
468	369	71	19	8	0	1	0	901
724	643	68	8	5	0	0	0	1,192
342	224	106	10	2	NA	0	0	721
2,147	1,814	81	177	11	3	6	55	3,244
1,085	716	327	27	9	1	5	0	1,708
2,243	2,053	172	NA	7	0	11	0	7,115
805	641	29	128	4	0	3	0	1,261
1,052	478	526	28	10	0	10	0	3,188
2,411	2,043	38	301	14	2	13	0	6,649
2,945	2,383	136	405	0	4	9	8	3,941
23,069	21,619	307	779	NA	150	55	159	38,025
661	366	0	NA	139	156	0	0	1,075
157	129	27	0	0	0	0	1	1,065

Table 6.33 Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities on Dec. 31, by region and jurisdiction, 1983 and 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.1. Prisoner counts may differ from those previously reported and are subject to revision. The "total" columns include unsentenced prisoners and prisoners sentenced to a year or less. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Region and Jurisdiction	Total			Sentenced to more than a year		
	1983	1984	Percent change	1983	1984	Percent change
United States	437,248	463,866	6.1	419,731	445,381	6.1
Federal institutions	31,926	34,263	7.3	26,331	27,602	4.8
State institutions	405,322	429,603	6.0	393,400	417,779	6.2
Northeast	64,671	70,537	9.1	61,977	67,835	9.5
Maine	1,082	1,025	-5.3	861	840	-2.4
New Hampshire	479	561	17.1	479	561	17.1
Vermont	497	515	3.6	378	392	3.7
Massachusetts	4,482	4,890	9.1	4,372	4,890	11.8
Rhode Island	1,157	1,220	5.4	878	888	1.1
Connecticut	5,474	5,718	4.5	3,577	3,748	4.8
New York	30,341	33,155	8.6	30,541	33,155	8.6
New Jersey	9,192	10,363	12.7	9,192	10,363	12.7
Pennsylvania	11,767	13,090	11.2	11,699	12,998	11.1
North Central	81,917	85,859	4.8	81,365	85,429	5.0
Ohio	18,007	18,694	3.8	18,007	18,694	3.8
Indiana	9,296	9,328	0.3	8,973	9,063	1.0
Illinois	15,595	17,187	10.2	15,522	17,187	10.7
Michigan	14,382	14,604	1.5	14,382	14,604	1.5
Wisconsin	4,865	5,023	3.2	4,865	5,023	3.2
Minnesota	2,113	2,167	2.6	2,113	2,167	2.6
Iowa	2,814	2,836	0.8	2,814	2,836	0.8
Missouri	8,275	8,808	6.4	8,275	8,808	6.4
North Dakota	410	434	5.9	350	374	6.9
South Dakota	826	917	11.0	808	900	11.4
Nebraska	1,629	1,623	-0.4	1,551	1,535	-1.0
Kansas	3,705	4,238	14.4	3,705	4,238	14.4
South	185,677	193,286	4.1	179,963	187,925	4.4
Delaware	2,198	2,200	0.1	1,579	1,615	2.3
Maryland	12,617	13,124	4.0	11,979	12,442	3.9
District of Columbia	4,344	4,834	11.3	3,465	4,031	16.3
Virginia	10,093	10,667	5.7	9,855	10,493	6.5
West Virginia	1,624	1,599	-1.5	1,624	1,599	-1.5
North Carolina	15,395	16,371	6.3	14,257	15,219	6.7
South Carolina	9,576	10,035	4.8	9,076	9,434	3.9
Georgia	15,358	15,731	2.4	14,935	14,944	0.1
Florida	26,334	27,106	2.9	25,393	26,933	6.1
Kentucky	4,752	4,793	0.9	4,752	4,793	0.9
Tennessee	8,201	7,302	-11.0	8,201	7,302	-11.0
Alabama	9,856	10,482	6.4	9,641	10,246	6.3
Mississippi	5,586	6,115	9.5	5,481	5,974	9.0
Arkansas	4,244	4,454	4.9	4,226	4,427	4.8
Louisiana	12,812	13,919	8.6	12,812	13,919	8.6
Oklahoma	7,428	7,872	6.0	7,428	7,872	6.0
Texas	35,259	36,682	4.0	35,259	36,682	4.0
West	73,057	79,921	9.4	70,095	76,590	9.3
Montana	903	1,005	11.3	901	1,005	11.5
Idaho	1,192	1,282	7.6	1,192	1,282	7.6
Wyoming	721	740	2.6	721	740	2.6
Colorado	3,244	3,364	3.7	3,244	3,347	3.2
New Mexico	1,977	2,129	7.7	1,708	1,908	11.7
Arizona	7,251	7,845	8.2	7,115	7,638	7.4
Utah	1,274	1,419	11.4	1,261	1,407	11.6
Nevada	3,188	3,510	10.1	3,188	3,510	10.1
Washington	6,659	6,821	2.4	6,659	6,821	2.4
Oregon	3,941	4,563	15.8	3,941	4,563	15.8
California	39,373	43,314	10.0	38,025	41,780	9.9
Alaska	1,634	1,995	22.1	1,075	1,290	20.0
Hawaii	1,700	1,934	13.8	1,065	1,299	22.0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 1984, Bulletin NCJ-97118 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1985), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table 6.34 Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by race, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Region and jurisdiction	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Not known
United States, total	437,238	225,902	200,216	4,086	1,577	5,457
Federal institutions, total	31,926	20,628	10,446	655	197	0
State institutions, total	405,312	205,274	189,770	3,431	1,380	5,457
Northeast	64,671	30,306	32,767	98	96	1,404
Maine	1,082	1,051	14	16	1	0
New Hampshire	479	467	12	0	0	0
Vermont ^a	497	0	0	0	0	497
Massachusetts ^b	4,482	2,978	1,496	6	2	0
Rhode Island ^a	1,157	804	351	1	1	0
Connecticut ^h	5,474	2,068	2,486	8	5	907
New York	30,541	14,411	16,000	60	70	0
New Jersey	9,192	3,291	5,887	0	14	0
Pennsylvania	11,767	5,236	6,521	7	3	0
North Central	81,917	42,179	37,485	846	36	1,371
Ohio	18,007	9,019	8,988	0	0	0
Indiana	9,296	6,042	3,247	6	1	0
Illinois	15,595	5,180	9,325	31	9	1,050
Michigan	14,382	5,839	8,264	75	0	204
Wisconsin	4,865	2,881	1,858	124	1	1
Minnesota ^b	2,113	1,404	462	168	2	77
Iowa ^a	2,814	2,206	518	47	4	39
Missouri	8,275	5,354	2,921	0	0	0
North Dakota	410	330	8	72	0	0
South Dakota	826	599	20	207	0	0
Nebraska	1,629	1,018	538	64	9	0
Kansas	3,705	2,307	1,336	52	10	0
South	185,677	83,831	100,273	829	47	697
Delaware ^a	2,198	929	1,266	3	0	0
Maryland	12,617	3,401	9,196	8	0	12
District of Columbia ^a	4,344	142	4,202	0	0	0
Virginia	10,093	4,129	5,765	0	0	199
West Virginia	1,624	1,377	245	2	0	0
North Carolina	15,395	6,625	8,320	389	3	58
South Carolina	9,576	3,891	5,661	9	2	13
Georgia ^b	15,358	6,242	9,115	0	0	1
Florida ^b	26,334	13,440	12,861	3	30	0
Kentucky	4,752	3,265	1,486	1	0	0
Tennessee ^c	8,201	4,555	3,626	NA	NA	20
Alabama	9,856	3,836	6,012	4	3	1
Mississippi	5,586	1,582	3,732	6	0	266
Arkansas	4,244	2,054	2,179	2	8	1
Louisiana	12,812	3,587	9,225	0	0	0
Oklahoma	7,428	4,842	2,057	402	1	126
Texas ^a	35,259	19,934	15,325	0	0	0
West	73,047	48,958	19,245	1,658	1,201	1,985
Montana	903	699	14	185	2	3
Idaho	1,192	1,119	30	37	6	0
Wyoming	721	669	27	24	1	0
Colorado	3,244	2,531	685	22	6	0
New Mexico	1,977	1,668	256	51	2	0
Arizona	7,251	5,641	1,333	214	8	55
Utah	1,274	1,112	125	31	6	0
Nevada	3,188	1,904	1,016	13	23	232
Washington	6,649	4,584	1,290	262	43	470
Oregon ^b	3,941	3,354	447	105	8	27
California ^b	39,373	24,272	13,786	173	77	1,065
Alaska ^a	1,634	947	147	523	17	0
Hawaii ^a	1,700	458	89	18	1,002	133

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bAll data for California, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Oregon and Texas are custody, rather than jurisdiction, counts.

^cTennessee's "not known" category includes all persons reported as other than white or black.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1983, NCJ-99861 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), Table 6.

Table 6.35 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, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 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	186	179	7
Federal institutions, total	14	11	2
State institutions, total	172	167	5
Northeast	130	125	5
Maine	94	75	19
New Hampshire	50	50	NA
Vermont ^a	94	72	23
Massachusetts ^b	78	76	2
Rhode Island ^a	121	92	29
Connecticut ^a	174	114	60
New York	173	173	NA
New Jersey	123	123	NA
Pennsylvania	99	98	1
North Central	139	138	1
Ohio	168	168	NA
Indiana	170	164	6
Illinois	136	135	1
Michigan	159	159	NA
Wisconsin	102	102	NA
Minnesota	51	51	NA
Iowa ^a	97	97	NA
Missouri	166	166	NA
North Dakota	60	51	9
South Dakota	118	115	3
Nebraska	102	97	5
Kansas	152	152	NA
South	232	224	7
Delaware ^a	362	260	102
Maryland	292	277	15
District of Columbia ^{a,b}	700	558	142
Virginia	181	177	4
West Virginia	83	83	NA
North Carolina	252	233	19
South Carolina	292	276	15
Georgia ^a	266	259	7
Florida	243	235	9
Kentucky	128	128	NA
Tennessee	174	174	NA
Alabama	248	243	5
Mississippi	215	211	4
Arkansas	182	181	1
Louisiana	286	286	NA
Oklahoma	222	222	NA
Texas ^b	221	221	NA
West	157	151	6
Montana	110	110	0
Idaho	120	120	NA
Wyoming	138	138	NA
Colorado	102	102	NA
New Mexico	140	121	19
Arizona	242	237	5
Utah	78	77	1
Nevada	352	352	NA
Washington	154	154	NA
Oregon	141	148	NA
California ^b	155	150	5
Alaska ^a	333	219	114
Hawaii ^a	165	103	62

^aIncarceration rates are based on prisoner data that include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bIncarceration rates for California, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Oregon and Texas are based on custody, rather than jurisdiction, counts.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1983, NCJ-99861 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), Table 4.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table 6.36 Prisoners in custody of State and Federal correctional authorities on Dec. 31, by maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, 1982 and 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Region and jurisdiction	Maximum sentence length												
	Total			More than 1 year			1 year or less and unsentenced						
	1982	1983	Percent change	1982	1983	Percent change	Total		1 year or less		Unsentenced		
							1982	1983	Percent change	1982	1983	1982	1983
United States, total	402,914	424,655	5.4	385,343	406,240	5.4	17,571	18,415	4.8	9,966	11,150	7,605	7,265
Federal institutions, total	27,311	28,945	6.0	21,630	23,836	10.2	5,681	5,109	-10.1	2,532	2,271	3,149	2,838
State institutions, total	375,603	395,710	5.4	363,713	382,404	5.1	11,890	13,306	11.9	7,434	8,879	4,456	4,427
Northeast	59,476	64,900	9.1	56,514	62,099	9.9	2,962	2,801	-5.4	1,418	1,406	1,544	1,395
Maine	893	947	6.0	729	790	8.4	164	157	-4.3	156	153	8	4
New Hampshire	445	459	3.1	431	434	0.7	14	25	78.6	0	0	14	25
Vermont ^a	579	535	-7.6	390	390	0.0	189	145	-23.3	86	76	103	69
Massachusetts	4,376	4,532	3.6	4,238	4,372	3.2	138	160	15.9	96	110	42	50
Rhode Island ^a	1,048	1,150	9.7	785	867	10.4	263	283	7.6	92	94	171	189
Connecticut ^a	4,891	5,382	10.0	3,004	3,508	16.8	1,887	1,874	-0.7	727	855	1,160	1,019
New York	28,501	30,555	8.6	28,501	30,955	8.6	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	8,171	9,142	11.9	7,970	9,092	14.1	201	50	-75.1	201	50	0	0
Pennsylvania	10,572	11,798	11.6	10,466	11,691	11.7	106	107	0.9	60	68	46	39
North Central	77,561	80,982	4.4	76,433	78,955	3.3	1,128	2,027	79.7	1,017	1,902	111	125
Ohio	17,147	17,766	3.6	17,147	16,416	-4.3	0	1,350	X	0	1,350	0	0
Indiana	8,827	9,360	6.0	8,295	8,973	8.2	532	387	-27.3	495	323	37	64
Illinois	13,895	15,437	11.1	13,551	15,364	13.4	344	73	-78.8	344	73	0	0
Michigan	14,913	14,382	-3.6	14,913	14,382	-3.6	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	4,441	4,226	-4.8	4,441	4,226	-4.8	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	2,197	2,235	1.7	2,197	2,235	1.7	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Iowa	2,829	2,814	-0.5	2,829	2,814	-0.5	0	NA	X	0	NA	0	NA
Missouri	7,422	8,197	10.4	7,422	8,197	10.4	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	351	422	20.2	305	362	18.7	46	60	30.4	46	60	0	0
South Dakota	794	830	4.5	758	812	7.1	36	18	-50.0	36	18	0	0
Nebraska	1,721	1,690	-1.8	1,560	1,554	-0.4	161	136	-15.5	96	78	65	58
Kansas	3,024	3,623	19.8	3,015	3,620	20.1	9	3	-66.7	0	0	9	3
South	174,937	178,362	2.0	169,517	172,943	2.0	5,320	5,417	1.9	4,464	4,838	856	581
Delaware ^a	1,745	1,916	9.8	1,260	1,392	10.5	485	524	8.0	184	224	301	300
Maryland	11,550	12,535	8.5	10,968	11,901	8.5	582	634	8.9	582	634	0	0
District of Columbia ^a	4,081	4,344	6.4	3,351	3,465	3.4	730	879	20.4	615	760	115	119
Virginia	9,229	9,222	-0.1	9,203	9,197	-0.1	26	25	-3.8	26	25	0	0
West Virginia	1,547	1,677	8.4	1,547	1,622	4.8	0	55	X	0	0	55	
North Carolina	16,660	15,485	-7.1	15,349	14,257	-7.1	1,311	1,228	-6.3	1,220	1,138	91	90
South Carolina	8,560	8,716	1.8	8,048	8,225	2.2	512	491	-4.1	485	474	27	17
Georgia	14,405	15,358	6.6	14,038	14,935	6.4	367	423	15.3	367	423	0	0
Florida	27,565	26,229	-4.8	26,892	25,273	-5.9	673	936	39.1	673	936	0	0
Kentucky	3,915	4,641	18.5	3,915	4,641	18.5	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	7,683	7,876	2.5	7,683	7,876	2.5	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Alabama	8,120	8,855	9.1	7,565	8,687	14.8	555	168	-69.7	233	168	322	0
Mississippi	4,464	4,580	2.6	4,412	4,542	2.9	52	38	-26.9	52	38	0	0
Arkansas	3,774	4,128	9.4	3,747	4,110	9.7	27	18	-33.3	27	18	0	0
Louisiana	9,436	10,516	11.4	9,436	10,516	11.4	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	6,054	7,025	16.0	6,054	7,025	16.0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Texas	36,149	35,259	-2.5	36,149	35,259	-2.5	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
West	63,629	71,466	12.3	61,149	68,407	11.9	2,480	3,059	23.3	535	733	1,945	2,326
Montana	810	783	-3.3	810	781	-3.6	0	2	X	0	2	0	0
Idaho	1,001	1,127	12.6	990	1,123	13.4	11	4	-63.6	0	0	11	4
Wyoming	684	681	-0.4	684	681	-0.4	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Colorado	3,037	3,242	6.8	3,037	3,242	6.8	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	1,664	1,936	16.3	1,433	1,629	13.7	231	307	32.9	231	263	0	44
Arizona	5,834	6,889	18.1	5,809	6,743	16.1	25	146	484.0	21	146	4	0
Utah	1,169	1,234	5.6	1,117	1,191	6.6	52	43	-17.3	17	13	35	30
Nevada	2,675	3,192	19.3	2,546	3,068	20.5	129	124	-3.9	0	0	129	124
Washington	5,861	6,198	5.7	5,861	6,198	5.7	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Oregon	3,867	3,941	1.9	3,867	3,941	1.9	0	NA	X	0	0	0	NA
California	34,640	39,373	13.7	33,583	38,025	13.2	1,057	1,348	27.5	0	0	1,057	1,348
Alaska ^a	1,043	1,350	29.4	608	808	32.9	435	542	24.6	115	135	320	407
Hawaii ^a	1,344	1,520	13.1	804	977	21.5	540	543	0.6	151	174	389	369

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1983*, NCJ-99861 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), Special table.

Table 6.37 Offense distribution of prison admissions in 30 States, by age at admission, 1982

NOTE: Prison population data were compiled by the Bureau of Justice Statistics through a yearend census of prisoners admitted and released from State and Federal institutions. The data below were obtained through the voluntary participation of 29 States and the District of Columbia and cover approximately three-fifths of the Nation's total State prison admissions and releases. In addition to the District of Columbia, States included in this study are: Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

These individual record data include only one admission and/or release per person in a given year, and thus differ from aggregate data which may include multiple admissions or releases of the same individual in a reporting year. The criterion applied by the Bureau of Justice Statistics for inclusion of individual States' admission or release data was that the individual record count be at least 70 percent of the aggregate count. Each State's individual offenses were recoded to a common set of offense types. With the exception of murder, attempts or conspiracies were included with completed offenses. Attempted murders were classified with assaults. For information on the methodology used in gathering yearend prison population data, see Appendix 16.

(Percent)

Offense	Total	Age at admission ^a						
		Less than 18 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
All offenses	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Murder	4.3	4.5	3.1	4.2	6.3	8.8	11.0	18.4
Manslaughter	2.6	1.7	1.6	2.6	4.3	5.1	9.8	16.8
Rape	2.6	3.8	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.5	1.0
Robbery	17.6	28.4	20.1	17.1	10.9	7.6	4.6	2.6
Assault	6.6	4.8	5.7	6.9	8.1	9.1	9.1	8.7
Burglary	27.2	36.2	34.9	23.2	15.6	11.3	7.3	4.1
Larceny	10.4	8.6	10.5	10.2	11.1	10.7	7.8	3.6
Auto theft	1.8	2.3	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.9	2.0
Forgery, fraud, embezzlement	6.2	1.4	4.3	7.5	8.6	9.4	7.5	4.1
Drugs	8.0	0.8	5.1	10.5	12.0	9.8	8.0	9.7
Public order	5.3	2.3	3.1	5.6	8.9	13.7	19.8	17.3
Other offenses ^b	7.4	4.0	6.4	7.7	9.4	9.4	11.0	11.7
Number of admissions ^c	100,814	2,674	44,423	37,209	11,507	3,696	1,109	196

^aStates excluded because of low reported counts were Alaska, Louisiana, Maine, and Wyoming.

^b"Other offenses" includes other sexual assault, other violent offenses, other property offenses, and miscellaneous offenses.

^cAge and offense data were provided for 88 percent of the 114,391 total prison admissions.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prison Admissions and Releases, 1982*, Special Report NCJ-97955 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1985), p. 5, Table 7.

Table 6.38 Age distribution of prison admissions in 30 States, by offense type, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.37. For information on the methodology used in gathering yearend prison population data, see Appendix 16.

(Percent)

Offense	Number of admissions ^b	Total	Age at admission ^a							Median age and over (in years)
			Less than 18 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	64 years	65 years and over	
All offenses	100,814	100	2.6	44.0	36.9	11.4	3.6	1.1	0.1	25
Murder	4,327	100	2.7	32.4	36.7	16.8	7.5	2.8	0.8	28
Manslaughter	2,598	100	1.7	28.4	37.7	19.3	7.3	4.1	1.2	29
Rape	2,664	100	3.8	40.8	37.1	12.9	4.0	1.0	(c)	25
Robbery	17,702	100	4.2	50.6	36.0	7.1	1.6	0.2	(c)	23
Assault	6,652	100	1.9	38.3	38.7	14.0	5.0	1.5	0.2	26
Burglary	27,431	100	3.5	56.5	31.4	6.5	1.5	0.2	(c)	23
Larceny	10,534	100	2.1	44.6	36.3	12.1	3.7	0.8	(c)	25
Auto theft	1,782	100	3.5	54.0	29.7	8.5	3.1	0.6	0.2	23
Forgery, fraud, embezzlement	6,216	100	0.6	31.1	45.0	16.0	5.6	1.3	0.1	28
Drugs	8,095	100	0.2	28.2	48.4	17.1	4.5	1.0	0.2	28
Public order	5,369	100	1.1	26.4	39.0	19.2	9.4	4.0	0.6	30
Other offenses ^d	7,444	100	1.6	38.3	38.6	14.6	4.7	1.6	0.3	27

^aStates excluded because of low reported counts were Alaska, Louisiana, Maine, and Wyoming.

^bAge and offense data were provided for 88 percent of the 114,391 admissions.

^cLess than 0.1 percent.

^d"Other offenses" includes other sexual assault, other violent offenses, other property offenses, and miscellaneous offenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prison Admissions and Releases, 1982*, Special Report NCJ-97955 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1985), p. 4, Table 6.

Table 6.39 Number of prison admissions, estimated number of reported serious crimes, and rate of prison admissions per 100 reported serious crimes, United States, selected years 1960-83

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.1. Data for the "estimated number of reported serious crimes" are from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports program. "Number of prison admissions" refers to new court commitments for any offense and is not restricted to the specified offenses included as "serious crimes." For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendices 3 and 16.

	Number of prison admissions ^a	Estimated number of reported serious crimes ^b	Prison admissions per 100 estimated reported serious crimes
1960	74,852	1,193,490	6.3
1965	74,724	1,659,960	4.5
1970	67,304	2,944,320	2.3
1975	112,803	4,278,380	2.6
1980	131,215	5,107,700	2.6
1981	149,186	5,109,340	2.9
1982	164,648	4,738,700	3.5
1983	173,289	4,358,780	4.0

^aAdmissions refer to new court commitments only, that is, inmates who were admitted from courts with new sentences.

^bSerious crimes include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, robbery, rape, aggravated assault and burglary.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1984*, Bulletin NCJ-97118 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1985), p. 8, Table 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.40 Rate of prison admissions per 100 estimated reported serious crimes, by type of reported crime measure, United States, 1980-83

NOTE: See NOTES, Figure 6.1 and Table 6.39. Prison admissions refer to new court commitments, that is, inmates who were admitted from courts with new sentences. Data for the number of reported personal victimizations are from the annual National Crime Survey sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, and conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data on reported crimes, cleared crimes, and arrests are from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports program. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendices 3, 12, and 16.

	Prison admissions per 100 reported personal victimizations ^a	Prison admissions per 100 estimated reported serious crimes ^b	Prison admissions per 100 cleared crimes ^b	Prison admissions per 100 arrests ^b
1980	1.3	2.6	12.6	13.3
1981	1.4	2.9	14.1	14.1
1982	1.7	3.5	16.3	15.6
1983	2.0	4.0	17.7	17.7

^aCompleted rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults and burglaries are counted in the denominator.

^bReported crimes, cleared crimes and arrests refer to murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault and burglary.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1984*, Bulletin NCJ-97118 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1985), p. 8, Table 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.41 Inmates participating in education programs and selected characteristics of programs, by type of program and jurisdiction, 1984

NOTE: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of corrections in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The survey was conducted between April and June of 1985. Thirteen jurisdictions did not respond to the survey: Arizona, Colorado, the District of Columbia, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wyoming.

"Literacy programs" teach basic reading and writing skills to the illiterate and functionally illiterate. "Adult Basic Education (ABE)"

provides basic educational skills in the areas of reading, writing, and arithmetic, as well as coping skills needed for living in today's society. "General Educational Development (GED)" allows students to acquire advanced learning skills. GED completion is generally considered a high school diploma equivalent. (Definitions were provided by the Source.) Data on the number of inmates in programs are for 1984. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

Jurisdiction	Number of inmates in literacy programs	Outside volunteers used in literacy programs	Inmates tutor other inmates	Number of inmates in Adult Basic Education programs	Number of inmates completing General Educational Development programs
Alabama	125	No	No	233	231
Alaska	NA	Yes	Yes	946 ^a	128
Arkansas	40 to 50	Yes	Yes	1,000, to 1,100	343
California	2,500 ^b	No	Yes	3,000 ^b	70
Connecticut	400 ^b	Yes	Yes	2,800 ^b	367
Delaware	54	Yes	Yes	665	74
Florida	600 students (year) 400 tutors (year) 5,000 hours per month ^b	Yes	Yes	Over 4,000 ^c	1,976 ^d
Georgia	3,000	No	Yes ^e	5,000	1,000
Hawaii	NA	Yes	No	NA	NA
Idaho	75	No	Yes	338	136
Illinois	NA	NA	NA	15,067 ^a	1,568; (1,443 adults, 125 juveniles)
Indiana	1,816	Yes	No	1,422	483
Iowa	NA	No	Yes	670	286
Kansas	NA	No	No	475 ^b	335
Kentucky	72	Yes	Yes	395; (part time 6 hours week, night) 1,041; (15 hours week, day)	369
Louisiana	312 ^f	No	No	273 ^g	276
Maryland	675 ^b	No	Yes	1,737 ^h	521
Minnesota	650 ⁱ	Yes	Yes	410	210
Mississippi	624 ⁱ	Yes	No	624 ⁱ	65
Missouri	135	Yes	Yes	1,958 ^j	593
Montana	10	No	Yes	318	20
Nebraska	(k) ^b	NA	NA	350 ^j	200
Nevada	200 ^b	No	Yes	NA	NA
New York	5,000 ^l	Yes	Yes	3,600 ^l	2,858
North Carolina	2,000	No	Yes	2,500	587
North Dakota	52	No	No	120	122
Ohio	1,646	Yes	Yes	4,420	1,001
Oklahoma	1,411	Yes	Yes	1,411	560
Oregon	300 ^b	Yes	Yes	300 ^b	270
Pennsylvania	NA	Yes	Yes	753 ^m	NA
Rhode Island	NA	No	Yes	350 ^b	104
South Dakota	150	No	No	150	80
Utah	400 ^b	No	Yes	200 ^b	65
Vermont	400 ^b	Yes	No	200 ^b	50
Virginia	512	Yes	Yes	3,500	645
Washington	NA	Yes	NA	519 ^a	NA
West Virginia	38 tutors trained, 80 students served ^b	Yes	Yes	890 (includes adults, juveniles and GED)	276 (adults and juveniles)
Wisconsin	NA	Yes	Yes	NA	NA
Federal Bureau of Prisons	9,364 ^a	Yes	Yes	NA	2,936
Guam	7	No	No	15	0

^aIncludes inmates in both basic literacy and ABE programs.

^bApproximately.

^cDuring any one month.

^dYear ending June 30, 1984.

^eInmates serve as teacher aides.

^fAverage monthly enrollment; includes special education and Chapter I programs.

^gAverage monthly enrollment.

^hAs of May 1, 1984.

ⁱIncludes inmates in General Educational Development programs.

^jLevel I.

^kCurrently being established.

^lAnnually.

^mAverage per prison.

Source: Contact Center, Inc., Corrections Compendium (Lincoln, Neb.: Contact Center, Inc., October 1985), pp. 10, 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table 6.42 Population and movement of prisoners in Federal institutions, fiscal years 1946-84^a

NOTE: The Federal Bureau of Prisons 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 Bureau of Prisons for the housing of Federal offenders. Approximately 9.2

percent of the total Federal prison population was housed in contract facilities at the end of fiscal year 1984. 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. For a definition of "mandatory release," see NOTE, Table 6.4.

Fiscal year ^b	Population beginning of year	Received (transfers excluded)					Transferred from other institutions	Discharged (transfers excluded)					Transferred to institutions	Population end of year	
		From courts	Mandatory Parole	Study and prison-observers retention turned	Other ^c	Violators returned		Sentence expired	Mandatory released ^d	Paroled ^e	Died	Study and observation Escaped			Other ^c
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	20,677
1955	20,877	16,699	620	332	X 157	0	4,501	9,599	2,598	4,411	47	X 170	125	4,760	21,606
1956	20,956	13,971	678	364	X 113	0	4,736	8,373	2,791	4,295	33	X 134	117	4,769	20,956
1957	20,956	14,112	666	363	X 146	0	5,128	6,983	3,282	4,357	49	X 155	138	5,225	21,182
1958	21,182	13,907	732	510	X 140	0	5,766	6,929	3,313	4,087	50	X 176	102	5,682	18,992
1959	21,899	14,324	782	517	98 179	0	6,148	7,085	3,263	4,209	54	160 201	0	6,137	22,838
1960	22,838	14,210	852	555	229 196	0	8,062	6,651	3,194	4,432	54	372 197	0	8,068	23,974
1961	23,974	14,185	965	594	361 226	0	6,873	6,301	3,555	4,599	49	333 242	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	19,185	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	324	530 565	20,441	11,868	5,336	2,562	4,802	65	636 648	20,733	13,131	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	14,063	22,436
1974	23,336	15,181	774	189	1,890 561	32,556	11,933	5,184	2,089	4,908	64	1,915 725	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	703 326	65,422	13,008	6,811	1,521	3,946	46	720 607	64,564	19,414	24,162
1981	24,162	15,746	2,216	186	766 681	68,309	11,576	6,372	1,153	3,114	56	745 410	68,948	16,649	26,195
1982	26,195	18,795	2,051	195	772 465	74,024	10,941	7,554	1,205	3,018	47	798 263	76,114	16,306	28,133
1983	28,183	18,996	2,483	241	799 396	75,764	11,821	8,203	1,187	3,097	55	772 344	76,550	18,211	30,214
1984	30,214	18,541	2,250	243	803 556	72,880	11,086	8,017	1,413	2,946	79	783 279	72,317	18,422	32,317

^aData prior to 1974 reflect sentenced prisoners only.

^bBeginning in fiscal year 1970, figures include only Bureau of Prisons institutions.

^cOther includes other temporary movement such as furloughs, writs, etc.

^dBeginning in 1958, the term mandatory release replaces the term conditional release.

^eIncludes discharges of Selective Service Act violators paroled under the provisions of Executive Order No. 8641 as follows: 1946-126; 1947-151.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1984 (Washington, D.C.: Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1985), p. 16.

Table 6.43 Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners received from court into Federal institutions, by offense, race, and sex, fiscal year 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.42. These data are 96.2 percent complete. "Completeness" refers to the percentage of the known prisoner population on which demographic data are available. For an explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 17.

Offense	Sentenced prisoners														
	All prisoners			White						All other				Youth Corrections Act ^a	
	Total	Male	Female	Number	Average sentence (in months)	Male	Female	Number	Average sentence (in months)	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Total	17,847	16,322	1,525	13,772	42.2	12,837	935	4,075	65.3	3,485	590	451	73		
Total excluding immigration and violent crimes ^a	12,055	10,853	1,202	8,890	49.7	8,201	689	3,165	47.1	2,652	513	266	55		
Assault	78	73	5	46	54.4	42	4	32	49.8	31	1	4	1		
Bankruptcy	8	8	0	7	42.1	7	0	1	48.0	1	0	0	0		
Burglary	35	34	1	23	39.0	22	1	12	55.2	12	0	3	0		
Counterfeiting	302	280	22	247	40.7	231	16	55	34.4	49	6	7	1		
Drug laws, total	4,873	4,492	381	4,024	60.5	3,736	288	849	64.9	756	93	104	16		
Non-narcotics	578	553	25	513	55.6	490	23	65	42.6	63	2	11	1		
Narcotics	2,065	1,877	188	1,649	71.1	1,509	140	416	71.2	368	48	67	10		
Controlled substances	2,230	2,062	168	1,862	52.4	1,737	125	368	61.8	325	43	26	5		
Embezzlement	332	217	115	240	33.2	163	77	92	25.6	54	38	10	5		
Escape, flight, or harboring a fugitive	127	107	20	104	24.4	90	14	23	31.4	17	6	3	2		
Extortion	104	95	9	96	86.8	89	7	8	34.5	6	2	3	2		
Firearms	621	611	10	435	35.7	428	7	186	32.3	183	3	9	0		
Forgery	440	327	113	189	39.6	147	42	251	30.1	180	71	12	9		
Fraud	1,205	1,072	133	916	33.1	848	68	289	26.2	224	65	11	1		
Immigration	4,257	4,045	212	4,127	7.0	3,922	205	130	10.6	123	7	31	0		
Income tax	333	319	14	297	23.9	290	7	36	22.3	29	7	0	0		
Juvenile delinquency	0	X	X	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	0	0		
Kidnaping	55	51	4	40	316.8	36	4	15	191.2	15	0	8	2		
Larceny/theft, total	1,501	1,284	217	834	44.2	758	76	667	29.5	526	141	42	11		
Motor vehicle, interstate	206	202	4	161	51.8	157	4	45	33.2	45	0	5	0		
Postal	580	442	138	198	31.5	161	37	382	26.6	281	101	14	8		
Theft, interstate	113	112	1	95	42.9	94	1	18	42.3	18	0	5	0		
Other	602	528	74	380	48.0	346	34	222	32.5	182	40	18	3		
Liquor laws	5	5	0	3	22.0	3	0	2	7.0	2	0	0	0		
National security laws	22	20	2	17	192.0	15	2	5	37.2	5	0	1	0		
Robbery	1,062	995	67	613	142.4	584	29	449	139.1	411	38	97	10		
Selective Service Acts	2	2	0	2	6.0	2	0	0	X	X	X	0	0		
Securities, transporting false or forged	28	25	3	24	44.7	23	1	4	61.5	2	2	1	0		
White slave traffic	10	10	0	5	175.2	5	0	5	98.4	5	0	0	0		
Other and unclassifiable	1,617	1,517	100	1,278	46.1	1,206	72	339	52.1	311	28	25	6		
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	809	713	96	198	71.9	183	15	611	122.5	530	81	79	7		
Assault	120	112	8	31	101.8	29	2	89	78.4	83	6	16	2		
Auto theft	14	14	0	3	22.0	3	0	11	65.0	11	0	3	0		
Burglary	66	63	3	12	55.8	11	1	54	113.5	52	2	12	0		
Forgery	9	3	6	3	36.0	1	2	6	57.0	2	4	0	0		
Homicide	88	77	11	14	232.7	14	0	74	236.0	63	11	10	1		
Larceny/theft	52	43	9	13	43.3	12	1	39	62.0	31	8	7	0		
Robbery	109	93	16	10	88.8	8	2	99	181.3	85	14	17	2		
Rape	23	23	0	1	600.0	1	0	22	286.7	22	0	2	0		
Sex offenses, except rape	33	33	0	8	123.7	8	0	25	161.0	25	0	5	0		
Other and unclassifiable	295	252	43	103	38.3	96	7	192	65.3	156	36	7	2		
Military court-martial cases	21	20	1	7	92.7	7	0	14	107.0	13	1	1	0		

^aThis total line excludes the immigration law and violent crime offenses whose unusual sentence lengths distort the average sentence length statistic.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1984 (Washington, D.C.: Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1985), pp. 44, 45.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table 6.44 Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners received from court into Federal institutions, by offense, sex, and sentencing procedure, fiscal year 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.42. These data are 95.7 percent complete. "Completeness" refers to the percentage of the known prisoner population on which demographic data are available. For an explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 17.

Offense	All court commitments				Sentencing procedure						
	Total	Male	Female	Average sentence (in months)	Regular	Federal Delinquency Act	Youth Corrections Act	Title 18, U.S. Code 4205 (B) (b1)	U.S. Code 4205 (B) (b2)	Split sentence	Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act
Total	17,735	16,211	1,524	47.4	13,560	0	524	89	1,865	1,688	9
Assault	78	73	5	52.5	54	0	5	0	10	9	0
Bankruptcy	8	8	0	42.8	2	0	0	0	2	4	0
Burglary	35	34	1	44.6	26	0	3	1	2	3	0
Counterfeiting	300	278	22	39.4	209	0	8	2	40	41	0
Drug laws, total	4,844	4,464	380	61.2	3,659	0	120	34	709	322	0
Non-narcotics	579	554	25	54.2	460	0	12	4	80	23	0
Narcotics	2,049	1,862	187	70.9	1,555	0	77	19	298	100	0
Controlled substances	2,216	2,048	168	54.0	1,694	0	31	11	331	199	0
Embezzlement	331	216	115	30.5	262	0	15	4	26	84	0
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	127	107	20	26.2	92	0	5	0	8	22	0
Extortion	104	95	9	82.8	71	0	5	0	16	12	0
Firearms	617	607	10	34.9	414	0	9	1	123	70	0
Forgery	438	325	113	34.3	309	0	21	4	49	55	0
Fraud	1,202	1,069	133	31.5	830	0	12	3	129	228	0
Immigration	4,249	4,037	212	7.0	3,888	0	31	1	97	232	0
Income tax	330	316	14	23.9	203	0	0	5	35	87	0
Kidnaping	55	51	4	282.5	39	0	10	1	5	0	0
Larceny/theft, total	1,495	1,278	217	37.7	1,075	0	53	5	154	208	0
Motor vehicle, interstate	205	201	4	47.6	145	0	5	1	30	24	0
Postal	576	438	138	28.4	429	0	22	2	46	77	0
Theft, interstate	112	111	1	42.5	80	0	5	0	9	18	0
Other	602	528	74	42.3	421	0	21	2	69	89	0
Liquor laws	5	5	0	16.0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
National security laws	22	20	2	156.8	19	0	1	0	0	2	0
Robbery	1,048	981	67	141.1	665	0	107	13	236	27	0
Selective Service Acts	2	2	0	6.0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Securities, transporting false or forged	28	25	3	47.1	20	0	1	0	5	2	0
White slave traffic	10	10	0	136.8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	1,601	1,501	100	47.0	1,138	0	31	11	169	252	0
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	802	706	96	110.8	628	0	86	4	48	27	9
Assault	120	112	8	84.5	85	0	18	0	16	1	0
Auto theft	14	14	0	55.7	9	0	3	0	1	1	0
Burglary	66	63	3	103.0	45	0	12	0	4	4	0
Forgery	9	3	6	50.0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homicide	87	76	11	238.2	62	0	11	2	?	3	0
Larceny/theft	51	42	9	55.6	39	0	7	0	1	3	1
Robbery	108	92	16	173.9	84	0	19	0	2	3	0
Rape	21	21	0	326.1	15	0	2	0	3	1	0
Sex offenses, except rape	32	32	0	156.7	22	0	5	0	3	2	0
Other and unclassifiable	294	251	43	56.1	258	0	9	2	9	12	4
Military court-martial cases	4	3	1	536.7	3	0	1	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1984 (Washington, D.C.: Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1985), pp. 80, 81.

Table 6.45 Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners confined in Federal institutions, by offense, type of commitment, race, and sex, on Sept. 30, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.42. These data are 98.7 percent complete. "Completeness" refers to the percentage of the known prisoner population on which demographic data are available. For an explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 17.

Offense	All prisoners			Prisoners under sentence						Prisoners not under sentence		Number of Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act commitments included in total			
	Total	Male	Female	White			All other			Male	Female	Under	Not under		
				Number	Average sentence (in months)	Male	Female	Number	Average sentence (in months)					Male	Female
Total	28,242	26,471	1,771	18,541	109.0	17,557	984	9,541	152.6	8,767	774	147	13	59	16
Total excluding immigration and violent crimes ^a	18,770	17,378	1,392	13,473	81.8	12,690	783	5,182	91.3	4,583	599	105	10	54	16
Assault	172	163	9	81	124.6	76	5	84	120.1	81	3	6	1	0	0
Bankruptcy	8	8	0	7	84.4	7	0	1	48.0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	81	73	8	47	76.1	44	3	33	116.1	28	5	1	0	0	0
Counterfeiting	433	413	20	353	62.9	339	14	78	56.3	72	6	2	0	0	0
Drug laws, total	8,324	7,828	496	6,608	84.4	6,253	355	1,698	101.4	1,562	136	13	5	17	4
Non-narcotics	1,052	1,021	31	921	73.2	895	26	128	67.2	123	5	3	0	1	0
Narcotics	4,201	3,915	286	3,146	95.5	2,948	198	1,044	109.2	961	83	6	5	14	3
Controlled substances	3,071	2,892	179	2,541	74.9	2,410	131	526	94.2	478	48	4	0	2	1
Embezzlement	329	239	90	231	50.9	178	53	98	40.2	61	37	0	0	1	0
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	225	200	25	182	75.0	162	20	42	102.1	37	5	1	0	0	0
Extortion	236	229	7	213	126.5	206	7	18	181.3	18	0	5	0	0	0
Firearms	1,015	1,000	15	695	59.6	685	10	316	54.8	311	5	4	0	0	0
Forgery	624	492	132	282	59.5	233	49	341	52.0	258	83	1	0	3	0
Fraud	1,348	1,226	122	1,063	58.9	997	66	280	46.0	224	56	5	0	0	0
Immigration	1,353	1,283	70	1,296	21.5	1,229	67	55	29.7	52	3	2	0	0	0
Income tax	298	289	9	258	40.0	251	7	39	47.4	37	2	1	0	0	0
Juvenile delinquency	6	5	1	4	19.0	4	0	2	28.0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kidnaping	423	404	19	291	363.9	277	14	126	428.3	122	4	5	1	0	0
Larceny/theft, total	2,444	2,210	234	1,457	69.2	1,380	77	973	55.6	817	156	13	1	0	0
Motor vehicle, interstate	479	473	6	379	65.9	373	6	96	67.1	96	0	4	0	0	0
Postal	772	613	159	262	47.1	222	40	506	45.3	388	118	3	1	0	0
Theft, interstate	223	222	1	182	70.0	181	1	40	66.0	40	0	1	0	0	0
Other	970	902	68	634	80.1	604	30	331	66.7	293	38	5	0	0	0
Liquor laws	8	8	0	6	67.0	6	0	2	7.0	2	0	0	0	0	0
National security laws	26	25	1	20	335.7	19	1	5	105.6	5	0	1	0	0	0
Robbery	5,255	5,086	169	2,713	182.4	2,630	83	2,524	183.2	2,439	85	17	1	5	0
Selective Service Acts	3	3	0	2	21.0	2	0	1	18.0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Securities, transporting false or forged	67	62	5	48	95.0	45	3	19	84.9	17	2	0	0	0	0
White slave traffic	31	29	2	14	108.0	12	2	17	130.5	17	0	0	0	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	2,154	2,054	100	1,663	99.7	1,590	73	450	144.3	424	26	40	1	1	0
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	3,319	3,082	237	978	334.2	903	75	2,308	240.2	2,149	159	30	3	32	12
Assault	378	360	18	76	181.7	73	3	299	154.8	284	15	3	0	0	0
Auto theft	22	21	1	4	69.0	4	0	17	107.6	16	1	1	0	0	0
Burglary	242	233	9	59	191.3	55	4	172	145.1	174	5	4	0	10	3
Forgery	43	26	17	14	80.0	7	7	29	96.3	19	10	0	0	0	0
Homicide	1,061	1,002	59	431	485.0	411	20	624	384.8	585	39	6	0	0	0
Larceny/theft	124	108	16	29	113.2	27	2	93	102.0	80	13	1	1	5	1
Robbery	618	583	35	130	299.6	121	9	486	240.2	460	26	2	0	0	0
Rape	212	212	0	50	378.7	50	0	161	319.7	161	0	1	0	0	0
Sex offenses, except rape	114	113	1	43	181.8	42	1	70	225.5	70	0	1	0	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	505	424	81	142	157.1	113	29	350	125.4	300	50	11	2	17	8
Military court-martial cases	60	60	0	29	286.1	29	0	31	267.6	31	0	0	0	0	0

^aThis total line excludes the immigration law and violent crime offenses whose unusual sentence lengths distort the average sentence length statistic.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1984 (Washington, D.C.: Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1985), pp. 20, 21.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table 6.46 Number of, average sentence for, and average time served by releasees from Federal institutions and contract facilities, by offense and type of release, fiscal year 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.42. These data are approximately 89.9 percent complete. "Completeness" refers to the percentage of the known prisoner population on which demographic data are available. For an explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 17.

Offense	Releases except of prisoners sentenced under the Youth Corrections Act													
	All prisoners released				Released on parole				Released at expiration of sentence and at mandatory release				Youth Corrections Act releases	
	Number	Average time served		Percent of average sentence	Number	Average time served		Percent of average sentence	Number	Average time served		Percent of average sentence	Number	Average time served (in months)
		(in months)	Months			(in months)	Months			(in months)	Months			
Total	15,050	35.5	15.6	44.0	4,635	76.2	26.4	34.6	10,415	17.4	10.8	62.3	552	20.2
Assault	65	39.0	20.4	52.3	9	118.6	50.8	42.8	56	26.2	15.5	59.2	6	25.0
Bankruptcy	9	23.4	10.7	45.9	1	120.0	35.0	29.1	8	11.3	7.7	69.1	0	X
Burglary	35	46.3	22.0	47.4	14	70.7	24.3	34.4	21	30.1	20.4	67.7	1	23.0
Counterfeiting	305	32.4	14.9	46.1	109	55.1	18.9	34.4	196	19.8	12.7	64.1	13	20.3
Drug laws, total	3,776	44.8	19.5	43.5	1,638	68.9	24.8	36.0	2,138	26.5	15.4	58.3	130	16.0
Non-narcotics	668	40.9	18.9	46.1	307	56.5	21.9	38.8	361	27.7	16.3	58.9	11	17.8
Narcotics	1,615	55.6	22.4	40.2	829	78.4	26.9	34.2	786	31.6	17.6	55.8	101	16.8
Controlled substances	1,493	35.0	16.7	47.7	502	60.6	23.2	38.3	991	22.0	13.4	61.0	18	10.2
Embezzlement	315	22.1	12.0	54.3	97	43.1	17.6	40.9	218	12.8	9.5	74.3	9	14.3
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	170	33.9	20.9	61.6	41	56.7	28.6	50.5	129	26.7	18.5	69.2	2	26.0
Extortion	88	44.0	20.6	46.9	32	78.0	25.6	32.8	56	24.6	17.8	72.4	2	24.5
Firearms	656	31.8	17.9	56.2	161	54.3	21.9	40.4	495	24.5	16.5	67.5	25	33.8
Forgery	390	29.7	12.6	42.5	168	45.9	16.2	35.3	222	17.4	9.9	56.8	25	13.0
Fraud	1,158	22.9	11.8	51.5	321	43.7	17.0	38.9	837	14.9	9.8	65.7	13	18.0
Immigration	3,620	6.8	4.2	62.7	243	35.1	13.4	38.2	3,377	4.7	3.6	75.7	35	9.2
Income tax	303	18.8	10.8	57.8	74	38.2	17.8	46.7	229	12.5	8.6	68.6	0	X
Juvenile delinquency	4	42.7	23.0	53.8	1	46.0	36.0	78.2	3	41.6	18.6	44.8	0	X
Kidnaping	43	209.4	73.8	35.2	29	257.7	79.9	30.9	14	109.2	61.4	56.2	3	30.6
Larceny/theft, total	1,604	31.9	15.3	48.0	603	50.6	19.0	37.5	1,001	20.6	13.1	63.4	69	18.3
Motor vehicle, interstate	251	41.8	20.6	49.4	101	57.1	21.5	37.6	150	31.4	20.0	63.9	11	17.7
Postal	641	26.0	12.8	49.2	231	41.4	15.6	37.7	410	17.3	11.2	64.7	21	20.0
Theft, interstate	134	34.4	16.5	48.0	47	59.6	22.1	37.1	87	20.9	13.5	64.8	6	18.5
Other	578	33.5	15.5	46.2	224	55.2	20.7	37.5	354	19.8	12.2	61.5	31	17.4
Liquor laws	7	20.2	9.4	46.4	2	48.0	19.0	39.5	5	9.2	5.6	60.8	0	X
National security laws	15	21.2	15.0	70.5	3	57.3	34.6	60.4	12	12.2	10.0	82.3	1	7.0
Robbery	850	136.8	46.8	34.2	594	165.6	51.0	30.8	256	70.0	36.9	52.7	144	23.6
Selective Service Acts	1	6.0	4.0	66.6	0	X	X	X	1	6.0	4.0	66.6	0	X
Securities, transporting false or forged	30	45.2	20.3	44.9	16	55.1	21.2	38.5	14	33.7	19.2	57.0	0	X
White slave traffic	14	82.0	37.2	45.3	5	144.0	49.0	34.0	9	47.6	30.6	64.3	0	X
Other and unclassifiable	1,083	30.8	13.2	43.1	290	69.8	21.9	31.4	793	16.5	10.1	61.1	17	21.0
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	486	61.3	24.6	40.2	173	124.9	39.9	32.0	313	26.2	16.2	61.9	57	27.1
Assault	79	52.8	25.8	48.8	16	127.6	49.0	38.4	63	33.7	19.9	58.9	12	35.5
Auto theft	6	23.1	15.8	68.3	1	48.0	32.0	66.6	5	18.2	12.6	69.2	2	9.0
Burglary	39	60.9	24.0	39.3	18	97.7	32.6	33.4	21	29.4	16.5	56.3	7	18.2
Forgery	9	57.7	23.4	40.5	6	68.5	26.0	37.9	3	36.3	18.3	50.4	0	X
Homicide	47	151.9	53.3	35.1	26	226.5	65.4	28.8	21	59.5	38.4	64.6	7	24.8
Larceny/theft	38	43.3	16.8	38.8	11	78.2	24.6	31.4	27	29.0	13.6	46.8	4	23.5
Robbery	41	125.4	46.1	36.7	30	151.8	47.7	31.4	11	53.5	41.8	78.1	8	39.2
Rape	11	157.6	53.0	33.6	7	207.4	58.2	28.1	4	70.5	43.7	62.0	2	42.0
Sex offenses, except rape	9	87.3	32.6	37.4	3	200.0	68.0	34.0	6	31.0	15.0	48.3	3	29.0
Other and unclassifiable	207	29.7	13.4	45.3	55	72.5	24.2	33.4	152	14.2	9.5	67.3	12	18.3
Military court-martial cases	23	93.4	44.1	47.2	11	130.9	52.2	39.9	12	59.1	36.6	61.9	0	X

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1984 (Washington, D.C.: Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1985), pp. 90, 91.

Table 6.47 Average daily population of U.S. Army confinement and correctional facilities, by facility, 1973-84

Facility	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Fort Bragg	177	154	85	30	10	7	6	9	12	11	9	10
Fort Campbell	165	131	86	77	35	24	22	28	30	41	36	21
Fort Carson	77	117	47	42	21	10	11	31	39	50	43	22
Fort Hood	118	135	96	55	33	31	37	49	67	56	49	28
Fort Lewis	140	144	77	49	22	18	20	29	40	54	103	135
Fort Meade	131	122	71	20	18	12	16	20	36	35	33	17
Fort Ord	162	171	73	42	26	13	12	16	33	78	58	27
Fort Polk	42	27	13	10	8	8	13	25	21	16	18	9
Fort Riley	93	52	36	24	27	48	57	82	78	84	84	89
Fort Benning	127	67	37	27	18	13	12	32	43	52	30	12
Fort Bliss	49	42	33	21	14	10	10	7	12	--	--	--
Fort Dix	280	171	71	33	19	12	16 ^a	26	20	14	13	6
Fort Gordon	125	97	53	38	20	17	19	23	30	38	29	16
Fort Jackson	39	20	15	2	2	2	2	1	1	--	--	--
Fort Knox	244	196	63	47	21	19	23	27	25	38	24	22
Fort Sill	155	109	19	19	21	16	18	21	30	56	42	25
Fort Leonard Wood	179	46	21	13	7	4	7	10	4	2	3	4
Fitzsimmons A.M.C.	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	0	0	0
U.S. Army Disciplinary Barracks	931	1,153	1,152	1,189	1,038	818	1,022	1,315	1,402	1,452	1,472	1,407
U.S. Army Correctional Activity ^b	1,031	953	580	412	450	518	502	714	805	578	554	554

^aPrisoners at Navy facility.^bFormerly U.S. Army Retraining Brigade.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Table 6.48 Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Air Force correctional facilities, 1984

NOTE: The Air Force also operates 16 regional and 84 installation detention facilities. "Normal capacity" is the number of inmates the facility was designed to hold. Facilities listed are for military personnel 17 years of age and older.

Correctional facility and location	Normal capacity	Average population
Rehabilitation Program, Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado	200	165
Lowry Correction Facility, Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado	150	128
United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas ^a	50	39
Fort Lewis Confinement Facility, Fort Lewis, Washington ^a	40	18

^aOperated under interservice support agreement with the U.S. Army.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table 6.49 Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Navy correctional centers, by location, 1984

NOTE: Data have been collected from the organizations or agencies through a mail survey. The Navy also operates other small correctional centers and detention spaces in the United States and overseas. All facilities are for Naval personnel 17 years of age and older awaiting court-martial or serving court-martial sentences. "Normal capacity" is the number of inmates the facility was designed to hold.

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	287	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 Road, Puerto Rico	10	7
Naval Station, Rota, Spain	15	20

Source: American Correctional Association, 1985 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1985), pp. 421, 422. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.50 Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Marine Corps correctional centers, by location, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.49. Facilities listed are for Marine Corps personnel 17 years of age and older awaiting court-martial or serving sentence of Summary, Special, or General Courts-Martial.

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

Source: American Correctional Association, 1985 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1985), pp. 420, 421. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.51 Conditional and unconditional releases of sentenced prisoners from State and Federal jurisdiction, by type of release, region, and jurisdiction, 1983

NOTE: See NOTES, Figure 6.1 and Table 6.32. 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 releases	Other	Total	Expiration of sentence	Commutation of sentence	Other
United States, total	166,345	97,959	9,888	53,632	4,866	38,307	35,913	1,007	1,387
Federal institutions, total	8,151	5,916	NA	2,235	0	5,264	5,106	2	156
State institutions, total	158,194	92,043	9,888	51,397	4,866	33,043	30,807	1,005	1,231
Northeast	22,366	19,438	359	2,428	141	3,092	2,833	13	246
Maine	214	16	198	0	0	397	397	0	0
New Hampshire	200	195	NA	NA	5	17	7	0	10
Vermont ^a	289	188	101	0	0	23	23	0	0
Massachusetts	1,361	1,361	NA	NA	0	494	411	0	83
Rhode Island ^a	352	292	60	NA	0	27	21	0	6
Connecticut ^a	976	840	NA	NA	136	1,261	1,197	13	31
New York	10,924	8,496	NA	2,428	0	373	373	0	0
New Jersey	4,536	4,536	NA	NA	0	132	132	0	0
Pennsylvania	3,514	3,514	NA	NA	0	388	272	0	116
North Central	38,171	21,855	3,131	11,301	1,884	2,415	2,225	6	184
Ohio	10,084	7,724	1,423	NA	937	140	121	0	19
Indiana	3,683	420	754	1,797	712	125	13	0	112
Illinois	8,151	442	NA	7,709	0	556	550	0	6
Michigan	6,110	6,110	NA	NA	0	349	349	0	0
Wisconsin	2,215	1,306	0	909	0	276	276	0	NA
Minnesota	1,286	242	0	886	158	127	92	NA	35
Iowa	1,487	1,167	320	NA	0	177	167	NA	10
Missouri	2,602	2,602	NA	NA	0	248	248	0	0
North Dakota	209	151	50	NA	8	27	27	0	0
South Dakota	331	295	36	NA	0	135	131	4	0
Nebraska	372	372	NA	NA	0	252	250	0	2
Kansas	1,641	1,024	548	NA	69	3	1	2	0
South	64,179	41,172	5,674	15,529	1,804	25,648	24,016	948	684
Delaware ^a	422	205	NA	217	0	83	65	0	18
Maryland	2,932	1,546	NA	1,386	0	42	37	5	0
District of Columbia	791	659	NA	132	0	682	682	0	0
Virginia	5,036	3,762	NA	1,274	0	168	148	8	12
West Virginia	612	439	173	NA	0	121	113	0	8
North Carolina	6,776	4,376	NA	2,400	0	2,803	2,305	436	62
South Carolina	2,405	1,781	610	0	14	994	975	1	18
Georgia	5,816	4,629	97	NA	1,090	2,858	2,823	35	0
Florida	5,332	4,108	1,224	NA	0	8,896	8,486	3	407
Kentucky	2,489	2,241	248	NA	0	330	330	0	0
Tennessee	3,021	2,599	0	422	0	520	466	40	14
Alabama	1,478	1,027	431	NA	20	1,643	1,639	1	3
Mississippi	2,087	1,307	317	NA	463	507	468	32	7
Arkansas	1,626	1,487	NA	NA	139	257	226	1	30
Louisiana	706	706	NA	NA	0	1,906	1,835	0	71
Oklahoma ^c	1,394	724	670	NA	0	1,643	1,256	386	1
Texas	21,256	9,576	1,904	9,698	78	2,195	2,162	0	33
West	33,478	9,578	724	22,139	1,037	1,888	1,733	38	117
Montana	369	306	63	NA	0	71	71	0	0
Idaho	643	260	383	NA	0	68	67	0	1
Wyoming	224	192	32	NA	0	106	65	38	3
Colorado	1,814	1,711	103	NA	0	81	81	0	0
New Mexico	716	716	NA	NA	0	327	327	0	0
Arizona	2,053	675	79	298	1,001	172	172	0	0
Utah	641	641	NA	NA	0	29	1	0	28
Nevada	478	478	NA	NA	0	526	513	0	13
Washington	2,043	2,042	NA	NA	1	38	38	0	0
Oregon	2,383	2,383	NA	NA	0	136	136	0	0
California	21,619	NA	NA	21,619	0	307	245	0	61
Alaska ^a	366	72	39	222	33	NA	NA	0	0
Hawaii ^a	129	102	25	NA	2	27	16	0	11

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bOhio's figures include persons with sentences of 1 year or less.

^cOklahoma's figures may include a small number of persons with a 1 year sentence.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1983, MCJ-99861 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), Table 13.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table 6.52 Movement of the parole population under State and Federal jurisdiction, by region and jurisdiction, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.1. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 15.

Region and jurisdiction	Parole population on Jan. 1, 1983	Movement during 1983		Parole population on Dec. 31, 1983
		Entries	Exits	
United States, total	224,604	176,214	149,110	251,708
Federal	21,273	9,381	11,013	19,641
State, total	203,331	166,833	138,097	232,067
Northeast	48,361	28,149	22,400	54,110
Connecticut	1,311	1,151	1,175	1,287
Maine	144	12	21	135
Massachusetts	4,303	3,731	2,995	5,039
New Hampshire	471	195	195	471
New Jersey	10,514	7,147	5,374	12,287
New York	21,062	11,255	8,828	23,489
Pennsylvania	9,982	4,074	3,330	10,726
Rhode Island	327	378	334	371
Vermont	247	206	148	305
North Central	41,491	36,462	31,309	46,644
Illinois	11,866	8,231	8,541	11,556
Indiana	2,678	3,794	3,518	2,956
Iowa	1,050	1,340	834	1,556
Kansas	2,105	1,172	1,358	1,919
Michigan	7,251	6,306	4,766	8,791
Minnesota	1,479	1,286	1,267	1,498
Missouri	2,556	2,236	1,040	3,752
Nebraska	309	395	340	364
North Dakota	161	205	196	170
Ohio	8,616	8,909	7,198	10,327
South Dakota	295	371	275	391
Wisconsin	3,125	2,217	1,976	3,366
South	82,403	66,128	57,888	90,643
Alabama	2,266	1,065	1,346	1,985
Arkansas	3,061	1,316	960	3,417
Delaware	621	541	444	718
District of Columbia	2,638	1,722	1,539	2,821
Florida	5,974	6,874	6,489	6,359
Georgia	4,897	6,982	5,202	6,677
Kentucky	3,430	2,588	2,518	3,500
Louisiana	1,961	793	791	1,963
Maryland	6,024	4,061	4,009	6,076
Mississippi	2,914	1,884	1,591	3,207
North Carolina	6,910	10,415	12,251	5,074
Oklahoma	1,858	866	802	1,922
South Carolina	3,175	1,278	1,217	3,236
Tennessee	3,303	3,881	3,621	3,563
Texas	26,274	16,362	10,505	32,131
Virginia	6,487	5,084	4,176	7,395
West Virginia	610	416	427	599
West	31,076	36,094	26,500	40,670
Alaska	101	80	77	104
Arizona	1,527	2,037	1,880	1,684
California	18,913	26,032	19,483	25,462
Colorado	1,202	1,756	1,438	1,520
Hawaii	421	109	73	457
Idaho	409	206	194	421
Montana	658	331	298	691
Nevada	1,065	582	565	1,082
New Mexico	1,206	840	386	1,660
Oregon	1,344	1,904	1,436	1,812
Utah	939	667	524	1,082
Washington ^a	3,047	1,356	NA	4,603
Wyoming	244	194	146	292

^aWashington State was unable to provide the number of parole entries and exits during 1983. The number of entries reported is the difference between the 1982 and 1983 yearend parole populations.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-94776 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1984), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.53 Rate (per 100,000 adult residents) of persons in the parole population, United States, 1979-83

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.1. Rates were calculated using U.S. Bureau of the Census population figures for the number of adult residents. Rates for 1979 and 1980 presented in earlier editions of SOURCEBOOK were based on the number of inhabitants and thus are not comparable to the data presented below. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 15.

	Rate per 100,000 adult residents
1979	138
1980	136
1981	136
1982	144
1983	147

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1982*, Bulletin NCJ-89874, p. 4; *1983*, Bulletin NCJ-94776, p. 2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice).

Table 6.54 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, 1983

NOTE: See NOTES, Figure 6.1 and Table 6.32. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Region and jurisdiction	Total		Parole violators				Other conditional release violators				
			New sentence imposed		No new sentence imposed		New sentence imposed		No new sentence imposed		
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
United States, total	45,568	27,891	14,001	525	12,753	612	17,677	8,870	368	8,026	413
Federal institutions, total	2,583	2,358	43	4	2,128	183	225	NA	NA	212	13
State institutions, total	42,985	25,533	13,958	521	10,625	429	17,452	8,870	368	7,814	400
Northeast	7,599	6,215	2,542	56	3,498	119	1,384	910	8	455	11
Maine	78	7	6	0	1	0	71	71	0	0	0
New Hampshire	33	33	NA	NA	33	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	97	43	28	0	15	0	54	34	4	16	0
Massachusetts ^b	388	388	NA	NA	363	25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rhode Island ^d	138	85	41	2	42	0	53	28	1	24	0
Connecticut ^a	509	507	106	12	361	8	2	NA	NA	2	0
New York	3,673	2,469	1,275	10	1,132	52	1,204	777	3	413	11
New Jersey	1,286	1,286	304	14	948	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	1,397	1,397	782	18	583	14	0	0	0	0	0
North Central	9,684	5,332	2,656	138	2,422	116	4,352	2,226	83	1,938	105
Ohio ^c	2,122	1,900	1,330	69	478	23	222	NA	NA	200	22
Indiana	178	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	178	177	1	NA	NA
Illinois	3,218	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,218	1,786	65	1,322	45
Michigan	1,420	1,420	796	49	547	28	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	580	241	97	2	134	8	339	143	3	190	3
Minnesota	344	344	152	6	174	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iowa	282	208	56	2	144	6	74	1	1	53	2
Missouri	673	673	NA	NA	643	30	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	21	12	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	9	0
South Dakota	74	65	7	1	53	4	9	0	0	9	0
Nebraska	73	73	NA	1	72	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	699	396	218	8	165	5	303	102	13	155	33
South	13,921	10,980	7,902	265	2,731	82	2,941	2,596	133	203	9
Delaware ^a	24	24	5	0	19	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	399	396	297	13	83	3	3	0	0	3	0
District of Columbia ^a	277	211	193	10	8	0	66	61	0	5	0
Virginia	812	682	313	11	344	14	130	121	9	0	0
West Virginia	37	34	NA	0	32	2	3	NA	0	3	0
North Carolina	806	806	789	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	841	520	41	0	471	8	321	198	2	117	4
Georgia ^b	1,258	1,258	1,214	44	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida ^b	1,396	1,396	522	7	847	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	1,039	979	367	8	582	22	60	25	1	32	2
Tennessee	511	511	492	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Alabama	100	100	96	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mississippi	435	363	239	5	114	5	72	24	2	43	3
Arkansas	422	410	403	7	NA	NA	12	10	2	NA	NA
Louisiana ^d	209	209	52	2	150	5	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma ^d	200	200	110	6	81	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	5,155	2,881	2,769	112	NA	NA	2,274	2,157	117	NA	NA
West	11,781	3,006	858	62	1,974	112	8,775	3,138	144	5,218	275
Montana	86	70	NA	0	69	1	16	NA	0	16	0
Idaho	191	92	19	1	67	5	99	63	4	30	2
Wyoming	19	19	6	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	376	335	134	8	186	7	41	15	2	24	0
New Mexico	383	383	18	4	331	30	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	408	245	87	6	141	11	163	38	0	113	12
Utah	254	254	146	2	101	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nevada	268	268	48	8	200	12	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	808	808	376	26	394	12	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	469	467	23	7	410	27	2	0	0	2	0
California ^b	8,435	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8,435	3,022	138	5,018	257
Alaska ^a	56	56	NA	NA	54	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii ^a	28	9	1	0	8	0	19	0	0	15	4

^a Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^b All data for California, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Oregon and Texas are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts.

^c Data for Ohio include persons with sentence of 1 year or less.

^d Data for Oklahoma may include a small number of persons with a 1 year sentence.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1983, NCJ-99861 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), Table 18.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table 6.55 Prisoners granted parole by U.S. Parole Commission, by region, fiscal years 1977-84

NOTE: These data refer only to defendants sentenced as adults. The "percent" column refers to inmates who were granted parole as a proportion of the total number of inmates considered for parole. The Source notes, "while the percentage granted parole has traditionally served as an indicator of paroling policy, it has several limitations. First, it is affected by changes in types of offenders entering the system. For example, the rate of parole grants for auto thieves may not

be the same as for narcotics dealers. Second, the measure may be affected by changes in sentencing practices" (Source, Report 40, p. 3). The data do not reflect decisions modified under the Commission's appellate or reopening provisions. Data for 1978 have been revised from earlier reports by the Source.

For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 6.

Region	1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,746	44.1	5,260	54.3	6,427	65.8	6,722	69.7	5,436	64.8	5,283	64.0	6,214	64.0	6,073	63.4
Northeast	664	43.9	861	50.7	1,113	60.3	1,149	63.8	1,072	64.0	1,063	67.3	1,125	64.3	1,414	67.7
Southeast	1,106	33.1	1,322	55.7	1,727	71.4	1,988	74.1	1,609	68.3	1,401	62.7	1,663	64.3	1,461	63.5
North Central	864	41.7	1,330	59.9	1,564	71.3	1,354	72.0	1,066	65.9	1,130	65.9	1,237	63.2	1,133	59.3
South Central	593	41.5	683	45.9	939	59.8	977	67.2	939	65.9	983	63.3	1,426	66.2	1,331	63.8
West	519	35.2	1,064	55.7	1,084	62.3	1,254	68.7	751	57.0	706	59.8	763	60.4	734	61.2

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1978, p. 18, Tables 11-A and 11-B; October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980, p. 21, Table 11-B; Sheldon Adelberg, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 32, p. 3; and Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, p. 3, U.S. Parole Commission. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.56 Deaths among sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by cause of death, sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Region and jurisdiction	Total		Execution		Illness or natural causes		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	896	873	23	5	0	528	16	105	0	28	1	86	0	121	6
Federal institutions, total	69	68	1	0	0	49	1	7	0	1	0	11	0	0	0
State institutions, total	827	805	22	5	0	479	15	98	0	27	1	75	0	121	6
Northeast	120	114	6	0	0	80	5	21	0	2	0	7	0	4	1
Maine	0	X	X	(a)	(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	4	4	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts ^c	9	8	1	0	0	4	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	X	X	(a)	(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Connecticut ^b	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
New York	55	53	2	0	0	41	2	9	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
New Jersey	15	14	1	0	0	11	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	29	28	1	0	0	21	1	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
North Central	138	134	4	0	0	66	3	18	0	9	0	11	0	30	1
Ohio ^a	30	29	1	0	0	24	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Indiana	21	21	0	0	0	13	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	0	0
Illinois	24	23	1	0	0	10	1	6	0	4	0	2	0	1	0
Michigan	13	13	0	(a)	(a)	8	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Wisconsin	7	7	0	(a)	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6
Minnesota	5	5	0	(a)	(a)	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Iowa ^c	3	3	0	(a)	(a)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	23	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	1
North Dakota	0	X	X	(a)	(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Dakota	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	4	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	5	5	0	(a)	(a)	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
South	456	447	9	5	0	282	6	32	0	13	0	11	0	71	3
Delaware	6	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	24	24	0	0	0	16	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
District of Columbia ^{b,c}	12	12	0	(a)	(a)	7	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
Virginia	72	69	2	0	0	31	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	36	1
West Virginia	4	4	0	(a)	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
North Carolina	35	35	0	0	0	28	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	30	30	0	0	0	23	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Georgia ^c	29	28	1	1	0	20	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	0
Florida ^c	56	55	1	1	0	42	1	3	0	2	0	7	0	0	0
Kentucky	13	12	1	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tennessee	18	18	0	0	0	7	0	4	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Alabama	25	23	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	2
Mississippi	11	11	0	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	10	10	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Louisiana	20	20	0	1	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Oklahoma ^e	17	17	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	2	0
Texas ^c	74	73	1	0	0	49	1	11	0	3	0	9	0	1	0
West	113	110	3	0	0	51	1	27	0	3	1	13	0	16	1
Montana	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wyoming	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Colorado	6	5	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
New Mexico	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Arizona	11	11	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Nevada	10	9	1	0	0	4	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Washington	13	13	0	0	0	8	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Oregon ^c	9	9	0	(a)	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
California ^c	55	54	1	0	0	24	1	19	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Alaska ^b	0	X	X	(a)	(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hawaii ^b	0	X	X	(a)	(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

^aDeath penalty not authorized.^bFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.^cAll data for California, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Texas are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts.^dData for Ohio include persons with sentence of 1 year or less.^eData for Oklahoma may include a small number of persons with a 1 year sentence.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1983*, NCJ-99861 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), Table 19.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table 6.57 Prison Inmates and staff killed by inmates, and inmate suicides, by jurisdiction, 1982, 1983, and 1984

NOTE: This information was collected through surveys mailed to the departments of corrections in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The data below have been revised from the original presentation based on information provided by the Source. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

Jurisdiction	Inmates killed by inmates			Staff killed by inmates			Inmate suicides		
	1982	1983	As of July 1, 1984	1982	1983	As of July 1, 1984	1982	1983	As of July 1, 1984
Total	87	98	61	2	6	3	103	140	52
Alabama	3	3	1	0	0	0	2	4	3
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Arizona	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	4	1
Arkansas	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
California	14	10	9	0	0	0	24	19	5
Colorado	2	1 ^a	NA	0	0 ^a	NA	2	1 ^a	NA
Connecticut	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Delaware	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
District of Columbia	3	1 ^a	NA	0	0 ^a	NA	1	0 ^a	NA
Florida	5	5	2	1	1	0	1	4	4
Georgia	7	1	1	0	0	0	4	11	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Illinois	NA	2	1	NA	1	0	NA	7	3
Indiana	1	3	1	0	0	0	2	2	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
Kentucky	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Louisiana	NA	3	1	NA	0	0	NA	0	1
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Maryland	5	3	1	0	0	0	5	5	2
Massachusetts	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Michigan	3	3	1	0	0	0	6	4	1
Minnesota	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Mississippi	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Missouri	2	6	3	0	1	0	2	1	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
New Hampshire	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
New Mexico	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
New York	4	3	4	0	0	0	15	10	2
North Carolina	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ohio	NA	3	0	NA	0	1	NA	5	1
Oklahoma	3	6	3	0	0	0	2	0	1
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Pennsylvania	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	4	2
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
South Carolina	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Tennessee	5	7	6	0	0	0	2	4	0
Texas	NA	9	7	NA	0	0	NA	11	4
Utah	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	4	1
West Virginia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0 ^a	NA	0	0 ^a	NA	0	0 ^a	NA
Puerto Rico	NA	1	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	11	12	9	0	3	1	11	10	11

^aAs of July 1, 1983.

Source: Contact Center, Inc., Corrections Compendium (Lincoln, Neb.: Contact Center, Inc.), January 1984, pp. 1, 6, 7; April 1985, pp. 1, 6-8. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.58 Prisoners under sentence of death, by race or ethnicity and jurisdiction, on Oct. 1, 1985

NOTE: The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. periodically collects data on persons on death row. As of Oct. 1, 1985, 37 jurisdictions had capital punishment laws and 32 jurisdictions had at least 1 prisoner under sentence of death. Between Jan. 1, 1973 and Oct. 1, 1985, an estimated 558 death sentences have been vacated as unconstitutional and an estimated 708 convictions or sentences have been reversed or vacated on other grounds.

Jurisdiction	Total	Race or ethnicity					
		Black	White	Hispanic	Native American	Asian	Unknown
United States	1,590	654	814	93	21	5	3
Federal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama	81	53 ^a	28 ^a	0	0	0	0
Alaska	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arizona	63	6 ^b	48 ^c	7	2	0	0
Arkansas	27	9 ^c	17 ^a	1	0	0	0
California	176	67	76 ^c	26	4	3	0
Colorado	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	5	3	2	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Florida	221	78 ^a	134 ^c	9	0	0	0
Georgia	108	54 ^a	54 ^{a,c}	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Idaho	14	0	13 ^a	1	0	0	0
Illinois	79	46	24	9	0	0	0
Indiana	33	14	17 ^a	2	0	0	0
Iowa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kentucky	24	6	18	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	43	22	20	0	0	0	1
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maryland	21	13	7 ^a	0	1 ^a	0	0
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Michigan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mississippi	43	24	19 ^a	0	0	0	0
Missouri	37	16 ^c	20	0	1	0	0
Montana	5	1	4	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	13	2	10	0	1	0	0
Nevada	29	7 ^a	18 ^a	3	0	0	1
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	16	6	10 ^a	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	5	1	2	0	0	0	0
New York	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	50	30	18	1	1	0	0
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ohio	50	23 ^d	26 ^a	1	0	0	0
Oklahoma	50	10	36 ^{a,c}	0	4	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	75	39	34 ^c	2	0	0	0
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Carolina	38	20	18	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	50	17	32	0	1	0	0
Texas	203	75	92 ^d	29	6	0	1
Utah	5	3	2	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	28	14	13	0	0	1	0
Washington	6	1	4	0	0	1	0
West Virginia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wyoming	3	0	3	0	0	0	0

^aIncludes one female.

^bIncludes two persons sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.

^cIncludes one person sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.

^dIncludes two females.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

Table 6.59 Prisoners under sentence of death, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1984

NOTE: By yearend 1984, 37 States and the Federal Government had death penalty statutes in effect.

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.

Jurisdiction	Number
Florida	215
Texas	178
California	172
Georgia	111
Illinois	71
Alabama	58
Arizona	56
Oklahoma	49
Pennsylvania	47
Mississippi	39
Tennessee	37
North Carolina	37
South Carolina	35
Ohio	35
Missouri	29
Virginia	28
Nevada	28
Louisiana	27
Indiana	26
Arkansas	23
Kentucky	20
Maryland	19
Idaho	14
Nebraska	13
New Jersey	10
Delaware	6
Utah	5
New Mexico	5
Washington	4
Montana	4
Wyoming	3
Colorado	1
Wisconsin	0
West Virginia	0
Vermont	0
South Dakota	0
Rhode Island	0
Oregon	0
North Dakota	0
New York	0
New Hampshire	0
Minnesota	0
Michigan	0
Massachusetts	0
Maine	0
Kansas	0
Iowa	0
Hawaii	0
District of Columbia	0
Connecticut	0
Alaska	0
Federal System	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Capital Punishment 1984, NCJ-99562 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), Table 8.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table 6.60 Prisoners under sentence of death, by race, offense, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.59.

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total					White					Black					Other ^a				
	Total	Murder	Rape ^b	Kidnaping	Other	Total	Murder	Rape ^b	Kidnaping	Other	Total	Murder	Rape ^b	Kidnaping	Other	Total	Murder	Rape	Kidnaping	Other
United States	1,405	1,405	-	-	-	804	804	-	-	-	585	585	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	1,405	1,405	-	-	-	804	804	-	-	-	585	585	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-
Northeast	57	57	-	-	-	31	31	-	-	-	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
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	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Jersey	10	10	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	47	47	-	-	-	26	26	-	-	-	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Central	174	174	-	-	-	85	85	-	-	-	88	88	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ohio	35	35	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	26	26	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	71	71	-	-	-	29	29	-	-	-	42	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	29	29	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	13	13	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	882	882	-	-	-	485	485	-	-	-	390	390	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-
Delaware	6	6	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	19	19	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	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	28	28	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
West Virginia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	37	37	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	23	23	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
South Carolina	35	35	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	111	111	-	-	-	53	53	-	-	-	58	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	215	215	-	-	-	133	133	-	-	-	82	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	20	20	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	37	37	-	-	-	23	23	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Alabama	58	58	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	41	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	39	39	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	23	23	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	27	27	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	49	49	-	-	-	35	35	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Texas	178	178	-	-	-	110	110	-	-	-	68	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	292	292	-	-	-	203	203	-	-	-	81	81	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-
Montana	4	4	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	14	14	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	3	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	5	5	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	56	56	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Utah	5	5	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	28	28	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	4	4	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	172	172	-	-	-	103	103	-	-	-	64	64	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
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

^aPersons enumerated under "other" were 11 American Indians and 5 Asians.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Capital Punishment 1984, NCJ-99562 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), Table 28.

Table 6.61 Prisoners under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1984, by demographic characteristics, United States

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.59.

	Percent ^a
Age:	
Under 20 years	1
20 to 24 years	15
25 to 29 years	28
30 to 34 years	22
35 to 39 years	18
40 to 54 years	15
55 years and older	2
Race:	
White	57
Black	42
Other ^b	1
Highest grade completed:	
Grade 7 or less	9
Grade 8	10
Grades 9 to 11	28
Grade 12	27
College	8
Not reported	18
Marital status:	
Married	32
Divorced or separated	19
Widowed	2
Never married	40
Not reported	6
Prior felony history:	
Prior felony convictions	61
No prior felony convictions	31
Not reported	8

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.^bThe persons enumerated under "other" include 11 American Indians and 5 Asians.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1984*, NCJ-99562 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), Tables 26, 29, 30, 31, and 33. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.62 Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, by race, region, and jurisdiction, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.59.

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	White	Black	Other ^a
United States	280	164	112	4
Federal	-	-	-	-
State	280	164	112	4
Northeast				
Maine	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X
Connecticut	-	-	-	-
New York	X	X	X	X
New Jersey	7	4	3	-
Pennsylvania	14	6	8	-
North Central				
Ohio	46	26	20	-
Indiana	17	10	7	-
Illinois	7	4	3	-
Michigan	12	6	6	-
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X
Iowa	X	X	X	X
Missouri	7	3	4	-
North Dakota	X	X	X	X
South Dakota	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	3	3	-	-
Kansas	X	X	X	X
South				
Delaware	157	87	67	3
Maryland	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	8	2	5	1
Virginia	X	X	X	X
West Virginia	9	3	6	-
North Carolina	X	X	X	X
South Carolina	12	2	10	X
Georgia	9	1	8	-
Florida	12	4	8	-
Kentucky	38	29	9	-
Tennessee	2	2	-	-
Alabama	8	6	2	-
Mississippi	9	4	5	-
Arkansas	7	4	3	-
Louisiana	1	1	-	-
Oklahoma	5	1	4	-
Texas	16	11	3	2
West				
Montana	21	17	4	-
Idaho	56	41	14	1
Wyoming	-	-	-	-
Colorado	7	7	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-
Arizona	1	1	-	-
Utah	12	10	1	1
Nevada	1	1	-	-
Washington	8	6	2	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-
California	-	-	-	-
Alaska	27	16	11	-
Hawaii	X	X	X	X
	X	X	X	X

^aThe persons enumerated under "other" were American Indians.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1984*, NCJ-99562 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), Table 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table 6.63 Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, by age, legal status at time of arrest, and region, United States, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.59. No prisoners sentenced to death were received from courts under Federal jurisdiction.

(- represents zero)

	Age								Legal status at arrest							
	Total	Age							Not under sentence				Under sentence			
		Under 20 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 54 years	55 years and older	No charges pending	Charges pending	On probation	On parole	Escaped from prison	Imprisoned	Other ^a	Not reported
United States	280	17	68	65	48	45	31	6	163	21	11	42	4	6	6	28
State	280	17	68	65	48	45	31	6	163	21	11	42	4	6	6	28
Northeast	21	1	2	4	5	6	3	-	9	-	-	5	-	1	1	5
North Central	46	2	11	8	10	8	6	1	30	-	1	11	-	2	1	1
South	157	13	42	38	23	25	11	5	90	15	6	17	3	3	2	21
West	56	1	13	15	10	6	11	-	34	6	4	9	1	-	1	1

^aThe persons enumerated under the category "under sentence-other" were on mandatory conditional release, one each from Georgia and Arizona; jail, one each from Ohio and Oklahoma; and bail, one from Pennsylvania.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Capital Punishment 1984, NCJ-99562 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), Tables 12 and 15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.64 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death and status of death penalty statutes, by region and jurisdiction, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.59.

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1983 ^a	During 1984			Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1984	Death penalty as of Dec. 31, 1984
		Received from court	Dispositions other than execution	Executions		
United States, total	1,209	280	63	21	1,405	X
Federal, total	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
State, total	1,209	280	63	21	1,405	X
Northeast	39	21	3	-	57	X
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	Nb
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X	X	Nb
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X	Nb
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
New York	1	X	1	X	X	Nb
New Jersey	3	7	-	-	10	Yes
Pennsylvania	35	14	2	-	47	Yes
North Central	136	46	8	-	174	X
Ohio	18	17	-	-	35	Yes
Indiana	21	7	2	-	26	Yes
Illinois	64	12	5	-	71	Yes
Michigan	X	X	X	X	X	Nb
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	Nb
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	Nb
Iowa	X	X	X	X	X	Nb
Missouri	23	7	1	-	29	Yes
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	Nb
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
Nebraska	10	3	-	-	13	Yes
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X	Nb
South	782	157	36	21	882	X
Delaware	6	-	-	-	6	Yes
Maryland	11	8	-	-	19	Yes
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	X	Nb
Virginia	20	9	-	1	28	Yes
West Virginia	X	X	X	X	X	Nb
North Carolina	33	12	6	2	37	Yes
South Carolina	28	9	2	-	35	Yes
Georgia	103	12	2	2	111	Yes
Florida	193	38	8	8	215	Yes
Kentucky	18	2	-	-	20	Yes
Tennessee	32	8	3	-	37	Yes
Alabama	49	9	-	-	58	Yes
Mississippi	37	7	5	-	39	Yes
Arkansas	22	1	-	-	23	Yes
Louisiana	29	5	2	5	27	Yes
Oklahoma	38	16	5	-	49	Yes
Texas	163	21	3	3	178	Yes
West	252	56	16	-	292	X
Montana	4	-	-	-	4	Yes
Idaho	7	7	-	-	14	Yes
Wyoming	3	-	-	-	3	Yes
Colorado	1	1	1	-	1	Yes
New Mexico	6	-	1	-	5	Yes
Arizona	51	12	7	-	56	Yes
Utah	4	1	-	-	5	Yes
Nevada	23	8	3	-	28	Yes
Washington	4	-	-	-	4	Yes
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
California	149	27	4	-	172	Yes
Alaska	X	X	X	X	X	Nb
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X	Nb

^aTotal for Dec. 31, 1983, was revised from that reported in *Capital Punishment, 1983*, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-12, December 1984, to include 11 inmates (2 in Pennsylvania, 2 in Georgia, 1 in Tennessee, 5 in Louisiana, and 1 in Texas) who, although sentenced to death prior to 1984, were either reported late to the NPS

program or not admitted to the custody of the relevant correctional authorities by Dec. 31, 1983, and to exclude 4 inmates (1 each in Georgia, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Texas) who were relieved of the death sentence prior to 1984.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1984*, NCJ-99562 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table 6.65 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, United States, 1968-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.59. Figures for 1974-81 have been revised from those reported in Capital Punishment 1981, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-10, December 1982. In addition, as a result of a major procedural change regarding dispositions, the number of dispositions other than execution and the number of persons under sentence of death in 1976 and subsequent years are not strictly comparable to corresponding data for earlier years. See Source for further information.

(- represents zero)

Year	Received death sentence	Dispositions other than execution	Executions	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31
1968	138	78	-	517
1969	143	85	-	575
1970	133	77	-	631
1971	113	102	-	642
1972	83	391	-	334
1973	42	242	-	134
1974	167	57	-	244
1975	322	78	-	488
1976	249	317	-	420
1977	159	153	1	423
1978	209	150	-	482
1979	172	59	2	593
1980	198	100	-	691
1981	245	79	1	856
1982	264	68	2	1,050
1983	259	111	5	1,209
1984	280	63	21	1,405

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Capital Punishment 1984, NCJ-99562 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), Table 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.66 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, by race and offense, United States, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.59.

(- represents zero)

Offense	Total				White				Black				Other ^a							
	Dispositions				Dispositions				Dispositions				Dispositions							
	Under sentence of death on 12/31/83 ^b	Received from court	Other than execution	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/83	Received from court	Other than execution	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/84	Under sentence of death on 12/31/83	Received from court	Other than execution	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/84	Under sentence of death on 12/31/83	Received from court	Other than execution	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/84	
Total	1,209	280	63	21	1,405	692	164	39	13	804	505	112	24	8	585	12	4	-	-	16
Murder	1,209	280	63	21	1,405	692	164	39	13	804	505	112	24	8	585	12	4	-	-	16
Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kidnaping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^aPersons enumerated under "other" were American Indian and Asian.

^bTotal for Dec. 31, 1983, was revised from that reported in Capital Punishment, 1983, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-12, December 1984, to include 11 inmates (2 in Pennsylvania, 2 in Georgia, 1 in Tennessee, 5 in Louisiana, and 1 in Texas) who, although

sentenced to death prior to 1984, were either reported late to the NPS program or not admitted to the custody of the relevant correctional authorities by Dec. 31, 1983, and to exclude 4 inmates (1 each in Georgia, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Texas) who were relieved of the death sentence prior to 1984.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Capital Punishment 1984, NCJ-99562 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), Table 7.

Table 6.67 Prisoners removed from death row, by current status, region, and jurisdiction, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.59. This table identifies the 1984 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			De- ceased ^a	Await- ing new trial	Await- ing re- sen- tencing	Found not guilty in new trial	All charges on cap- ital offense dropped	Status unde- ter- mined	Other ^b	
		Total	Life impris- onment	Fixed term of greater than 20 years								Fixed term of 20 or fewer years
United States	84	32	30	2	-	25	15	10	-	1	-	1
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	84	32	30	2	-	25	15	10	-	1	-	1
Northeast	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	X	X	X
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
North Central	8	3	1	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	5	3	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
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	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
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	57	19	19	-	-	23	9	6	-	-	-	-
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Virginia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	8	5	5	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	4	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Florida	16	6	6	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	5	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	7	2	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	5	2	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Texas	6	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
West	16	9	9	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	-	1
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Arizona	7	5	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	4	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
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

^aThe category "deceased" includes 25 deaths. Twenty-one deaths by execution (Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas); four were suicides (two in Florida and one each in Indiana and California).

^bThe category "other" reflects one person under a sentence of death in California who was transferred to Nevada where he is also under a sentence of death.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1984*, NCJ-99562 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), Table 18. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.68 Prisoners removed from death row, by method of removal, region, and jurisdiction, 1984

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.59. This table identifies the legal or other event effectively terminating the death sentence.

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Sentencing provisions of State struck down ^a	Execution	Death other than execution	Commu- tation ^c	Capital sentence vacated (conviction affirmed) ^d	Capital sentence and conviction vacated ^d	Other ^e
United States	84	1	21	4	1	40	16	1
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	84	1	21	4	1	40	16	1
Northeast	3	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	1	1	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
North Central	8	-	-	1	-	3	4	-
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Illinois	5	-	-	-	-	3	2	-
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	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	57	-	21	2	1	24	9	-
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Virginia	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	8	-	2	-	-	5	1	-
South Carolina	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Georgia	4	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Florida	16	-	8	2	1	5	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	5	-	-	-	-	3	2	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	7	-	5	-	-	2	-	-
Oklahoma	5	-	-	-	-	3	2	-
Texas	6	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
West	16	-	-	1	-	12	2	1
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
New Mexico	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	7	-	-	-	-	6	1	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	4	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
Alaska	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

^aPersons in this category are subject to further administrative and 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 c for further discussion).

^bThe category "death other than execution" includes four deaths which were suicides (two in Florida and one each in Indiana and California).

^cCommutation effects an immediate change in sentence from death to life imprisonment or a term of years.

^dPersons whose capital sentence is vacated or whose capital sentence and conviction are vacated are subject to further legal proceedings (such as resentencing if the conviction has been vacated) to determine their ultimate disposition. Neither the vacating of the sentence nor the vacating of both sentence and convictions precludes the possibility of reimposition of the death sentence.

^eThe category "other" reflects one person under a sentence of death in California who was transferred to Nevada where he is also under a sentence of death.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Capital Punishment 1984, NCJ-99562 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), Table 17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.69 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by region and jurisdiction, 1930-84

NOTE: In three States, Maine, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, the death penalty was abolished for the entire period covered by the table. Alaska and Hawaii have not had the death penalty since 1960, when they were first included as States. The death penalty was abolished in Michigan in 1963 and in Iowa and West Virginia in 1965. Death penalty legislation expired in 1975 in North Dakota and was not renewed. Death penalty laws were found unconstitutional in Kansas (1973), the District of Columbia (1973), Rhode Island (1979), and New York (1984) and have not been rewritten. In South Dakota, the death penalty was abolished in 1915, restored in 1939, abolished again in 1977, and restored in 1979. Oregon abolished the death penalty in 1914, restored it in 1920, abolished it again in 1964, restored it in 1978, and it was found to be unconstitutional in 1981. Massachusetts abolished the death penalty in 1980, restored it in 1983, and it was found unconstitutional in 1984. In California, the death penalty was found to be partially unconstitutional in 1984. In the following States death penalty laws were found unconstitutional but have been revised to meet constitutional standards: Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Washington.

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970														
		to 1934	to 1939	to 1944	to 1949	to 1954	to 1959	to 1964	to 1969	to 1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984				
United States	3,891	776	891	645	639	413	304	181	10	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	2	5	21				
Federal	33	1	9	7	6	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
State	3,858	775	882	638	633	407	301	180	10	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	2	5	21				
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	X	X	X	X				
New Hampshire	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Vermont	4	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Massachusetts	27	7	11	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Connecticut	21	2	3	5	5	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
New York	329	80	73	78	36	27	25	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X				
New Jersey	74	24	16	6	8	8	9	3	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Pennsylvania	152	41	41	15	21	19	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
North Central	404	105	113	42	64	42	16	16	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-				
Ohio	172	43	39	15	36	20	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-				
Indiana	42	11	20	2	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-				
Illinois	90	34	27	13	5	8	1	2	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
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	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	18	1	7	3	4	1	-	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Missouri	62	16	20	6	9	5	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	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	X	X	X	X				
South	2,335	419	524	413	419	244	183	102	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	21				
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	X	X	X	X				
Virginia	94	8	20	13	22	15	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
West Virginia	40	10	10	2	9	5	4	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
North Carolina	265	51	80	50	62	14	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2				
South Carolina	162	37	30	32	29	16	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Georgia	369	64	73	58	72	51	34	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2				
Florida	180	15	29	38	27	22	27	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8				
Kentucky	103	18	34	19	15	8	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Tennessee	93	16	31	19	18	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Alabama	136	19	41	29	21	14	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
Mississippi	155	26	22	34	26	15	21	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
Arkansas	118	20	33	20	18	11	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Louisiana	139	39	19	24	23	14	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5				
Oklahoma	60	25	9	6	7	4	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Texas	301	48	72	38	36	49	25	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3				
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Washington	47	10	13	9	7	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Oregon	19	1	1	6	6	4	-	1	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
California	292	51	57	35	45	39	35	29	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Alaska ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Hawaii ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				

^aAs 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 1984, NCJ-99562 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table 6.70 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by race and offense, United States, 1930-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.69.

(- represents zero)

Year	Total				White				Black				Other			
	Total	Mur- der	Rape	Other of- fenses ^a	Total	Mur- der	Rape	Other of- fenses ^a	Total	Mur- der	Rape	Other of- fenses ^a	Total	Mur- der	Rape	Other of- fenses ^a
1930-84	3,891	3,366	455	70	1,773	1,686	48	39	2,067	1,640	405	31	42	40	2	-
1984	21	21	-	-	13	13	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	5	5	-	-	4	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	7	7	-	-	6	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	15	9	6	-	8	5	3	-	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
1963	21	18	2	1	13	12	1	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	1	43	31	12	-	1	1	-	-
1955	76	65	7	4	44	41	1	2	32	24	6	2	-	-	-	-
1954	81	71	9	1	38	37	1	-	42	33	8	1	1	1	-	-
1953	62	51	7	4	30	25	1	4	31	25	6	-	1	1	-	-
1952	83	71	12	-	36	35	1	-	47	36	11	-	-	-	-	-
1951	105	87	17	1	57	55	2	-	47	31	15	1	1	1	-	-
1950	82	68	13	1	40	36	4	-	42	32	9	1	-	-	-	-
1949	119	107	10	2	50	49	-	1	67	56	10	1	2	2	-	-
1948	119	95	22	2	35	32	1	2	82	61	21	-	2	2	-	-
1947	153	129	23	1	42	40	2	-	111	89	21	1	-	-	-	-
1946	131	107	22	2	46	45	-	1	84	61	22	1	1	1	-	-
1945	117	90	26	1	41	37	4	-	75	52	22	1	1	1	-	-
1944	120	96	24	-	47	45	2	-	70	48	22	-	3	3	-	-
1943	131	118	13	-	54	54	-	-	74	63	11	-	3	1	2	-
1942	147	115	25	7	67	57	4	6	80	58	21	1	-	-	-	-
1941	123	102	20	1	59	55	4	-	63	46	16	1	1	1	-	-
1940	124	105	15	4	49	44	2	3	75	61	13	1	-	-	-	-
1939	160	145	12	3	80	79	-	1	77	63	12	2	3	3	-	-
1938	190	154	25	11	96	89	1	6	92	63	24	5	2	2	-	-
1937	147	133	13	1	69	67	2	-	74	62	11	1	4	4	-	-
1936	195	181	10	4	92	86	2	4	101	93	8	-	2	2	-	-
1935	199	184	13	2	119	115	2	2	77	66	11	-	3	3	-	-
1934	168	154	14	-	65	64	1	-	102	89	13	-	1	1	-	-
1933	160	151	7	2	77	75	1	1	81	74	6	1	2	2	-	-
1932	140	128	10	2	62	62	-	-	75	63	10	2	3	3	-	-
1931	153	137	15	1	77	76	1	-	72	57	14	1	4	4	-	-
1930	155	147	6	2	90	90	-	-	65	57	6	2	-	-	-	-

^aIncludes 25 executed for armed robbery, 20 for kidnaping, 11 for burglary, 6 for sabotage, 6 for aggravated assault, and 2 for espionage.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Capital Punishment 1984, NCJ-99562 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), Table 1.

Table 6.71 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by race, offense, region, and jurisdiction, 1930-84 (aggregate)

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.69.

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total						White					Black					Other							
	All offenses	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kidnaping	Other ^a	All offenses	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kidnaping	Other	All offenses	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kidnaping	Other	All offenses	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kidnaping	Other
United States	3,891	3,366	455	25	20	25	1,773	1,686	48	6	20	13	2,076	1,640	405	19	-	12	42	40	2	-	-	-
Federal	33	15	2	2	6	8	28	10	2	2	6	8	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
State	3,858	3,351	453	23	14	17	1,745	1,676	46	4	14	5	2,073	1,637	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	404	394	10	-	-	-	258	255	3	-	-	-	144	137	7	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Ohio	172	172	-	-	-	-	104	104	-	-	-	-	67	67	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Indiana	42	42	-	-	-	-	32	32	-	-	-	-	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	2,335	1,853	443	23	5	11	656	604	43	4	5	-	1,669	1,241	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	94	73	21	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	76	55	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	40	36	1	-	3	-	31	28	-	-	3	-	9	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	265	209	47	-	-	9	61	57	4	-	-	-	199	149	41	-	-	9	5	3	2	-	-	-
South Carolina	162	120	42	-	-	-	35	30	5	-	-	-	127	90	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	369	302	61	6	-	-	69	66	3	-	-	-	300	236	58	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	180	143	36	-	1	-	64	62	1	-	1	-	116	81	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	136	107	22	5	-	2	29	27	2	-	-	-	107	80	20	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	155	131	21	3	-	-	31	31	-	-	-	-	124	100	21	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	118	99	19	-	-	-	27	25	2	-	-	-	90	73	17	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	139	122	17	-	-	-	33	33	-	-	-	-	106	89	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	60	54	4	1	1	-	42	40	-	1	1	-	15	11	4	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Texas	301	214	84	3	-	-	117	104	13	-	-	-	183	109	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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

^aIn 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.

^bAs 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 1984, NCJ-99562 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), Table 3.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table 6.72 Female prisoners executed under civil authority, by offense, race, and jurisdiction, United States, 1930-84

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.69. No females were executed in the years that are not listed.

(- represents zero)

Year	Offense			Race		Jurisdiction in which executed
	Total	Murder	Other ^a	White	Black	
1930-84	33	31	2	21	12	X
1984	1	1	-	1	-	North Carolina
1962	1	1	-	1	-	California
1957	1	1	-	1	-	Alabama
1955	1	1	-	1	-	California
1954	2	2	-	1	1	Ohio
1953	3	1	2	3	-	Alabama, Federal (Missouri and New York)
1951	1	1	-	1	-	New York
1947	2	2	-	1	1	California, South Carolina
1946	1	1	-	-	1	Pennsylvania
1945	1	1	-	-	1	Georgia
1944	3	3	-	-	3	Mississippi, New York, North Carolina
1943	3	3	-	1	2	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

^aIncludes one kidnaping and one espionage case (both Federal).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Capital Punishment 1984, NCJ-99562 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), Table 4.

Annotated list of sources and references

Only published documents cited by the SOURCEBOOK are listed here. The sources of data used in the SOURCEBOOK that were provided in the form of single tables or mimeographed reports are not listed.

Where data from more than one edition of a publication were used in trend tables, only the latest edition of the publication is annotated.

The sources typically contain more tables than were selected for use in the SOURCEBOOK as well as narratives that describe or analyze the tables, and details about the procedures used to collect the data.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts

1984 Annual Report of the Director

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1985. 496 pages, 169 tables (estimated), 14 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for year ending June 30, 1984 and trend tables for years ending June 30, 1960-84. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.23, 1.24, 1.43, 5.14, 5.15, 5.17-5.27, 5.34 6.4-6.6.

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; criminal cases filed; and dispositions of criminal defendants. Data are provided in aggregate form and are also presented by circuit and district court.

Federal Court Management Statistics 1984

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1984. 129 pages, 123 tables.)

Presents data for years ending June 30, 1979-84. SOURCEBOOK table 1.25.

This report presents workload and performance statistics on both civil and criminal matters for each of the U.S. courts of appeals and each of the 94 U.S. district courts. Data for the former include appeals filed, terminated, pending; number of judgeships; types of appeals; number of opinions and percent reversed or denied; median time from filing to disposition; and other matters pertaining to the appellate courts. Data for the U.S. district courts include cases filed, terminated, and pending; actions per judgeship; median time from filing to disposition; juror usage index; and other matters related to activities in U.S. district courts. As part of the profile each court is ranked on various dimensions. Two tables presenting the national profile for all U.S. Courts of Appeals and all U.S. District Courts on the workload and performance measures are also included.

Federal Judicial Workload Statistics During the Twelve Month Period Ended December 31, 1984

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1985. 35 pages, 49 tables, 3 figures, 7 appendices.)

Presents data for 1983 and 1984 and trend tables for 1980-84. SOURCEBOOK table 5.13.

This report views the judicial workload in the Federal courts for calendar years 1983 and 1984. 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, and the U.S. Bankruptcy Court workload are also highlighted.

Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1983

(Annual. Washington: USCPO, 1984. 285 pages, 29 tables, 7 figures, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for year ending June 30, 1983 and trend tables years ending June 30, 1945-83. SOURCEBOOK table 5.16.

This 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 describing the disposition of defendants charged with violation of immigration laws, tax fraud, liquor laws, larceny and theft, forgery, assault, homicide, marijuana violations, auto theft, narcotic drug law violations, robbery, weapon and firearm violations, gambling, fraud, embezzlement, antitrust violations, rape, and bank robbery. The four appendices provide 1983 statistical information on individual district courts by nature of offense and type of disposition, type and length of sentence for convicted defendants, type of sentence for convicted defendants, and age, prior record, and sex of convicted defendants.

Grand and Petit Juror Service in United States District Courts

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1984. 28 pages, 111 tables, 3 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for year ending June 30, 1984 and trend tables for years ending June 30, 1980-1984. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.40-1.42.

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, 1980-June 30, 1984. The second section contains information on 1984 payments for juror attendance, subsistence, mileage, and other costs. The final section provides individual profile pages that highlight pertinent juror statistics for each of the 94 U.S. district courts. Historical data for a 5-year period are also provided along with comments discussing specific factors affecting juror usage. Appendix A is a glossary of terms found in the report. Appendix B lists U.S. district courts that have adopted rules reducing the size of civil juries.

Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire or Oral Communications for the Period January 1, 1984 to December 31, 1984

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1985. 137 pages, 14 tables, 1 figure, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1984 and trend tables for 1968-84. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.7-5.10.

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(i). 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 1973 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.

The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve-Month Period Ended June 30, 1984

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1984. 21 pages, 8 tables, 15 figures.)

Presents data for year ending June 30, 1984 and trend tables for years ending June 30, 1975-84. SOURCEBOOK table 1.26.

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.; Peter Begans; John Brennan; and Karen Wright

ABC News-Washington Post Poll

(New York: ABC News. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.24, 2.25, 2.60, 2.92, 2.96, Fig 2.5, 3.75.)

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.

American Correctional Association

1985 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities

(Annual. College Park, MD: American Correctional Association, 1985. 545 pages, 13 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1984. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.54, 6.49, 6.50.

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.

Berkson, Larry C.; Scott Beller; and Michele Grimaldi

Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions

(Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1980. 181 pages, 12 tables.)

Presents data for 1980. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.35-1.37.

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.

Camp, Camille G. and George M. Camp

Private Sector Involvement in Prison Services and Operations

(Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1984. 49 pages, 3 tables, 6 appendices.)

Presents data for 1983. SOURCEBOOK table 1.53.

This report presents the results of a survey (sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics) of all adult, juvenile and combined correctional agencies in the United States regarding the nature and extent of private sector involvement in the provision of correctional services. The frequency of agency contracts with the private sector is given for type of jurisdiction, area of country, type of service provided, cost of the service, percent of agency operation's provided by the private sector, and the benefits and liabilities of private sector involvement. In addition to survey data, the results of interviews

Sources and References

conducted with a subsample of agencies and a variety of providers is given, along with appendices that detail interview and data collection schedules, areas of service contracted, resource persons, and an annotated bibliography.

The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations

Judicial Conduct Reporter

(Quarterly. Chicago: The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, American Judicature Society. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.40, 5.42.)

The **Judicial Conduct Reporter** is a quarterly publication presenting data on the procedures and operations of State judicial conduct commissions. The newsletter features annual reports on the disposition of complaints of judicial misconduct and on the personnel and budgets of the State commissions. Also presented are notes on significant court cases in the area of judicial conduct and information on the activities of the Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations.

Comptroller General of the United States

Report to the Congress: Stronger Crackdown Needed on Clandestine Laboratories Manufacturing Dangerous Drugs

(Washington: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1981. 44 pages, 11 tables, 1 figure, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1975-80. SOURCEBOOK table 4.29.

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.

Conference of State Court Administrators and National Center for State Courts

State Court Organization 1980

(Washington: USGPO, 1982. 537 pages, 36 tables, 106 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1980. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.30, 1.39.

This document, containing information on State court organization as of Jan. 1, 1980, is the product of a cooperative effort of the Conference of State Court Administrators and the National Center for State Courts and funded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Data are presented on the organizational, financial, and personnel characteristics of court systems of the fifty States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. Data contained in this volume were collected directly from each State court administrative office as well as from other, independent sources. The three appendices present a listing of the State court administrators consulted by the Source concerning the accuracy and completeness of the data, the data collection instruments, and a glossary of terms. This document is intended to serve as a companion volume to the **State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report** series that contains court caseload data from most of these same jurisdictions.

Contact Center, Inc.

Corrections Compendium

(Monthly. Lincoln, NB: Contact, Inc. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.44, 1.53, 6.41, 6.57.)

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 carries a special chart on a selected issue (e.g., October 1985, correctional education programs).

The Council of State Governments

The Book of the States 1984-85

(Biennial. Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1984. 545 pages, 230 tables (estimated). Dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.32, 1.33.)

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 nine sections: intergovernmental affairs; the governors and the executive branch; the legislatures; the judiciary; constitutions, legislation, and elections; administration; finance; major State services; and a final section on historical and contemporary State characteristics. Data that were collected by the Council of State Governments or that were compiled from other sources are presented on a wide variety of topics.

Elliott, Delbert S.; Suzanne S. Ageton; David Huizinga; Brian A. Knowles; and Rachelle J. Canter

The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980

(National Youth Survey Report No. 26. Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983. 568 pages, 302 tables, 18 figures. Presents data for 1976-80.)

Elliott, Delbert S.; David Huizinga; and Barbara J. Morse

The Dynamics of Deviant Behavior: A National Survey

(Progress Report-1985. Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1985. 70 pages, 27 tables, 7 figures.)

Presents data for 1981-83. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.77-3.88.

These reports present estimates of the prevalence and incidence of delinquent behavior in the United States. Data were collected by the National Youth Survey project (NYS) which involved a series of six annual surveys of a national sample of youths aged 11 to 17 in 1976. Each member of this sample was interviewed in five successive years and again in 1984 concerning their involvement in delinquent activity. These self-reports of delinquency resulted in estimates of delinquent behavior in the total U.S. population for those born between 1959 and 1965. The volume and distribution of delinquency for the years 1976

to 1983 are given for respondents by sex, race, social class, age, and place of residence. General classes of offenses and the corresponding rates are also given for variables such as family structure (two parent and single parent), school and work status, and level of religious involvement.

Executive Office of the President.
Office of Management and Budget

Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1986

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1984. 585 pages, 145 tables, 7 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1984-86 and trend tables for fiscal 1984-88. SOURCEBOOK table 1.7.

This report details the actual budgetary expenditures for fiscal 1984 and the projected expenditures for fiscal 1985-88. 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.

Gallup, George Jr.

The Gallup Poll

(Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.16, 2.93, 2.95, 2.100.)

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 marihuana. A brief note on sample size, sample tolerance, and survey dates is included in each release.

The Gallup Report

(Monthly. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.1, 2.2, 2.12, 2.14, 2.17, 2.18, 2.38-2.42, 2.50, 2.52, 2.55, 2.57, 2.61, 2.62, 2.70, 2.71, 2.74-2.76, 2.98, 2.109, Fig. 2.4.)

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., January/February 1985--the death penalty, vigilantism, Reagan presidency, illegal aliens, political parties, and teacher's attitudes). A brief note on sample size, sampling tolerance, and survey dates is included in each issue.

"Gambling Rage Out of Control?"

(U.S. News and World Report. May 30, 1983, pp. 27-30. 4 pages, 1 table.)

Presents data for 1983. SOURCEBOOK table 1.75.

This article presents information on legalized gambling throughout the United States, examining recent increases in the amount of wagering and the variety of forms it has taken on. The article investigates how and where gambling dollars are spent, how gambling profits are being spent, and the impact of the increase in legalized gambling on illegal operations. Data are presented on bingo, horse racing, lotteries, dog racing, jai alai, off-track betting, casinos, and sports betting.

Goldkamp, John S.

"Danger and Detention: A Second Generation of Bail Reform"

(Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology. 76(Spring)1985. 80 pages, 10 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1985. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.58, 1.59.

This article examines the recent policy shift in laws regarding pretrial detention and bail practices, focusing on the emergence of a public safety orientation in these laws and the Federal Bail Reform Act of 1984. The consequences for the practice of pretrial release and detention in the United States are assessed as well as the character and philosophy underlying these new laws. A series of tables detail the characteristics and provisions of pretrial and bail legislation in each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system. The specific criteria used in determining bail and pretrial release eligibility are also documented.

Goldman, Sheldon

"Reorganizing the Judiciary: The First Term Appointments"

(Judicature 68(April-May 1985), pp. 312-329. 18 pages, 3 tables.)

Presents data for 1963-85. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.28, 1.29.

This article reports the results of research on judgeships to Federal, district and appeals courts. Background characteristics of those appointed by President Reagan from 1980-85 are compared with those of appointees made by Presidents Johnson, Nixon, Ford, and Carter. Distinctions between President Reagan's appointees and those appointed by his predecessors are highlighted. Expectations concerning appointments to be made during President Reagan's second term are also discussed.

Gottlieb, Barbara

The Pretrial Processing of "Dangerous" Defendants: A Comparative Analysis of State Laws

(Washington: Toborg Associates, Inc., 1984. 31 pages, 4 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1983. SOURCEBOOK table 1.60.

This report presents findings from an initial phase of a study commissioned by the National Institute of Justice to investigate State-level legislation using public danger as a factor in pretrial release. These "danger" laws permit judges to consider whether a defendant might threaten public safety if released before trial. This paper is a comparative analysis, based on a 1983 review of individual State laws that identified 32 jurisdictions having "danger" laws in effect. Excluded from the analysis are laws that deny pretrial release to persons charged with capital crimes and those that restrict the pretrial release of defendants posing an immediate threat of physical harm to self or others. The analysis compares State laws for varying definitions of dangerousness, type and degree of restriction placed on such defendants, and the procedural steps required to ensure defendants' rights.

Sources and References

Hardyman, Patricia

"Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights, Fiscal Years 1981-1984"

(Report 40. U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. Mimeographed. 10 pages, 9 tables. Periodicity: See below.)

Presents data for fiscal 1981-84. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.55-1.57.

This report summarizes the activity of the U.S. Parole Commission and its employees for fiscal 1981, 1982, 1983, and 1984. The document presents tabular data on hearing examiner workload, parole grants and violator warrants issued, parole guideline usage, the representation of prisoners at parole consideration hearings, and appeals of parole release decisions.

Harris, Louis

The Harris Survey

(Orlando, FL: Tribune Media Services. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.10, 2.11, 2.13, 2.99, 2.104, 2.105, Fig. 2.1, Fig. 2.2.)

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.

Hoetmer, Gerard J.

"Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection"

(Baseline Data Report 16(July 1984). Washington: International City Management Association. 13 pages, 20 tables.)

Presents data for 1984 and trend tables for 1975-84. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.4, 1.14, 1.18.

This report presents data gathered through a mail survey sent to all municipalities with populations of 10,000 persons and over in the United States. The survey was conducted in January 1984 by the International City Management Association. Data are presented on personnel, salaries, and expenditures for police, fire, and refuse departments. Data is also presented from several similar surveys conducted in previous years.

Hoff, Ross H.

"Personnel Practices in the Municipal Police and Fire Services," in *The Municipal Year Book 1983*

(Annual. Washington: International City Management Association, 1983. 460 pages, 89 tables, 2 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1982 and trend tables for 1972, 1974-82. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.19-1.22.

The *Municipal Year Book* is divided into numerous sections on various aspects of urban government. The *Year Book* presents data from surveys conducted by the International City Management Association. Data from other sources are also presented. Among the topics covered are profiles of individual cities and counties; State actions affecting local government; salaries of municipal officials and police, fire, and refuse personnel; personnel practices; residential solid waste collection; service delivery alternatives; and municipal debt.

The *Year Book* is organized into six chapters: (1) local government profiles; (2) the intergovernmental dimension; (3) personnel issues; (4) management issues and trends; (5) directories; and (6) references. An introduction, a list of authors and contributors, and a cumulative index for 1979-83, are also included.

Insurance Committee for Arson Control

Status Report on Arson Reporting-Immunity Legislation

(New York: Insurance Committee for Arson Control, 1983. 8 pages, 1 table, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1983. SOURCEBOOK table 1.76.

This report covers the status of arson reporting immunity laws in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Data are presented on the key provisions of arson reporting immunity laws. Also included is a copy of the Model Arson Reporting Immunity Bill.

Insurance Information Institute

Insurance Facts 1984-85

(Annual. New York: Insurance Information Institute, 1984. 116 pages, 94 tables, 8 figures.)

Presents data for 1983 and trend tables for 1974-83. SOURCEBOOK figure 3.4.

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.

Johnston, Lloyd D.; Jerald G. Bachman; and Patrick M. O'Malley

Monitoring the Future 1983

(Annual. Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1985. 273 pages, 150 tables (estimated), 4 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1983. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.77-2.8), 3.54-3.70.

This report is the ninth in an annual series presenting data on the values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of high school seniors in the United States. Each year the study surveys a large sample of students located in approximately 125 schools, representative of all seniors in the continental United States. Content areas covered in the survey and presented in the report include drugs, education, work and leisure, sex roles and the family, and values and attitudes held toward conservation, materialism, overpopulation, religion, politics, social change, social problems, major social institutions, and the military. Other variables collected are concerned with interpersonal relationships, the respondents' personality, concern for others, and happiness. Data are also presented on race relations, deviant behavior and victimization, and demographic and family background characteristics. In addition to these descriptive results, the appendices cover technical explanations of sampling errors and design effects, and include a copy of the questionnaires and instructions used.

Johnston, Lloyd D.; Patrick M. O'Malley; and Jerald G. Bachman

Use of Licit and Illicit Drugs by America's High School Students 1975-1984

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1985. 166 pages, 23 tables, 41 figures.)

Presents data for 1984 and trend tables for 1975-84. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.87-2.91, 3.71-3.74, Fig. 3.3.

This document is the eighth in an annual series reporting on drug use and related attitudes of high school seniors in the United States. The research is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse. The report presents only highlights of the larger volume published less frequently. The most recent is entitled **Drugs and American High School Students: 1975-1983**. Two of the major topics treated in the report are the trends in drug use among American high school students since 1975 and the prevalence of drug use among American high school seniors. Also reported are data on school grade at first use; intensity of "high" produced by drug use; attitudes and beliefs among seniors about various types of drug use; and their perceptions of certain relevant aspects of the social environment, such as parental disapproval of drug use or availability of drugs.

Karter, Michael J., Jr.

"Fire Loss in the United States During 1984"

(Annual. *Fire Journal* 79(September 1985), pp. 14-25, 67-74. 15 pages, 11 tables, 5 figures.)

Presents data for 1984 and trend tables for 1980-84. SOURCEBOOK table 3.130.

This article reports the results of the 1984 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.

McDonald, William F.; Lonnie A. Athens; and Thomas J. Minton

Repeat Offender Laws in the United States: Their Form, Use and Perceived Value

(Washington: Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure, Georgetown University Law Center, June 30, 1985. Mimeographed. 357 pages, 50 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for 1982 and trend tables for 1930-60. SOURCEBOOK table 1.64.

This report presents information on the form and use of repeat offender laws in the United States. The report begins with an historical overview of recidivist legislation and policy and presents a discussion of the definition and underlying philosophy of habitual offender provisions. Current repeat offender statutes are reviewed and data are presented on the use of repeat offender laws. Data from prior studies as well as from the current study are presented on the use of dangerousness provisions in repeat offender sentencing schemes. The report concludes by presenting survey data of the perceptions of a sample of prosecutors, defense attorneys and judges on repeat offender laws and a discussion of the role of repeat offender laws in newly developing determinate sentencing schemes.

National Center for State Courts.

National Center for State Courts Report Insert

(Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1983. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK table 1.31.)

This insert appears, on occasion, in National Center for State Courts *Monthly Report*. It is written by the staff of the Court Statistics and Information Management (CSIM) project. The insert presents data from and information on the Court Statistics and Information Management Project of the National Center done in cooperation with the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA). Funds are provided by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The project is concerned with compiling and disseminating data on the condition of State courts across the United States and with improving the quality of manual and automated statistical information

systems in the State courts. The insert provides timely information on such topics as computerized case processing and also provides news concerning personnel and policy changes for the CSIM project.

Survey of Judicial Salaries

(Quarterly. Vol. 11, No. 2. Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1985. 8 pages, 2 tables. Dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK table 1.34.)

This document, prepared by the National Center for State Courts, presents judicial salary figures as of Nov. 30, 1985. Data are presented for appellate courts and general trial courts in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and the Federal system. State court administrators' salaries are also given. Salaries scheduled to take effect in the future and pending legislation that could affect judicial salaries are also documented.

National Opinion Research Center

General Social Surveys, 1972-84

(Annual. Storrs, CT: Roper Public Opinion Research Center, University of Connecticut, distributors. Contents: See below.)

Presents data for 1972-78, 1980, and 1982-84. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.6, 2.7, 2.15, 2.26, 2.27, 2.63-2.66, 2.73, 2.94, 2.111, 2.112, 3.35-3.37.

This cumulative data file merges all 11 General Social Surveys into a single machine-readable data file with each survey year as a subfile. Interviews were conducted by the National Opinion Research Center during February, March, and April of 1972-78, 1980, 1982, 1983 and 1984. 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 related 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, 1972-1984: Cumulative Codebook** is published by the Roper Public Opinion Research Center. Survey methodology and the data program are explained in detail in the document.

Pantell, Henry N.; Paul Jeslow; Gilbert Geis; and Mary Jane O'Brien

"A Demographic Portrait of Physicians Sanctioned by the Federal Government for Fraud and Abuse Against Medicare and Medicaid"

(*Medical Care* 23(August 1985), pp. 1028-1031. 4 pages, 2 tables.)

Presents data for 1977-82. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.43, 5.44.

This article presents information on 147 physicians sanctioned by the Federal Government for fraud or abuse of the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Information is given concerning the number of physicians sanctioned since November 1977 and the type of medical specialty. Also presented are data on medical schools attended by the sanctioned physicians and the State in which their practices were located.

Securities and Exchange Commission
Annual Report of the SEC for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1982

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1983. 134 pages, 42 tables, 6 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for fiscal 1935-82. SOURCEBOOK table 5.35.

This forty-eighth 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.

Smith, Robert Ellis

Compilation of State and Federal Privacy Laws 1984-85

(Washington: Privacy Journal, 1984. 94 pages, 1 table, 1 appendix. Periodicity: See below.)

Presents data for 1984. SOURCEBOOK table 1.77.

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.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

Capital Punishment 1982

(Annual. NCJ-91533. Washington: USGPO, 1984. 103 pages, 33 tables, 11 figures, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for 1982 and trend tables for 1930-82. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.59-6.72.

This report, one of the National Prisoner Statistics series, provides information on persons under sentence of death in calendar year 1982, persons removed from death row, executions carried out during the period 1930-82, 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, 1982.

Case Filings in State Courts, 1983

(Bulletin NCJ-95111. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1984. 8 pages, 6 tables.)

Presents data for 1978 and 1983. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.1-5.3.

This bulletin presents preliminary data on case filings in State courts. Data are presented on civil and criminal filings in courts of general and limited jurisdiction and appellate court filings and dispositions for 1983. Data are also presented on the percent change in these court activities between 1978 and 1983. For those States able to provide separate data, the proportion of court caseload represented by felony cases is also presented.

Criminal Victimization 1984

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-98904. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1985. 5 pages, 6 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1983 and 1984 and trend tables for 1973-84. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.39, 3.40.

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the United States using National Crime Survey (NCS) data from 1983 and 1984 based on population figures derived from the 1980 census. Data presented in this report include levels and rates of victimization for personal and household crimes and police reporting rates for personal and household crimes for 1983 and 1984. Changes in victimization rates and police reporting rates for personal and household crimes for the period 1973 through 1984 are also presented.

The Growth of Appeals

(Bulletin NCJ-96381. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1985. 7 pages, 3 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1983 and trend tables for 1973-83. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.4, 5.5, Fig. 5.1.

This bulletin presents data aggregated for all appellate courts in each State. The data for this report were compiled from State court

annual reports, unpublished reports, court dockets, interviews with appellate and court clerks, published reports and articles, and examination of State statutes and rules. Information is presented on the number of civil and criminal appeals filed, the percent change in appeals filed, the number of appeals filed per judgeship, and the number of appellate decisions per judgeship.

Households Touched by Crime, 1984

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-97689. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1985. 7 pages, 6 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1984 and trend tables for 1975-84. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.41, 3.42, Fig. 3.1, Fig. 3.2.

This annual bulletin presents data from the National Crime Survey (NCS) regarding the frequency with which American homes experience crime directly. While concentrating on 1984, the bulletin also presents trend data from 1975. Also presented are data for households experiencing multiple victimizations and an explanation of the methodology involved in developing the households touched by crime indicator.

The 1983 Jail Census

(Bulletin NCJ-95536. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1984. 10 pages, 16 tables, 1 figure. Periodicity: See below.)

Presents data for 1983 and trend tables for 1970-83. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.6, 1.51, 6.13-6.18, 6.26-6.28.

This document presents selected findings from the June 30, 1983 National Jail Census conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. This census is the fourth in a series of surveys of local jails conducted in 1970, 1972 and 1978. Data are presented on the number of jails and number of adult and juvenile inmates for both 1978 and 1983 by State and region. Also included are data on jail overcrowding, average daily population of convicted and nonconvicted inmates, admissions and releases, rated capacity of the ten largest jails in the Nation, inmate deaths, number of jail employees, and jail expenditures. This bulletin precedes the summary volume and four regional volumes which will present further State and county-level data from the 1983 census.

Jail Inmates 1983

(Bulletin NCJ-99175. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1985. 8 pages, 15 tables.)

Presents data for 1978 and 1983. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.19-6.25.

This report presents information from the 1983 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails. Data presented include information on socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of inmates in local jails. Also included is information on inmate's current offense and criminal history as well as drug and alcohol use prior to arrest.

Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1982 and 1983 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1986. Contents: See below.)

Presents data for 1982 and 1983. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.1-1.3, 1.5, 1.9-1.12.

This report presents criminal justice expenditure and employment data for 1982 and 1983. The data were compiled from existing data sources and from surveys of government finances and employment conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The report includes a discussion of the methodology employed in the study and details the changes in the 1982 and 1983 surveys from the earlier expenditure and employment surveys. Data are presented for Federal, State, and local governments on three categories of criminal justice activities: police protection; judicial, including legal services, prosecution, and defense; and corrections. Public expenditure data are for fiscal 1982 and 1983 and employment data are for the months of October 1982 and 1983. The appendix contains definitions of concepts, categories, and terms used in the report.

Locating City, Suburban, and Rural Crime

(Special Report NCJ-99535. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1985. 5 pages, 11 tables.)

Presents data for 1983. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.9-3.12.

This report presents information on criminal victimization using National Crime Survey data for 1983. Data presented include percent of victimizations which occurred in city, suburban, and rural areas according to the place of residence of the victim. Information is given on the type of victimization and the size categories of central cities.

National Crime Surveys (NCS)

(Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.1-3.6, 3.8, 3.13-3.38.)

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. The business survey was suspended as of 1977. 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 12 of the SOURCEBOOK and in the sources cited in Appendix 12. 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.

Prison Admissions and Releases, 1982

(Special Report NCJ-97995. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1985. 12 pages, 20 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1982 and trend tables for 1926-82. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.37, 6.38.

This report provides information on prison admissions and releases from 29 States and the District of Columbia. The report presents data on demographic characteristics of prison admissions and releases, sentence length and time served, age and offense distribution, and court commitment rates. The bulletin gives a brief review of the methodology used for the survey. The appendix reports on the distribution of time served by offense and race for state prison releases in 1982 as well as criminal histories of State prison inmates.

Prisoners in 1984

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-97118. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1985. 11 pages, 14 tables.)

Presents data for 1984 and trend tables for 1971-84. SOURCEBOOK tables Fig 6.1-Fig 6.4, 6.29-6.31, 6.33, 6.39, 6.40.

This bulletin presents preliminary data on the number of inmates in State and Federal prisons at the end of 1984. The bulletin discusses the upward trend in the number of people incarcerated and the measures taken by State and Federal authorities to deal with the increasing number of inmates. Information is also given on female prisoners, incarceration rates, inmates held in local jails due to overcrowding, prison capacity and construction plans, expenditures, and prison admissions relative to reported serious crimes.

Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1982

(Annual. NCJ-93311. Washington:

USGPO, 1984. 52 pages, 20 tables, 17 figures, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for 1982 and trend tables for 1925-82. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.32, 6.34-6.36, 6.51, 6.54, 6.56.

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, explanatory notes for each State on the data that were provided, and some special historical series tables.

Privacy and Security of Criminal History Information: Compendium of State Privacy and Security Legislation, 1985 Edition: Overview

(NCJ-98077. Washington: USGPO, 1985. 181 pages, 3 tables, 1 appendix. Periodicity and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK table 1.78.)

This document contains the results of a continuing survey of legislation regulating the privacy and security of criminal history information in the United States. The information presented is current as of January 1984. It updates the results of previous surveys conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in 1974 and 1977, and by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics in 1979 and 1981.

This edition contains four sections. Section one provides a discussion of major findings and trends in State regulation of criminal history information. Section two provides definitions of the 28 categories into which State laws and regulations have been classified. Section three presents summary tables showing trends and developments in criminal justice information law and policy by classification category. Section four provides summary tables as well as

the full text of relevant statutes and regulations for each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Probation and Parole 1983

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-94776. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1984. 6 pages, 9 tables.)

Presents data for 1983 and trend tables for 1979-83. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.1-6.3, 6.52, 6.53.

This bulletin reports on probation and parole populations for the 50 States, the District of Columbia and the Federal system. Data are presented on probation and parole entries and exits for 1983, and on the rate of probationers and parolees per 100,000 adult residents. Summary data comparing prison, probation, and parole populations are presented as are data from selected jurisdictions profiling trends in probation and parole populations. Additional data are presented from selected jurisdictions on various characteristics of entries to and exits from probation and parole supervision.

Reporting Crimes to the Police

(Special Report NCJ-99432. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1985. 12 pages, 15 tables.)

Presents data for 1982 and 1983. SOURCEBOOK table 3.7.

This bulletin presents information on the reporting of crimes to the police using data from the 1983 National Crime Survey. Data on victimizations reported and unreported to the police are included in relation to data on the value of theft or damage, injury, and victim characteristics. For reported crimes, information on whether the victim or some other person reported it is included. In addition, data are presented on the reasons for reporting and for not reporting victimizations to the police.

The Risk of Violent Crime

(Special Report NCJ-97119. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1985. 11 pages, 6 tables.)

Presents data for 1982 and trend tables for 1978-82. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.43-3.48.

This bulletin presents information from the National Crime Survey using the Crime Risk Index, which measures the proportion of the population victimized by a violent crime. Data are presented on rape, robbery, and different types of assault for 1978 to 1982 and include demographic breakdowns. The formula for calculating the Crime Risk Index is described and the population data used to derive the risk estimates are presented.

Setting Prison Terms

(Bulletin NCJ-76218. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1983. 5 pages, 5 figures.)

Presents data for 1983. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.61-1.63.

This bulletin focuses on the statutory and administrative provisions governing actual time served in prison before release to parole supervision. The bulletin presents the provisions for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system, as of January 1983, in each of the following areas: (1) determinate sentencing, (2) mandatory prison terms, (3) sentencing guidelines, (4) parole guidelines, (5) good-time policies, and (6) emergency crowding provisions.

Victim/Witness Legislation: An Overview

(Criminal Justice Information Policy. NCJ-94365. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1984. 163 pages, 71 tables.)

Presents data for 1984. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.65, 1.66.

This report presents information on legislation governing the rights and needs of crime victims and witnesses in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Part I of the document presents a summary and analysis of such legislation and discusses major areas of concern and policy considerations. Part II lists major classification categories used in the document and their definitions. Also presented are summary tables of legal citations for each jurisdiction. Part III contains summary tables for each jurisdiction presenting a breakdown of the statutes by classification category.

U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division

"Report to Congress on the Activities and Operations of the Public Integrity Section for 1984"

(Annual. U.S. Department of Justice, Washington. Mimeographed. 38 pages, 3 tables.)

Presents data for 1975-84. SOURCEBOOK table 5.41.

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 1975 to 1984. Additionally, the number of convictions of individuals involved in abuse of public office is reported by judicial district.

U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration

1984 Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program-Final Report

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1984. 22 pages, 3 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1984. SOURCEBOOK table 4.28.

This document reports on the Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) Domestic Marijuana Eradication/Suppression Program, describing the effort of DEA in cooperation with State and other federal agencies to eradicate domestically cultivated marijuana in the United States. The report presents statistics on the number of marijuana plants destroyed, the number of plants sighted and eradicated, the number of persons arrested, and the number of weapons seized in connection with the eradication program. Data are also presented on the number and percent of sinsemilla plants destroyed, the average number of plants per plot, and the number of greenhouses eradicated.

U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys

United States Attorneys' Offices: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1983

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1984. 80 pages, 37 tables, 14 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1983 and trend tables for fiscal 1974-83. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.11, 5.12.

This annual publication is comprised of charts, tables, and commentary summarizing the criminal and civil workloads in U.S. Attorneys' offices. Data are presented on civil and criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending; criminal complaints received, closed, and pending; monetary and nonmonetary civil matters received, terminated, and pending; criminal and civil trials in U.S. District Courts; and number and method of disposition of criminal cases and defendants in U.S. District Courts and U.S. Appellate Courts. Additional information is provided on fines imposed, collected, suspended, and uncollectable; grand jury proceedings; appeals filed and terminated in U.S. Attorneys' offices; and staffing in U.S. Attorneys' offices.

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation

"Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions"

(Annual. U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1985. Mimeographed. 17 pages, 35 tables.)

Presents data for Jan. 1, 1984 to Dec. 31, 1984. SOURCEBOOK table 3.111.

This report presents data on crime involving Federally insured financial institutions. The first three sections of this report present data on violations of Federal bank robbery statutes and the Hobbs Act. The data are broken down by characteristics of the banking institutions, offenders, property loss and recovery, community characteristics, injuries sustained, and State and region of occurrence. The final two sections of the report present data on the number of bank fraud and embezzlement violations by the amount lost and by State and territory.

Bomb Summary 1984

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports.

Sources and References

Washington: USGPO, 1985. 21 pages, 13 tables, 7 figures.)

Presents data for 1984 and trend tables for 1975-84. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.126, 3.127.

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.

Crime in the United States, 1984

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1984. 371 pages, 118 tables, 44 figures, 6 appendices.)

Presents data for 1984 and trend tables for 1980-84. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.13, 1.15, 1.16, 3.89-3.93, 3.95-3.110, 3.112, 4.1-4.21, 4.23-4.25, Fig. 4.1-Fig. 4.3.

This report begins with a summary of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Each Index offense (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, aggravated assault, forcible rape, robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) is described individually in terms of the volume and trend of offenses known to police, the nature of the offense (e.g., type of weapon used, regional distribution, or target of the offense), clearances of the offense, and persons arrested and charged. Data on Index offenses cleared by arrest are then presented, followed by information on persons arrested and persons charged. The last section of the report focuses on law enforcement personnel.

Data are presented on offenses known to police, by State, region, size of place, and extent of urbanization. Clearance and arrest information are presented for the United States as a whole (estimated), cities, suburban areas, and rural areas. Disposition data are based on a limited number of reporting agencies and are presented by offense, except for juveniles taken into custody. The law enforcement personnel information includes data on the number of sworn and civilian law enforcement employees in the United States.

The 1984 report includes six appendices. The first appendix describes the data base and construction of each of the major tables in the report. Definitions of the offenses are presented in the

second appendix. In the third appendix there are definitions of population categories used throughout the report. The fourth appendix presents the index of crime and the number of index offenses known to police by Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The fifth appendix is a directory of State Uniform Crime Reporting Programs. The final appendix presents age specific arrest rates for the index offenses.

Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: USGPO, 1984. 58 pages, 39 tables, 9 figures.)

Presents data for 1983 and trend tables for 1974-83. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.113-3.121.

This report contains comments, tables, charts, and descriptive summaries on law enforcement officers feloniously killed and assaulted in the line of duty. Data on officers killed are presented 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. Data on officers assaulted are presented on geographic region; population group; type of weapon; circumstance at the scene of the incident; type of officer assignment; percent receiving personal injury; time of day; and percent cleared.

The report also presents data on assaults on Federal officers 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. This section begins with departmental summaries and descriptive summaries of selected incidents of assaults on Federal officers that occurred during 1983. Data are presented on the number of known assailants; officers killed or injured; type of weapon; month; type of activity officer was engaged in at time of incident; disposition of known assailants; and geographic region.

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons

Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1984

(Annual. Washington: Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1985. 109 pages, 44 tables.)

Presents data for fiscal 1984 and trend tables for fiscal 1948-84. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.42-6.46.

This report describes the population of, admission to, and discharges from Federal institutions in fiscal 1984. Detailed data are provided on the characteristics of offenders (e.g., offense, age, race) confined in Federal institutions on Sept. 30, 1984 and on offenders admitted and discharged during fiscal 1984.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities, Including Comparisons with Public Facilities

(Draft. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1984. Periodicity and contents: See below.)

Presents data for 1979 and 1982 and trend tables for selected years 1974-82. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.48, 1.49, 6.9, 6.11.

This draft report presents data from the 1982 census of private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities. The census was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Data are presented on the characteristics of residents and personnel of private juvenile custody facilities on Dec. 31, 1979 and 1982; trend data are presented for selected years 1974-82.

Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities

(Washington: USGPO, 1984. Periodicity and contents See below.)

Presents data for 1979 and 1982 and trend tables for selected years 1974-82. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.46, 1.47, 6.8, 6.10.

This advance report presents data from the 1982 census of public

juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities. The census was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Data are presented on the characteristics of residents and personnel of public juvenile custody facilities on Dec. 31, 1979 and 1982; trend data are presented for selected years 1974-82.

U.S. Department of State, Office for Combatting Terrorism

Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1983

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of State, 1984. 27 pages, 4 tables, 8 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1983 and trend tables for 1979-83. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.131, 3.132.

This report provides tables, charts, narrative descriptions, and comments on incidents of international terrorism. Data are presented on types of incidents and victims, and on terrorist groups, regional patterns, counter-terrorist activities, and State-supported terrorism. Appendix A presents a chronology of significant terrorist events in 1983. Appendix B provides a figure on international terrorist incidents in 1983.

U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration

Aircraft Hijackings and Other Criminal Acts Against Civil Aviation, Statistical and Narrative Reports, Updated to January 1, 1985

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1985. 236 pages (estimated), 23 tables, 4 figures.)

Presents data for 1961-84. SOURCEBOOK table 3.133.

This report details, in narrative and tabular form, hijackings and other criminal acts against civil aviation worldwide. Section A presents data on U.S. registered aircraft hijackings including place of occurrence, destination of flight, and place where hijacker boarded the airplane. Section B is a chronology of all hijackings involving U.S. registered aircraft since 1961. This section also presents information concerning the legal status of hijackers. Section C summarizes the legal status of hijackers. Data on U.S. and foreign

registered aircraft hijackings are presented in Section D. Section E summarizes the findings on U.S. and foreign aircraft hijackings. Information regarding explosions aboard aircraft are presented in Section F, while Section G is a summary of worldwide significant criminal acts involving civil aviation in 1984.

Semi-Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1-December 31, 1984

(Semi-annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1985. 6 pages, 5 tables, 4 figures.)

Presents data for 1984 and trend tables for 1930-84. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.134, 3.135.

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, 1984, 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 1984 depending on the availability of data.

U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, 3rd ed., January 1985

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1985. 355 pages, 3 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1985. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.69-1.72.

This third edition of the digest provides a detailed description of the various statutory provisions related to alcohol use and highway safety. The data were collected through an examination of the statutory codes of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Statutory provisions are examined in the following areas: blood alcohol concentration levels as evidence in court; preliminary breath test and implied consent laws; chemical tests authorized under implied consent

laws; provisions related to adjudication of driving while intoxicated charges; sanctions for refusal to submit to a blood alcohol concentration test; sanctions following a conviction for driving while intoxicated related offenses; laws requiring a blood alcohol concentration test on persons killed in traffic crashes; minimum legal drinking age; liability of owners of drinking establishments for serving alcohol to intoxicated patrons and to minors; open container laws; and anti-consumption laws.

Fatal Accident Reporting System 1983

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1984. 110 pages, 83 tables, 69 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1983 and trend tables for 1977-83. SOURCEBOOK table 3.136.

The Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS) gathers data on traffic accidents occurring in the United States that result in loss of human life. FARS data are collected by each State under contractual agreements with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. This report presents information on traffic fatality trends by demographic characteristics and related situational factors. A number of tables and figures are presented on the characteristics of fatal accidents including alcohol involvement, use of safety belts, type of vehicle involved, and involvement of pedestrians. Three appendices are included, along with a glossary and an index.

U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

Explosives Incidents, 1983

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1984. 48 pages, 29 tables, 4 figures.)

Presents data for 1983 and trend tables for 1982 and 1983. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.124, 3.125, 3.128, 3.129.

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

Sources and References

necessarily include all the bombings and explosives incidents that may have occurred in the United States during these years.

The report is divided into five sections. The first section analyzes the bombing incidents. Data are presented on the characteristics, targets, motives, victims, property damage, types 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 fourth section provides descriptive narratives on selected explosives incidents for the reporting year. The final section presents a directory of the Bureau's regional and district offices.

U.S. Department of the Treasury.
U.S. Customs Service

Customs U.S.A.

(Annual. Washington: U.S.
Department of the Treasury, 1984.
37 pages, 8 tables.)

Presents data for fiscal 1984 and
trend tables for fiscal 1980-84.
SOURCEBOOK tables 4.26, 4.30.

This document describes the
activities of the U.S. Customs
Service for fiscal 1984. 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.

Walker, Sam

"Employment of Black and Hispanic
Police Officers"

(Review of Applied Urban
Research XI(October 1983), pp. 1-6.
6 pages, 8 tables.)

Presents data for 1983. SOURCEBOOK
table 1.17.

This article reports the results of a
survey dealing with the employment
of black and Hispanic police officers
in the 50 largest cities in the United
States. The data were obtained from
a survey mailed to the chief of
police and the office of the municipal
director of personnel (or equivalent
position) in each city. The article
also includes long-term and short-
term data on employment trends of
black and Hispanic officers obtained
from a variety of other reports on
police-community relations.

Wilsnack, Sharon C.; Richard W.
Wilsnack; and Albert D. Klassen

"Drinking and Drinking Problems
Among Women in a U.S. National
Survey"

(Alcohol Health and Research
World 9(Winter 1984/85), pp. 3-13.
11 pages, 6 tables.)

Presents data for 1981. SOURCEBOOK
tables 3.76.

This article reports the results of a
National Opinion Research Center
Survey conducted in 1981 dealing
with drinking and problem drinking
among women. Included in the
survey were questions concerning
current alcohol consumption, lifetime
history of alcohol use, drinking
contexts, consequences of drinking,
symptoms of alcohol dependence, and
attitudes and beliefs about drinking.
Demographic characteristics and
variables that have been suggested
as possible antecedents or
consequences of women's drinking
and drinking-related problems were
measured. In addition, men were
interviewed in order to determine
whether findings obtained for women
were distinctive to them or were
characteristic of both sexes.

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APPENDIX I

Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System-- Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information was provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Survey methodology and data collection

The Bureau of Justice Statistics discontinued its survey of criminal justice expenditure and employment (CJEE) for budgetary reasons following the collection of 1979 data. That survey provided comparable trend data from 1971 to 1979. Beginning with 1980, the Bureau adopted a different methodology to compile and present public expenditure and employment data at greatly reduced cost.

Users of the earlier volumes will notice that the current methodology produces considerably less detailed information than was available in the past. Another significant difference is not as noticeable and relates to the comparability of 1980 to 1983 data with data collected under the earlier survey efforts. While great care was taken to adjust the source data to maximize comparability with the earlier data, irreducible differences remain. Users should carefully consider the changes in methodologies before attempting trend analysis using data from the two methodologies to avoid unwarranted trend conclusions.

The data presented here are based on a special compilation of data and sources available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census' regular surveys of public finances and employment. These recurrent series of annual publications on governmental finances (series CF) and public employment (series GE) provide data on expenditure and employment, by function, of the Federal, State, and local governments (counties, cities, townships, school districts, and special districts). The data collection procedures for these two surveys are described below.

Annual finance survey: Federal Government financial data were obtained from "actual" data presented

in *The Budget of the United States for the Fiscal Year 1984* (for FY 1982 data) and *1985* (for FY 1983 data). Certain adjustments were made in Federal data to arrive at Census Bureau "expenditure" amounts. State finance statistics as well as those for large counties and cities were compiled by Census Bureau representatives from official reports and records, with the advice of State and local officers and employees. The figures were classified according to standard census categories for reporting large government finances, and were reviewed intensively. The remaining data were provided by local officials in response to a mail survey using detailed questionnaires. Usable responses were received from approximately 85 percent of the mail panel. For nonrespondent governmental units and agencies, prior year data were used as they were reported.

Annual employment survey: Federal Government civilian employment data were obtained from records maintained by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management. These records did not provide the information necessary to compute Federal full-time equivalent employment. Statistics for State and local governments were obtained by a mail survey. State government data were based on a complete canvass of all State departments, agencies, and institutions. Questionnaires for local governments were generally sent to a local central reporting office, supplemented by special mailings to dependent agencies. Usable replies were received from about 80 percent of the local mail panel. For nonrespondent governmental units and agencies, prior year data were used.

For the mail portion of these annual surveys, figures reported by government officials are generally accepted as being substantially correct. In some cases, varying interpretations of the instructions or deficiencies in governmental employment and fiscal records may make it difficult for officials to render complete and accurate reports for their governments. These difficulties are dealt with by (1) careful definition of terms and detailed instructions in difficult cases, (2) supplemental correspondence and telephone followup to officials, and (3) intensive examination of data collected, that is, verification of internal consistency and comparison with previous reports and other

sources of data. Errors that may be introduced during processing (input preparation, etc.) are minimized through the use of intensive computer editing of the data at various stages of the processing system. Additional correction and reclassification procedures were used with data from each of the State and large counties in order to narrow differences with the 1979 CJEE data. Substitution of 1982-83 expenditure data with 1979 CJEE data is footnoted on the tables affected.

Survey coverage

1982 data were from a complete census. The 1983 survey sample used the 1975 estimated population as a base, included county governments in the 75 largest standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), other county governments having 50,000 or more inhabitants, and all municipalities (and townships in New England and the Middle Atlantic States) having 25,000 or more inhabitants. The sample also included with certainty those county and municipal governments whose relative importance in their State, based on annual expenditure or indebtedness according to the 1977 Census of Governments, was above a specified level. A random selection of the remaining units was made from a compilation of all local governments within selected large SMSA's, other major counties, and the balance of the State, further grouped by type and size of government. The sample was chosen using probabilities that were based on the ratio of each government's fiscal year 1977 expenditure or indebtedness to the State total for noncertainty units. Approximately 9,500 counties, cities, and townships were included in the local government sample.

Only limited data were available on the justice activities of the Federal Government--major totals for police protection, judicial and legal, and corrections. For State governments, no data were available on the activities of universities, including campus police (\$142 million expenditure and 13,000 employees in 1978), university-based medical examiners, and legal aid clinics. Employment data were available for the justice sectors of police protection, judicial and legal services, and corrections.

Data for local governments include expenditure and employment for police protection, judicial and legal services, and corrections. Justice

data for local governments in the largest SMSA's are not published, nor are data for special police forces in selected school districts and special districts. Minor amounts for purchase of equipment were not always separated from current operations expenditure in the finance survey.

Survey period

The employment data are for October 1982 and for October 1983.

The Federal Government expenditure data are for fiscal year 1982, which began on Oct. 1, 1981 and ended Sept. 30, 1982, and for fiscal year 1983, Oct. 1, 1982 to Sept. 30, 1983.

The State expenditure data presented in this report cover the fiscal years ending June 30, 1981 and June 30, 1982 for all States except four whose fiscal years ended as follows: New York, Mar. 31, 1982 and 1983; Texas, Aug. 31, 1982 and 1983; and Alabama and Michigan, Sept. 30, 1982 and 1983.

For local governments, the 1982 fiscal years reported are those that closed between July 1, 1981 and June 30, 1982 and the 1983 fiscal years, those that closed between July 1, 1982 and June 30, 1983. Most municipalities and counties end their first fiscal years on Dec. 31 or June 30. The fiscal years reported for Washington, D.C. ended on Sept. 30, 1982 and on Sept. 30, 1983.

Some agencies operate on a different fiscal year basis from the rest of the parent government. In such instances, figures included are for the agency's fiscal year that ended within the parent government's regular fiscal year.

Data limitations

The censuses and surveys from which these data were extracted are not designed specifically to obtain data on specific justice functions. Data were compiled after the regular surveys had been completed and it was not possible to modify collection procedures to achieve a more precise compilation.

The 1983 survey sample for the local government police protection, judicial and legal services, and corrections estimates was not designed specifically to produce data on these activities. Thus, the sampling variability, or "standard error," for these three justice sectors is apt to be larger than for the major

categories in the Census Bureau's regular surveys and for the same functions in the CJEE series. The "standard error" is a measurement of variation among the estimates from all possible samples, of which this is one, having the same size and selected using the same sampling design. Estimates derived from the different samples would vary from each other (and also from a complete census using the same data collection procedures). The standard error, therefore, measures the precision with which an estimate from one of these samples approximates the average result of all the possible samples.

Estimates of the standard errors for the sample-based aggregates in this report were previously calculated for local government fiscal year 1979 police protection direct current expenditure and for October 1979 local police total full-time equivalent employment. For the expenditure aggregates, the standard errors were found to be 1 percent or less for 25 States, between 1 to 2 percent for 17 States, and between 2 to 5 percent for 8 States. For the employment aggregates, these were found to be 1 percent or less for 19 States, between 1 to 2 percent for 18 States, and between 2 to 5 percent for 13 States. Sampling errors of the 1980 and 1981 data are expected to be of the same order of magnitude because the same panel and survey procedures were used as in the 1979 surveys.

In reviewing the 1980, 1981, and 1983 sample-based estimates, it is important to bear in mind that the sampling variability for smaller components, such as type of local government detail, is likely to be greater than the standard errors listed above. Conversely, because State government figures are not subject to sampling variation, the State-local aggregates shown for individual States are more reliable (on a relative standard error basis) than the local government estimates they include. Since the national estimates of local government expenditure and employment are based on summations of individual State data, they are more reliable than the State-area data. 1982 data are based on a complete census of all governments and hence are not subject to sampling variations.

The data also are subject to possible inaccuracies in classification, response, and processing. 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.

Readers should be generally cautious in comparing governments, because differences in functional responsibilities from State to State and government to government also can 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.

The figures presented in this report differ in some cases from those previously published in the Census Bureau's annual finance and employment reports because of the more intensive review procedures used for this special compilation, the refinements of data involved, and certain definitional differences.

Definitions of terms

These definitions are largely based on those used in the Census Bureau's governmental finances and employment statistics program, supplemented by terms applicable to the data compiled exclusively for the State governments.

Governmental units--

"Government" is an organized entity whose governmental character is evidenced by popular election of the officials or their appointment by public officials, a high degree of public accountability, and the power to raise revenue to provide authorized services. In addition, a governmental unit must have sufficient discretion in the management of its own affairs to distinguish it from the administrative structure of any other governmental unit.

"Federal government," as used in this report, encompasses all civilian activities of the United States Government but excludes the armed forces. District of Columbia data are excluded from this category and included with data for municipalities.

"State governments" refers to the governments of the 50 States that constitute the United States.

"Local governments" are classified by the Census Bureau according to five major types-- county, municipality, township, school

district, and special district. Following is a brief discussion of the first three types of local government presented in this report.

"County governments" are found throughout the Nation except in Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Rhode Island and limited portions of a few other States. These governments are legally designated as "boroughs" in Alaska and "parishes" in Louisiana. Excluded from county government statistics and included with municipalities or townships are certain local governments that combine area and governmental characteristics of both counties and municipalities or townships.

"Municipalities" cover two separate types of local governments as defined by the Bureau of the Census:

1. "Municipality" is a political subdivision within which a municipal corporation has been established to provide general local government services for a specific population concentration in a defined area. A municipality may be legally termed a city, village, borough (except in Alaska), or town (except in the New England States, Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin). Included in this category are certain cities that are completely or substantially consolidated with their county governments, operate outside the geographic limits of any county, or for other reasons have no organized county government operations within their boundaries.

2. "Township" governments, as distinguished from municipalities, are created to serve inhabitants of areas defined without regard to population concentration. This classification is applied to local governments in 20 States, including governmental units officially designated as "towns" in the six New England States, New York and Wisconsin, and some "plantations" in Maine and "locations" in New Hampshire.

Government expenditure--

"Expenditure" includes only external cash payments made from any source of monies, including any payments financed from borrowing, fund balances, intergovernmental revenue, and other current revenue. It excludes any intragovernmental transfers and noncash transactions, such as the provision of meals or housing of employees. It also excludes retirement of debt (including interest), investment in securities, extensions of loans or agency transactions.

Expenditure is divided into two

major categories by character:

1. "Direct expenditure" is all expenditure except that classified as intergovernmental. It includes "direct current expenditure" (salaries, wages, fees and commissions, and purchases of supplies, materials, and contractual services) and "capital outlays" (construction and purchase of equipment, land and existing structures). Capital outlays are included for the year when the direct expenditure is made, regardless of how the funds are raised (for example, by bond issue) or when they are paid back.

2. "Intergovernmental expenditure" is the sum of payments from one government to another, including grants-in-aid, shared revenues, payments in lieu of taxes, and amounts for services performed by one government for another on a reimbursable or cost-sharing basis (for example, payments by one government to another for boarding prisoners).

"Total expenditure" for all levels of government combined, for local governments combined, and for State and local governments combined have been adjusted to remove duplicative transactions between governments. These occur when one government makes a payment to another government (intergovernmental expenditure) and the recipient government spends the money (direct expenditure). As an example, if a city government pays a county government for police protection, the amount of money is an intergovernmental expenditure for the city government and a direct expenditure for the county when it spends the money for police salaries and other expenses. If these two amounts are added together for the total local police protection expenditure figure, they would be counted twice, thereby inflating the amount of money actually spent. For this reason, the total is adjusted to include such amounts only once. The Federal expenditure data and total State government expenditure data are not affected by duplicative intergovernmental transactions.

Government employment--

"Employment" and "employees" includes all persons on government payrolls during the pay period including October 12, 1982 or 1983. They include all paid officials and persons on paid leave, but exclude unpaid officials, persons on unpaid leave, pensioners and contractors.

1. "Full-time employees" are all persons employed on a full-time basis, including all full-time

temporary or seasonal workers who were employed during this pay period.

2. "Part-time employees," are those persons who work less than the standard number of hours for full-time work in their employer government during the pay period including October 12 of the year specified in the table, and persons paid by more than one government.

Derived from those two classes is:

"Full-time equivalent employment" is a statistical measure that represents the number of employees that would be on the payrolls if the total hours worked by part-time workers were actually worked by full-time workers. It is calculated by dividing the total payroll (full-time plus part-time) by the full-time payroll and multiplying the result by the number of full-time employees.

"October payrolls" is the gross payroll before deductions and includes salaries, wages, fees and commissions paid to employees as defined above for the month of October 1982 or 1983.

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 or a sheriff's department. Private security police are outside the scope of the survey. Police protection employment data are further divided between "sworn" employees, which represent persons with the power of arrest, and "non-sworn" employees, which are all others.

"Judicial and legal services" include all civil and criminal courts and activities associated with courts; 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; and legal counsel and representation in either criminal or civil proceedings as provided by public defenders and other government programs that pay the fees of court-appointed counsel.

"Corrections" involves the confinement and rehabilitation of adults and juveniles convicted of offenses against the law and the confinement of persons suspected of a crime awaiting trial or adjudication. It includes costs and employment for jails, prisons, probation, parole, pardon and correctional administration. Data for institutions

with authority to hold prisoners beyond arraignment (usually 48 hours or more) are included in this sector. Data for lockups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in "Police Protection."

Correctional direct expenditure for State governments is further divided into two subcategories:

1. "Correctional institutions" are prisons, reformatories, jails, houses of correction, penitentiaries, correctional farms, workhouses, reception centers, diagnostic centers, industrial schools, training schools, detention centers, and a variety of other types of institutions for the confinement and correction of convicted adults or juveniles adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision, and for the detention of those adults and juveniles 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 product 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. It excludes cost of maintaining prisoners in institutions of other governments.

2. "Other corrections" consists of noninstitutional correctional activities, including pardon, probation, and parole activities, correctional administration not directly connectable to institutions, and miscellaneous items that cannot be directly related to institutional care.

APPENDIX 2

Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection and Disposal Departments--Definitions of terms

with a separately elected head of government;

Council-manager--the mayor and council make policy and an appointed administrator is responsible for the administration of the city;

Commission--a board of elected commissioners serves as the legislative body and each commissioner is responsible for administration of one or more departments;

Town meeting--qualified voters meet to make basic policy and choose a board of selectmen to carry out the policy;

Representative town meeting--representatives selected by citizens vote at meetings, which may be attended by all town citizens.

Geographic regions

Northeast--the New England and Mid-Atlantic Divisions;

North Central--the East and West North Central Divisions;

South--the South Atlantic and the East and West South Central Divisions;

West--the Mountain and Pacific Coast Divisions.

Geographic divisions

New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont;

Mid-Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania;

East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin;

West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota;

South Atlantic--Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia, plus the District of Columbia;

East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee;

West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas;

Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming;

Pacific Coast--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Metro status

Central--the city(ies) actually appearing in the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) title;

Suburban--the city(ies) located within an SMSA;

Independent--the city(ies) not located within an SMSA.

Forms of government

Mayor-council--an elected council serves as the legislative body

APPENDIX 3

**Crime in the United States--
Definitions of terms**

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1984* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), pp. 1-4, 330, 331; 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	County (Rural county)	-
IX	County (Suburban county)	.

The major source of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data is the individual police agency; therefore, some population and geographical aggregations may differ from standard U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions to render them consistent to police reporting areas and jurisdictions. The UCR program employs standard city and Standard Metropolitan Statistical 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 counties--Rural counties are those outside SMSAs. These areas represent 14 percent of the national population in 1984. Prior to 1981, rural counties were referred to as rural areas.

Suburban areas--These areas consist of cities with populations of less than 50,000 together with counties (unincorporated areas) that are within a 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. SMSAs made up approximately 76 percent of the total U.S. population in 1984.

Other cities--Other cities are urban places outside SMSAs; most of these areas are incorporated. These cities comprise 10 percent of the 1984 national population.

The following diagram illustrates the aforementioned discussion of the community types.

	SMSA	Non-SMSA
Cities	Cities over 50,000 Suburban cities	Other rural
Counties (unincorporated area)	Suburban counties	Rural counties

As a general rule, sheriffs, county police, and many State police report on crimes committed within the limits of the counties, but outside cities; local police report on crimes committed within the city limits (urban places). The number of full-service law enforcement agencies

Table 2 Population group and number of agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	60
II	122
III	303
IV	654
V	1,663
VI	7,766
VIII (Rural area)	3,599
IX (Suburban county)	1,601
Total	15,768

servicing the population groups varies from year to year. This phenomenon is caused through population growth, geo-political consolidation, municipal incorporation, etc. Table 2 shows the number of agencies within each population group in 1984.

The United States is divided into four regions; these regions are further divided into nine divisions. The following is a list of States within divisions and regions.

Northeast:

New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
Middle Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania

Midwest:

East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin
West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota

South:

South Atlantic--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia

East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee
West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West:

Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming
Pacific--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington

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

1. Criminal homicide:
 - (a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter;
 - (b) Manslaughter by negligence
2. Forcible rape:
 - (a) Rape by force;
 - (b) Attempts to commit forcible rape
3. Robbery:
 - (a) Firearm;
 - (b) Knife or cutting instrument;
 - (c) Other dangerous weapon;
 - (d) Strong-arm--hands, fists, feet, etc.
4. Aggravated assault:
 - (a) Firearm;
 - (b) Knife or cutting instrument;
 - (c) Other dangerous weapon;
 - (d) Hands, fists, feet, etc.--aggravated injury
5. Burglary:
 - (a) Forcible entry;
 - (b) Unlawful entry--no force;
 - (c) Attempted forcible entry
6. Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)
7. Motor vehicle theft:
 - (a) Autos;
 - (b) Trucks and buses;
 - (c) Other vehicles
8. 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 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 weapons**--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, zipgun, rifle, etc. is used or its use is threatened.

(b) **Assault--knife or cutting instrument**--Whenever a knife, razor, hatchet, ax, cleaver, scissors, glass, broken bottle, ice pick, etc. is used, the assault or attempted assault will be classified in this category.

(c) **Assault--other dangerous 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 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) marihuana; (c) synthetic narcotics--manufactured narcotics that can cause true drug addiction (demerol, methadones); (d) dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzadrine).

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) kidnapping; (m) marriage within prohibited degrees; (n) offenses contributing to juvenile delinquency (except as provided for in classes 1 to 28 inclusive) such as employment of children in immoral vocations or practices, admitting minors to improper places, etc.; (o) perjury and subornation of perjury; (p) possession, repair, manufacture, etc., of burglar's tools; (q) possession or sale of obscene literature, pictures, etc.; (r) public nuisances; (s) riot and rout; (t) trespass; (u) unlawfully bringing weapons into prisons or hospitals; (v) unlawfully bringing 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 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 and the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

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, 1979, and 1982/83), 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 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. Beginning in 1977 facilities were also categorized according to whether they had an open or an institutional environment based on existing security arrangements and the degree of access to community resources. Most facilities identifying themselves as detention or diagnostic centers, training schools or ranches were classified as having institutional environments. The group of facilities with open environments consisted

mainly of shelters, halfway houses or group homes and a few ranches.

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 California facilities that held youthful offenders in addition to juveniles; these facilities were included in the census even though their youthful offender population out-numbered 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. Since the 1977 census, these percentages have been 9 and 99, respectively.

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 mailout 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.

The 1982 census covered the period Jan. 1, 1982 through Dec. 31, 1982. The data for population and personnel figures was changed to Feb. 1, 1983 in order to obtain a more representative enumeration of residents after the fluctuations of the holiday period.

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. 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 State 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.")

Adjudication status--One of three general categories under which juveniles are held--detained, committed, or voluntary admission--further divided into one of four subcategories specifying activity or condition for which admitted--delinquent act; status offense; dependent, neglected, or abused; and emotionally disturbed or mentally retarded.

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.

Commitment--Placement of a juvenile in a facility following adjudication.

Community volunteer--Full-time or part-time worker who receives no compensation of any type, such as salary, payment, or college class credit for service rendered.

Delinquent--A juvenile charged with or adjudicated for conduct that would be considered criminal (misdemeanor or felony) if committed by an adult.

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--The holding of a juvenile pending adjudication or, following adjudication, awaiting disposition or placement. Includes adjudicated juveniles undergoing diagnosis or classification before disposition or placement.

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.

Institutional facility--One of two categories of custodial setting, or environment, used in the 1977 and 1979 censuses to characterize the degree of restrictiveness within juvenile residences. (See also "open facility.") An establishment characterized by pervasive physical restrictions and staff controls and only limited access to such community resources as education, employment, recreation, and cultural events.

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.

Open facility--One of two categories of custodial setting, or environment, used in the 1977 and 1979 censuses to characterize a degree of restrictiveness prevailing within juvenile residences. (See also "institutional facility.") An establishment generally with few physical restrictions and staff controls and frequent access to community resources, such as education, employment, recreation, and cultural events.

Operating expenditures--Gross salaries and wages, plus other operating expenses. Other operating expenditures include expenditures for food, supplies, and contractual services. For the 1971 census, also included the fair market value of free commodities or services donated by public or charitable organizations.

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.

Property-less serious offense--Includes vandalism, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, and unauthorized use of a motor vehicle.

Property-more serious offense--Includes burglary, arson, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

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 offender--A juvenile awaiting a judicial proceeding or already adjudicated for conduct that would not be considered criminal if committed by an adult, e.g., running away, incorrigibility, truancy, violation of curfew, possession of alcoholic beverages, and promiscuity.

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.

Training school--A long-term specialized type of facility that provides strict confinement for its residents.

Violent-less serious offense--Includes negligent manslaughter, simple assault, sexual assault, etc.

Violent-more serious offense--Includes murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

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 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

Survey of Delinquency Prevention Programs--Survey methodology

NOTE: The following information has been provided by the National Center for the Assessment of Delinquent Behavior and Its Prevention, Center for Law and Justice, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

Identification of delinquency prevention programs

In 1979, the National Center for the Assessment of Delinquent Behavior and Its Prevention, Center for Law and Justice, University of Washington, initiated a national survey in search of programs whose activities qualified as primary or secondary delinquency prevention. Primary prevention was defined as modifying conditions in the physical and social environment that lead to crime. Secondary prevention was defined as the early identification and intervention in the lives of youths in criminogenic circumstances. The focus was on youths before delinquent acts had been committed or detected, generally before they came in contact with law enforcement agencies. To identify a broad representation of such programs, a questionnaire was mailed to 898 public funding, policy, and planning agencies of the Federal Government and all 50 States and Puerto Rico; to private foundations and agencies (such as the United Way); and to local social service agencies in 261 U.S. cities. The following sources were used to generate the list of sampled agencies and organizations: The Foundation Directory, The Foundation Grants Index, the Encyclopedia of Associations, The Annual Register of Grant Support, The Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance, The Government Organization Manual, and The State Information Book. Any foundation or agency which might provide funding for delinquency prevention was included. Agencies responsible for social services, youth programs, law enforcement, recreation, education, and labor were surveyed. The director of each surveyed organization was asked to nominate three programs he or she viewed as the most promising or effective for preventing delinquency before youths became involved with

the law. A total of 875 programs were identified in this way. The principal administrator of each of the identified programs was then surveyed using a second questionnaire. Sixty-two percent (540) of the 875 surveyed programs ultimately returned completed questionnaires. Respondents included a broad cross section of youth-focused programs. Schools, various components of the criminal justice system, mental health centers, youth service bureaus and other organizations offering a broad range of services were represented.

In 1981, essentially the same procedures were followed in an effort to identify additional delinquency prevention programs. The sources of program nominations were expanded to include professionals working in the area of delinquency prevention, program evaluators, academicians, and a search of research journals and newsletters. Nominators were asked for the names of promising delinquency prevention programs without specifying that the programs should concentrate on primary and secondary prevention. In addition, the nominators were not restricted to listing a maximum of three programs. After removing the names of programs which had responded to the 1979 survey, 686 additional programs were identified. Surveys were sent to the principal administrators of these programs. Forty percent (275) returned completed questionnaires which were added to the data base.

Essentially the same sources for program nominations were used in the 1983 survey as in the 1981 survey. However, in the 1983 survey requests for nominations were followed by specific requests to State and local government agencies for any available lists or directories of youth serving programs in their area. As in the 1981 survey, there was no requirement that these programs must focus on primary or secondary delinquency prevention. Over 2,000 youth serving programs, other than those which had responded to the earlier surveys, were identified. Because of limited resources, only a subset of these could be contacted. Ultimately, 1,464 programs were sent surveys with a cover letter emphasizing an interest in delinquency prevention activities. Of these, 36 percent (524) returned questionnaires that could be added to the data base.

Sample

While the emphasis in the 1979 survey had been on programs involved in primary and secondary delinquency prevention, a number of the nominators included programs which dealt with youths after they became involved with law enforcement agencies (programs working to prevent recidivism, i.e., tertiary delinquency prevention). A number of the nominated programs were also found to be involved in all three levels of prevention from primary to tertiary. These programs were included in the survey and the data base. The 1981 and 1983 surveys did not restrict the nominators to primary or secondary prevention programs. The programs which responded to both surveys also varied in the target ages of their client populations, ranging from children through adults who were often the parents of younger clients, professionals in the field of delinquency prevention, law enforcement personnel, or teachers. In the data presented here, programs exclusively targeting adults and only providing services such as parenting training, delinquency prevention information, or other adult focused services were excluded. In addition, a variety of organizational levels were represented by the programs responding to the surveys. Programs which do not provide direct services to youths, acting, for instance, solely as service brokers, information and referral services, or program network coordinators were excluded from these data. These exclusions established a data set for the information provided here that includes 494 programs from the 1979 survey and 254 programs from the 1981 survey, and 491 programs from the 1983 survey (92.5 percent of the 1,339 programs in the data base).

The survey

The surveys were divided into two parts. The first part solicited information on the program itself, including geographical area served, target population, organizational structure, staff composition, services offered, program budget, funding sources, and evaluation information. A second section asked the administrator of the program to respond to a set of Likert-scaled propositions on causes of delinquency and methods for preventing it, based on seven major perspectives on the causes of juvenile delinquency. The data presented here are drawn from the first part of the survey.

Service coding

The programs responding to the surveys provided a wide variety of services, each program, typically, providing more than one type of service. Services were identified and coded through content analysis of the returned questionnaires, descriptive literature provided by the programs, interviews with some program personnel, and program evaluations, when these could be obtained. A maximum of eight of each program's major services could be included in the data base, for both the 1979 and the 1981 surveys. This number was increased to 25 for the 1983 survey. A subset consisting of 54 of these services which were identified for all three surveys, 5 categories specific to the 1983 survey (and 21 subcategories, coded only on the 1983 survey) provides the basis for the data presented here.

(206) in the 1983 survey. This suggests a substantially different delinquency prevention emphasis across the three sets of programs responding to the surveys.

Cross survey comparisons

The goal of these surveys was to collect information on the broad range of delinquency prevention programs in the United States. Because of this goal, the scope of the research was broadened each year, making the program populations from which the surveys sampled substantially different. These differences suggest that comparisons across the surveys should be made with caution. The three surveys may be considered either as a single entity, or as three samples drawn on the remaining prevention programs after programs that had responded to earlier surveys have been systematically excluded. One indicator of the differences between the programs represented by the three surveys is the point in the juvenile justice system where program efforts are focused (reflecting in large part the emphasis on primary prevention in the 1979 survey). The proportion of responding programs restricting their efforts to intervention before any police or juvenile justice system contact was 69.5 percent (340) in the 1979 survey, 46.8 percent (119) in the 1981 survey, and 13.0 percent (64) in the 1983 survey. The proportion offering services across the range of contact points from before police or juvenile justice system involvement, through contact and a variety of processing and diversion options, to post adjudication was 6.5 percent (32) in the 1979 survey, 22.8 percent (58) in the 1981 survey and 42.0 percent

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, **Parole Commission Rules** (28 C.F.R. 2.1-2.63), pp. 4, 6, 11, 45, 63, 70, 82, 83; and information provided by the Source. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Parole guidelines

Initial parole consideration--The U.S. Parole Commission has adopted guidelines for parole release considerations. These guidelines indicate the customary range of time to be served before release for various combinations of offense (severity) and offender (parole prognosis) characteristics. The time ranges specified by the guidelines are established specifically for cases with good institutional adjustment and program progress. These time ranges are merely guidelines, where the circumstances warrant, decisions outside the guidelines (either above or below) may be rendered.

The guidelines designate offense characteristics as falling into one of eight severity categories. Category 1 represents the least severe and category 8 the most severe offense behavior. Mitigating or aggravating circumstances in a particular case may justify a decision or severity rating different from that listed.

An evaluation sheet containing a salient factor score serves as an aid in determining parole prognosis (potential risk of parole violation). A salient factor score is calculated by summing the offender's score on each of the following items: number of prior convictions and adjudications, number of prior commitments of more than 30 days duration, age at current offense, commitment of more than 30 days duration within the past 3 years, probation/parole/escape status at time of current offense, and heroin/opiate dependence.

Reparole consideration--An offender whose parole is revoked is eligible to be considered for rep parole.

If revocation is based upon an administrative violation only, i.e. a violation not involving new criminal

conduct, the behavior is graded as a category 1 offense and the salient factor score recalculated.

If a finding is made that the prisoner has engaged in behavior constituting new criminal conduct, the appropriate severity rating for the new criminal behavior is calculated. New criminal conduct may be determined either by a new Federal, State, or local conviction or by an independent finding by the U.S. Parole Commission at a revocation hearing. If the criminal conduct is in violation of State or local law the appropriate severity level is determined by analogy with the listed Federal offense severity ratings and the salient factor score recalculated. Time served on a new State or Federal sentence is counted as time in custody for rep parole guideline purposes.

Definitions of terms

Initial hearing--The initial parole determination hearing for an eligible prisoner, where examiners discuss with the prisoner his offense severity rating and salient factor score, his institutional conduct, and any other matter the panel may deem relevant.

Following an initial hearing, the Commission may (1) set a presumptive release date (either by parole or by mandatory release) within fifteen years of the hearing; (2) set an effective date of parole; or (3) continue the prisoner to a fifteen year reconsideration hearing pursuant to 28 C.F.R. 2.14(c).

One-third hearing--Covered under 28 C.F.R. 2.14(e) (1976) until it was phased out. The section provided that a prisoner sentenced to a maximum term of more than 18 months under 18 U.S.C. 4205(b)(2), 18 U.S.C. 294, or 26 U.S.C. 5871, could not be continued past one-third of the maximum sentence. The one-third hearing was phased out after implementation of presumptive date procedures in September 1977.

Pre-hearing record reviews--A review of the prisoner's case file by an examiner during the month preceding a regularly scheduled institutional review hearing. If the recommendation was to grant parole, and the regional commissioner concurred, no in-person hearing was conducted. Pre-hearing record reviews (28 C.F.R. 2.14(b)(1976) were replaced by presumptive date record reviews.

Statutory review hearings--Replaced by statutory interim hearings. The purpose of the "interim hearing" is to consider any significant developments or changes

that may have occurred subsequent to the initial hearing. Following the interim hearing, the presumptive release date that had been set may be advanced for superior program achievement or other clearly exceptional circumstances, retarded or rescinded for reason of disciplinary infractions, or remain unchanged.

Review hearing--Subsequent parole hearing intended to focus on developments or changes in the prisoner's status; replaced by the statutory interim hearing.

Rescission hearing--28 C.F.R. 2.34 provides that if a prisoner has been granted parole and has subsequently been charged with institutional misconduct sufficient to become a matter of record, a rescission hearing may be scheduled at which time parole may be rescinded or retarded.

Retroactive record review--A special type of consideration resulting from a revision of the parole decision guidelines in June 1979; for more information, see 28 C.F.R. 2.20, 2.21. For information on the local revocation hearing and institutional revocation hearing, see 28 C.F.R. 2.48-2.52 (1976).

Local or institutional revocation hearing--28 C.F.R. 2.49(a)(c)(1981) provides that the parolee may request that he 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 Virginia; Southeast--Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee; North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin; South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas; West--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

APPENDIX 7

Victim/Witness Legislation-- Definitions of classification categories

NOTE: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Victim/Witness Legislation: An Overview, Criminal Justice Information Policy, NCJ-94365 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1984), pp. 31, 32. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Classification Categories

Victim compensation program--A statutorily-established program which compensates designated classes of crime victims from State funds for specified crime-related losses resulting from specified crimes.

Restitution--A court-imposed sanction requiring offenders to personally compensate their victims for crime-related losses. Restitution may be mandatory or discretionary with the sentencing court. It is usually ordered as a condition of parole, probation or suspended sentence.

Escrow and forfeiture of offender profits--Statutory provisions which prohibit offenders from obtaining profits resulting from the publicity related to their crimes and permit victims access to these revenues.

Witness fees--Statutory provisions authorizing the payment of fees by the State to witnesses for attending criminal proceedings.

Victim's bill of rights-- Comprehensive (as opposed to piecemeal) legislation entitling victims to a broad range of rights, protections and services.

Protection from intimidation-- Statutory provisions establishing criminal penalties for persons who intimidate or attempt to intimidate victims, witnesses or informants with intent to prevent their appearance at proceedings, alter their testimony or discourage the reporting of a crime. Laws authorizing courts to enjoin such activities are also included.

Victim notification--Statutory provisions designed to ensure that victims and witnesses are advised of the existence of available services, given formal notice of the scheduling or cancellation of criminal proceedings against the offender, and/or are advised of available opportunities to participate in specified criminal proceedings.

Victim participation in proceedings--Statutory provisions which permit victims to present oral or written statements or otherwise influence specific criminal proceedings or decisions involving the offender, including plea bargains, sentencing hearings and parole hearings.

Employment assistance--Statutory provisions which require or encourage courts, law enforcement officials or publicly funded victim-witness groups to contact employers to explain the importance of court appearances by their employees. Statutes which prohibit employers from penalizing their employees for attending criminal proceedings are also included.

Return of seized property-- Statutory provisions describing the procedures by which the victim of a property offense may regain possession of his property once it has been recovered by law enforcement officials.

Victim-witness assistance-- Statutory provisions designed to provide victims and witnesses with personal advice or support, including measures designating ombudsmen for victims, allowing some victims to be accompanied by persons of their choice in closed proceedings and providing funding for local victim/witness advocacy groups.

Elderly victims--Statutory provisions designating specific criminal penalties for crimes committed against elderly victims or establishing programs to prevent abuse, neglect or exploitation of the elderly, including laws requiring law enforcement officials or medical personnel to report incidents of abuse, neglect or exploitation of elderly persons.

Sexual assault victims--Statutory provisions which authorize compensation to sexual assault victims for special medical services, establish special programs dealing with the problem of sexual assault (including counseling and special

prosecution programs), or allow child sexual assault victims a less public atmosphere in which to testify.

Domestic violence--Statutory provisions addressing the problem of violence between household members, including measures which establish funds for domestic violence shelters, require police officers to maintain more accurate records of domestic violence, or authorize courts to issue protective orders.

Privacy and security of victim information--Statutory provisions which regulate the compilation of and access to some types of victim information, including provisions requiring the maintenance of statistics on victims, provisions giving victim compensation agencies access to data held by law enforcement agencies, provisions addressing the confidentiality of victim data held by victim assistance agencies, and provisions creating a privilege for communications to sexual assault counselors.

APPENDIX 8

Privacy and Security of Criminal History Information--Definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Privacy and Security of Criminal History Information: Compendium of State Privacy and Security Legislation, 1984 Overview*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), pp. 19-21. The following definitions were established by the Source and used to classify State statutes. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Definitions of terms

Accuracy and completeness--A requirement that agencies institute procedures to insure reasonably complete and accurate criminal history information, including the setting of deadlines for the reporting of prosecutorial and court dispositions.

Central State repository--Establishment of a bureau, agency or other entity to collect and maintain criminal history records or criminal identification data for all criminal justice agencies in the State.

Civil remedies--Statutory actions for damages or other relief resulting from violations of various privacy and security laws.

Criminal penalties--Criminal sanctions for a violation of various privacy and security laws.

Dedication--The requirement that computer configurations be assigned exclusively to the criminal justice function.

Freedom of Information (excluding criminal justice information)--Provisions for public access to government records from which criminal justice records are specifically excluded.

Freedom of Information (including criminal justice information)--Provisions for public access to government records that apply to criminal justice records.

Judicial review of challenged information--The right of an individual to appeal an adverse agency decision concerning challenged information to a State court.

Listing of information systems--A mandatory disclosure of the existence of all criminal justice information systems describing the information contained in such systems.

Privacy and security council--A State board, committee, commission, or council whose primary statutory function is monitoring, evaluating, or supervising the confidentiality and security of criminal justice information.

Public records--Requirements that official records maintained by public officials be open to the public.

Purgings: conviction information--The destruction or return to an individual of criminal history information indicating a conviction.

Purgings: non-conviction information--The destruction or return to the individual of criminal justice information where no conviction has resulted from the event triggering the collection of the information.

Regulation of dissemination--Restrictions on dissemination of criminal history information.

Regulation of intelligence collection--Restrictions on the kind of intelligence information which may be collected and retained and/or prohibition on its storage in computerized systems.

Regulation of intelligence dissemination--Restrictions on dissemination of intelligence information.

Removal of disqualifications--The restoration of rights and privileges such as public employment to persons who have had criminal history records purged or sealed.

Research access--The provision for and regulation of access to criminal justice information by outside researchers.

Right to challenge--The right to an administrative proceeding in which individuals may contest the accuracy or completeness of their criminal history record.

Right to inspect--The right of an individual to examine his criminal history records.

Right to state non-existence of a record--The right to indicate in response to public or private inquiries the absence of criminal history in cases of arrest not leading to conviction or where an arrest or conviction record has been purged.

Sealing: conviction information--The removal from active files of individual criminal history information indicating a conviction.

Sealing: non-conviction information--The removal of criminal history information from active files where no conviction has resulted from the event triggering the collection of information.

Security--Requirements that criminal justice agencies institute procedures to protect their information systems from unauthorized disclosure, sabotage, and accidents.

Separation of files--Requirements that criminal history information be stored separate from investigative and intelligence information.

State regulatory authority--A grant of power to a State agency to promulgate statewide security and privacy regulations for criminal justice information systems.

Training of employees--Security and privacy instruction which must be provided to employees handling criminal justice information.

Transaction logs--Records which must be maintained by criminal justice agencies indicating when and to whom criminal justice information is disseminated.

Public opinion survey sampling procedures

NOTE: Information on Gallup survey sampling procedures was excerpted from George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll, Public Opinion 1934-1971*, Vol. 1, 1935-1948 (New York: Random House, 1972), pp. vi-viii; George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 162 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, January 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, 1972-1982: Cumulative Codebook* (Chicago: National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, 1982), pp. 1, 207-211. Information on the survey procedures employed by the ABC News-Washington Post Poll was excerpted from Peter Begans, *ABC News-Washington Post Poll*, Survey No. 0190 (New York: ABC News, May 8-13, 1985), p. 11. Information on the New York Times/CBS News Poll was provided by the New York Times and information on the Media General/Associated Press Poll was provided by Media General/Associated Press Poll.

The sampling procedures of six public opinion survey organizations are presented in this appendix; The Gallup Poll, the Harris Survey, the National Opinion Research Center, the ABC News-Washington Post poll, the New York Times/CBS News Poll, and the Media General/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 49,997; rural villages; and farm or open country rural areas. Within each of these strata, the population is further divided into seven regions: New England, Middle Atlantic, East Central, West Central, South, Mountain, and Pacific Coast. Within each size-of-community and regional stratum the population is arrayed in geographic order and zoned into equal sized groups of sampling units. Pairs of localities in each zone are selected with probability of selection proportional to the size of each locality's population--producing two replicated samples of localities.

Within selected cities for which population data are reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, these sample subdivisions are drawn with probability of selection proportional to the size of the population. For other cities, minor civil divisions, and rural areas in the sample for which population data are not reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, small, definable geographic areas are drawn, with the probability of selection proportional to size where available data permit; otherwise with equal probability.

A block or block cluster is drawn with probability of selection proportional to the number of dwelling units from within each subdivision selected for which block statistics are available. In cities and towns for which block statistics are not available, blocks are drawn at random, that is, with equal probability. In subdivisions that are rural or open country in character, segments approximately equal in size of population are delineated and drawn with equal probability.

In each cluster of blocks and each

segment so selected, a randomly selected starting point is designated on the interviewer's map of the area. Starting at this point, interviewers are required to follow a given direction in the selection of households, taking households in sequence, until their assigned number of interviews has been completed. Within each occupied dwelling unit or household reached, the interviewer asks to speak to the youngest man 18 or older at home, or if no man is at home, the oldest woman 18 or older. This method of selection within the household has been developed empirically to produce an age distribution by men and women separately which compares closely with the age distribution of the population. It increases the probability of selecting younger men, who are at home relatively infrequently, and the probability of reaching older women in the household who tend to be under-represented unless given a disproportionate chance of being drawn from among those at home. The method of selection among those at home within the household is not strictly random, but it is systematic and objective, and eliminates interviewer judgment in the selection process. Interviewing is conducted at times when adults are most likely to be at home, which means on weekends or if on weekdays, after 4 p.m. for women and after 6 p.m. for men. Allowance for persons not at home is made by a "times-at-home" weighting procedure rather than by "call-backs." This procedure is a standard method for reducing the sample bias that would otherwise result from under-representation of persons who are difficult to find at home.

The pre-stratification by regions is routinely supplemented by fitting each obtained sample to the latest available U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the regional distribution of the population. Also minor adjustments of the sample are made by educational attainment (for men and women separately), based on the annual estimates of the U.S. Bureau of the Census derived from their Current Population Survey. The sample procedure described is designed to produce an approximation of the adult civilian population living in the United States, except for those persons in institutions such as prisons or hospitals. The four regions of the country, as reported in Gallup public opinion surveys, have been defined in the following manner:

East--Maine, New Hampshire,

Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, District of Columbia;

Midwest--Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas;

South--Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and

West--Montana, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska.

Prior to 1950, the samples for all Gallup surveys, excluding special surveys, were a combination of what is known as a purposive design for the selection of cities, towns, and rural areas, and the quota method for the selection of individuals within such selected areas.

The first step in obtaining the sample was to draw a national sample of places (cities, towns, and rural areas). These were 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 groups of States in terms of three previous elections. Specifically, they were selected so that in combination, they matched the State vote for three previous elections within small tolerances. Great emphasis was placed on election data as a control in the era from 1935 to 1950.

Within the civil divisions in the sample, respondents were selected on the basis of age, sex, and

socioeconomic quotas. Otherwise, interviewers were given considerable latitude within the sample areas, being permitted to draw their cases from households and from persons on the street anywhere in the community.

According to Gallup policy, if the interviewee does not hear or does not understand a question, the interviewer repeats the question and if on the second reading the person does not understand or does not get the point of the question, the interviewer checks the "no opinion" box. It should also be noted that seldom more than 10 percent of all those contacted refuse to be interviewed.

Surveys of college students usually are based on in-person interviews with 1,000 full-time students representing 60 campuses. Occasionally, special surveys conducted by Gallup for other organizations use smaller samples because of time and/or financial constraints.

The data presented in SOURCEBOOK from this Source were taken from the following reports. The dates on which interviews were conducted are presented in parentheses after each citation. At least 1,500 interviews were conducted unless indicated otherwise.

The Gallup Reports

George H. Gallup. *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 198. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, March 1982, p. 27. (Jan. 8-11, 1982.)

_____. *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 206. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, November 1982, p. 23. (Oct. 15-18, 1982.)

_____. *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 226. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, July 1984, p. 17. (June 22-25, 1984.)

George Gallup, Jr. *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 227/228. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, August/September 1984, p. 56. (May 18-27, 1984.)

_____. *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 229. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, October 1984, pp. 20, 21. (Sept. 28-Oct. 1, 1984.)

_____. *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 232/233. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, January/February 1985, pp. 3-11. (Jan. 11-14, 1985.)

_____. *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 235. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, April 1985, pp. 20, 21. (Jan. 25-28, 1985.)

_____. *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 237. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, June 1985, pp. 16-19. (April 12-15, 1985.)

_____. *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 238. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, July 1985, pp. 3, 6. (May 17-20, 1985.)

_____. *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 239. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, August 1985, p. 10. (July 12-15, 1985.)

The Gallup Polls

_____. *The Gallup Poll*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Sept. 27, 1984, pp. 2, 3. (July 6-9, 1985.)

_____. *The Gallup Poll*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, June 20, 1985, p. 1. (May 17-20, 1985.)

_____. *The Gallup Poll*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, June 23, 1985, pp. 1, 2. (May 17-20, 1985.)

_____. *The Gallup Poll*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Aug. 15, 1985, pp. 1, 2. (July 12-15, 1985.)

Sampling error

All sample surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the extent to which the results may differ from what would be obtained if the entire population surveyed had been interviewed. The size of sampling errors depends largely on the number of interviews. The following table may be used in estimating sampling error. The computed allowances have taken into account the effect of the sample design upon sampling error. They may be interpreted as indicating the range (plus or minus the figure shown) within which the results of repeated samplings in the same time period could be expected to vary, 95 percent of the time, assuming the same sampling procedure, the same interviewers, and the same questionnaire.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

(Percent)

Percent-ages	Sample size						
	near 1,500	1,000	750	600	400	200	100
10	2	2	3	4	4	5	7
20	2	3	4	4	5	7	9
30	3	4	4	4	6	8	10
40	3	4	4	5	6	9	11
50	3	4	4	5	6	9	11
60	3	4	4	5	6	9	11
70	3	4	4	4	6	8	10
80	2	3	4	4	5	7	9
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 continental United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not represented in the sample, nor are those in prisons, hospitals, or religious and educational institutions. The sample is based on census information on the population of each State in the country, and on the population living in standard metropolitan areas and in the rest of the country. These population figures are updated by intercensal estimates produced annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and sample locations are selected biennially to reflect changes in the country's demographic profile.

National samples are stratified in two dimensions--geographic region and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) residence. Stratification insures that the samples will reflect, within 1 percent, the actual proportions of those living in the country in different regions and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) areas. Within each stratum the selection of the ultimate sampling unit is achieved through a series of steps, a process which is technically called multi-stage unclustered sampling.

Each sampling unit yields one interview. First States, then counties, and then minor civil divisions (cities, towns, townships) are selected with probability proportional to census estimates of their respective household populations.

The Harris Survey has four of these national samples, and they are used in rotation from study to study. The specific sample locations in one study generally are adjacent to those used in the next study. For most surveys covering the entire country, more than one national sample may be employed. Harris Surveys of a nationwide sample usually include 1,250 respondents.

All interviews prior to 1978 were conducted in person, in the homes of respondents. At each household the respondent was chosen by means of a random selection pattern, geared to the number of adults of each sex who live in the household. Interviews lasted approximately 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.

The data presented in SOURCEBOOK from this Source were taken from the following reports. The number of interviews conducted and the interview dates are presented in parentheses after the citation.

Louis Harris. The Harris Survey. Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, May 9, 1977, pp. 1, 2. (N=1,540, Spring 1977.)

_____ . The Harris Survey. Orlando, Fla.: Tribune Media Services, Inc., Dec. 17, 1984, pp. 2, 3. (N=1,247, Nov. 9-13, 1984.)

_____ . Business Week/Harris Poll. Orlando, Fla.: Tribune Media Services, Inc., Feb. 25, 1985. (N=1,254, Feb. 6-10, 1985.)

_____ . The Harris Survey. Orlando, Fla.: Tribune Media Services, Inc., Mar. 21, 1985, pp. 2, 3. (N=1,254, Jan. 24-27, 1985.)

Sampling error

It should be kept in mind that the results of the surveys are subject to sampling error, i.e., the difference between the results obtained from the sample and those which would be obtained by surveying the entire population. The size of a possible sampling error varies to some extent with the size of the sample and with the percentage giving a particular answer. The following table sets forth the range of error in samples of different sizes and at different percentages of response:

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

(Percent)

Re- sponse	Sample size					
	1,600	1,200	900	500	250	100
10(90)	2	2	2	3	5	7
20(80)	2	3	3	4	6	10
30(70)	3	3	4	5	7	11
40(60)	3	3	4	5	7	12
50	3	3	4	5	8	12

For example, if the response for a sample size of 1,200 is 30 percent, in 95 cases out of 100 the response in the population will be between 27 percent and 33 percent. This error accounts only for sampling error. Survey research is also susceptible to other errors, such as data handling and interview recording.

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) maintains a national probability sample, 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, 1980, and from 1982 to 1984. There are a total of 17,052 completed interviews (1,613 in 1972; 1,504 in 1973; 1,484 in 1974; 1,490 in 1975; 1,499 in 1976; 1,530 in 1977; 1,532 in 1978; 1,468 in 1980; 1,506 in 1982; 1,599 in 1983, and 1,473 in 1984). 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 older, 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, 1980, 1982, 1983, and 1984 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, 1980, 1982, 1983 and 1984 NORC national probability sample is a stratified, multi-stage, area probability sample of clusters of households in the continental United States. The selection of geographic areas at successive stages is in accordance with the method of probabilities proportional to size. Furthermore, the clusters of households are divided into replicated subsamples in order to facilitate estimation of the variance of sample estimators of population characteristics.

At the first stage of selection, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) and non-metropolitan counties covering the total

continental United States were grouped according to size seas (SMSAs) and non-metropolitan counties covering the total continental United States were grouped according to size strata within the nine census regions. All population figures and other demographic information were obtained from 1970 U.S. Bureau of the Census reports. Within each size stratum, grouping, based on geographic location or racial characteristics (or both), was accomplished before selection. The final frame was further separated into zones or "paper strata" of equal population size in order to facilitate the selection of replicated subsamples of primary sampling units (PSUs). The selection of PSUs was designed to produce four independent subsamples of equal size. The four subsamples were randomly combined to form two larger subsamples of 101 PSUs each. The large subsamples are thus internally separable into two replicated subsamples for variance estimation purposes. NORC has selected one of the two large subsamples described above to serve as its principal frame of households for the remainder of the decade. The PSUs fall into 89 distinct SMSAs and non-metropolitan counties. (New York, a very large SMSA, represents five PSUs, whereas the smaller counties represent only one PSU).

The second-stage procedure involved the direct selection of census block groups or enumeration districts (EDs) within SMSAs or counties, eliminating the traditional intermediate stage of clustering selections within urban places or county divisions. Before selections, census tracts, minor civil divisions, census county divisions containing the block groups, and EDs were carefully stratified by geographic location, income, and race, in order to maximize the precision of sample estimation within a PSU. Block groups and EDs were then selected with probabilities proportional to size in numbers sufficient to satisfy survey demands for households expected throughout the decade. Lists of the separate households contained in the second stage blocks or EDs were constructed by field personnel or obtained from directories. Thus, the principal NORC national probability sample is, in effect, an inventory of identifiable households, each with a known probability of selection. In a typical sample survey with equal probability of selection for individual households (i.e., a self-weighting sample), households 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.

ABC NEWS-WASHINGTON POST POLLS

ABC News-Washington Post Polls are based on telephone interviews with men and women, 18 years of age 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.

The data presented in SOURCEBOOK from this Source were taken from the following reports. The number of interviews conducted and the interview dates are presented in parentheses after each citation.

Peter Begans. ABC News-Washington Post Poll, Survey No. 0181. New York: ABC News, Jan. 11-16, 1985, Questions 37, 49-53. (N=1,505, Jan. 11-16, 1985.)

ABC News-Washington Post Poll, Survey No. 0190. New York: ABC News, May 8-13, 1985, Questions 42-47, 65-67. (N=1,503, May 8-15, 1985.)

ABC News-Washington Post Poll, Survey Nos. 0196, 0197. New York: ABC News, June 22, 1985, Question 24. (N=1,506, June 22, 1985.)

NEW YORK TIMES-CBS NEWS POLL

The New York Times-CBS News Polls are based on telephone interviews with adults from across the country. The data presented in SOURCEBOOK from this Source were provided by the New York Times from a survey of 1,509 adults conducted during the period May 29-June 2, 1985. The survey has a margin of sampling error of plus or minus three percentage points.

MEDIA GENERAL/ASSOCIATED PRESS POLL

Media General and The Associated Press polls are based on telephone interviews with adults across the continental United States. Interviews on personal safety issues were conducted June 7-19, 1984, among a representative sample of 1,243 adults living in households with telephones. Interviews on death penalty issues were conducted Nov. 12-19, 1984 among a representative sample of 1,476 respondents. All samples were drawn randomly by Survey Sampling, Inc. of Westport, Connecticut and included both listed and non-listed households with telephones. The data project to an estimated 161 million adults living in households with telephones.

Interviews on immigration were conducted Feb. 6-13, 1985 among a representative sample of 1,532 adults. Drinking and driving interviews included a representative sample of 1,402 adults living in households with telephones and were conducted May 1-7, 1985.

Survey results are reported for four regional categories, with the States classified in the following way:

Northeast--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont;

North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin;

South--Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South

Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

West--Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

APPENDIX 10

The Hearst Report - The American Public, the Media, and the Judicial System: A National Survey on Public Awareness and Personal Experience

NOTE: The following is excerpted from The Hearst Corporation, The American Public, the Media and the Judicial System: A National Survey on Public Awareness and Personal Experience (New York: The Hearst Corporation, 1983), pp. 30-31; and information provided by Research and Forecasts, Inc. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Sample

This report presents the findings of a telephone survey conducted among a randomly generated sample of 983 men and women, 18 years of age or over, living in private households in the United States including the States of Alaska and Hawaii. Interviewing was completed during the period of Aug. 20, 1983 to Aug. 25, 1983 by members of the Research and Forecasts, Inc. interviewing staff. Respondents were reached by telephone from a sample of randomly generated telephone numbers provided by Survey Sampling, Inc. of Westport, Conn.

Weighting

Results were weighted to improve generalization of sample findings to the adult population as a whole. Accordingly, results were adjusted to account for sample variations in gender, race, age, education, and area of the country.

Margin of error

The overall margin of error for the results of this survey is plus or minus 3.2 percent.

Data collection

In order to ensure that the respondents represented a random sample of United States residents, every effort was made to reach and complete an interview with a qualified respondent at each number. Interviewers made one initial and at least three call-backs to each

telephone number that had neither yielded a completed interview nor been disqualified.

"No answers," busy signals, or call-backs are classified as non-responses if the phone was answered at some point but the interview was never completed.

"No answers," or busy signals that remained unanswered or busy for four consecutive attempts, were assumed to be nonresidential numbers and were excluded from the response rate calculations.

Those who could not be interviewed because they were too young, and those who work in the criminal justice system (i.e., law enforcement officers, judges, lawyers, paralegals, etc.) were classified as "not qualified."

Definitions of terms

Race: Respondents were asked the question "would you describe yourself as white or nonwhite?"

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.

General Public Response Rate

Total number of calls	3,627
Excluded from sample	1,634
Disconnected	582
Never answered	669
Always busy	79
Business/government	192
Not qualified	112
Total potential respondents	1,993
Non-response	1,010
Refusals	718
Terminated interviews	51
Call-backs	162
Deaf/language problems	79
Completed interviews	983

APPENDIX II

Monitoring the Future 1975-1984-
Survey methodology and definitions
of terms

NOTE: The following information was excerpted from Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982* (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1984), pp. 2-10; Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Use of Licit and Illicit Drugs by America's High School Students, 1975-1984* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985), p. 5; and information provided by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The basic research design involves annual data collections from high school seniors during the spring of each year, beginning with the class of 1975. Each data collection takes place in approximately 125 public and private high schools selected to provide an accurate cross section of high school seniors throughout the coterminous United States.

Sampling procedures

The procedure for securing a nationwide sample of high school seniors is a multistage one. Stage 1 is the selection of particular geographic areas, Stage 2 is the

selection of one or more high schools in each area, and Stage 3 is the selection of seniors within each high school.

Stage 1: Geographic Areas.

The geographic areas used in this study are the primary sampling units (PSUs) developed by the Sampling Section of the Survey Research Center for use in the Center's nationwide interview studies. These consist of 74 primary areas throughout the coterminous United States--including the 12 largest metropolitan areas, which contain about 30 percent of the nation's population. Of the 62 other primary areas, 10 are in the Northeast, 18 in the North Central area, 24 in the South, and 10 in the West. Because these same PSUs are used for personal interview studies by the Survey Research Center (SRC), local field representatives can be assigned to administer the data collections in practically all schools.

Stage 2: Schools. In the major metropolitan areas more than one high school is often included in the sampling design; in most other sampling areas a single high school is sampled. In all cases, the selections of high schools are made such that the probability of drawing a school is proportionate to the size of its senior class. The larger the senior class (according to recent records), the higher the selection probability assigned to the high school. When a sampled school is unwilling to participate, a replacement school as similar to it as possible is selected from the same geographic area.

Stage 3: Students. Within each selected school, up to about 400 seniors may be included in the data collection. In schools with fewer than 400 seniors, the usual procedure is to include all of them in

the data collection. In larger schools, a subset of seniors is selected either by randomly sampling classrooms or by some other random method that is convenient for the school and judged to be unbiased. Sample weights are assigned to each respondent so as to take account of variations in the sizes of samples from one school to another, as well as the (smaller) variations in selection probabilities occurring at the earlier stages of sampling.

The three-stage sampling procedure described above yielded the number of participating schools and students indicated in Table 1.

One limitation in the design is that it does not include in the target population those young men and women who drop out of high school before graduation (or before the last few months of the senior year, to be more precise). This excludes a relatively small proportion of each age cohort--between 15 and 20 percent. Though not an unimportant segment, we do know that certain behaviors such as illicit drug use and delinquency tend to be higher than average in this group. However, the addition of a representative sample of dropouts would increase the cost of the present research enormously, because of their dispersion and generally higher level of resistance to being located and interviewed.

For the purposes of estimating characteristics of the entire age group, the omission of high school dropouts does introduce certain biases; however, their small proportion sets outer limits on the bias. For the purposes of estimating changes from one cohort of high school seniors to another, the omission of dropouts represents

Table 1 Sample sizes and student response rates

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Number of public schools	111	108	108	111	111	107	109	116	112	117
Number of private schools	14	15	16	20	20	20	19	21	22	17
Total number of schools	125	123	124	131	131	127	128	137	134	134
Actual number of participating students	15,791	16,678	18,436	18,924	16,662	16,524	18,267	18,348	16,947	16,499
Number of weighted cases (total) ^a	15,104	15,299	15,839	18,924	16,662	16,524	18,267	18,348	16,947	16,499
Student response rate (percent) ^b	78	77	79	83	82	82	81	83	84	83

^aSample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

^bThe student response rate is derived by dividing the attained sample by the target sample (both based on

weighted numbers of cases). The target sample is based upon listings provided by schools. Because such listings may fail to take account of recent student attrition, the actual response rate may be slightly underestimated.

a problem only if different cohorts have considerably different proportions who drop out. We have no reason to expect dramatic changes in those rates for the foreseeable future, and recently published government statistics indicate a great deal of stability in dropout rates since 1970.

Some may use the high school data to draw conclusions about changes for the entire age group. While we do not encourage such extrapolation, we suspect that the conclusions reached often would be valid, since over 80 percent of the age group is in the surveyed segment of the population and we expect that change among those not in school are very likely to parallel the changes among those who are. Nevertheless, for purposes of characterizing the entire age group we would urge the user to check the results emanating from the present monitoring system against those emerging from other data collection systems using different methods, such as household interviews.

One other important feature of the base-year sampling procedures should be noted here. All schools (except for half of the initial 1975 sample) are asked to participate in two data collections, thereby permitting replacement of half of the total sample of schools each year. One motivation for requesting that schools participate for two years is administrative efficiency; it is a costly and time-consuming procedure to secure the cooperation of schools, and a two-year period of participation cuts down that effort substantially. Another important advantage is that whenever an appreciable shift in scores from one graduating class to the next is observed, it is possible to check whether the shift might be attributable to some differences in the newly sampled schools. This is done simply by repeating the analysis using only the 60 or so schools which participated both years. Thus far, the half-sample approach has worked quite well; and examination of drug prevalence data from the "matched half-samples" showed that the half samples of repeat schools yielded drug prevalence trends which were virtually identical to trends based on all schools.

Questionnaire administrations

The questionnaire administration in each school is carried out by the local SRC representatives and their assistants, following standardized procedures detailed in a project

instruction manual. The questionnaires are administered in classrooms during normal class periods whenever possible, although circumstances in some schools require the use of larger group administrations. Teachers are not asked to do anything more than introduce the SRC staff members and (in most cases) remain in the classroom to help guarantee an orderly atmosphere for the survey. Teachers are urged to avoid walking around the room, so that students may feel free to write their answers without fear of being observed.

The actual process of completing the questionnaires is quite straightforward. Respondents are given sharpened pencils and asked to use them because the questionnaires are designed for automatic scanning. Most respondents can finish within a 45-minute class period; for those who cannot, an effort is made to provide a few minutes of additional time. Content areas and questionnaire design

Drug use and related attitudes are the topics which receive the most extensive coverage in the Monitoring the Future project; but the questionnaires also deal with a wide range of other subject areas, including attitudes about government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and marital and family plans, as well as a variety of background and demographic factors. Table 2 provides an outline of the 19 general subject areas into which all items are categorized. Given this breadth of content, the study is not presented to respondents as a "drug use study," nor do they tend to view it as such.

Because many questions are needed to cover all of these topic areas, much of the questionnaire content is divided into five different questionnaire forms which are distributed to participants in an ordered sequence that produces five virtually identical subsamples. About one-third of each questionnaire form consists of key or "core" variables which are common to all forms. All demographic variables and some measures of drug use are included in this "core" set of measures. This use of the full sample for drug and demographic measures provides a more accurate estimation on these dimensions and also makes it possible to link them statistically to all of the other measures which are included in a single form only.

Representativeness and validity

The samples for this study are intended to be representative of high school seniors throughout the 48 coterminous States. As previously mentioned, this definition of the sample excludes one important portion of the age cohort: those who have dropped out of high school before nearing the end of the senior year. But given the aim of representing high school seniors, it is useful to consider the extent to which the obtained samples of schools and students are likely to be representative of all seniors and the degree to which the data obtained are likely to be valid.

We can distinguish at least four ways in which survey data of this sort might fall short of being fully accurate. First, some sampled schools refuse to participate, which could introduce some bias. Second, the failure to obtain questionnaire data from 100 percent of the students sampled in participating schools would also introduce bias. Third, the answers provided by participating students are open to both conscious and unconscious distortions which could reduce validity. Finally, limitations in sample size and/or design could place limits on the accuracy of estimates.

School participation

As noted in the description of the sampling design, schools are invited to participate in the study for a two-year period. With very few exceptions, each school which has participated for one data collection has agreed to participate for a second. Thus far, from 66 percent to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate have agreed to do so each year; for each school refusal, a similar school (in terms of size, geographic area, urbanicity, etc.) was recruited as a replacement. The selection of replacement schools almost entirely removes problems of bias in region, urbanicity, and the like that might result from certain schools refusing to participate. Other potential biases are more subtle, however. For example, if it turned out that most schools with "drug problems" refused to participate, that could seriously bias the drug estimates derived from the sample. And if any other single factor were dominant in most refusals, that also might suggest a source of serious bias. In fact, however, the reasons for schools' refusals to participate are varied and largely a function of happenstance

events of the particular year. Thus, we feel fairly confident that school refusals have not seriously biased the surveys.

Student participation

Completed questionnaires are obtained from three-fourth to four-fifths of all students sampled. The single most important reason that students are missed is that they are absent from class at the time of data collection, and in most cases it is not workable to schedule a special follow-up data collection for them.

In addition to absenteeism, student nonparticipation occurs because of schedule conflicts with school trips and other activities which tend to be more frequent than usual during the final months of the senior year. Of course, some students refuse to complete or turn in a questionnaire. However, the SRC representatives in the field estimate this proportion to be only about one percent.

Validity of self-report data

Survey measures of delinquency and of drug use depend upon respondents reporting what are, in many cases, illegal acts. Thus, a critical question is whether such self-reports are likely to be valid. Like most studies dealing with these areas, we have no direct, objective validation of the present measures; however, the considerable amount of inferential evidence which exists strongly suggests that the self-report questions produce largely valid data. A number of factors have given us reasonable confidence about the validity of the responses to what are presumably among the most sensitive questions in the study: a low nonresponse on the drug question; a large proportion admitting to some illicit drug use; the consistency of findings across several years of the present study; strong evidence of construct validity (based on relationships observed between variables); a close match between our data and the findings from other studies using other methods; and the findings from several methodological studies which have used objective validation methods.

Accuracy of the sample

A sample survey never can provide the same level of accuracy as would be obtained if the entire target population were to participate in the survey--in the case of the present study, about three million seniors per year. But perfect accuracy of this

sort would be extremely expensive and certainly not worthwhile considering the fact that a high level of accuracy can be provided by a carefully designed probability sample. The accuracy of the sample in this study is affected both by the size of the student sample and by the number of schools in which they are clustered. Virtually all estimates based on the total sample have confidence intervals of ± 1.5 percentage points or smaller--sometimes considerably smaller.

Interpreting racial differences

Data are given for the two largest racial ethnic subgroups in the population--those who identify themselves as white or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as black or Afro-American. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories (American Indians, Asian Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, or other Latin Americans) since each of these groups comprises less than three percent of the sample in any given year, which means that their small Ns (in combination with their clustered groupings in a limited number of schools) would yield estimates which would be too unreliable. In fact, even blacks--who constitute approximately 12 percent of each year's sample--are represented by only 350 to 453 respondents per year on any single questionnaire form. Further, because our sample is a stratified clustered sample, it yields less accuracy than would be yielded by a pure random sample of equal size. Therefore, because of the limited number of cases, the margin of sampling error around any statistic describing blacks is larger than for most other subgroups described in this volume.

There are factors in addition to unreliability, however, which could be misleading in the interpretation of racial differences. Given the social importance which has been placed on various racial differences reported in the social science literature, the reader is cautioned to consider the various factors which could account for differences. These factors fall into three categories: differential representation in the sample, differential response tendencies, and the confounding of race with a number of other background and demographic characteristics.

Differential representation--A smaller segment of the black population than of the white population of high school age is

represented by the data contained here. Insofar as any characteristic is associated with being a school dropout or absentee, it is likely to be somewhat disproportionately underrepresented among blacks in our sample.

Differential response tendencies--In examining the full range of variables, certain racial differences in response tendencies were noted. First, the tendency to state agreement in response to agree-disagree questions is generally somewhat greater among blacks than among whites.

We have also observed a somewhat greater than average tendency for black respondents to select extreme answer categories on attitudinal scales. For example, even if the same proportion of blacks as whites felt positively (or negatively) about some subject, fewer of the whites are likely to say they feel very positively (or very negatively). In the process of interpreting racial differences, the reader should be aware that differences in responses to particular questions may be related to these more general tendencies.

Covariance with other factors--Some characteristics such as race are highly confounded (correlated) with other variables--variables which may in fact explain some observed racial differences. Put another way, at the aggregate level one might observe a considerable racial difference on some characteristic, but once one controls for some background characteristics such as socio-economic level or region of the country--that is, comparing the black respondents with whites who come from similar backgrounds--there may be no racial difference at all.

Definitions of terms

Sex--Percentage distributions are given separately for males and females. Respondents with missing data on the question asking the respondent's sex are omitted from both groupings.

Race--Percentage distributions are given separately for those describing themselves as "White or Caucasian" and "Black or Afro-American." Comparable columns for the other racial or ethnic groups (Mexican Americans, Asian Americans, American Indians, etc.) are not shown because of the low number of cases in each group.

Region--Percentage distributions are given separately for respondents living in each of four mutually exclusive regions of the country. The regional classifications

are based on Census categories and are defined as follows:

Northeast: Census classifications of New England and Middle Atlantic States; includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

North Central: Census classifications of East North Central and West North Central States; includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

South: Census classifications of South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central States; includes Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

West: Census classifications of Mountain and Pacific States; includes Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

Four-year college plans-- Percentage distributions are given separately for (1) respondents who indicate that they "definitely will" or "probably will" graduate from a four-year college program and (2) those who say that they "definitely won't" or "probably won't" graduate from a four-year college program. Respondents not responding are omitted from both columns. A number of those who do not expect to complete a four-year college program do expect to get some post-secondary education.

Illicit drug use: Lifetime-- Percentage distributions are given separately for five mutually exclusive subgroups differentiated by their degree of involvement with illicit drugs. Eligibility for each category is defined below.

None--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated that they had not used marihuana at any time and did not report use of any of the following illicit drugs in their lifetime: LSD, other psychedelics, cocaine, amphetamines, tranquilizers, methaqualone, barbiturates, heroin, or other narcotics.

Marihuana only--This column contains data from other respondents who indicated that they had used marihuana (or hashish) but had never used any of the other illicit drugs just listed.

Few pills--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used one or more of the above listed drugs (other than marihuana) but who had not used any one class of them on three or more occasions and who had not used heroin at all.

More pills--This column contains data from respondents who had used any of the above listed drugs (other than marihuana) on three or more occasions but who had never used heroin.

Any heroin--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used heroin on one or more occasions in their lifetime.

Weighted number of cases-- The number of cases is stated in terms of the weighted number of respondents rather than the actual number, since all percentages have been calculated using weighted cases. The actual number of respondents generally is about 15 percent higher than the weighted number for data collected in 1975, 1976, and 1977. A comparison of weighted and unweighted numbers is provided in Table 3. For data collected in 1978 or later, the actual number of respondents is roughly equal to the weighted number. Weighting is used to improve the accuracy of estimates by correcting for unequal probabilities of selection which arise in the multi-stage sampling procedures.

Drug types--Definitions or identifiers used in survey forms include:

Marihuana--pot, grass or hashish;
Other psychedelics--mescaline, peyote, PCP;
Ampetamines--uppers, pep pills, bennies, speed;
Quaaludes--quads, methaqualone;
Barbiturates--downers, goofballs, reds, yellows;
Heroin--smack, horse;
Other narcotics--methadone, opium, codeine, paregoric;
Inhalants--glue, aerosols, laughing gas;
Tranquilizers--Librium, Valium, Miltown.

Beginning with the 1979 survey, amyl and butyl nitrites were considered "other inhalants" for questions on one alternate survey form (N=one-fifth of total sample size). This was due to the fact that not all users of this subclass of inhalants were reporting themselves as inhalant users. Hallucinogen use

had been similarly underestimated because some users of the hallucinogenic drug PCP do not report themselves as users of hallucinogens--even though PCP was included as an example of a hallucinogenic drug in earlier surveys and on other questions. The alternate questionnaire form contained a special set of questions about PCP, which provided other street names for it (e.g., angel dust). As a result of these definition changes, since 1979 data for drug use in these two drug classes have been adjusted for underreporting. For more information, see the Source.

Table 2 Measurement content areas

- A. **Drugs.** Drug use and related attitudes and beliefs, drug availability and exposure, surrounding conditions and social meanings of drug use. Views of significant others regarding drugs.
- B. **Education.** Educational lifestyle, values, experiences, and environments.
- C. **Work and leisure.** Vocational values, meaning of work and leisure, work and leisure activities, preferences regarding occupational characteristics and type of work setting.
- D. **Sex roles and family.** Values, attitudes, and expectations about marriage, family structure, sex roles, and sex discrimination.
- E. **Population concerns.** Values and attitudes about overpopulation and birth control.
- F. **Conservation, materialism, equity, etc.** Values, attitudes, and expectations related to conservation, pollution, materialism, equity, and the sharing of resources. Preferences regarding type of dwelling and urbanicity.
- G. **Religion.** Religious affiliation, practices, and views.
- H. **Politics.** Political affiliation, activities, and views.
- I. **Social change.** Values, attitudes, and expectations about social change.
- J. **Social problems.** Concern with

various social problems facing the nation and the world.

K. Major social institutions.

Confidence in and commitment to various major social institutions (business, unions, branches of government, press, organized religion, military, etc.).

L. Military. Views about the armed services and the use of military force. Personal plans for military service.

M. Interpersonal relationships.

Qualitative and quantitative characteristics of cross-age and peer relationships. Interpersonal conflict.

N. Race relations. Attitudes toward and experiences with other racial groups.

O. Concern for others. Concern for others; voluntary and charitable activities.

P. Happiness. Happiness and life satisfaction, overall and in specific life domains.

Q. Other personality variables.

Attitudes about self (including self-esteem), locus of control, loneliness, risk-taking, trust in others, health habits and symptoms, importance placed on various life goals, counter-culture orientation, hostility.

R. Background. Demographic and family background characteristics, living arrangements.

S. Deviant behavior and victimization. Delinquent behaviors, driving violations and accidents (including those under the influence of drugs), victimization experiences.

Table 3 Unweighted and weighted sample sizes in subgroups, by year

	Class of 1975 ^a		Class of 1976		Class of 1977		Class of 1978		Class of 1979	
	Un-weighted	Weighted	Un-weighted	Weighted	Un-weighted	Weighted	Un-weighted	Weighted	Un-weighted	Weighted
Total sample	12,627	12,108	16,678	15,138	18,436	15,830	18,924	18,916	16,662	16,662
Sex:										
Male	5,799	5,571	7,999	7,241	8,449	7,358	8,603	8,779	7,889	7,778
Female	6,371	6,100	7,924	7,257	9,188	7,850	9,416	9,266	8,139	8,232
Race:										
White	(b)	(b)	12,933	11,796	13,818	12,240	14,663	14,847	13,432	13,299
Black	(b)	(b)	1,806	1,716	2,500	1,938	2,205	2,096	1,617	1,742
Region:										
Northeast	3,014	2,695	4,034	3,570	4,760	3,959	4,841	4,607	3,926	4,016
North Central	3,951	3,832	5,098	4,687	5,697	4,758	5,576	5,411	5,385	4,874
South	3,366	3,857	4,177	4,597	4,908	4,820	5,566	6,292	4,713	5,055
West	2,296	1,724	3,369	2,284	3,071	2,294	2,941	2,605	2,638	2,717
College plans:										
Complete 4 years	(b)	(b)	7,963	6,994	8,933	7,407	9,264	8,844	8,571	8,203
None or under 4 years	(b)	(b)	7,179	6,877	7,764	7,048	7,857	8,413	6,715	7,063
Illicit drug use:										
None	4,329	4,400	6,532	6,091	6,672	5,878	6,400	6,595	5,426	5,654
Marihuana only	2,044	1,894	3,950	3,457	4,955	4,050	5,354	5,214	4,756	4,610
Few pills	1,163	1,113	1,942	1,736	2,173	1,813	2,329	2,304	2,171	2,168
More pills	2,157	1,989	3,427	2,987	3,857	3,266	3,906	3,885	3,622	3,543
Any heroin	231	216	319	268	321	280	289	302	193	186

^aThe number of cases shown for 1975 is based on Forms 2 through 5 only, because the data from Form 1 are intentionally not included in tabulations based on drug and demographic items that appeared in all forms.

^bMissing data problems were severe for race and college plans in 1975; accordingly, these data have been excluded from all tables in the 1975 report.

Appendices

Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984	
Un-weighted	Weighted	Un-weighted	Weighted	Un-weighted	Weighted	Un-weighted	Weighted	Un-weighted	Weighted
16,524	16,524	18,267	18,267	18,348	18,348	16,947	16,947	16,499	16,499
7,935	7,744	8,775	8,725	8,979	8,828	8,106	8,074	7,653	7,800
7,874	8,078	8,752	8,865	8,610	8,788	8,160	8,227	8,144	8,029
12,894	12,846	13,625	13,985	13,753	13,887	12,697	12,806	12,223	12,337
1,939	2,098	2,495	2,265	2,203	2,080	2,191	2,067	2,281	2,244
4,281	3,877	4,269	4,290	4,719	4,741	4,130	4,056	3,658	3,386
4,340	4,873	5,069	5,484	5,223	5,383	4,245	4,784	4,018	4,611
4,667	5,049	5,513	5,600	5,191	5,551	5,522	5,434	5,726	5,568
3,236	2,726	3,416	2,893	3,215	2,672	3,050	2,673	3,097	2,932
9,191	8,658	10,256	9,878	9,851	9,360	9,342	9,062	9,144	9,103
5,995	6,578	6,486	7,008	6,971	7,507	6,214	6,555	6,002	6,124
5,322	5,591	5,954	6,148	6,157	6,328	6,001	6,082	6,124	6,199
4,480	4,357	4,313	4,179	4,127	4,040	3,657	3,599	3,585	3,528
2,150	2,104	2,297	2,306	2,449	2,439	2,308	2,315	2,198	2,196
3,873	3,760	4,972	4,925	4,896	4,839	4,333	4,306	3,946	3,936
186	180	183	189	212	210	210	206	206	206

APPENDIX 12

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 person 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 3.20, 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.

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 was 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. Victimizations in which the offender had a weapon as well as those in which the offender did not have a weapon are included.

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

Table 3.6 Reasons for not reporting the victimization to the 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 till 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 3.20 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 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 commercial building, such as store, restaurant, bank, gas station, public conveyance or station	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	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)
On the street, in 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, immediately adjacent to their home, apartment hall/ storage area/laundry room Elsewhere
Not ascertained	Not ascertained

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 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 not 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 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.

Self-protective measures

To determine if a victim used self-protective measures the responses to the following questions from the Crime Incident Report were used:

10a. Did you do anything to protect yourself or your property during the incident? Include getting away from the offender, yelling for help, resisting in any way.

1. No

2. Yes

10b. What did you do? Anything else?

1. Used/brandished a gun

2. Used/brandished a knife

3. Used/brandished some other weapon

4. Used/tried physical force (hit, chased, threw objects, etc.)

5. Tried to get help, attract attention, scare offender away (screamed, yelled, called police, turned on lights, etc.)

6. Threatened, argued, reasoned, etc., with offender

7. Resisted without force, used evasive action (ran/drove away, hid, held property, locked door, ducked, shielded self, etc.)

8. Other--specify

^aAll cases in which the offender had a weapon and the victim received either minor or serious injuries are classified as serious assault.

^bEach 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.

^cStolen checks and credit cards were uniformly considered as \$0.

APPENDIX 13

National Analysis of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting-- Study methodology

NOTE: The following information was excerpted from the American Humane Association, Child Protection Division, Highlights of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting 1983 (Denver, Colo.: The American Humane Association, 1985), and from information provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the American Humane Association.

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. Since 1980, the American Humane Association has conducted the project.

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.

The 1983 National Study data base contained 585,236 reports provided by 36 U.S. jurisdictions. This represented half of all reports documented nationwide. Also, the 35 fully participating jurisdictions accounted for 69 percent of the total U.S. child population. Table 1 shows the report totals for case data participants.

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. Records and 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 format 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.

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.

The case data 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.

Interpretation of the data

Reporting on a national level has increased by 142 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 maltreatment 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.

Appendices

Table 1 Report totals of case data participants

Jurisdiction	Report totals
Total	585,236
Alaska	3,239 ^a
Arizona	10,057
Arkansas	10,232
Colorado	7,004
District of Columbia	2,502
Florida	99,498 ^a
Georgia	9,898
Hawaii	2,270
Illinois	36,730
Indiana	17,050
Iowa	14,647
Kentucky	22,053
Louisiana	17,383
Maine	2,207
Michigan	34,493
Minnesota	9,806
Mississippi	2,756
Missouri	17,233
Nebraska	4,408
Nevada	5,060
New Hampshire	2,700
New Mexico	3,691
New York	58,694
North Carolina	17,300
North Dakota	2,046 ^a
Pennsylvania	15,840 ^a
Rhode Island	433
South Carolina	4,987
Tennessee	28,256 ^a
Texas	56,945
Utah	8,544
Vermont	1,843
Virginia	12,660 ^a
Washington	30,513
Wisconsin	7,773
Puerto Rico	4,485

^aRepresents individual child reports as opposed to family reports.

APPENDIX 14

The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1983-- Survey methodology and description of offenses

NOTE: The following information was excerpted from Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, The National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, Colo.: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 5-19, 116-118; and information provided by the Behavioral Research Institute. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Study design and sample selection

The National Youth Survey (NYS) involved a multicohort panel design with a national probability sample of 1,725 adolescents aged 11 to 17 in 1976. The sample was selected to be a representative sample of American youth born in the years 1959 through 1965. The initial survey collected data on the extent of their involvement in delinquent behavior during the calendar year 1976. A parent interview was also obtained during the first survey. The second through the fifth surveys were conducted in successive years. The sixth survey was completed in 1984 and provided estimates for 1981, 1982 and 1983. Estimates of the proportion of youth involved in specific delinquent acts (prevalence) as well as estimates of the frequency of these behaviors (incidence) in this national youth panel are thus available for calendar years 1976 through 1983. Youth in the 1965 birth cohort were age 11 at the time of the first annual survey and 18 by the sixth survey; youth in the 1959 birth cohort were age 17 at the first and age 24 at the sixth survey. While the design of the study permits age specific estimates of delinquency for ages 11 to 24, it should be noted that the estimates for ages 11 and 24 involve a single (and different) birth cohort, whereas estimates for ages 17 and 18 each involve seven birth cohorts. For ages 17 and 18 it will be possible to consider both age and cohort differences in rates of self-reported delinquency, i.e., the effect of maturation from age 17 to 18 on delinquency rates can be observed for seven separate birth cohorts to see if the pattern of change is constant for

all seven cohorts, or if it varies by cohort. For ages 14 and 21, 15 and 20, 16 and 19, this type of analysis is possible for 4, 5, and 6 cohorts, respectively. This type of analysis is not possible for ages 11 and 24 and is somewhat limited for ages 12 and 13 and 22 and 23.

The sample--The National Youth Survey employed a probability sample of households in the continental United States based upon a multistage, cluster sampling design. At each stage, the probabilities of selection were established to provide a self-weighting sample. Seventy-six primary sampling units were selected, with probability of selection being proportional to size. This sampling procedure resulted in the listing of 67,266 households, of which approximately 8,000 were selected for inclusion in the sample. All youth living in the selected households who were 11 through 17 years of age on or before December 31, 1976 and were physically and mentally capable of being interviewed were eligible respondents for the study. The selected households generated an estimated total of 2,360 eligible youth. Of these, 1,725 (73 percent) agreed to participate in the study, signed informed consents and completed interviews in the initial survey. An age, sex and race comparison between nonparticipating eligible youth and participating youth indicates that the loss rate from any particular age, sex, or racial group appears to be proportional to that group's representation in the population. Further, with respect to these characteristics, participating youth appear to be representative of the total 11 through 17 year old youth population in the United States as established by the U.S. Census Bureau for 1976.

The initial survey was conducted between January and March of 1977 and obtained individual reports of delinquency involvement during the preceding year (1976). Surveys for 1977-80 were conducted during this same period in successive years, obtaining reports of delinquent activity during the calendar year just ended. The 1984 survey obtained data for the calendar year just ended (1983), and included a three and two year recall period to obtain data for 1981 and 1982. Attempts were made to recontact and interview each of the original 1,725 respondents in each of the six follow-up surveys. However, some respondents were lost on one or more follow-up surveys due to their refusal to participate or the

inability to locate them. Respondent loss over the first three surveys was small. The loss rate for the second survey was four percent and for the third survey the cumulative loss was six percent. Loss rates were greater in the last three surveys. The cumulative loss rose to 10.6 percent for the fourth survey and it was 13.3 percent for the sixth survey. The sample size for the last survey was thus 1,496. A comparison of participants and nonparticipants on each survey after the first revealed some selective loss by race, class and place of residence (urban/suburban/rural) in 1977 and 1978; a selective loss by sex in 1979; and by age in 1980. There did not appear to be any selective loss relative to self-reported levels of delinquency on any survey. The direction of the observed differences indicates that those lost tended to be slightly less delinquent than those participating each year.

While the comparison of participants and nonparticipants in each survey revealed some small but significant differences, a comparison of those participating in each survey with the total sample on the first survey revealed no significant differences by age, sex, race, class, place of residence or level of delinquency. The selective loss was thus very small and did not influence the underlying distribution on these variables (as established on the first survey) in any substantial way. The representativeness of the sample with respect to these variables has not been affected in any serious way by respondent loss over the six surveys.

Data collection procedures

The annual reports of delinquent behavior by members of the youth panel were obtained in confidential personal (face-to-face) interviews. In most instances these interviews occurred in the respondent's home. If the situation at home was such that privacy could not be guaranteed, arrangements were made to conduct the interview in some other setting where privacy was assured. Respondents were guaranteed that any information they provided in the interview was confidential and could not be released to any person or agency without their prior written consent.

The measure of delinquent behavior

The primary measure of delinquency employed in the National Youth Survey was a self-reported measure.

The full range of delinquent acts reported in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) was reviewed. Any specific act which involved more than one percent of the reported juvenile arrests for 1972-74 (with the exception of traffic violations) was included in the self-reported delinquency (SRD) measure. As a result, offenses such as robbery and sexual assault, which are often absent in SRD measures, were included. The process resulted in a 40-item SRD measure that was used in the initial survey.

The offense set included all but one of the UCR Part I offenses (homicide was excluded), 60 percent of the Part II offenses and a wide range of "other offenses" which included delinquent lifestyle and some status offenses. Nearly all items involved a violation of criminal statutes.

Additional SRD items were added for each subsequent survey. In 1977, a general vandalism item was substituted for the three specific vandalism items used in 1976 for a part of the sample. Two new sexual assault items reflecting different wordings from the original item were added in 1978. Three new fraud items were added in 1979 based upon a reassessment of UCR arrest data for youth in the 18 to 21 age range. The same one percent rule as described earlier was applied; i.e., any offense which accounted for one percent or more of UCR arrests for any age group up through age 21 was included. Finally, an arson item was added in 1980 because of a special interest in this item, even though it did not meet the one percent requirement. Each item added in a given survey year was maintained in subsequent surveys except for the general vandalism item which appeared only in 1978.

The number of offense items varied somewhat across surveys. In the initial survey 40 offense items were included. In the second survey, approximately half of the participants responded to a reduced set of 25 of these original 40 items, plus a general damaged property item (instead of three context-specific items), while the remainder responded to the full set. The annual incidence estimates for 1977 are thus limited to this subset of 25 offenses which are common to all subjects. The third survey included the full original set of 40 offenses plus two new sexual assault items for all subjects. The fourth survey included three new items, and the fifth survey

included one more new item, bringing the total offenses in the set to 45 for 1979 and 46 for 1980. See Table I for a description of offenses.

Table I Descriptions of self-report delinquency items--National Youth Survey

Question: "How many times in the last year have you:"

Initial survey--1976 SRD offenses

Offense item and actual wording

1. Damaged family property--purposely damaged or destroyed property belonging to your parents or other family members.^a
2. Damaged school property--purposely damaged or destroyed property belonging to a school.^a
3. Damaged other property--purposely damaged or destroyed other property that did not belong to you (not counting family or school property).^a
4. Stole motor vehicle--stolen (or tried to steal) a motor vehicle, such as a car or motorcycle.
5. Stole something over \$50--stolen (or tried to steal) something worth more than \$50.
6. Bought stolen goods--knowingly bought, sold or held stolen goods (or tried to do any of these things).
7. Thrown objects--thrown objects (such as rocks, snowballs, or bottles) at cars or people.^a
8. Runaway--run away from home.
9. Lied about age--lied about your age to gain entrance or to purchase something, for example, lying about your age to buy liquor or get into a movie.^a
10. Carried hidden weapon--carried a hidden weapon other than a plain pocket knife.
11. Stole something under \$5--stolen (or tried to steal) things worth \$5 or less.
12. Aggravated assault--attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting or killing them.
13. Prostitution--been paid for having sexual relations with someone.
14. Sexual intercourse--had sexual intercourse with a person of the opposite sex (If married, add other than with your wife/husband).
15. Gang fights--been involved in gang fights.
16. Sold marihuana--sold marihuana or hashish ("pot," "grass," "hash").
17. Cheated on school test--cheated on school test.^a
18. Hitchhiked--hitchhiked where it was illegal to do so.^a
19. Stolen from family--stolen money or other things from your parents or

- other members of your family.^a
20. Hit teacher--hit (or threatened to hit) a teacher or other adult at school.
21. Hit parent--hit (or threatened to hit) one of your parents.
22. Hit student--hit (or threatened to hit) other students.
23. Disorderly conduct--been loud, rowdy, or unruly in a public place (disorderly conduct).
24. Sold hard drugs--sold hard drugs, such as heroin, cocaine, and LSD.
25. Joyriding--taken a vehicle for a ride (drive) without the owner's permission.
26. Liquor for minor--bought or provided liquor for a minor.^a
27. Sexual assault--had (or tried to have) sexual relations with someone against their will.
28. Strongarmed students--used force (strong-arm methods) to get money or things from other students.
29. Strongarmed teachers--used force (strong-arm methods) to get money or things from a teacher or other adult at school.
30. Strongarmed others--used force (strong-arm methods) to get money or things from other people (not students or teachers).
31. Evaded payment--avoided paying for such things as movies, bus or subway rides, and food.^a
32. Public drunkenness--been drunk in a public place.^a
33. Stole something worth \$5 to \$50--stolen (or tried to steal) things worth between \$5 and \$50.
34. Stole at school--stolen (or tried to steal) something at school, such as someone's coat from a classroom, locker, or cafeteria, or a book from the library.
35. Broke into building or vehicle--broken into a building or vehicle (or tried to break in) to steal something or just to look around.
36. Panhandled--begged for money or things from strangers.
37. Skipped classes--skipped classes without an excuse.^a
38. Didn't return change--failed to return extra change that a cashier gave you by mistake.^a
39. School suspension--been suspended from school.^a
40. Obscene calls--made obscene telephone calls, such as calling someone and saying dirty things.^a

Additional SRD items on subsequent surveys and year added

41. Damaged property--Purposively damaged or destroyed property that did not belong to you. (1977)^a
42. Physical threat for sex--Physically hurt or threatened to hurt someone to get them to have sex

with you. (1978)

43. Pressured for sex--Pressured or pushed someone such as a date or friend to do more sexually than they wanted to do. (1978)

44. Credit card fraud--Used or tried to use credit cards without the owner's permission. (1978)

45. Used checks illegally--Used checks illegally or used phony money to pay for something (includes intentional overdrafts). (1979)

46. Fraud--Tried to cheat someone by selling them something that was worthless or not what you said it was. (1979)

47. Arson--Purposely set fire to a building, a car, or other property or tried to do so. (1980)

^aItems missing on the 1977 survey for part of the sample.

Respondents initially were asked to indicate how many times during the past year they committed each act. If their response to this open-ended question involved a frequency of 10 or more, interviewers then asked them to select one of the following categorical responses which best described their involvement: 1) once a month, 2) once every 2 to 3 weeks, 3) once a week, 4) 2 to 3 times a week, 5) once a day or 6) 2 to 3 times a day. A comparison of the two response sets indicates a substantial agreement between frequency estimates given in direct response to the open-ended question and frequency estimates based upon the implied frequency associated with the midpoint of the category selected.

At the upper end of the frequency continuum, estimates based upon the midpoint of the category are substantially higher than the frequency response given directly. The open-ended frequency measure thus appears to provide a more conservative estimate of number of delinquent acts, and the estimates given are based upon this response. The correlation between total SRD frequency scores and categorical scores for 1976 was .65.

For purposes of calculating precise estimates of the number of specific delinquent acts committed by age, race, class and sex subgroups, the open-ended frequency responses were considered more appropriate. It is also the case that these data are more easily interpreted than the categorical data and more appropriate for comparisons with official arrest statistics or National Crime Survey (NCS) victimization statistics.

The SRD measure asks respondents to indicate how many times, "from Christmas a year ago to the Christmas just past," they committed each offense. The recall period for 1976-80 is thus a year, anchored by a specific reference point relevant to most youth. The use of a one-year period which coincides almost precisely with the calendar year allows for direct comparison with UCR data, NCS victimization data, and some prior SRD data. However, for 1981 and 1982 data the recall period is three and two years respectively since the sixth survey obtained estimates for 1981-83. Thus, 1981 and 1982 involve different recall periods than 1976-80 and 1983. The reader should be aware of these differences when examining trends encompassing 1981 and 1982 data.

Item overlap

A specific attempt was made to eliminate as much logical overlap in items as possible in this new SRD measure. There are three logically possible overlaps in the item set. The first involves the home and school theft items which did not specify a dollar value and three general (no context specified) theft items, each involving a different value range (less than \$5; \$5 to \$50; and greater than \$50). The home or school theft items could logically overlap any of the general theft items. In the tables, separate incidence and prevalence estimates are provided for each of these five theft items. However, the home and school theft offense items are included only in the home or school delinquency scales, i.e., neither is included in any of the other scales. There is thus no internal double counting involved in any of the delinquency scales. Some potential overlap remains between the home or school delinquency scales and other scales which include theft items.

In the 1979 survey, two new sexual assault items were added to facilitate a new study of sexual assault offenders and victims. Again, separate incidence and prevalence estimates are provided for all three sexual assault items. Only the original item is included in any scale. There is thus no double counting of sexual assaults in any of the delinquency scales.

There is also a logically possible overlap between the theft over \$50 item and the motor vehicle theft item. However, the two items are adjacent in the SRD item set, with

the motor vehicle item appearing first, and it is not believed that there is an overlap problem. A special analysis of follow-up questions to these two items did not reveal any instances of overlap.

Given these possible overlaps, reported frequencies for individual items should not be summed across all items to obtain a total frequency score. A special study of item overlap is being done with 1980 SRD data.

The measure of drug use

While a number of drug related offenses were included in the SRD measure (e.g., selling marijuana, being drunk, buying liquor for a minor), offenses involving the illegal possession of alcohol and illicit drugs for personal use were included in a separate measure of drug use. This measure included seven drug substances: alcohol, marijuana, hallucinogens, amphetamines, heroin, cocaine and barbiturates. Questions about the personal use of these seven substances were asked of all panel members on each of the six annual surveys.

On the first survey, alcohol use was measured by a single item which combined beer, wine and hard liquor. For the second and third surveys, a subsample was asked about beer, wine and hard liquor use in three separate items, while the rest of the sample was again asked about alcohol use with the original single item. Estimates based upon the single item were substantially lower than those based upon the three items combined. Thus, no comparable measure of alcohol use for the entire sample for 1977 and 1978 was obtained. As a result, no national incidence or prevalence estimates for alcohol are presented for 1977 or 1978.

The general format of drug use questions was similar to that employed with the SRD measure. The general question for the set of drug use items was "In the past year how often have you used...?" The reference period for drug use, like delinquent offenses, was the last calendar year. The response set for the second and third surveys was a categorical set involving nine frequency categories ranging from "never" to "2 to 3 times a day." Starting with the third survey and for all subsequent surveys, the dual open-ended and categorical response set utilized with the SRD measure was employed for the drug use measure. A common set of categorical

responses were thus available for all six surveys whereas open-ended frequency responses were limited to the last four surveys. As a result, the estimates of drug use presented in this volume are all based upon categorical data. The interpretation of the drug use incidence (frequency) rates presented in the tables is thus different from the interpretation of self-reported delinquency incidence rates which are based upon an open-ended response set. The interpretation of prevalence rates for drug use and delinquent offenses is the same, however, as prevalence rates reflect the proportion of youth reporting one or more offenses and is the same whether categorical or open-ended frequency responses are used to determine the rate.

designated, e.g., monthly incidence rate, annual incidence rate, lifetime incidence rate.

Incidence and prevalence rates

Prevalence refers to the number of persons in a population who report one or more offenses of a given type or class within a designated period of time. The unit of analysis, i.e., that which is counted, is persons. The prevalence rate is typically expressed as the proportion of persons in the population who have reported some involvement in a particular offense or set of offenses. The time interval involved is usually designated, as in an annual prevalence rate, a three year prevalence rate or a lifetime (ever) prevalence rate.

Incidence refers to the number of offenses which occur in a given population during a specified time interval. In this case, it is offenses which are being counted, not persons.

It should be noted that the unit of analysis for incidence in self-reported surveys such as the NYS involves a person-reported offense as distinguished from an offense-event. For example, since a single robbery event may involve more than one person, the number of robberies reported by persons in the sample may exceed the actual number of robbery events in which these persons were involved. Incidence estimates as used here, describe the rate at which persons commit offenses, not the rate of offense events. Incidence rates may be expressed as an average number of offenses per person, or as the number of offenses per some population base (e.g., 100, 1,000 or 100,000 persons). As in the case of prevalence, the period of time involved is usually

Probation and Parole in the United States--Definitions of terms, survey methodology, and jurisdictional explanatory notes

NOTE: This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-94776 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1984), p. 1; and information provided by United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

The 1983 probation and parole data were provided voluntarily by central reporting agencies in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Federal Probation System, and the U.S. Parole Commission. Data were collected for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Definitions of terms

Probation entries--Persons entering probation directly from a sentencing court, or from a correctional facility as a result of split sentencing or sentence modification.

Probation exits--Persons removed from probation including discharges (termination, completion of terms, and early discharges), revocation and commitment to incarceration, and people who die while on probation.

Probation population--All adults who have been placed under the supervisory authority of a probation agency as part of a court order. Bench, court, informal and summary probation cases, where the judiciary never surrenders jurisdiction to a probation agency are excluded from counting.

Probationers--Persons who have been placed under the supervisory authority of a probation agency as part of a court order regardless of whether they have been convicted.

Parole entries--Persons entering parole supervision from a correctional facility as a result of either parole, reparole, reinstatement, or mandatory supervised release.

Mandatory supervised release--Persons entering parole

supervision from a correctional facility upon expiration of sentence not as a result of a paroling authority decision.

Parole population--All persons under the jurisdiction of a paroling authority. (Out-of-state parolees under courtesy supervision are counted in the population of the paroling authority with jurisdiction.)

Paroling authority--A board, commission, or authority responsible for parole supervision which may or may not have discretionary power to release offenders from prison prior to the expiration of sentence, to revoke parole and return violators to prison, and to reinstate or grant other forms of reentry to parole supervision.

Removals--Persons removed from a parole: discharges, including terminations, completion of term and early discharges; revocations and commitments to prison; and deaths.

Jurisdictional explanatory notes

Federal system--All survey data were provided by the Statistical Analysis and Reports Division, administrative office of the U.S. Courts. Data are for the period July 1, 1982 thru June 30, 1983. Ending date for probation population is June 30, 1983. Absconders are placed indefinitely on inactive status.

Alabama--All survey data were provided by the Board of Pardons and Paroles. Probation population is weighted +2% for non-reporting Jefferson County Probation Department. Detail is estimated for sex, race and offense type. All other detail is unavailable, except for supervision status.

Alaska--All survey data were provided by the Adult Corrections Agency. Entries and exits are estimated. No other data is available.

Arizona--All survey data were provided by the Supreme Court, Judicial Administrator. No breakout of detail is available for sex, race, ethnicity or probation status.

Arkansas--All survey data were provided by the Adult Probation Commission. Entries from 1982 were used since they were unable to estimate data. Exits were adjusted to agree with Dec. 31, 1983 probation population. No other detail available except the number supervised out of State.

California--All survey data were provided by the Bureau of Criminal Statistics, Department of Correction. Detail for entries, exits and all other items is not available.

Colorado--All survey data were provided by the State Court Administrative Office. Breakout of

detail for entries, exits, probation status and supervision status are not available. All other breakout of detail is estimated.

Connecticut--All survey data were provided by the Department of Adult Probation. Breakout of detail for entry, exit, race, ethnicity, offense type, and probation status data are estimates. Increase use of probation for driving while intoxicated cases caused jump in number of entries per 10,000 population.

Delaware--All survey data were provided by the Office of Probation and Parole, Bureau of Adult Corrections. Breakout of detail for offense type, ethnicity, and probation status is not available.

District of Columbia--All survey data were provided by the D.C. Superior Court, Social Services Division. For 1983, the total year-end probation population figures does not include those cases reported on absconders. Breakouts of detail for race and ethnicity were not available.

Florida--All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections, Bureau of Planning, Research and Statistics. Data include only felony and misdemeanor cases supervised by the State; no local probation cases. Breakout of detail for entries, exits, ethnicity, probation and supervision status are not available. Increase in the number of entries per 10,000 population is due to higher crime rate and the processing of backlogged cases.

Georgia--All survey data were provided by the Department of Offender Rehabilitation. Entry, exit and all breakout of detail are estimates.

Hawaii--All survey data were provided by the Adult Probation Division. Breakout of detail for entries, exits and all other items are not available.

Idaho--All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections, Division of Probation and Parole. Breakout of detail for race and ethnicity are estimates. Absconders are terminated from probation and not included in year-end count.

Illinois--All survey data were provided by the State Administrative Office of the Courts, Probation Division. Breakout of detail for entries, exits and other items (except offense type) are not available. For 1983, there were 1,864 cases closed as a result of a statewide caseload audit, and these cases are listed as "other." Absconders are placed on inactive status.

Indiana--Data to be submitted mid to late September.

Iowa--All survey data were provided by the Department of Social Services, Research and Statistics Division. Breakout of detail for sex, race, ethnicity and probation status is not available.

Kansas--All survey data were provided by the Office of Judicial Administration. Detail for entries and exits is not available.

Kentucky--All survey data were provided by the Commissioner for Community Services. Breakout of detail for sex, race, and ethnicity are not available.

Louisiana--All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections. Breakout of detail for ethnicity and probation status are not available. Louisiana previously excluded cases pending administrative approval from their entry figures. Officers supervise these offenders from date of sentence by court and thus are included in yearend 1983 counts.

Maine--All survey data were provided by the Division of Probation and Parole.

Maryland--All survey data were provided by the Division of Parole and Probation, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services. Breakout of detail for ethnicity, offense type and probation status are not available.

Massachusetts--All survey data were provided by the Office of the Commissioner of Probation. Breakout of detail for entries, exits and all other items is not available.

Michigan--All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections, Community Alternative Program. Data includes only felony caseload figures and not District Court (local) probation cases. Breakouts of detail for sex, race, and ethnicity are not available.

Minnesota--All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections, Research and Information. Breakout of detail for race is estimated while detail for probation and supervision status is not available.

Mississippi--All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections. Absconders are placed on inactive status. Data are for felony cases only.

Missouri--All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections and Human Resources. Figures weighted from 95 percent to include nonreporting St. Louis area. Entries and exits are estimated.

Montana--All survey data were provided by the Probation and Parole Bureau, Department of Institutions.

Nebraska--All survey data were provided by the State Probation Administration. Number of entries, exits and total probation increased from last year due to better reporting from Omaha and Lincoln. Municipal Courts are now coming under State system. Absconders are placed on inactive status after 1 year.

Nevada--All survey data were provided by the Department of Adult Parole and Probation. Number of entries is estimated. Breakout of all detail, except supervision status is not available.

New Hampshire--All survey data were provided by the Department of Probation. Only entry and exit data are available. Local probation figures are not included.

New Jersey--All survey data were provided by the Administrative Office of the State Courts. Breakout of detail for sex, race, ethnicity, and probation status are not available.

New Mexico--All survey data were provided by the Field Services Division of the Corrections Department. Breakout of detail for all categories is not available. Supervision status is estimated.

New York--All survey data were provided by the Executive Department, Division of Probation. Probation status detail is not available.

North Carolina--All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections. Detail for ethnicity is not available.

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. Figures are weighted from 20 percent for State totals.

Oklahoma--All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections. Breakout of detail for sex, race, ethnicity and supervision status are estimated. Offense type and probation status are not available.

Oregon--All survey data were provided by the Oregon Corrections Division.

Pennsylvania--All survey data were provided by the Board of Probation and Parole. Breakout of detail for entries, exits, offense type and probation status are not available.

Rhode Island--All survey data were provided by Adult Probation and Parole. Breakout of detail for entries, sex, race, ethnicity, and probation status are not available.

South Carolina--All survey data were provided by the Department of Parole and Community

Corrections. Breakout of detail for ethnicity and probation status is not available.

South Dakota--All survey data were provided by the Court Services Department. Misdemeanant population was added to entries this year, not included last year. Only entry and exit data are available.

Tennessee--All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections. Breakouts for sex and race are estimated. Breakout for all other items is not available.

Texas--All survey data were provided by the Adult Probation Commission. Large increase in probation population due to increased use of probation (prisons under court order to reduce population), influx of people into area, and added courts to handle backlogged cases.

Utah--All survey data were provided by Adult Probation and Parole.

Vermont--All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections. Breakout of detail for entries, sex, and race are estimated while ethnicity and offense type are unavailable. Entry and exit data are estimates. Increase in entries per 10,000 population is due to increased use of probation for driving while intoxicated cases, probation in lieu of jail or combination of jail-probation (split) sentences.

Virginia--All survey data were provided by the Division of Adult Services. Breakout of detail for sex and race are estimated. Ethnicity and probation status are not available. Absconders are terminated from probation and excluded from year-end count.

Washington--All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections, Division of Community Services. Data were not previously collected from the District Court misdemeanor population but are included in year-end counts for 1983. These data are estimated. No breakout of detail is available.

West Virginia--All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections and the Supreme Court of Appeals. Breakout of all detail including entries and exits is estimated.

Wisconsin--All survey data were provided by Division of Corrections, Office of Policy, Planning and Budget. Breakout of detail for race, ethnicity and offense type are estimated.

Wyoming--All survey data were provided by the Department of Probation and Parole. Breakout of detail for exits offense type, probation and supervision status is not available.

Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1983--Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1983**, NCJ-99861 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985). Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

Data presented in this report are based on yearend 1982 and 1983 inmate counts and on enumerations of prisoner transactions during 1983. 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. 15, 1984.

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, 1983--Includes all inmates under jurisdiction of State correctional authorities on Dec. 31, 1983 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, 1983--Includes all inmates in the State's custody, that is, housed in State correctional facilities on Dec. 31, 1983. 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, 1983--Includes all State prison inmates housed in local jails on Dec. 31, 1983, 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 (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, 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 ethnic origin is unknown.

Ethnic origin

Hispanic--A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Not Hispanic--A person not covered by the above category.

Not known--Any inmate whose ethnic origin is unknown.

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 1983 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 1982 and 1983 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 1982 count with the yearend 1983 count.

Alabama--New court commitments: Includes some parole and other conditional release violators. Parole violators with new sentences: Includes parole violators without new sentences. Other admissions: Type not specified. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other deaths: Includes deaths from all causes. Other releases: Type not specified.

Alaska--Yearend counts for 1982 are revised from those published

in the 1982 report. All data include both jail and prison inmates as prisons and jails form an integrated system. New Court commitments: Includes other conditional release violators with and without new sentences and returns from appeal or bond. Parole violators without new sentences: Includes parole violators with new sentences. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Transfers from and to Federal facilities. Other admission: Type not known. Supervised mandatory releases: Includes some expirations of sentence. Other conditional releases: Releases under the Prison Overcrowding Emergency Commutation Plan. Releases to appeal or bond: Releases of inmates sentenced prior to 1980 who appealed the presumptive sentencing begun in 1980. Race and Hispanic origin: Estimates based on monthly custody counts.

Arizona--Other conditional releases: Pre-parole, work furlough, and pre-supervised mandatory releases instituted to ease overcrowding.

Arkansas--Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. Parole violators and other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes parole violators and other conditional release violators without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes persons released under the Youthful Offender Act under supervision similar to that of parole. Race and Hispanic origin: Figures are estimates.

California--All population and movement data are custody figures. Custody figures include 1,240 inmates housed in local jails to ease overcrowding. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators without new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators without new sentences: Includes some parole violators without new sentences. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Net difference between transfers from and to jails, hospitals, and other States. Returns from and releases to appeal or bond and other releases: Net difference between movements from and to court, including those for appeal or bond. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered discharges. Hispanic origin: Figures for Hispanics include Mexican-Americans only; other Hispanics are included in the figure for non-Hispanics.

Colorado--Jurisdiction figures exclude 211 males held in local jails to ease overcrowding. Escapees returned, transfers to other jurisdictions, race, and Hispanic origin: Figures are estimates. Other admissions: Inmates released erroneously and returned to complete sentences. Expirations of sentence: Includes some court-ordered releases. Other releases: Court-ordered releases.

Connecticut--All data include both jail and prison inmates as prison and jails form an integrated system. Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. New court commitments: May include some returns from appeal or bond and some probation violators with and without new sentences. Parole violators with new sentences: Includes some unconditional release violators with new sentences. Expirations of sentence: Includes some releases to probation. Other conditional releases: "Community residence" release to supervision similar to parole. Other deaths: Includes deaths in some of the other specified categories. Race: "Other" races consist of Hispanics.

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. Yearend counts for 1982 revised from those published in the 1982 report. New court commitments: Includes some other conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Other admissions: Type not known. Expirations of sentence: Includes some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Type not known.

District of Columbia--The District of Columbia has an integrated jail and prison system. Data include unsentenced inmates and those sentenced to 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.

All population and movement data are custody figures. 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. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Transfers from and to mental hospitals and Federal facilities. Expirations of sentence: Includes conditional releases to probation. Race: Figures are estimates.

Florida--All population and movement data are custody figures. New court commitments: Includes some other conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Returns from and releases to appeal or bond: Includes short-term court movements. Other conditional releases: Includes pardons, vacated sentences, and unconditional releases by the Florida Probation and Parole Commission. Other releases: Adjustment residual.

Georgia--Yearend counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. All population and movement data are custody figures. New court commitments: May include some transfers from other jurisdictions and returns from appeal or bond. Parole violators with new sentences: Includes parole violators without new sentences and other conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Other admissions: Includes miscellaneous admissions. Other conditional releases: Conditional releases controlled by Georgia's Parole Board. Other deaths: Type not known. Hispanic origin: The "not known" category includes some Hispanics.

Hawaii--Data include both jail and prison inmates, as prisons and jails form an integrated system. Yearend counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Type not known. Race: "Other" races include 11 Puerto Ricans and 84 persons who identified with more than one race.

Idaho--Yearend counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. The male/female breakdown of admission and release figures, with the exception of escapees returned and escapes, are estimates. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Illinois--Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators without new

sentences: Includes some parole violators without new sentences, and some persons returned with charges pending. Other unconditional releases: Court-operated releases. Other deaths: Cause of death not determined pending inquest results. Other releases: No difference between movements not reported in other categories. Other races: Consists of Hispanics.

Indiana--Data on race, Hispanic origin, and probations are estimates. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes parole violators with and without new sentences and other conditional release violators without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Terminations of sentence determined by Parole Board. Other conditional releases: Pre-parole releases to Regulated Community Assignment.

Iowa--All population and movement data are custody figures. Male/female counts of admissions and releases are estimates based on the proportion of females in the prison population at yearend 1983. Parole violators without new sentences: Figures are estimates and include persons remanded prior to a formal revocation hearing. Expirations of sentence: Includes commutations resulting in immediate unconditional release. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered discharges. Other conditional releases: Figures are estimates and include persons returned to parole prior to a formal revocation hearing and persons released to parole by conditional commutation orders. Other races: Consists of Latin Americans.

Kansas--New court commitments: May include some returns from appeal or bond. Other conditional release violators with and without new sentences: Includes some number of probation violators who should be reported as new court commitments. Other conditional releases: Releases to supervision similar to that of parole.

Kentucky--Yearend counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. Jurisdiction figures include State prisoners awaiting release in local jails, but exclude those awaiting transfer to prison. Other admissions: Court-operated returns to prison. May include some returns from appeal or bond. Other releases: Conditional or unconditional court-operated releases. May include some releases to appeal or bond.

Louisiana--Yearend counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. Other

unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases. Other releases: Court-ordered releases not determinable as conditional or unconditional.

Maine--Yearend counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report.

Maryland--Yearend counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. The breakdown of figures by sentence length are estimates. Releases to appeal or bond: Net difference between release to and returns from court. Includes appeal/bond and other court movements that become long-term movements. Other releases: Releases of inmates admitted in error.

Massachusetts--Jurisdiction figures exclude two inmates held in local jails to ease overcrowding. Yearend counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. All population and movement data are custody figures. Breakdown of admission and release categories is estimated. New court commitments: Includes some parole violators with new sentences and some other conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Expirations of sentence: Includes some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-operated releases.

Michigan--Yearend counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. All population and movement data are custody figures. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Include transfers from and to mental hospitals and Federal and other States' facilities. Races: "Other" races consists of Mexican-Americans. Hispanic origin: Includes only Mexican-Americans.

Minnesota--Parole violators with new sentences: Includes other conditional release violators with new sentences. Parole violators without new sentences: Includes other conditional release violators without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Includes inmates discharged under sentence modification by Minnesota's Office of Adult Releases or by court or executive order. May include some commutations. Other conditional releases: Work releases. Race: "Other" races include 50 "Latinos" and 6 persons of "other" races.

Mississippi--New court commitments: Includes some shock probation violators. Other admissions: Includes 69 persons returned for revocation hearings and a data adjustment of 59 persons. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes supervised earned,

work, and Governors' suspension releases. Other releases: Returns to community supervision after a hearing in which no revocation occurred.

Missouri--Parole violators without new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Other deaths: Type not known. Race: Figures are estimates.

Montana--Parole violators without new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators without new sentences: Includes some other conditional release violators with new sentences.

Nebraska--Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. New court commitments: May include some returns from appeal or bond. Parole violators without new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Releases by vacated sentence.

Nevada--Yearend counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. Other unconditional releases: Consists of 11 court ordered releases and 2 releases to immigration holds. Other deaths: Type not known; inmate died while on escape. Race: "Other" races consist of Hispanics.

New Hampshire--New court commitments: Includes some returns from appeal or bond and may include other conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Parole violators without new sentences: Includes inmates returned without a new sentence at the time of admission but who later received a new sentence. Other unconditional releases: Includes eight unconditional court-ordered releases, one vacated sentence, and one sentence remanded for new trial. Other conditional releases: Includes five sentences suspended by the sentencing court.

New Jersey--Jurisdiction figures exclude 882 males and include 85 males held in local jails to ease overcrowding. New court commitments: May include some transfers from other jurisdictions.

New Mexico--Other deaths: Includes deaths from all causes. Races and Hispanic origin: Figures are estimates based on known data, which account for 90 percent of the population.

New York--Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Transfers from and to the Department of Mental Hygiene for short-term psychiatric treatment. Other admissions: Type

not known. Other releases: Releases of inmates determined not to be State commitments after having been received as new court commitments. Race: Puerto Rican inmates are categorized as white.

North Carolina--Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. 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 by 930 admissions and 906 releases. Parole violators with new sentences: Includes parole violators without new sentences and other conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other admissions and other releases: Adjustment residuals.

North Dakota--Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Ohio--All population and movement data include 1,201 male and 149 female inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence. New court commitments: Includes some other conditional release violators with new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Sentences vacated by the court. Other conditional releases: Pre-parole and medical furloughs under parole supervision. Race: Figures are estimates. Hispanic origin: Not known category includes persons under Ohio's jurisdiction, but not its custody.

Oklahoma--Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. Figures for new court commitments, paroles, race and Hispanic origin are estimates. Figures for persons with sentences of more than 1 year may include some inmates with a 1 year sentence. New court commitments: Includes other conditional release violators returned, both with and without new sentences, and returns from appeal or bond. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other deaths: Include two deaths while on escape status, one death in an automobile accident, and one person killed by a police officer. Other releases: Type not known.

Oregon--Yearend jurisdiction figures for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. Other admissions: Includes returned parolees whose revocation status was

not known at the time of admission. Expirations of sentence: Includes some supervised mandatory releases. Other deaths: Type not known. Other releases: Includes returned parolees whose parole was reinstated.

Pennsylvania--Yearend jurisdiction figures for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. Parole violators with and without new sentences: Includes persons returned by the Board of Probation and Parole on their original sentence who have not been recommitted as a technical or convicted parole violator. Such inmates were assigned to one or the other category based on the actual proportions of inmates in these categories. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Paroles: Includes returned parolees released to continue their original paroles. Other releases: Type not known.

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: Returns from illegal parole. Other unconditional releases: Includes three convictions overturned and three sentences reduced to time served.

South Carolina--New court commitments: Includes some transfers from other jurisdictions. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Inmates released to the Department of Parole and Community Corrections under the Emergency Powers Act. Other deaths: Inmates killed while on escape. Other races: Consists of Hispanics.

South Dakota--No footnotes

Tennessee--Jurisdiction and movement counts exclude an estimated 1,100 inmates housed in local jails to ease overcrowding. Parole violators with new sentences: Includes parole violators returned without new sentences and other conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Type not known. Race: Figures are estimates. Other races include all inmates not coded as white or black.

Texas--All population and movement data are custody figures.

Parole and other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes parole and other conditional release violators without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Conditional pardons. Other deaths: Cause of death not determined pending autopsy. Other releases: Adjustment residual to account for movement not classified elsewhere. Hispanic origin: Figures are estimates.

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. Types of admissions and releases are estimates. Jail-housed inmates consist of inmates housed in local "lock-ups" to ease overcrowding in the State jail/prison system.

Virginia--New court commitments: May include some returns from appeal or bond. Transfers from other jurisdictions: May include inmates transferred from another jurisdiction to begin serving a Virginia sentence. Such inmates should be reported as new court commitments. Other unconditional releases: Administrative releases. Other deaths: Type not known.

Washington--Yearend counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. Parole releases, race, and Hispanic origin are estimates based on an almost complete enumeration. Jurisdiction and movement counts exclude an undetermined number of inmates housed in local jails to ease overcrowding. New court commitments: May include some returns from appeal or bond. Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other deaths: Two inmates killed while on escape status. Race: "Other" races consist of Hispanics and persons of mixed race.

West Virginia--Yearend counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. All population and movement data for females are custody counts. New court commitments: Includes parole violators and other conditional release violators with new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other deaths: Type not known. Other releases: Includes 23 persons returned to court jurisdiction after being declared unsuited to serve at a particular minimum security institution and 52 court-ordered releases. Race: Figures are estimates.

Wisconsin--Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. New court commitments and parole violators and other conditional violators with and without new sentences: May include some transfers from other jurisdictions. Expirations of sentence: Includes some court-ordered releases. Other deaths: Type not known.

Wyoming--New court commitments and expirations of sentence: May include some persons who begin and end consecutive sentences. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

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 1980 and 1981 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 are included in the count of inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year or less. Yearend jurisdiction count for 1981 includes 1,203 persons held in Federal prisons but under the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to persons housed in private contract facilities. New court commitments: Includes "other conditional release violators with new sentences." Parole violators with new sentences: Figures are estimates based on new court commitments. Transfers to and from other institutions: Transfers to and from private contract facilities. Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases, pardons, and grants of military clemency. Other releases: Expirations of sentence that occur while persons are out on temporary absences.

APPENDIX 17

Federal Bureau of Prisons-- Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1984

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 breakdowns within these categories are presented below:

Court commitments:

Under sentence:

- (1) Regular adult
- (2) Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act
- (3) Youth Corrections Act
- (4) 18 U.S.C. 4205 (b)(1) and (b)(2)
- (5) Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act
- (6) Split sentence

Other-than-court commitments:

Under sentence:

- (1) Parole violator
- (2) Mandatory release violator
- (3) Sentenced adult, study and observation
- (4) State commitments

Not under sentence:

- (1) Mental competency determination
- (2) Mental incompetency commitment
- (3) Youth Corrections Act, study and observation

The following information was taken from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, **Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1984** (Washington, D.C.: Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1985), pp. 108, 109.

Regular adult--A District of Columbia adult, military prisoner, or other individual who qualifies under the parole eligibility provisions of 18 U.S.C. 4205(a), or 26 U.S.C. and 7237.

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)--A commitment for a study (deemed to be for the maximum sentence). The results of the study shall be provided by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to the courts within 3 months.

18 U.S.C. 5010(b), (Youth Corrections Act, indeterminate)--A youth offender or young adult sentenced for treatment and supervision who shall be released conditionally under supervision on or before the expiration of 4 years from the date of conviction and who shall be discharged unconditionally on or before 6 years from the date of conviction.

18 U.S.C. 5010(c) (Youth Corrections Act, specific term)--A youth offender or young adult sentenced for treatment and supervision in excess of 6 years, but not to exceed the maximum of the offended statute, and who shall be released conditionally under supervision not later than 2 years before expiration of the maximum sentence imposed.

18 U.S.C. 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.

18 U.S.C. 3651 (Split sentence)--A sentence on one count consisting of a suspended sentence with a definite term, and a confinement portion of 6 months or less followed by a period of probation not to exceed 5 years.

18 U.S.C. 4244 (Mental competency determination/not under sentence)--An individual whose mental condition is examined prior to sentencing to determine if he is mentally competent to understand the proceedings against him or to assist in his own defense.

18 U.S.C. 4246 (Mental incompetency)--A person found to be mentally incompetent and committed until such time as the person shall be found mentally competent to stand trial or until the pending charges against him are disposed of according to law.

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. 4256 (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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